



Planning and Development Services

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County Council Zoning Meeting
Public Meeting Agenda
Tuesday, July 18, 2017 4:00 P.M.

LOCATION: SALT LAKE COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER

2001 SOUTH STATE STREET, ROOM N1-100

NORTH BUILDING, MAIN FLOOR

(385) 468-6700

UPON REQUEST, WITH 5 WORKING DAYS NOTICE, REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR QUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS MAY BE PROVIDED. PLEASE CONTACT WENDY GURR AT 385-468-6707. TTY USERS SHOULD CALL 711.

The County Council Public Meeting is a public forum where the Council receives comment and recommendations from applicants, the public, applicable agencies and County staff regarding land use applications and other items on the Council's agenda. In addition, it is where the Council takes action on Zoning related items. Action may be taken by the Council on any item listed on the agenda which may include: approval, approval with conditions, denial, continuance or recommendation to other bodies as applicable.

General Plan Amendment – To be Heard -

30267 – (Continued from 07/11/2017) - County Resource Management Plan - Salt Lake County General Plan be amended to add the County Resource Management Plan, as directed by Utah State Law, specifically 2015 HB323 and 2016 HB219. **Planner:** Max Johnson

Ordinance Amendment – To be Heard –

30253 – (Continued from 07/11/2017) - To amend the zoning ordinance of Salt Lake County: Chapter 19.07 to modify the composition of the Mountainous Planning District Planning Commission by Salt Lake County Planning and Development Services. **Planner:** Max Johnson

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SALT LAKE COUNTY

DRAFT Resource Management Plan



April 2017

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
animal unit months (AUMs)
Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS)
best management practices (BMPs)
Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA)
County Resource Management Plan (CRMP)
Endangered Species Act (ESA)
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA)
National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL)
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
National Forest Management Act (NFMA)
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Regional Advisory Councils (RACs)
resource management plan (RMP)
right-of-way (ROW)
State Wildlife Grants program (SWG)
US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
US Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
US Department of Defense (DOD)
US Department of Agriculture (USDA)
US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
US Forest Service (Forest Service)
US Geological Survey (USGS)
Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center (AGRC)
Utah Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
Utah Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Utah Division of Air Quality (DAQ)
Utah Division of Indian Affairs (DIA)
Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining (DOG M)
Utah Division of Water Quality (DWQ)
Utah Division of Water Rights (DWRi)
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR)
Utah Geological Survey (UGS)
Utah Forestry, Fire, and State Lands (FFSL)
Utah Pollution Discharge and Elimination System (UPDES)
Utah Renewable Energy Zone (UREZ)
Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands (SITLA)

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INTRODUCTION

This County Resource Management Plan (CRMP) is a planning document used to define policy, goals, and objectives for managing natural resources on public lands (defined in Utah Code §63L-6-103) within Salt Lake County. Traditionally, federal agencies (US Bureau of Land Management and US Forest Service) are responsible for completing resource management plans for much of the public land within Utah. But Utah State Code was amended in 2015 (and again in 2016) to require every county in Utah to complete a CRMP addressing all public lands within its jurisdiction. Utah Code §17-27a-4 defines 28 core resources that must be considered in the CRMP “to provide for the protection, conservation, development, and managed use of resources that are critical to the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the county and of the state”.

This CRMP serves two important purposes. First, the planning process allowed Salt Lake County to assess natural resources that play important roles in the local economy and set goals and objectives for the protection and utilization of those resources. Second, the CRMP provides federal land managers local land use plans that they can consider in their planning processes of public lands. This plan does not supercede other local plans and incorporates the management objectives, policies, and guidelines of other local plans related to these resources on federal public lands. These plans are identified in Section 31 of this document. This CRMP is based on existing data and analyses performed for other planning purposes. No additional fieldwork was completed.

Elements of the Countywide Resource Management Plan

The resources included in this CRMP are examined and discussed from the same perspectives throughout the document. Each **Section** begins with a definition-general description of the resource, which is followed by an examination of its present condition or status. Legal and administrative background and history are discussed. The section then discusses goals and objectives associated with each resources, and the section then concludes with strategies and procedures to reach the desired future conditions.

Subsections included in each section of this document are Context, Findings, Legal Context, Desired Future State, Management Objectives, and Policies and Guidelines. Each of these is explained below.

The **Context** subsection provides an overview of the resource as it pertains to public lands in Salt Lake County. Many resources occur on public lands and are managed directly by federal land managers, but not in all cases. If a resource does not occur on public lands (such as in the Agriculture Section), this paragraph will explain how policy goals and objectives for the resource applies to public lands.

The **Findings** subsection provides specific information about the resources in terms of types, acreage, and locations, as well as a map of the resource, if it is appropriate. The information provided in this subsection is the most current information available at the time of publication.

The **Legal Context** subsection provides specific federal and state laws that specifically apply to the resource, along with an overview of their implications for management. Most important here are the major legislation establishing procedures, determining authority, and specific regulations managers should consider for each resource. Federal laws are presented first, followed by state laws.

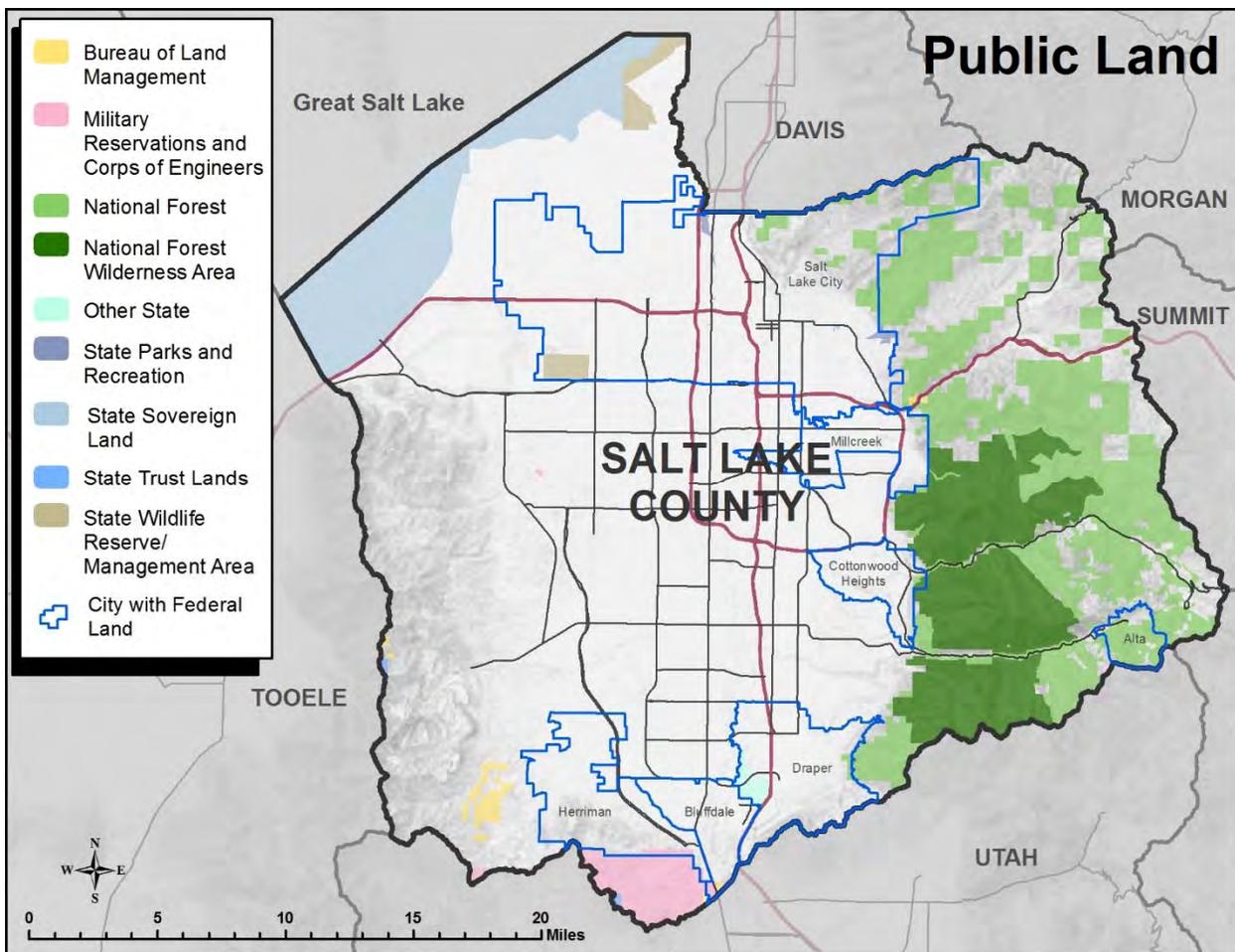
The **Desired Future State** subsection functions as an explanation of overall goals for each resource. The statement was first developed by summarizing existing objectives from federal, state, and local plans

1 relevant to Salt Lake County. Statements were refined after receiving public comment through a series of
2 public meetings, a public online survey, and other stakeholder meetings.

3
4 **Management Objectives** are high-level management goals that will move Salt Lake County toward the
5 Desired Future State. These objectives are broad policy statements used to organize specific policies and
6 guidelines. Objectives were selected based on public and internal comments as well as survey responses.

7
8 **Policies and Guidelines** are specific actions and best management practices (BMPs) that can be used to
9 achieve Management Objectives and Desired Future State. The policies and guidelines are derived from
10 relevant scientific documents and existing plans.

11
12 The map below displays the current federal and state public lands. The management objectives cover
13 resources within these public lands. Areas of public lands that are within city boundaries are excluded
14 from this plan.



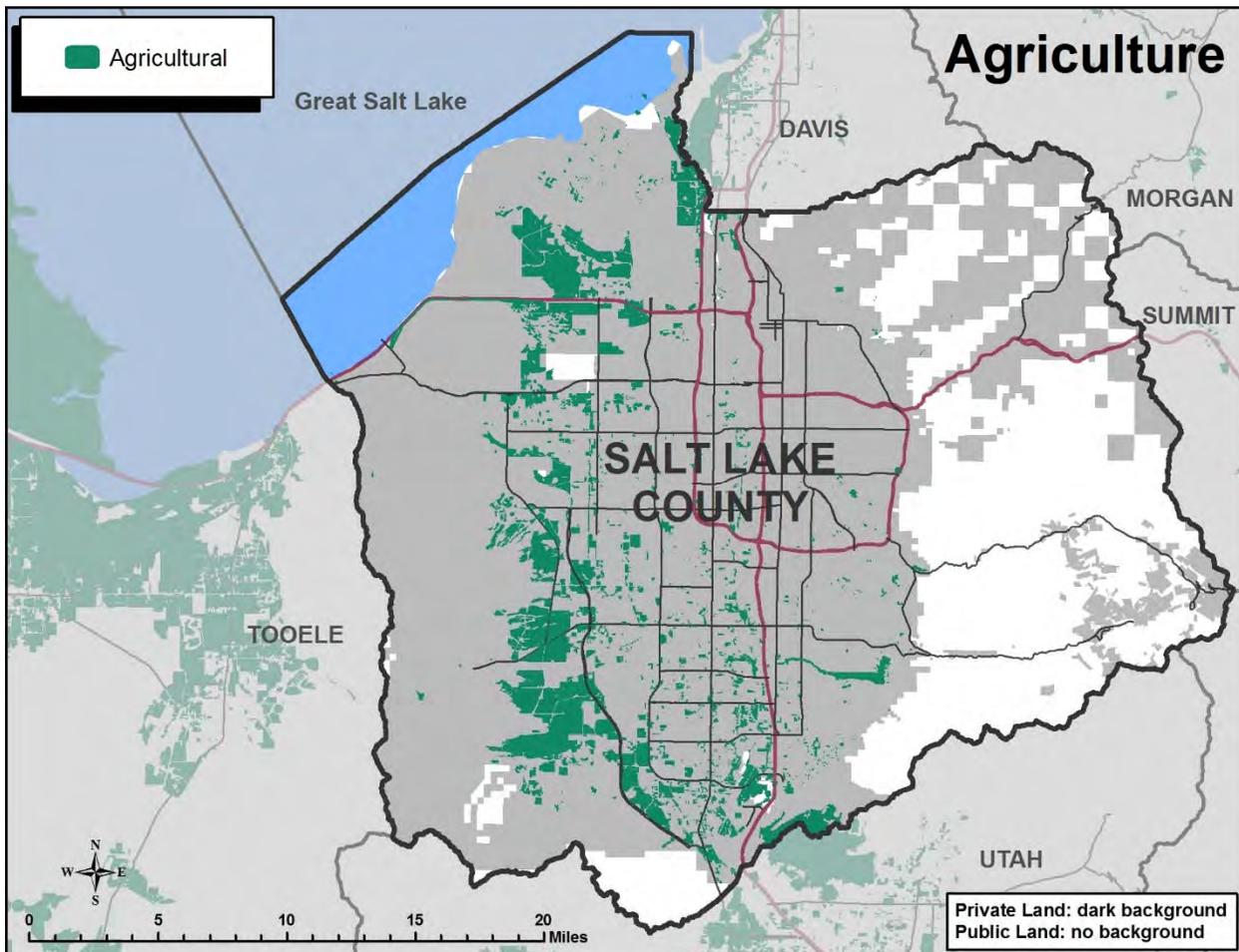
16 Data Source: Land Ownership, Updated as needed, Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands, Access via Utah Automated
17 Geographic Reference Center.
18
19
20
21
22

1. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the activity of converting natural resources into food and material goods in support of both regional and national economic production, and it is an activity fundamental to establishing food security. With the advent of the pioneer settlement in Utah, agriculture became an integral endeavor in Salt Lake County and surrounding areas. Agriculture was not new to the western United States, but the intensity and scale of crop production significantly increased due to the demand created by the pioneer settlers. Crops including fruits, vegetables, and grains are all grown in Utah's soils, though livestock feed crops make up much of the state's production. Additionally, many materials used for technological purposes are derived from crops, such as building materials and medical supplies. Although Utah does not have as much agricultural production as other states, Utah's agriculture contributes to the local, regional and national food security, as well as the economy.

Related resources:

- Livestock and Grazing
- Irrigation
- Ditches and Canals



Data Source: Water Related Land Use, Updated yearly, Utah Division of Water Resources, Access via Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center.

1.1 Management Setting

Context

Agricultural activities occur primarily on privately held land in Salt Lake County, lands that are not addressed in this plan. The acreage dedicated to farming in Salt Lake County has decreased since 2002. Salt Lake County’s public lands serve as the water source to support agriculture activities in the valley.

Findings

The number of farms in Salt Lake County and the acres of land occupied by farming activities has varied in the past. The US Department of Agriculture releases a census report on agriculture every five years. The 2002, 2007, 2012 reports are summarized in Table 1.1. Because natural resources such as water and soil are necessary for farming and ranching, judicious use of these resources is required, especially with ever-increasing pressures resulting from development of agricultural land for more urban uses. Water supply and quality, soil quality, air quality, invasive species and weeds, and plant and animal disease all add to the challenges faced by those who practice agriculture. The expansion of cities and suburbs often affects agricultural lands through pressures such as (but not limited to): loss and fragmentation of productive fields and pastures within irrigation service areas, redevelopment of transportation routes needed to move agricultural products and equipment, and interference (intentional or otherwise) created by the urban environment that affects irrigation water management, crop and livestock production, and agricultural land viability.

Table 1.1. Number and size of farms in Salt Lake County from 2002, 2007, and 2012.

FARM DATA	2002	2007	2012
Number of Farms	712	587	630
Land in Farms	82,267	107,477	78,162

Source: US Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service.[1,2,3]

Legal Context

Applicable Laws include the Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act) (33 USC §1251 et seq. [1972]), the Utah Water Quality Act (Utah Code §19-5), the Clean Air Act (42 USC §7401 et seq. [1970 amended 1990]), and the Utah Air Conservation Act (Utah Code §19-2).

1.2 Desired Future State

Salt Lake County wishes to protect the economic viability of working lands within the valley through the proper management of air and water on public lands.

1.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies and Guidelines

1.3.1 Management Objective

Support proper management of air and water resources on public lands to help protect the viability of agricultural land.

1 **Policies and Guidelines**

2 The preservation of agricultural lands requires stewardship of the air, water, and soil.[4] Coordinate with
3 state and federal agencies in land management activities to ensure sufficient water, water quality, and air
4 quality are available for agriculture.
5

6 **1.4 References**

7 [1] USDA: National Agricultural Statistics Services. 2002. County Summary Highlights.
8 https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2002/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/Utah/st49_2_001_001.pdf (accessed March 23, 2017)
9

10
11 [2] USDA: National Agricultural Statistics Services. 2007. County Summary Highlights.
12 https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/Utah/st49_2_001_001.pdf (accessed March 23, 2017).
13

14
15 [3] USDA: National Agricultural Statistics Services. 2012. [County Summary Highlights](#).
16 https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/Utah/st49_2_001_001.pdf (accessed March 23, 2017).
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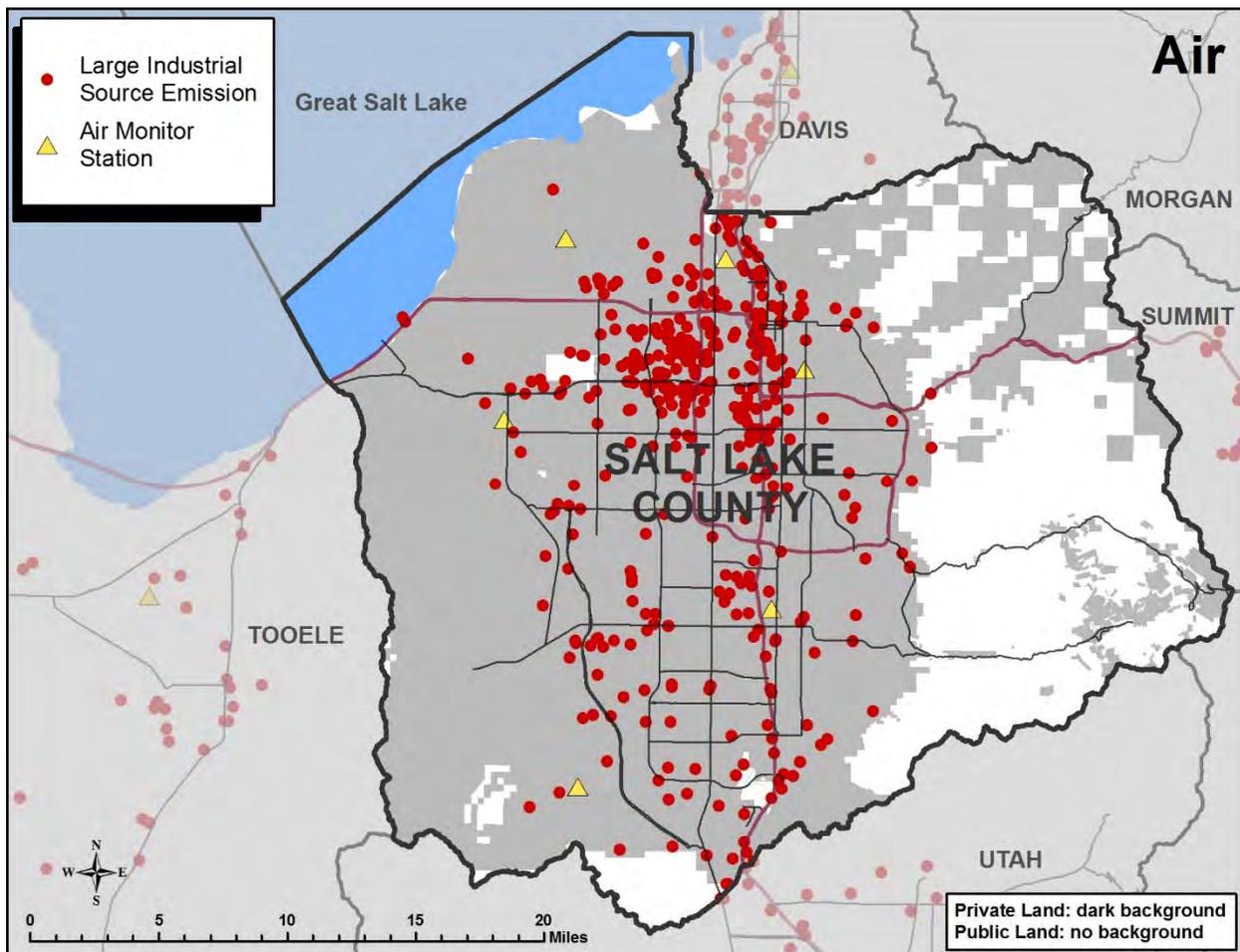
18
19 [4] USDA. Natural Resource Conservation Service. [Salt Lake County Resource Assessment](#), .
20 https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs141p2_032555.pdf (accessed February 18,
21 2016).
22

2. AIR

The term “air quality” refers to the degree to which ambient (outdoor) air is free of pollution. Air pollutants are those substances present in ambient air that negatively affect human health and welfare, animal and plant life, property, and the enjoyment of life or use of property. Ambient pollutant concentrations result from interaction between meteorology and pollutant emissions. Because meteorology can’t be controlled, emissions must be managed to control pollutant concentrations.

Related resources:

- Fire Management
- Forest Resources



Data Sources: Utah Division of Water Quality NPDES Dischargers and Utah Division of Air Quality Air Monitor By Station, Date unknown; Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Access interactive map <https://enviro.deq.utah.gov>.

2.1 Management Setting

Context

The Clean Air Act of 1970 and its amendments set the laws and regulations regarding air quality, give authority to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set standards and rules, and delegate regulatory authority to individual states with EPA oversight, provided certain criteria are met. The

1 purpose of air quality conformity regulations, enforced by the EPA and the Utah Division of Air Quality
2 (DAQ) in Utah, is to protect public health and welfare by lowering pollutant concentrations through a
3 reduction in emissions.
4

5 The Clean Air Act Amendment of 1990 established three designations for areas based on how ambient air
6 quality conditions compare to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS): non-attainment
7 areas, maintenance areas, and attainment areas. Attainment and non-attainment areas are those with air
8 quality better or worse than the NAAQS (respectively). If an area is designated non-attainment, the
9 relevant air quality management agency must create and implement a plan for emissions and reduce
10 concentrations below the NAAQS. The air quality management agency must maintain the plan used to
11 meet the NAAQS and prepare a maintenance plan to keep the air clean for the next 20 (or more) years. A
12 maintenance area is one that was in non-attainment but reduced emissions sufficiently to meet the
13 NAAQS. It must maintain those rules/actions that reduced emissions for a period of 10 years.
14

15 Air quality is influenced by activities on private and public lands. Activities on public lands that impact
16 air quality include:
17

- 18 • Recreation users driving to public lands to visit.
 - 19 • Recreation users driving on dirt roads within public land boundaries.
 - 20 • Controlled-burn activities to manage vegetation and wildfires within public land boundaries.
 - 21 • Permitted extractive activities, such as mining, on public lands.
- 22

23 Some activities that impact air quality are out of the control of land managers. These impacts include
24 particulates from wildfires and dust storms.
25

26 ***Findings***

27 Salt Lake County is designated as nonattainment for large particulate matter (PM10) and small particulate
28 matter (PM 2.5) as well as sulfur dioxide pollution. Salt Lake County is designated as a maintenance area
29 for ozone and for carbon monoxide.
30

31 ***Legal Context***

32 **Applicable Laws**

34 The Clean Air Act of 1970 (42 USC §7401 et seq. amended 1990) places control of local air quality at the
35 state level with federal oversight provided certain criteria are met. The act also requires state and local
36 ambient air quality standards be equal to or lower in concentration than the NAAQS. Utah laws (Utah Air
37 Conservation Act [Utah Code §19-2]) and rules regarding air quality set the state standards equal to the
38 NAAQS. The local air quality management agency for Salt Lake County is the DAQ. Rules and policies
39 pertaining to air quality activities and plans to achieve NAAQS attainment are set by the Utah Air Quality
40 Board. The DAQ conducts statewide air quality monitoring, air quality research, air emissions permitting,
41 air quality compliance monitoring, air quality compliance planning activities, public education, public
42 outreach, and other support programs. The DAQ also supports the Air Quality Board in fulfilling its
43 purposes.
44

45 **2.2 Desired Future State**

46 Salt Lake County desires to improve air quality to protect and improve public health, environmental
47 health, and scenic visibility.
48

1 **2.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies**
2 **and Guidelines**

3
4 **2.3.1 Management Objective**

5 Salt Lake County is moved from nonattainment to maintenance for all NAAQS-monitored pollutants.
6 Management actions on public land will be designed to protect against air quality deterioration.

7
8 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 9 • Support management activities that meet state and federal air-quality standards and comply with state
10 and federal air quality regulations and requirements.
11
12 • Coordinate with DAQ to evaluate emissions of all criteria pollutants associated with proposed
13 projects and work with DAQ to identify appropriate mitigation strategies to offset major
14 emissions.[1]
15
16 • Support mitigation efforts that limit airborne particulates from human-made disturbances such as
17 requiring dust-control measures and revegetation for all ground-disturbing projects.
18
19 • Support the control of wildfire through forest vegetation management activities, prescribed burning,
20 and other management actions.
21
22 • Support multi-modal access to recreation activities.
23
24 • Promote efforts to improve air quality such as the Choose Clean Air program, residential wood
25 burning control, Utah Clean Fuels Program, and urban forestry.
26

27 **2.4 References**

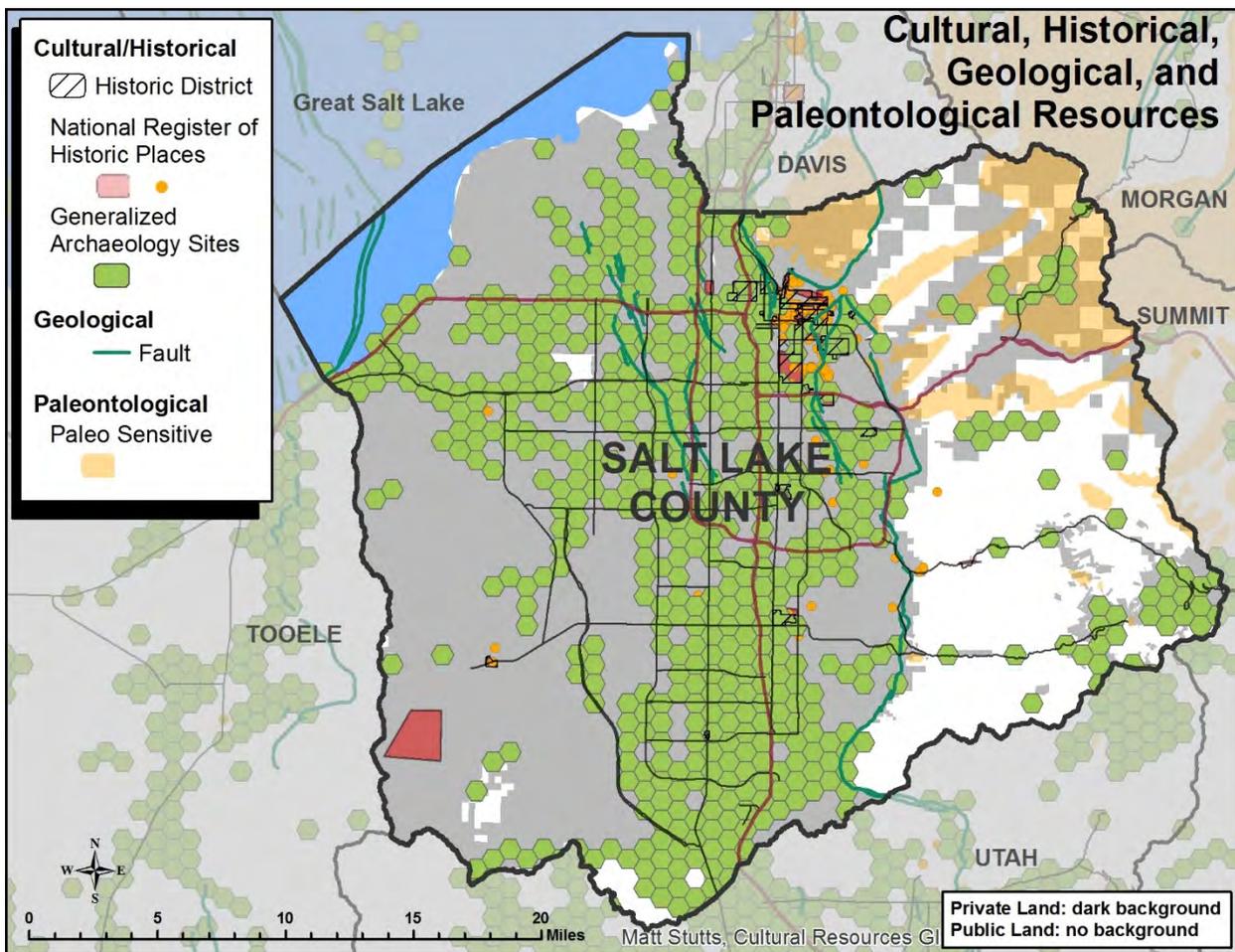
28 [1] Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands. 2013. Final Great Salt Lake Comprehensive
29 Management Plan and Record of Decision. Utah Department of Natural Resources.
30

3. CULTURAL, HISTORICAL, GEOLOGICAL, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

These resources have intrinsic value based on their age, heritage, scientific importance, or other intangible significance. However, these resources also highlight the unique character of the local setting and may contribute to attracting business and tourism. Geology is an important planning component within the region because of its unique geologic features and sites, as well as potential hazards to development such as faults, landslides, rock falls, and soil liquefaction.

Related resources:

- Recreation and Tourism
- Land Use



Data Sources: Quaternary Faults, 26 January 2017, Utah Geological Survey. Historic Districts, March 2014, Compiled by Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center. Archaeology Sites, updated as needed, Utah State Historic Preservation Office. UT Utah State and Institutional Trust Lands Mineral Paleo-Sensitivity Area, Date unknown, Utah Geological Survey. Access via Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center. Also, nris public, Current properties listed on National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service.

3.1 Management Setting

Context

Cultural and Historical Resources

Cultural resources include archaeological sites, standing structures (e.g., buildings and bridges), and even places of importance that are over 50 years old. Many historical and cultural resources are very sensitive and protected by law; however, it is important to remember that not all cultural sites are important or significant, and that those not considered as such would not be adversely affected by any planned projects.

Paleontological Resources

These resources are defined as the remains, traces, or imprints of ancient organisms preserved in or on the earth's crust, providing information about the history of life on earth. There are some geologic units in Salt Lake County that are likely to yield fossils, though these resources are much more abundant in other parts of the state.

Geological Resources

Each canyon in Salt Lake County has unique geology and, therefore, unique scenery and potential for geologic hazards associated with seismic hazards (surface fault rupture, liquefaction, landslides, rock fall, flooding, debris flows, ground shaking, avalanche, and shallow groundwater).

Findings

Cultural Resources

When considering plans for alterations to the landscape, it is important to remember that there can be archaeological sites, historic sites, and standing structures in those locations that may be of importance to many people. This is true despite the fact that the resource may not look interesting, may be in disrepair, or even in ruins. The history and importance of a location cannot always be easily interpreted.

Undeveloped Rural (including Desert and Mountain) Settings

In places such as the West Desert, in high mountains, and even along the Great Salt Lake, archaeological sites will be the most prominent of all cultural resources. Depending upon the presence of fresh water sources and other resources that were of value to both historic and prehistoric peoples, a variety of sites can be expected, which can be categorized into prehistoric sites and historic sites.

Prehistoric sites in undeveloped rural/desert/mountain settings may include:

- Lithic scatters or chipping stations
- Campsites
- Villages
- Rock art
- Processing sites
- Quarry sites (where rock materials were acquired for making tools)

1 Historic sites in undeveloped rural/desert/mountain settings may include:
2

- 3 • Cabins
- 4 • Mines
- 5 • Railroads
- 6 • Industrial sites
- 7 • Roads/trails
- 8 • Bridges
- 9 • Irrigation infrastructure
- 10 • Small, isolated town sites
- 11 • Transmission, telephone, and telegraph lines
- 12 • Pipelines for water, gas, or petroleum products

13
14 ***Developed Rural Settings***

15 This type of setting includes rural areas where existing and former small towns exist, where subdivisions
16 may be planned, where developed recreation sites may exist, and where orchards or other agricultural
17 activities take place.

18
19 Prehistoric sites in rural settings may include:
20

- 21 • Sites similar to those listed above
- 22 • Even larger village sites if permanent water sources are present and elevation is not high

23
24 Historic sites in rural settings may include:
25

- 26 • Sites similar to those listed above
- 27 • Town sites
- 28 • Agricultural activity sites
- 29 • Canals and ditches
- 30 • Farmsteads
- 31 • Fences
- 32 • Orchards and associated buildings and other features

33
34 ***Urban Settings***

35 In these locations a wide variety of sites can be found and, depending upon their age, history and
36 integrity, they may be quite important. In urban settings, buildings, structures, historic landscapes, and
37 urban detail might be expected. Although remnants of agricultural elements from earlier time periods
38 might also be present. Linear sites, such as old transmission lines and pipelines, would be reduced in
39 number or not visible.

40
41 Prehistoric sites in urban settings may include sites similar to those listed above, though usually highly
42 disturbed, destroyed, or obscured.
43

1 Historic sites in urban settings may include:
2

- 3 • Dense occupation with both commercial and multifamily residential structures in downtown areas and
4 single-family residential structures in suburban areas (though sometimes remnants remain in
5 downtown areas)
- 6
- 7 • Industrial sites, sometimes densely spaced
- 8
- 9 • Remnant farmsteads, fences, orchards, other agricultural features
- 10
- 11 • Railroads
- 12
- 13 • Considerable infrastructure features including sidewalks, traffic signals, street lights, power lines, fire
14 hydrants, and many other visible features
- 15

16 Cultural resource locations are generally sensitive and are therefore not released publicly. The total
17 number of cultural resources in Salt Lake County is unknown. As described above, the best way to
18 address these resources is to begin discussions with specialists early during any planning process.
19

20 Historical resources are more easily assessed than cultural resources. According to spatial data acquired
21 from the Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center, there are 24 historic districts in Salt Lake
22 County (Table 3.1). The National Register of Historic Places lists 303 buildings, sites, structures and
23 objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture within the
24 county.[1]
25
26

Table 3.1. Historic districts in Salt Lake County.

Avenues Historic District	Fort Douglas Historic District	Salt Lake City Northwest Historic District
Capitol Hill Historic District	Gilmer Park Historic District	Salt Lake City Warehouse Historic District
Central City Historic District	Highland Park Historic District	Sandy Historic District
City Creek Historic District	Liberty Wells Historic District	South Temple University Neighborhood Historic District
Copperton Historic District	Murray Downtown Historic District	University of Utah Circle Historic District
Evergreen Avenue Historic District	Murray Downtown Residential Historic District	Utah State Fairgrounds Historic District
Exchange Place Historic District	Riverton Historic District	Westmoreland Historic District
Forest Dale Historic District	Salt Lake City East Side Historic District	Yalecrest Historic District

27 Source: Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center, Historic Districts.
28

1 **Historical Resources—Salt Lake County History**

2 The initial European-American migration into the current State of Utah occurred in 1776 when members
3 of the Dominguez-Escalante Expedition traveled down the Spanish Fork River and entered Utah Valley.
4 This expedition was led by two Franciscan fathers, who were searching for a favorable route from Santa
5 Fe, in what is now New Mexico, to the Spanish mission in what is now Monterey, California. Members of
6 the expedition provided the first detailed account of the Timpanagos Indians they encountered in the area
7 surrounding Utah Lake.[1] After the expedition left the area, apparently no European-Americans entered
8 the area until the fur trade sparked interest in the Utah Valley.
9

10 The fur trade developed in earnest during the 1820s when entrepreneurs formed companies to exploit the
11 vast supply of beaver in the rivers and streams of the North American West. The Lewis and Clark
12 Expedition of 1804–1806 had revealed in the west an abundance of beaver, an animal in high demand for
13 making fur hats.[2] By 1824, the fur trade in present-day Utah had begun from three main sources: (1)
14 traders from Taos and Santa Fe, New Mexico, licensed by the Mexican government; (2) the Canadian
15 Hudson Bay Company with outposts in Oregon; and (3) American interests based in St. Louis.[3]
16 Jedediah Smith of the St. Louis-based Rocky Mountain Fur Company and Etienne Proust out of Taos
17 were among the first to trap in the Utah Valley during the 1820s.[4] Smith led a party of trappers though
18 the area in the mid-1820s.
19

20 Trappers were the first European-Americans in the Salt Lake Valley, frequenting the area from the 1820s
21 into the early 1840s. The numerous streams emanating from the western slopes of the Wasatch Mountains
22 provided fertile hunting grounds for those attempting to exploit the resources of the valley. Trappers and
23 explorers Jedediah Smith, John Fremont, and Jim Clyman, among others, are known to have traveled in
24 the vicinity of the current project area.[5]
25

26 The first permanent nonnative American settlers to arrive in the Salt Lake Valley were members of the
27 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (also known as “Mormons”). Mormon pioneers led by
28 Brigham Young entered the Salt Lake Valley through Emigration Canyon in 1847. Young organized each
29 of the arriving companies into groups or “committees”. [6] These committees were assigned different
30 tasks, such as planting, surveying and laying out city blocks, building a fort wall, constructing cabins, and
31 exploring the surrounding valleys for natural resources. The first homes in the area were simple
32 rectangular-shaped one- or two-story structures constructed with adobe and logs with red sandstone
33 foundations.[7] The construction of canals became an absolute necessity for the new agriculturalists
34 during this period.
35

36 As the populations of the various sections of Salt Lake County increased, numerous small markets,
37 groceries, blacksmiths, and butcher shops were established, and by 1850, the population of Salt Lake
38 County rose to 6,157 inhabitants.[8] During this time, Salt Lake City continued to grow in population and
39 importance. The city developed as an important economic hub for the region, as a pioneer religious
40 capitol, and as a center of government.
41

42 Salt Lake County and northern Utah in general have often been referred to as the Crossroads of the West.
43 In this section of the west, migrations of Eastern peoples dispersed along the various routes and trails
44 leading farther west, as well as south and north. By 1857, a decade after their arrival in the Salt Lake
45 Valley, Mormon settlements were spread out along the valleys and mountains of the Wasatch Front. Their
46 settlements extended from Ogden to Las Vegas and from Fort Bridger to Carson Valley.[9]
47

1 By the 1860s, with the ongoing arrival of Mormons from Europe and the Eastern United states,
2 agriculture began to expand rapidly. The arrival of the railroad in Salt Lake County in 1870, opened up
3 new markets for crops and livestock produced by local residents. Other factors also contributed to
4 increased agricultural productivity. Successful production of sugar beets was another significant
5 agricultural development during this period. Agricultural and economic success led to increasing
6 populations. From 1860 to 1890, Salt Lake County population rose from 11,295 to 58,457 inhabitants
7 (Powell 1994:432).[8]
8

9 Along with the arrival of the steel rails and steam trains to Salt Lake City, came hundreds to thousands of
10 railroad workers. Many of these workers were non-English speaking of various ethnic affiliations, such as
11 Chinese, Japanese, Slavic, Italian, Syrian, Greek, and Hispanic. As with most immigrants from a similar
12 culture, these immigrants formed their own ethnic communities, such as Swedetown, Little Syria, and the
13 Greek Ghetto within the larger towns and cities. With the opening of ethnic restaurants, markets, and
14 groceries, these neighborhoods took on the culture of the residents' country of origin.[10]
15

16 Salt Lake City underwent significant changes during the late 1890s and early 1900s. In 1896, following
17 half a century of conflict over religious freedom and the issue of polygamy, the Utah Territory was
18 granted statehood.
19

20 The wartime economy generated by World War I boosted the local metals industries and facilitated the
21 establishment of fabricators and foundries within the Salt Lake Valley. Understandably, new warehouses
22 and storage facilities were always a common site in the area.[11] By the close of the war overseas, the
23 Industrial Zone included several large industrial complexes such as the May Foundry and Machine Shop
24 and the Utah Oil Refining Company. Similarly railroad-related industries continued to provide steadily
25 increasing employment and income for the area until the Great Depression of the late 1920s and early
26 1930s.
27

28 The strong economic growth that had been enjoyed by local residents for decades came to an abrupt halt
29 with the stock market crash in the east. The loss of jobs by hundreds of local smelter and railroad
30 employees during the Great Depression plunged the communities into a period of industrial decline which
31 resulted in the closure of several of the smelters as well as numerous other businesses.[12] Economic
32 conditions for agriculturalists worsened during the 1920s, as the Great Depression was felt across the state
33 and prices for many agricultural products dropped precipitously. Between 1920 and 1921 the price of
34 sugar beets fell from \$12.03 to \$5.47 per ton.[13]
35

36 A variety of local, state, and federal programs provided some relief to residents. However, full economic
37 recovery from the Great Depression did not come until the massive mobilization effort brought on by
38 American involvement in World War II, when employment in the area dramatically increased due to large
39 federal projects including an increased need for petroleum products and metal industries. Salt Lake City's
40 population continued to grow during this period from 116,110 in 1920 to 149,934 in 1940.[8]
41

42 Like other counties along the Wasatch Front, Salt Lake County continued to grow in the years following
43 World War II. The development of new residential subdivisions along the I-15 corridor allowed for
44 commuter travel for workers into the city. Midvale, Murray, Bennion, Taylorsville, West Jordan, and
45 South Jordan grew and modernized throughout the Post War Period. With the completion of two major
46 highway systems, Interstate 15 and Interstate 215, they have become "bedroom communities" for the
47 rapidly growing number of people who are employed in Salt Lake City.
48

1 With the coming of highways and road systems connecting the area to urban centers, growth promises to
2 continue at a steady rate. The intensive residential and commercial development of the past few decades
3 has served to physically join the various communities in the area, effectively blurring corporate boundary
4 lines. These expanded and continuous communities are a stark contrast to the tiny, somewhat isolated
5 settlements of the early pioneer period.
6

7 **Paleontological Resources**

8 After becoming acquainted with how fossil resources are regulated within the state, it is important to
9 consult with paleontologists at the Utah Geological Survey (UGS). This will help determine whether there
10 is potential for paleontological resources within a proposed project or planning area and to provide
11 information about state laws and regulations regarding paleontological resources and how to proceed. In
12 some cases, it may not be necessary to do further work. However, depending upon the situation and
13 location of a particular project, hiring a professional paleontologist may be required to negotiate the
14 process.

15 Types of paleontological localities include:

- 16
- 17 • Invertebrate localities, which are fossil remnants of multi-celled lifeforms without vertebral columns,
18 backbones, vertebrae, or full-length notochord.
- 19
- 20 • Vertebrate localities, which include fossil remnants of lifeforms with some form of vertebrae. This
21 may include mammals, dinosaurs, fish, birds, and reptiles.
- 22
- 23 • Floral localities, which are remnants of plants.
- 24
- 25 • Trace fossils, which may include skin impressions, track sites, and remnants of burrows or borings.
- 26

27 **Potential Fossil Yield Classification System [14]**

28 Occurrences of paleontological resources are closely tied to the geologic units (i.e., formations,
29 members, or beds) that contain them. The probability for finding paleontological resources can be
30 broadly predicted from the geologic units present at or near the surface. Therefore, geologic mapping
31 can be used for assessing the potential for the occurrence of paleontological resources.
32

33 Using the Potential Fossil Yield Classification system, geologic units are classified based on the relative
34 abundance of vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils and their
35 sensitivity to adverse impacts, with a higher class number indicating a higher potential. This
36 classification is applied to the geologic formation, member, or other distinguishable unit, preferably at
37 the most detailed mappable level. It is not intended to be applied to specific paleontological localities or
38 small areas within units. Although significant localities may occasionally occur in a geologic unit, a few
39 widely scattered important fossils or localities do not necessarily indicate a higher class; instead, the
40 relative abundance of significant localities is intended to be the major determinant for the class
41 assignment.
42

43 The Potential Fossil Yield ~~Classification system~~**Classification System** is meant to provide baseline
44 guidance for predicting, assessing, and mitigating paleontological resources. The classification should
45 be considered at an intermediate point in the analysis, and should be used to assist in determining the
46 need for further mitigation assessment or actions.
47

48 The descriptions for the classes below are written to serve as guidelines rather than as strict definitions.
49 Knowledge of the geology and the paleontological potential for individual units or preservational
50 conditions should be considered when determining the appropriate class assignment. Assignments are

1 best made by collaboration between land managers and knowledgeable researchers.

2
3 **Class 1 – Very Low.** Geologic units that are not likely to contain recognizable fossil remains.

- 4
- 5 • Units that are igneous or metamorphic, excluding reworked volcanic ash units.
 - 6 • Units that are Precambrian in age or older.
- 7
 - 8 1. Management concern for paleontological resources in Class 1 units is usually negligible or not
 - 9 applicable.
 - 10
 - 11 2. Assessment or mitigation is usually unnecessary except in very rare or isolated circumstances.
 - 12

13 The probability for impacting any fossils is negligible. Assessment or mitigation of paleontological

14 resources is usually unnecessary. The occurrence of significant fossils is non-existent or extremely rare.

15

16 **Class 2 – Low.** Sedimentary geologic units that are not likely to contain vertebrate fossils or

17 scientifically significant non-vertebrate fossils.

18

- 19 • Vertebrate or significant invertebrate or plant fossils not present or very rare.
 - 20 • Units that are generally younger than 10,000 years before present.
 - 21 • Recent aeolian deposits.
 - 22 • Sediments that exhibit significant physical and chemical changes (i.e., diagenetic alteration).
- 23
 - 24 1. Management concern for paleontological resources is generally low.
 - 25
 - 26 2. Assessment or mitigation is usually unnecessary except in rare or isolated circumstances.
 - 27

28 The probability for impacting vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils

29 is low. Assessment or mitigation of paleontological resources is not likely to be necessary. Localities

30 containing important resources may exist, but would be rare and would not influence the classification.

31 These important localities would be managed on a case-by-case basis.

32

33 **Class 3 – Moderate or Unknown.** Fossiliferous sedimentary geologic units where fossil content varies in

34 significance, abundance, and predictable occurrence; or sedimentary units of unknown fossil potential.

35

- 36 • Often marine in origin with sporadic known occurrences of vertebrate fossils.
- 37
- 38 • Vertebrate fossils and scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils known to occur
- 39 intermittently; predictability known to be low.

40 (or)

41

42

- 43 • Poorly studied and/or poorly documented. Potential yield cannot be assigned without ground
- 44 reconnaissance.
- 45

46 **Class 3a – Moderate Potential.** Units are known to contain vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant

47 non-vertebrate fossils, but these occurrences are widely scattered. Common invertebrate or plant fossils

48 may be found in the area, and opportunities may exist for hobby collecting. The potential for a project to

49 be sited on or impact a significant fossil locality is low, but is somewhat higher for common fossils.

50

1 **Class 3b – Unknown Potential.** Units exhibit geologic features and preservational conditions that suggest
2 significant fossils could be present, but little information about the paleontological resources of the unit or
3 the area is known. This may indicate the unit or area is poorly studied, and field surveys may uncover
4 significant finds. The units in this Class may eventually be placed in another Class when sufficient survey
5 and research is performed. The unknown potential of the units in this Class should be carefully considered
6 when developing any mitigation or management actions.

- 7
- 8 1. Management concern for paleontological resources is moderate; or cannot be determined from
9 existing data.
- 10
- 11 2. Surface-disturbing activities may require field assessment to determine appropriate course of
12 action.
- 13

14 This classification includes a broad range of paleontological potential. It includes geologic units of
15 unknown potential, as well as units of moderate or infrequent occurrence of significant fossils.
16 Management considerations cover a broad range of options as well, and could include pre-disturbance
17 surveys, monitoring, or avoidance. Surface-disturbing activities will require sufficient assessment to
18 determine whether significant paleontological resources occur in the area of a proposed action, and
19 whether the action could affect the paleontological resources. These units may contain areas that would be
20 appropriate to designate as hobby collection areas due to the higher occurrence of common fossils and a
21 lower concern about affecting significant paleontological resources.

22

23 **Class 4 – High.** Geologic units containing a high occurrence of significant fossils. Vertebrate fossils or
24 scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils are known to occur and have been documented, but
25 may vary in occurrence and predictability. Surface disturbing activities may adversely affect
26 paleontological resources in many cases.

27

28 **Class 4a – Unit is exposed with little or no soil or vegetative cover.** Outcrop areas are extensive with
29 exposed bedrock areas often larger than two acres. Paleontological resources may be susceptible to
30 adverse impacts from surface disturbing actions. Illegal collecting activities may impact some areas.

31

32 **Class 4b – These are areas underlain by geologic units** with high potential but have lowered risks of
33 human-caused adverse impacts and/or lowered risk of natural degradation due to moderating
34 circumstances. The bedrock unit has high potential, but a protective layer of soil, thin alluvial material, or
35 other conditions may lessen or prevent potential impacts to the bedrock resulting from the activity.

- 36
- 37 • Extensive soil or vegetative cover; bedrock exposures are limited or not expected to be impacted.
- 38
- 39 • Areas of exposed outcrop are smaller than two contiguous acres.
- 40
- 41 • Outcrops form cliffs of sufficient height and slope so that impacts are minimized by topographic
42 conditions.
- 43
- 44 • Other characteristics are present that lower the vulnerability of both known and unidentified
45 paleontological resources.
- 46
- 47 1. Management concern for paleontological resources in Class 4 is moderate to high, depending on
48 the proposed action.
- 49
- 50 2. A field survey by a qualified paleontologist is often needed to assess local conditions.

3. Management prescriptions for resource preservation and conservation through controlled access or special management designation should be considered.
4. Class 4 and Class 5 units may be combined as Class 5 for broad applications, such as planning efforts or preliminary assessments, when geologic mapping at an appropriate scale is not available. Resource assessment, mitigation, and other management considerations are similar at this level of analysis, and impacts and alternatives can be addressed at a level appropriate to the application.

The probability for impacting significant paleontological resources is moderate to high, and is dependent on the proposed action. Mitigation considerations must include assessment of the disturbance, such as removal or penetration of protective surface alluvium or soils, potential for future accelerated erosion, or increased ease of access resulting in greater looting potential. If impacts to significant fossils can be anticipated, on-the-ground surveys prior to authorizing the surface disturbing action will usually be necessary. On-site monitoring or spot-checking may be necessary during construction activities.

Class 5 – Very High. Highly fossiliferous geologic units that consistently and predictably produce vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils, and that are at risk of human-caused adverse impacts or natural degradation.

Class 5a – Unit is exposed with little or no soil or vegetative cover. Outcrop areas are extensive with exposed bedrock areas often larger than two contiguous acres. Paleontological resources are highly susceptible to adverse impacts from surface disturbing actions. Unit is frequently the focus of illegal collecting activities.

Class 5b – These are areas underlain by geologic units with very high potential but have lowered risks of human-caused adverse impacts and/or lowered risk of natural degradation due to moderating circumstances. The bedrock unit has very high potential, but a protective layer of soil, thin alluvial material, or other conditions may lessen or prevent potential impacts to the bedrock resulting from the activity.

- Extensive soil or vegetative cover; bedrock exposures are limited or not expected to be impacted.
- Areas of exposed outcrop are smaller than two contiguous acres.
- Outcrops form cliffs of sufficient height and slope so that impacts are minimized by topographic conditions.
- Other characteristics are present that lower the vulnerability of both known and unidentified paleontological resources.
 1. Management concern for paleontological resources in Class 5 areas is high to very high.
 2. A field survey by a qualified paleontologist is usually necessary prior to surface disturbing activities or land tenure adjustments. Mitigation will often be necessary before and/or during these actions.
 3. Official designation of areas of avoidance, special interest, and concern may be appropriate.

