



Staff Report to the Weber County Commission

Weber County Planning Division

Synopsis

Application Information

Application Request: To hold a public hearing to consider a resolution to amend the Western Weber County Resource Management Plan and the Ogden Valley General Plan related to forest firefighting management of roadless areas on Forest Service Land.

Staff Report Date: November 7, 2018; Updated November 21, 2018

Agenda Date: Tuesday, November 27, 2018

Applicant: Weber County

File Number: GP #2018-04 and GP #2018-06

*Please note: At the request of the County Commission, this staff report has been amended since its original creation to omit information regarding trails in Western Weber County. The Commission would like to address that topic separate from and at a later time than the Roadless Rule topic. It has also been amended to include alternatives for the Commission to consider regarding the Roadless Rule subject.

Property Information

Approximate Address: NA

Project Area: NA

Zoning: NA

Existing Land Use: NA

Proposed Land Use: NA

Staff Information

Report Presenter: Charles Ewert
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801-399-8763

Report Reviewer: RG

Applicable Ordinances

§102-2-4 – Powers and Duties of the Planning Commission

Summary

The Forest Service has a rule that restricts building new roads on most forest service land. This restriction can make it difficult to effectively manage the health of a forest. One emerging concern is the risk of catastrophic wildfires. Historically, forest health has been dominantly maintained naturally through periodic wildfire purges. Human-caused suppression of wildfires has led to an unnatural level of under-growth and dead vegetation. These fuels create bigger and hotter wildfires that threaten our ability to effectively firefight.

A solution that the State of Utah hopes to employ is better management-access to forested areas. Better access can enable heavier equipment to be used to clear out dead timber. The State is not looking for unregulated road building in these roadless areas, but rather the ability to build a road for forest management purposes, and in most cases, remove and reclaim the road in a natural state.

In order to do this the state has to request a rule change from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. If successful, this will create a specific rule applicable only to the State of Utah. The state is following in the footsteps of Idaho and Colorado, who both have unique roadless rules applicable to their states. The state's current roadless rule draft is attached as Attachment B.

The state is asking the counties to amend their resource management plans in a manner that offers a local-recommendation for roadless designations in accordance with their draft rule. For this reason, these general plan amendments are being proposed for your consideration.

As part of the discussion with both the Western Weber Planning Commission and the Ogden Valley Planning Commission, staff recommended considering additional special provisions for ski resort development in roadless areas. The Western Weber Planning Commission's recommendation includes this extra consideration, but the Ogden Valley Planning Commission's recommendation explicitly removes it. Based on the discussion with each, the Ogden Valley Planning Commission appeared more adamant about their recommendation, while the Western Weber Planning Commission did not appear to be as concerned either way.

Based on the recommendations of each planning commission, staff is recommending the Commission choose between one of three alternatives. Each are attached as Exhibits A-C and each exclude any special consideration for ski resort areas. In brief, each alternative is as follows:

Alternative 1: Adopt the Planning Commission's recommendation (Attachment A) to amend the Western Weber CRMP and the Ogden Valley General Plan to designate all USFS roadless areas within Weber County as Category 2: Forest Restoration.

Alternative 2: Adopt a resolution to amend the Western Weber CRMP and the Ogden Valley General Plan that designates all USFS roadless areas within Weber County as Category 1: Primitive Areas.

Alternative 3: Adopt a resolution informing the State of Utah that insufficient information and/or public support exists at this time to support an amendment to Weber County's plans regarding roadless rule-making, and Weber County desires to remain at status quo under the existing rule.

In good faith cooperation with the state on this matter, county staff originally recommended alternative one to the planning commissions, hence their recommendation to the county commission. After receiving more input from the public and obtaining more information regarding the matter, staff are now not so convinced that it is the best way to go. There is a general lack of scientific understanding as to the effect of road building in areas that are currently designated as roadless, and an environmental impact statement will not be available to offer this information until *after* the state formally requests the rule change. Given this, it may be most prudent to offer no formal recommendation until more information regarding the effects is available. If the commission agrees, alternative three is the better alternative.