1 The probability for impacting significant fossils is high. Vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant
2 invertebrate fossils are known or can reasonably be expected to occur in the impacted area. On-the-
3 ground surveys prior to authorizing any surface disturbing activities will usually be necessary. On-site
4 monitoring may be necessary during construction activities.
5

6 **Geologic Hazards**

7 The UGS provides technical information and assistance regarding earthquakes and geologic hazards.
8 Geologic maps from UGS outline 381 historic landslide areas in Salt Lake County.
9

10 ***Legal Context***

11 **Applicable Laws**

12 ***Cultural Resources***

13
14 Because the application of the laws and regulations for cultural resources are complex and can be difficult
15 to understand, it is usually a good idea to consult with a professional archaeologist or architectural
16 historian concerning how to proceed with a particular project.
17
18

19 Federal laws must be considered if project plans include federal land. The same is true if federal licensing
20 or federal funds are involved. In accordance with federal laws and regulations, project undertakings must
21 take into account their effects upon potential historic properties. The following federal legislation and
22 direction is the most pertinent:
23

- 24 • Antiquities Act: 16 USC §431 et seq. (1906)
- 25 • Historic Sites Act: 16 USC §461 et seq. (1935)
- 26 • National Historic Preservation Act: §16 USC 47 et seq. (1966)
- 27 • National Environmental Policy Act: 42 USC §4321 et seq. (1969)
- 28 • Executive Order 11593: Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (1971)
- 29 • Executive Order 13007: Indian Sacred Sites (1997)
- 30 • Archaeological and Historical Conservation Act: §16 USC 469 et seq. (1974)
- 31 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act: 16 USC §470 et seq. (1979)
- 32 • American Indian Religious Freedom Act: 42 USC §1996 et seq. (1978)
- 33 • Native American Graves and Repatriation Act: 25 USC §3001 et seq. (1990)
- 34 • Omnibus Public Land Management Act, Subtitle D – Paleontological Resources Preservation: 16
35 USC 470aaa (2009)

36
37 The State of Utah also has several laws with implementing regulations, which may be applicable to
38 project planning and undertakings including:
39

- 40 • Utah Antiquities Protection Act: Utah Code §9-8-101-806
- 41 • Abuse or Desecration of a Dead Human Body: Utah Code §76-9-704

42 ***Paleontological Resources***

43
44 There are no state requirements for paleontological resources on private lands. Should the State
45 Paleontologist identify a particular area as sensitive for such resources that lie on state lands or federal
46 lands, it will likely be necessary to hire a professional paleontologist to assist in the project. The State of
47 Utah maintains a list of paleontologists with permits for state lands in Utah, and the BLM maintains a list
48 of paleontologists with permits for BLM lands. These professionals are not only qualified to work on
49 federal lands, but on most any project undertaken in Salt Lake County.

1 There are federal and state laws and regulations protecting significant paleontological resources as
2 follows: Antiquities Act (16 USC §432, 433 et seq. [1906]) and NEPA (42 USC §4321-4327[1969]).
3 However, the most recent and most important law protecting paleontological resources on federal lands
4 (except Indian Reservations) is the Omnibus Public Land Management Act, Subtitle D – Paleontological
5 Resources Preservation (P.L. 111-011; 123 Stat. 1172; 16 USC 470aaa). In addition, BLM has developed
6 regulations for the protection of paleontological resources on lands administered by their field offices.
7 Applicable Utah State legislation consists of the Antiquities Protection Act (Utah Code §9-8-101-806).

8 **Geologic Resources**

9 Utah Code §17-27a-401-2-e (County) and 10-9a-401-2-e (Municipal) require general plans to “promote
10 health, safety, and welfare” through the protection of urban development. State statutes allow local
11 jurisdictions to address geologic hazards through zoning districts and ordinance to regulate land used in
12 floodplains and potential geologic hazard areas (Utah Code §17-27a-505-1-c (County) and 10-9a-505-1-c
13 (Municipal). Utah Code §17-27a-703 (County) and 10-9a-703 (Municipal) defines a process for private
14 property owners within counties and municipalities to appeal land use decisions restricting development
15 in areas defined as geologic hazards.
16
17

18 **3.2 Desired Future State**

19 Salt Lake County desires to preserve and strengthen its historical and prehistoric resources such as, places
20 of heritage and archaeological sites, where they exist on public lands.
21

22 Salt Lake County desires to manage paleontological resources to safeguard their scientific and
23 educational values as well as to promote public benefit and enjoyment. The county also desires to protect
24 its existing unique and scenic geologic resources on public lands. This includes the objective of ensuring
25 that land use activities on public lands do not increase the risk of geologic hazards. To protect life and
26 property, Salt Lake County will prohibit development in hazardous locations.
27

28 **3.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies 29 and Guidelines**

30 **3.3.1 Management Objective**

31 Take proactive measures to preserve and strengthen cultural, historical, heritage, prehistoric, and
32 archaeological sites and resources.
33
34

35 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 36 • Support public education efforts on the values of preserving their historic and prehistoric heritage.
- 37
- 38 • Support efforts to incorporate the resources area’s natural and cultural history into designs for
39 riverfront features, public art, education, and signage.
- 40
- 41 • Support the inventory, evaluation, protection, and enhancement of resources areas.
- 42
- 43 • Encourage the consultation with professional archaeologist or architectural historian in early project
44 planning phase to identify potential issues within the resource area.
- 45
- 46 • Encourage coordination with the Utah State Historic Preservation Office for information about
47 whether there are known or expected cultural resources existing within a project area.
48

- 1 • Consult the Utah Division of Indian Affairs and US Bureau of Indian Affairs to facilitate contact with
2 Native American Tribes.
- 3
- 4 • Support development of a monitoring plan for the resource area. This plan should present a
5 systematic scheme for examining significant sites over time to determine causal agents and
6 deterioration or damage of sites. Steps should then be taken to protect the sites.
- 7

8 **3.3.2 Management Objective**

9 Take proactive measures to manage Salt Lake County’s paleontological resources to safeguard their
10 scientific and educational values.

11 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 12 • Discourage illegal collection activities.
- 13
- 14
- 15 • Support preservation of locations of scientifically important paleontological resources on public
16 lands.
- 17
- 18 • Support coordination with the Utah Geological Survey State Paleontologist to assess potential for
19 paleontological resources with a project or planning area.
- 20

21 **3.3.3 Management Objective**

22 Protect Salt Lake County’s unique and scenic resources.

23 **Policies and Guidelines**

24 Support efforts that protect unique and scenic resources.

25 **3.3.4 Management Objective**

26 Ensure that Salt Lake County land use activities on public lands do not increase risks from geologic
27 hazards.

28 **Policies and Guidelines**

29 Coordinate with state and federal agencies on the management of all land use activities on public lands.

30 **3.3.5 Management Objective**

31 Protect life and property by prohibiting development in hazardous locations.

32 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 33 • Support policies to fit new development to existing terrain to prevent or reduce adverse impacts in
34 hazardous areas.
- 35
- 36
- 37 • Discourage development on slopes greater than 30% through zoning.
- 38
- 39 • Require the avoidance or mitigation of environmental hazards such as flooding, landslides, and
40 subsidence or fissure zones as part of the development review process.
- 41
- 42
- 43
- 44
- 45

3.4 References

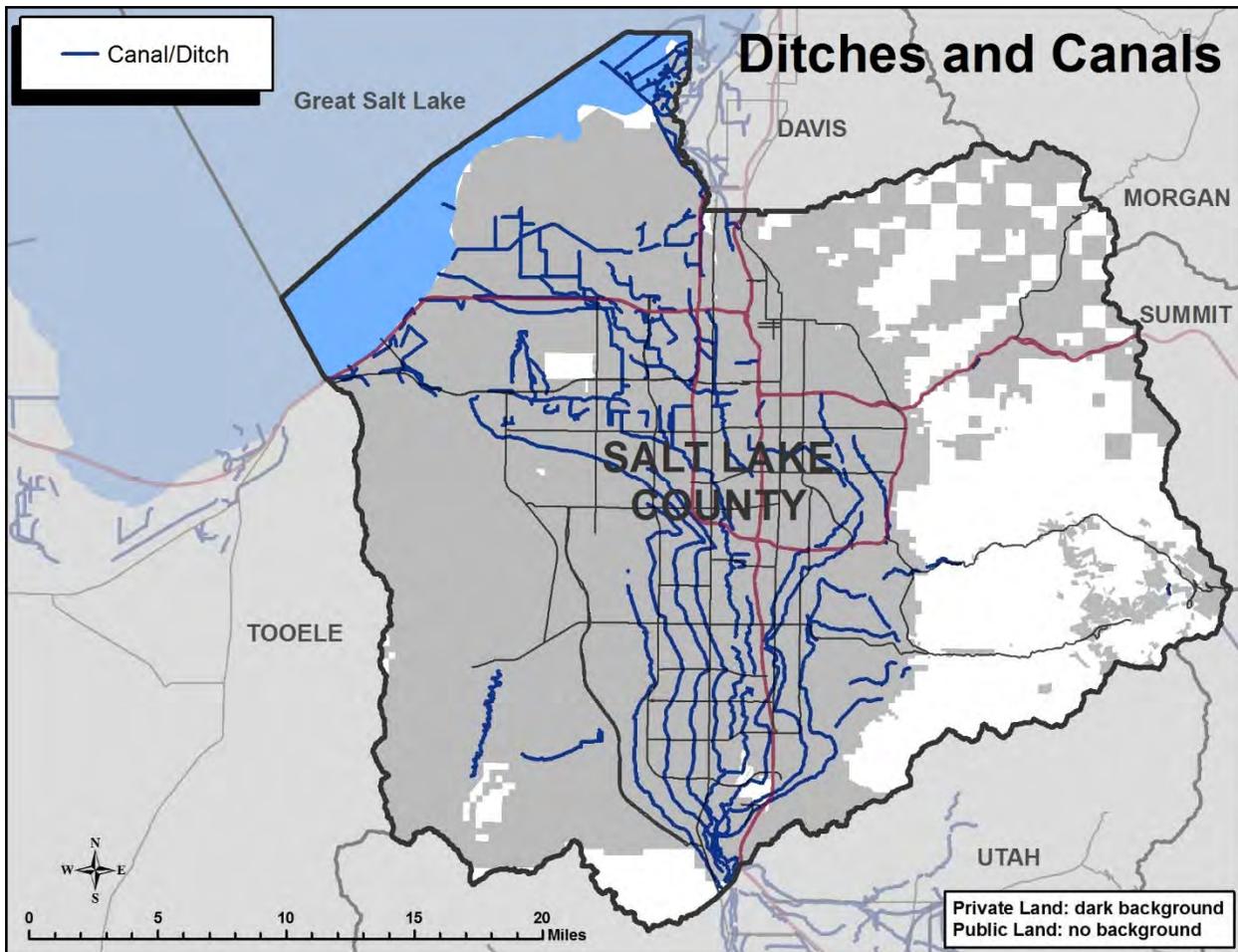
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4. DITCHES AND CANALS

Ditches, canals, and pipelines are used to convey diverted water from the source to the location where its beneficial use is taken. The term “conveyance” is used to describe the movement of water from source to application. Water pipelines are used to convey water when open channels are not suitable, such as for drinking water. Much of Salt Lake County’s water conveyance network is part of that constructed throughout the Wasatch Region, which made agriculture possible despite the dry climate and sustained the influx of pioneer settlers.

Related resources:

- Irrigation
- Water Rights
- Agriculture



Data Source: Streams National Hydrology Data, Date unknown, Dataset, Access via Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center.

4.1 Management Setting

Context

Salt Lake County's public lands serve as the water source supplying some irrigation systems in the valley. Irrigation systems are an integral element for agricultural viability in Salt Lake County. The use, upgrade, and maintenance of the Utah's network of canals, ditches, and dams continues today. Many of the canals and ditches remain open, but over time many have been lined or piped to improve operational efficiency and for safety reasons.

Dams, diversions, canals, and pipelines are constructed to take advantage of the topography of each watershed and redistribute water from rivers and streams outward to lower elevation lands, which are more suitable for crop production. Ditch and canal systems are an integral element for agricultural viability in Salt Lake County and may also be relied upon for urban landscape watering and gardens.

Findings

While there are no ditches or canals on public lands in Salt Lake County, public lands are the watersheds that produce water supplies for many irrigation systems. Salt Lake County Flood Control partners with most major canals companies to convey local municipal storm water downstream. These canals serve as major drainage system facilities and act as trunk lines to deliver storm water to a natural tributary or final destination. A potential threat to the counties irrigation and storm water infrastructure is the introduction of Aquatic Nuisance Species, especially quagga and zebra mussels. A single localized infestation has the potential to spread across the entire county through the interconnected network used to deliver water.

Legal Context

The rights of the county in and to canals and drains are limited to those included in specific agreements for their use with the owners of such facilities. Water is appropriated to water users downstream based on state regulations spelled out in Utah Code Title 73, Water and Irrigation. Point of Diversion data, stream alteration data, place of use data, and adjudication areas data can be used by Salt Lake County to help determine areas of the county that may have complex water rights issues. See CRMP Section 26, Water Rights, for more information regarding water rights in Salt Lake County.

Other applicable laws include the Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act) (33 USC §1251 et seq. [1972]) and the Utah Water Quality Act (Utah Code §19-5).

4.2 Desired Future State

Salt Lake County desires to protect existing water conveyance systems.

4.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies and Guidelines

4.3.1 Management Objective

Support efforts that protect existing water conveyance systems.

Policies and Guidelines

- Continue cooperative relations with irrigation companies to assist with resolving public safety concerns. Also, counties often have outdated information on canal modifications; encouraging canal companies to provide updated mapping information, and/or having a central repository of canal infrastructure would be helpful for planning.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
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9
10
11

- Many canals in the county are relied upon for flood control and stormwater management. The County will continue to work closely with irrigation companies to ensure canal maintenance and flow capacity.
- Canal companies must have a safety-management plan; counties can help promote awareness of Utah’s Canal Safety Program and Canal Inventory, including available funding to assist in developing a safety management plan. Consider establishing recreation trails along irrigation corridors as a means of strengthening the need to keep the corridor.

5. ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

Salt Lake County has a diverse and robust economy with a large and rapidly growing population. The close proximity and easy access to public lands in Salt Lake County is an incredible asset to the residents and visitors alike. The overall economy of the county is best served by prioritizing protective land uses and management objectives over resource development and extraction.

Related resources:

- Recreation and Tourism
- Land Use

5.1 Management Setting

Context

Salt Lake County has a diverse and robust economy supported by the close proximity and easy access to public lands.

Findings

Salt Lake County, with its 17 incorporated communities, five metro townships, and 1,029,655 residents (2010 US Census), is the largest county in Utah by population and the 39th most populous county in the United States. People are one of Salt Lake County's great assets. Developing the labor force occurs within the county at the University of Utah, Salt Lake Community College, LDS Business College, BYU Salt Lake Center, Westminster College, and a handful of other learning institutions.

Salt Lake County contains valuable natural resources. Sales from mineral resources amount to \$417.5 million in 2013. On the ~~west~~-east side of the county, the Wasatch Mountain Range is home to four world-class ski resorts: Snowbird, Alta, Solitude, and Brighton. The Jordan River runs the length of Salt Lake County and empties into the Great Salt Lake. The numberless tributary streams make the river rich in minerals, benefiting wildlife and agricultural pursuits such as alfalfa and winter wheat production. In 2012 the county had 630 farms covering 78,162 acres. The total market value sold that year was \$21.5 million.[1]

Significant sales are generated from ski areas and resorts in the Canyons of Salt Lake County. Table 5.1 provides taxable sales for the Canyons.

Table 5.1. Taxable sale for 2015 and 2016 in the Canyons.

Zip Code	General Location	Total Taxable Sales 2015 ¹	Total Taxable Sales 2016 ¹
84092	Sandy/Little Cottonwood Canyon	\$ 202,630,995	<u>\$212,610,390</u>
84108	Emigration Canyon	\$ 175,507,680	<u>\$181,690,529</u>
84109	Mill Creek/Mill Creek Canyon	\$ 264,309,337	<u>\$277,577,827</u>
84121	Cottonwood Heights/-Alta/ Big Cottonwood	\$ 508,991,328	<u>\$517,803,969</u>
84124	Holladay/ Mill Creek Canyon	\$ 138,587,293	<u>\$138,647,030</u>

¹ Total Taxable Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Calendar Year Taxable Sales, Zip Code Level by NAICS. <http://www.tax.utah.gov/econstats/sales/yearly>

The Salt Lake City International Airport supports the county's thriving tourism industry. In 2013, 4.2 million skiers visited Utah. Of the state's 15 ski resorts, 11 of them are within one hour of Salt Lake City International Airport. In addition to enjoying the county's natural resources, visitors typically make their

1 way to Temple Square, theme and water parks, aquariums, museums, and national monuments. In 2014
2 Salt Lake County had 53,646 leisure and hospitality-related jobs.[2,3]

3
4 The Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest receives significant visitation from residents and visitors. Each
5 year millions of people visit its ski resorts, campgrounds, trailheads, and backcountry sites. Tables 20.1
6 and 20.2 in CRMP Section 20, Recreation and Tourism provide a breakdown of visitation estimates.

7
8 Water resources and a healthy watershed are also important to the economic viability of the Salt Lake
9 Valley. About 60 percent of the Salt Lake Valley’s watershed is federal land managed by the Forest
10 Service. The Forest Service, Salt Lake City, and Salt Lake County all recognize the importance of the
11 watershed to the communities of the Salt Lake Valley. These entities all share jurisdictional authority and
12 have planning objectives for protecting water quality in the watershed.

13 14 **Legal Context**

15 16 **Applicable Laws**

17 The US Forest Service (Forest Service) manages land use decisions, including recreation by developing
18 land and resource management plans , also known as Forest Plans, under the National Forest Management
19 Act (16 USC §1600 et seq. [1976]). The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 USC §1701 et
20 seq. [1976]) mandates the US Bureau of Land Management to manage lands, including recreational uses,
21 under multiple-use philosophy. Both federal land managers set recreation policy following planning
22 procedures specified by the National Environmental Policy Act (42 USC §4321 et seq. [1969]).

23
24 State laws applicable to recreation and tourism include the Transient Room Tax enabled by Utah Code
25 §59-12-3 et seq., which allows counties to levy a tax up to 4.25% on hotel accommodations. The
26 Tourism, Recreation, Cultural, Convention, and Airport Facilities Tax Act, Utah Code: §59-12-6 et seq.
27 (2008) allows counties to levy a tax up to 4% on short-term motor vehicle rentals. Funds collected under
28 this law may be used for the development, operation, and maintenance of cultural, recreational, or tourist
29 facilities. Utah Code §17-31-8 requires all counties which levy either taxes to form an advisory board to
30 represent industries being taxed. Utah Code §63N-7-1 created the Board of Tourism, which advises the
31 Governor’s Office of Economic Development on “planning, policies, and strategies and on trends and
32 opportunities for tourism development.”

33 34 **5.2 Desired Future State**

35 Salt Lake County desires to continue to support the industries and resources on public lands that sustain
36 the county’s economy while maintaining water quality, air quality, wildlife, and habitat. Proximity to
37 high-quality public lands with diverse recreation opportunities is a key amenity to the location of new and
38 existing businesses in Salt Lake County.

39 40 **5.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies** 41 **and Guidelines**

42 43 ***5.3.1 Management Objective***

44 Support projects that contribute to the economy in ways that maintain or improve water quality, air
45 quality, and wildlife habitat.

46 47 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 48 • Support efforts that encourage new and existing industries to reduce air and water pollution or create
49 and maintain wildlife habitat.

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5.3.2 Management Objective

Support efforts that provide high-quality diverse recreation opportunities on public lands.

Policies and Guidelines

- Work cooperatively across agencies and local governments to manage public lands with the greatest public interest.
- Support diverse recreation opportunities on public lands and provide facilities and maintenance necessary to support those opportunities.

5.4 References

[1] USDA: National Agricultural Statistics Services. 2012. County Summary Highlights. https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/Utah/st49_2_001_001.pdf (accessed March 23, 2017).

[2] Ken C. Gardner Policy Institute, University of Utah. 2015. Utah Travel and Tourism Profile, State and Counties 2013-2014. <http://gardner.utah.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/CombinedTourismProfiles.pdf> (accessed March 26, 2017).

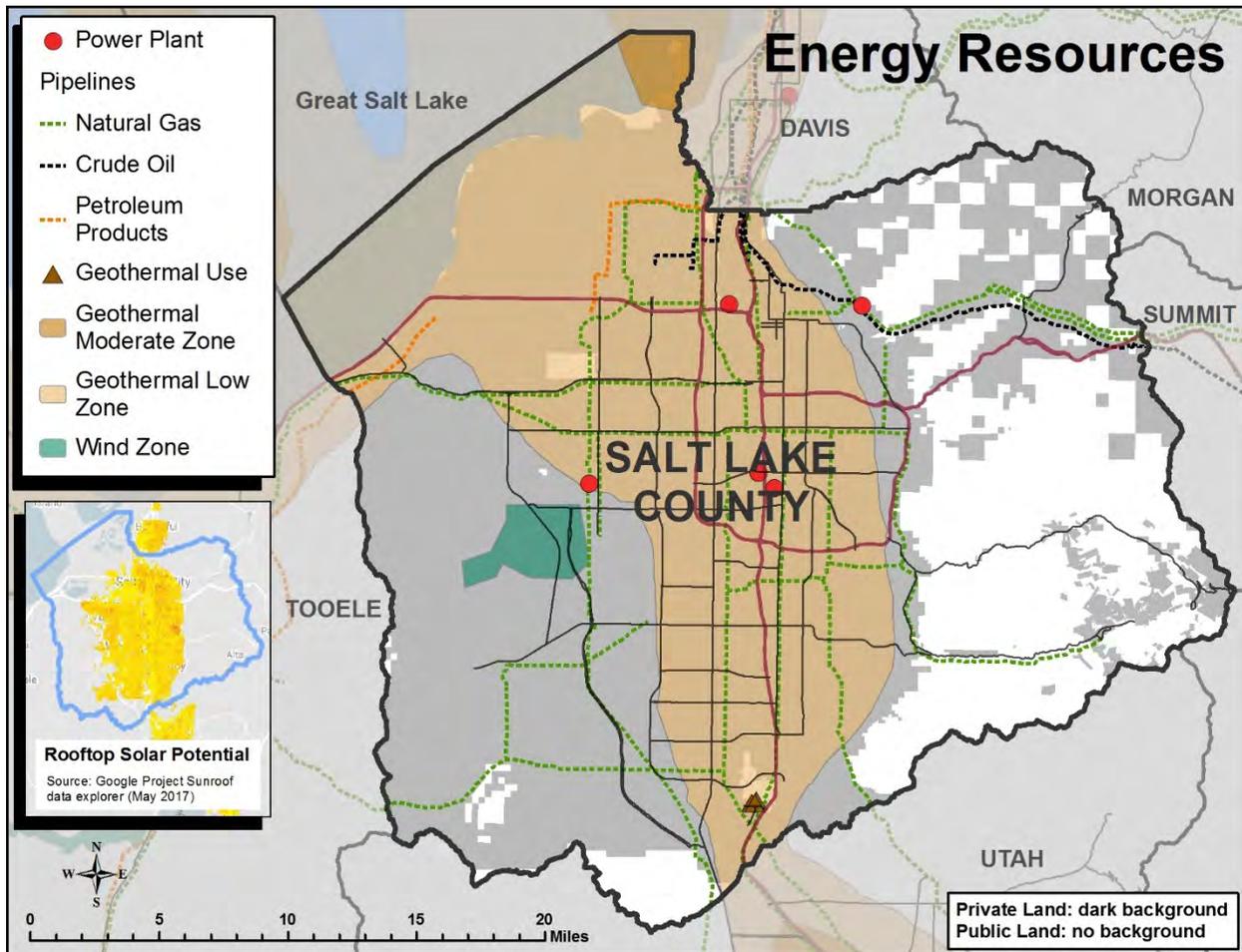
[3] Ken C. Gardner Policy Institute, University of Utah. 2017. The State of Utah Travel and Tourism Industry. <https://travel.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017-Travel-Tourism-Brochure-FINAL-2.13.17.pdf> (accessed March 26, 2017).

6. ENERGY RESOURCES

Public and private utilities draw upon Utah’s renewable and nonrenewable resources to provide electricity and fuel (natural gas, propane, oil, gasoline, coal) energy supplies.

Related resources:

- Utilities
- Air Quality
- Mining
- Mineral Resources



Data Source: PowerPlants_CO2, July 2008, Compiled by Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center. Geothermal Power Production Potential, Geothermal Use, and Pipelines, Date unknown, Utah Geological Survey. UREZPhase1_WindZones, Date unknown, Utah Renewable Energy Zone. Access via Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center. Note: Data source for solar potential beyond rooftops did not include areas identified within Salt Lake County.

6.1 Management Setting

Context

Energy resources includes the development and production of energy (fossil fuel and renewable) as well as the transmission of energy across public lands (powerlines, pipelines, etc.). Energy transmission

1 projects on public lands may affect sensitive wildlife, [drinking water source areas](#), and other resources.
2 The use and development of renewable energy in Salt Lake County is a boon to Utah’s economy.
3

4 **Findings**

5 Several refineries in the Salt Lake Valley process crude oil produced in other locations in Utah and
6 elsewhere. Though coal is present on US Forest Service (Forest Service) property within Salt Lake
7 County, and several unproductive and test wells have been drilled in the past, currently there is no oil,
8 coal, or natural gas production in the county.[1] Energy transmission via pipelines and powerlines occurs,
9 though precise counts and locations are not available. According to a 2008 Utah Automated Geographic
10 Reference Center spatial dataset of power plants in Utah, there are five natural gas power plants operating
11 in Salt Lake County.[2]
12

13 Potential exists for renewable energy production in Salt Lake County. A 2009 report completed by the
14 Utah Renewable Energy Zone (UREZ) task force identified wind drainage sites at the mouth of Parleys
15 and Emigration Canyons.[3] This same report identifies the entire Salt Lake Valley as having potential for
16 geothermal energy production.
17

18 **Legal Context**

19 **Applicable Laws**

20 The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 USC §§181 et seq.) is the major Federal law governing
21 oil, gas, coal, and other hydrocarbons on public lands. This act instructs the US Department of Interior via
22 the US Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to lease extraction rights for energy production on lands
23 managed by the BLM and Forest Service. The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 USC §§1001 et seq.)
24 authorizes the US Department of Interior via the BLM to lease extraction rights for geothermal resource
25 production on lands managed by the BLM and Forest Service.
26
27

28 Applicable state laws include Utah Code §40-6-1 et seq. (1983) established the Utah Division of Oil, Gas,
29 and Mining (DOGM) within the Utah Department of Natural Resources (DNR) with authority to regulate
30 oil and gas mining as well as promote the development and production of oil and gas. In 1982 DOGM
31 obtained primacy from the Environmental Protection Agency for regulation of Class II Water Injection
32 Wells; this program regulates disposal of produced water from oil and gas wells, and reinjection of fluids
33 for pressure maintenance and secondary recovery operations in oil and gas fields.
34

35 **6.2 Desired Future State**

36 Salt Lake County does not have a history of fossil fuel development and desires to limit future fossil fuel
37 energy development. Energy transmission is a necessity for modern society, but new energy transmission
38 routes across public lands should be directed to previously disturbed and fragmented areas.
39

40 Salt Lake County promotes the conservation of energy used to support public lands facilities, operations,
41 and transportation. The county supports renewable energy development on public lands, but proposed
42 projects should be screened for potential visual and natural resource impacts.
43

1 **6.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies**
2 **and Guidelines**

3
4 **6.3.1 Management Objective**

5 Limit new fossil fuel energy development within Salt Lake County.

6
7 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 8 • Participate in public land planning efforts to promote measures that limit new fossil fuel development.
9 •
10 • Promote non-fossil fuel energy sources as viable alternatives to meet energy needs within the county.
11

12 **6.3.2 Management Objective**

13 Locate new energy transmission across public lands within Salt Lake County to previously disturbed and
14 fragmented areas.

15
16 **Policies and Guidelines**

17 Help identify previously disturbed and fragmented areas that may serve as new energy transmission
18 corridors.
19

20 **6.3.3 Management Objective**

21 Review all renewable energy development and transmission proposals across public lands within Salt
22 Lake County for potential visual and natural resource impacts.
23

24 **Policies and Guidelines**

25 Coordinate and participate with state and federal agencies to review all renewable energy development
26 and transmission projects on public lands for potential visual and natural resource impacts.
27

28 **6.3.4 Management Objective**

29 Promote conservation of energy within Salt Lake County.
30

31 **Policies and Guidelines**

32 Support public education efforts that promote energy conservation.
33

34 **6.4 References**

35 [1] Utah Department of Natural Resources, Oil, Gas, and Mining Division. 2013. Oil and Gas Wells,
36 spatial data. <https://gis.utah.gov/data/energy/oil-gas/>
37

38 [2] Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center. 2008. Power Plants (CO2), spatial data.
39 <https://gis.utah.gov/data/energy/energy-generation/>
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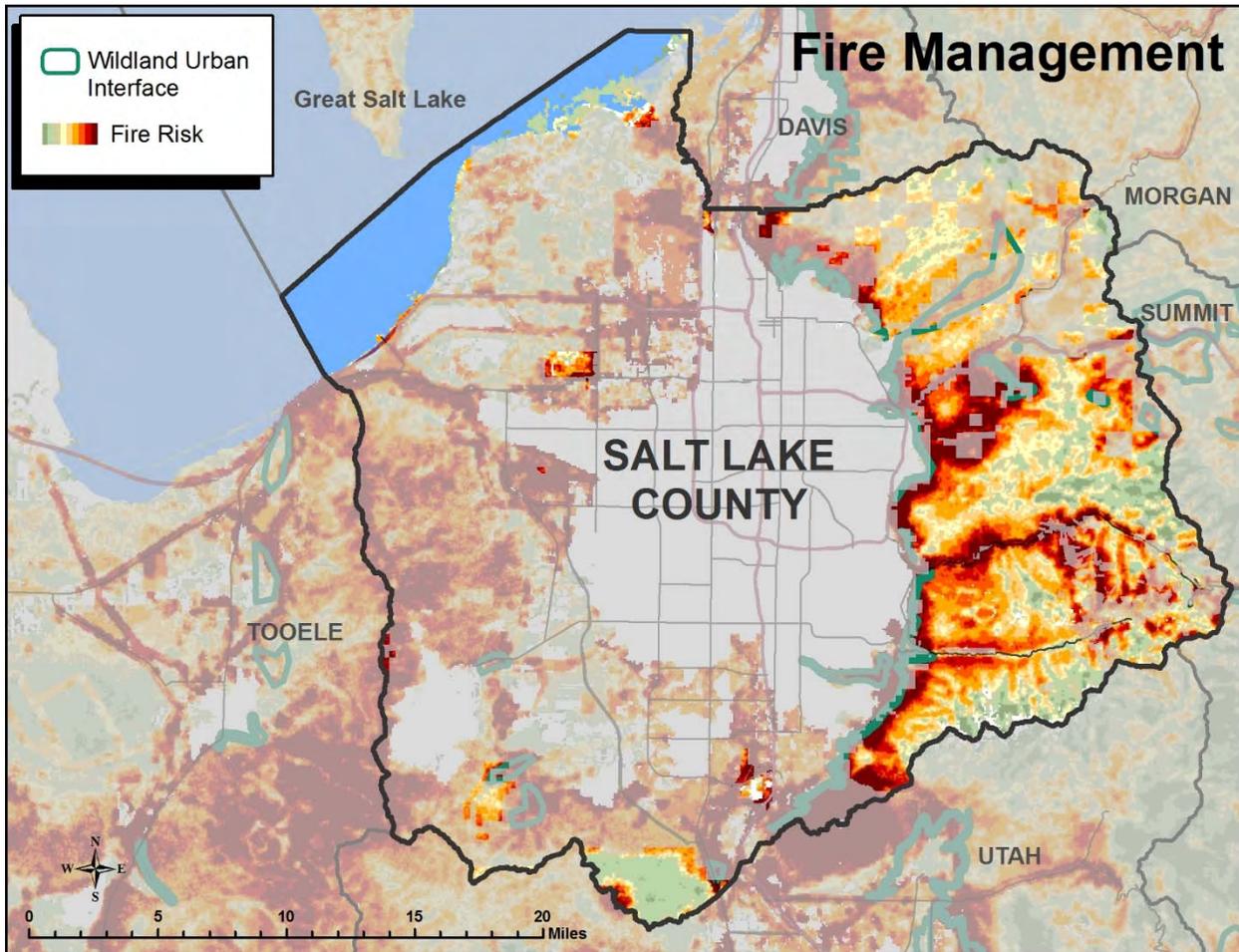
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42 Survey, Department of Natural Resources. <https://energy.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/UREZ-Phase-I.pdf>

7. FIRE MANAGEMENT

Fire management refers to the principles and actions to control, extinguish, use, or influence fire for the protection or enhancement of resources as it pertains to wildlands. It involves a multiple-objective approach strategy including ecosystem restoration, community preparedness, and wildfire response.

Related resources:

- Forest Management
- Noxious Weeds
- Air Quality



Data Source: Urban Interface Areas, 1999, Compiler unknown, Access via Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center. Utah Fire Risk Index, 2013, West Wide Risk Assessment, Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands.

7.1 Management Setting

Context

Wildfire is the most prevalent disturbance to natural resources in the state of Utah. The threat of wildfire in Salt Lake County is greatest on its public lands. The wildland-urban interface (the residential and developed areas bordering open space and public lands) surrounds Salt Lake Valley and is the area that contains development and infrastructure most at risk in the event of a wildfire on public lands. The wildland-urban interface requires its own unique fire management considerations because of the following factors:

- High density of structures (both residential and outbuildings)
- Higher density of utilities that could be impacted
- More complex evacuations procedures
- Concentrated air-quality issues and effects
- [Impact to drinking water sources](#)

Fire suppression is expensive to taxpayers. With climate change and expected increase in temperatures variation in precipitation patterns, and longer drought periods, fire-suppression costs are projected to rise. Effective fire management includes elements of wildfire prevention, mitigation, and preparedness.

Findings

Wildfire is the most prevalent natural disturbance in the state of Utah, and it affects biotic communities statewide. It is an integral component of our forest, range, and desert lands and affects thousands of acres on an annual basis. Below is a compilation of Salt Lake County wildland fire statistics since 2001 (Table 7.1).[1]

Table 7.1. Nationally reported wildland fires and acreage burned in Salt Lake County since 2001.

YEAR	NUMBER OF FIRES	ACREAGE BURNED
2001	2	8,503
2002	2	384
2008	3	907
2010	2	2,326
2011	1	79
2012	2	1,674
2016	1	8.25

Source: Geospatial Multi-Agency Coordination Group (GeoMAC) fire perimeter data.

Legal Context

Response to fire incidents relies on proper oversight, guidance, and partnership among a variety of trained professional organizations. Establishing a fire management system is a critical step in protecting communities both urban and rural. Fire management refers to the principles and actions to control, extinguish, use, or influence fire for the protection or enhancement of resources as it pertains to wildlands. It involves a multiple-objective approach strategy including ecosystem restoration, community

1 preparedness, and wildfire response.[2] Wildfires do not adhere to political boundaries, and cooperation
2 among different agencies and jurisdictions covering federal, state, county, municipal, and rural/ volunteer
3 fire departments is essential for successful fire management response. In Utah the state legislature tasked
4 the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Land (FFSL) to devise a Comprehensive Statewide
5 Wildland Fire Prevention, Preparedness, and Suppression policy known as SB-56.[3] Under this plan a
6 master cooperative wildland fire management and Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
7 (42 USC §5187 et seq. [1988]) response agreement is signed each year between numerous federal land
8 management agencies and the State of Utah for cooperation during wildland fire incidents that occur
9 throughout the state.[4]

10 Utah Code §11-7-1(1) requires counties and municipalities to provide fire protection within their
11 boundaries and coordinate with adjacent counties and public land management agencies to conduct fire
12 suppression. Utah Code §65a-8-202(4) requires counties (not municipalities) to be responsible for cost of
13 fire suppression.

14 The applicable fire management planning document for the state is the Utah Forest Action Plan, published
15 by FFSL in 2016.[5]

19 **7.2 Desired Future State**

20 Salt Lake County supports controlled wildland fire use and prescribed fire on public lands to provide for
21 ecosystem maintenance and restoration consistent with land uses and historic fire regimes where it does
22 not threaten adjacent development. Salt Lake County supports fire suppression activities for public and
23 firefighter safety and protection of other federal, state and private property and natural resources. Salt
24 Lake County also supports hazardous fuel management to reduce risk of property damage and large fires.

26 **7.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies and Guidelines**

29 **7.3.1 Management Objective**

30 Support controlled wildland fire use and prescribed fire on public lands to provide for ecosystem
31 maintenance and restoration consistent with land uses and historic fire regimes where it does not threaten
32 adjacent development.

34 **Policies and Guidelines**

35 Coordinate with state and federal land management agencies and wildland firefighting entities to use
36 controlled wildland fire use and prescribed fire on public lands where it does not threaten adjacent
37 development [or culinary water supply](#).

39 **7.3.2 Management Objective**

40 Salt Lake County supports the Utah Wildland Fire Policy management objectives of prevention,
41 preparedness, and suppression outlined by Forestry, Fire and State Lands.[3]

43 **Policies and Guidelines**

45 ***Wildland Fire Prevention and Preparedness***

- 46 • Support defensible space initiatives and programs that maintain ecosystem health and lessen the
47 wildfire dangers to public safety.

- 1 • Encourage increased use of fire to return fire-dependent ecosystems to proper functioning condition
2 and to reduce hazardous fuels in locations where it does not threaten adjacent development.
3
- 4 • Support public education programs that promote wildfire prevention while also educating on the
5 benefits of fire, when properly managed, to improve watershed health, wildlife habitat, and reduce
6 hazardous fuels.
7
- 8 • Support active management of vegetation to reduce components or factors that promote risk of
9 catastrophic fire, such as cheatgrass, excessive conifer encroachment, or unnaturally large stands of
10 mature Gambel oak.
11

12 **Wildland Fire Suppression**

- 13 • Salt Lake County supports the following activities related to wildland fire suppression
 - 14 ○ Firefighter training,
 - 15 ○ Adequate equipment and resources
 - 16 ○ Utilization of the incident command system
 - 17 ○ Pre-identified fire response staging areas and camp areas
 - 18 ○ Interagency and governmental cooperation and communication
 - 19 ○ Government and leader support
 - 20 ○ Proper emergency and evacuation plans
 - 21 ○ Flexibility to match the best firefighting strategies and tactics to a fire situation
 - 22 ○ Implementing proper airspace restrictions to safely execute aerial firefighting response
 - 23 ○ Public outreach on closing roads, trails to better assist and safeguard firefighting personnel
24

25 **7.3.3 Management Objective**

26 Reduce the risk of fire and potential damages in case of fire in wildland-urban interface areas.
27

28 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 29 • Support wildland urban interface risk assessments and risk reduction efforts.[6]
30
- 31 • As appropriate update the Foothills and Canyons Overlay Zone[7] ordinance to include wildfire
32 mitigation principles.
33
- 34 • Support creating fire-adapted communities[6] through the following:
35
 - 36 1. Development of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan or equivalent plan to help larger
37 communities identify key values at risk and ways to mitigate fire risk.
38
 - 39 2. Implementation of vegetation management and ignition-resistant homes on private lands.
40
 - 41 3. Local responder understanding of the complexities of preparing for and dealing with wildfire.
42
 - 43 4. Fuels treatments on public and private lands in and around communities to reduce hazardous fuels
44 and create fuel buffers.
45
 - 46 5. Codes, covenants, and ordinances to foster development in the wildland-urban interface that
47 minimizes fire risk.
48
 - 49 6. Cooperation between jurisdictional authorities.
50

1
2 **7.4 References**

3 [1] National Interagency Fire Center. 2016. National Report of Wildland Fires and Acres Burned by State.
4 https://www.nifc.gov/fireInfo/fireInfo_statistics.html (accessed January 8, 2016).

5
6 [2] US Forest Service. 2016. Wildland Fire Touches Every Part of the Nation. Managing Wildland Fires.
7 <https://www.fs.fed.us/fire/management/index.html> (accessed February 6, 2016).

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9 [3] Utah Department of Natural Resources, Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands. 2015. Utah
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12 [4] Utah Department of Natural Resources, Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands. 2013.
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16 [5] Utah Department of Natural Resources, Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands. 2016. Utah
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20 [6] Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Desk Reference Guide, PMS 051, National Wildfire
21 Coordinating Group. August 2014. <https://www.nwecg.gov/sites/default/files/products/pms051.pdf>
22 Accessed 23 March 2017.

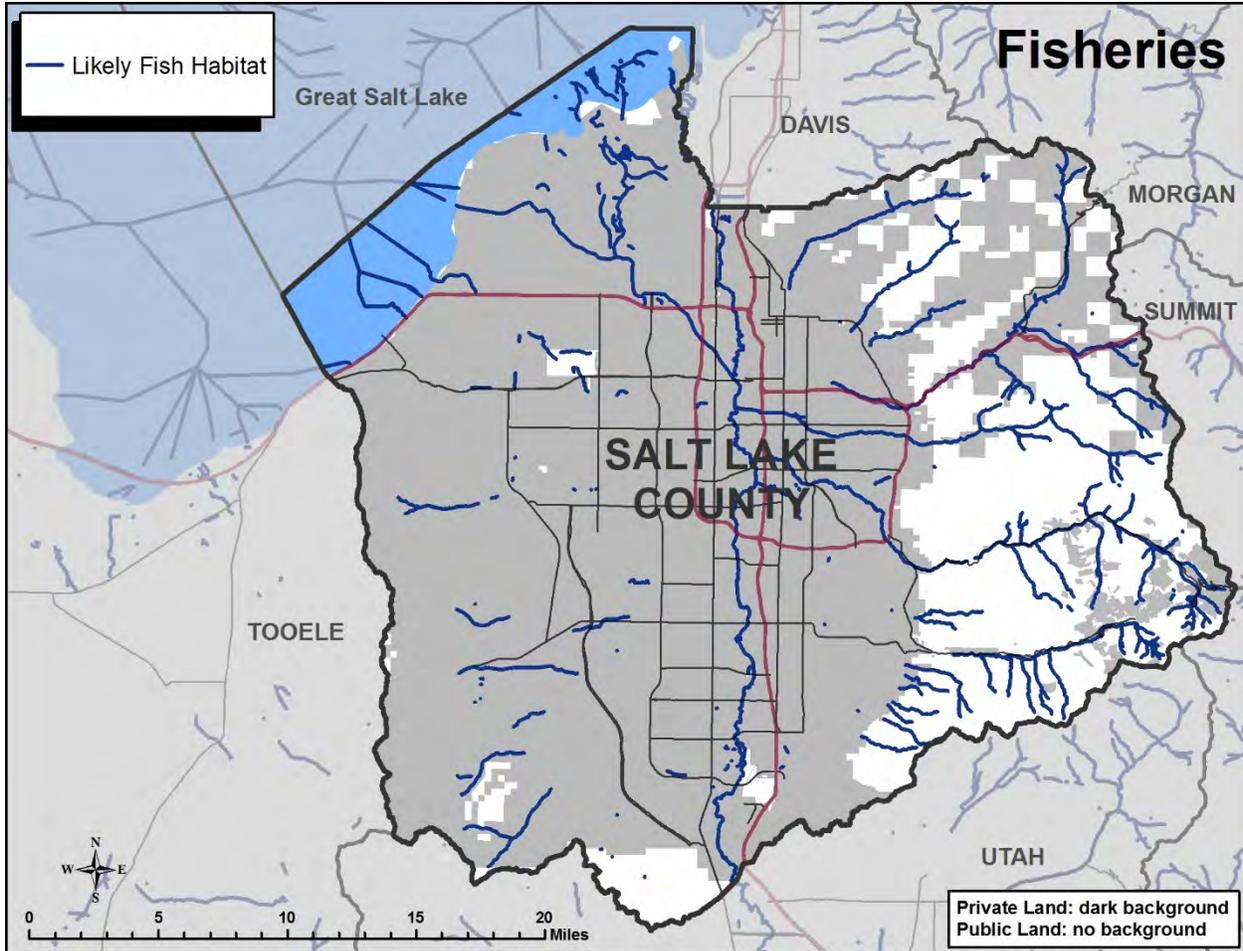
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24 [7] Salt Lake County Ordinances, Chapter 19.72 Foothills and Canyons Overlay Zone.
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26 [df](https://slco.org/uploadedFiles/depot/fTownships/FCOZ%20Current%20Title%2019%20Final%20Draft.pdf) Accessed 23 March 2017.
27

8. FISHERIES

A fishery is an aquatic system that includes a target organism, a community of species on which that organism depends, the habitat in which they reside, and the humans that affect or utilize the resource within the ecosystem.

Related resources:

- Water Quality and Hydrology
- Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species



Data Source: Streams NHD High-Res, Date unknown, National Hydrologic Dataset, Access via Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center.

8.1 Management Setting

Context

Fishing and fisheries provide education and introduction to natural resources and their management. Sport fishing has significant, positive economic impact in Utah through retail and tourism. Brine shrimp fishing in the Great Salt Lake is a multimillion-dollar industry in Utah.

The primary concerns regarding fisheries in Utah are:

- Sport fisheries
- Aquatic invasive species (AIS)
- Brine shrimp

Findings

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) is responsible for managing fisheries in Utah with a primary resource goal of providing quality recreational fishing opportunities.[1] Assisting the DWR in decision making and establishing management priorities is the Utah Wildlife Board and five Regional Advisory Councils (RACs) who provide local input on fishing related issues. Each RAC consists of a diverse group of interest group representatives, including agriculture, sportsmen, federal land agencies, general public, and elected officials. Meeting schedules and agendas can be found on the RAC website.

Aquatic invasive species (AIS) or aquatic nuisance species are defined by the DWR as nonnative species of aquatic plants and animals that cause harm to natural systems or human infrastructure. Not all nonnative species are considered AIS, as many nonnative fish species are desirable for sport fishing. These may include nonnative rainbow trout, brown trout, bass, and catfish.

The primary AIS threats in Utah are related to *Dreissenid* spp. mussels, such as quagga mussel, zebra mussel, and dark falsemussel. Invasive mussels in Utah waters have no natural competitors, and once they are established, they spread quickly, growing on nearly all underwater surfaces. The prolific mussels often clog water and power infrastructure, harm aquatic recreational equipment, and outcompete native species for nutrients, which can have profound effects on sportfish populations higher in the food chain.

Dreissenid spp. have infested several waterbodies of southern Utah and possibly Deer Creek Reservoir in Wasatch County. On January 15, 2016, the DWR posted notice of the detection of quagga mussel veligers (juvenile mussels) in the reservoir. While not in Salt Lake County, Deer Creek Reservoir is close enough to Salt Lake County to warrant concern about the spread of *Dreissenid* into local waters.

Legal Context

All wildlife, including fish, are the property of the State of Utah and managed by the DWR.

Applicable Laws

Utah Code §23-13-3 provides that wildlife not held by private ownership is considered property of the state. Utah Code §23-15-2 establishes that the state has jurisdiction of all wildlife in the state, including aquatic wildlife, whether on public or private land. Utah Code §4-23-2 declares that preserving the wildlife resources of the state is important to the economy of the state. Utah Code §23-14-2.6 establishes the organization and function of RACs, which advise the state Wildlife Board regarding wildlife management issues.

8.2 Desired Future State

Salt Lake County desires to protect and enhance fisheries within the county to support native fish, sport fishing, and tourism. Efforts conducted to restore riparian and in-stream habitats where degraded are supported. Best management practices conducted to improve water quality and aquatic habitat on public lands as well as downstream and in the Great Salt Lake are supported. These efforts should be informed and guided by Salt Lake County Watershed Planning and Restoration Department, which actively works to on watershed issues throughout the county.

Salt Lake County also desires to prevent AIS from entering its waterways with support from DWR public education efforts on the transmission and impacts of AIS and proper equipment cleaning protocols. Salt Lake County will work to control and prevent the spread of AIS where they may already be present, including water bodies, rivers, streams, canals and ditches.

8.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies and Guidelines

8.3.1 Management Objective

Restore riparian and in-stream habitats on public lands where degraded to support native fish, sport fishing, and tourism.

Policies and Guidelines

- Support restoration of natural water and sediment flow regimes.[2]
- Support reduction of inappropriate grazing by domestic livestock and wildlife.
- Support reduction of inappropriate siting of roads in riparian zones.
- Support the increase of cover and extent of riparian vegetation by restoring beavers on the landscape, where social and environmental factors permit (per Beaver Restoration Assessment Tool).[2]
- Support the removal of in-stream barriers where practical and the creation of selective fish passage structures around barriers which cannot be removed.[2]
- Support reduction of artificially channelized or straightened stream miles.[2]

8.3.2 Management Objective

Improve water quality to benefit native fish, sport fishing, and tourism.

Policies and Guidelines

- Support land management activities that improve water quality and aquatic habitat.
- Participate in the state water quality standards, beneficial use, and impaired waterbody rule-making processes to preserve and enhance watershed and area-wide water quality.[3]
- Support the acquisition and conversion of water rights for in-stream flows. Work with the Department of Water Rights, as necessary, to modify water right beneficial use to allow in-stream flows. [3]
- Support development of water leasing program to hold in-stream flows.