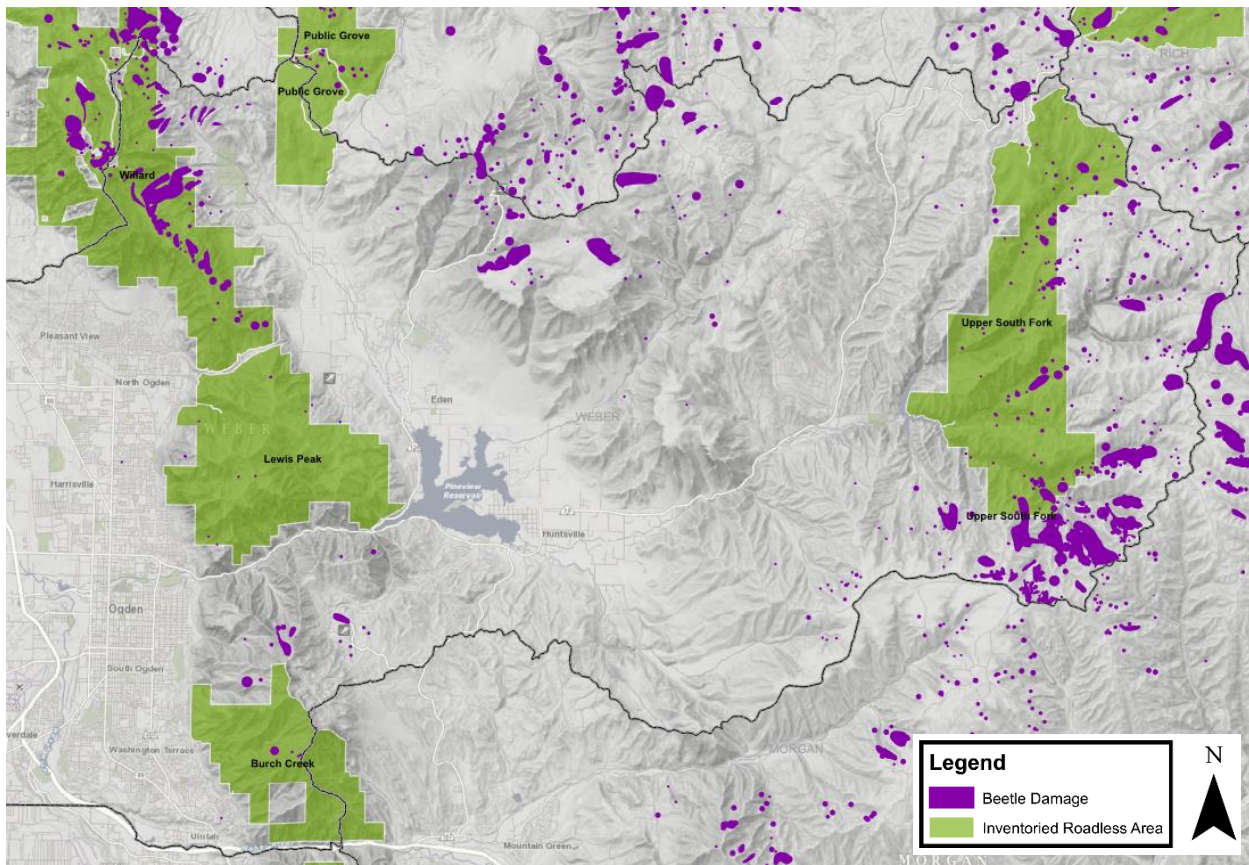
Legislative Decisions

When the Planning Commission is acting as a recommending body to the County Commission, it is acting in a legislative capacity and has wide discretion. Examples of legislative actions are general plan, zoning map, and land use code amendments. Legislative actions require that the Planning Commission give a recommendation to the County Commission. For this circumstance, criteria for recommendations in a legislative matter require compatibility with the general plan and existing ordinances.

Policy Analysis

Roadless Rule Considerations. The forest service has a rule that prohibits the creation of new roads in areas designated as being a roadless-area. Figure 1 displays the Forest Service areas within Weber County that are currently considered roadless.

Figure 1: Inventoried Roadless Areas



The state is pursuing an amendment to the Forest Service’s roadless rule by asking the Department of Agriculture for a specific exemption. In doing so, the State is following in the footsteps of Idaho and Colorado in asking for a replacement rule. According to the state, the effect of this is not intended to allow unlimited roads to be cut into these areas, but rather, to allow occasional temporary roads to be cut in order to better manage fire fuels and offer better forest maintenance. As it stands, many of these areas are too far removed from maintenance and machinery access to offer effective vegetation management.

Being sensitive to concerns about local control, the State is asking each county to review their roadless areas that are controlled by the US Forest Service and recommend to the state the appropriate management practices based on the state’s own draft roadless rule proposal. Their draft is attached as Attachment B. Please take a moment to review it as part of this report. In it you will see that the state is requesting the following four roadless area categories:

1. Primitive areas (most restrictive for road building)
2. Forest restoration
3. Forest stewardship
4. Re-inventory or boundary adjustment

On first blush, staff’s initial impression of the State’s request was not favorable. Staff were concerned about the public perception that could be associated with amending the county’s plans in a way that simply defers resource planning to the state within the state’s preconceived management categories. The county’s current plans support the policies in place and recommend status quo.