- 1
- 2 • Support utilization of existing monitoring data to assess water quality issues .[3,4]
- 3
- 4 • Engage coordination with water management authorities and water user groups to find flexibility
- 5 within existing water laws and policies for meeting wildlife conservation objectives.[2,3]
- 6

7 **8.3.3 Management Objective**

8 Support water quality BMPs on public lands to improve water quality downstream and in the Great Salt

9 Lake.

10 **Policies and Guidelines**

11 Support land management activities that improve water quality downstream and in the Great Salt Lake.

12

13

14 **8.3.4 Management Objective**

15 Encourage the prevention and establishment of AIS from all waterways and waterbodies in Salt Lake

16 County.

17 **Policies and Guidelines**

18 Support the DWR Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan and public education efforts on the

19 transmission and impacts of AIS and proper equipment cleaning protocols.[5,6]

20

21

22 **8.4 References**

23 [1] Utah Department of Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife Resources. 2015. “Goals and

24 Objectives”. <https://wildlife.utah.gov/about/goals.php> (accessed February 4, 2016).

25

26 [2] Utah Department of Natural Resources, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. 2015. Utah Wildlife

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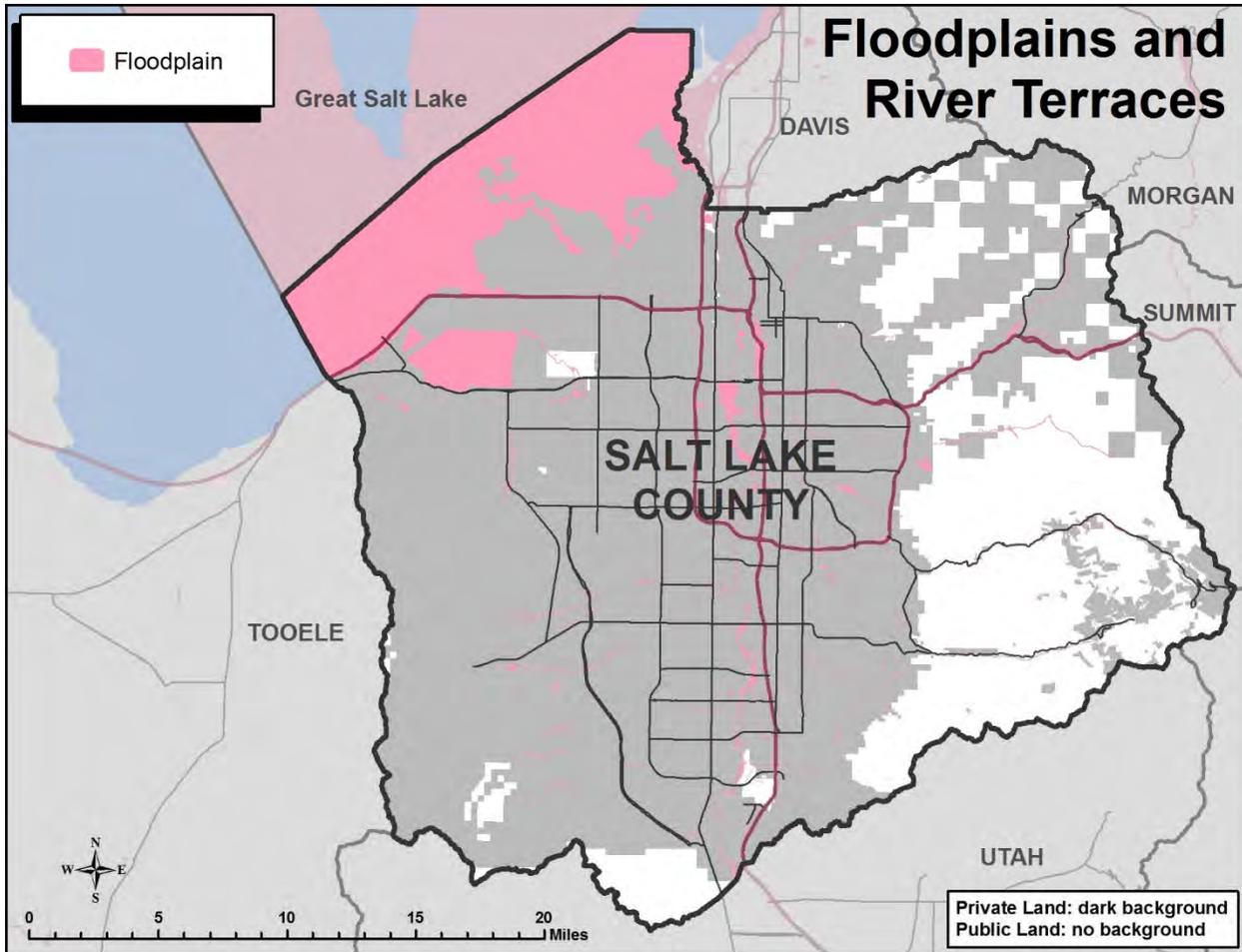
42

9. FLOODPLAINS AND RIVER TERRACES

Floodplains are the low-lying, flood-prone areas adjacent to a river. River terraces are the bench or stepped areas that extend along river valleys. River terraces usually represent former levels and paths of floodplains of a stream or river. Rivers are dynamic systems. They can migrate laterally as a result of bank erosion and deposition, and move vertically as a result of bed aggradation or degradation. Floodplains and terraces are formed during these channel migration processes. Therefore, floodplains and terraces are essential parts of the river system.

Related resources:

- Riparian Areas
- Wetlands
- Water Quality and Hydrology
- Irrigation



Data Source: Floodplains, 2 August 2012, Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map Database Salt Lake County, Access via Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center.

9.1 Management Setting

Context

Several creeks and water courses exist on public lands within Salt Lake County, which contribute to the Jordan River in the center of the Salt Lake Valley.

Waterways in Salt Lake County support the Great Salt Lake and the health of its surrounding wetlands.

Findings

Floods occur when the river channel reaches its maximum capacity and water overflows streambanks into nearby areas that would otherwise be dry. Floods are caused by heavy rains or snowmelt delivering water at a rate faster than the soils can absorb it, or when a dam, landslide, or other impoundment gives way and rapidly releases large amounts of water. For the most part, flooding is a natural process that contributes to channel maintenance, ecological processes, and riparian vegetation. Natural flooding usually occurs during peak flows or periods of high-water discharge.[1] Nevertheless, floods can cause severe impacts and therefore must be mitigated.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides flood data that classifies areas based on flood hazards mapped through the National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL). This enables community officials, emergency responders, and the public to be informed and plan accordingly to avoid or reduce impacts from floods. The FEMA and NFHL also guide development and reduce risk by excluding flood hazard areas. The NFHL maps the probability of flooding at specific areas using historical data and prediction models. Floodplains are classified based on the probability of a specific flood event happening in that area. For example, a 100-year floodplain means that a flood event that can inundate the specific area has a probability of happening once in 100 years. This does not mean that the area would be inundated once every 100 years; a 100-year floodplain can be inundated 2 years in a row. Rather, this means that every year there would be a 1% probability of a 100-year flood happening in that area (Table 9.1). Salt Lake County has been digitally mapped by NFHL, most recently in August of 2015.

Table 9.1. Acreage of Salt Lake County in 100-year floodplain.

FLOOD ZONE	ACRES
100-year flood zone	8,391
100-year flood zone (Great Salt Lake)	50,407
Outside flood zone	453,618

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency National Flood Hazard Layer.

Legal Context

Applicable Laws

Executive Order 11988 Floodplain Management (1977) as summarized on the FEMA website instructs Federal Agencies to do the following:[2]

- Assert leadership in reducing flood losses and losses to environmental values served by floodplains.
- Avoid actions located in or adversely affecting floodplains unless there is no practicable alternative.

- Take action to mitigate losses if avoidance is not practicable.
- Establish a process for flood hazard evaluation based upon the 100-year base flood standard of the National Flood Insurance Program.

The Executive Order also directs federal agencies to issue implementing procedures, provides a consultation mechanism for developing the implementing procedures, and provides oversight mechanisms.

Utah Code §17-27a-401-2-e (County) and 10-9a-401-2-e (Municipal) require general plans to “promote health, safety, and welfare” through the protection of urban development. State statutes allow local jurisdictions to address geologic hazards through zoning districts and ordinance to regulate land used in floodplains and potential geologic hazard areas (Utah Code §17-27a-505-1-c (County) and 10-9a-505-1-c (Municipal)).

Utah Code §73-3-29-1 requires all state, county, municipal or private landowner to acquire a permit from the state engineer to “relocate any natural stream channel or alter the beds and banks of any natural stream without first obtaining the written approval of the state engineer.” Among other purposes, this law is designed to prevent stream alteration which might “unreasonably or unnecessarily diminish the natural channel’s ability to conduct high flows.”

9.2 Desired Future State

Salt Lake County desires to promote a healthy hydrological system that encourages efficient flood control and water conveyance, while providing clean water, wildlife habitat, and recreational uses.

9.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies and Guidelines

9.3.1 Management Objective

Protect life and property from the risks of flooding through application of stream setbacks, FEMA flood zone requirements, and careful review of development along streams and at the mouths of drainages.

Policies and Guidelines

- Work to establish protocols for determining appropriate buffers, land use zones, and accompanying-use regulations to meet water-quality objectives.
- The Salt Lake County Flood Control Division will provide for ongoing maintenance program and direct the cleaning and maintenance of natural channels, ditches, open drains and storm drains which are included in the storm drainage and flood control system. Work in open natural channels and creeks shall be limited to that necessary to remove immediate threats of flooding and existing rights shall be protected as specified in County Code Section 17.08.050.
- The Salt Lake County Flood Control Division will establish criteria, engineering and otherwise, whereby applicants for building permits may be aware of, and plan for, the drainage requirements which must be met as a condition to receiving the County Flood Control Division’s approval for such permit.

1 **9.3.2 Management Objective**

2 Encourage management actions within floodplains and wetlands which include measures to preserve,
3 protect, and if necessary, restore their natural functions.
4

5 **Policies and Guidelines**

6 Establish protocols for determining appropriate buffers to meet floodplain, wildlife habitat, target species
7 habitat, and wildlife migration or dispersal functions related to specific landowner wildlife conservation
8 objectives.[3,4]
9

10 **9.4 References**

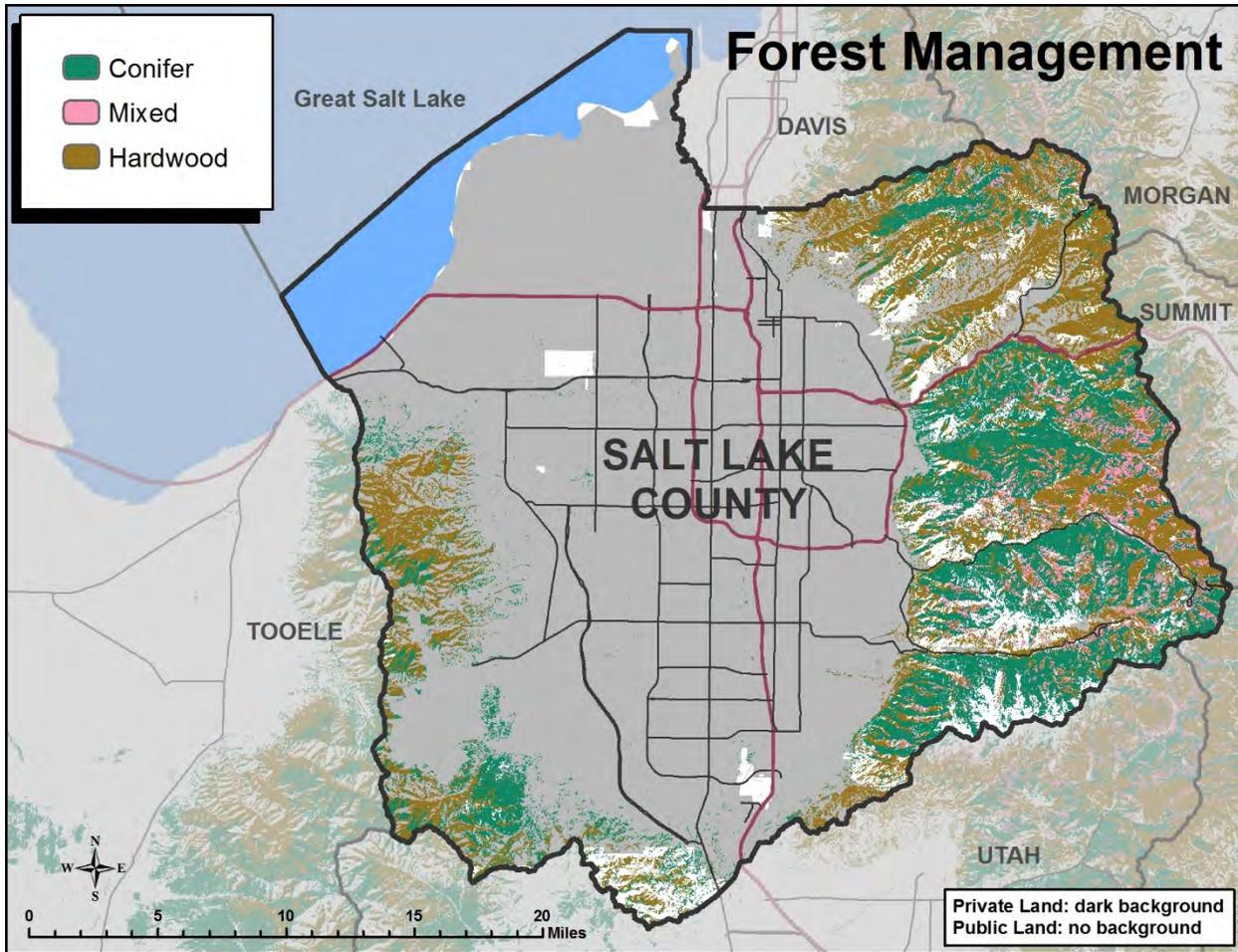
- 11 [1] Jordan River Commission. 2013. Best Practices for Riverfront Communities.
12 <http://jordanrivercommission.com/wp-content/uploads/BP-high-res-for-web.pdf> (accessed March 23,
13 2017).
14 [2] Federal Emergency Management Agency. ND. Executive Order 11988.
15 <https://www.fema.gov/executive-order-11988> (accessed March 23, 2017).
16
17 [3] Riparian Buffer Design Guidelines, USDA, General Technical Report RMRS-GTR-203, January
18 2008. https://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr203.pdf (accessed March 16, 2017).
19
20 [4] Salt Lake County, Department of Watershed Planning & Restoration. 2015. Salt Lake County
21 Integrated Watershed Management Plan.
22

10. FOREST MANAGEMENT

Forest management consists of the principles and actions for the regeneration, use, and conservation of forests. Forests, woodlands, and urban forests add to the quality of life.

Related resources:

- Fire Management
- Noxious Weeds



Data Source: us_130evt, 2012, LANDFIRE, Existing Vegetation Type Layer.

10.1 Management Setting

Context

Forests in Salt Lake County consist of oak-maple forests in low elevations, pinyon-juniper forests low-to-mid elevations, Douglas-fir forests in mid elevations, aspen forests in low-to-high elevations, and urban forests within cities. Good forest management is a benefit to water quality, wildlife habitat, recreation, aesthetics, and the forest's ability to adapt to climate change. Climate change is altering temperature and precipitation levels in the west and will in turn alter the forest and its composition. The US Forest Service (Forest Service) is the largest public land manager in Salt Lake County, managing almost 100,000 acres

1 in the county, 77,000 acres of which are forested. The US Bureau of Land Management (BLM) also
 2 manages a small amount forest lands within the county.

3
 4 **Findings**

5 Salt Lake County is home to 142,816 acres of forested area on lands owned or managed by the Forest
 6 Service, BLM, and private landowners. Table 10.1 shows forest types by landowner.

7
 8 **Table 10.1. Acres of forested vegetation type in Salt Lake County by landowner.**

FORESTED VEGETATION TYPE	US FOREST SERVICE (ACRES)	BUREAU OF LAND MGMT (ACRES)	PRIVATE (ACRES)
Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow	1,509	12	2,000
Aspen-Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland	8,889	58	2,506
Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland	15,788	0	12,664
Bigtooth Maple Woodland	12,143	273	24,012
Douglas-fir-Grand Fir-White Fir Forest and Woodland	15,555	44	7,102
Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland	5,345	18	942
Juniper Woodland and Savanna	3	2	36
Limber Pine Woodland	0	0	45
Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland	93	0	117
Mountain Mahogany Woodland and Shrubland	3,715	89	4,372
Pinyon-Juniper Woodland	779	1,007	6,190
Ponderosa Pine Forest, Woodland and Savanna	8	2	4
Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland	12,100	-	2,668
Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland	1,000	3	1,723

9 Source: US Geological Survey, Landfire Existing Vegetation Type, 2012.

10
 11 **Legal Context**

12 Management of forest vegetation on Forest Service and BLM lands follows standard land use planning
 13 procedures defined in National Forest Management Act (16 USC §1600 et seq. [1976]), National
 14 Environmental Policy Act (42 USC §4321 et seq. [1969]), and Federal Land Policy and Management Act
 15 (43 USC §1701 et seq. [1976]). Refer to CRMP Section 12, Land Use, for more information regarding
 16 land use decision-making procedures.

1 **10.2 Desired Future State**

2 Salt Lake County desires to maintain and improve forest health for the benefit of water quality, wildlife
3 habitat, recreation, aesthetics, and the forest’s adaptation to climate change.
4

5 **10.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies**
6 **and Guidelines**

7
8 **10.3.1 Management Objective**

9 Maintain resilient forest vegetation capable of adapting to changing climate utilizing vegetation
10 treatments, prescribed fire, and other management techniques.
11

12 **Policies and Guidelines**

13 Coordinate with other managing agencies to promote forest health and the associated impacts on
14 watershed health.
15

16 **10.2.2 Management Objective**

17 Acknowledge that vegetation composition and distribution may change as a result of changing climate.
18

19 **Policies and Guidelines**

20 Coordinate with public and private organizations and the canyon water companies to protect watershed,
21 forest health, and wildlife habitat challenged by a changing climate, invasive species, insects, disease, and
22 increasing public use.
23

24 **10.3.3 Management Objective**

25 Insects and disease outbreaks should be identified, monitored, and managed to avoid large-scale forest
26 impacts.
27

28 **Policies and Guidelines**

29 Coordinate with state and federal agencies to identify, monitor, and manage insect, and disease outbreaks.
30

31 **10.3.4 Management Objective**

32 Noxious weeds should be controlled through prevention, infestation reconnaissance, and treatment. See
33 CRMP Section 18, Noxious Weeds for more information.
34

35 **Policies and Guidelines**

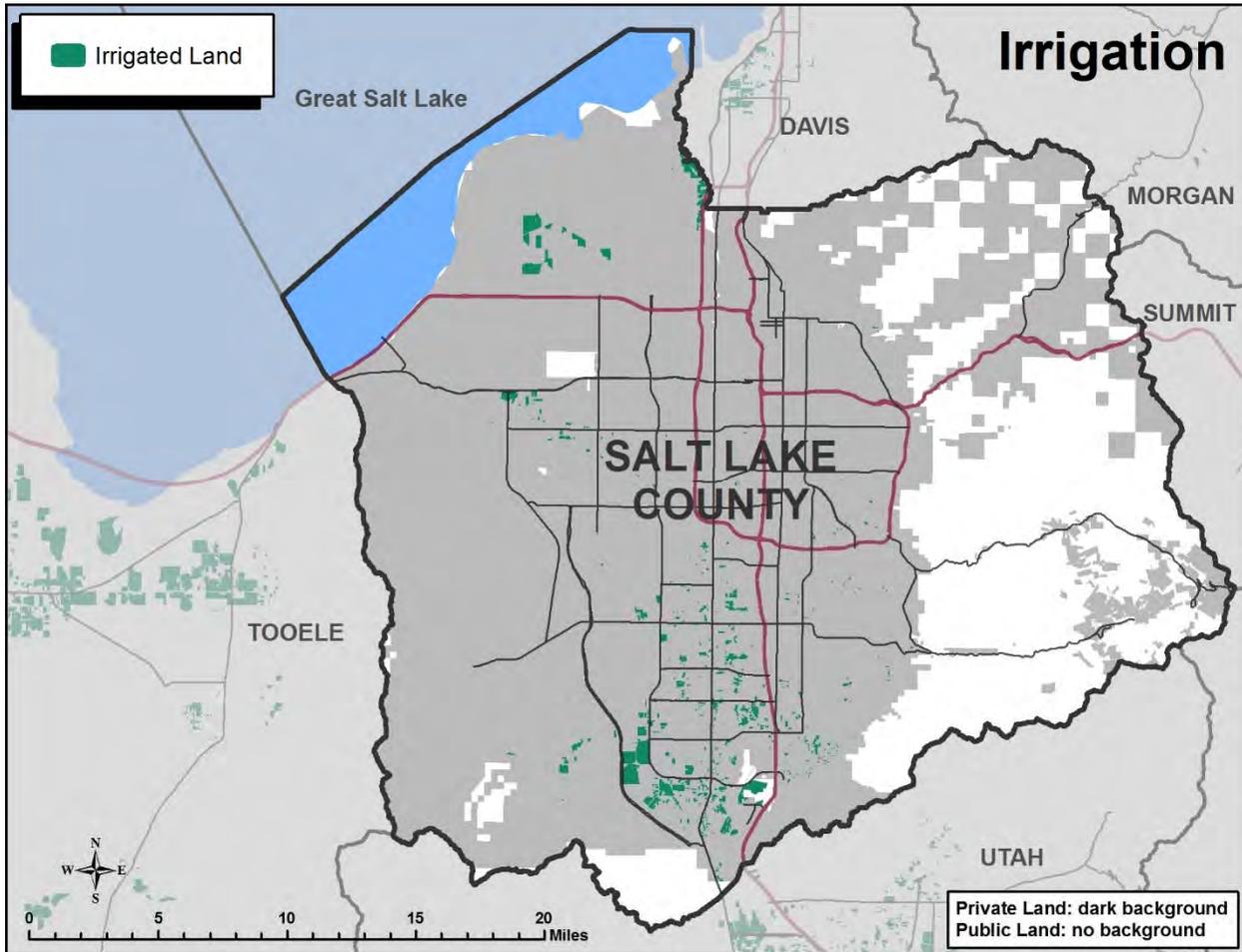
- 36 • Prevention, early detection, and rapid treatment are the most cost-effective best management practices
37 for noxious weeds.
38
39 • Control and reduce existing weed infestations utilizing a suite of available tools.
40
41 • Coordinate county-wide with agencies, local governments, and other landowners and land managers
42 regarding weed management issues, and continue participation in the Bonneville Cooperative Weed
43 Management Area.
44
45

11. IRRIGATION

Irrigation is the practice of supplemental application of water to land beyond that directly received from precipitation. Irrigation expands agricultural output of cropland and sustains additional vegetation growth throughout the landscape. Irrigation, as a resource, is not mentioned in public land plans for Salt Lake County.

Related resources:

- Agriculture
- Ditches and Canals
- Water Rights



Data Source: Data Source: Water Related Land Use, Updated yearly, Utah Division of Water Resources, Access via Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center.

11.1 Management Setting

Context

Salt Lake County’s public lands serve as the water source supplying some irrigation systems in the valley. Irrigation systems are an integral element for agricultural viability in Salt Lake County. The use, upgrade, and maintenance of Utah’s network of canals, ditches, and dams continues today. Many of the canals and

1 ditches remain open, but over time many have been lined or piped to improve operational efficiency and
2 for safety reasons.

3
4 Dams, diversions, canals, and pipelines are constructed to take advantage of the topography of each
5 watershed and redistribute water from rivers and streams outward to lower-elevation lands, which are
6 more suitable for crop production.

7 **Findings**

8 While public lands are the watersheds that produce water supplies for many irrigation systems, there are
9 no irrigation systems on public lands in Salt Lake County. Salt Lake County Flood Control partners with
10 most major canals companies to convey local municipal storm water downstream. These canals serve as
11 major drainage system facilities and act as trunk lines to deliver storm water to a natural tributary or final
12 destination.

13
14 A potential threat to the counties irrigation and storm water infrastructure is the introduction of Aquatic
15 Nuisance Species, especially quagga and zebra mussels. A single localized infestation has the potential to
16 spread across the entire county though the interconnected network used to deliver water.

17 **Legal Context**

18
19 The rights of the county in and to canals and drains are limited to those included in specific agreements
20 for their use with the owners of such facilities.

21
22 Within each watershed, various entities or individuals have legal claims (i.e., water rights) to use the
23 water for “beneficial use” and are permitted to divert waters from streams into reservoirs, canals, and
24 pipelines. The distribution of water is governed by state law and is based largely on geographic proximity,
25 available supply, and ownership of the water rights.

26
27 Applicable laws include those found in Utah Code §73 (Water and Irrigation).

28 **11.2 Desired Future State**

29
30 Salt Lake County desires to protect its watersheds and water quality for the benefit of irrigation users
31 downstream from public lands.

32 **11.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies 33 and Guidelines**

34 **11.3.1 Management Objective**

35 Prevent or mitigate activities on public lands that have negative effects on the quantity or quality of water
36 available for irrigation.

37 **Policies and Guidelines**

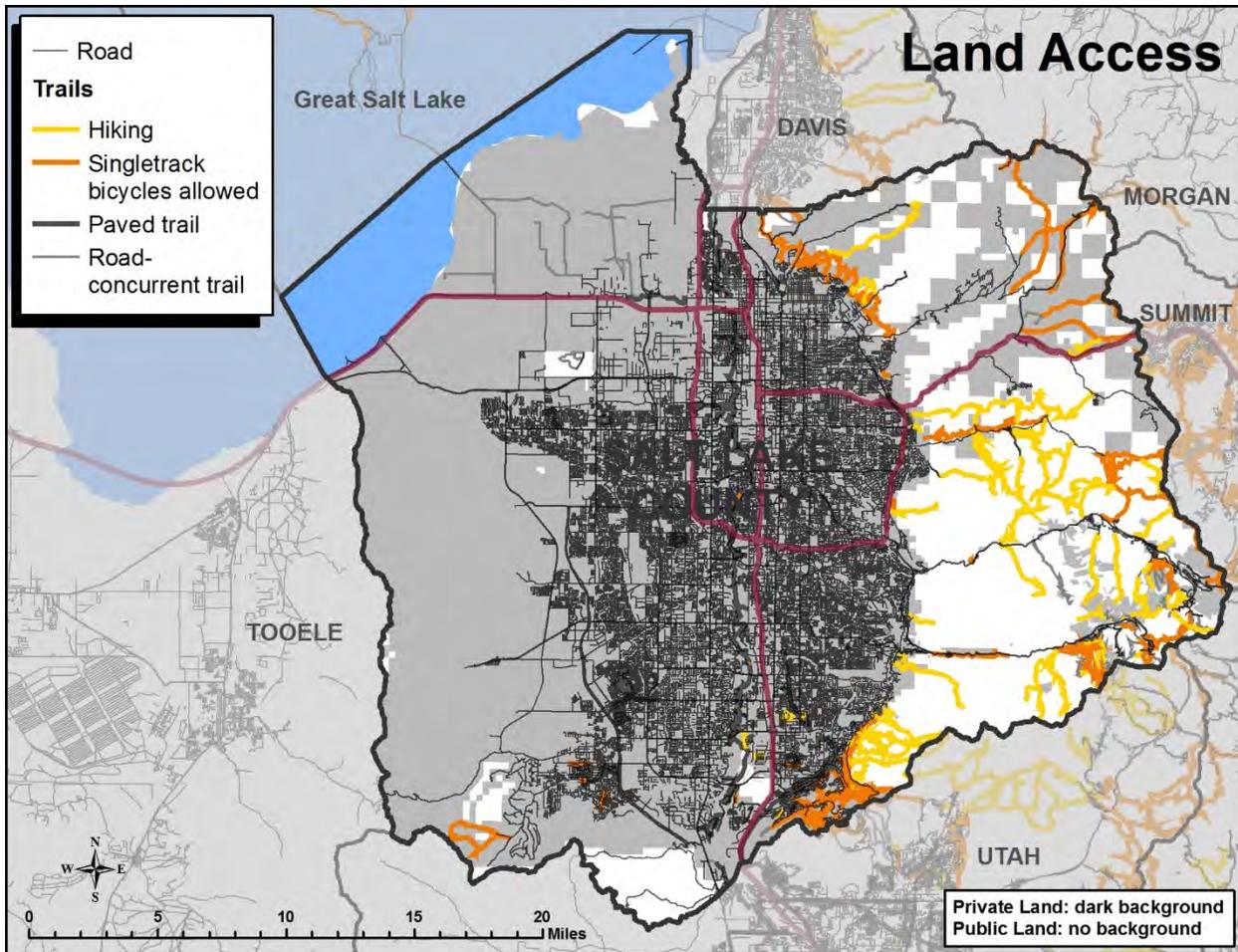
- 38 • Support protection of existing diversions and water delivery infrastructure.
- 39 • Coordinate with public and private organizations to support watershed protection and forest health in
40 the face of challenges (such as changing climate, invasive species, and increasing public use).

12. LAND ACCESS

Land access refers to the ability to physically and legally access a given parcel of land. This typically has to do with roads, rights-of-way (ROWs) and property inholdings. Land access also concerns administrative restrictions on the methods or timing of land access, such as motorized vs. non-motorized access, and access that may be restricted at certain times. Finally, access can also refer to crossing or visiting lands via trails or other non-motorized methods. Common land access issues include private land surrounded by federal lands, private lands within designated wilderness areas, and public lands accessed by crossing through private property.

Related resources:

- Land Use
- Wilderness



Data Source: SGID10.TRANSPORTATION.Roads, 9 March 2017, Utah Department of Transportation and others. Trails, Date unknown, Utah Office of Tourism and GOED. Access via Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center.

12.1 Management Setting

Context

Land ownership in Salt Lake County is complex and varied, and at times it is hard to distinguish public and private property lines. Trespassing, whether deliberate or accidental, causes conflict between the public and private property owners. Salt Lake County residents and visitors benefit from clear and consistent public land access policies.

Findings

Salt Lake County has a responsibility to facilitate land access regardless of land ownership. This is accomplished by acquiring and maintaining ROWs or easements across properties that are not public. The county can acquire and enforce access to its public lands by properly participating in planning processes that involve federal agencies, state agencies, and other stakeholders. Litigation is sometimes a part of land-access issues.

Table 12.1 identifies the miles of public trails by type of access within public lands in Salt Lake County.

Table 12.1. Public Miles of Trail by Type.

TRAIL TYPE	MILES
Hiking	118.1
Singletrack (bicycles allowed)	64.4
Paved Trail	2.4
Road-concurrent Trail	44.5

Source: SGID10.TRANSPORTATION.Roads, 9 March 2017, Utah Department of Transportation and others. Trails, Date unknown, Utah Office of Tourism and GOED. Access via Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center.

Legal Context

Gaining or maintaining access to lands is typically accomplished through ROWs or easements across another landowner's property. The process is different for each type of landowner, and each may have specific administrative procedures, management objectives, and historical context.

Applicable Laws

US Forest Service (Forest Service). Rights-of-way on Forest Service lands are managed through planning documents and procedures established by the National Forest Management Act (16 USC §1600 et seq. [1976]) and the National Environmental Policy Act (42 USC §4321 et seq. [1969]) processes.

US Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The BLM manages ROWs through Resource Management Plans authorized by Federal Land Management and Policy Act (43 USC §1701 et seq. [1976]) and National Environmental Policy Act (42 USC §4321 et seq. [1969]) processes.

R.S. 2477. Prior to the Federal Land Management and Policy Act, rights-of-way on BLM and Forest Service lands were enabled by Revised Statute 2477 (Section 8 of the Mining Act of 1866) and are generally considered to still be available for accessing property within and across public lands.[1] [There are no recorded R.S. 2477 roads for Salt Lake County.](#)[2]

1 **Private Property.** Just as access to private inholdings among federal lands is important, so too is
2 providing access to public lands through private property. Salt Lake County has an obligation to ensure
3 the ROWs with historic access across private lands remain open. Additionally, as urban development
4 continues, Salt Lake County should facilitate new public access to public lands by purchasing easements
5 across private property.
6

7 Salt Lake County can establish new ROWs through private lands in three ways. First, for developing
8 lands, the county can identify ROWs in the transportation component of the General Plan. With ROWs
9 identified, the county can work with developers to construct and maintain ROWs as the land develops
10 over time. Second, the county can guide willing landowners to negotiate mutually beneficial solutions to
11 purchase public ROWs or easements across private property. Finally, in cases where landowners do not
12 want a public ROW or easement across their property, counties can use the doctrine of eminent domain
13 for roadways for public vehicles but not for recreational uses (Utah Code §78B-6-501-3e).
14

15 **12.2 Desired Future State**

16 Salt Lake County desires to pursue the most appropriate and feasible means of securing legal access to
17 public lands while mitigating conflicts on privately owned lands and avoiding fragmentation of public
18 lands.
19

20 **12.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies 21 and Guidelines**

22 **12.3.1 Management Objective**

23 Preserve access to public lands, understanding that access does not necessarily imply motorized access in
24 all cases.
25
26

27 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 28 • Maintain and promote cooperative relationships with the Forest Service, BLM, and private
29 landowners in the Wasatch and Oquirrh Mountains.
- 30
- 31 • Support access and ROWs for general public and administrative use.
- 32
- 33 • Pursue the most appropriate and feasible means of securing legal public access to critical recreational
34 opportunities while mitigating conflicts on privately owned lands.
35

36 **12.4 References**

37 [1] Utah’s Public Lands Policy Coordinating Office. ND. R.S. 2477 Roads. [http://publiclands.utah.gov/rs-
38 2477-roads/](http://publiclands.utah.gov/rs-2477-roads/) (accessed March 29, 2017).

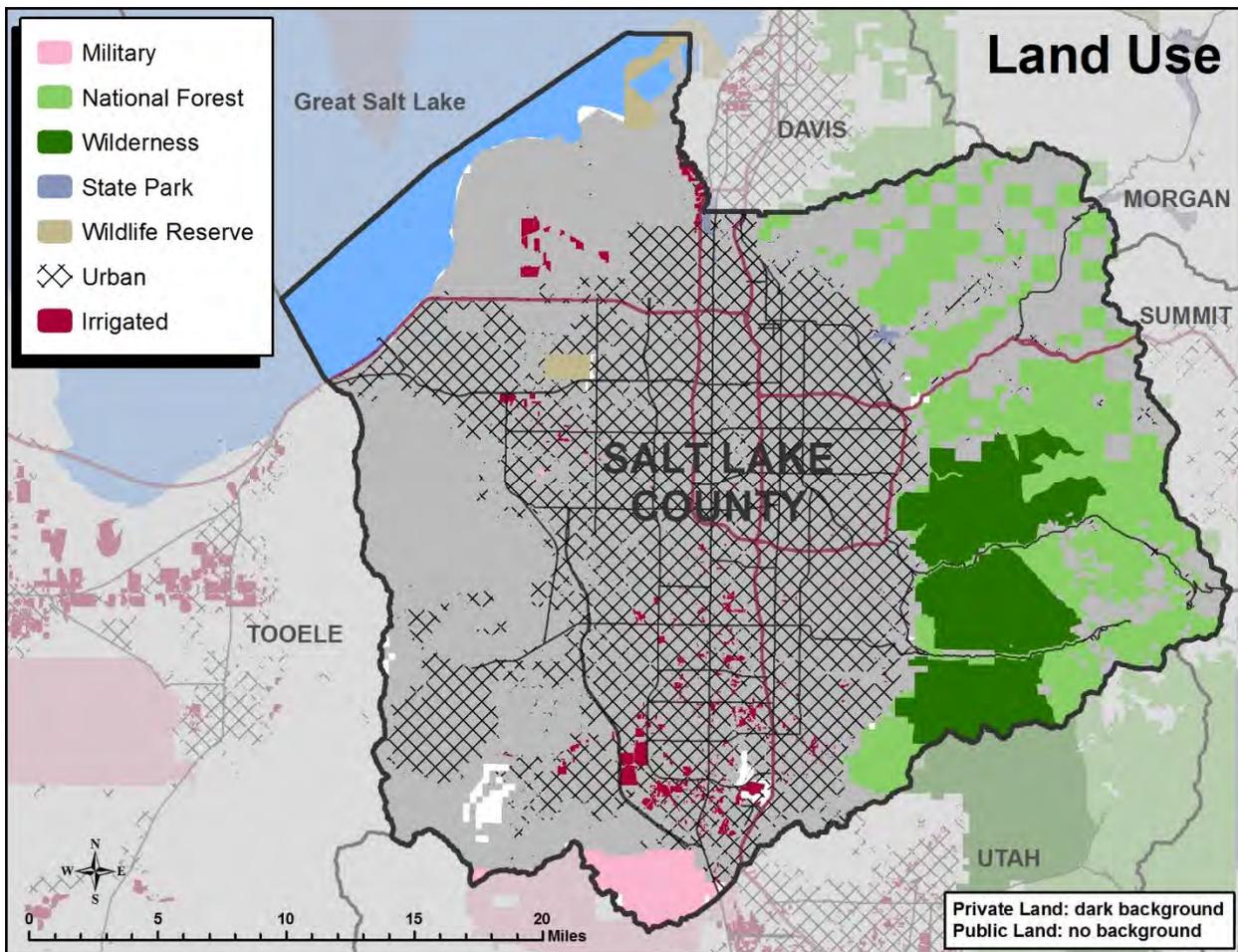
39
40 [\[2\] State of Utah. Recorded R.S. 2477 Roads. http://www.recorded2477roads.utah.gov](http://www.recorded2477roads.utah.gov) (accessed May 15,
41 2017).
42

13. LAND USE

Land use refers to allowable uses for land and resources given many competing demands. Land use decisions are made by public land managers to establish priorities for various resources among the many competing desires and potential uses for those resources. The best land use decisions are made through planning procedures that consider a range of options and provide opportunities for input from a diverse range of affected stakeholders. Land use decisions are made by federal, state, tribal, and local governments, which have jurisdiction over the lands following planning procedures outlined in federal and state statutes, though this is not the case for some federal and state properties, which are managed for specific purposes, such as Camp Williams which is owned by the US Department of Defense (DOD) and managed first and foremost to support national defense.

Related resources:

- Mining
- Land Access
- Livestock and Grazing
- Wetlands
- Wilderness



Data Sources: Water Related Land Use, Updated yearly, Utah Division of Water Resources. Land Ownership, Updated as needed, Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands. Access via Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center.

1 **13.1 Management Setting**

2
3 **Context**

4 Public lands in Salt Lake County serve as critical drinking water sources, important wildlife habitat,
5 pasture for livestock, and highly utilized recreational areas to name a few. Decisions made regarding the
6 prioritization of land uses are made by those with administrative responsibility to manage the lands.
7

8 **Findings**

9 Of the 515,311 acres of land in Salt Lake County, 73.1% is privately owned, 19.9% is owned by the US
10 Forest Service, 5.2% are state sovereign lands (i.e., the Great Salt Lake), and 1.4 % is within military
11 reservations (i.e., Camp Williams). The remaining 1.4% is split between the US Bureau of Land
12 Management and other departments of the State of Utah (Table 13.1).
13

14 **Table 13.1. Land ownership and acreage within Salt Lake County.**

LAND OWNERSHIP TYPE OR ENTITY	ACRES	PERCENTAGE
Private	376,719	73.11
US Forest Service	97,556	18.93
Utah state sovereign land	26,890	5.22
Military reservations	7,208	1.40
State wildlife reserve or management area	3,244	0.63
US Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	1,972	0.38
Other state ownership	979	0.19
Utah State Parks and Recreation	449	0.09
State trust lands	294	0.06

15 Source: Spatial analysis of the Utah State and Institutional Trust Lands Land Ownership GIS Layer.
16

17 **Legal Context**

18
19 **Private Property**

20 Private lands are regulated by land use ordinances and zoning districts approved by local and county
21 governments. Zoning districts, and the regulations established within the zoning districts, are authorized
22 for counties by Utah Code §17-27a-505 and for municipalities by §10-9a-505. Land use ordinance and
23 zoning maps are legislative decisions and established through planning processes open to public
24 discussion and voted on by county and city councils.
25

26 Salt Lake County Ordinance Chapter 19.72 – Foothills and Canyons Overlay Zone, also called FCOZ, is
27 the primary regulatory zone for private lands in close proximity to public land with the stated purpose to
28 “promote safe, environmentally sensitive development that strikes a reasonable balance between the
29 rights and long-term interests of property owners and those of the general public.” The Foothills and
30 Canyons Overlay Zone regulates development on steep slopes, ridgelines, within stream corridors, and
31 other sensitive areas. Maps delineating the boundaries of the Foothills and Canyons Overlay Zone are on
32 file with the Salt Lake Planning and Development Services Division.
33

34 In 2015 and 2016 the Utah State Legislature amended County General Plan requirements to include a
35 RMP component, for which this document was written. Utah Code §17-27a-401 compels counties to
36 assess 28 natural resource categories occurring on public lands within their boundaries and set goals and
37 objectives for each resource. Resource management plans provide federal land managers with local land
38 use plans which they may consider in the planning processes of public lands.
39

1 **US Forest Service**

2 The Forest Service manages land use decisions by developing land and Resource Management Plans, also
3 known as Forest Plans, under the National Forest Management Act (16 USC §1600 et seq. [1976]).
4 Subsection 1604(a) requires the Forest Service to “coordinate with the land and resource management
5 planning processes of State and local governments and other Federal agencies” during development and
6 revision of Forest Plans. Forest Plans also require consideration of alternatives and public input under
7 National Environmental Policy Act (42 USC §4321 et seq. [1969]), also known as NEPA. This provides
8 an open planning process to assist public land managers in understanding stakeholders’ desires for various
9 land uses and identify potential impacts of those uses.

10
11 Current applicable Forest Service planning documents for Salt Lake County include the 2003 Revised
12 Forest Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Wasatch-Cache National Forest.[2]
13

14 **US Bureau of Land Management (BLM)**

15 The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 USC §1701 et seq. [1976]), also known as FLPMA,
16 mandates the BLM to manage lands under multiple-use philosophy. A component of FLPMA is the
17 requirement for an open and public land use planning process, also known as resource management
18 planning, to determine the optimal use of public lands for recreation, conservation, and commercial
19 activities. The BLM is also subject to planning procedures specified in NEPA (42 USC §4321 et seq.
20 [1969]).

21
22 Current applicable BLM planning documents include the 1988 Resource Management Plan and Final
23 Environmental Impact Statement.[3]
24

25 **State Sovereign Lands**

26 The Utah Department of Natural Resources manages state sovereign lands around the Great Salt Lake
27 under the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands (FFSL). Under the Public Trust Doctrine, the
28 State of Utah has fee title ownership of the bed of the Great Salt Lake as sovereign land.[4] The state’s
29 management jurisdiction is assigned to the FFSL (Utah Administrative Code R652-70-100). The
30 previously cited comprehensive management plan for the Great Salt Lake provides management direction
31 to achieve reasonable and beneficial uses of the lake’s resources under multiple-use, sustained-yield
32 principles (Utah Code §65A-2-1). The supplemental Mineral Leasing Plan provides specific guidance
33 related to existing and potential future mineral leasing activities on the lake. The waters and wetlands of
34 the Great Salt Lake are jurisdictional under the federal Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control
35 Act) (33 USC §1251 et seq. [1972]) (also see CRMP Section, Wetlands).

36
37 Current applicable FFSL planning documents include the 2013 Final Great Salt Lake Comprehensive
38 Management Plan and Record of Decision[5] and the 2013 Final Great Salt Lake Mineral Leasing Plan
39 and Record of Decision.[6]
40

41 **US Department of Defense (DOD)**

42 The DOD operates Camp Williams Utah Training Center. These facilities serve critical national security
43 interests and land use decisions are made internally, though usually after consulting appropriate local,
44 state, and federal agencies such as the Utah Department of Wildlife Resources and US Fish and Wildlife
45 Service.

46
47 Current applicable planning documents from Camp Williams include the 2007 Camp Williams Integrated
48 Natural Resource Management Plan.[7]
49

1 **Other Applicable Laws**

- 2 • Wilderness Act: 16 USC §1131 (1964)
3 • Wild and Scenic Rivers Act: 16 USC §1271 et seq. (1968)
4 • Utah Wilderness Act: Public Law 98-428 (1984)
5 • Utah Code: §63J-8-103 (State participation in managing public lands)
6 • Utah Code: §63J-8-104 (State land use planning and management program)
7

8 **13.2 Desired Future State**

9 Salt Lake County desires to prioritize resource protection on public lands while striving to balance the
10 needs for clean water, high demand for recreational activities, property rights on private lands, fire
11 prevention and suppression, and county-wide and statewide economic benefits provided by public lands.
12

13 **13.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies**
14 **and Guidelines**

15
16 ***13.3.1 Management Objective***

17 Maintain and improve communication and coordination among various federal, state, tribal, and local
18 land use authorities.
19

20 **Policies and Guidelines**

21 Encourage and participate in coordination and communication among various federal, state, tribal, and
22 local land management authorities. Where appropriate, the county will enter into reciprocal agreements to
23 require notification of planning decisions made by each entity and to provide an opportunity for
24 comments.
25

26 ***13.3.2 Management Objective***

27 Land uses on public lands should prioritize resource protection and environmental stewardship over
28 resource development. Salt Lake County supports restrictive land use designations, including wilderness
29 areas, roadless areas, and wild and scenic rivers.
30

31 **Policies and Guidelines**

32 Promote the conservation of regionally significant critical lands.
33

34 ***13.3.3 Management Objective***

35 Ensure that adjacent land uses and land use restrictions do not deny private property owners the rights of
36 fair use, access to, and enjoyment of their property.
37

38 **Policies and Guidelines**

39 Participate in land management planning activities to ensure that land use restrictions do not deny private
40 property owners the rights of fair use, access to, and enjoyment of their property.
41

42 ***13.3.4 Management Objective***

43 Work to prevent land uses on private property from denying public access to and enjoyment of public
44 lands.
45

46 **Policies and Guidelines**

47 Defend traditional public land access routes and points when development proposals may threaten access.
48

1
2 **13.3.5 Management Objective**

3 Work to consolidate and simplify land ownership patterns on public lands through land transfers and
4 purchases from willing sellers of private land. Private land in-holdings within public lands complicate the
5 Counties focus on resource protection on public lands. The County desires to facilitate land transactions
6 with mutually beneficial outcomes. [8]
7

8 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 9 • Support planning efforts which identify parcels of private and public lands with potential for trade or
10 purchase.
11
12 • Land transfers should only occur after open and inclusive procedures that provide opportunity for
13 stakeholder input.
14
15 • The County will be an active participant in discussions involving potential land transfers.
16

17 **13.3.6 Management Objective**

18 Support proposed federal designation of the Central Wasatch National Conservation and Recreation Area.
19 [8]
20

21 **13.4 References**

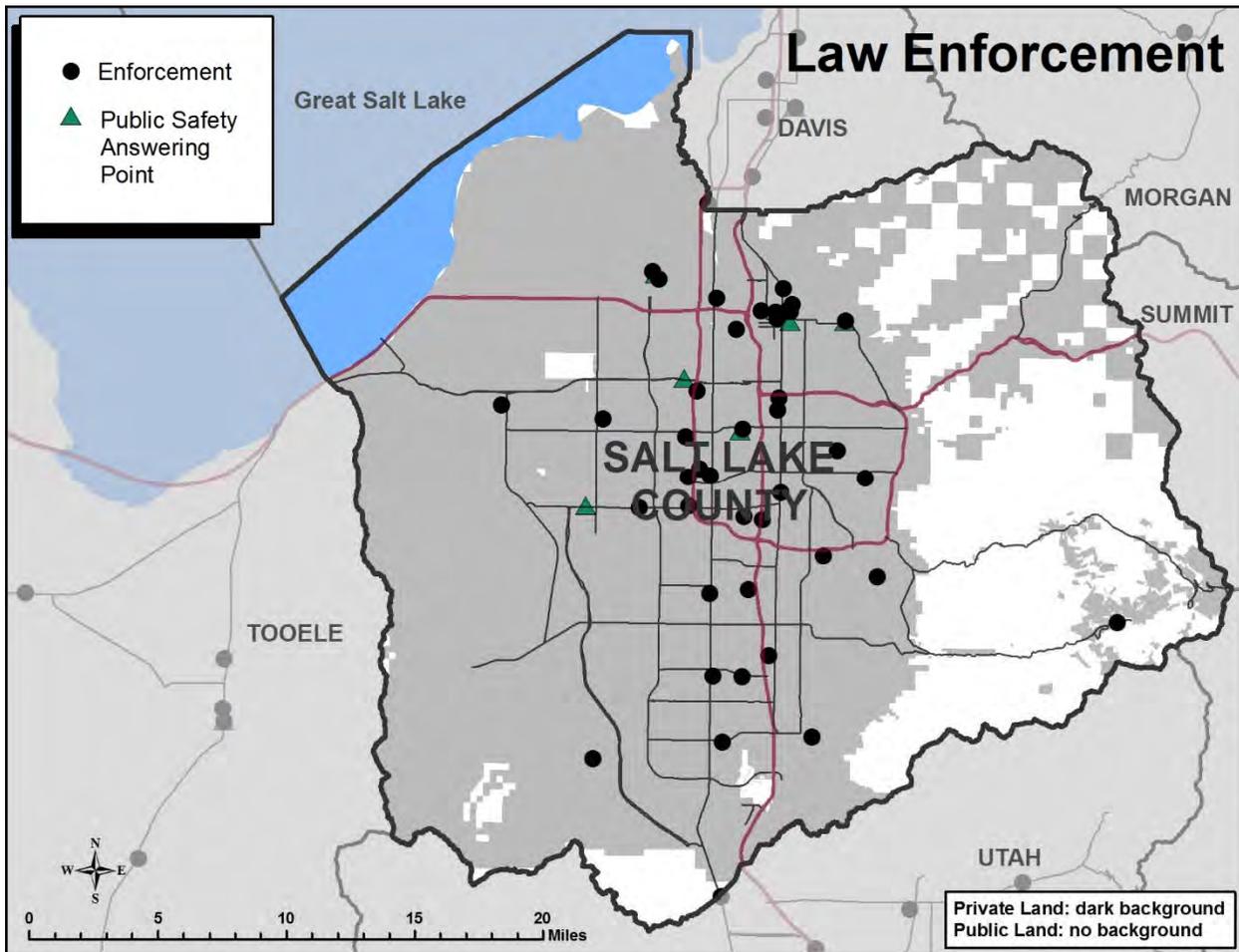
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23 <https://www.fs.usda.gov/main/planningrule/101> (accessed March 23, 2017).
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25 [2] US Forest Service. 2003. Revised Forest Plan for the Wasatch-Cache National Forest.
26 https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5354094.pdf (accessed March 23, 2017).
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28 [3] US Bureau of Land Management, Salt Lake District. 1990. Proposed Pony Express Resource
29 Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement.
30 [http://www.blm.gov/style/medialib/blm/ut/natural_resources/planning/existing_lups6.Par.40049.File.dat/](http://www.blm.gov/style/medialib/blm/ut/natural_resources/planning/existing_lups6.Par.40049.File.dat/PONYFEIS.PDF)
31 [PONYFEIS.PDF](http://www.blm.gov/style/medialib/blm/ut/natural_resources/planning/existing_lups6.Par.40049.File.dat/PONYFEIS.PDF) (accessed March 23, 2017)
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33 [4] Slade, D. C. 1990. Putting the Public Trust Doctrine to Work: The Application of the Public Trust
34 Doctrine to the Management of Lands, Waters, and Living Resources of the Coastal States. Hartford, CT:
35 Connecticut Dept. of Environmental Protection, Coastal Resources Management Division.
36
37 [5] Utah Department of Natural Resources, Forestry, Fire and State Lands. 2013. [Final Comprehensive](#)
38 [Management Plan and Record of Decision.](#)
39
40 [6] Utah Department of Natural Resources, Forestry, Fire and State Lands. 2013. [Final Great Salt Lake](#)
41 [Mineral Leasing Plan and Record of Decision.](#)
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43 [7] Utah Army National Guard. 2007. [Camp Williams Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan.](#)
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45 [8] [The Accord, Mountain Accord. 2015. http://mountainaccord.com/wp-](http://mountainaccord.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/FINAL-Accord-July-13-2015-w-Sigs-and-Attach.pdf)
46 [content/uploads/2016/09/FINAL-Accord-July-13-2015-w-Sigs-and-Attach.pdf](http://mountainaccord.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/FINAL-Accord-July-13-2015-w-Sigs-and-Attach.pdf) (accessed March 23,
47 [2017\).](http://mountainaccord.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/FINAL-Accord-July-13-2015-w-Sigs-and-Attach.pdf)

14. LAW ENFORCEMENT

Law enforcement is concerned with the specific, and sometimes overlapping, jurisdictions of law enforcement, response personnel, and emergency management across a county. County planning has generally not addressed law enforcement goals or policies. In the context of resource management planning, appropriate goals might address public safety, property protection, and interagency coordination.

Related resources:

- Economic Considerations
- Fire Management



Data Sources: Law Enforcement and PSAP Locations, 6 March 2014, Compiled by Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center.

14.1 Management Setting

Context

Key law enforcement issues related to natural resources management and public lands are coordination among jurisdictions of various law enforcement personnel and funding issues such as funding for search-and-rescue operations. Law enforcement plays a critical role in protecting natural resources from misuse and theft, managing off-highway vehicles, and in search-and-rescue operations.