However, in a good faith effort to satisfy the State’s request, and after discussions with the Utah Public Lands Policy Coordinating Office (PLPCO), the office stewarding this roadless rule petition, and after discussions with the local Forest Service Ranger, and Weber Fire authorities, staff recommended designating all of the roadless areas of the US Forest Service to the state’s Category 2, “Forest Restoration.” This would enable more forest access for fire-fuels management. Both the Western Weber Planning Commission and the Ogden Valley Planning Commission’s recommendation reflect this designation.

After the planning commission’s recommendation, staff became aware of emerging information from other counties regarding their concerns of the State’s roadless rule petition. A primary concern is that there is

insufficient information to understand the impact this may cause to the forests. Only after the state has requested a roadless rule amendment will the process of an environmental impact statement be engaged. That scientific process could yield information that may change the county's opinion regarding the roadless designation. Staff's current preference is to withhold a formal recommendation to any of the State's draft categories in favor of more science-based information regarding impacts.

If the Commission chooses this preferred alternative, staff has confirmed that the state will honor the county's desire to remain status quo for the time being.

Ski Resort Considerations. As staff reviewed the map provided in Figure 1, we took note that a small part of Snowbasin and a large part of Nordic Valley Ski Resorts (including their current expansion ambitions) are a part of the roadless inventory. According to the local Forest Ranger, any ski resort improvements in these inventoried areas cannot be done using new roads (including new temporary roads). All new improvements will be required to be either hiked in or flown in.

After discussing possible road considerations for ski resort expansion with the PLPCO staff, it became clear that PLPCO had not previously considered any special provisions for ski resorts. In an attempt to foresee future issues and proactively reduce the hurdles of a potential ski area expansion – if desirable by the County Commission in the future – staff initially recommended that both planning commissions consider recommending special provisions for ski areas to the state.

The Western Weber Planning Commission took no issue with this recommendation, but also did not host significant deliberation on it. The Ogden Valley Planning Commission, however, did host significant deliberation on it. Their discussion revolved around the balance between eliminating future red tape for potential ski resort expansion while also not offering any hint that ski resort expansion is a pre-approved or forgone decision. Ultimately, their overarching opinion was that the issue of ski resort expansion is too sensitive an issue in the community at this time to merit any special consideration in the plan, and their recommendation is to proceed with the amendment without any reference to ski resorts.

Based on this, the attached alternatives offer no reference to ski resort development.

Western Weber Trails. [This section has been omitted at this time. The County Commission desires to address it separate from the roadless rule topic. It will be in a different meeting.]

Amending the General Plan. The County Code specifies very little process regarding a modification to the general plan. §102-2-4, "powers and duties of the planning commission," specifies that the planning commission "shall review the general plans and make recommendations to the county commission, as deemed necessary, to keep the general plan current with the changing conditions, trends, and planning needs of the county."

Given this, the criterion for making a decision regarding changes to the general plan are whether or not there are changing conditions, trends, and planning needs. To make a favorable decision on the attached resolution. The Commission will need to be able to make these findings.

The question can really be boiled down to whether or not the proposed modifications will produce desirable community outcomes.

Planning Commission Recommendation

Both planning commissions have forwarded a positive recommendation for the amendments in the attached Resolution A.

Staff Recommendation

Adopt the resolution offered in Attachment C.

Attachments

- Attachment A: (Alternative 1: Planning Commission Recommendation) A resolution to amend the Western Weber CRMP and the Ogden Valley General Plan that designates all USFS roadless areas within Weber County as Category 2: Forest Restoration.
- Attachment B: (Alternative 2) A resolution to amend the Western Weber CRMP and the Ogden Valley General Plan that designates all USFS roadless areas within Weber County as Category 1: Primitive Areas.
- Attachment C: (Alternative 3, Preferred Alternative) A resolution informing the State of Utah that insufficient information and/or public support exists at this time to support an amendment

to Weber County's plans regarding roadless rule-making, and Weber County desires to remain at status quo under the existing rule.

Attachment D: Utah Roadless Rule Petition [DRAFT].

Attachment E: Western Weber Planning Commission Staff Report.

Attachment F: Ogden Valley Planning Commission Staff Report.

Attachment G: Draft resolution posed by a member of the public.