1 **Findings**

2 Coordination occurs among several jurisdictions with some form of law enforcement on public lands in
3 Salt Lake County includes US Forest Service, US Bureau of Land Management, Utah Department of
4 Wildlife Resources Resource Conservation Officers, Utah State Park Rangers, Utah Highway Patrol,
5 County Sheriff, and local law enforcement.
6

7 **Legal Context**

8 Federal and state law enables shared law enforcement duties on public lands.
9

10 **Applicable Laws**

11 The Federal Land Policy Management Act (43 USC §1701 et seq. [1976]) and Utah Public Safety Code
12 (Utah Code: §53-13-106 et seq.) allows county sheriffs to enter into agreements with federal agencies to
13 share law enforcement duties such that all parties can enforce federal, state, and local laws.
14

15 **14.2 Desired Future State**

16 Salt Lake County desires coordinated law enforcement to continue in a critical role in the maintenance of
17 law and order on public lands and to protect the health and safety of persons using public lands. This
18 includes enforcements of rules and laws, private property trespass, search-and-rescue operations, and law
19 enforcement. Salt Lake County desires to maintain and promote law enforcement partnerships across
20 agencies, including federal, state, county, and local law enforcement.
21

22 **14.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies**
23 **and Guidelines**

24 **14.3.1 Management Objective**

25 Maintain law and order on public lands to protect the health and safety of persons using those areas.
26
27

28 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 29 • Support efforts to maintain law and order on public lands to protect the health and safety of persons
30 using the area, control litter, discourage vandalism, and perform search-and-rescue operations as
31 appropriate.
32
- 33 • Encourage public land managers and law enforcement to notify the county sheriff’s office
34 immediately of critical issues affecting public lands. These may include but are not limited to a life-
35 threatening situation, criminal act, project structure failure, contamination of a natural resource,
36 destructive natural phenomenon (e.g., landslide, flood, fire), cultural resource site disturbance, and
37 discovery of human remains.
38

39 **14.3.2 Management Objective**

40 Effective interagency law enforcement between federal and state agencies and various levels of law
41 enforcement.
42

43 **Policies and Guidelines**

44 Share and coordinate information, policies, procedures, etc., between federal agencies and state, county,
45 and local law enforcement units.
46

1 **13.3.3 Management Objective**

2 Effective public land search-and-rescue operations, public land regulation enforcement, and land-access
3 trespass issues between federal and state agencies, and various levels of law enforcement.

4 **Policies and Guidelines**

5 Share and coordinate search-and-rescue operations, regulation enforcement, and trespass issues between
6 federal agencies and state, county, and local law enforcement units.

7

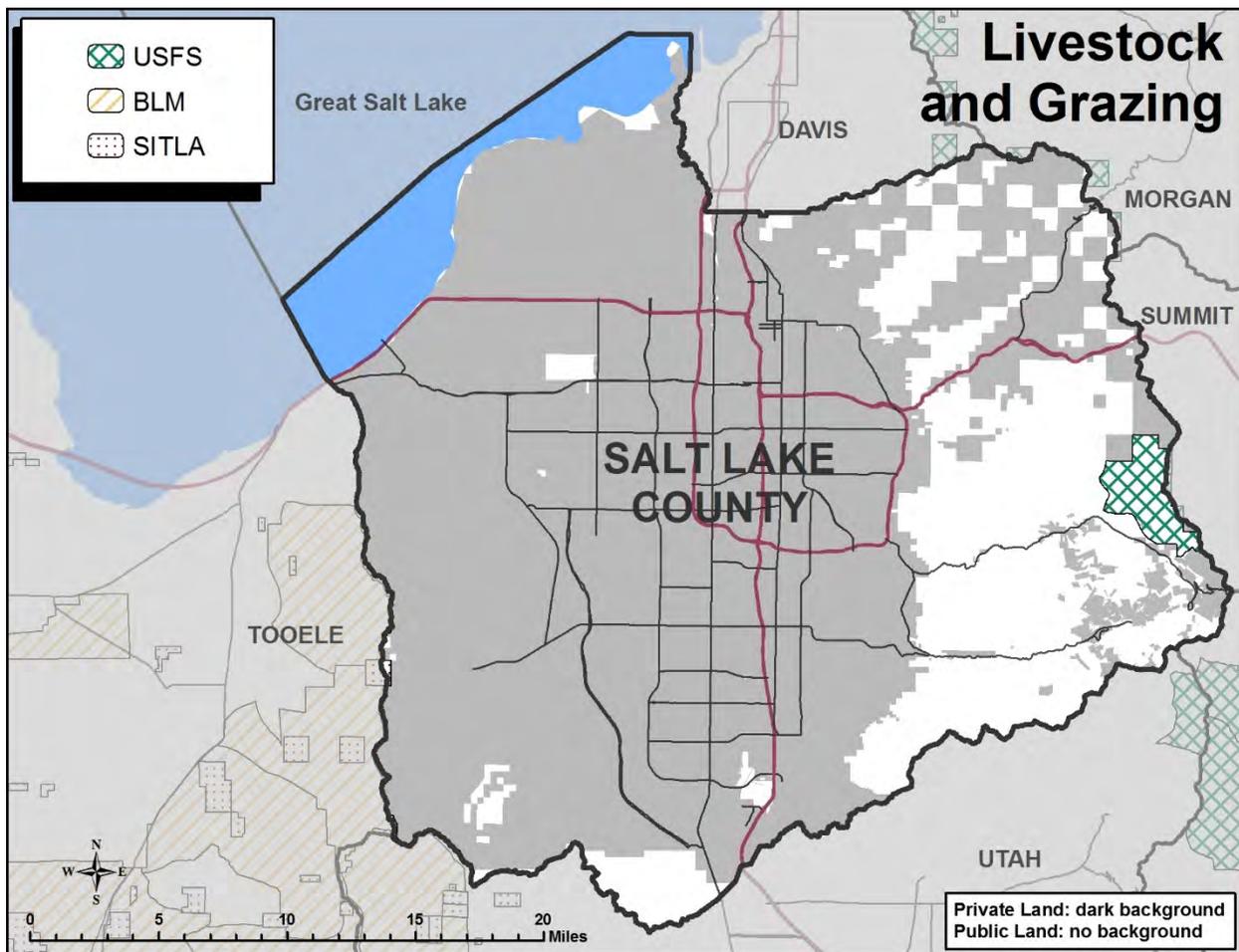
8

15. LIVESTOCK AND GRAZING

Livestock includes domestic animals, such as sheep, cattle, and ~~horses, that~~ horses, which are raised for commercial and private use. Grazing refers to feeding livestock on growing grass, pasturage, or rangeland. Public and private lands in Utah are used for livestock grazing.

Related resources:

- Agriculture
- Irrigation
- Predator Control



Data Source: Grazing Allotments, 2009, Compiler unknown, Access via Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center.

15.1 Management Setting

Context

Livestock production and grazing is minimal on public lands in Salt Lake County and primarily occurs on Forest Service lands. Grazing is utilized for vegetation and fuel-management purposes at Camp Williams and on private and state lands surrounding the Great Salt Lake. Grazing, when managed appropriately, can improve rangeland health and reduce potential fire danger.

Findings

Based on spatial data of grazing allotments from the AGRC dated 2009, there is one grazing allotment on Forest Service land in Salt Lake County: the Wright allotment, Forest Service number 00118, which is approximately 6,000 acres. However, this allotment may not be in use and Salt Lake City ordinance 17.04 prohibits grazing within protecting watershed areas, which includes Parley's and Big Cottonwood Canyons.

Legal Context

The US Forest Service manages grazing in Salt Lake County based on guidance outlined in the Forest Plan. Forest Plans must follow procedures established under the National Forest Management Act (16 USC §1600 et seq. [1976]) and National Environmental Policy Act (42 USC §4321 et seq. [1969]).

15.2 Desired Future State

Salt Lake County desires to continue to use grazing as a vegetative management tool so long as it does not negatively impact the watershed, wildlife, water quality, recreation, and other resources on public lands.

15.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies and Guidelines

15.3.1 Management Objective

Support the utilization of grazing as a vegetation management tool when appropriate to meet vegetation health, reduce noxious weeds, and fuel reduction objectives.

Policies and Guidelines

Seek to balance the following variables to ensure long-term health and sustainability of grazing lands:

- Determine available forage[1]
- Calculate stocking rate to determine proper type and number of animals[2]
- Proper season for grazing based on vegetation composition and site conditions
- Appropriate length of grazing time
- Rest periods following grazing to meet management objectives[3]

15.4 References

[1] Pratt, Mindy and G.A. Rasmussen. 2001. Calculating Available Forage, Utah State University Extension.

https://extension.usu.edu/rangelands/files/uploads/General%20Grazing%20Management/Calculating%20available%20forage%20NR_RM_03.pdf (accessed March 29, 2017).

[2] Pratt, Mindy and G.A. Rasmussen. 2001. Determining Your Stocking Rate, Utah State University Extension.

<https://extension.usu.edu/rangelands/files/uploads/General%20Grazing%20Management/Determine%20Stocking%20rate.pdf> (accessed March 29, 2017).

[3] Rinehart, Lee. 2008. Pasture, Rangeland and Grazing Management, ATTRA.

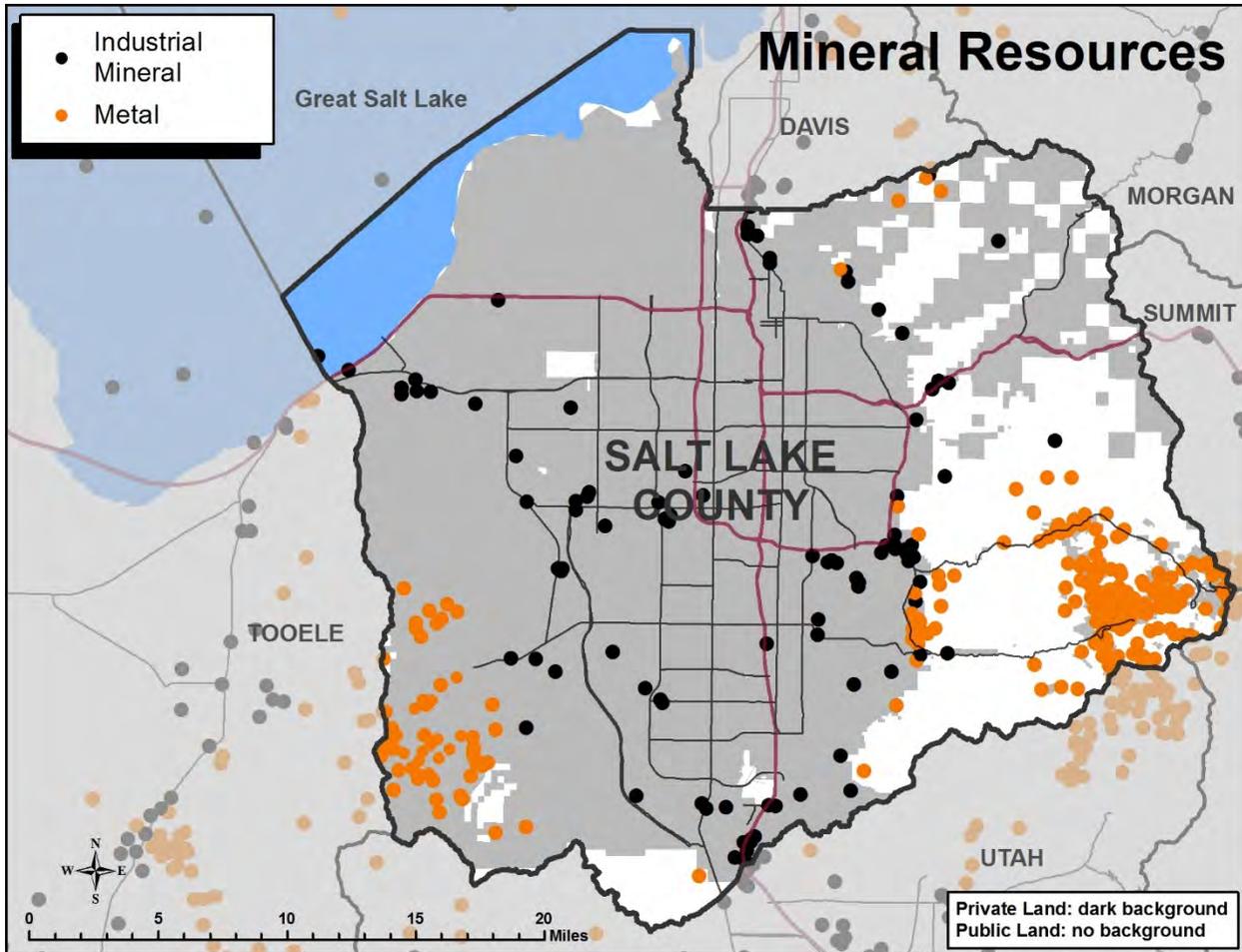
<https://extension.usu.edu/rangelands/files/uploads/General%20Grazing%20Management/Pasture%20Range%20Grazing%20Management.pdf> (accessed March 29, 2017).

16. MINERAL RESOURCES

Mineral resources include known and potential geologic deposits of materials that are useful in industrial processes. Mineral development (mining) is regulated and managed depending on the extracted resource, and are grouped into three categories: locatable, leasable, and saleable.

Related resources:

- Mining
- Energy Resources



Data Source: XYUMOS_2016_April, 2016, Utah Mineral Occurrence System, Utah Geological Survey.

16.1 Management Setting

Context

Locatable minerals are high-value ores and elements such as gold, silver and copper. The extraction of locatable surface and subsurface mineral deposits on public lands is regulated by both the federal and state governments. More information is available in this document under CRMP Section 17, Mining. Saleable minerals include sand, gravel, and other stone, the mining of which is regulated by Salt Lake County. Leasable minerals include oil, gas, coal, and other extracted energy sources, description, and discussion of which are found in this document in CRMP Section 6, Energy Resources.

1 **Findings**

2 Mineral resource development on public lands in Salt Lake County is minimal because the majority of
3 public lands are within a protected watershed. Mineral resource extraction is greatest at the Great Salt
4 Lake and on privately owned lands in Salt Lake County. Major mineral resources include copper,
5 aggregate (rock and gravel), salt, and potash.[1]
6

7 **Legal Context**

8
9 **Applicable Laws**

10 Federal and state laws regulating development, extraction, and reclamation are presented in CRMP
11 Section 17, Mining, and CRMP Section 6, Energy Resources. CRMP Section 12, Land Use, provides
12 procedural information for land use planning and methods used to establish goals and objectives for
13 mineral resources on public lands.
14

15 **16.2 Desired Future State**

16 Where mineral resource extraction opportunities exist on public lands, Salt Lake County desires to review
17 them on a case-by-case basis. The county supports mineral extraction on public lands where there is no
18 impact to water quality, air quality, wildlife, and habitat.
19

20 **16.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies
21 and Guidelines**

22
23 **16.3.1 Management Objective**

24 Participate in land use decisions related to mining activities on all public lands.
25

26 **Policies and Guidelines**

27 Coordinate with state and federal agencies in land use decisions related to mining and mineral activities.
28

29 **16.3.2 Management Objective**

30 Participate in planning processes for any new mineral operations on public lands.
31

32 **Policies and Guidelines**

33 Coordinate with state and federal agencies in planning processes for any new mineral activities.
34

35 **16.3.3 Management Objective**

36 Support regulation of mining activities to prevent contributions to poor air quality.
37

38 **Policies and Guidelines**

39 Oppose new mining operations that contribute to nonattainment status for National Ambient Air Quality
40 Standards for large particulate matter (PM10) and small particulate matter (PM2.5) as well as sulfur
41 dioxide pollution, or those that threaten maintenance areas for ozone and carbon monoxide.
42

43 **16.4 References**

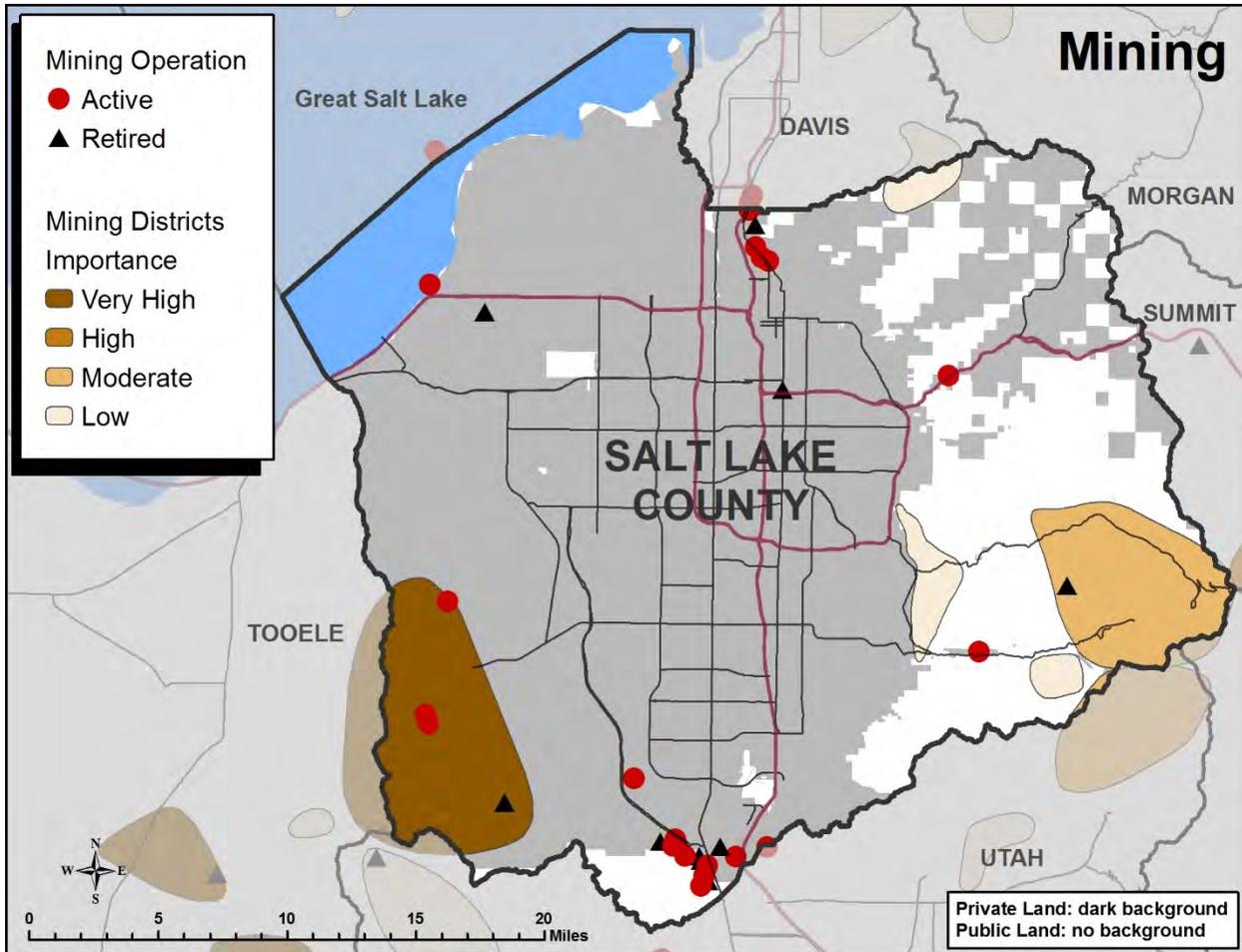
44 [1] Utah Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands. 2013. Final Great
45 Salt Lake Mineral Leasing Plan and Record of Decision.
46

17. MINING

Mining refers to the process and industry of obtaining mineral and geothermal resources from a mine, well, or other extractive activity or operation. Mining operations are regulated and managed depending on the extracted resource, and are grouped into three categories: locatable, leasable, and saleable.

Related resources:

- Energy Resources
- Mineral Resources



Data Source: MineralsDBMarch2015_SMOnly, 2015, Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining. Utah_Mining_Districts, Date unknown, Utah Geological Survey.

17.1 Management Setting

Context

Salt Lake County is home to several active mining operations, the largest and most notable being the Kennecott Copper Mine and two aggregate operations: Staker & Parsons and Geneva Rocks. The majority of mining operations occur on private lands; however, some operations are close to public lands. Mining provides economic benefits to Salt Lake County but also has potential to compromise water and air quality.

1 Locatable minerals are high-value ores and elements such as gold, silver, and copper. The extraction of
 2 locatable surface and subsurface mineral deposits on public lands is regulated by both the federal and
 3 state governments. The extraction of salable minerals, including sand, gravel, and other aggregate are
 4 regulated under public land use planning procedures. Development of salable minerals of private lands
 5 are regulated by the county under zoning ordinances. Leasable minerals include oil, gas, coal, and other
 6 extracted energy sources, description and discussion of which are found in this document in CRMP
 7 Section 6, Energy Resources.
 8

9 **Findings**

10 As of 2015, the Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining (DOGGM) reported a total of 30 mines in Salt Lake
 11 County (Table 17.1). No mineral extraction from the Great Salt Lake occurs in Salt Lake County even
 12 though a portion of the lake lies within the county boundary.
 13

14 **Table 17.1. Active and retired mines in Salt Lake County.**

MINE TYPE	SALT LAKE COUNTY (Private* and Public Lands)	US FOREST SERVICE	US BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Active mineral	5	0	0
Retired mineral	2	1	0
Active aggregate	15	0	0
Retired aggregate	8	0	0

15 Source: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining (DOGGM) mining data from 2015.

16 **Management objectives are for public lands.*
 17

18 **Legal Context**

19 The General Mining Law of May 10, 1872, as amended (30 USC §§22-54 and §§611-615) is the major
 20 federal law governing locatable minerals on public lands. In addition to defining procedures for discovery
 21 and patenting of certain minerals on federal lands, the law allows states to enact legislation regulating
 22 mining and reclamation activities. Federal regulations implementing the General Mining Law are found at
 23 43 USC in Groups 3700 and 3800.[1]
 24

25 In Salt Lake County, the US Forest Service (Forest Service) manages surface mining with guidance from
 26 its Forest Plan written under the National Forest Management Act (16 USC §1600 et seq. [1976]) and the
 27 National Environmental Policy Act (42 USC §4321 et seq. [1969]), also referred to as NEPA. The US
 28 Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages surface minerals within its jurisdiction based on guidance
 29 from the Resource Management Plan written under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43
 30 USC §1701 et seq. [1976]), also referred to as FLPMA. The BLM also manages subsurface mining on
 31 Forest Service lands that are open to new mining claims. Some Forest Service lands are closed to new
 32 subsurface mines, including wilderness areas or lands within a wild and scenic river (WSR) designation
 33 or study area.
 34

35 [Federal laws that are specifically applicable to the Wasatch mountains are a Public Law of 1914 \(30 Stat. 714, Public Law 199, September 19, 1914\), withdrawing lands from surface disposal for City Creek, Red Butte, Emigration, and Parley's Canyons and a Public Law of 1934 \(48 Stat 808, 809 Public Law 259, May 26, 1934\), reserving additional lands from mining and mineral patents in Millcreek, Big Cottonwood, and Little Cottonwood Canyons to protect the municipal water supply.](#)
 36
 37
 38
 39
 40

1 The State of Utah has primacy over regulation and reclamation of mining activities on all lands within the
2 state, and the Utah Legislature has assigned responsibility for administration of mining to DOGM (Utah
3 Code §40-6-4).

4
5 For regulation of mineral ore mining, DOGM administers permitting, inspection, and enforcement
6 procedures under the Utah Mined Land Reclamation Act (Utah Code §40-7-8). All large mining
7 operations within the state are required to have an approved notice of intention with the Minerals Program
8 prior to beginning operations. Mining operations are broken up into the three categories: (1) large mine,
9 (2) small mine, and (3) exploration under the Minerals Rules. The DOGM maintains a permit database of
10 active and reclaimed mine sites.

11 **17.2 Desired Future State**

12 Salt Lake County supports Utah’s mining heritage and desires to maintain a cooperative relationship with
13 existing mining operations, while encouraging environmental stewardship during active mining and
14 reclamation at the close of each operation. Salt Lake County desires to have active participation in new
15 mineral extraction decision making on public lands and to minimize the impacts of mining to the extent
16 possible.

17 **17.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies and Guidelines**

18 **17.3.1 Management Objective**

19 Maintain a cooperative relationship with existing mining operations while encouraging environmental
20 stewardship during active mining and reclamation at the close of each operation.

21 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 22 • Support existing mining operations and encourage environmental stewardship and reclamation.
- 23 • Plan for and support appropriate landscape buffering surrounding mining operations to mitigate the
24 noise, water quality, and visual impacts of mining.
- 25 • Retain sufficient bonding until an appropriate percentage of the potential vegetation ground cover for
26 the site is reestablished.
- 27 • Ensure mineral extraction activity is conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance,
28 sedimentation, pollution, and visual impairment.

29 **17.3.2 Management Objective**

30 Participate in planning processes and land use decisions related to mining activities on all public lands.
31 Coordinate with federal and state agencies in approval of new operations.

32 **Policies and Guidelines**

33 Coordinate with BLM and DOGM on all planning activities related to mining and encourage these
34 agencies to notify and consult with the county on new mining proposals.

35 **17.4 References**

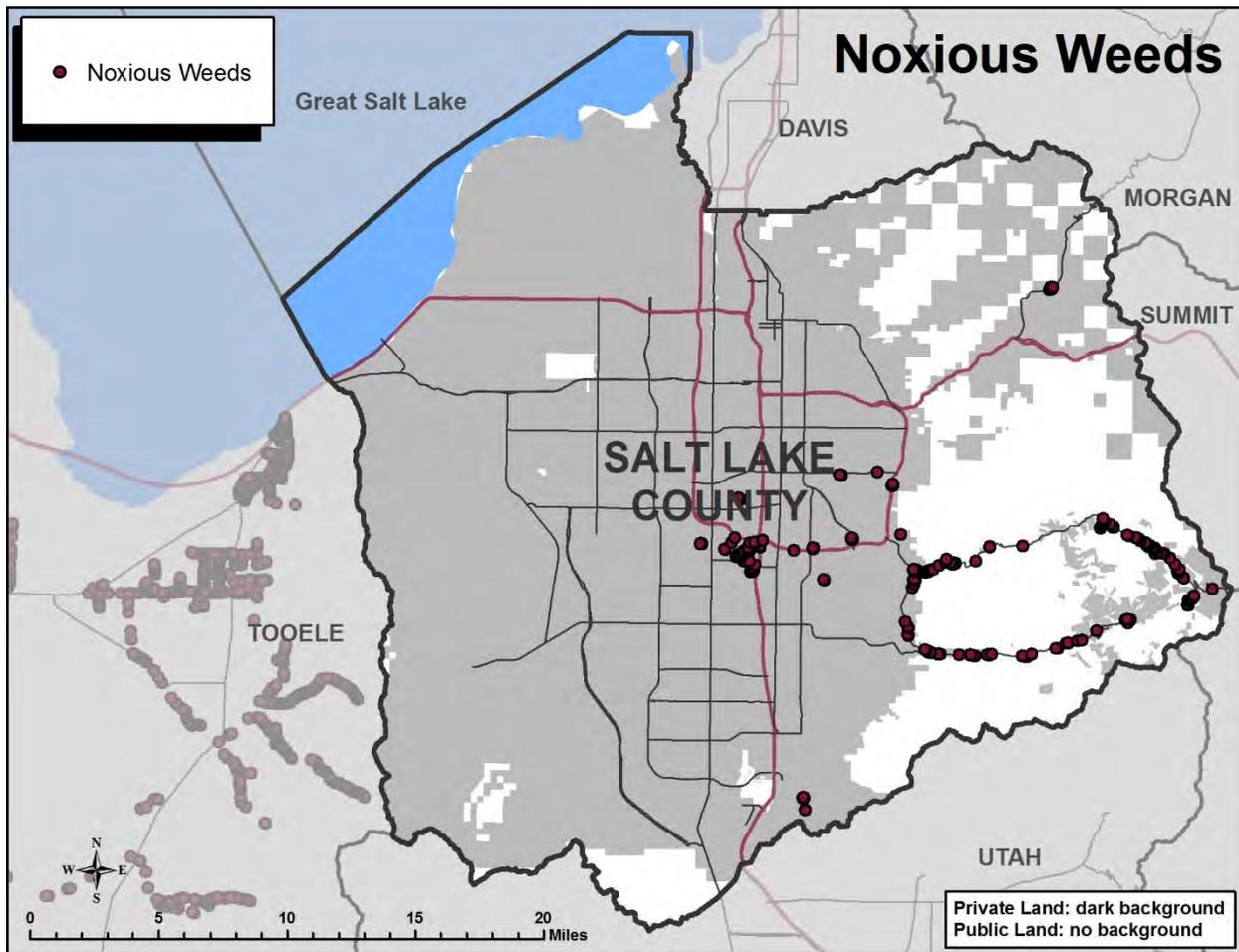
36 [1] US Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management. 2011. [Mining Claims and Sites on Federal
37 Lands](#). BLM National Science and Technology Center. P-048.

18. NOXIOUS WEEDS

Noxious and invasive weeds are plants considered harmful to livestock, agriculture, and wildlife, or that otherwise negatively impact the landscape by (e.g., increased wildfire threat, reduced biodiversity). They are typically (but not always) nonnative species that spread rapidly at the expense of native vegetation. Weeds have significant economic considerations because of their impacts on rangeland health, increased wildfire, and direct control costs such as weed removal, crop and seed contamination, and equipment cleaning costs.

Related resources:

- Fire Management
- Air Quality



Data Source: Noxious Weeds Points, Date unknown, Several agencies contributed to data, Access via Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center. A complete inventory of noxious weeds is not available at this time.

18.1 Management Setting

Context

Noxious weeds have significant economic impacts on agriculture industries, reduce the diversity of the landscape, negatively impact forage for wildlife, increase wildfire susceptibility, and can diminish the visual quality of the landscape. Control of noxious weeds is most successful when it is a collaborative effort of both public and private land owners and managers.

Findings

Weed infestations are common across Salt Lake County and this has serious implications for natural resource managers. The Salt Lake County Weed Control Website has this to say about the problem:

Outside of their native origins, noxious weeds become oppressors with no known natural competitors to keep their populations in check. These silent invaders quickly begin to out-compete native plants, ... forever changing our landscapes. Unlike other ornamental(s), ... noxious weeds are nothing short of ecological time bombs.[1]

Local governments, public land managers, and private property owners are responsible for controlling weed species included on the Utah’s noxious weeds list and other local weed species of concern. County weed control covers lands under local management (roads, parks, etc.) as well as enforcing weed laws on private lands. State law provides county weed managers the right to treat weeds on private lands (assuming proper notice is provided) if the landowner is unwilling or unable to treat the problem themselves. The state may seek reimbursement or apply liens for the work.

Salt Lake County maintains a Weed Control Board and Weed Control Program to address weed infestation on private and county-owned lands. The county also participates in the Bonneville Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA). To more effectively treat weeds, the CWMA coordinates weed control across large lands areas (e.g., watersheds) without specific consideration of land ownership. The CWMA is used to coordinate treatment efforts and pool resources. Weed control is most effective when all land managers and landowners act quickly to address infestations when they first begin.

Many species of exotic and invasive weeds exist in Utah. Some species, however, have more potential to be “injurious to public health, crops, livestock, land, or other property.”[2] The Utah Noxious Weed Act of 2008 identifies 28 noxious weed species and groups them into three prioritization categories. In December 2015 the official State Noxious Weed list was updated to include 54 and modified prioritization categories.

Class 1A: Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) Watch List

This class includes declared noxious weeds and invasive weeds that are not native to the State of Utah and are not known to exist in the state but that pose a serious threat and should be considered a very high priority. The following species are on this list:

- Common crupina (*Crupina vulgaris*)
- Syrian bean caper (*Zygophyllum fabago*)
- African rue (*Peganum harmala*)
- Ventenata (North Africa grass) (*Ventenata dubia*)
- Small bugloss (*Anchusa arvensis*)
- Plumeless thistle (*Carduus acanthoides*)
- Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopsis*)

- Malta starthistle (*Centaurea melitensis*)
- Spring millet (*Milium vernale*)

Class 1B: Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) Watch List

This class includes declared noxious and invasive weeds that are not native to the State of Utah but are known to exist in the state in very small populations but pose a serious threat to the state and should be considered as a very high priority. The following species are on this list:

- Camelthorn (*Alhagi maurorum*)
- Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*)
- Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolate*)
- Blueweed (Viper’s bugloss) (*Echium vulgare*)
- Purple starthistle (*Centaurea calcitrapa*)
- Elongated mustard (*Brassica elongate*)
- Goatsrue (*Galega officinalis*)
- Common St. Johnswort (*Hypericum perforatum*)
- African mustard (*Brassica tournefortii*)
- Oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*)
- Giant reed (*Arundo donax*)
- Cutleaf viper grass (*Scorzonera laciniata*)

Class 2: Control

This class includes declared noxious and invasive weeds that are not native to the state of Utah, pose a threat to the state, and should be considered a high priority for control. Weeds listed in the Class 2: Control list are known to exist in populations of varying size throughout the state. The concentration of these weeds is at a level where control or eradication may be possible. The following species are on this list:

- Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)
- Dyers woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)
- Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)
- Yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)
- Rush skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*)
- Yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)
- Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*)
- Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)
- Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)
- Black henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*)
- Squarrose knapweed (*Centaurea virgata*)
- Dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*)

Class 3: Containment

This class includes declared noxious and invasive weeds that are not native to the state of Utah but are widely spread. Weeds listed in the Class 3: Containment class are noxious weeds list that are known to exist in populations of varying size throughout the state. Weed control efforts may be directed at reducing or eliminating new or expanding weed populations. Known and established weed populations, as determined by the weed-control authority, may be managed by any approved weed-control methodology, as determined by the weed-control authority. These weeds pose a threat to the agricultural industry and agricultural products.

1 The following species are on this list:
2

- 3 • Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)
- 4 • Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)
- 5 • Houndstounge (*Cynoglossum officinal*)
- 6 • Quackgrass (*Elymus repens*)
- 7 • Perennial pepperweed (Tall whitetop) (*Lepidium latifolium*)
- 8 • Jointed goatgrass (*Aegilops cylindrical*)
- 9 • Phragmites (Common reed) (*Phragmites australis* ssp.)
- 10 • Bermudagrass* (*Cynodon dactylon*)
- 11 • Tamarisk(Saltcedar) (*Tamarix ramosissima*)
- 12 • Perennial Sorghum spp. (*Sorghum halepense* and *Sorghum almum*)
- 13 • Hoary cress (*Cardaria* spp.)
- 14 • Scotch thistle (Cotton thistle) (*Onopordum acanthium*)
- 15 • Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)
- 16 • Field bindweed (Wild Morning-glory) (*Convolvulus* spp.)
- 17 • Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)
- 18 • Puncturevine (Goathead) (*Tribulus terrestris*)

19 20 **Class 4: Prohibited**

21 This class includes declared noxious and invasive weeds that are not native to the State of Utah and that
22 pose a threat to the state through the retail sale or propagation in the nursery and greenhouse industry.
23 Prohibited noxious weeds are annual, biennial, or perennial plants that the Utah Commissioner of
24 Agriculture and Food designates as potentially detrimental or known to be detrimental to human or
25 animal health, the environment, public roads, crops, or other property. The following species are on this
26 list:

- 27
- 28 • Cogongrass (Japanese blood grass) (*Imperata cylindrical*)
- 29 • Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)
- 30 • Myrtle spurge (*Euphorbia myrsinites*)
- 31 • Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)
- 32 • Dames rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*)

33 34 **Salt Lake County Noxious Weeds**

35 State law allows additional weed species to be added to a county noxious weed list if locally problematic.
36 Prior to the state's 2015 update, Salt Lake County declared the following three weeds to be noxious in the
37 county. They have since been added to the official Utah list of noxious weeds.

- 38
- 39 • Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolate*)
- 40 • Puncturevine (Goathead) (*Tribulus terrestris*)
- 41 • Myrtle spurge (*Euphorbia myrsinites*)

42 43 **Legal Context**

44 The Utah Noxious Weed Act (Utah Code §4-17[2008, amended 2015]) requires counties to maintain a
45 county Weed Control Board, which is responsible to prevent and control noxious weeds on lands under
46 their control of jurisdiction. The State Weed Committee and the Utah Commissioner of Agriculture and
47 Food together determine the specific weed species that are declared as noxious across Utah (R68-9).
48 Counties may add weeds to this list if other species become locally problematic. Section 7 of the Utah

1 Noxious Weed Act allows counties to compel private landowners to treat weeds on their property. This
2 act does not address weeds on federal lands that are managed by federal land management agencies.
3 The Plant Protection Act (7 USC§2814 et seq. [2000]) requires federal land managers to control
4 undesirable plants on lands they manage through appropriate funding, staffing, and cooperative
5 agreements and coordination with state and local weed-control efforts. The Forest Service addressed weed
6 management in its Forest Plan and further clarified weed management in the 2006 Noxious Weed
7 Treatment Program Environmental Impact Statement[3], in which the US Forest Service targets species
8 from state and local noxious weed lists. Information on US Bureau of Land Management’s (BLM)
9 nationwide strategy for weed management is available on their Invasive and Noxious Weeds website.[4]
10

11 **18.2 Desired Future State**

12 Salt Lake County desires to reduce the occurrence of existing noxious weed infestations on public lands
13 and prevent the establishment of new infestations.
14

15 **18.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies 16 and Guidelines**

17 **18.3.1 Management Objective**

18 Prevention is the most cost-effective best management practice for noxious weeds.
19
20

21 **Policies and Guidelines**

22 Salt Lake County encourages the following prevention strategies be employed for activities on public
23 lands:

- 24 • Clean contaminated machinery and equipment prior to transport.
- 25
- 26 • Cover seed and feed during transport to prevent spilling material.
- 27
- 28 • Inspect nursery stock for contamination.
- 29
- 30 • Utilize appropriate landscaping techniques to prevent invasive species.
- 31
- 32 • Treat newly detected weeds before they become prolific.
- 33
- 34 • Restore treated areas with appropriate native species as needed
- 35

36 **18.3.2 Management Objective**

37 Support early noxious weed detection through weed inventory mapping and monitoring efforts to identify
38 new outbreaks and track existing infestations.
39

40 **Policies and Guidelines**

41 Continue to utilize the county Interactive Noxious Weed map and the staff and technology used to
42 maintain the map.
43

1 **18.3.3 Management Objective**

2 Support rapid treatment of noxious weeds to control existing weed infestations utilizing a suite of
3 available tools, also known as integrated weed management.

4
5 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 6 • Chemical treatment using hand, vehicle, and aerial applications
- 7
- 8 • Mechanical treatments (mowing, disking)
- 9
- 10 • Biological treatments, including insects and grazing livestock such as goats and cattle
- 11
- 12 • Physical treatments, including water removal, flooding, and burning
- 13
- 14

15 **18.3.4 Management Objective**

16 Regulation and enforcement of noxious and invasive weeds within the county.

17
18 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 19 • Maintain full participation on the Salt Lake County Weed Control Board.
- 20
- 21 • Coordinate county-wide with agencies, local governments, and other landowners and land managers
22 regarding weed management issues, and continue participation in the Bonneville CWMA.
- 23
- 24 • Consider adding weed species to the Salt Lake County Noxious Weed list to control new weeds if
25 necessary.
- 26

27 **18.3.5 Management Objective**

28 Appropriately manage existing and invasive weeds in Salt Lake County through education, research and
29 funding.

30
31 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 32 • Support public education efforts that target weed identification, prevention, and suppression.
- 33
- 34 • Encourage innovative funding solutions for weed control and management solutions.
- 35
- 36 • Support efforts to apply for state and federal grants to support weed control efforts in the county.
- 37

38 **18.4 References**

39 [1] Salt Lake County. 2017. Weed Control Website. <http://slco.org/weeds/> (accessed March 23, 2017).

40
41 [2] Utah State Legislature. 2015. Utah Noxious Weed Act – Administrative Rules. Enacted July 2, 2008,
42 Modified December 15, 2015. <http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title4/Chapter17/4-17.html> (accessed January 25,
43 2016.)

44
45 [3] Forest Noxious Weed Treatment Program. Final Environmental Impact Statement. Wasatch Cache
46 National Forest.

47
48 [4] US Department of the Interior, US Bureau of Land Management. 2017. Invasive & Noxious Weeds
49 Website. <https://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/weeds.html> (accessed March 23, 2017)

19. PREDATOR CONTROL

Predator control includes strategies and practices to control the actions of or reduce the number of [problematic or nuisance](#) predator animals. In Utah the focus is on coyotes, as specified in two predator-related bills passed by the Utah State Legislature in 2012.

Related resources:

- Livestock and Grazing
- Wildlife

19.1 Management Setting

Context

Predator and prey populations require balance to avoid adverse impacts from either population. Predator control is primarily a function of the Utah Department of Wildlife Resources and the US Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). In addition to predator control, DWR and APHIS work to manage nuisance animals, which are native and introduced species of wildlife that thrive in urban environments and have become problematic. [Additionally, DWR considers predator management needs and goals in management plans for various wildlife species in order to maintain population viability and resilience.](#)

Findings

The APHIS program and DWR coordinate efforts to resolve wildlife conflicts on public and private lands. Conflicts can occur for many reasons, including the following: (1) predators injuring or killing livestock, (2) wildlife damaging farm crops or raiding livestock feed stocks, and (3) wildlife populations becoming problematic in residential areas.

Legal Context

Applicable Laws

The Animal Damage Control Act (7 USC §426-426c [1931]), as amended, gives the US Secretary of Agriculture authority to control a range of predatory animals to protect livestock, game animals, and wildlife. The Secretary delegated this authority to the APHIS and the Animal Damage Control Program. A 1993 Memorandum of Understanding between the Forest Service and APHIS provides that “APHIS and state agencies are recognized as having the authority and expertise to conduct predator control on National Forest System lands, to determine livestock losses, and to determine methodology for animal damage management. Under the Memorandum of Understanding, APHIS is named the lead agency in preparing environmental documentation for predator control and other animal damage management activities initiated by APHIS on National Forest System lands.”[1]

At the state level, predator populations are primarily controlled through manipulation of hunting licenses, though individual animals can be removed if they become problematic. When livestock are injured or killed, the Wildlife Damage Compensation Act of 2011 (Utah Code §23-21-1) provides a mechanism for the DWR to reimburse livestock owners for damage caused by bear, mountain lion, wolf, and eagle. The Utah Mule Deer Protection Act of 2012 (Utah Code §23-30-101) adds a \$5 fee to big game hunting permits, which funds the predator control programs. Money from this fund is used by the DWR to reimburse coyote hunters and trappers \$50 for each coyote lawfully removed. The Wolf Management Act of 2010 (Utah Code §23-29) acknowledges that wolves are currently covered by the Endangered Species

1 Act (ESA) but it is the policy of Utah that wolves should actively managed (controlled) and not be
2 allowed to establish anywhere in the state.
3

4 **19.2 Desired Future State**

5 Salt Lake County desires to maintain sustainable and mutually beneficial predator and prey populations.
6 Predator control should be used sparingly and only when absolutely necessary.
7

8 **19.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies** 9 **and Guidelines**

10 **19.3.1 Management Objective**

11 Encourage DWR and ~~APHIC~~ APHIS to maintain sustainable and mutually beneficial predator and prey
12 populations.
13

14 **Policies and Guidelines**

15 Cooperate with DWR and APHIS to determine management priorities for predators and nuisance species.
16 Support predator control programs when native species require relief from predators.
17
18

19 **19.4 References**

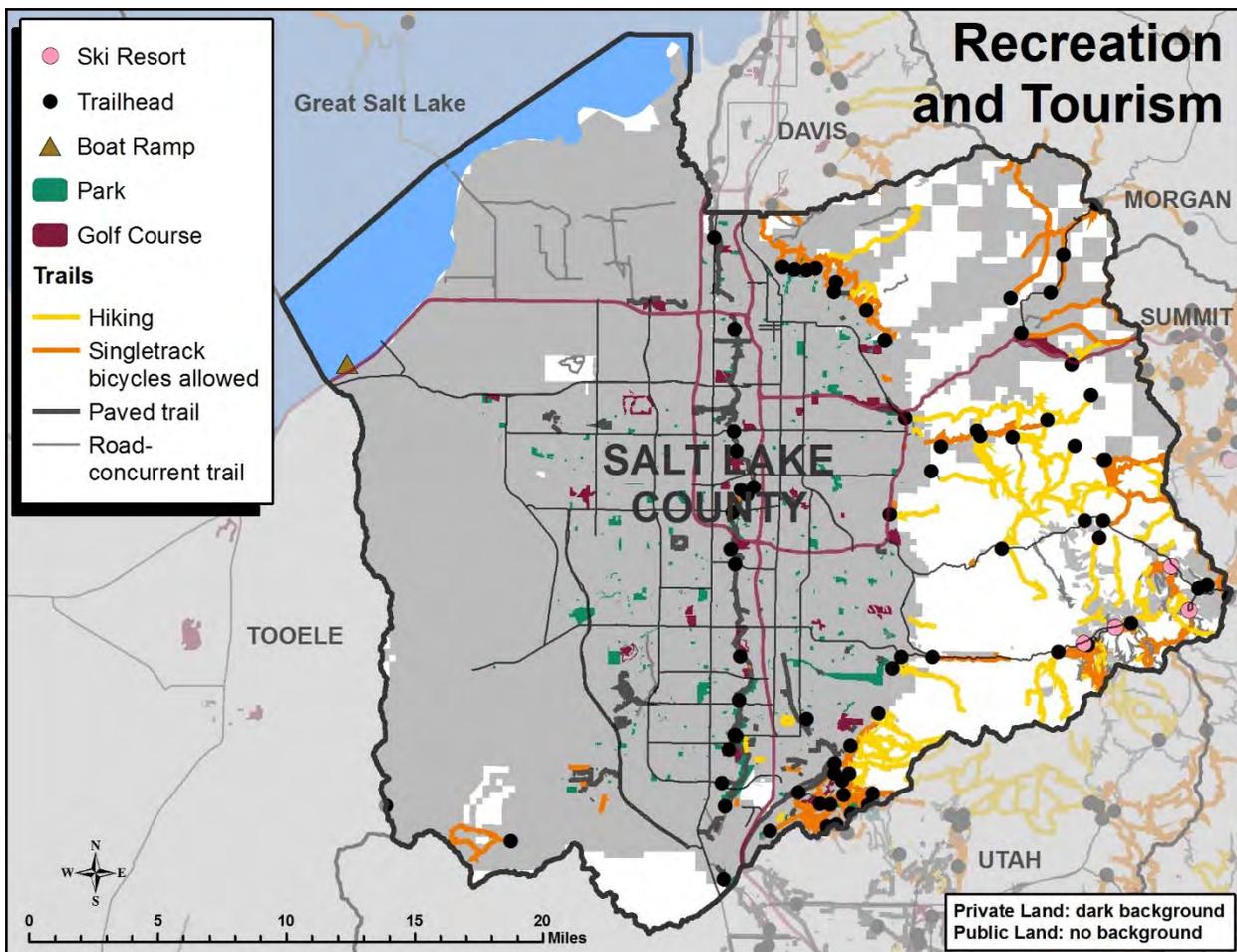
20 [1] US Forest Service. 1995. TITLE 2600 - Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management,
21 Amendment No. 2600-95-5. <https://www.fs.fed.us/dirindexhome/fsm/2600/2650.txt> (accessed March 25,
22 2017).
23

20. RECREATION AND TOURISM

Recreation consists of activities that are pursued for enjoyment. Tourism is the social, cultural, and economic phenomenon of visiting places for pleasure. Outdoor recreation is a significant and growing part of Utah's economy. Tourists and travelers spent a record \$8.2 billion in the Utah economy during 2015, and the tourism industry supported an estimated 137,192 jobs. Tourism is beneficial to Salt Lake County's economy by bringing in over \$55 million in tax revenue in 2015; \$16.5 million was collected in the county through transient room tax.[1]

Related resources:

- Land Access
- Land Use
- Wilderness



Data Sources: Ski Area Locations, Boat Ramps, Golf Courses, Trailheads, and Parks Local, Date unknown, Compiled by Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center. Trails, Date unknown, Utah Office of Tourism and GOED. Access via Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center.

20.1 Management Setting

Context

Salt Lake County's public lands provide a variety of recreational opportunities for local residents and visitors. Activities including skiing, hiking, mountain biking, camping, fishing, climbing, picnicking, Off Highway Vehicle use, horseback-riding, snowmobiling, hunting, and photography. The public lands in Salt Lake County receive heavy, year-round use due to the close proximity to populated urban centers of the Wasatch Front. Excessive utilization can threaten natural resources such as water quality, and it can cause conflict with local residents.

Findings

The Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest is the primary public land manager in Salt Lake County, managing almost 100,000 acres, of which 36,403 are within designated wilderness areas in the county. The Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest receives significant visitation (Tables 20.1 and 20.2). People visit its ski resorts, campgrounds, trailheads, and backcountry sites. Overcrowding is often an issue when visitation exceeds available space. Restrooms, parking facilities become overwhelmed, which leads to resource degradation and impacts.

Table 20.1. Visitation types for the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest in 2007 and 2012.

NATIONAL FOREST VISIT TYPE ^a	FISCAL YEAR 2012	FISCAL YEAR 2007
Skiing	1,434,000	1,574,000
Non Skiing	6,195,000	5,220,000
Totals	7,629,000	6,794,000

Source: US Forest Service National Visitor Use Monitoring, National Resource Manager (apps.fs.usda.gov/nfs/nrm/nvum/results/).^a
National Forest Visit is defined as the entry of one person upon a national forest to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. A National Forest Visit can be composed of multiple Site Visits.

Table 20.2. Site visits to the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest in 2007 and 2012.

SITE VISIT TYPE ^a	FISCAL YEAR 2012	FISCAL YEAR 2007
Day Use Developed	3,313,000	3,586,000
Overnight Developed Areas	572,000	863,000
Undeveloped Areas	4,724,000	2,784,000
Wilderness	408,000	441,000
Totals	9,017,000	7,674,000

Source: US Forest Service National Visitor Use Monitoring, National Resource Manager (apps.fs.usda.gov/nfs/nrm/nvum/results/).^a
A Site Visit is the entry of one person onto a National Forest site or area to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. A single person can visit more than one site during a visit.

Legal Context

Recreation on public lands is managed under US Forest Service Forest Plans and US Bureau of Land Management Resource Management Plans. State law allows counties to levy taxes on hotel stays to raise funds for local uses.

Applicable Laws

The US Forest Service makes land use decisions, including those regarding recreation, by developing Forest Plans, under the National Forest Management Act (16 USC §1600 et seq. [1976]). The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 USC §1701 et seq. [1976]) mandates the US Bureau of Land Management to manage lands, including recreational uses, under multiple-use philosophy. Both federal land managers set recreation policy following planning procedures specified by the National Environmental Policy Act (42 USC §4321 et seq. [1969]).