RESOLUTION NUMBER _____

A RESOLUTION AMENDING THE WESTERN WEBER COUNTY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND THE OGDEN VALLEY GENERAL PLAN TO PROVIDE RECOMMENDATIONS ON ROADLESS CATEGORY DESIGNATIONS OF FOREST SERVICE LAND

WHEREAS, the Weber County Board of Commissioners have adopted a Western Weber County Resource Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Weber County Board of Commissioners have adopted an Ogden Valley General Plan which contains resource management provisions; and

WHEREAS, each plan offers general land management recommendations for public lands; and

WHEREAS, Weber County Board of Commissioners have received a request from the State of Utah to amend both plans to offer a recommendation for roadless area management categories for US Forest Service lands; and

WHEREAS, Weber County Board of Commissioners have been informed that the State's specified purpose of requesting this recommendation is based on its desire to create a Utah specific roadless rule for US Forest Service lands; and

WHEREAS, it has been represented to the Weber County Board of Commissioners that the Utah specific roadless rule is for the special purpose of better managing forest health in a manner that better defends against catastrophic wildfires; and

WHEREAS, after a duly noticed public hearing, both the Western Weber Planning Commission and the Ogden Valley Planning Commission have given the Weber County Board of Commissioners a recommendation regarding the amendment to the plan; and

WHEREAS, after a duly noticed public hearing, the Weber County Board of Commissioners have determined that changed or changing conditions, trends, and planning needs exist that merit the proposed plan amendments; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Weber County Commissioners have also determined that the proposed Plan amendment is in the best interest of the health, safety, and general welfare of the public;

NOW THEREFORE, the Weber County Board of Commissioners ordains an amendment to the Western Weber County Resource Management Plan and the Ogden Valley General Plan as follows:

See Exhibit A for Amendments to the Ogden Valley General Plan.

See Exhibit B for Amendment to the Western Weber County Resource Management Plan.

Passed, adopted, and ordered published this _____ day of _____, 2018, by the Weber County Board of Commissioners.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WEBER COUNTY

By _____,
James H. "Jim" Harvey, Chair

Commissioner Harvey voted _____
Commissioner Ebert voted _____
Commissioner Jenkins voted _____

ATTEST:

Ricky Hatch, CPA
Weber County Clerk/Auditor

Exhibit A

**Amendments to the Ogden Valley General Plan.
(On the following pages. Pages and maps omitted herein retain their original content.)**



OGDEN VALLEY

G E N E R A L P L A N

2016



Version 4.1, Adopted Aug. 30, 2016, Resolution #28-2016
Version 4.2, Adopted Dec. __, 2018, Resolution #__-2018

water recharge, wild life habitat, aesthetics, etc.) and complement the rural character of the Valley.

Utilities and Public Services Principle 3.2: Provide for the planning, design, and construction of more advanced and attractive retention and detention facilities to minimize off-site stormwater effects.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 3.2.1: Complete and implement a stormwater master plan for Ogden Valley.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 3.2.2: Amend County ordinances to revise design standards for water retention and detention facilities in new developments to reduce off-site stormwater effects and provide other public benefits.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 3.2.3: Employ techniques such as financial security and performance measures to ensure proper completion and maintenance of stormwater facilities.

Utilities and Public Services Goal 4: A goal of Weber County is to reduce impacts of utility construction and operation in Ogden Valley.

Utilities and Public Services Principle 4.1: Plan future electric utilities to reduce visual impacts.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 4.1.1: Weber County will consider requiring the burial of power distribution lines within new development. ([Reference Community Character Gateways and Viewsheds Implementation 2.2.3](#))

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 4.1.2: To the extent that additional aboveground high-voltage transmission lines are necessary in Ogden Valley, they should be located within existing transmission line corridors, as is feasible, to reduce visual impacts.

Utilities and Public Services Principle 4.2: Require appropriate mitigation of the impacts of all utilities.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 4.2.1: Employ techniques such as financial security and performance measures to ensure proper completion, site restoration, maintenance, and weed control of utility facilities, corridors, and rights-of-way.

Utilities and Public Services Goal 5: A goal of Weber County is to improve public safety in Ogden Valley.

Utilities and Public Services Principle 5.1: Educate the public regarding life safety, including fire prevention and fire codes.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.1.1: Provide education about the Utah Wildland Urban Interface Code. Refine the Wildland Urban Interface in Ogden Valley and amend development ordinances to require notice of proximity to the interface.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.1.2: Provide education on fire-wise planning, including building materials and landscaping.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.1.3: Evaluate effects of current ordinances as they relate to fire access and the allowance of development on terminal street systems.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.1.4: Ensure that all development has adequate fire flow and fire flow storage.



Utilities and Public Services Principle 5.2: Maintain the ability of the community to respond promptly, efficiently, and effectively in the event of a major natural or human-caused disaster.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.2.1: Conduct ongoing public outreach regarding procedures and plans to be followed in the event of an emergency.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.2.2: Provide funding for programs such as the Community Emergency Response Team to conduct public education about emergency preparedness for all types of emergencies.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.2.3: Provide for emergency shelter and supplies to adequately serve the population in the event of a disaster.

Utilities and Public Services Principle 5.3: Encourage and support effective forest management practices in a manner that enhances the health of forested areas and minimizes catastrophic wildfires.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.3.1: Coordinate and cooperate with the United States Forest Service and the State of Utah to ensure proper governance over and management of public lands.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.3.2: Support the State's roadless area forest management categories and associated principles. Map 10 designates the appropriate management category for each inventoried roadless area.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.3.3: Encourage private landowners to follow fire-wise land management principles.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

In Utah the state legislature tasked the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands to devise a Comprehensive Statewide Wildland Fire Prevention, Preparedness, and Suppression policy known as SB-56. Under this plan, a master cooperative wildland fire management and Stafford Act response agreement is signed each year between numerous federal land management agencies and the State of Utah for cooperation during wildland fire incidents that occur throughout the state. Weber County is within the service area of the Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center (NUIFC), located in Draper. NUIFC is a joint dispatch center operated through cooperation among the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service and the State of Utah Division of Forestry Fire and State Lands. NUIFC is responsible for dispatching and coordination of wildfires (averaging 500 fires per/year) and incidents for approximately 15 million acres located in Box Elder, Cache, Rich, Tooele, Weber, Morgan, Davis, Duchesne, Juab, Sanpete, Salt Lake, Summit, Wasatch and Utah Counties.

In 2018, the State further asked each county to identify their preferred roadless category for each inventoried roadless Forest Service land. The roadless categories define the forest management methods regarding the access to the land. The categories range from prohibiting new access roads to enabling them. In areas where new access roads are permitted, timber management and other forest health issues may be more easily accommodated.

The [Utilities and Public Services element](#) of this General Plan provides a narrative of current conditions, goals, policies and implementation steps for fire management in the Ogden Valley planning area.

[Utilities and Public Services Goal 5](#) addresses forest management practices in connection with wildfire mitigation.



NOXIOUS WEEDS

Many species of exotic and invasive weeds exist in the Utah. The Utah Noxious Weed Act of 2008 defined 28 noxious weed species into three prioritization categories. In December 2015 the official State Noxious Weed list was updated to include 54 species and prioritization categories were modified to include five categories of priority for action.

State land managers, local governments, and property owners are responsible for controlling weed species on the state's noxious weeds list, and local weed species of concern if necessary. Weed control includes both lands under local management (roads, right-of-ways, 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, and to seek reimbursement or apply liens for the work.

The local weed control program for the Ogden Valley planning area is the Weber County Weed Department. A Weber-County-specific weed control assessment is available from the Utah Association of Conservation Districts (UACD) and the federal Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS): Weber County Resource Assessment (2013).

The U.S. Forest Service addresses weeds in the planning area in the Wasatch Cache National Forest 2003 Revised Forest Plan with the goals of preventing and reducing weeds across the Wasatch Cache National Forest.

[Gateways and Viewsheds Goal 3](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to protect key viewsheds throughout the Valley." Principle 3.2 address weed control.

[Land Use Goal 2](#) state: "A goal of Weber County is to support continued agricultural operations in Ogden Valley." Principle 2.3 addresses weed control.

[Utilities and Public Services Goal 4](#) addresses noxious weed management in connection with construction and maintenance of public utilities infrastructure.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Forest lands within the Ogden Valley planning area are primarily shrublands and Pinon-juniper-aspen forests, with some Douglas fir forest in the higher elevations. These forest lands provide grazing, recreation and wildlife habitat, as well as watersheds for valley residents. Forest management outside the national forests is the responsibility of the landowner.

Forest management is not specifically addressed elsewhere in this General Plan, but goals, principles and implementation related to forest lands are presented



in the [Land Use](#), [Community Character](#), and [Parks and Recreation](#) elements of the Plan. In particular, the Parks and Recreation element of the General Plan calls for better collaboration with the Forest Service in offering recreational opportunities and managing recreational demand (discussed below).