1 State laws applicable to recreation and tourism include the Transient Room Tax enabled by Utah Code
2 (§59-12-3 et seq.), which allows counties to levy a tax up to 4.25% on hotel accommodations. The
3 Tourism, Recreation, Cultural, Convention, and Airport Facilities Tax Act, (Utah Code §59-12-6 et seq.)
4 allows counties to levy a tax up to 4% on short-term motor vehicle rentals. Funds collected under this law
5 may be used for the development, operation, and maintenance of cultural, recreational, or tourist facilities.
6 Utah Code §17-31-8 requires all counties that levy taxes to form an advisory board to represent the
7 industries being taxed. Utah Code §63N-7-1 created the Board of Tourism, which advises the Utah
8 Governor’s Office of Economic Development on “planning, policies, and strategies and on trends and
9 opportunities for tourism development.”
10

11 **20.2 Desired Future State**

12 Salt Lake County desires to provide high-quality recreational experiences for visitors and residents. To
13 accomplish this, the county desires a recreation system that is balanced, sustainable, and provides a range
14 of settings that accommodates for year-round outdoor recreation opportunities. The recreation system
15 must account for heavy and increasing demands with sufficient facilities, maintenance, and transportation
16 to support high levels of use at locations with convenient access. The system should also be capable of
17 providing opportunities for environmental education, backcountry experiences, and cultural resource
18 protection.
19

20 Salt Lake County desires to include a diverse range of stakeholders, including local property owners,
21 public land managers, and business owners when planning for recreation system improvements.
22

23 **20.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies 24 and Guidelines**

25 **20.3.1 Management Objective**

26 Engage recreation users, resource managers, and local residents in developing strategies for managing
27 recreation to meet desired future conditions and address recreation pressures and demands.
28
29

30 **Policies and Guidelines**

31 Work cooperatively across agencies to support recreation choice and demand. When conflicts arise,
32 pursue practical, lasting, win-win solutions in an atmosphere of open communication, broad participation,
33 and respect.
34

35 **20.3.2 Management Objective**

36 Encourage education in values of outdoor recreation.
37

38 **Policies and Guidelines**

39 Support education efforts about naturalness, solitude, and other backcountry values. Recognize the value
40 of outdoor activities in the development of children and young people, and through education and hands-
41 on experience, encourage their active participation.
42

1 **20.3.3 Management Objective**

2 Improve the quality of recreation experience for visitors and residents.

3
4 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 5 • Support the development of funding mechanisms for the creation, implementation, and ongoing
6 operations of needed recreational facilities, transportation options, infrastructure, and maintenance.
7 Install interpretive signs in multiple languages at high-use areas, including parking lots, trailheads,
8 and viewpoints to foster stewardship, encourage proper behavior, and appreciate natural resources.
9
- 10 • Encourage participation from a diverse range of stakeholders in development of recreation system
11 improvements, including local governments, private land owners, recreation groups, and other
12 stakeholders.
13

14 **20.4 References**

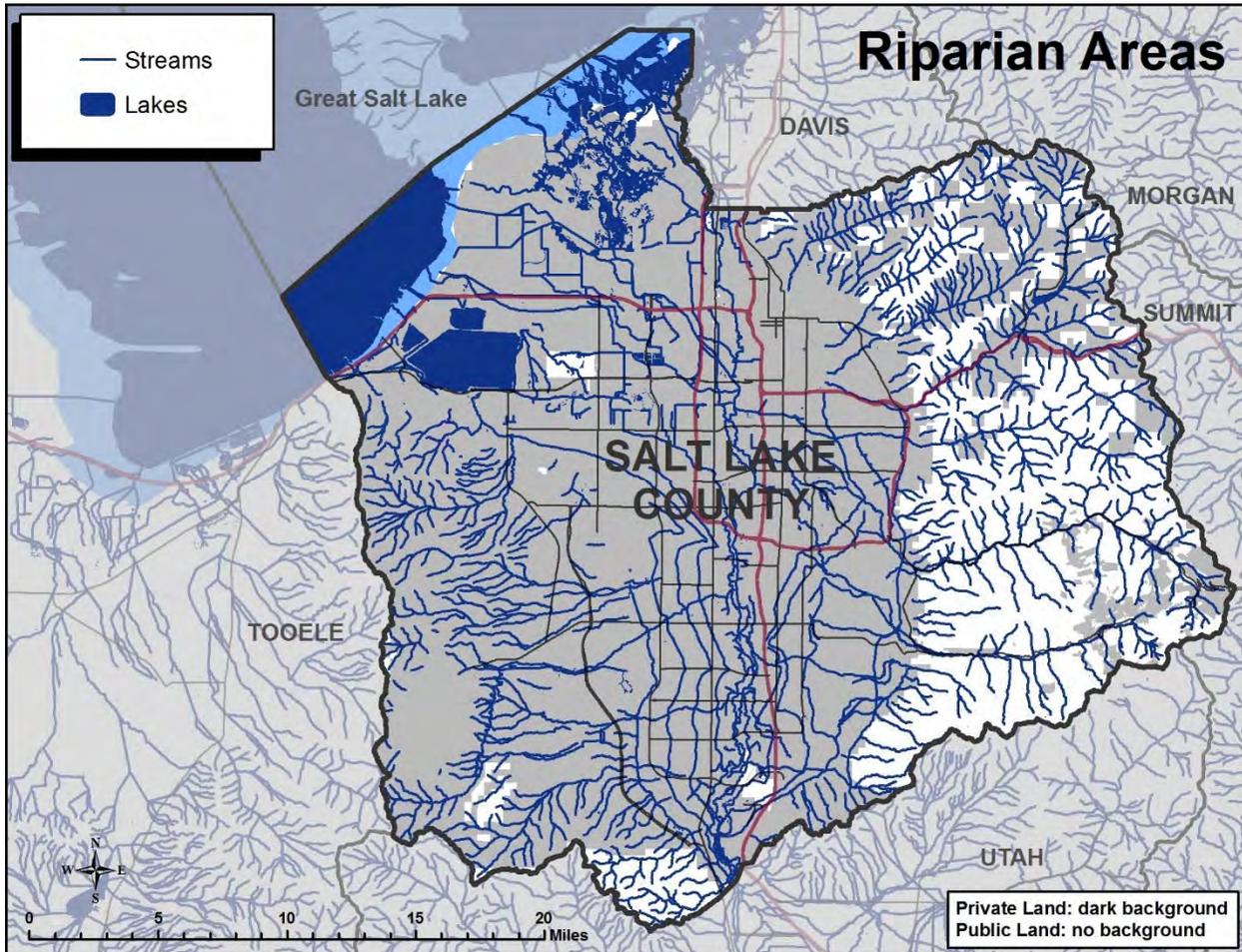
15 [1] Ken C. Gardner Policy Institute, University of Utah. 2017. The State of Utah Travel and Tourism
16 Industry. <https://travel.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017-Travel-Tourism-Brochure-FINAL-2.13.17.pdf>
17 (accessed March 26, 2017).
18

21. RIPARIAN AREAS

Riparian areas are zones where terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems directly interact with each other. They occur around numerous types of waterbodies including rivers, lakes, and springs. Similar to wetlands, riparian areas provide numerous benefits to society but a few of the most important of these include wildlife habitat area, hydrologic recharge areas, and water quality improvements.

Related resources:

- Flood Plains and River Terraces
- Wetlands
- Water Quality and Hydrology



Data Sources: Streams NHD HighRes and Lakes NHD HighRes, Date unknown, National Hydrologic Dataset, Access via Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center.

21.1 Management Setting

Context

Riparian areas are often disturbed by flooding, grazing, road construction, cabin development and recreation activities. After disturbances, riparian areas become prime locations for the establishment of

1 invasive and noxious weeds. Climate change also affects riparian areas by altering flow regimes and
2 increasing water temperature thereby threatening cold water fisheries.

3
4 Riparian areas are important for many reasons. They act as buffers by intercepting or diluting pollutants
5 and sediment before they reach water. Riparian areas play an important role in erosion processes by
6 slowing water and stabilizing banks. They provide critical wildlife habitat and are an important
7 component of both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. The width of riparian areas is influenced by many
8 factors, including human disturbance, hydrology, and climate. Because riparian areas are highly sensitive
9 to human disturbances, it is important to manage them with respect to surrounding areas and their land
10 use.[1]

11 **Findings**

12 Riparian vegetation is mapped by the US Geological Survey using remote sensing. Table 21.1 shows
13 riparian acreage in Salt Lake County by land ownership.

14 **Table 21.1. Total acreage of riparian vegetation in Salt Lake County and on public lands.**

RIPARIAN TYPE	SALT LAKE COUNTY (ACRES)	US FOREST SERVICE (ACRES)	US BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (ACRES)
Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland	2,726	1,000	3
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	116	26	0
Totals	2,842	1,026	3

15
16 Source: US Geological Survey, Landfire Existing Vegetation Type, 2012.

17 **Legal Context**

18 **Applicable Laws**

19 Riparian vegetation is not regulated directly by federal or state legislation. There are, however, statutes
20 that cover associated resources and do have implications for riparian areas. Section 404 of the Clean
21 Water Act (33 USC §1344 et seq.) regulates permits for dredged or fill material in Waters of the United
22 States. The Endangered Species Act (16 USC §1531 et seq. [1973]), also referred to as the ESA, may
23 sometimes cover riparian areas when projects impact habitat of a listed species.

24 **21.2 Desired Future State**

25 Salt Lake County desires to protect and restore functioning and connected aquatic and terrestrial habitats,
26 and ecosystems while increasing resiliency to climate change.

27 **21.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies and Guidelines**

28 **21.3.1 Management Objective**

29 Maintain and/or restore habitat to sustain populations of well-distributed native and desired nonnative
30 plant, vertebrate, and invertebrate populations that contribute to viability of riparian-dependent
31 communities.

32 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 33 • Establish protocols for determining appropriate buffer widths, land use zones, and accompanying use
34 regulations to meet water quality objectives under local conditions.[2,3] Establish protocol for

1 determining appropriate buffer width to meet wildlife habitat, target species habitat, and wildlife
2 migration or dispersal functions related to specific landowner wildlife conservation objectives.[2,4]
3

- 4 • Support efforts to implement actions in riparian areas as outlined in the 2015 Salt Lake County
5 Integrated Watershed Plan, including: bioengineered aquatic habitat structures, infiltration basins,
6 floodplain reconnection, land acquisition for habitat preservation, reallocation of water rights, and
7 changes to beneficial use of water definition. [5]
8

9 **21.4 References**

10 [1] Jordan River Commission. 2013. Best Practices for Riverfront Communities.
11 <http://jordanrivercommission.com/wp-content/uploads/BP-high-res-for-web.pdf> (accessed March 23,
12 2017).
13

14 [2] Riparian Buffer Design Guidelines, USDA, General Technical Report RMRS-GTR-203, January
15 2008. https://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr203.pdf (accessed March 16, 2017).
16

17 [3] Johnson, Craig, and Susan Buffler. 2008. Riparian Buffer Design Guidelines For Water Quality And
18 Wildlife Habitat Functions On Agricultural Landscapes In The Intermountain West. USDA
19

20 [4] Alma Winward. 2000. Monitoring Vegetation Resources in Riparian Areas. USDA Forest Service,
21 Rocky Mountain Research Station. General Technical Report RMRS-GTR-47.
22

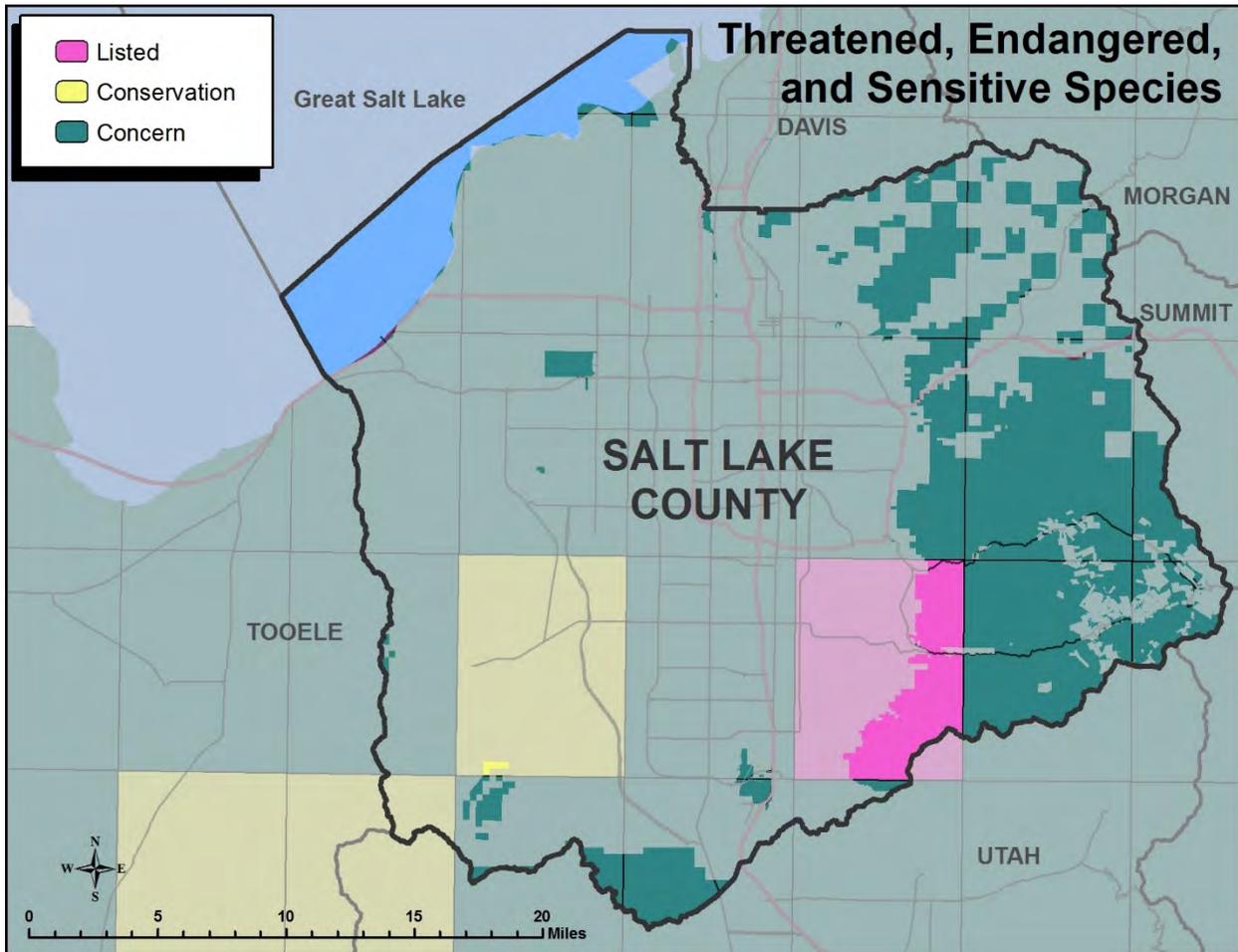
23 [5] Salt Lake County, Department of Watershed Planning & Restoration. 2015. Salt Lake County
24 Integrated Watershed Management Plan.
25

22. THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES

Threatened, endangered, and sensitive species refers to plant, animal, and other living organisms that are, to some level, threatened by extinction. Federal and state governments have management responsibility to protect and restore imperiled species and the critical habitat that supports them.

Related resources:

- Wildlife
- Fisheries



Data Source: TES_20170209, 9 February 2017, Utah Natural Heritage Program, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.

22.1 Management Setting

Context

Critically imperiled plant and animal species are federally listed according to the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under the ESA the US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) is responsible for conservation of terrestrial and freshwater aquatic species that are endangered or threatened with extinction due to loss of habitat, overutilization, disease, predation, inadequate protection, and other factors both human-made and

1 natural. For sensitive species in Utah that are not protected by the ESA, the Utah Department of Wildlife
2 Resources (DWR) is tasked with conservation. Utah’s primary objective for managing sensitive species is
3 to maintain wildlife and wildlife habitat well enough to prevent federal designation.[1] Once a species is
4 federally listed, the state loses primacy for the management of that species. This implies federal
5 regulation of activities on state and private lands that may directly threaten listed species or that species’
6 habitat. From state and local perspectives, federal designation of endangered species means less local
7 control of land use issues, which might cause harm to the designated species.
8

9 Utah’s 2015 Wildlife Action Plan stated goal is “to manage native wildlife species and their habitats,
10 sufficient to prevent the need for additional listings under the Endangered Species Act”.[\[1\]](#) This goal
11 precludes plants.
12

13 The DWR Habitat Designation Advisory Committee divides species into three categories following an
14 official Designation Process (DWR Administrative Rule R657-48).[\[2\]](#) This ranking includes plants. The
15 ranking system is summarized in the following list:
16

- 17 • **S-ESA.** Federally listed or candidate species under the ESA.
- 18
- 19 • **CS.** Species receiving special management under a Conservation Agreement in order to preclude the
20 need for federal listing.
- 21
- 22 • **SPC.** Species of concern.
23

24 **Findings**

25
26 Salt Lake County has the following federally listed threatened or endangered species[\[3\]](#):
27

- 28 • Yellow-Billed Cuckoo, Candidate
- 29 • Ute’s Ladies Tresses, Threatened
30

31 Other species that may occur in Salt Lake County include gray wolf. Wolves are no longer covered by the
32 ESA except some parts of Utah, including Salt Lake County.[\[4\]](#)
33

34 The following 11 sensitive wildlife species have wildlife action plans by the DWR:[\[4\]](#) burrowing owl,
35 western toad, ferruginous hawk, black swift, Lewis’s woodpecker, Bonneville cutthroat trout, American
36 white pelican, yellow-billed cuckoo, least chub, bald eagle, and Columbia spotted frog.
37

38 The DWR lists the sensitive species shown in Table 22.1 as occurring in Salt Lake County.[\[2\]](#)
39

40 **Legal Context**

41 **Applicable Laws**

42 The ESA (16 USC §1531 et seq. [1973]) was established to “provide a means whereby the ecosystems
43 upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved, to provide a program
44 for the conservation of such endangered species and threatened species.”
45
46
47

Table 22.1. Utah Division of Wildlife Resources special-status animal species occurring in Salt Lake County.

American three-toed woodpecker, SPC	least chub, CS
American white pelican, SPC	Lewis's woodpecker, SPC
bald eagle, SPC	long-billed curlew, SPC
black swift, SPC	lyrate mountainsnail, SPC
bobolink, SPC	northern goshawk, CS
Bonneville cutthroat trout, CS	short-eared owl, SPC
burrowing owl, SPC	smooth greensnake, SPC
California floater, SPC	spotted bat, SPC
Columbia spotted frog, CS	Townsend's big-eared bat, SPC
ferruginous hawk, SPC	western pearlshell, SPC
grasshopper sparrow, SPC	western toad, SPC
kit fox, SPC	yellow-billed cuckoo, S-ESA

Source: Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.[2]

Utah code related to threatened and endangered species begins with Utah Code §23-14-1, which created the DWR with authority over wildlife in the state. Under this authority, the DWR works to protect and manage sensitive wildlife species.

The US Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2002 created the federal State Wildlife Grants program, which enables Congressional appropriators to consider funding wildlife and habitat conservation on a year-to-year basis. This law requires that each state have a current, approved Wildlife Action Plan to remain eligible for any State Wildlife Grants funding that Congress appropriates to the federal program. States that choose to participate in the State Wildlife Grants program must review and revise their Wildlife Action Plans at least once every 10 years, if they want to maintain their eligibility.” Utah’s initial Wildlife Action Plan was completed and approved in 2005, and there is currently a 2015 draft available.[1]

In 2009 the state passed the Brine Shrimp Royalty Act (Utah Code §59-23 et seq.), which initiated a royalty on brine shrimp harvest to fund the Endangered Species Mitigation Fund. The Endangered Species Mitigation Fund significantly expanded the funding base for conservation of wildlife species which are designated as Utah Sensitive Species or are ESA listed. The purpose of this fund is to avoid, reduce, and/or mitigate impacts of ESA listings on the people of Utah.[5] Funds are used by the state to develop study and protection state listed special status species.

1 **22.2 Desired Future State**

2 Salt Lake County desires to maintain the viability of wildlife and plant species-at-risk, including
3 endangered, threatened, and sensitive species along with their habitats and unique communities.
4

5 **22.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies**
6 **and Guidelines**

7
8 **22.3.1 Management Objective**

9 Protect critical habitats for at-risk wildlife and plant species and, where possible, restore degraded habitats
10 and connectivity between fragmented habitats.
11

12 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 13 • Support efforts that restore degraded habitats and connectivity between fragmented habitats, such as
14 efforts to connect large patches of forests.
- 15
- 16 • Limit grazing in sensitive areas, including riparian areas and aquatic habitats.
17
- 18 • Restore or maintain hydrologic functions of water bodies and waterways.
19
- 20 • Promote aquatic habitat protection. Preserve aquatic habitats identified by agencies as used or
21 occupied by special status species in their current state by avoiding any action that would remove
22 water from these areas.

23
24 **22.3.2 Management Objective**

25 Support the primary goal outlined in the DWR Utah’s Wildlife Action Plan, which seeks to keep native
26 species off the Endangered Species List.
27

28 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 29 • Encourage responsible recreation and effective education and enforcement.
30
- 31 • Encourage limited grazing in sensitive areas.
32
- 33 • Support actions which provide connectivity between fragmented habitats that support at-risk wildlife
34 and plant species.
35
- 36 • Encourage the protection of open lands that support at-risk wildlife and plant species.
37
- 38 • Support the restoration of degraded habitats where at-risk wildlife and plant species are found.
39
- 40 • Coordinate with DNR and the Utah Department of Transportation to reduce wildlife-vehicle
41 collisions on Salt Lake County roadways.
42
- 43 • Support other projects which aim to mitigate wildlife-vehicle collisions.
44

22.4 References

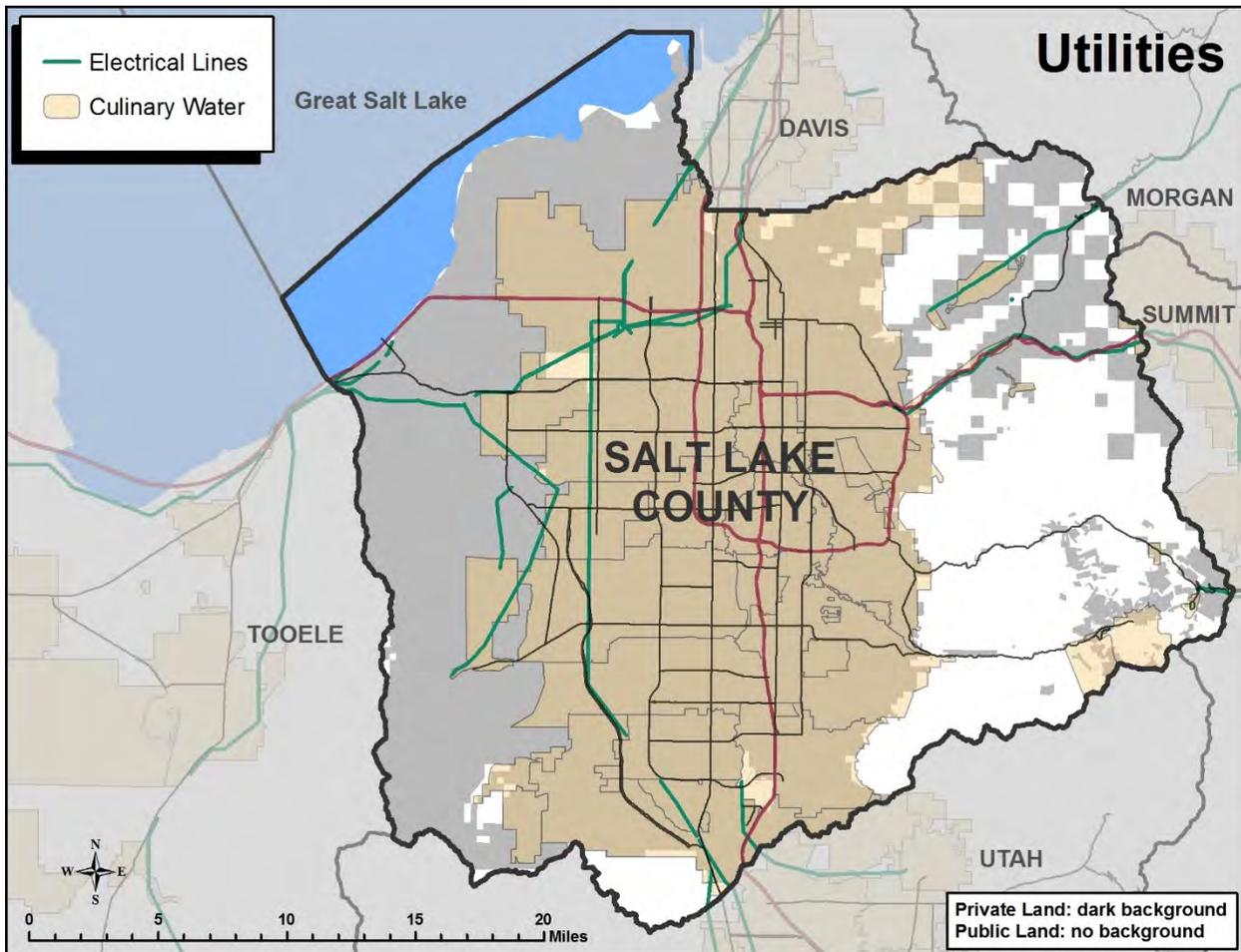
- [1] Utah Department of Natural Resources, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. 2015. Utah Wildlife Action Plan, Draft Version 6-4-2015. <https://wildlife.utah.gov/wap/wap2015draft.pdf> (accessed March 14, 2017).
- [2] Utah Department of Natural Resources, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. 2015. County Lists of Utah's Federally Listed Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Species. <http://dwrcdc.nr.utah.gov/ucdc/viewreports/sscounty.pdf> (accessed March 27, 2017).
- [3] Utah Department of Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife Resources. 2015. Utah Sensitive Species List. http://dwrcdc.nr.utah.gov/ucdc/viewreports/SSL_Appendices.pdf (accessed March 27, 2017).
- [4] Utah Department of Natural Resources, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. 2012. Wolf Management in Utah. https://wildlife.utah.gov/pdf/fact_sheets/wolves.pdf (accessed March 27, 2017).
- [5] Utah Department of Natural Resources, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. 2014. Endangered Species Mitigation Fund. <https://naturalresources.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/ESMFguidelines2014forwebsite.pdf> (accessed March 27, 2017).

23. UTILITIES

Utilities are useful services and commodities provided to the community at a cost. Examples of utilities include electricity, water, and communication services. Utility corridors often cross public lands impacting the land and its ecosystems.

Related resources:

- Energy Resources
- Cultural, Historical, Geological, and Paleontological Resources
- Land Use



Data Sources: Electrical Lines, 1989, State of Utah Comprehensive Emergency Earthquake Preparedness Program. Retail Culinary Water Suppliers, December 2015, Several agencies. Access via Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center.

23.1 Management Setting

Context

Utilities, including reliable transportation of energy and communication services, are important to the people and businesses of Salt Lake County. However, utility corridors crossing public lands have the potential to adversely impact the natural resources, land uses, and visual quality.

1 **Findings**

2 Energy transmission pipelines and powerlines occur throughout Salt Lake County, though precise counts,
3 quantities, and locations are not available.

4
5 **Legal Context**

6 Utility corridors on public lands are generally managed during the land and resource planning stages.
7 Forest Plans specifically address transportation and utility corridors.

8
9 **Applicable Laws**

10 Utility corridors are managed under land use planning procedures specified for the US Forest Service by
11 the National Forest Management Act (16 USC §1600 et seq. [1976]) and for the US Bureau of Land
12 Management by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 USC §1701 et seq. [1976]). Both
13 federal land management agencies are subject to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 USC §4321
14 et seq. [1969]) planning process.

15
16 **23.2 Desired Future State**

17 Salt Lake County desires that adequate utilities remain available and are provided in ways that do not
18 adversely impact public lands. When possible, new utility infrastructure should be constructed in
19 established utility corridors and should avoid culinary water supply.

20
21 **23.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies**
22 **and Guidelines**

23
24 **23.3.1 Management Objective**

25 Ensure that utilities are provided in ways that do not adversely impact public lands and that support the
26 growth of Salt Lake County.

27
28 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 29 • Coordinate with land agencies and utility companies in planning and designing utility corridors.
30
31 • Support utility corridors that minimize the number of separate rights-of-ways and overall
32 environmental impacts.
33
34 • Work within the planning framework of established Forest Plans.

24. VISUAL RESOURCES

Visual resources are the objects, scenes, vistas, etc., that humans experience, whether natural or human-made. They are often considered on the landscape scale but small items can also be a visual resource.

Related resources:

- Cultural, Historical, Geological, and Paleontological Resources
- Land Use

24.1 Management Setting

Context

Scenic and appealing views add to the quality of life. Salt Lake County has mountains, peaks, canyons, the Great Salt Lake, a wide valley, and urban and rural environments that all contribute to the scenic resources of the county.

Findings

Public lands provide the stunning mountainous scenery in the eastern portion of the county. The skyline of snowy peaks, tree-covered hillsides, and deep canyons are primarily managed by the US Forest Service (Forest Service). Other large portions of the viewshed, including the Oquirrh Mountains to the west of Salt Lake County, are privately owned.

Legal Context

Visual resources on public lands are generally managed during the land and resource planning stage. For their most recent plans, the Forest Service used the Scenery Management System to evaluate and manage scenery resources while the US Bureau of Land Management used Visual Resource Management.[1,2]

Applicable Laws

Visual resources are managed under land use planning procedures specified for the Forest Service by the National Forest Management Act (16 USC §1600 et seq. [1976]) and for the BLM by Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 USC §1701 et seq. [1976]). Both federal land managers are subject to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 USC §4321 et seq. [1969]) planning process.

24.2 Desired Future State

Salt Lake County desires to maintain or improve the visual resources within the county.

24.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies and Guidelines

24.3.1 Management Objective

Maintain or improve scenic and appealing objects, scenes and vistas on public lands in Salt Lake County.

Policies and Guidelines

- Land use goals, decisions and transportation and utility solutions should consider the impacts of development on visual resources and the overall experience the public has on public lands.[1,2]

- 1 • Significant vistas and landscapes that have special visual and aesthetic qualities will be preserved and
2 maintained.[3]
3
- 4 • Encourage the enhancement of the aesthetic beauty of our built environment.[4]
5

6 **24.4 References**

7 [1] Salt Lake County. 2013. Draft Big Cottonwood Canyon General Plan.
8 http://slco.org/pwpds/pdf/BigCottonwood_-_DRAF.pdf (accessed March 28, 2017).
9

10 [2] Salt Lake County. 2013. Parleys Canyon General Plan. [http://slco.org/pwpds/pdf/ParleysPlan_-_](http://slco.org/pwpds/pdf/ParleysPlan_-_DRAFT_.pdf)
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12

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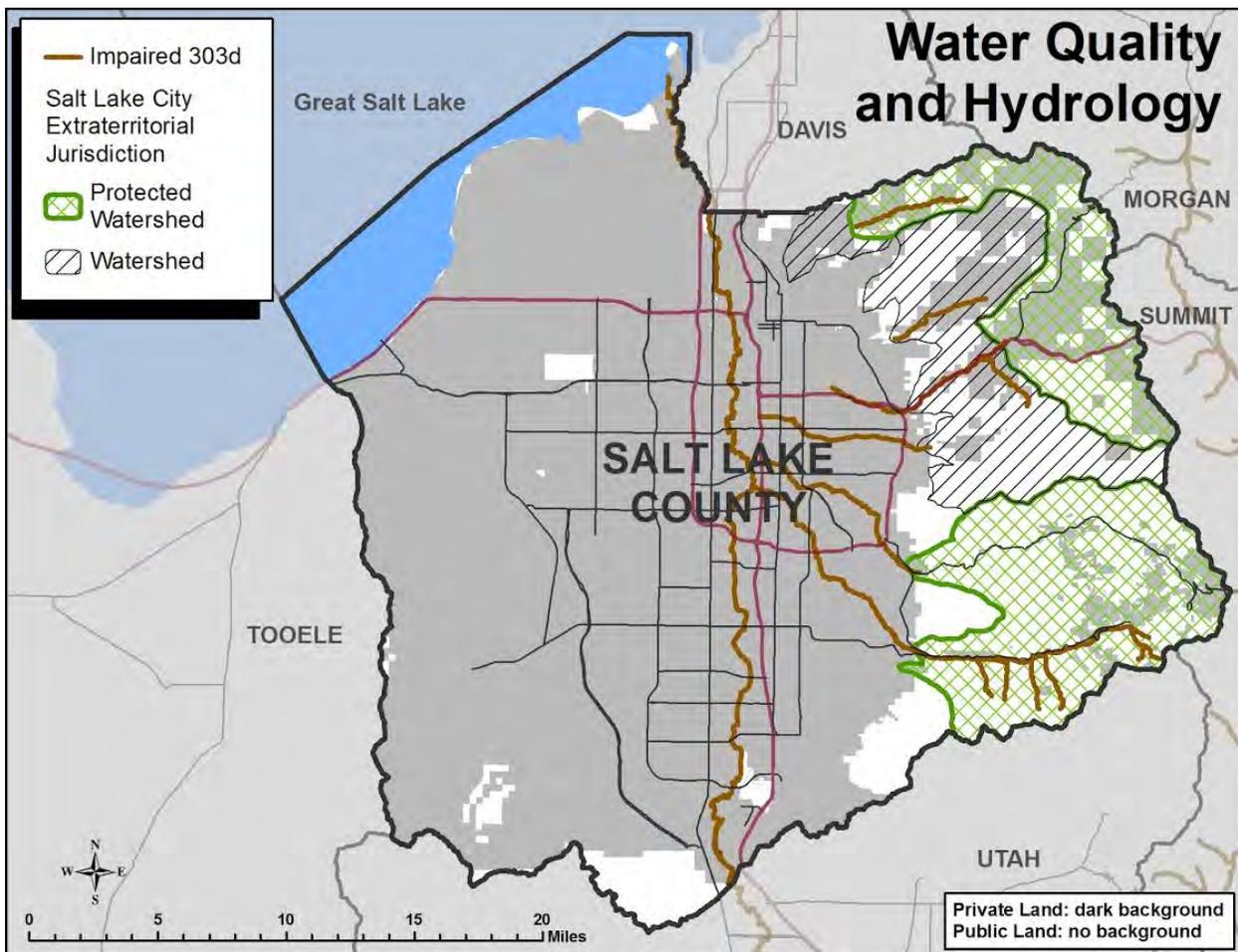
25. WATER QUALITY AND HYDROLOGY

Water quality and hydrology are two distinct but inherently related components of water. Water quality describes the condition (physical, chemical, and biological) of water with respect to specific use, such as culinary water supply, aquatic wildlife, or agriculture. Water quality is highly affected by flow and timing (the poorest water quality usually occurs during periods of low flow).

Hydrology characterizes the timing (when water is available), distribution, and flow of water across the human and natural landscape.

Related resources:

- Irrigation
- Water Rights
- Floodplains and River Terraces
- Wetlands



Data Source: rad_303d_1, 1 May 2015, Listed Impaired Waters, US Environmental Protection Agency. Watershed data from Salt Lake City Public Utilities – Watershed map, Accessed 21 April 2017
<http://www.slcdocs.com/utilities/watershed/images/trailhead%20overview2.pdf>

25.1 Management Setting

Context

Water Quality. The watersheds that serve the Salt Lake Valley are critically important as a drinking water source for Salt Lake County. Maintaining high water quality standards has economic benefits because it requires less treatment for drinking. Good water quality can have positive cascading benefits to other resources such as recreation and tourism, wetlands, wildlife, fisheries, and agriculture.

Hydrology. Winter and spring snowfall are the principle sources of surface water in this region.[1] Annual melting of high-elevation snowpack creates water runoff flows that refill reservoirs and recharge groundwater aquifers. Spring peak flows also support sediment transport, channel maintenance, and riparian vegetation. Spring rains provide a minor contribution to reservoir storage but are primarily important for postponing the timing of reservoir water use. Although thunderstorms may add flow, low flows or dry conditions generally occur in the late summer, which result in many water quality issues. Local watersheds provide water for culinary and irrigation purposes as well as inflow to the Great Salt Lake.

Most streams in Salt Lake County have headwaters in national forest areas or other public lands. These streams are City Creek, Red Butte Creek, Emigration Creek, Parley’s Creek, Mill Creek, Big Cottonwood Creek, Little Cottonwood Creek, and Bells Canyon Creek. Other unnamed and small intermittent streams also emerge from the foothill areas.

Findings

Water Quality. In the Revised Uintah-Wasatch-Cache National Forest Plan the Forest Service states that the underlying premise of the Forest’s resource management for the Central Wasatch Management Area is, “the need to provide long-term, high quality culinary water to the large urban population of the Salt Lake Valley.”[2] The Forest Service continues, stating that, “Salt Lake City owns all or the largest percentage of water rights in each of the Wasatch Canyons except Red Butte, and has congressionally delegated authority to protect the water supply. Congress also directed the Forest Service to administer designated watersheds in cooperation with Salt Lake City for the purpose of storing, conserving and protecting water from pollution.”[2] Additionally, a Public Law of 1914 (30 Stat. 714, Public Law 199, September 19, 1914) directs the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture to administer the lands in cooperation with Salt Lake City “for the purpose of storing, conserving, and protecting from pollution the said water supply.”

In Utah, water quality is regulated by the state based on the source of pollutants entering waterways, defined either as “point source” or “nonpoint source” pollution. Point sources discharge pollutants directly into a waterbody, usually through pipes or ditches originating from industries or waste treatment plants. Nonpoint sources of pollution are those that do not originate from distinct locations and tend to vary in time and space. Nonpoint source pollution occurs when runoff from rainfall or snowmelt picks up pollutants from the human and natural landscape and transports them indirectly to a waterbody.

Local regulations and plans protecting water quality include Salt Lake City’s watershed ordinances (17.04), Salt Lake County Health Department Regulations, and the Salt Lake County Integrated Watershed Plan.[3].

Common water quality characteristics include the following:

- **Conductivity.** A measure of the ability of water to conduct an electrical current. It is dependent on the amount of dissolved solids in the water.

- 1
- 2 • **Dissolved oxygen.** A measure of the amount of oxygen dissolved in water. Water’s capacity to carry
- 3 dissolved oxygen is inversely related to temperature; as temperature increases, dissolved oxygen
- 4 decreases. Fish and other aquatic organisms require dissolved oxygen for respiration. If dissolved
- 5 oxygen levels are too low, aquatic organisms can be severely impacted.
- 6
- 7 • **Nutrients.** Nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus are essential for plant and animal growth and
- 8 nourishment. However, excessive nutrients from human sources become problematic when they over
- 9 accumulate and can cause adverse effects within waterbodies. For example, nutrient-fed algal blooms
- 10 can consume oxygen needed by other aquatic organisms, produce toxins that can harm livestock and
- 11 humans, and contaminate recreational waters.
- 12
- 13 • **pH.** A measure of acidity, pH is used as an indicator of chemical changes in the water. Some streams
- 14 in Utah tend to have slightly higher pH because of their limestone substrates.
- 15
- 16 • **Suspended sediment.** The amount of sediment moving along a stream suspended in the water column.
- 17 This depends partly on water flow; fast-flowing water can move more sediment than slow-flowing
- 18 water. This measurement also depends on the amount of fine sediments available to transport.
- 19
- 20 • **Water temperature.** Changes in water temperature can impact aquatic organisms, as well as humans
- 21 (e.g., recreational and industrial uses). Water temperature also affects dissolved oxygen—as
- 22 temperature increases, water’s capacity to dissolve oxygen decreases.
- 23
- 24 • **Turbidity.** A measure of the amount of particulate matter that is suspended in water. Turbidity
- 25 measures the scattering effect that suspended solids have on light entering the water.

26
27 Common point sources pollution include the following:

- 28
- 29 • Livestock feeding operations
- 30 • Industrial wastewater
- 31 • Municipal wastewater
- 32 • Pesticide applications
- 33 • Stormwater inputs
- 34 • Construction activities
- 35 • Industrial activities
- 36 • Municipal and transportation sources
- 37

38 Common nonpoint sources pollutants and sources include the following:[24]

- 39
- 40 • Fertilizers, herbicides, and insecticides from residential and agricultural areas
- 41 • Forest roads
- 42 • Oil, grease, and other chemicals on impervious surfaces such as roads and parking lots
- 43 • Sediment from construction areas and roadways
- 44 • Salts from roadways and agricultural areas
- 45 • Acid drainage from abandoned mines
- 46 • Bacteria and nutrients from septic systems, pet waste, and livestock
- 47

48 The Utah Department of Environmental Quality considers some streams on public lands within Salt Lake
49 County to be impaired by at least one water quality constituent. Cadmium is a problem in City Creek,

1 Parley’s Creek, Big Cottonwood Creek, and Little Cottonwood Creek in areas with public lands.
2 Emigration Creek exceeds state standards for the bacteria Escherichia coli (E. coli). Other pollutants
3 causing impairments are pH and zinc. Table 25.1 lists watersheds with public lands within Salt Lake
4 County and their impairment.
5

6 In 2015, Salt Lake County published a Watershed Management Plan [3] which included an evaluation of
7 water quality from 2010 to 2014. Their evaluation covered Total Dissolved Solids, pH, temperature,
8 dissolved oxygen, E. coli, and macroinvertebrates. The watersheds were split into upper watersheds and
9 lower watersheds, with most upper watersheds having a high proportion of public land. With the
10 exception of these known water quality issues, the streams in the upper watersheds emerging from public
11 lands tend to have overall good water quality. The pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen concentration
12 measurements are considered good in the upper watersheds. Water quality deteriorates as the stream
13 flows into the lower watershed areas in urbanized areas with high amounts of impervious surface area and
14 population.
15

Table 25.1. List of watersheds with public lands within Salt Lake County and their impairment status. [45]

Stream	Watershed	Use	Impairments	Public Lands in Watershed
City Creek	City Creek 1 (Lower)	2B, 3A	none listed	USFS
	City Creek 2 (Upper)	1C,2B, 3A	cadmium (3A)	USFS
Red Butte Creek	Red Butte Lower	2B, 3A	Observed/Expected Bioassessment	USFS
	Red Butte Upper	1C,2B,3A	none listed	USFS
Emigration Creek	Emigration Lower	2B,3A	E-coli (2B)	State Park
	Emigration (Upper)	2B,3A,4	E-coli (2B) Approved TMDL	USFS
Parleys Canyon Creek	Parleys Canyon Creek 1 (Lower)	1C,2B,3A	E-coli (1C)	USFS
	Mountain Dell	1C,2B,3A	not listed	USFS
	Parleys Canyon Creek 2 (Upper)	1C,2B,3A	cadmium (3A)	USFS
Mill Creek	Mill Creek 3 (Upper)	2B,3A,4	none listed	USFS
Big Cottonwood Creek	Big Cottonwood Creek-2 (Upper)	1C,2B,3A	copper, cadmium (3A)	USFS
Little Cottonwood Creek	Little Cottonwood Creek-2 (Upper)	1C,2B,3A	pH (1C, 2B,3A) copper, cadmium, zinc (3A)Approved TMDL for zinc	USFS
Bells Canyon Creek	Bells Canyon	1C,2B,3A	not assessed	USFS

1C: Domestic water 2B: Infrequent primary contact and secondary contact

3A: Aquatic wildlife, cold water species

4: Irrigation

Hydrology

In terms of defining local hydrologic systems, spatial datasets from the US Geological Survey like the National Hydrography Dataset and the Watershed Boundary Dataset are used to determine the location of watershed boundaries and surface water (rivers, lakes, and springs) in Salt Lake County. Tables 25.2 and 25.3 provide basic hydrologic statistics for Salt Lake County.

Table 25.2. Total miles of linear water features in Salt Lake County.

WATERBODY TYPE	SALT LAKE COUNTY (MILES)	US FOREST SERVICE (MILES)	US BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (MILES)
Connector	8.1	0	0
Canal/ditch	378	0	0.5
Lake/pond	1.2	0	0
Intermittent stream/ river	742.1	185.6	3.9
Perennial stream/ river	246.9	104.8	0.1
Artificial path	105.2	2.8	0
Totals	1,481.5	293.2	4.5

Source: US Geological Survey, National Hydrological Dataset, Streams.

1 **Table 25.3. Total acres of water bodies in Salt Lake County.**

WATERBODY TYPE	SALT LAKE COUNTY (ACRES)	US FOREST SERVICE (ACRES)	US BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (ACRES)
Lake/Pond	24,569.5	152.3	0
Reservoir	7,140.5	0.7	0
Totals	31,710.0	153.0	0

2 Source: US Geological Survey, National Hydrological Dataset, Lakes.
3

4 **Legal Context**

5 Water quality and hydrology each have specific laws and regulations related to the resources.
6

7 **Applicable Laws**

8
9 **Water quality.** With respect to water quality, the Utah Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ),
10 Division of Water Quality (DWQ) is responsible for maintaining water quality in Utah. Water quality is
11 regulated by the DWQ based on the source of pollutants entering waterways, defined as either point
12 source or nonpoint source pollution.
13

14 **Point source pollution.** Point source pollution originates from a distinct business, operation, or other
15 specific location. Point source pollutants are highly regulated under the Clean Water Act (Federal Water
16 Pollution Control Act) (33 USC §1251 et seq. [1972]) and Utah Water Quality Act (Utah Code §19-5)
17 through the issuance of permits and possible fines if permit requirements are not met. The EPA issues
18 discharge permits within the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). In Utah, the
19 State was granted primacy by EPA to manage the NPDES permitting program as the Utah Pollution
20 Discharge and Elimination System (UPDES) and is operated by the DWQ.
21

22 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits are required for all point sources listed above.
23 The Clean Water Act explicitly excludes agricultural runoff and irrigation return flow as point source
24 pollution and do not require NPDES permits.
25

26 **Nonpoint source pollution.** Nonpoint source pollution originates from a variety of dispersed sources,
27 such as parking lots, roads, residential landscaping, agricultural operations, stream bank erosion, and fire
28 scars. Once mobilized, these pollutants enter streams, waterbodies, wetlands, and groundwater. Because
29 of its complex nature, nonpoint source pollution is not regulated through permitting under the Clean
30 Water Act. Instead, nonpoint source pollution is managed in Utah by the DWQ through voluntary and
31 incentivized actions of individual landowners. The Utah Water Quality Act (Utah Code §19-5) requires
32 states to prepare nonpoint source pollution assessment reports and include provisions for federal funding
33 for implementing nonpoint source management.[3] In some cases local governments have established
34 development codes to compel actions to reduce nonpoint source pollution.
35

36 Due to the diffuse nature of nonpoint source pollution, the DWQ uses water-quality data in streams and
37 lakes to determine levels of pollution within a watershed. The DEQ collects water quality monitoring data
38 to determine if a waterbody supports its designated beneficial uses and meets water quality standards.
39

40 A statewide assessment report, called the Integrated Report, is produced by the DWQ every other year.
41 This report summarizes overall surface water conditions, estimates the importance of key water quality
42 concerns, identifies impaired waterbodies, and helps agencies prioritize resource needs.[3] This report
43 also helps in the development of Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), which is a calculation of the
44 maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can have while still meeting water quality standards and
45 required for impaired waterbodies. Data for assessed waters in Utah is public and can be found in the

1 Utah Environmental Interactive Map application. Water quality data is divided by waters with no
2 impairments, waters with no evidence of impairment, waters with insufficient data, impaired waters with
3 a Total Maximum Daily Load, and impaired waters that need a Total Maximum Daily Load.
4

5 **Hydrology.** Title 73 (Water and Irrigation) of Utah Code provides the majority of legal framework for
6 water use and management in Salt Lake County. The appropriation of water from the rivers, lakes, and
7 wells is regulated by the Utah Division of Water Rights and Utah Code §73-2-1.1. More information on
8 water rights can be found in this document under CRMP Section 26, Water Rights.
9

10 **25.2 Desired Future State**

11 Salt Lake County desires to maintain and/or improve watersheds and water quality to maintain public
12 water supply and provide stable and productive riparian and aquatic ecosystems and groundwater
13 resources on public lands. The county also desires to reduce pollutant loads entering waterways to
14 improve water quality. Salt Lake County desires to coordinate activities among various local, state, and
15 federal agencies and organizations to protect water quality across the county.
16

17 **25.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies** 18 **and Guidelines**

19 **25.3.1 Management Objective**

20 Proactively address water quality needs in watersheds across Salt Lake County.
21
22

23 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 24 • Encourage continued monitoring by the State DWQ to ensure that the public water supply remains at
25 its current service level and is not adversely affected by new development.
26
- 27 • Support activities which implement strategies to protect wetlands, riparian areas, and stream bank
28 stability to prevent degradation from erosion and sediment transport to protect water quality, habitat,
29 and hydrologic functions.
30
- 31 • Support activities which increase stream corridor and watershed recharge area preservation to
32 improve habitat, social, recreational, and water use functions.
33
- 34 • Support water quality analysis to standardize ordinances and policies that protect the watershed.
35

36 **25.3.2 Management Objective**

37 Identify abandoned mines and develop pollution reduction strategies.
38

39 **Policies and Guidelines**

40 Use the following best management practices to remediate acid drainage and dissolved metals:
41

- 42 • Divert clean water away from reactive materials to prevent contamination.
- 43 • Remove reactive materials from areas where they may come in contact with water.
- 44 • Isolate reactive materials from surface and/or subsurface water to prevent contamination.
- 45 • Manipulate water chemistry to favor desired conditions.
- 46 • Treat contaminated water to remove contaminants.
47

1 **25.3.3 Management Objective**

2 Support the reduction of pollution from septic systems.

3
4 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 5 • Require new septic systems to strictly comply with building code standards and ensure that existing
- 6 septic systems are monitored and maintained to achieve safe operating conditions.
- 7
- 8 • Existing septic systems not meeting health codes should be improved or replaced.
- 9

10 **25.3.4 Management Objective**

11 Support activities which reduce pollution from industrial sources.

12
13 **Policies and Guidelines**

14 Use of best management practices for industrial sites include the following:

- 15
- 16 • Establish vehicle cleaning areas with drainage to sanitary sewer.
- 17 • Use detention/retention/infiltration basins.
- 18 • Use storm drain inlet protection.
- 19 • Minimize stormwater drainage.
- 20 • Practice fugitive dust suppression.
- 21 • Utilize secondary containment of stormwater and runoff.
- 22

23 **25.3.5 Management Objective**

24 Support activities which reduce pollution from municipal sources.

25
26 **Policies and Guidelines**

27 Encourage the use of best management practices for residential areas including the
28 following[4,5,6,7,8,5,6,7,8,9]:

- 29
- 30 • Maintain vegetative ground cover and mulch to minimize stormwater drainage.
- 31 • Establish water and sediment containment basins.
- 32 • Establish pet waste ordinances.
- 33 • Use street cleaning.
- 34 • Use fertilizer and pesticides at appropriate times and in appropriate amounts.
- 35 • Educate the public about stormwater, storm drains, water quality, riparian areas, floodplains and
- 36 groundwater. To this end, the Salt Lake County Watershed Planning and Restoration Program created
- 37 the Stream Care Guide to assist county residents living along waterways take part in improving water
- 38 quality.[910]
- 39

40 **25.3.6 Management Objective**

41 Support activities which prevent erosion and resulting sediment from entering watercourses.

42
43 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 44 • Manage runoff to reduce its quantity and velocity.
- 45 • Stabilize fine soil or mine waste particles in place.
- 46 • Trap mobilized particles before they leave the site.
- 47

25.3.7 Management Objective

Coordinate management objectives and activities across the many jurisdictions, agencies, departments, and organizations that work on water quality issues in Salt Lake County.

Policies and Guidelines

Encourage coordination between the various entities that have any effect on culinary water, such as Salt Lake County, each of the water districts, private water systems, Forest Service, EPA, US Army Corps of Engineers, State of Utah, Division of Environmental Quality, Salt Lake City Public Utilities, and the City-County Health Department to share and discuss information and policy positions.