Water Resources

WATER RIGHTS AND WATER QUALITY

Water rights in the Ogden Valley planning area have been fully adjudicated, and are managed according to the rules of the Utah State Engineer. During the planning process, concerns regarding the hydrology of the planning area and the availability of groundwater were expressed. As a result, Weber County is participating in a Valley-wide hydrogeologic study to better understand the hydrogeology and water budget of the planning area. Information from that study will be evaluated to determine whether the goals and policies of the General plan with regard to land use and the provision of water and sewer services should be revised.

The [Utilities and Public Services element](#) of this General Plan describes current conditions and trends; goals, policies and implementation steps with regard to water rights, quality, quantity and availability.

[Utilities and Public Services Goal 1](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to understand the hydrology, service areas, capacities, facilities and planning for water and sewer services in the Ogden Valley planning area." The General Plan articulates three principles and establishes three policies in furtherance of this goal.

[Utilities and Public Services Goal 2](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to encourage alternatives to septic drainfield systems." Utilities and Public Services Principle 2.1 establishes policies that Weber County should employ to advance this import water quality goal.

FLOODPLAINS

Flood plains and wetlands both provide wildlife habitats and pose threats to land development.

The [Community Character element](#) of this General Plan explains the importance of floodplains, wetlands and water bodies to the rural character of Ogden Valley, and identifies policies, goals and implementation in that regard.

The [Land Use element](#) of this General Plan addresses the development suitability, or lack thereof, of floodplains and wetlands, and establishes goals, policies and implementation to achieve General Plan objectives to protect the function of floodplains and wetlands and protect property and public safety.

[Land Use Goal 1](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to reduce the overall amount and impact of future land development in the Ogden Valley planning area." Principle 1.2 addresses floodplains, wetlands and other sensitive areas and includes two implementation steps to achieve the overall goal.

DITCHES AND CANALS

Ditches and canals in the Ogden Valley are an integral part of viable agricultural operations, and are addressed in the Community Character, Land Use and Utilities and Public Services elements of the General Plan.



[Land Use Goal 2](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to support continued agricultural operations in Ogden Valley." Principle 2.2 specifically addresses irrigation ditches.

Recreation Resources

The [Parks and Recreation element](#) of the General Plan is a comprehensive statement of the current conditions, desired future condition, goals, policies and implementation for recreation in the Ogden Valley planning area.

[Parks and Recreation Goal 1](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to balance the expansion of recreation areas and facilities with overused and saturated resources to maintain a high quality recreation experience." Parks and Recreation Principle 1.1 states: "Weber County will proactively partner with the U.S. Forest Service and other stakeholders to help manage Pineview Reservoir and other Forest Service recreational facilities."

There is no designated wilderness, nor are there wilderness study areas or lands with wilderness character in the Ogden Valley planning area. There are no wild and scenic rivers in the planning area.

Wildlife Resources

The presence and abundance of wildlife in the Ogden Valley planning area is a major contributor to the rural character of the area. The planning area contains a variety of wildlife habitat types, from the surrounding mountains and foothills to the valley floor farmlands, riparian corridors and water bodies. All of the Ogden Valley planning area except the valley floor is crucial mule deer habitat. No populations of threatened or endangered species have been identified in the planning area, but the eastern edge of the area contains potential habitat for Greater Sage Grouse. All of the planning area is a coyote removal area under the State's predator control plan. Additional wildlife considerations are provided in the [Land Use element](#) of this General Plan.

[Gateways and Viewsheds Goal 2](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to protect the Valley's sense of openness and rural character." Gateways and Viewsheds Principle 2.1 states: "Encourage the preservation and maintenance of significant trees, shrubs, and other natural vegetation in riparian and other natural areas."

Socio-Economic Resources

As described in the [Community Character](#) and [Land Use elements](#) of the General Plan, the Ogden Valley is a rural agricultural area that is becoming a recreation destination. An increasing number of residences are second homes and the Valley's resorts continue to grow, and most of the economic activity is within the resorts. Commercial retail centers are located in the Valley's incorporated town of Huntsville and the villages described in the [Land Use element](#).

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL

The Ogden Valley has a rich historical and cultural heritage, as described in the Community Character element of the General Plan.

[Historic Preservation Goal 1](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to preserve, promote, and enhance Ogden Valley's authenticity, history, and heritage." It provides one principle and three implementations that are intended to advance this goal.

LAND ACCESS

Access to the public lands in the Ogden Valley planning area is provided in accordance with the travel management plan of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, and is currently meeting the needs of Valley residents and visitors. Access into the Valley effects access to public lands. Valley access is better addressed in the [Transportation element](#) of this General Plan.