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3

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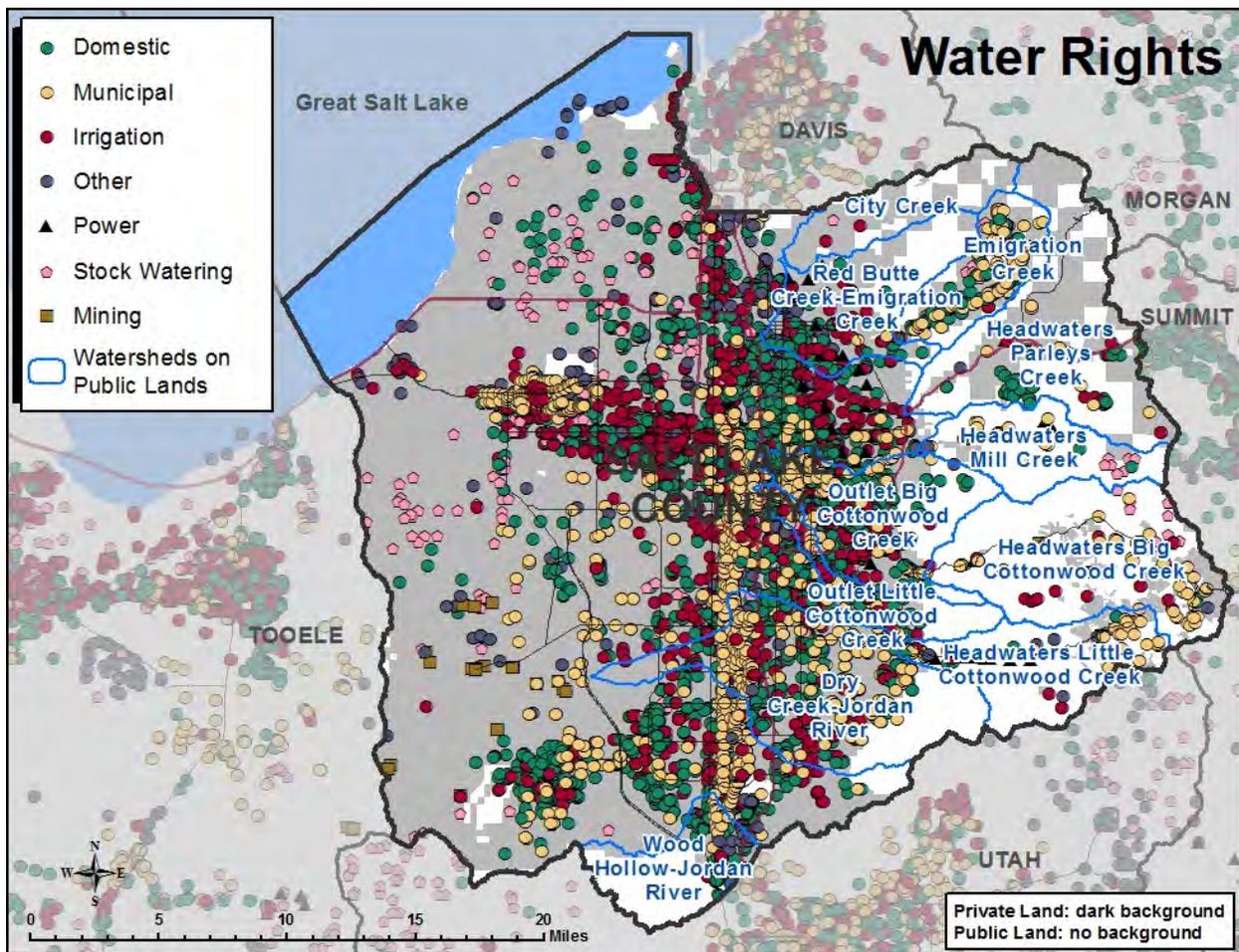
6

26. WATER RIGHTS

Water is a renewable natural resource, available in finite supply, and subject to competition between stakeholders as annual supplies vary. The demand to supply water to Utah's various interests is expected to be a continually complex issue for stakeholders to coordinate. Water resources are a natural system resulting from a fluctuating cycle of precipitation and subsequent absorption into the earth and/or the drainage of water from high elevations to lower elevations. The network of flowing water, both above and below the earth's surface, extends beyond obvious topographic or political boundaries. As a result, management and use of water supplies requires coordination between the various jurisdictions of local, state, and federal entities

Related resources:

- Ditches and Canals
- Irrigation
- Water Quality and Hydrology



Data Source: wrpod, updated daily accessed 24 March 2017, Points of Diversion, Utah Division of Water Rights.

26.1 Management Setting

Context

Salt Lake County’s public lands serve as the watershed that support many water rights used in the valley including drinking water supplies. In-stream flows (the policy of not removing or diverting flow from a stream) benefit aquatic habitats, wetlands, and riparian areas and many sensitive species are dependent on those habitats.

Findings

Appropriation, Beneficial Use, and Transfers

Utah’s extensive arable lands significantly exceed the water supply provided by Utah’s arid climate. The disparity in the ratio between available land and available water necessitated the establishment of legal framework through which available water is allocated. The legal identification of who possesses the right to use available water, where it’s taken from, where it’s used, how much is used, in what order of priority, and for which specific purpose(s) is called an “appropriation.” Point of Diversion data, Stream Alteration data, Place of Use data, and Adjudication Areas data can be used to help determine areas of the county that may have complex water rights issues. Table 26.1 and 26.2 provides a summary of water right appropriations [utilizing water from watersheds on](#) ~~for~~ public lands in Salt Lake County.

The purpose for which the allotted water is legally intended is called the Beneficial Use. Common beneficial uses include [domestic, irrigation, municipal, electric power generation, mining and](#) ~~S~~stock watering purposes.

The ownership of a right to use water identified by appropriation is called a “water right.” Utah state law classifies water rights as “real property,” which can be held by an entity or individual and may be bought and sold. A water right is tied to a specific source (defined as a “diversion”). Irrigation water rights are tied to a quantified acreage of land and must be continually used for the purpose for which it was appropriated, which is defined as beneficial use. With some limitations, water rights may be rented or sold to other users, subsequent to the Utah Division of Water Rights (DWRi) approval, and provided that the transfer of water rights does not affect other relevant water users. With some limitations, water rights for a certain beneficial use may be held in lieu of a different beneficial use subsequent to the DWRi approval and an appropriate exchange can be accounted for by DWRi. With some limitations, the use of water rights from a specific diversion may be transferred to the use of water from another diversion, subsequent to the DWRi approval and an appropriate exchange rate can be accounted for by DWRi.[2] Water rights are subject to available supply, so ownership of a water right may not necessarily guarantee that the user receives a specific predefined volume of water. Additionally, not all water rights possess an equal standing when annual water allocations are reduced due to availability.

The laws in the State of Utah governing the statewide administration of water rights are based on the principles of a legal doctrine known as the “Prior Appropriations Doctrine,” which establishes the ranking of a water right’s priority based on the chronologic establishment of the original beneficial use, making older water rights senior to newer water rights. In other words, all water rights are not created equal. As available water supply diminishes at any given diversion, a junior water right holder may have to yield remaining water supply to the holder of a more senior water right holder.

1
2

Table 26.1. Approved and perfected water rights within watersheds originating on public lands in Salt Lake County.

HUC-12 WATERSHED	DOMESTIC		IRRIGATION		MUNICIPAL		POWER		OTHER*		TOTAL	
	CFS	AF	CFS	AF	CFS	AF	CFS	AF	CFS	AF	CFS	AF
City Creek	1	1	326	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	326	7.5
Dry Creek-Jordan River	64	51,670	194	15,914	5,005	1,201,050	5	1	942	10,673	6,211	1,379,306
Emigration Creek	14	2,315	7	290	1,456	36,167	1	1	1	10	1,477	38,782
Headwaters Big Cottonwood Creek	5	3	26	4,378	83	8,796	172	1	3	350	289	13,527
Headwaters Little Cottonwood Creek	6	10	160	3,359	284	28,474	521	1	198	5	1,170	31,848
Headwaters Mill Creek	2	1	1	1	146	7,528	147	1	7	1	301	7,528
Headwaters Parleys Creek	9	1,408	386	34	200	71,605	240	1	1	19	835	73,066
Outlet Big Cottonwood Creek	216	835	647	25,327	2,070	593,235	160	1	420	7,763	3,512	627,160
Outlet Little Cottonwood Creek	122	5,038	2,780	184,794	1,377	229,077	6	1	828	38,415	5,113	457,324
Red Butte Creek-Emigration Creek	46	822	1,109	1,127	19	617	20	760,000	9	38	1,203	762,604
Wood Hollow-Jordan River	43	3,332	1,251	134,740	772	340,026	400	1	129	143,846	2,595	621,944
Grand Total	527	65,433	6,886	369,963	11,412	2,516,575	1,671	760,000	2,537	301,120	23,032	4,013,090

Sources: Utah Division of Water Rights, Point of Diversion Data; United States Geological Survey, Watershed Boundary Dataset, Hydrologic Unit Code 12 (HUC-12). Water Right Units are Cubic Feet per Second (CFS) and Acre Feet (AF).
 *Other uses include stock watering, mining, and unlisted beneficial uses.

Table 26.2. — List of the 15 largest water right holders who have points of diversion on public lands in Salt Lake County (contains only approved and perfected rights).

OWNER	CUBIC FEET/SEC	ACRE- FEET	OWNER	CUBIC FEET/SEC	ACRE- FEET
Big Willow Irrigation Co.	31.0	4,926	Knight Consolidated Power Co.	26.6	0
Central Utah Water Conservancy District	0.0	821	Metropolitan Water Dist. Salt Lake and Sandy	200	15,000
Continental Mines	12	0	Pacificorp	86	72
Cottonwood Granite Co.	40.5	0	Salt Lake City Corp.	475.5	8,850
Dept. of Public Utilities SLC	0.0	60	Sandy City Corp.	74.6	0
Emigration Improvement Dist.	99.3	2,044	South Despain Ditch Co.	16.7	293
Hydro Holdings	251.6	0	Utah Board of Water Resources	0	7,040
J.L.C. or E. Johnson	0.0	125	Total public land water rights (including those unlisted in this table)	1,352	39,264

Source: Utah Division of Water Rights, Point of Diversion Data.

The source of the water may be a determining factor when identifying which beneficial use may be applied. Drinking water often comes from wells where little or no treatment is required, while irrigation water often comes from rivers because irrigation water does not typically need to be treated. Water appropriated for irrigating farmland must be used only for irrigation until (and if) approval to change the use can be obtained from the DWRi. Similarly, irrigating farmland from a culinary well is not legal unless approval has been obtained from DWRi. Additionally, failure to actively maintain beneficial use may result in the forfeiture of the water right.

Depletion

Whether it is used for drinking or irrigating corn, water rights are typically quantified as a gross volume of flow and represent the maximum amount of water a water rights holder is entitled to divert from a common supply. However, it is a common misconception that a water rights holder owns that water, or that all the water diverted is taken out of circulation. Because of the cyclical nature of how finite water supplies become available to users, ownership of a water right entitles the owner to only the single annual beneficial use for which the right was appropriated. Water right ownership entitles the holder to divert a given volume of flow (if both available supply and water right seniority allow) and apply that diverted water to the beneficial use. However, after the use of the water has been applied, the water must then be released downstream to the next user. Water rights are quantified at the diversion point because there is no reliable way to accurately measure water returned to the system after all the various beneficial uses.

“Depletion” is the term defining the actual net water volume a user takes from a given diversion point, removing it from the system and rendering it unavailable for reuse by downstream users. A water right is more accurately described as the right to an estimated amount of depletion. The estimated amount of depletion is approximated based on known rates of water that are lost to the system for a particular use, which is why water rights are tied to a specific beneficial use.

As water supplies fluctuate from year to year, any water right is subject to available supply. The State of

1 Utah follows the prior appropriation system, which grants priority water rights to whoever has
2 documented the earliest beneficial use of water.

3
4 Diversions can be any drilled or dug well, gate, valve, dam, or pump that takes water from a natural
5 stream channel or groundwater. The DWRi maintains records of all water wells, storage dams, and
6 diversions, as well as places of use, and municipal water suppliers. However, many water rights holders in
7 Utah are entities that function for a collective set of water shareholders. Shareholders own a portion of
8 water right(s) which is administered by the water right holder. This is usually the case within irrigation
9 districts or ditch companies. The DWRi does not necessarily possess records of individual shareholders
10 because those records are held by the entity owning the water right on behalf of the shareholders. Changes
11 to any water rights may be applied for by filing an application to the DWRi. The DWRi and the Utah
12 Division of Natural Resources are both held by appointees of the governor, accountable to the governor,
13 subject to state legislative action, and tasked with administering all state and federal water rights within
14 Utah.

15 **Legal Context**

16
17
18 Utah’s water, including rivers, lakes, and groundwater is regulated under Utah Code Title 73-1 et seq.,
19 Water and Irrigation, and is subject to additional legal settlements, rulings, and treaties, which also play
20 significant roles in determining how water is allocated to users in the western United States.[1] Utah Code
21 Utah Code §73-1-1 declares all water, above and below ground, is property of the public and shall be
22 governed by the Utah State Legislature for “beneficial purposes”. Utah Code §73-2-1 creates a state
23 engineer with responsibility “for the general administrative supervision of the waters of the state and the
24 measurement, appropriation, apportionment, and distribution of those waters.” Subsection 1.1 created the
25 DWRi within the DNR with authority over water rights in Utah. Utah Code 73-3-1 et seq. addresses the
26 appropriation of water rights, methods for obtaining and defending rights, etc.

1 Another section of state code applicable to water, and especially to municipalities, includes Utah Code
2 §10-8-15 which provides extraterritorial jurisdictional authority for municipalities to enact ordinances
3 with effects outside of official city boundaries for purposes of “preventing pollution or contamination of
4 the streams or watercourses.” Under this law, cities of the first class may enact ordinances covering all
5 lands within watersheds that provide domestic or culinary water. Cities of other classes may enact
6 ordinances effective “15 miles above the point from which it is taken and for a distance of 300 feet on
7 each side of such stream.” Utah Code §10-8-18 give municipalities the authority to acquire water sources
8 to provide water for the city and its’ inhabitants, including the right to purchase land, purchase and lease
9 water sources, and purchase, lease or form water companies.
10

11 **26.2 Desired Future State**

12 As a political subdivision of the State of Utah, Salt Lake County has a legitimate interest in seeing that all
13 reasonable steps are taken to preserve, maintain, and enhance water resources for the public. Salt Lake
14 County desires to preserve and enhance in-stream flows on public lands for the benefit of aquatic habitats
15 and sensitive species; while recognizing existing water rights.
16

17 **26.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies** 18 **and Guidelines**

19 **26.3.1 Management Objective**

20 Maintain existing water rights to support drinking water needs in Salt Lake County.
21
22

23 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 24 • Support measures that ensure that the quantity of water use is within the limits of the water right.
- 25
- 26 • Coordinate with water resource management entities, especially water districts and canal companies,
27 to ensure water supplies and water delivery infrastructure will meet growth needs.
28

29 **26.3.2 Management Objective**

30 Maintain water in streams, lakes, and wetlands of adequate quantity and quality to provide for in-stream
31 flows and existing downstream uses including support of healthy riparian and aquatic habitats, stability
32 and effective function of stream channels, ability to route flood discharges, and to maintain recreation
33 opportunities.
34

35 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 36 • Support requirement of in-stream flow determinations on special-use permits that have the potential
37 to impact streams.
38
- 39 • Support the acquisition and conversion of water rights for in-stream flows. Work with the Department
40 of Water Rights, as necessary, to modify water right beneficial use to allow in-stream flows. [3]
41
- 42 • Coordinate with public land management agencies to acquire and protect water rights for use on
43 public land and maintain them with the State Water Engineer.
44
- 45 • Support strict stormwater management policies for each jurisdiction and maintain robust stormwater
46 mitigation infrastructure focusing on ecological stormwater treatment methods.
47

26.4 References

[1] Utah Division of Water Rights. n.d. Frequently Asked Questions Website.
<http://www.waterrights.utah.gov/wrinfo/faq.asp> (accessed February 2, 2016).

[2] Utah Department of Natural Resources. 2013. Study of Issues Related to State Jurisdiction Over Water Rights.
http://www.waterrights.utah.gov/wrinfo/Brochures/state_jurisdiction_over_water_rights.pdf (accessed March 23, 2017).

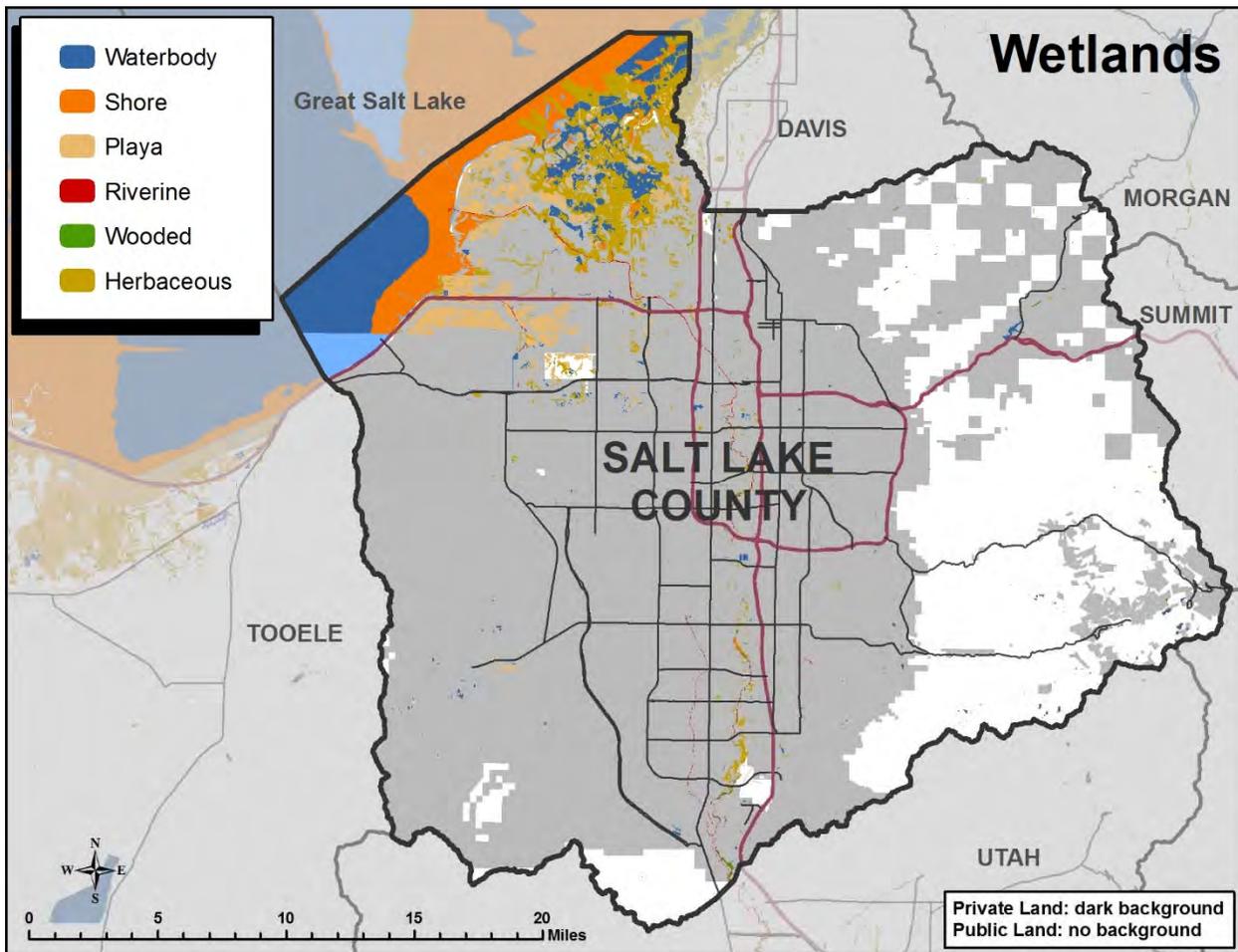
[3] Salt Lake County, Department of Watershed Planning & Restoration. 2015. Salt Lake County Integrated Watershed Management Plan.

27. WETLANDS

Wetlands have been defined in different ways by numerous entities and agencies. However, the US Army Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency jointly define wetlands as: “Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that do under normal circumstances support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.” This definition of wetlands is perhaps the most relevant to local land planners because the USACE and the EPA are the agencies that have legal jurisdiction over wetlands, including wetlands on private property. Wetlands provide numerous benefits to society but a few of the most important of these include wildlife habitat area, hydrologic recharge areas, and water quality improvements. Other values like recreation (e.g., hunting, fishing, and bird watching) are a combination of processes.[1]

Related resources:

- Floodplains and River Terraces
- Riparian Areas
- Water Quality and Hydrology



Data Source: Wetlands, 2017, National Wetland Inventory, Utah Wetland Functional Classification: Version 1, Utah Geological Survey.

27.1 Management Setting

Context

Wetlands are highly productive ecosystems that provide habitat for a wide assortment of wildlife, including birds, fish and other sensitive species. Wetlands are a critical component to a functioning hydrological system. Wetlands also have the ability to improve water quality by acting as filters. In addition, wetlands can lessen the effects of flooding by storing water and releasing it slowly with the potential to help replenish aquifers.

Findings

Table 27.1 shows wetland acreage in Salt Lake County by type and ownership status.

Table 27.1. Wetland acreage by type and ownership status within Salt Lake County.

WETLAND TYPE	SALT LAKE COUNTY	US FOREST SERVICE	US BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	14,789.8	18.4	0.0
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	271.0	31.2	0.0
Freshwater Pond	1,313.9	29.1	0.0
Lake	38,976.1	0.0	0.0
Riverine	511.1	0.0	0.0
Totals	55,862.0	78.7	0.0

Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetland Inventory with additional data from the Forest Service, Utah Geological Survey, and Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center.

[The Utah Wetland Information Center at the Utah Geological Survey provides a broad spectrum of wetland-related resources from spatial data to outreach and educational materials.\[2\] An issue statewide is gaining control over the invasive species *Phragmites australis* in wetland areas. This is a focus of work by Dr. Karen Kettenring's wetland ecology lab at Utah State University \(<http://karinkettenring.weebly.com>\).](#)

Legal Context

Applicable Laws

All jurisdictional waters and wetlands, regardless of ownership, are regulated by the EPA and USACE under Section 404 (Permits for Dredged or Fill Material) of the Clean Water Act (33 USC §1344 et seq.). Activities that involve excavation or placement of fill in jurisdictional waters or wetlands require a permit issued by the USACE and may be reviewed by EPA. The extent of jurisdiction is determined on a project-by-project basis, in consultation with the USACE.

27.2 Desired Future State

Salt Lake County desires to maintain and improve wetlands found on public lands for the benefit of its watershed, water quality, flood control, and wildlife habitat.

1 **27.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies**
2 **and Guidelines**

3
4 **27.3.1 Management Objective**

5 Support maintenance and improvement of wetlands found on public lands.

6
7 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 8 • Support protection of existing wetlands from activities which may fill, degrade, or alter vegetation.
9
10 • Support restoration, where possible and practical, of wetlands that have been eliminated or degraded.
11 The EPA provides guidelines to wetland restoration.[23]
12
13 • Support maintenance and/or restoration of natural timing and variability of water table elevation in
14 spring sources, meadows and wetland areas.
15
16 • Support public education programs on the importance of wetlands, property value improvements
17 provided by managed open spaces including wetlands, and develop land management partnerships
18 that include landowners.
19
20 • Foster collaboration between research and management entities, including Utah Department of
21 Wildlife Resources, Utah Department of Water Quality, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and Utah
22 Geological Survey, on future assessment and mapping of wetlands.[34]
23
24 • Support maintenance and/or restoration of diversity, productivity, vigor, and regenerative capacity of
25 native and desired nonnative riparian and wetland plant communities to provide an amount and
26 distribution of large woody debris characteristic of natural aquatic and riparian ecosystems; provide
27 adequate summer and winter thermal regulation; and to help achieve rates of surface erosion and
28 channel migration characteristic of those under which desired communities develop.[45]
29

30 **27.3.2 Management Objective**

31 Support efforts to acquire water rights for environmental flows.

32
33 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 34 • Support the acquisition and conversion of water rights for in-stream flows. Work with the DWRi, as
35 necessary, to modify water right beneficial use to allow in-stream flows and for specific areas of
36 ecological importance such as wetlands.[56]
37
38 • Implement laws and policies for a broader array of agencies or conservation organizations to hold in-
39 stream water rights for the benefit of aquatic habitats and Species of Greatest Conservation Need.
40

27.4 References

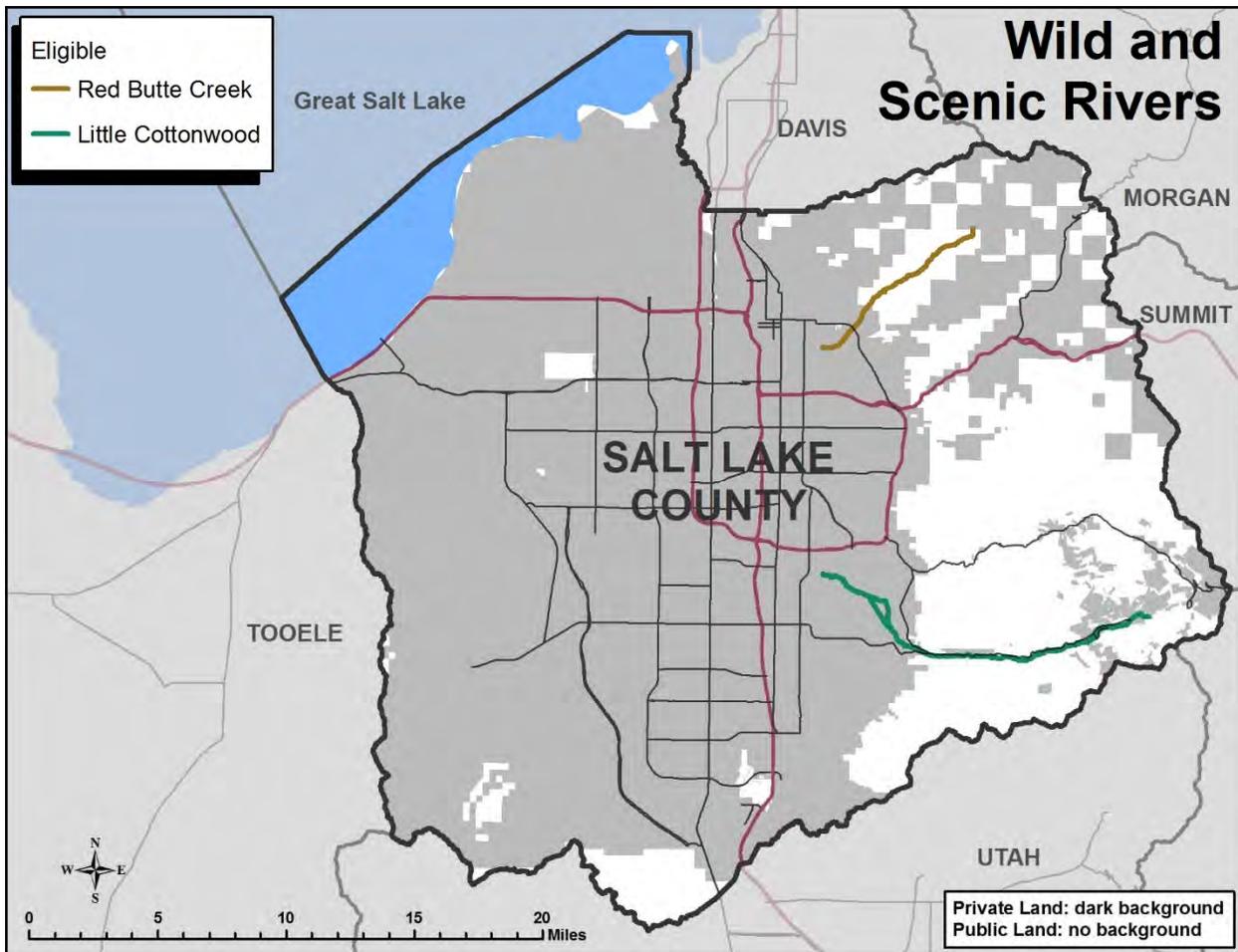
- [1] Novitzki, R., D. Smith, and J. Fretwell. 1996. Wetland Functions, Values, And Assessment. National Water Summary On Wetland Resources. Washington, D.C.: US Government Printing Office.
- [2] Utah Geological Survey. 2017. Utah Wetland Information Center Website. <https://geology.utah.gov/resources/wetlands> (accessed May 15, 2017).
- [3] US Environmental Protection Agency. 2017. Wetlands Protection and Restoration Website. <https://www.epa.gov/wetlands> (accessed March 23, 2017).
- [4] Utah Department of Natural Resources, Forestry, Fire and State Lands. 2013. Final Comprehensive Management Plan and Record of Decision. <http://forestry.utah.gov/images/statelands/greatsaltlake/2010Plan/OnlineGSL-CMPandROD-March2013.pdf> (accessed March 23, 2017).
- [5] US Forest Service. 2003. Revised Forest Plan for the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5354094.pdf (accessed March 23, 2017).
- [6] Salt Lake County, Department of Watershed Planning & Restoration. 2015. Salt Lake County Integrated Watershed Management Plan.

28. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

The Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) designation is reserved for free-flowing waterways that exhibit “outstandingly remarkable” value (scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar value). For this purpose, “free-flowing” is defined as a river section that is flowing in a natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification of the waterway. Rivers with this designation are protected within the WSR system for the enjoyment of present and future generations.[1]

Related resources:

- Wilderness
- Recreation and Tourism
- Land Use



Data Source: Streams NHD High Res, Date unknown, National Hydrologic Dataset, Access via Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center.

1 **28.1 Management Setting**

2
3 **Context**

4 Wild and scenic rivers are designated by the US Congress after federal land managers recommend
5 specific river or stream segments for designation. Water courses that are determined to have WSR
6 characteristics are designated as eligible during land use planning procedures. The National
7 Environmental Policy Act process is followed to assess potential impacts of land use decisions, including
8 WSR designation. Plans are adopted after consultation with local governments, residents, Native
9 American Tribes and other interested parties. Proposed WSR are then managed as default WSR until
10 Congress either designates the water course as WSR or returns them to the agency for other management
11 purposes.

12
13 **Findings**

14 Salt Lake County currently does not have any rivers officially designated as wild and scenic. However,
15 Salt Lake County has two stream segments that are eligible for wild and scenic designations and
16 recommended by the US Forest Service for inclusion in the WSR system: Red Butte Creek (Scenic) and
17 Little Cottonwood Creek (Recreational).

18
19 Wild and Scenic River designation for water courses on public lands aligns with other goals and
20 objectives for lands in Salt Lake County, including the protection of drinking water sources and the desire
21 to provide recreational opportunities to residents and visitors
22

23 **Legal Context**

24
25 **Applicable Laws**

26 The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 USC §1271 et seq.) provides the legal framework and
27 criteria for designation of streams and rivers segments as WSR. Eligible water courses are recommended
28 for designation by federal land managers after a determination is made through planning procedures
29 included in the NEPA (42 USC §4321 et seq. [1969]) and well as land and resource planning documents.
30 The Forest Service planning procedures are detailed in the National Forest Management Act (16 USC
31 §1600 et seq. [1976]), while the BLM follows Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 USC §1701
32 et seq. [1976]).
33

34 **28.2 Desired Future State**

35 The protection of water courses as WSR aligns well with other county goals to protect Salt Lake County’s
36 drinking water supplies and provide recreational opportunities for residents and visitors. Salt Lake County
37 supports protective management of eligible river segments as WSR until they are officially designated or
38 rejected by Congress.
39

40 **28.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies**
41 **and Guidelines**

42
43 **28.3.1 Management Objective**

44 Maintain Red Butte Creek and Little Cottonwood Creeks as free-flowing to the extent feasible in an
45 urbanized and managed environment.
46

1 **Policies and Guidelines**

2 Support management activities that seek to protect and enhance water quality of Red Butte Creek and
3 Little Cottonwood Creek. Support riparian restoration efforts along Red Butte Creek and Little
4 Cottonwood Creek. Oppose water development activities, such as dams, diversions, or other structures
5 that would change eligibility of Red Butte Creek and Little Cottonwood Creek for WSR status.
6

7 **28.3.2 Management Objective**

8 Support active and open communication among various federal, state, tribal, and local land use authorities
9 during decision-making processes regarding wild and scenic river designations.
10

11 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 12 • Participate in Forest Plan revision processes, including open house meetings, comment periods, etc.,
13 to convey Salt Lake County goals and objectives for local rivers and streams.
14
15 • Coordinate involvement from a broad range of stakeholders during land use decisions, including local
16 governments, landowners, and other land use authorities.
17
18 • Support public education efforts on the allowed recreation activities and the benefit of wilderness
19 areas to watershed health.
20

21 **28.4 References**

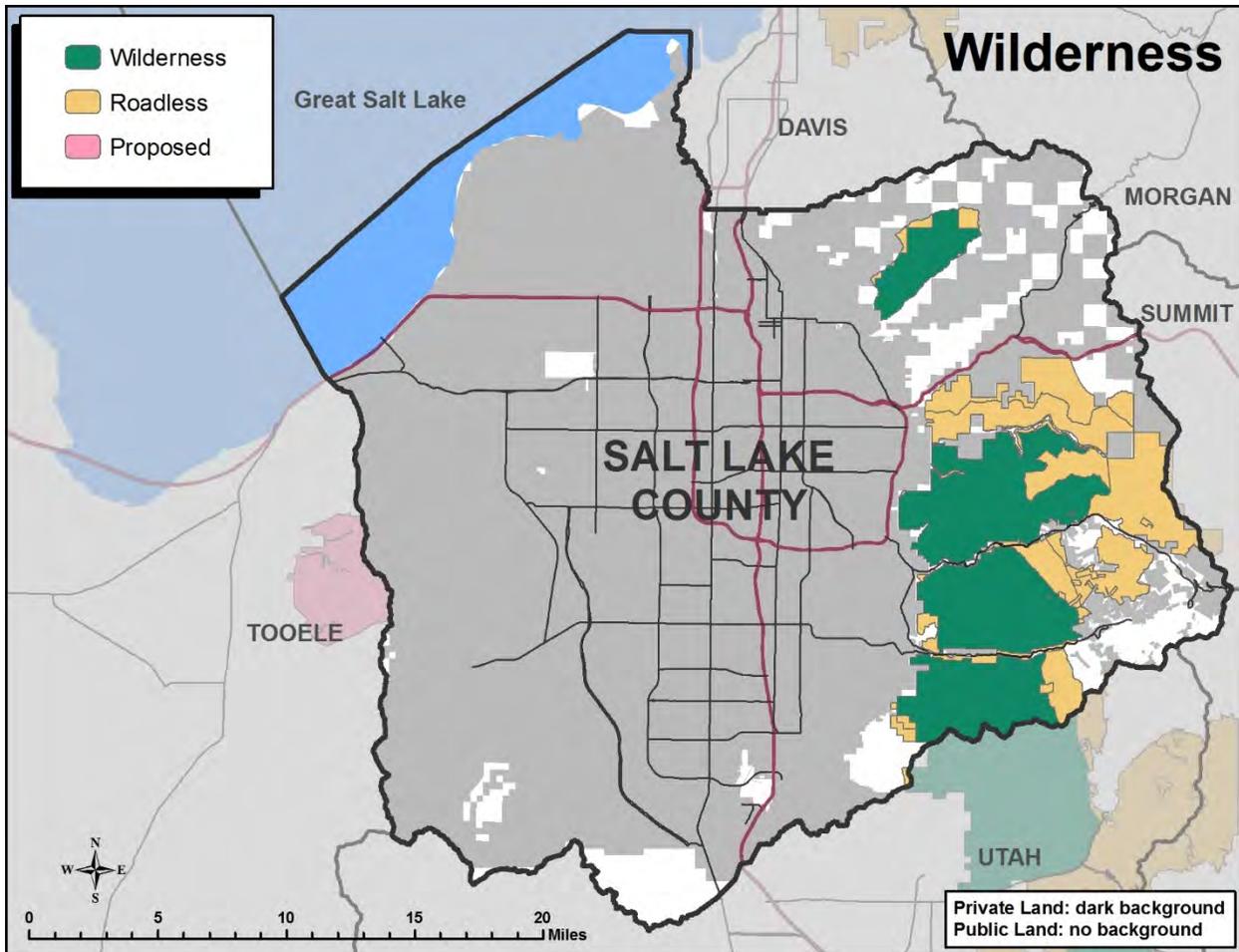
22 [1] National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. n.d. [About the WSR Act](#). Accessed: 1/21/16.
23

29. WILDERNESS

The term “wilderness” is an administrative designation created under the Wilderness Act of 1964 and is applied to specific parcels of public lands. The wilderness designation enables preservation and protection of “Federal lands retaining primeval character and influence” and as such severely limits consumptive and motorized uses. A second component of this discussion has to do with lands under other special designations besides official wilderness areas, which also significantly restrict the types of allowable uses. The Forest Service special management classes include, Wild and Scenic River designations, Roadless Areas, and Recommendation Wilderness Areas. The BLM special designations include Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Wilderness Study Areas, and Resource Conservation Areas.

Related resources:

- Wild and Scenic Rivers
- Land Use



Data Source: US Forest Service Wilderness Areas and US Forest Service Roadless Inventory, Date unknown, US Forest Service. Wilderness_BLM98Reinventory, 1998, US Bureau of Land Management. Access via Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center.

29.1 Management Setting

Context

Wilderness areas on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest are in close proximity to a highly urbanized area with a population of over 1 million. These areas receive heavy year-round recreation use by those seeking backcountry experiences. Demand placed on trailhead facilities, parking areas, restrooms, trash collection, etc. often exceeds capacity. Visitors to backcountry points of interest, campsites, and trails and may lead to resource degradation.

Findings

All designated wilderness areas in Salt Lake County are found on the east side of the county under the US Forest Service (Forest Service). Other Forest Service lands with restrictive management designations include Roadless Areas and proposed Wild and Scenic Rivers. The Forest Service currently has no Recommended Wilderness Areas in Salt Lake County. There is no BLM Wilderness, or other restrictive designations on BLM lands in Salt Lake County. Table 29.1 provides details on Wilderness areas and other restrictive use designations in Salt Lake County. Local Forest Service Forest Plans and BLM Resource Management Plans provide additional information about other restrictive land use designations.

Table 29.1. Designated Wilderness in Salt Lake County.

WILDERNESS AREA	ACREAGE
Mount Olympus	15,102
Lone Peak (Salt Lake County portion)	9,806
Twin Peaks	11,496
Total	36,404

Source: Utah State and Institutional Trust Lands land ownership spatial database.

Table 29.2 shows areas in Salt Lake County covered under the 2001 Roadless Area Rule.

Table 29.2. Areas covered under the 2001 Roadless Area Rule within Salt Lake County.

ROADLESS AREA	ACRES
Lone Peak Contiguous	873
Mt. Aire	9,674
Mt. Olympus	9,143
Twin Peaks	6,153
White Pine	1,940
Total	27,783

Source: Forest Service GIS data.

1 **Legal Context**

2 Wilderness areas are designated by the US Congress after land managers recommend specific areas for
3 designation. Lands which appear to qualify as wilderness are designated as Recommended Wilderness
4 Areas (Forest Service) or Wilderness Study Areas (BLM) in planning documents. The National
5 Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process is followed to assess potential impacts of land use decisions,
6 including wilderness designation. Plans are adopted after consultation with local governments, residents,
7 Native American tribes and other interested parties. Recommended Wilderness and Wilderness Study
8 Areas are then managed as default wilderness until Congress either designates them as wilderness or
9 returns the land to the agency for other management purposes. Other protective land use designations,
10 such as Roadless or Areas of Critical Environmental Concern are management designations implemented
11 through land management plans and Resource Management Plans.
12
13

14 **Applicable Laws**

15 The Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 USC §1131-1136 ~~[1964]-et seq.~~) provides the legal framework and
16 criteria for Wilderness designation. Wilderness areas are recommended for designation by federal lands
17 managers after a determination is made through planning procedures spelled out in the NEPA (42 USC
18 §4321 et seq. [1969]) and well as land and resource planning documents. The Forest Service planning
19 procedures are spelled out in the National Forest Management Act (16 USC §1600 et seq. [1976]), while
20 the BLM follows the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 USC §1701 et seq. [1976]).
21 Wilderness designation does not necessarily rule out all use of motorized vehicles and equipment. There
22 are provisions in the Wilderness Act for motorized access during emergencies, to manage fire, insects,
23 and diseases, and other considerations.
24

25 Three current wilderness areas in Salt Lake County were officially designated by the Utah Wilderness Act
26 of 1984 (Public Law 98-428[1984]). Since that time no additional land in the county have been
27 designated nor have any additional lands been proposed or considered through federal land planning
28 processes.
29

30 The state enacted the Utah Wilderness Act of 2014 (Utah Code §63L-7-101 et seq.) to provide a
31 wilderness designation option for state-owned lands.
32

33 **29.2 Desired Future State**

34 Salt Lake County supports existing Wilderness designation in the county. Wilderness provides unique
35 experiences to residents and visitors and provides an important level of protection for the county’s
36 drinking water supply. Wilderness areas in Salt Lake County receive heavy recreational use. Efforts
37 should be undertaken to mitigate and prevent resource damage in Wilderness areas.
38

39 Salt Lake County is not opposed to the expansion of existing Wilderness area boundaries if additional
40 lands exhibit wilderness characteristics. Additional Wilderness designations should be weighed against
41 the needs of all recreation uses and demands on public lands.
42

43 Salt Lake County desires to maintain and cultivate mutually beneficial land management relationships to
44 establish proper management of Wilderness. The County encourages coordination and cooperation among
45 federal land managers, county government, municipalities, residents, and user groups to help alleviate
46 conflicts.
47

1 **29.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies**
2 **and Guidelines**

3
4 **29.3.1 Management Objective**

5 Support active and open communication among various federal, state, tribal, and local land use authorities
6 during decision making processes regarding wilderness, especially during Forest Plan revisions.

7
8 **Policies and Guidelines**

9 Participate in Forest Plan revision processes, including open house meetings, comment periods, etc., to
10 convey Salt Lake County goals and objectives for wilderness lands.
11

12 **29.3.2 Management Objective**

13 ~~Support adjustments to Wilderness boundaries, as agreed to in the Mountain Accord, to enable project~~
14 ~~developments which cannot be completed within Wilderness Areas, such as the Bonneville Shoreline~~
15 ~~Trail or transportation improvements. [1] Participate in land management decisions related to wilderness,~~
16 ~~wilderness study areas, roadless areas, and other special designations.~~

17
18 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 19 • Coordinate involvement from a broad range of stakeholders during land use decisions regarding
20 Wilderness, including local governments and landowners.
21
22 • Engage recreation users in wilderness areas when developing strategies for management of the lands.
23

24 **29.3.3 Management Objective**

25 Support enforcement of rules and regulations regarding allowed activities in wilderness and proper
26 behavior in the backcountry.
27

28 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 29 • Encourage engagement of wilderness recreational users at trailheads and in wilderness areas to
30 enforce rules and reinforce proper wilderness etiquette.
31
32 • Support public education efforts on the allowed recreation activities and the benefit of wilderness
33 areas to watershed health.
34

35 **29.4 References**

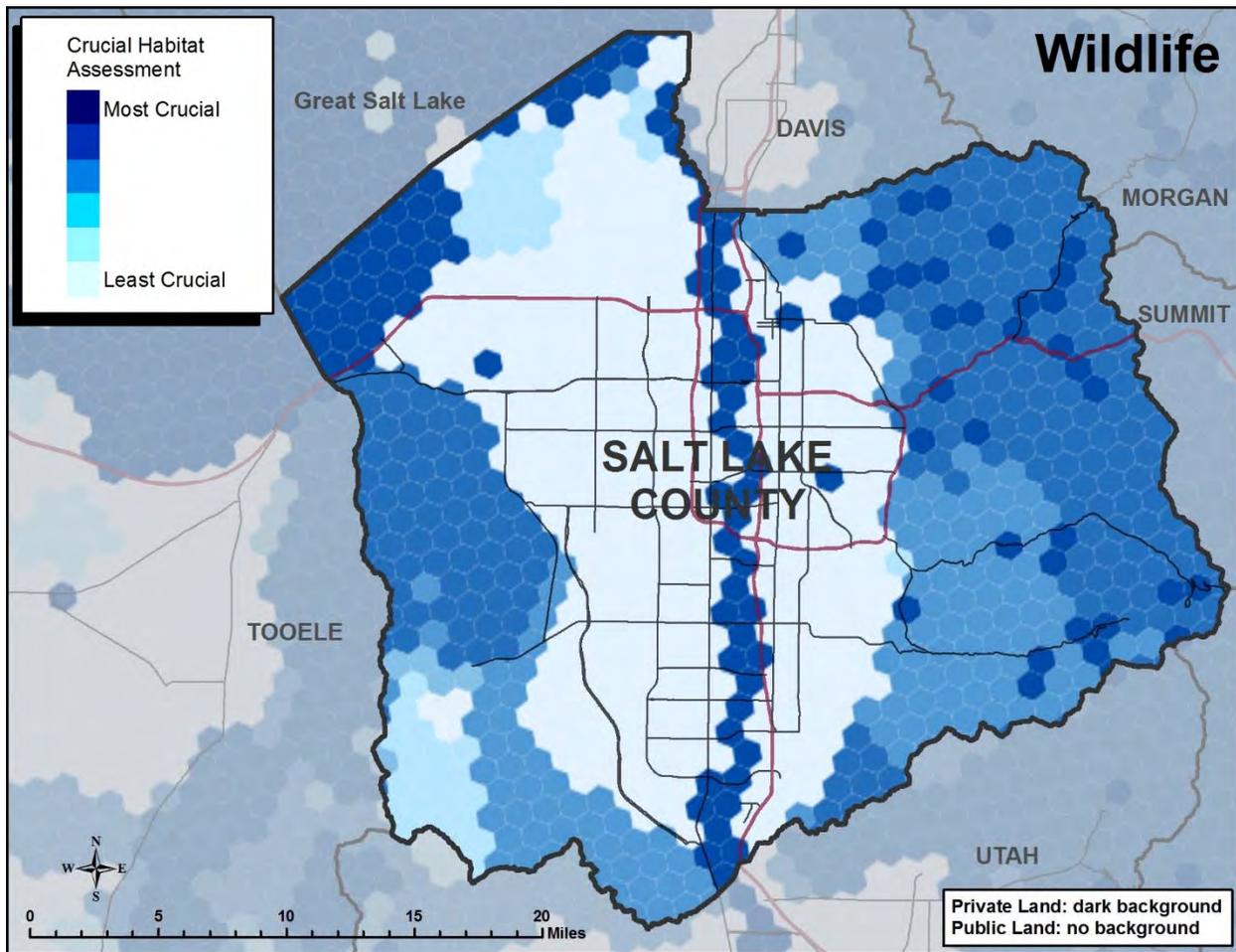
36 [1] The Accord, Mountain Accord. 2015. [http://mountainaccord.com/wp-](http://mountainaccord.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/FINAL-Accord-July-13-2015-w-Sigs-and-Attach.pdf)
37 [content/uploads/2016/09/FINAL-Accord-July-13-2015-w-Sigs-and-Attach.pdf](http://mountainaccord.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/FINAL-Accord-July-13-2015-w-Sigs-and-Attach.pdf) (accessed March 23,
38 2017).

30. WILDLIFE

Wildlife is the population of undomesticated animals living in a natural environment, including both game and nongame species. In Utah “wildlife” includes vertebrate animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals) as well as brine shrimp, crayfish, and mollusks. This section does not specifically address sensitive species (see CRMP Section 22, Threatened and Endangered Species) or aquatic wildlife (see CRMP Section 8, Fisheries).

Related resources:

- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Fisheries
- Predator Control



Data Source: Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool, 2013, Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies.

30.1 Management Setting

Context

Salt Lake County enjoys a diverse and abundant wildlife population, which contributes to a productive natural environment. Wildlife also yield important social and economic resources including recreation opportunities such as photography, wildlife observation, and hunting.

Findings

The Utah Department of Wildlife Resources is the wildlife authority for the state. It is the DWR’s responsibility to protect, propagate, manage, conserve, and distribute protected wildlife throughout the state regardless of land ownership and jurisdiction. Assisting the DWR in decision making and establishing management priorities is a Wildlife Board and five RACs that provide local input on wildlife related issues. Each RAC consists of a diverse group of interest group representatives, including agriculture, sportsmen, federal land agencies, general public, and elected officials.

The DWR has published management plans for mule deer, elk, moose, bighorn sheep, black bear, beaver, northern river otter, bobcat, wild turkey, and greater sage grouse. Utah’s Wildlife Action Plan considers key habitats and provides management strategies to improve the habitat’s condition (see pages 73–123). Also, the plan considers threats and provides actions to reduce the threats (see pages 124–216).[1] Habitat for wildlife cross jurisdictional boundaries and is best managed by cooperative means. Table 30.1 shows the generalized ranking of habitat in the county and its distribution between public and private lands.

Federal land managers must consider wildlife and their habitats in Forest Plans and Resource Management Plans as well as during National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis.

Table 30.1 Acres and Percentages of Generalized and Ranked Crucial Wildlife Habitat.

GENERALIZED HABITAT	SALT LAKE COUNTY		PUBLIC LAND		PRIVATE LAND		
	Rank	Acres	Percentage	Acres	Percentage	Acres	Percentage
Most Crucial Habitat	1	74,267	14%	34,059	7%	40,208	8%
	2	125,620	24%	47,328	9%	78,293	15%
	3	86,677	17%	48,910	9%	37,767	7%
	4	3,054	1%	145	>0.1%	2,910	1%
	5	24,469	5%	2,075	0.4%	22,394	4%
Least Crucial Habitat	6	201,556	39%	6,170	1%	195,387	38%

Data Source: Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool, 2013, Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies.

1 **Legal Context**

2 Salt Lake County recognizes the authority of the DWR and the Wildlife Board and RACs in managing the
3 wildlife in the county.
4

5 **Applicable Laws**

6 All naturally occurring wildlife in Utah are considered property of the state (Utah Code §23-13-3). Utah
7 Code §23-14-1 gives the power to manage wildlife to the DWR. Utah Code §23-15-2 establishes that the
8 state has jurisdiction of all wildlife in the state, including aquatic wildlife, whether on public or private
9 land. Utah Code §4-23-2 declares that preserving the wildlife resources of the state is important to the
10 economy of the state. Utah Code §23-14-2.6 establishes RACs who advise the state Wildlife Board
11 regarding wildlife management issues.
12

13 **30.2 Desired Future State**

14 Salt Lake County desires to maintain healthy native wildlife populations through the protection and
15 enhancement of habitat, natural landscapes, and ecosystems in the county.
16

17 **30.3 Management Objectives and Associated Policies
18 and Guidelines**

19
20 **30.3.1 Management Objective**

21 Support land management actions that keep native species off the Endangered Species List. Provide for
22 sustained diversity of species at the genetic, population, community, and ecosystem levels. Maintain
23 communities within their historic range of variation that sustains habitats for viable populations of
24 species.
25

26 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 27 • Support public education programs that promote water conservation, wildfire prevention, and wildlife
28 habitat.
29
30 • Support management objective to reduce future fragmentation of intact habitats. Provide connectivity
31 in fragmented habitats and between habitats to promote genetic diversity in wildlife populations.
32
33 • Work cooperatively with the DWR to manage wildlife populations.
34

35 **30.3.2 Management Objective**

36 Support maintenance and improvement of existing aquatic habitats, including riparian and wetland
37 habitat.
38

39 **Policies and Guidelines**

- 40 • Participate in Utah’s Watershed Restoration Initiative to fund riparian area restoration projects.
41
42 • Support education efforts about Best Management Practices in riparian areas including managed
43 grazing[2] and weed control[3] in riparian areas.
44
45 • Support efforts and activities supporting watershed health and aquatic habitat as outlined in Salt Lake
46 Counties 2015 Integrated Watershed Plan.[4]
47

30.3.3 Management Objective

Support active management of vegetation (e.g., weed removal and treatment) to reduce components or factors that promote risk of catastrophic fire, such as cheatgrass, excessive conifer encroachment, or unnaturally large stands of mature Gambel oak. Support management actions to reduce potential for insect epidemics.

Policies and Guidelines

- Support fuel reduction strategies including vegetation treatments, silvicultural actions, prescribed fire, prescriptive grazing, and weed control.
- Encourage vegetation management focus on approximating natural disturbances and processes by restoring composition, age-class diversity, patch sizes, and patterns for all vegetation types.

30.3.4 Management Objective

Coordinate with DNR and the Utah Department of Transportation to reduce wildlife vehicle collisions on Salt Lake County roadways.

Policies and Guidelines

- Encourage development of wildlife crossing structures to provide safe passage of roads or other movement barriers.[1]
- Support mitigation projects which aim to mitigate wildlife vehicle collisions.

30.4 References

[1] Utah Department of Natural Resources, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. 2015. Utah Wildlife Action Plan, Draft Version 6-4-2015. <https://wildlife.utah.gov/wap/wap2015draft.pdf> (accessed March 14, 2017).

[2] Bellows, Barbara. 2003. Managed Grazing in Riparian Areas. Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas. <https://extension.usu.edu/rangelands/files/uploads/General%20Grazing%20Management/Riparian%20grazing.pdf> (accessed March 14, 2017).

[3] Sheley et.al. 1995. Managing Riparian Weeds. Rangelands 17(2). <https://journals.uair.arizona.edu/index.php/rangelands/article/viewFile/11260/10533>. (Accessed March 14, 2017).

[4] Salt Lake County, Department of Watershed Planning & Restoration. 2015. Salt Lake County Integrated Watershed Management Plan.

31. SALT LAKE COUNTY PLANNING DOCUMENTS

Over the years, numerous entities have participated in planning efforts related to the resource topics included in this CRMP. The following is a list of other planning documents that have been reviewed in preparation of the CRMP. The CRMP is not a replacement for these other plans, nor is it inclusive of all goals, policies, and objectives of the other plans. Ongoing coordination will be necessary to continue to define and achieve shared objectives.

BLM Salt Lake District. 1988. Proposed Pony Express Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Salt Lake District, September. 149 p.

Envision Utah. 2010. Wasatch Canyons Tomorrow. 64p.

Envision Utah. 2013. Clean Air Action Team Immediate Legislative Recommendations.

Envision Utah. 2013. Clean Air Action Team Recommendations, 9p.

Mountain Accord. 2014. Mountain Accord, Vision, Goals, and Metrics. August. 2014. 6p.
<http://mountainaccord.com/>

Mountain Accord. 2014. The Accord. July 13, 2015. 31p

Salt Lake Conservation District. 2013. Salt Lake County Resource Assessment. 25 p.

Salt Lake County and Envision Utah. 2008. Blueprint Jordan River.

Salt Lake County Ordinances. 2015. Chapter 19.72 Foothills and Canyons Overlay Zone,
Revised July 2015.

Salt Lake County. 2004. Copperton Township General Plan. Salt Lake County Public Works
Department, February.

Salt Lake County. 2007. Natural Areas Land Management Plan, Standards and Operations
Manual, Salt Lake County. December 2007.

Salt Lake County. 2008. Salt Lake Countywide 2008 Water Quality Stewardship Plan. January
36 p.

Salt Lake County. 2008. Southwest Community General Plan Amendment, February.

Salt Lake County. 2011. Rose Canyon and Yellow Fork Canyon Master Plan, Salt Lake County.
April 2011. 38p.

Salt Lake County. 2012. Emigration Canyon Township General Plan Draft. Salt Lake County,
Utah, and Emigration Township Planning Commission, Public Review Final Draft, May.
259p.

- 1 Salt Lake County. 2012. Kearns Township General Plan. Salt Lake County, Utah. Adopted
2 September 11.
- 3 Salt Lake County. 2012. Magna Township General Plan, Salt Lake County, Utah. Adopted
4 September 11. 295 p.
- 5 Salt Lake County. 2012. Millcreek Township General Plan, Salt Lake County, Utah. Adopted
6 September 11. 320p.
- 7 Salt Lake County. 2013. Big Cottonwood Canyon General PLan Draft. Salt Lake County, Utah,
8 Public Open House Draft, July 17. 53p.
- 9 Salt Lake County. 2013. Little Cottonwood Canyon General Plan. Salt Lake County, Utah,
10 Public Open House Draft, July 17. 44p.
- 11 Salt Lake County. 2013. Parleys Canyon General Plan. Salt Lake County, Utah, Public Open
12 House Draft, July 17. 45p.
- 13 Salt Lake County. 2015. Integrated Watershed Management Plan.
- 14 Salt Lake County. 2015. Salt Lake County Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan.
15 Approved September 1, 2015. 88p.
- 16 School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA). 2012. TITLE R850. SCHOOL
17 AND INSTITUTIONAL TRUST LANDS, ADMINISTRATION. effective October 1,
18 2015
- 19 State of Utah. 2013. Conservation Plan for Greater Sage-grouse in Utah, February 14. 80p.
- 20 Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands. 2013. Final Great Salt Lake Comprehensive
21 Management Plan and Record of Decision, Utah Department of Natural Resources
22 Division of Forestry, Fire, & State Lands. March 2013. 391p.
- 23 Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands. 2013. Final Great Salt Lake Mineral Leasing
24 Plan and Record of Decision, Utah Department of Natural Resources Division of
25 Forestry, Fire, & State Lands. March 2013.105p.
- 26 Utah Division of Water Resources. 2010. Jordan River Basin Planning for the Future. 133p.
- 27 Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and the Cougar Advisory Group. 2015. Utah Cougar
28 Management Plan V. 3 2015 - 2025. 41p.
- 29 Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. 2014. Utah Mule Deer Statewide Management Plan,
30 Department of Natural Resources, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, 38p.
- 31 Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. 2015. Utah Predator Control Program Summary 2014-
32 2015. 6p

1 Utah Governor’s Council on Balanced Resources. 2013. State of Utah Outdoor Recreation
2 Vision, January, 60p. <http://www.utah.gov/governor/docs/OutdoorRecreationVision.pdf>

3 Utah Governor's Office of Energy Development. 2014. Utah Energy Efficiency and
4 Conservation Plan. 47p.

5 Utah Weed Advisory Council and Utah Weed Control Association. 2004. Utah Strategic Plan for
6 Managing Noxious and Invasive Weeds. February 34 p.

7 Utah Wildlife Action Plan Joint Team. 2015. Utah Wildlife Action Plan: A plan for managing
8 native wildlife species and their habitats to help prevent listing under the Endangered
9 Species Act. Publication number 15--14. Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, Salt Lake
10 City, Utah, USA.

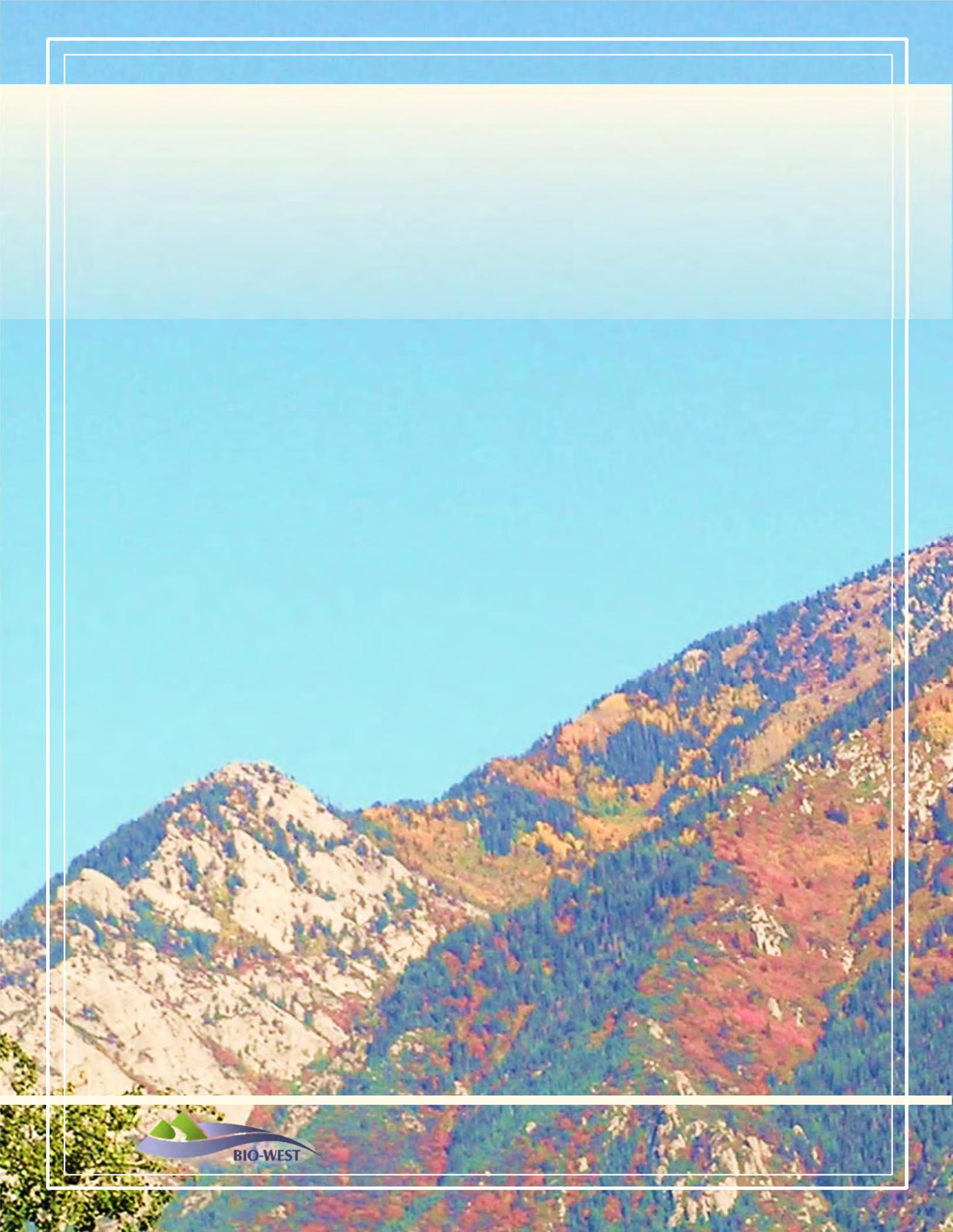
11 Wasatch-Cache National Forest. 2003. Revised Forest Plan for the Wasatch-Cache National
12 Forest, February.

13 Wasatch-Cache National Forest. 2006. Wasatch-Cache National Forest Noxious Weed
14 Treatment Program. Final Environmental Impact Statement.

15 Wasatch Front Regional Council. 2012. (re)connect, The Wasatch Front Green Infrastructure
16 Plan, Wasatch Front Regional Council. February 2012. 193p.

17 Wasatch Front Regional Council. 2014. Wasatch Choices 2040: A Four County Land-Use and
18 Transportation Vision.

19





SIERRA CLUB

UTAH CHAPTER

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Sierra Club Comments on Salt Lake County Draft Resource Management Plan- May 3 2017

General Comments:

Many resource elements fail to cite numerous planning exercises already conducted. These include Foothill and Canyons Overlay Zone (FCOZ), Mountain Accord, Envision Utah's Wasatch Canyons Tomorrow, Big Cottonwood Canyon Scenic Byways Study, Mill Creek Transportation Study. Other planning documents such as the Wasatch Cache National Forest Revised Plan are not referenced where appropriate. Blanket statements are made such as "Salt Lake County supports mineral extraction..." without a reference where this can be found in specific policy documents. It would seem that this documentation is essential in separating contractor opinion from county policy. Recommendations from these planning documents need to be included into this study. The following are results from a quick review of the study. Additional time is needed to review the document in detail.

Specifically:

1. Agriculture: The map of agricultural lands shows Dimple Dell and Point of the Mountain. These are likely not agricultural so how much more on this map is incorrect?
2. Air: No Salt Lake County or City air quality planning documents are cited.
3. Cultural: The section on protecting the public from land hazards should cite FCOZ. Why is this segment so long as compared to other more critical elements like Air?
4. Ditches and Canals: There are no references to Salt Lake County and Salt Lake City water planning documents.
5. Economic: There are no references to prior planning documents on this important concern.
6. Energy: No references to local plans for reducing use of hydrocarbon fuels.
7. Fire: FCOZ is cited here.
8. Fisheries: no comment
9. Flood Plains: Does cite Jordan River Commission.
10. Forest Management: The section needs to cite the Forest Plan.
11. Irrigation: No comment.
12. Land Access: Salt Lake County voted to extinguish RS 2477 claims in the Wasatch.
13. Land Use: The many prior planning reports need to be cited.
14. Law Enforcement: No comments.
15. Livestock: Current Forest Service plan needs to be cited.
16. Minerals: Where is reference supporting the statement Salt lake County supports mineral extraction...? There should be a reference to Salt Lake City Extraterritorial rights over its watershed enabling document.
17. Mining: Same comments as 16.
18. Noxious Weeds: Reference made to County Plans.
19. Predator Control: No comments.
20. Recreation and Tourism: This lacks references to existing plans. For instance, the Forest Plan states that ski areas should stay within their current boundaries.
21. Riparian: Key earlier plans utilized and cited.
22. Endangered species: "Encourage" in the Policies and Guidelines section should be replaced with stronger language such as "Limit Grazing in sensitive areas" instead of "Encourage limited grazing in sensitive areas".



23. Utilities: Forest Plan appropriately cited.
24. Visual: Earlier plans such as Big Cottonwood Scenic Byway, Wasatch Canyons Tomorrow and Mountain Accord not cited.
25. Water Quality: Local Planning documents cited.
26. Water Rights: Table 26.2 needs to be vetted.
27. Wet Lands: The Jordan River Commission reports need to be included here.
28. Wild and Scenic: No comments.
29. Wilderness: The proposed wilderness areas in the Central Wasatch Conservation and Recreation Act need to be added to the map of wilderness areas.
30. Wildlife: No Comments

Will McCarvill
Salt Lake Representative to the Utah Chapter Sierra Club
801-694-6958

Hi Wendy,

This is an amazing amount of work!

Was it done by County Planners or a Consulting Firm (if so, which one?)

I'm still reviewing it, but it looks great so far.

One detail...on page 28, Table 5.1, Taxable sales for 2015 in the Canyons....there is no mention of Big Cottonwood Canyon. Shouldn't we be included somehow?

Thanks!

Barbara

Hi Max,

I mentioned to Wilf that I would forward to you some errors or typos that I think are in the May 2017 draft:

Page 26, line 26 - the word "west" should be "east"

Page 43, line 13 - the Utah Code section referred to as section 7 should be section 17

Page 62, line 29 - the word "roper" should be "proper"

Page 63 is blank

Page 107, lines 1-3 don't read properly - "applicable water" should be "applicable to water", and "office city boundaries" should be "official city boundaries"

That's all for now..

Neil

The Draft CRMP makes no mention - at all- of solar energy. Considering the effects for fossil fuel-burning power plants on our air quality, we *seriously* need solar power to clean up our air.

We need to consider Solar Power generation at Camp Williams (public land)

We need to consider smaller sizes of solar plants. 20 MW makes a decent baseline.

Thank you!

Gerrit van Langeveld

Dear Mr. Johnson,

I am writing with some urgency because I have just learned about the upcoming hearings on a study that reviewed the relationships of public lands within county borders.

As citizen of Utah who is very interested in the future of public lands in Utah, I am deeply concerned about the lack of time for the study to be reviewed before public hearings are held and votes taken.

It must be clear to you and others that a poor job on this important document will be detrimental to the irreplaceable natural resources in Salt Lake County and the Wasatch Mountains.

Therefore, I respectfully ask that more time be dedicated to a fair hearing and to getting it right.

Sincerely,

Gene Ammarell

Thank you for taking the time to read this and act upon it.

Section #6 , Energy Resources needs to include comprehensive solar energy development .

Look into the possibility of Camp Williams having solar energy development.

Taking solar energy into further consideration would help Utah/ SL County/Salt Lake City achieve Climate Positive 2040.

The Salt Lake County Planning Commission should request that the Governor's Office of Energy Development conduct a new study of Utah Renewable Energy Zones that includes updated methodology, solar facility configurations, and assessment criteria. In 2017, 20 megawatts is considered utility scale. 50 MW should no longer be the baseline.

My family and I are happy to have solar rooftop on our house since June 2014. We went the extra mile to help clean our air for a brighter future for Utah and upcoming generations. PLEASE as government decision making elected officials do your part in keeping Utah, SLC, SL County a healthy energy wise place to live. All our children + depend on you.

Peggy Riedesel,PT

Dear Ms. Gurr

As a resident I am disappointed to see that the [Resource Management Plan](#) does not contain efforts to develop solar energy on the numerous rooftops of industrial buildings and parcels of land within Salt Lake County. This solar rooftop industry is booming because of falling prices, ease of installation and development of a more robust generation grid.

The county could do more to improve our air quality by aggressively promoting solar energy development.

Many Thanks,

IAN WADE

It has come to my attention that your planning process is not taking into account the contribution that solar could make to a more sustainable energy future. This is exceptionally short-sighted and overlooks the tremendous growth that all varieties of solar have experienced recently.

I urge you to revise your planning process to adjust for this and to extend the comment period so that the solar voice can be heard.

Ken Jameson

My name is Caroline Gleich and I am a Salt Lake County resident residing in Cottonwood Heights.

Living in Salt Lake City for the past 15 years, I have been concerned about pollution and how our current energy portfolio is endangering our health and wellness. I am a firm believer that renewable energy, especially solar, is the way of the future. I am concerned that the Draft CRMP section #6 doesn't identify areas of potential solar development - the final CRMP must include comprehensive solar development information and more information about the full range of benefits that further development of solar energy resources.

I am so excited about Salt Lake City's Climate Positive 2040 renewable energy goal, and Salt Lake County's inclusion of solar energy development in the final RMP would help Salt Lake City reach this. I love living in Utah and I am proud of this great state. I travel all over the world for my job, and I get tired of having to defend my decision to live here. We need to embrace solar and renewable energy development to show that we are thoughtful leaders in the West, to keep us on an upward track.

I hope you will also consider extending the public comment deadline beyond May 15, so that more citizens and community groups can have an opportunity for input.

I appreciate you taking the time to read my comments. Thank you very much,

Dear Mr. Johnson,

Please accept my public comment on, and recommendations for, Salt Lake County's Draft County Resource Management Plan (CRMP). I appreciate the work that's gone into the document, but more needs to be accomplished to ensure that the final CRMP is an optimally effective planning tool.

I am concerned that while Salt Lake City leads the way toward a sustainable energy future, Salt Lake County's draft CRMP turns a blind eye toward solar energy development on public lands within its jurisdiction.

[You may be familiar with Salt Lake City's Climate Positive 2040 document at

http://secure-web.cisco.com/1rFV6mX9nmGGSXsox81ByIECKuHrOi0pcgew9JpXy8QFns7qPi6hvgXbLKu5FXKLvi-0_qEfLerU5Igx7A9au4JOp26ymA1Az_rQH-hBv1477bB8T04W_YNXo_PQYVESd9_JATu31zXA7RKnRyPnVz1XL9Pz_Mh3F07SpochD0n8BEq1aLRf-05afyIC01aU0DCBjn0Ho-

[vwQtkvUAWYNVEIo1Oa4s9Udk9nmjXhfgP06X3kAXGvPHXBGDFHW0Q9/http%3A%2F%2Fwww.slcdocs.com%2Fslcgreen%2FClimat%2520Positive%25202040%2520%28web%29_compressed.pdf](http://www.slcdocs.com/Fslcgreen/Climate/2520Positive/25202040/2520%28web%29_compressed.pdf)

Nowhere in the 124-page document is solar energy mentioned, nor does it appear on the Energy Resources map prepared for the plan. Areas for wind and geothermal resource development are identified, but solar is conspicuously absent ...apparently because a 2009 report assumed that only 50 megawatt-sized solar facilities were worthy of consideration, thereby limiting the focus to southern Utah.

As those of us who live in Salt Lake County know, however, significant clean energy is being generated today by commercial, governmental, and residential rooftop solar facilities across the county. And there's potentially much more PV array-suitable space available.

Hoping that the Salt Lake County Planning Commission will adequately address solar resource development potential and the positive impacts that solar would have for Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, and the State of Utah, I would like to make the following specific recommendations:

~ The CRMP section #6 -- Energy Resources-- needs to be reviewed and rewritten, because it fails to identify areas of potentially significant solar energy development comparable to what is already in production at commercial, governmental, and residential sites across Salt Lake County. The final CRMP must include comprehensive solar development information.

~ The final CRMP should include the full range of social, economic, and environmental benefits that further development of solar energy resources would bring to the County and the State of Utah.

~ Since Camp Williams is on public land within the County, the final CRMP should also assess the potential for solar development on the base, along with the social, economic, and environmental impacts of such development.

~ The final CRMP should take into account how the County's inclusion of solar energy and other renewable energy development data could aid Salt Lake City in achieving its Climate Positive 2040 renewable energy and carbon emissions reduction goals. This should include identifying sites the City could use for expanded solar power generation.

~ The Salt Lake County Planning Commission should request that the Governor's Office of Energy Development conduct a new study of Utah Renewable Energy Zones that would better inform decision makers about renewable energy assets in the County. The new study should include updated methodology, solar facility configurations, and assessment criteria.

And since in 2017, 20 megawatts is considered utility scale, 50 MW should no longer be the baseline. Decision makers should keep in mind that transmission lines between generation and load within the County would result in less energy loss than energy transported from distant generating stations.

~ And finally, since the draft CRMP was just released last month, the deadline for public comments should be extended beyond May 15 so that more citizens and community groups have an opportunity for input.

Thank you for your thoughtful attention to the comments and recommendations I've raised in the foregoing.

Please place me on the distribution list for updates on the CRMP.

Sincerely,

Stanley T. Holmes

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

Land Use: Support and pursue a new federal land designation (Central Wasatch Conservation and Recreation Area) for the 80,000 acres of public land in the Salt Lake County's Central Wasatch Mountains. The federal designation will provide special protections against development and environmental degradation for U.S Forest Service land and any private land transferred into federal ownership with the boundary.

Recreation and Tourism: Preserve special, unique recreation areas and settings to maintain opportunities for solitude and naturalness.

Visual Resource: New development on ridge lines, beyond the levels approved at the time of plan revision will be minimal. Special attention will be given to the scenic integrity of views from backcountry and wilderness trails. (Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 4-161)

Wildlife: The Central Wasatch is a natural ecosystem that is conserved, protected, and restored such that it is healthy, functional and resilient for current and future generations.

Wildlife: Provide connectivity of continuous large patches of forested habitat for interior forest dependent and wide ranging species (such as Lynx, Wolverines and migratory birds) (Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 4-20)

Wildlife: Coordinate and plan the design of roads, trails and open space to be sensitive to wildlife. (Southwest Community Plan Amendment, pg. 4)

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Nicholas Jackson

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Eric Strohacker

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Chris Drumright

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as continuity of wildlife habitat that are already addressed in approved work like the Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 4-20, and Southwest Community Plan Amendment, pg. 4.

I know that you and your staff can add these beneficial existing concepts to our plan and make this a place for generations.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Sarah Woolsey

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

I feel with our community expanding so rapidly that we have to act to protect these wild open spaces to continue our balanced way of life. A state with no wild open spaces for people to connect with our beautiful earth would be a poor one.

Sincerely Robert Carty

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics) Land Use: Support and pursue a new federal land designation (Central Wasatch Conservation and Recreation Area) for the 80,000 acres of public land in the Salt Lake County's Central Wasatch Mountains. The federal designation will provide special protections against development and environmental degradation for U.S Forest Service land and any private land transferred into federal ownership with the boundary.

Recreation and Tourism: Preserve special, unique recreation areas and settings to maintain opportunities for solitude and naturalness.

Riparian Habitat: Create Riparian Buffer protection ordinance, design of riparian habitat restoration to withstand climate change and place limits on impervious surfaces development, codify best practices in regulation.

Wildlife: Provide connectivity of continuous large patches of forested habitat for interior forest dependent and wide ranging species (such as Lynx, Wolverines and migratory birds) (Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 4-20)

Wildlife: Coordinate and plan the design of roads, trails and open space to be sensitive to wildlife. (Southwest Community Plan Amendment, pg. 4)

Robert Carty

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Lorenz Steininger

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

dogan ozkan

Salt Lake County Council,,

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This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Matthew Magnotta

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Diane Whittaker

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the

volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Lawrence Crowley

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Janet Neihart

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Eric Proos

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Rob Trauscht

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

Recreation and Tourism: Preserve special, unique recreation areas and settings to maintain opportunities for solitude and naturalness.

Riparian Habitat: Create Riparian Buffer protection ordinance, design of riparian habitat restoration to withstand climate change and place limits on impervious surfaces development, codify best practices in regulation.

Visual Resource: New development on ridge lines, beyond the levels approved at the time of plan revision will be minimal. Special attention will be given to the scenic integrity of views from backcountry and wilderness trails. (Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 4-161)

Wildlife: The Central Wasatch is a natural ecosystem that is conserved, protected, and restored such that it is healthy, functional and resilient for current and future generations.

Wildlife: Coordinate and plan the design of roads, trails and open space to be sensitive to wildlife. (Southwest Community Plan Amendment, pg. 4)

Thank you for your time

Alison Schwam

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Wilderness:

-Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics) Recreation and Tourism:

-Preserve special, unique recreation areas and settings to maintain opportunities for solitude and naturalness.

Land Use:

-Support and pursue a new federal land designation (Central Wasatch Conservation and Recreation Area) for the 80,000 acres of public land in the Salt Lake County's Central Wasatch Mountains. The federal designation will provide special protections against development and environmental degradation for U.S Forest Service land and any private land transferred into federal ownership with the boundary.

Visual Resource:

-New development on ridge lines, beyond the levels approved at the time of plan revision will be minimal. Special attention will be given to the scenic integrity of views from backcountry and wilderness trails. (Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 4-161)

Wildlife:

-The Central Wasatch is a natural ecosystem that is conserved, protected, and restored such that it is healthy, functional and resilient for current and future generations.

-Provide connectivity of continuous large patches of forested habitat for interior forest dependent and wide ranging species (such as Lynx, Wolverines and migratory birds) (Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 4-20) -Coordinate and plan the design of roads, trails and open space to be sensitive to wildlife. (Southwest Community Plan Amendment, pg. 4)

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Eric Proos

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands. (Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics) Land Use: Support and pursue a new federal land designation (Central Wasatch Conservation and Recreation Area) for the 80,000 acres of public land in the Salt Lake County's Central Wasatch Mountains. The federal designation will provide special protections against development and environmental degradation for U.S Forest Service land and any private land transferred into federal ownership with the boundary.

usual Resource: New development on ridge lines, beyond the levels approved at the time of plan revision will be minimal. Special attention will be given to the scenic integrity of views from backcountry and wilderness trails. (Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 4-161) Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

William Turner

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Dianne Anderson

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Mr. Chris Watkins

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Mr. Willis Richardson

Salt Lake County Council,,

We in the Wasatch, are so fortunate to have the mountains at our doorstep. As a professional mountain guide who both works and recreated in the Wasatch, as well as merely going to the mountains for solitude and reflection, I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have

been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as: land use, development issues, wildlife corridors, recreation and tourism, protection of riparian areas and Wilderness.

Specifically:

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics) Land Use: Support and pursue a new federal land designation (Central Wasatch Conservation and Recreation Area) for the 80,000 acres of public land in the Salt Lake County's Central Wasatch Mountains. The federal designation will provide special protections against development and environmental degradation for U.S Forest Service land and any private land transferred into federal ownership with the boundary.

Recreation and Tourism: Preserve special, unique recreation areas and settings to maintain opportunities for solitude and naturalness.

Riparian Habitat: Create Riparian Buffer protection ordinance, design of riparian habitat restoration to withstand climate change and place limits on impervious surfaces development, codify best practices in regulation.

Visual Resource: New development on ridge lines, beyond the levels approved at the time of plan revision will be minimal. Special attention will be given to the scenic integrity of views from backcountry and wilderness trails. (Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 4-161)

Wildlife: The Central Wasatch is a natural ecosystem that is conserved, protected, and restored such that it is healthy, functional and resilient for current and future generations.

Wildlife: Provide connectivity of continuous large patches of forested habitat for interior forest dependent and wide ranging species (such as Lynx, Wolverines and migratory birds) (Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 4-20)

Wildlife: Coordinate and plan the design of roads, trails and open space to be sensitive to wildlife. (Southwest Community Plan Amendment, pg. 4)

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

Thank you for your time.

Yours sincerely,
Anna Keeling

Salt Lake County Council,,

I sat for two hours hoping to address the Planning Commission regarding my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. Instead they spent two long hours discussing parking spaces for a rental unit in Brighton. I hope, if your commission is willing to put that much effort into parking spaces, that they would consider all of the data, public comments, and information. I had to leave without commenting and was very disappointed. I am appreciative that you are keeping the public comments

open until the first. Please consider protecting the land instead of selling it off to the highest bidder. Please look at all of the planning documents with as much care and concern as you gave the property owner with the parking problem. I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Gabrielle Roh

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Kristen Quinn

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Sandra Materi

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

W. Clark

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Mitch Frankel

Salt Lake County Council,,

Dear Ms. Gurr,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. I have volunteered with a number of the non-profit agencies and groups who have worked tirelessly for years to come up with plans that both protect and preserve wilderness areas while allowing the public to enjoy these amazing landscapes.

I find it difficult to understand that after all of their years of work, gathering surveys, holding public meetings, consulting with experts in the field of wilderness use and protection that their knowledge and wisdom is being reviewed and questioned.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands. (Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

Recreation and Tourism: Preserve special, unique recreation areas and settings to maintain opportunities for solitude and naturalness.

Riparian Habitat: Create Riparian Buffer protection ordinance, design of riparian habitat restoration to withstand climate change and place limits on impervious surfaces development, codify best practices in regulation.

Above are just a few examples of concerns that have been pointed out as needing to be addressed.

I urge you to carefully consider the recommendations of these well-established groups such as Save Our Canyons, HEAL Utah and others as they have the best interests of Utah citizens and our environment at the forefront of their efforts.

Very truly yours,
Beth Allen

Beth Allen

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource

Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Minimizing development on ridge lines.

Making sure that protections for Salt Lake's culinary water are not eroded by removing constraints on development in the canyons.

This is really our backyard, and the decisions we make now will make the difference between whether Utah evolves in the direction of New Jersey, or of California. I've lived in both those states, I'm very aware of how much better the second is than the first -- as a place to live, and also as a place that attracts economic development -- and I know that these things happen faster than you'd think. Let's hang onto the open space in our backyard, and take the best possible care of it.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Elijah Millgram

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. The protection of open space is the most important gift we can give to future generations. It is more important than the economy and we cannot afford to cut corners because we only get one chance to fail. If the current plan goes into event we will never again get a chance to save our previous resources.

There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics) Land Use: Support and pursue a new federal land designation (Central Wasatch Conservation and Recreation Area) for the 80,000 acres of public land in the Salt Lake County's Central Wasatch Mountains. The federal designation will provide special protections against development and environmental degradation for U.S Forest Service land and any private land transferred into federal ownership with the boundary.

Mr. Elliott Hansen

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Land Use: Support and pursue a new federal land designation (Central Wasatch Conservation and Recreation Area) for the 80,000 acres of public land in the Salt Lake County's Central Wasatch Mountains. The federal designation will provide special protections against development and environmental degradation for U.S Forest Service land and any private land transferred into federal ownership with the boundary.

Recreation and Tourism: Preserve special, unique recreation areas and settings to maintain opportunities for solitude and naturalness.

Riparian Habitat: Create Riparian Buffer protection ordinance, design of riparian habitat restoration to withstand climate change and place limits on impervious surfaces development, codify best practices in regulation.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,
Andrew Kolter

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

jeremy cummings

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

John Bercaw

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Fernando Rodriguez

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and

thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Erme Catino

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Noah Miterko

Salt Lake County Council,,

The current Salt Lake County Resource Management Plan does NOT protect the Wasatch Range. The Mountain Accord process should be given serious study before moving ahead.

I was born an raised in Utah. I have left numerous times but always come back. Why? Because of UTAH OUTDOORS. I can work anywhere in the world, but I choose UTAH. Why? Because of UTAH OUTDOORS. I don't want to take my 6 figure salary/taxes and go somewhere else that values OUTDOORS more.

Regards,

Harold Carr, Ph.D.

Salt Lake County Council,,

As a resident of Salt Lake City and County I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as protecting the canyons from excessive development. Since we have a dearth of open space in Salt Lake City and no equivalent to parks such as New York's Central Park I consider the canyons of the nearby Wasatch Mountains our metropolitan open space. To develop it and to close off areas to the public by private landowners would diminish the value of these canyons as a public resource.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Dr. Richard Kanner

Salt Lake County Council,,

Wendy -

I am admittedly a small cog in the wheel of Utah's innovation economy but I do manage a team of 40 highly paid technology workers some of whom were recruited from out of state. The ability to get "out" in the mountains in Utah has been my biggest asset when recruiting against companies in the bay area, New York, Austin etc.

Lately the idea that the state of Utah would manage all public lands in the state (outside national parks) has come up more than once as I recruit. The people I employ are smart enough to realize that the State of Utah, as great as it is, simply lacks the resources and will to properly manage these lands for a long term sustainable future.

Technology and outdoor recreation are Utah's future. Mining, grazing, forestry will be ever smaller pieces of it's future. This much is obvious. Please have the strength and intelligence to make decisions that will stand the test of time.

Ben Brutsch

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and

thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

Please make sure the the voice of the people is considered over the voice or land developers and those with capitalistic short term interests only.

I venture into our Wasatch mountains regularly. This Wasatch Range is unique in that it is so close to a large population. This also makes the area a prime target for development. We need to preserve this wilderness as is for future generations.

Please protect these wonderful mountains of ours by every means possible.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Mr. Steve Hunt

Salt Lake County Council,,

With a projected Wasatch Front population of 7 million by 2060, it is more important than ever to protect the Wasatch range from thoughtless development. The Wasatch Range is the main reason people live here; it's important not only for recreation, but also as a getaway from our ruinous summer and winter pollution Ruin the Wasatch, and you have ruined the Salt Lake area.

I writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

- * Preservation of additional lands and restoration of current degraded lands
- * A new federal land designation for the Central Wasatch
- * Preserve areas for solitude and wilderness

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

Marjorie McCloy

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to comment on the Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as preservation of additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restoration of existing degraded lands.

The plan should also address connectivity of continuous large patches of forested habitat for interior forest dependent and wide ranging species such as Lynx, Wolverines and migratory birds.

Thank you for considering these points.

Sincerely,

Bob Brister

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

Land Use: Support and pursue a new federal land designation (Central Wasatch Conservation and Recreation Area) for the 80,000 acres of public land in the Salt Lake County's Central Wasatch Mountains. The federal designation will provide special protections against development and environmental degradation for U.S Forest Service land and any private land transferred into federal ownership with the boundary.

Recreation and Tourism: Preserve special, unique recreation areas and settings to maintain opportunities for solitude and naturalness.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Mr. Eric Zdilla

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Wildlife: Provide connectivity of continuous large patches of forested habitat for interior forest dependent and wide ranging species (such as Lynx, Wolverines and migratory birds) (Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 4-20)

Recreation and Tourism: Preserve special, unique recreation areas and settings to maintain opportunities for solitude and naturalness.

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands. (Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Michaela Wagner

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Lincoln Nehring

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Ms. Cristina Raspollini

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Anna Brewer

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Mr. Geoffrey Scowcroft

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Wilderness, land use, recreation and tourism, riparian habitat, visual resources, and wildlife Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

Leonora Midgley

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over

the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics) Land Use: Support and pursue a new federal land designation (Central Wasatch Conservation and Recreation Area) for the 80,000 acres of public land in the Salt Lake County's Central Wasatch Mountains. The federal designation will provide special protections against development and environmental degradation for U.S Forest Service land and any private land transferred into federal ownership with the boundary.

Riparian Habitat: Create Riparian Buffer protection ordinance, design of riparian habitat restoration to withstand climate change and place limits on impervious surfaces development, codify best practices in regulation.

Wildlife: The Central Wasatch is a natural ecosystem that is conserved, protected, and restored such that it is healthy, functional and resilient for current and future generations.

Wildlife: Provide connectivity of continuous large patches of forested habitat for interior forest dependent and wide ranging species (such as Lynx, Wolverines and migratory birds) (Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 4-20)

Wildlife: Coordinate and plan the design of roads, trails and open space to be sensitive to wildlife. (Southwest Community Plan Amendment, pg. 4)

Cassandra Slattery

Salt Lake County Council,,

I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands. (Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics) Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

Mr. Mark Barone

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Heather Babcock

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Wes Jones

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Mr. James Mulcare

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

Wildlife: The Central Wasatch is a natural ecosystem that is conserved, protected, and restored such that it is healthy, functional and resilient for current and future generations.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

J Chasen Fairfield

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Ian Peisner

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Mr. Eric Polczynski

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to adequately address concerns regarding land use. The county should pursue new federal lands designation to ensure the 80,000 acres of public land in the Central Wasatch Mountains receive immutable protection. Public lands should not be vulnerable to degradation of these protections. In addition, the RMP should further address public concerns regarding wildlife. So many species have been displaced by poor city planning and urban sprawl along the Wasatch front. I often wonder how deer and elk navigate our valley east to west. We owe it to ourselves and future generations to protect remaining open spaces for the ongoing preservation of wild creatures and healthy habitats. In particular, plan and design of roads and trails should be sensitive to wildlife and their over-land migration.

Lastly, I am concerned about the over-development on our ridge lines, and the RMP needs to address this issue further. New development along the Wasatch ridge spoils scenic views for everyone. Special attention should be given to the sections of ridge facing backcountry and wilderness trails, where folks go to enjoy solitude and unspoiled natural places. Let us all enjoy the beauty of the mountains for years to come.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Diane Walker

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Ms. Judy Gooch

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Jane Hoffman

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource

Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Ms. Lydia Garvey

Salt Lake County Council,,

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as: it doesn't take into account previous studies and data. I'm in favor of Wilderness Areas: The plan should preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands. I think it should support and pursue a new federal land designation (Central Wasatch Conservation and Recreation Area) for the 80,000 acres of public land in the Salt Lake County's Central Wasatch Mountains. The federal designation will provide special protections against development and environmental degradation for U.S. Forest Service land and any private land transferred into federal ownership with the boundary.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Nathan Gilbert

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands. (Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics) Riparian Habitat: Create Riparian Buffer

protection ordinance, design of riparian habitat restoration to withstand climate change and place limits on impervious surfaces development, codify best practices in regulation.

Mr. Matthew Vukin

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Mr. Grant Hockin

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am very concerned about Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. I do NOT think this should be adopted in its current state. This proposed plan fails to include many of the points that were hammered out through the recent Mountain Accord and other processes that have taken efforts to hear the voices of citizens and other stakeholders. There are many other planning documents that have come out of rigorous study and public comment. This draft of the Resource Management plan falls far short of that standard and does not address many of the concerns identified in other planning efforts. Specifically, we need to preserve recreation areas that allow for non-motorized, quiet travel and offer opportunities for solitude. We need to preserve our wilderness areas for generations to come. We need to preserve natural ecosystems for animals, flora, water and rock. Any change in our wild lands should be taken very seriously with regard to the future, not just short-term profit. Once these lands are gone, they are gone forever.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Stefani Day

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Mr. doug krause

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as Land Use. Please support and pursue a new federal land designation (Central Wasatch Conservation and Recreation Area) for the 80,000 acres of public land in the Salt Lake County's Central Wasatch Mountains. The federal designation will provide special protections against development and environmental degradation for U.S Forest Service land and any private land transferred into federal ownership with the boundary. This in turn will help preserve land for recreation purposes as well as for the benefit of the flora and fauna that belong there.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Melanie Soelberg

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource

Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Brett Carroll

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Visual Resource: New development on ridge lines, beyond the levels approved at the time of plan revision will be minimal. Special attention will be given to the scenic integrity of views from backcountry and wilderness trails. (Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 4-161)

Riparian Habitat: Create Riparian Buffer protection ordinance, design of riparian habitat restoration to withstand climate change and place limits on impervious surfaces development, codify best practices in regulation.

Wildlife: Coordinate and plan the design of roads, trails and open space to be sensitive to wildlife. (Southwest Community Plan Amendment, pg. 4)

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Evan Johnson

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and

thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

Jeri Claspill

Salt Lake County Council,,

Ms Gurr,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Land Use: Support and pursue a new federal land designation (Central Wasatch Conservation and Recreation Area) for the 80,000 acres of public land in the Salt Lake County's Central Wasatch Mountains. The federal designation will provide special protections against development and environmental degradation for U.S Forest Service land and any private land transferred into federal ownership with the boundary.

Wildlife: Provide connectivity of continuous large patches of forested habitat for interior forest dependent and wide ranging species (such as Lynx, Wolverines and migratory birds) (Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 4-20)

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Mr. Grant Sperry

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jon Hager

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Magali Lequient

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Walter Stewart

Salt Lake County Council,,

Dear Ms. Gurr,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. My family has lived in the Salt Lake Valley for over 150 years (in Salt Lake, in Salt Lake County and in Park City) and we need to have a strong plan to keep protecting our fantastic mountains protected from the constant growth in population thru smart conservation and development practices.

Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range and I provided my input multiple times. We need to keep our ridgeline clear from developments like what happened in California. We need more bike trails like the Bonneville Shore Line trail and the Cross Valley Connector. We need to swap land that is better for development for lands that should be part of our natural areas. We need to purchase more land thru conservancy efforts like Bonanza flats. We have some great resources in our mountain stream sides and the Jordan River so there are some great suggestions on how to protect these riparian areas. The Canadians have done some great work with wildlife corridors and we could do the same.

With a bit more effort we could improve on our great environment even with the increase in population .Given all the input that you have received from the local NGOs, please go back and upgrade the current draft of the Resource Management Plan to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

Thanks very much,

Mr. Craig J. Wallentine

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Mrs. LeRoy Anderson

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Tami Derezotes

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. The Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and looked closely at the preservation of additional land to avoid loss of critical conservation values and remorse existing degraded lands. Mountain Accord process looked closely at goals and had the vision to protect and preserve public lands to maintain its solitude and naturalness. I urge you to leave public lands in the hands of the public to maintain its exquisite beauty for all.

Sincerely,

Paula Child

Paula Child

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. Previous work over decades has generated dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County. Most

recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Wildlife: The Central Wasatch is a natural ecosystem that is conserved, protected, and restored such that it is healthy, functional and resilient for current and future generations.

Land Use: Support and pursue a new federal land designation (Central Wasatch Conservation and Recreation Area) for the 80,000 acres of public land in the Salt Lake County's Central Wasatch Mountains. The federal designation will provide special protections against development and environmental degradation for U.S Forest Service land and any private land transferred into federal ownership with the boundary.

Recreation and Tourism: Preserve special, unique recreation areas and settings to maintain opportunities for solitude and naturalness.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Christopher Stoner

I understand that Salt Lake County's RMP fails to acknowledge previous planning processes such as the Mountain Accord and leaves out important ongoing projects such as the Bonneville Shoreline Trail and Grit Mill. Protecting these natural resources, everything from water quality to air quality, is vital to the future of this magnificent mountain range. The nearby natural habitats and watersheds are precious and one of the main reasons Salt Lake is such an amazing place to live. You must do all that is within your power to safeguard these areas from over-development so that future generations can enjoy the Wasatch. Developers typically place the desires of the few over the good of the many and must be told to keep their hands off of our public lands, which should be expanded where possible and protected at all times. Thank you for your dedication to this process.

- Greg Tanner

It is my understanding that the current draft Salt Lake County Resource Management Plan does not acknowledge recent prior activity to identify and resolve management challenges and conflicts in the Wasatch Mountains. The Mountain Accord process involved over 200 stakeholder representatives and invested tens of thousands of hours identifying and negotiating proposed solutions to conflicts, resulting in a comprehensive blueprint for use in managing the Wasatch range. The program was partially funded by Salt Lake County and represents a first-ever major effort to create a holistic and forward-thinking plan for how to manage a portion of our County that provides a major factor in our quality of life along with our drinking water. To ignore that effort and the conclusions would be wasteful, short-sighted, and would ignore the desires of the community. Please include the document summarizing that effort as a critical element informing the overall Plan.

Please also consider recreational facilities, both those that are highly developed like parks and activity centers, and those less developed like the Bonneville Shoreline Trail and the Jordan River Parkway, in the plan as they are major contributors to the quality of life in Salt Lake County for many residents.

Thank you for extending the comment period and taking the time to consider what Salt Lake County residents want for their community.

Paul Diegel

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Wildlife: The Central Wasatch is a natural ecosystem that is conserved, protected, and restored such that it is healthy, functional and resilient for current and future generations.

Wildlife: Provide connectivity of continuous large patches of forested habitat for interior forest dependent and wide ranging species (such as Lynx, Wolverines and migratory birds) (Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 4-20)

Wildlife: Coordinate and plan the design of roads, trails and open space to be sensitive to wildlife.

(Southwest Community Plan Amendment, pg. 4) Visual Resource: New development on ridge lines, beyond the levels approved at the time of plan revision will be minimal. Special attention will be given to the scenic integrity of views from backcountry and wilderness trails. (Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 4-161) Recreation and Tourism: Preserve special, unique recreation areas and settings to maintain opportunities for solitude and naturalness.

Land Use: Support and pursue a new federal land designation (Central Wasatch Conservation and Recreation Area) for the 80,000 acres of public land in the Salt Lake County's Central Wasatch Mountains. The federal designation will provide special protections against development and environmental degradation for U.S Forest Service land and any private land transferred into federal ownership with the boundary.

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

Ms. Carla Tuke

Salt Lake County Council,,

My purpose in writing to you is to express my concerns with the proposed update of Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. As you might know, there are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within Salt Lake County that have been created over the course of decades. For example, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Land Use: Support and pursue a new federal land designation (Central Wasatch Conservation and Recreation Area) for the 80,000 acres of public land in the Salt Lake County's Central Wasatch Mountains. The federal designation will provide special protections against development and environmental degradation for U.S Forest Service land and any private land transferred into federal ownership with the boundary.

Recreation and Tourism: Preserve special, unique recreation areas and settings to maintain opportunities for solitude and naturalness. Riparian Habitat: Create Riparian Buffer protection ordinance, design of riparian habitat restoration to withstand climate change and place limits on impervious surfaces development, codify best practices in regulation.

Visual Resource: New development on ridge lines, beyond the levels approved at the time of plan revision will be minimal. Special attention will be given to the scenic integrity of views from backcountry and wilderness trails. (Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 4-161) Riparian Habitat:

Create Riparian Buffer protection ordinance, design of riparian habitat restoration to withstand climate change and place limits on impervious surfaces development, codify best practices in regulation.

Recreation and Tourism: Preserve special, unique recreation areas and settings to maintain opportunities for solitude and naturalness.

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands. (Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics) .

I have lived in the Salt Lake area my entire life, and I've certainly enjoyed the natural beauty of the Wasatch Mountains via hiking, mountain biking, snowshoeing, sledding, etc., etc., and I've seen many unfortunate damaging changes occur over the years due to unwise development projects. Please, for the benefit of the Wasatch's natural and recreational values, please seriously consider the aforementioned points concerns.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Mr. James Thompson

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource

Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Miss. Denise Lytle

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Janet Halverson

Salt Lake County Council,,

My husband and I are pleading with you to protect and preserve our wild lands and the precious wildlife that lives among it. We have 20 grandchildren, and they all love these wild areas. Please protect them from those who would destroy, over-graze, and/or mar these lands - for the sake of our families!!

Gwendolyn Lee

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource

Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Becca Ogden

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

Wildlife: Provide connectivity of continuous large patches of forested habitat for interior forest dependent and wide ranging species (such as Lynx, Wolverines and migratory birds) (Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 4-20)

Matt Peterson

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Recreation and Tourism: Preserve special, unique recreation areas and settings to maintain opportunities for solitude and naturalness.

Recreation and Tourism: Preserve special, unique recreation areas and settings to maintain opportunities for solitude and naturalness.

Land Use: Support and pursue a new federal land designation (Central Wasatch Conservation and Recreation Area) for the 80,000 acres of public land in the Salt Lake County's Central Wasatch Mountains. The federal designation will provide special protections against development and environmental degradation for U.S Forest Service land and any private land transferred into federal ownership with the boundary.

Gloria Leonard

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Sarah Ricketts

Salt Lake County Council,,

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This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Kenan Ince

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands. (Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

Land Use: Support and pursue a new federal land designation (Central Wasatch Conservation and Recreation Area) for the 80,000 acres of public land in the Salt Lake County's Central Wasatch Mountains.

Recreation and Tourism: Preserve special, unique recreation areas and settings to maintain opportunities for solitude and naturalness.

Riparian Habitat: Create Riparian Buffer protection ordinance, design of riparian habitat restoration to withstand climate change and place limits on impervious surfaces development, codify best practices in regulation.

Visual Resource: New development on ridge lines, beyond the levels approved at the time of plan revision will be minimal. Special attention will be given to the scenic integrity of views from backcountry and wilderness trails. (Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 4-161)

Wildlife: The Central Wasatch is a natural ecosystem that is conserved, protected, and restored such that it is healthy, functional and resilient for current and future generations.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Christopher Smith

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. Please attend to the comments submitted by Sav Our Canyons. They have done lots of research on this issue. This process needs to be thorough and needs to represent the concern of all Wasatch citizens .. not just the big money people.

There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Clark

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Trung Le

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource

Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,



May 3, 2017

Salt Lake County Department of Planning and Development
#N3600, 2001 State Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84190

Re: Comments Pertaining to the County Resource Management Plan

To Whom It May Concern:

Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities would like to offer the following comments to the County Resource Management Plan (CRMP). We appreciate the opportunity to comment and hope to enhance this process through our participation.

About sixty percent of the Salt Lake City watershed is comprised of federal land managed by the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest (UWCNF). As you are aware, Salt Lake City has both legal jurisdiction and special expertise concerning watershed protection and water supplies throughout the area. We share joint regulatory and enforcement authority with the Salt Lake County Health Department within the Salt Lake City Watershed area, as defined by Salt Lake County Health Regulation #14. Salt Lake City's legal jurisdiction is granted under the Utah Constitution and state statute. In addition, Salt Lake City owns the majority of the water rights within the watershed protection area for the purposes of municipal water supply.

UWCNF management priorities are directed by multiple use, subject to other federal laws, such as the Clean Water Act, and 1914 and 1934 public laws concerning Salt Lake City's watershed. Since the area was transferred to the U.S. Forest Service in 1905, Salt Lake City and the Forest Service have collaborated on numerous programs and plans to manage the watershed, including watershed education programs, construction and maintenance of sanitation systems, enforcement and patrol of the canyons, watershed restoration, and trail planning and maintenance.

Salt Lake City has a significant stake in the natural resources provided by the public lands in Salt Lake County, specifically we rely on the Wasatch Canyons for our water supply, public health, economic health, and quality of life.

COMMENTS ON THE PLAN AS A WHOLE

Statement of Scope and Limitations

We recognize that the timeframe, public engagement, and budget is limited for the production of this CRMP. An overarching concern with this draft CRMP is that it does not contain a statement of limitations or a description of its scope, and thus does not address what is included, what is omitted, the impetus behind the creation of this plan, and how it is best used.