[Ogden Canyon Goal 1](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to, in harmony with existing residential uses, protect the historical, natural, and recreational resources in Ogden Canyon." Principle 1.1 specifically addresses access.

[Parks and Recreation Goal 1](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to balance the expansion of recreation areas and facilities with overused and saturated resources to maintain a high quality recreation experience." Principle 1.1 and 1.3 specifically address access to Pineview Reservoir and other recreation amenities.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

As described in the [Utilities and Public Services](#) section of the General Plan, law enforcement is provided by the Weber County Sheriff's Office.

AIR QUALITY

The air quality of Ogden Valley is currently good, but there are concerns that continuing development and increasing traffic could have adverse consequences.



[Clean Air and Water Goal 1](#) states: "Protect the Valley's air and water quality." It provides implementation 1.1.1 as a means to help accomplish this goal.

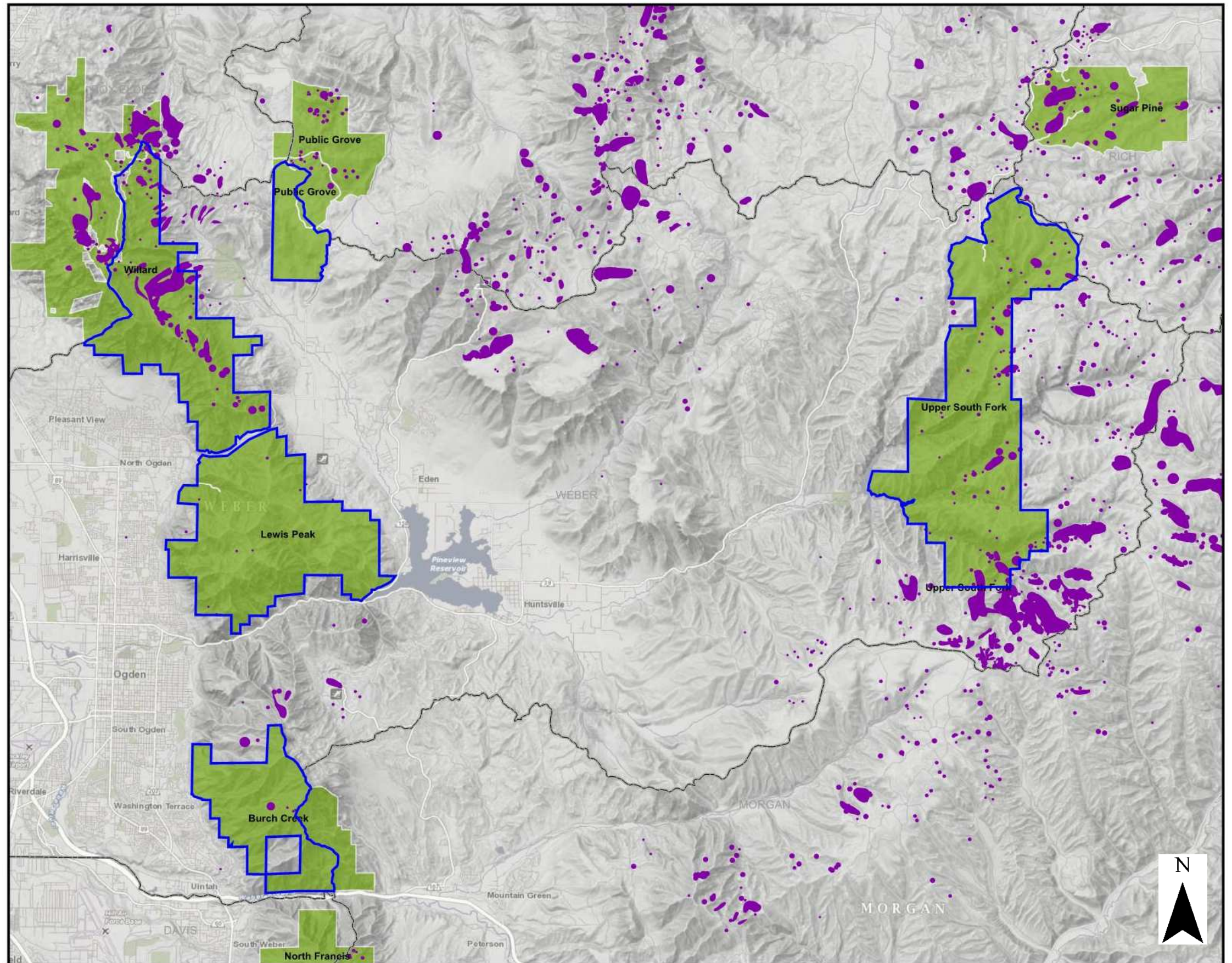
[Residential Development Goal 3](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to protect air quality in the Ogden Valley study area." Principle 3.1 states: "Encourage new residential development to employ energy and sustainability standards that reduce energy demand for heating and cooling and result in fewer air emissions." Residential Development Implementation 3.1.1 states: "Establish incentives for new residential development to meet higher energy and sustainability building standards and techniques to reduce energy demand and resulting air emissions."