Watershed Protection as a Foundational Management Principle

The 2003 Revised Forest Plan for the Wasatch-Cache National Forest is the most recent Forest Plan for this area. The underlying premise stated in the Forest Plan for the area that includes Salt Lake City's culinary watersheds is "the need to provide long term, high quality culinary water to the large urban population of the Salt Lake Valley." Because these federal lands are managed primarily for the purpose of

protecting the water supply of the Salt Lake Valley, considerations about water resources should permeate nearly every section of the CRMP. A recurring issue we discovered is that the draft CRMP does not reference or cite Salt Lake City's watershed ordinances, the 1999 Salt Lake City Watershed Management Plan, or Salt Lake Valley Health Department Regulations. Either a thorough review of each section is needed to include relevant plans, studies, and local ordinances that relate to these resources; or the plan must account for what omissions have been made and why the omissions are defensible. The following are examples and illustrations as to how the goal of incorporating water resources may be achieved:

- *Section 5. Economic Considerations:* This section outlines the economic considerations of mineral resources, the airport, and recreation, but gives no consideration to water resources and a healthy watershed, which is critical for an economy to thrive.
- *Section 6. Energy Resources:* Under "Context" it is suggested you add to the second sentence "Energy transmission projects on public lands may affect sensitive wildlife, drinking water source areas, and other resources."
- *Section 7: Fire Management*
 - Under "Context," we suggest adding the following: "The wildland-urban interface requires its own unique fire management considerations because of the following factors:
 - High density of structures (both residential and outbuildings)
 - Higher density of utilities that could be impacted
 - More complex evacuation procedures
 - Concentrated air-quality issues and effects
 - Impact to drinking water sources"
 - Under 7.3.1, we suggest adding the following: "Coordinate with state and federal land management agencies and wildland firefighting entities to use controlled wildland fire use and prescribed fire on public lands where it does not threaten adjacent development or culinary water supply."
- *Section 23.2: Utilities Desired Future State:* We suggest this read "Salt Lake County desires that adequate utilities remain available and are provided in ways that do not adversely impact public lands. When possible, new infrastructure should be constructed in established utility corridors and should avoid culinary water sources."

Mountain Accord

The CRMP should specifically cite, and include as a priority, the principles and goals of Mountain Accord, including the federal designation, environmental dashboard, and the agreed-upon land management principles.

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC SECTIONS

Section 17: Mining

This section should discuss federal mining laws that apply to the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, not just the General Mining Law, FLPMA, and NFMA. These laws include the Public Law of 1914 (38 Stat. 714, Public Law 199, September 19, 1914) that withdrew lands from surface disposal for City Creek, Red Butte, Emigration, and Parley's Canyons; and Public Law of 1934 (48 Stat 808, 809 Public Law 259, May 26, 1934) that reserved additional lands from mining in Millcreek, Big Cottonwood, and Little Cottonwood Canyons. The 1934 law also addressed the protection of Salt Lake City's municipal water supply by reserving the surface estate to the United States in any mineral patents in the canyons.

Section 26: Water Rights

The accounting of water rights in Table 26.2 has not been verified by Salt Lake City, and it is unclear how they were calculated. Quantifying water rights is also inherently problematic because the amount attached to the right does not necessarily reflect the amount of water actually available, and flows vary from year

to year. We strongly recommend that table 26.2 be removed, or it must include the methodology used to arrive at these numbers. The methodology, once revealed, may need to be altered to give the entire picture of water resources in the canyons; or the CRMP may need to explicitly explain the limits of the methodology, and explain why those limits are permissible. Describing the water rights regime with fragmented and partial information fails to meaningfully describe, account for, and manage this critical resource.

Section 25: Water Quality and Hydrology

The draft CRMP does not reference highly relevant regulations and plans such as Salt Lake City's watershed ordinances, the Salt Lake County Health Department Regulations, or the 2009 Salt Lake Countywide Water Quality Stewardship Plan. In addition, the Public Law of 1914 (cited above) should be referenced here, as it directs the Secretary of agriculture to administer the lands in cooperation with Salt Lake City "for the purpose of storing, conserving, and protecting from pollution the said water supply." The Secretary is also granted authority to prescribe and enforce regulations to protect the water supply of Salt Lake City.

Section 15: Livestock and Grazing

From discussions with staff at the Salt Lake Ranger District of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, the Wright allotment in Salt Lake County, including possible portions of both Parley's, Millcreek, and Big Cottonwood Canyon is vacant. Additionally, Salt Lake City ordinance 17.04 prohibits grazing within protected watershed areas, which include Parley's and Big Cottonwood Canyons.

We hope these comments are constructive and helpful for this process. We understand that protection of water resources in the municipal watersheds is an important consideration for Salt Lake County, and appreciate you focusing on these issues. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or would like to discuss further.

Sincerely,



Laura Briefer
Director

Cc/LJB

Cc: File
Patrick Nelson
Carly Castle

MPDPC and SLCOPC input

From: Starleen Orullian [UT]
Sent: Wednesday, May 03, 2017 2:10 PM
To: Max Johnson <MRJohnson@slco.org>
Cc:
Subject: County Resources Management Plan for Public Lands

Dear Mr. Johnson,

I am writing in regards to the Planning Commission taking any action on the report just released about public lands and SL County. I am concerned that there has not been enough time for the public to really delve into the report.

The little I have been able to read makes me even more concerned that this process is being fast tracked. I disagree with our State wanting to manage our public lands and their passive aggressive way to try and show they have involved the public in the process. I am asking that more time be given so that any decisions made are with full public input. Thank you for your consideration.

Star Orullian
Executive Director
Granite Education Association

Margaret Mead, noted anthropologist, said: "...A small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only thing that ever has."

From: Leslie Rinaldi
Sent: Wednesday, May 03, 2017 3:21 PM
To: Max Johnson <MRJohnson@slco.org>
Subject: Resource Mgt Plan dated April 2017

Mr. Johnson:

As a resident of Salt Lake County and an avid hiker and backpacker who is often on Forest Service land in the Wasatch I urge you to take appropriate time to get input from Wasatch Front residents. Thousands of us depend on access to our public lands for recreation. The Resource Mgmt Plan was just released - all 124 pages of it - last week. This document needs additional time for the public to review it.

I hope you can see a way to provide some additional time for public review and comment.

Sincerely,

Leslie Rinaldi

From: Ian Wade
Sent: Wednesday, May 03, 2017 3:30 PM
To: Max Johnson <MRJohnson@slco.org>
Subject: Rushed Planning

Max

I believe the Planning Commissions has not allocated enough time to study an important issue concerning the future of the Wasatch. It appears conservation and preservation such as improvements to air quality have been weakened or not included. This is an important document that will be detrimental to Salt lake County and the Wasatch. Please give more time to getting it right, rather than rushing it through tomorrow.

IAN WADE

From: Calvin North
Sent: Wednesday, May 03, 2017 4:43 PM
To: Max Johnson <MRJohnson@slco.org>
Subject: Salt Lake County Public Lands Study

The time allowed for review, comment and adjustment of the Public Lands use plan seems too short for making sure that all needs and concerns are addressed before the county is committed to implementation. Given the opaqueness we have seen in government over the past several years, citizens are left to ask what was hidden in the fine print. Is this study a way to justify a land grab by developers as we have seen so many times before, or is it a serious attempt to plan for a healthier environment allowing for open spaces and a healthy watershed?

From: Phyllis Coley
Sent: Wednesday, May 03, 2017 5:29 PM
To: Max Johnson <MRJohnson@slco.org>
Subject: plan for public lands

I am distressed that this apparently flawed report will be pushed through without a reasonable period for input. Given the widespread public support for conservation, preservation of open and wild spaces, and better air quality, this report does not seem to seriously consider these key concerns. Please move cautiously and transparently and consider the long term consequences for the community.

Phyllis Coley, Distinguished Professor
Department of Biology, University of Utah

From: Tay Haines
Sent: Wednesday, May 03, 2017 10:53 PM
To: Max Johnson <MRJohnson@slco.org>
Subject: Counties review their relationships with public lands within the county border

Dear Mr. Johnson,
I would like to request more time be given to review the recommendations for public lands within the county border. Stewardship of land requires thorough study and consideration of a host of variables. Anything less will result in misjudgement.
Thank you for your consideration.
Sincerely,
Tay Haines

From: Michael C. Lott
Sent: Thursday, May 04, 2017 7:58 AM
To: Max Johnson <MRJohnson@slco.org>
Subject: SLC Resource Management Plan Input

Dear Mr. Johnson,

I'm contacting you regarding the Draft Salt Lake County Resource Management Plan. Not having had time to read, let alone absorb the material, it is difficult to provide substantial or qualified feedback. With that in mind, I would at least hope to provide a summary of what is important to me in what I sincerely hope the plan addresses.

1. Air Quality and taking this seriously to include penalty for failure to comply with regulations with timelines and the fiscal ability to enforce.
2. Water Quality and community health as with air quality. The same disposition applies even if the rules differ.
3. Protecting open spaces for the community.
4. Guidelines regarding mineral and grazing rights.

I hope this helps. Please feel free to contact me if you need more input or have feedback to share.

Thank you,

~m

Michael Lott

Salt Lake County Mountainous Planning District
2001 State Street S2-100
PO Box 144575
Salt Lake City, UT 84114

May 4, 2017

Dear Mountainous Planning Commissioners,

We, the undersigned, are writing to express our concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan (RMP). There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within Salt Lake County that have been created over the course of decades. Many of these documents were the result of years of discussions among stakeholders and created in consultation with experts in areas ranging from watershed management to transportation to wildlife biologists. Earlier planning documents, such as the Mountain Accord, intensely scrutinized issues in order to arrive at the best possible solutions and engaged with over 200 stakeholder groups. This proposed RMP had only one poorly attended public hearing and has been underfunded and rushed since its creation by the 2015 and 2016 enabling legislation.

It's our opinion that the Salt Lake County RMP should pull from existing planning documents, prioritizing the objectives of these existing plans which have been vetted and wordsmithed through collaborative community engagement, and integrating those policies and guidelines for achieving a broadly supported desired future condition. By failing to adequately capture the efforts of the planning documents that precede it in a meaningful way the new county RMP, if adopted in its current anemic draft form, stands to undermine or even contradict those more robust existing plans and the expertise, effort, as well as public input that went into their creation. It is the opinion of the organizations below, many of whom have participated in numerous planning processes pertaining to Salt Lake County and elsewhere, that the current draft of the RMP is fundamentally lacking and should not be adopted in its current form.

The undersigned organizations have created a spreadsheet – attached – to display the weaknesses of this RMP compared to the rigor of prior planning documents. This attachment identifies goals and policies affecting important county resources that have been included in other planning documents, but which are absent from the current RMP draft. We request the Mountainous Planning Commission acknowledge the collaborative spirit of earlier planning documents and the tax dollars invested in these processes by incorporating their findings into the Salt Lake County Resource Management Plan.

Sincerely,

Carl Fisher
Executive Director
Save Our Canyons

Will McCarvill
Salt Lake Croup Chair
Utah Chapter Sierra Club

Nick Schou
Conservation Director
Utah Rivers Council

Allison Jones
Executive Director
Wild Utah Project

Eric Sadler
Conservation Director
Wasatch Mountain Club

Ann O'Connell
Natural Resources Chair
League of Woman Voters of Salt Lake

Matt Pacenza
Executive Director
HEAL Utah

Chris Adams
Board President
Wasatch Backcountry Alliance

Resource	Subcategory	Goal/Policy	Plan Name	Plan Page
1. Agriculture		Acquire easements on strategically located agricultural land to preserve the valley's farming heritage	Salt Lake County 2015 Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan	36
2. Air		Increase the energy efficiency of our existing and new buildings. Increasing the efficiency of existing buildings could reduce area source emissions by about 1.7%. Increasing new building efficiency by 50% would eliminate approximately 2.4% of our area source emissions by 2050.	Envision Utah: Clean Air Action Team Recommendations 2013	2
2. Air		Accelerate the transition to cleaner Tier 3 cars. If all cars and fuel were Tier 3 by 2050 we would remove approximately 62% of mobile emissions per day from our air.	Envision Utah: Clean Air Action Team Recommendations 2013	2
2. Air		Reduce the amount of wood burning that occurs during inversion periods. Eliminating residential wood burning would decrease daily area source emissions by about 5% in 2050.	Envision Utah: Clean Air Action Team Recommendations 2013	2
2. Air		Fund a program to replace wood burning stoves in those homes in our "nonattainment" airsheds currently registered as "sole source" with other heating sources, and rapidly phase out the "sole source" exemption to wood burning restrictions	Envision Utah: Clean Air Action Team Immediate Legislative Recommendations 2013	1
2. Air	Standards	Protect and improve air quality for protection of public health, environmental health, and scenic visibility.		
6. Energy Resources	Air Quality	Promote Best Practices in Non-Residential Energy Efficiency Through a Statewide Benchmarking Challenge & Recognition Program	Utah Energy Efficiency and Conservation Plan	10
6. Energy Resources	Air Quality	Adopt current and future Energy Codes	Utah Energy Efficiency and Conservation Plan	11

		Prescribed fire will be used as a resource management tool. Figure 11 indicates the fire management and use areas in Tooele County. Prescribed burns within the areas will be used to alter vegetation for the benefit of watershed, livestock grazing and/or wildlife habitat. The areas selected for prescribed burning will have the potential for natural revegetation.	BLM Pony Express RMP	39
7. Fire Management	Ecology	Fire is returned to habitats from which it had been unnaturally excluded, the fire regime (frequency and intensity) in these habitats generally approximates a natural, pre-settlement regime.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	190
7. Fire Management	Ecology	Inappropriate Fire Frequency and Intensity - Fire is excluded from habitats in which potential burns now would be frequent, large, and destructive to soils and native vegetation to the habitats are being actively managed (treated) to reduce components or factors that promote risk of catastrophic fire, such as cheatgrass, excessive conifer encroachment, or unnaturally large stands of mature Gambel oak	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	188
8. Fisheries	Barriers	Native fishes are able to move past water- ??diversion barriers where necessary or desired.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	203
8. Fisheries	Barriers	New roads are planned and sited in areas where there are limited impacts to wildlife. When existing roads are maintained, barriers to wildlife movement are altered to allow for movement.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	173
8. Fisheries	Flows	Establish water allocation policies protecting sufficient water to maintain a functioning aquatic ecosystem for aquatic key habitats (especially those with occurrences of SGCNs).	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	198
8. Fisheries	Habitat	Complex habitats and floodplain connections are restored or maintained in selected rivers/streams.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	199

9. Floodplains and River Terraces		Acquire land that becomes available in the Jordan River corridor for open-space preservation, connectivity, and enhancement of wildlife habitat	Salt Lake County 2015 Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan	36
10. Forest Management	Ecology	Coordinate with public and private organizations and the canyon water companies to protect watershed, forest health, and wildlife habitat challenged by a changing climate, invasive species, and increasing public use.	Parleys Canyon General Plan	6
12. Land Access		Acquire large tracts of land that are largely undeveloped and valued for their aesthetic, ecological, and passive recreational attributes, and that are regionally important for wildlife habitat, watershed, view-shed, or of other ecological significance.	Salt Lake County 2015 Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan	36
13. Land Use	Ecology	Support and pursue a new federal land designation (Central Wasatch National Conservation and Recreation Area) for the public land in Salt Lake County's Central Wasatch Mountains. The federal designation will provide special protections against development and environmental degradation for U.S. Forest Service land and any private land transferred into federal ownership within the boundary. The federal lands within this boundary total approximately 80,000 acres. It is intended the federal lands will continue to be managed by the U.S. Forest Service.	Mountain Accord	5
13. Land Use	Open Space	Work within the Central Wasatch Commission to create a coordinated, comprehensive program for the acquisition of private lands with environment and recreation values within the Wasatch Mountains.	Mountain Accord	10

13. Land Use	Open Space	<p>Advocate for the permanent authorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund to assist with land conservation and land acquisition priorities throughout the county. Priority projects include: Jordan River Trail and stewardship, Bonneville Shoreline Trail</p>		
13. Land Use	Standards/zoning	<p>Identify lands of high public value, which include critical or crucial wildlife habitats, wilderness study areas, existing and proposed Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, significant water resources, recreation areas, highly scenic areas, and areas with facilities and improvements.</p>	BLM Pony Express RMP	5
13. Land Use	Multiple Use, Sustained Yield	<p>Uses at GSL include preservation of the lake; availability of brines to lake extraction industries; wildlife protection; protection of recreational facilities; safe boating; availability of appropriate areas for extraction of brine, minerals, chemicals, and petrochemicals to aid the state's economy; maintenance and protection of marshlands, rookeries, and wildlife refuges; and public access to the lake for recreation, hunting, and fishing (UTAH CODE ? 65A-10-8).</p>	GSL CMP	1-1
13. Land Use	Open Space	<p>Support land acquisitions identified by the Salt Lake County Open Space Trust Fund Acquisition Plan and develop open space management plans that preserve view sheds, wildlife habitats, recreation opportunities, historically significant areas, etc.</p>	Parleys Canyon General Plan	4

		<p>Provide grazing opportunities that promote the long-term health of GSL land available for grazing 1) Coordinate with DWQ, Utah Department of Agriculture and Food, and Natural Resources Conservation Service to encourage and support best management practices 2) Manage grazing opportunities and potential conflicts of grazing with other GSL resources. 3) Allow grazing that helps reduce growth and spread of noxious weeds (e.g., Phragmites sp.) 4) Promote research and methods to yield sustainable foraging habitat 5) Coordinate with DWR to evaluate the impacts to wildlife, including nesting bird habitat, associated with proposed grazing</p>	GSL CMP	3-27
15. Livestock and Grazing		<p>General: More detail with respect to the current distribution of noxious weeds as well as reference to current weed best management practices and priorities must be included in this document</p>		
18. Noxious Weeds		<p>Current text on page 74: Predator control includes strategies and practices to control the actions of or reduce the number of predator animals. Change to: Predator control includes strategies and practices to control the actions of or reduce the number of problematic or nuisance predator animals as defined in the existing UDWR wildlife management plans with respect to each species in order to maintain population viability and resilience.</p>	<p>See all UDWR Wildlife Management Plans for native predators including but not limited to cougar, coyote, lynx, bear, etc.</p>	
19. Predator Control	Wildlife	<p>Maintain a healthy cougar population within their current distribution while considering human safety, economic concerns, other wildlife species, and maintaining hunting traditions through 2025.</p>	Utah Cougar Management Plan	3

20. Recreation and Tourism		Support USFS plan goal of disallowing ski area expansion on to additional public lands. "New resort developments on National Forest System lands will be confined to the permit boundaries in effect at the time of revision.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4 - 161
20. Recreation and Tourism		People with diverse needs and values will function in an atmosphere of cooperation and constructive resolution of differences rather than continually fighting to win at the expense of others.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4 - 161
20. Recreation and Tourism		No new major events will be authorized (events involving more than 100 people), except those occurring within ski resort permit boundaries, authorized under the resorts' Special Use Permits and identified in the resorts' operating plans.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-162
20. Recreation and Tourism		The Central Wasatch Canyons will continue to enhance the quality of life for a large, diverse, urban population with stable watersheds, high quality water, scenery, and natural retreat opportunities within easy reach of the urban valley.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-164
20. Recreation and Tourism		Complete the Bonneville Shoreline Trail	Bonneville Shoreline Trail EA	
20. Recreation and Tourism		Preserve special, unique recreation areas and settings to maintain opportunities for solitude and naturalness.	Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics	6
20. Recreation and Tourism		Encourage cooperation among the resorts, Salt Lake County, US Forest Service, Salt Lake City and other partners to explore appropriate year-round activities at the ski resorts	Envision Utah: Wasatch Canyons Tomorrow	44
20. Recreation and Tourism		Promote lesser used recreation areas in Salt Lake County to provide alternatives to the more-used recreation areas in the Wasatch Canyons	Envision Utah: Wasatch Canyons Tomorrow	44
20. Recreation and Tourism	conservation	Conduct a Carrying Capacity Study for trails in the Wasatch Canyons	Envision Utah: Wasatch Canyons Tomorrow	40

		The Bonneville Shoreline Trail should continue to be built as land or easements can be acquired. At present there are undeveloped segments that will remain incomplete until the trail alignment is acquired.	Salt Lake County 2015 Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan	35
20. Recreation and Tourism		Complete development of Parley's Trail by continuing to work in partnership with Salt Lake City, South Salt Lake City, UDOT, UTA, PRATT, and other stakeholders	Salt Lake County 2015 Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan	35
20. Recreation and Tourism		As it becomes available, acquire land for trail alignment in an opportunistic manner. Salt Lake County, governmental jurisdictions, and other stakeholders should work in partnership to address the land acquisition challenges of developing a countywide network of interconnected non-motorized recreation trails and alternative transportation routes.	Salt Lake County 2015 Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan	35
21. Riparian Areas	Habitat	Create Riparian Buffer protection ordinance	2015 SLCO Integrated Watershed Plan	165
21. Riparian Areas	Habitat	Sensitive Area protection ordinance	2015 SLCO Integrated Watershed Plan	165
21. Riparian Areas	Habitat	land acquisition program for habitat protection	2015 SLCO Integrated Watershed Plan	165
21. Riparian Areas	Habitat	Design of riparian restoration to withstand climate variability	2015 SLCO Integrated Watershed Plan	165
21. Riparian Areas	Water Quality	implement watershed protection strategies	2015 SLCO Integrated Watershed Plan	165
21. Riparian Areas	Water Quality	Implement anti-degradation Requirements and establish thresholds	2015 SLCO Integrated Watershed Plan	165
21. Riparian Areas	Water Quality	place limits on impervious surfaces development, codify best practices in regulation	2015 SLCO Integrated Watershed Plan	165
21. Riparian Areas	Habitat	Protect and restore functioning and connected aquatic and terrestrial habitats and ecosystems.	Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics	4
21. Riparian Areas		BLM will manage riparian areas, wetlands, and other water sources for multiple use purposes such as wildlife, range, watershed and recreation.	BLM Pony Express RMP	24

21. Riparian Areas		<p>Coordinate with the Jordan River Planning Commission and refer to the document: Jordan River Basin—Planning for the Future emphasizes the importance of careful planning and wise management in meeting future needs. It estimates the basin's available water supply, makes projections of water need, explores how needs will most likely be met, and discusses the important water quality and environmental values. This document will be a useful guide and reference to local water planners and managers as they strive to meet the basin's water challenges.</p>	Jordan River Basin Planning for the Future	
24. Visual Resources		<p>New development on ridgetops, beyond the levels approved at the time of plan revision will be minimal. Special attention will be given to the scenic integrity of views from backcountry and wilderness trails.</p>	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-161
24. Visual Resources		<p>While developments in the base areas of resorts will be visually dominant, that dominance will decline on the mountainsides.</p>	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-161
24. Visual Resources		<p>Views from Scenic Byways in Emigration, Big Cottonwood and Little Cottonwood Canyons will be managed for their recognized values, following the landscape character themes mapped in the Forest Plan.</p>	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-163

<p>25. Water Quality and Hydrology</p>	<p>Aquatic Ecology</p>	<p>GSL is a unique and complex ecosystem of regional and hemispherical importance. Sustainable use of GSL's natural resources will ensure that the ecological health (e.g., water quality, shoreline condition, salinity, aquatic organisms, wildlife, wetlands), scenic attributes, extractive industries (e.g., minerals, brine shrimp, microorganisms), and recreation opportunities (e.g., bird watching, hunting, sailing) will be maintained into the future. FFSL will coordinate, as necessary, to ensure that the management of these resources is based on a holistic view of the lake-wide ecosystem?including the use of adaptive management, as necessary?to ensure long-term sustainability. Responsible stewardship of GSL's resources will provide lasting benefit to the Public Trust.</p>	<p>GSL CMP</p>	<p>Xii</p>
<p>25. Water Quality and Hydrology</p>		<p>Coordinate with the Jordan River Planning Commission and refer to the document: Jordan River Basin—Planning for the Future emphasizes the importance of careful planning and wise management in meeting future needs. It estimates the basin's available water supply, makes projections of water need, explores how needs will most likely be met, and discusses the important water quality and environmental values. This document will be a useful guide and reference to local water planners and managers as they strive to meet the basin's water challenges.</p>	<p>Jordan River Basin Planning for the Future</p>	

27. Wetlands		<p>General: Importance and best management practices for controlling the spread of invasives including the grass phragmites needs to be reflected in this document with citations to management documents and scientific literature (see example work from Kettnerign's Lab at USU).</p>	<p>Publication and on-going work at USU in the Kettnering Lab: Long, A.L., K.M. Kettnering, and R. Toth. In revision. Prioritizing management of the invasive grass Phragmites australis in Great Salt Lake, USA wetlands. Invasive Plant</p>	
27. Wetlands		<p>This document needs to include information regarding current Utah Geological Survey work on wetland condition and function assessments in Salt Lake County</p>	<p>See link for existing plans/publications here: http://geology.utah.gov/resources/wetlands/wetland-monitoring-and-assessment/#tab-id-5</p>	
27. Wetlands		<p>BLM will manage riparian areas, wetlands, and other water sources for multiple use purposes such as wildlife, range, watershed and recreation.</p>	<p>BLM Pony Express RMP</p>	<p>24</p>
27. Wetlands	<p>Habitat</p>	<p>Coordinate with other landowners and managers to support upland wetland habitats in other nesting and foraging areas near and associated with GSL (e.g., Cutler Reservoir, Utah Lake, Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge, and Bear River).</p>	<p>GSL CMP</p>	<p>3-14</p>
27. Wetlands		<p>Coordinate with the Jordan River Planning Commission and refer to the document: Jordan River Basin—Planning for the Future emphasizes the importance of careful planning and wise management in meeting future needs. It estimates the basin's available water supply, makes projections of water need, explores how needs will most likely be met, and discusses the important water quality and environmental values. This document will be a useful guide and reference to local water planners and managers as they strive to meet the basin's water challenges.</p>	<p>Jordan River Basin Planning for the Future</p>	

			Little Cottonwood Creek (source to Murray City Diversion for scenery, geology/hydrology, and ecological values) will be managed to protect the values that made it eligible in the inventory. Activities within the corridor will maintain a "Recreational" classification.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	
28. Wild and Scenic Rivers	Recreational Designation		Red Butte Creek (source to Red Butte Reservoir for ecological purposes) will be managed to protect the values that made it eligible in the inventory. Activities within the corridor will maintain a "Scenic" designation.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	
28. Wild and Scenic Rivers	Scenic Designation		Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.	Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics	4
29. Wilderness			The Central Wasatch is a natural ecosystem that is conserved, protected, and restored such that it is healthy, functional and resilient for current and future generations.	Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics	4
30. Wildlife	Habitat		Native Plants and Native Plant Communities	Utah Wildlife Action Plan (2015)	iv.
30. Wildlife	Native Plants		BLM will use cooperative management plans to provide an opportunity for wildlife habitat development and improvement. Habitat could be expanded on public lands by converting isolated tracts of rangeland within pheasant range to cropland or irrigated pasture. Cooperative agreements between BLM, UDWR and a lessee who farms the land work effectively. Under such an agreement, the lessee would employ farming practices which provide pheasant habitat and allow public hunting in exchange for farm production values received on the harvested portion. Only areas with suitable soil and adequate water near existing agricultural areas should be considered.	BLM Pony Express RMP	30

30. Wildlife	Habitat	<p>BLM will develop and implement Habitat Management Plans (HMPs) or other more specific wildlife activity plans to protect, improve and maintain all important wildlife habitat. The HMPs will be prepared cooperatively with UDWR to assure that the State's wildlife management objectives are met.</p>	BLM Pony Express RMP	26
30. Wildlife	Habitat	<p>BLM will improve crucial habitats of present wildlife populations where condition and trend indicates a decline of desirable plant communities. An appropriate wildlife habitat study will be conducted to determine the condition of these areas. This information will help guide BLM in planning improvement projects.</p>	BLM Pony Express RMP	31
30. Wildlife	Habitat	<p>BLM will improve, maintain and expand those areas suitable for waterfowl and shorebird habitat. Measures could include (1) implementation of appropriate marsh and wetland maintenance and protection through grazing systems, use restrictions, and fencing if appropriate; (2) expansion through appropriate land and water right acquisitions, habitat management plan development and implementation; (3) waterfowl improvement through construction of new reservoirs and modification of suitable range or watershed reservoir projects, vegetation plantings, protected nesting area construction; and (4) open water and loafing area construction through such measures as pothole blasting and dike construction.</p>	BLM Pony Express RMP	30

			BLM will protect important wildlife habitat values from disturbing activities by restricting seismic work, well development, new road construction, rights-of-way, organized recreational activities, military exercises, and other disturbing activities excluding maintenance activities in the following areas [and] during the stated time periods [specified in the Plan].	BLM Pony Express RMP	29
30. Wildlife	Habitat		Rangeland watering facilities will allow for wildlife use. When possible, overflow ponds at water developments will be at least 100 yards from livestock watering sources to allow for a cleaner water source for wildlife. Location of future water developments should minimize conflicts between livestock and wildlife. All livestock fencing projects will allow for movement of wildlife. Design and specifications will be dictated by terrain, kind of livestock and species to be managed.	BLM Pony Express RMP	31
30. Wildlife	Habitat		BLM proposes to cooperate fully with peregrine falcon reintroductions into the Timpie Springs and Blue Lake Areas. Surface disturbing activities on public lands adjacent to these reintroduction sites will not be permitted to disturb birds or destroy important habitat. BLM will develop specifics for further management actions in the HMP for the habitat area.	BLM Pony Express RMP	28
30. Wildlife	Species/reintroductions	Species/reintroductions	BLM will agree to future reintroductions of big game species on the public lands within the Resource Area if the [appropriate] criteria are met [as specified in the Plan]	BLM Pony Express RMP	29
30. Wildlife	Species/reintroductions	Species/reintroductions	BLM will continue to manage the herd size of the Cedar Mountain Wild Horse Unit at 85 animals (1,020 AUMs) and the Onaqui Mountain Unit at 45 animals (540 AUMs).	BLM Pony Express RMP	26
30. Wildlife	Species/reintroductions	Species/reintroductions	BLM will continue to monitor the reintroduced	BLM Pony Express RMP	28

			herd of antelope (150 animals) in southern Rush Valley, Tooele County, to determine if the herd conflicts with any other uses. If monitoring shows that major conflicts exist, close coordination with all affected parties will be undertaken to resolve the problems.	BLM Pony Express RMP	28
30. Wildlife	Species/reintroductions				
			Incorporate planning and design solutions for all future development proposals to preserve, protect and/or improve wildlife habitats within the mapped and/or improve wildlife habitats within the mapped area. ?Critical? and ?High Value Winter Range? areas.	Copperton Township General Plan	32
30. Wildlife	Habitat		Protect critical wildlife habitats and historic movement corridors needed for wildlife nesting, calving, wintering and breeding.	Copperton Township General Plan	32
30. Wildlife	Habitat		Protect, maintain and where possible enhance wildlife access to stream channels, other water features and riparian habitats.	Copperton Township General Plan	32
30. Wildlife	Interpretation/education		Increase public awareness of Copperton's abundant and varied wildlife populations and their habitat needs.	Copperton Township General Plan	32
30. Wildlife	Habitat		Human interference into critical wildlife habitat areas will be minimized, including discouraging the feeding of wildlife.	Emigration Canyon Township General Plan	6
30. Wildlife	Habitat		Critical and historic wildlife movement corridors will be protected, and, where possible enhanced by access to water features and riparian habitats.	Emigration Canyon Township General Plan	6

		<p>Recognize the importance and support the sustainability of viable populations of nesting bird species of regional/global importance and the habitats that support them. 1) Coordinate and encourage the maintenance of a diversity of habitats and adequate food supply that support nesting birds. 2) Coordinate with DOGM to help ensure compliance with permitting rules that pertain to bird habitat. 3) Consider the impact of recreational activities (hunting and boating) on nesting bird populations and coordinate with DWR to minimize impacts to nesting bird habitat.</p> <p>4) Support inventory, monitoring, and research of nesting bird populations through DWR.</p> <p>5) Support DWQ and USGS research and monitoring of water quality impacts to nesting bird populations.</p> <p>6) Support DWQ in maintaining water quality sufficient to protect the waterfowl, shorebird, and wildlife beneficial uses for GSL.</p> <p>7) Minimize disturbance to nesting habitat areas by coordinating permitting and land management activities with DWR.</p> <p>8) Coordinate with DWQ to help ensure compliance with Utah Water Quality Act regulations (UTAH ADMIN. CODE R317).</p> <p>9) Coordinate with DWQ to help ensure compliance with numeric criteria for pollutants of concern as they are established.</p>	GSL CMP	3-14
30. Wildlife	Habitat	<p>The Central Wasatch is a natural ecosystem that is conserved, protected, and restored such that it is healthy, functional and resilient for current and future generations.</p>	Mountain Accord: Vision, Goals, and Metrics	4

30. Wildlife	Habitat	Evaluate areas with potential for Research Natural Area designation including Ben Lomond Peak (tall forb values), western portion of the Desert Peak Wilderness (Great Basin community types and cryptogamic crusts).	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-19
30. Wildlife	Habitat	Maintain or restore aquatic and riparian habitats, through recognition and management of Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (defined in Glossary) for metapopulations of cutthroat trout, recognizing the relative degree to which these fish depend on National Forest lands and conditions of these habitats off-forest.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-20
30. Wildlife	Habitat	Provide adequate habitat components for sustainable big game populations coordinated with State wildlife management agencies, private lands and other resource needs and priorities.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-20
30. Wildlife	Habitat	Provide for connectivity of continuous large patches of forested habitat for interior forest-dependent and wide-ranging species (such as lynx, wolverine and migratory birds).	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-20
30. Wildlife	Habitat	Provide suitable habitat for prey species such as hares, squirrels, and small mammals.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-20

30. Wildlife	Population Management	<p>Provide for sustained diversity of species at the genetic, populations, community and ecosystem levels. Maintain communities within their historic range of variation that sustains habitats for viable populations of species. Restore or maintain hydrologic functions. Reduce potential for uncharacteristic high-intensity wildfires, and insect epidemics. To achieve sustainable ecosystems, meet properly functioning condition (PFC) criteria for all vegetation types that occur in the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. Focus on approximating natural disturbances and processes by restoring composition, age class diversity, patch sizes, and patterns for all vegetation types.</p>	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-18
30. Wildlife	Coordinate/partnerships	Coordinate and plan the design of roads, trails, and open space to be sensitive to wildlife.	Southwest Community Plan Amendment	4
30. Wildlife	Habitat	Open lands that are crucial to wildlife do not have the potential to be developed for housing and urban growth.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	160

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Naresh Kumar

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Wilderness: Preserve additional lands to avoid loss of critical conservation values, and restore existing degraded lands.(Mountain Accord: Goals, Vision, Metrics)

Land Use: Support and pursue a new federal land designation (Central Wasatch Conservation and Recreation Area) for the 80,000 acres of public land in the Salt Lake County's Central Wasatch Mountains. The federal designation will provide special protections against development and environmental degradation for U.S Forest Service land and any private land transferred into federal ownership with the boundary.

Riparian Habitat: Create Riparian Buffer protection ordinance, design of riparian habitat restoration to withstand climate change and place limits on impervious surfaces development, codify best practices in regulation.

Wildlife: The Central Wasatch is a natural ecosystem that is conserved, protected, and restored such that it is healthy, functional and resilient for current and future generations.

Wildlife: Provide connectivity of continuous large patches of forested habitat for interior forest dependent and wide ranging species (such as Lynx, Wolverines and migratory birds) (Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 4-20)

These are just some of my concerns. I hope they al;l become yours as well!

Sincerely,
Bob Speiser

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Mark Shockey

Salt Lake County Council,,

I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Jane Bowman

Salt Lake County Council,,

As a regular season-round user of the Wasatch and participant in the Mountain Accord process, I am writing to express my concerns with Salt Lake County's Resource Management Plan. There are currently dozens of planning documents for the resources within SL County that have been created over the course of decades. Most recently, the Mountain Accord process engaged over 200 stakeholders and thousands of citizens to address the future needs and protection of the Wasatch Range. Considering the volumes of data and public perspective and comments that have been collected, I feel the Resource Management Plan, in its current draft fails to include and address many of the concerns and desires identified in these previous decades worth of planning efforts.

This Resource Management Plan fails to address concerns such as:

Visual Resource: New development on ridge lines, beyond the levels approved at the time of plan revision will be minimal. Special attention will be given to the scenic integrity of views from backcountry and wilderness trails. (Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 4-161)

Land Use: Support and pursue a new federal land designation (Central Wasatch Conservation and Recreation Area) for the 80,000 acres of public land in the Salt Lake County's Central Wasatch Mountains. The federal designation will provide special protections against development and environmental degradation for U.S Forest Service land and any private land transferred into federal ownership with the boundary.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Mr. Aaron London

From: Barbara Cameron
Sent: Thursday, June 01, 2017 5:03 PM
To: Wendy Gurr
Cc: Max Johnson; Chris Preston; Zachary Shaw
Subject: Re: Draft County Resource Management Plan with comments
Attachments: Draft SL County CRMP 20170421-response to comments-1.pdf

Hi Wendy, Max, Chris, and Zach,

Thanks for sending this draft Resource Management Plan...what a lot of info it contains!

I noted that you added Big Cottonwood to the revenue information...thanks!

Here are some further observations:

1. Page 12: The Wasatch Mountain Lodge is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There's no orange dot on the map to show that (at least that I could see). It's located at the top of the Brighton Circle.
2. Page 60: The CWNCRA should not be part of the Resource Management Plan until such time as the infrastructure in the canyon can be updated to support the additional visitors it would bring. We are in big trouble already with the toilet situation. Silver Lake Visitor Center already has busloads of school kids, handicapped kids, senior daycare groups, plus many families visiting there (the lot was overflowing on Memorial Day)...and no restrooms were open! This is no way to treat people, or this forest, or this watershed. No agency has stepped up to offer a solution. Transit and trails are also inadequate. How can we overlay another attraction on top of this critically stressed forest treasure? There will be a time to add it later, but right now we seem to be underwater with our visitor infrastructure.
3. Section 129: Wherever the word "Wilderness" is written, it should be capitalized because it is a legal term. The beginning part of the section does that, but it's not capitalized in parts of 29.3.1; 29.3.2; 29.3.3
4. In the list of planning documents at the end, I didn't see the Cottonwood Canyons Scenic Byways Plan of 2008 listed (I may have missed reading it). Several of the later plans used material from that plan. It was commissioned by the USFS.

Attn: County Planner Max Johnson
Cc: Wilf Sommerkorn; Wendy Gurr
Cc: UCARE
Date: 6/14/2017

Dear Mr. Johnson,

I am thankful that the public comment period has been extended on the Salt Lake County Plan (http://slco.org/uploadedFiles/depot/frd/planning_transportation/DraftSLCountyCRMP20170421small.pdf) to allow me to respond.

I am focusing my comments on the section 6, energy resources, of your plan. While I applaud your 'desire to limit fossil fuel energy development' and focus on energy transmission, I am concerned that as it stands, your plan is more a wish than a plan, with no metrics and no dates available for progress.

I am also concerned that even though 'renewable' resources are mentioned in the plan – the development of solar resources are not. As you know there is an abundance of solar resources in or around Salt Lake County, and I expected a plan that would more clearly and decisively address how to tap into these.

I strongly encourage the Salt Lake County Planning Commission to request that the Governor's Office of Energy Development conduct a new study of Utah Renewable Energy Zones that includes updated methodology, solar facility configurations, and assessment criteria. In 2017, 20 megawatts is considered utility scale, leaving room for many projects possibilities.

Your plan should also describe in more detail the role and size of rooftop solar for households, as well as for business, and also outline the role of community, and small utility-scale solar projects, with a documented references with the current and future energy needs of the SL County.

I also strongly encourage you to take a stand in favor of a cleaner future, such as the City of Salt Lake City and countless cities around the US have done, perhaps with the issuance of a proclamation or resolution? Without Salt Lake County's determined goal of inclusion of solar energy development, it will be much harder for Salt Lake City achieve its own Climate Positive 2040 renewable energy and carbon emissions reduction goals.

Thanks to plentiful resources, Salt Lake County has a chance to be on the right side of history, a leader in Utah and in the US. Let's grab this opportunity for the betterment of our communities.

Best regards,

France Barral

SALT LAKE COUNTY ORDINANCE

Ordinance No. _____

Date _____, 2016

MOUNTAINOUS PLANNING DISTRICT AND PLANNING COMMISSION

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 19.07 OF THE SALT LAKE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, 2001, ESTABLISHING A PLANNING COMMISSION FOR THE MOUNTAINOUS PLANNING DISTRICT AND PROVIDING FOR THIS PLANNING COMMISSION'S COMPOSITION, AUTHORITY, RULES AND PROCEDURES, AND MAKING OTHER RELATED CHANGES.

The County legislative body of Salt Lake County ordains as follows:

SECTION I. The amendments made here are designated by underlining the new substituted words. Words being deleted are designated by brackets and interlineations.

SECTION II. Chapter 19.07 of the Salt Lake County Code of Ordinances, 2001, is hereby amended to read as follows:

19.07.010 - MOUNTAINOUS PLANNING DISTRICT AREA DESIGNATED

A. Mountainous planning district map. The area of the mountainous planning district is hereby designated according to the mountainous planning district map that is on file with the county clerk, and such map is made by this reference a part of this title as if fully described and detailed herein. The map of the mountainous planning district may be examined by the public subject to any reasonable regulations established by the county clerk. All of the area within the mountainous planning district map meets the following criteria:

1. The area is primarily used for recreational purposes, including canyons, foothills, ski resorts, wilderness areas, lakes and reservoirs, campgrounds, or picnic areas within the Wasatch Range;
2. The area is used by residents of the county who live inside and outside the limits of a municipality;
3. The total resident population in the mountainous planning district area is equal to or less than five percent of the population of the county; and
4. The area was within the unincorporated area of the county before May 12, 2015; and
5. The area includes land designated as part of a national forest on or before May 9, 2017.

B. Boundary location rules. Where uncertainty exists as to the boundary of the mountainous planning district, the following rules shall apply:

1. Wherever the boundary is indicated as being approximately upon the centerline of a street, alley or block, or along a property line, then, unless otherwise definitely indicated on the map, the centerline of the street, alley or block, or such property line shall be construed to be the boundary of the mountainous planning district.
2. Whenever such boundary line of the mountainous planning district is indicated as being approximately at the line of any river, irrigation canal, or other waterway or railroad right-of-way, or public park, or other public land, or any section line, then in such cases the center of the stream, canal or waterway, or of the railroad right-of-way, or the boundary line of such public land or such

section line shall be deemed to be the boundary of the mountainous planning district.

3. Where the application of the above rules does not clarify the mountainous planning district boundary location, the land use hearing officer shall interpret the map.

19.07.020 MOUNTAINOUS PLANNING DISTRICT PLANNING COMMISSION

A. Creation.

1. There is hereby created a Mountainous Planning District, consisting of the area described in Section 19.07.010 of this chapter.
2. There is hereby established a Mountainous Planning District Planning Commission (“Planning Commission”).

B. Powers and Duties. The Planning Commission shall have the following powers and duties:

1. Make and recommend to the county council a general plan and amendments to the general plan for the Mountainous Planning District;
2. Prepare and recommend to the county council land use ordinances and a zoning map and amendments thereto for the Mountainous Planning District;
3. Consider and recommend to the county council a subdivision ordinance and amendments thereto for areas within the Mountainous Planning District;
4. Recommend proposed application processes and the appropriate delegation of power to at least one land use authority and at least one appeal authority as provided in Section 17-27a-302 of the Utah Code.
5. Act as the land use authority as provided in Section 19.07.030;
6. Advise the county council on matters that the county council directs;

7. Provide other functions as specified in this chapter or as directed by the county council.

C. Membership, Appointment, Terms, Removal, and Vacancies:

1. The Planning Commission shall initially be composed of nine members [~~to~~
~~be~~]-appointed[~~ment~~] by the mayor with the advice and consent of the county

council. After June 30, 2017, the nine members of the Planning Commission shall be appointed as follows:

a. Five of the nine members of the Planning Commission, filling positions on the Planning Commission identified as MPD Planning Commission Seats 1 through 5, shall be appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the county council.

b. Four of the nine members of the Planning Commission, filling positions on the Planning Commission identified as MPD Planning Commission Seats A through D, shall be appointed as provided in Subsection (C)(2) below.

2. When there is a vacancy in one of the four planning commission seats designated in Subsection (C)(1)(b) of this section:

a. The mayor shall send a written request to the city associated in Subsection (C)(3) of this section. with the vacant planning commission seat to provide a list of three individuals who satisfy the requirements of Section 17-27a-301(1)(c)(iii) to fill the vacancy.

b. The notified city shall respond to the written request within sixty (60) days after the day on which the city receives the written request.

- c. After the mayor receives the notified city's list of three individuals, the mayor shall select one individual from the list to be appointed with the advice and consent of the county council to fill the vacancy.
 - d. If the notified city fails to timely respond to the written request, the mayor may proceed to appoint any individual to fill the vacancy as provided in Subsection (C)(1)(a) of this section.
3. The following cities meet the requirements of Section 17-27a-301(7)(b) and are hereby designated to be notified of any vacancy occurring in the Planning Commission seats identified in Subsection (C)(1)(b) above as follows:
- a. Salt Lake City - MPD Planning Commission Seat A.
 - b. Millcreek - MPD Planning Commission Seat B.
 - c. Cottonwood Heights - MPD Planning Commission Seat C.
 - d. Sandy City - MPD Planning Commission Seat D.
4. The mayor, with the advice and consent of the county council may also appoint up to two alternate members of the Planning Commission, filling positions on the Planning Commission identified as MPD Alternate 1 and MPD Alternate 2. Alternate members must meet the qualifications as the other Planning Commission members.
5. [2:]All members of the Planning Commission shall serve a term of three years, except that in the case of the first Planning Commission appointed under the provisions of this section, three members shall be appointed for an initial term of one year, three members shall be appointed for an initial term of two years, and the remaining three members shall be appointed to serve a full three-year term. Any alternate members of the Planning Commission shall be appointed to serve a term of four years. In the event a term of a member shall expire without a successor having

been appointed, the member shall continue to serve until a successor has been appointed and the term of the successor shall terminate on the same day as though the successor was appointed in a timely manner. Any vacancy created during the term of a member shall be filled for only the remainder of the unexpired portion of that term. No member shall serve more than two consecutive full terms.

6. ~~[3.]~~ The Planning Commission shall elect a chair and vice chair from among its members to sit for one year terms and may, by majority vote, adopt rules regarding its activities, which rules may not be in conflict with the Land Use, Management and Development Act, Utah Code Ann. §17-27a-101 *et. seq.*, or this Ordinance. The chair shall be considered for purposes of establishing a quorum and shall act as a voting member.
7. ~~[4. — Unless otherwise provided by law]~~ Except as provided in Subsection (C)(2) of this section, any vacancy occurring on the Planning Commission by reason of death, resignation, removal or disqualification shall be filled by the mayor with the advice and consent of the county council for the unexpired term of such member.
8. The mayor with advice and consent of the county council may remove for cause any member of the Planning Commission upon the filing of written charges against the member and after a public hearing on the charges conducted by a hearing officer appointed by the mayor if requested by the member.
9. ~~[5.]~~ Quorum: No meeting of the Planning Commission shall be official or of any effect except when a quorum of the members are present. Five members of the Planning Commission shall constitute a quorum. All actions shall require the concurring vote of a majority of the members present, unless stricter voting procedures are established by the Planning Commission.

D. Qualifications for Membership:

1. Planning Commission members must be registered voters who reside either in the unincorporated or incorporated areas of Salt Lake County.
2. At least one Planning Commission member shall reside within the Mountainous Planning District and another Planning commission member shall either reside or own property within the Mountainous Planning District.
3. Planning Commission members shall represent areas located in the unincorporated and incorporated county. In appointing Planning Commission members, the mayor and county council shall endeavor to provide as much geographically balanced representation as is practicable.

E. Jurisdiction: The Planning Commission shall have jurisdiction regarding all pending and future planning and zoning matters and proceedings within the Mountainous Planning District Area, including areas of the Mountainous Planning District that are also located within a municipality or are unincorporated.

F. Meetings:

1. The Planning Commission shall establish a regular meeting schedule.
2. The Planning Commission must comply with Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.

G. Reporting: The Planning Commission shall submit a report that summarizes actions it has taken and any recommendations regarding the Mountainous Planning District to the Utah State Legislature's Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment Interim Committee by no later than November 30 of each year as required by Section 17-27a-901(3) of the Utah Code, as amended.

SECTION III. This ordinance shall become effective fifteen (15) days after its passage and upon at least one publication of the ordinance or a summary thereof in a newspaper published and having general circulation in Salt Lake County.

APPROVED and ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2017.

SALT LAKE COUNTY COUNCIL

By _____
Steve DeBry, Chair

ATTEST:

Sherrie Swensen
County Clerk

Approved as to form and legality:

R. Christopher Preston
Deputy District Attorney
Date: _____

Voting:

- Council Member Bradley voting _____
- Council Member Bradshaw voting _____
- Council Member Burdick voting _____
- Council Member DeBry voting _____
- Council Member Wilson voting _____
- Council Member Granato voting _____
- Council Member Jensen voting _____
- Council Member Snelgrove voting _____
- Council Member Newton voting _____

Vetoed and dated this _____ day of _____, 2017.

By _____
Mayor Ben McAdams or Designee

(Complete As Applicable)

Veto override: Yes__ No__ Date _____

Ordinance published in newspaper: Date _____

Effective date of ordinance: _____

SUMMARY OF

SALT LAKE COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. _____

On the _____ day of _____, 2017, the County Council of Salt Lake County adopted Ordinance No. _____, amending chapter 19.07 of the Salt Lake County Code of Ordinances, 2001, regarding the Mountainous Planning District Planning Commission and making other related changes.

SALT LAKE COUNTY COUNCIL:

By _____
STEVE DEBRY, Chair

ATTEST:

Sherrie Swensen, County Clerk

Approved as to Form:

Voting:

Councilman Bradley	_____
Councilman Bradshaw	_____
Councilman Burdick	_____
Councilman DeBry	_____
Councilman Wilson	_____
Councilman Granato	_____
Councilman Jensen	_____
Councilman Snelgrove	_____
Councilman Newton	_____

A complete copy of Ordinance No. _____ is available in the office of the Salt Lake County Clerk, 2001 South State Street, N2-_____, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Attn: County Planner Max Johnson
Cc: Wilf Sommerkorn; Wendy Gurr
Cc: UCARE
Date: 6/14/2017

Dear Mr. Johnson,

I am thankful that the public comment period has been extended on the Salt Lake County Plan (http://slco.org/uploadedFiles/depot/frd/planning_transportation/DraftSLCountyCRMP20170421small.pdf) to allow me to respond.

I am focusing my comments on the section 6, energy resources, of your plan. While I applaud your 'desire to limit fossil fuel energy development' and focus on energy transmission, I am concerned that as it stands, your plan is more a wish than a plan, with no metrics and no dates available for progress.

I am also concerned that even though 'renewable' resources are mentioned in the plan – the development of solar resources are not. As you know there is an abundance of solar resources in or around Salt Lake County, and I expected a plan that would more clearly and decisively address how to tap into these.

I strongly encourage the Salt Lake County Planning Commission to request that the Governor's Office of Energy Development conduct a new study of Utah Renewable Energy Zones that includes updated methodology, solar facility configurations, and assessment criteria. In 2017, 20 megawatts is considered utility scale, leaving room for many projects possibilities.

Your plan should also describe in more detail the role and size of rooftop solar for households, as well as for business, and also outline the role of community, and small utility-scale solar projects, with a documented references with the current and future energy needs of the SL County.

I also strongly encourage you to take a stand in favor of a cleaner future, such as the City of Salt Lake City and countless cities around the US have done, perhaps with the issuance of a proclamation or resolution? Without Salt Lake County's determined goal of inclusion of solar energy development, it will be much harder for Salt Lake City achieve its own Climate Positive 2040 renewable energy and carbon emissions reduction goals.

Thanks to plentiful resources, Salt Lake County has a chance to be on the right side of history, a leader in Utah and in the US. Let's grab this opportunity for the betterment of our communities.

Best regards,

France Barral