[Transportation Goal 1](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to ensure that Ogden Valley has a transportation system that enhances mobility and connectivity, reduces congestion, and meets air quality standards without disturbing existing land uses." It provides principles and implementations to help achieve this goal.



Legend

-  County Boundary
-  Inventoried Roadless Area
-  Management Area Category 2: Forest Restoration Area
-  Beetle Damage



Forest Service Roadless Areas

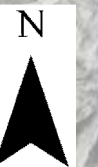


Exhibit B

**Amendment to the Western Weber County Resource Management Plan.
(On the following pages. Pages and maps omitted herein retain their original content.)**



WESTERN WEBER COUNTY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

ADOPTED AUGUST 8, 2017
REVISED _____, 2018

WESTERN WEBER COUNTY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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PREPARED BY: WEBER COUNTY, UTAH



WITH ASSISTANCE FROM LOGAN SIMPSON



management plans to ensure that appropriate access is provided to points of diversion and conveyance works, and that existing irrigation infrastructure is protected from damage or obstruction as development continues in the RMP area.

Policy: Predator Control

Support and expand the continuation of the State's predator control program.

Implementation:

Support current coyote control programs, and work with the Division of Wildlife Resources to expand predator control efforts to include skunks, raccoons and other similar predators in agricultural areas.

Policy: Agri-tourism

Support agri-tourism as a means for agricultural operators to diversify their operations and effectively utilize smaller parcels of agricultural land.

MINING, MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY RESOURCES

Findings:

The current salt mining operations on State sovereign lands at Great Salt Lake provide a significant economic benefit to Weber County. Local gravel mining provides a local source of construction materials and reduces the lengths of haul routes. Non-renewable energy resources, such as solar and wind power, have potential for private or small-scale commercial uses.

Objectives and Policies:

Policy: Mining

Weber County supports the continuation of mining operations in the County in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts and preserves the rural character of the planning area

Implementation 1:

Weber County will continue to work cooperatively with the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands to ensure continuation of mining operations in a manner that protects the wildlife, recreational, cultural and other resources of Great Salt Lake.

Implementation 2:

As the County updates its general plans, it will provide for opportunities for gravel and rock aggregate mining in appropriate areas and with appropriate operational conditions. Amend existing zoning regulations to restrict mining operations to a specific mining zone. Require mining operations to petition the County for a zone change prior to initiation of the operation. Require all mining operations to prepare reclamation plans, and ensure that financial surety to complete required reclamation is held by a responsible agency. Consider requiring a development agreement for large scale mining activities prior to formal rezoning.

Policy: Energy Resources

Support the development of renewable energy resources, such as solar, wind power, and geothermal energy for private or small-scale commercial uses.

FIRE MANAGEMENT AND NOXIOUS WEEDS

Fire Management Findings:

Fire management is a critical governmental function. From the Weber County WFRC website:

“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 Objectives and Policies:

Policy 1: Cooperative Fire Management

Effective fire management across jurisdictions in Weber County requires inter-agency cooperation.

Implementation 1:

Weber County will continue to work cooperatively with the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands and the U.S. Forest Service to implement the Comprehensive Statewide Wildland Fire Prevention, Preparedness, and Suppression policy known as SB-56.

Implementation 2:

Educate the public regarding life safety, including fire prevention and fire codes.

Implementation 3:

Provide education about the Utah Wildland Urban Interface Code. Refine the Wildland Urban Interface in Ogden Valley and amend development ordinances to require notice of proximity to the interface.

Implementation 4:

Provide education on fire-wise planning, including building materials and landscaping.

Implementation 5:

Evaluate effects of current ordinances as they relate to fire access and the allowance of development on terminal street systems.

Implementation 6:

Ensure that all development has adequate fire flow and fire flow storage.

Policy 2: Forest Management

Encourage and support effective forest management practices in a manner that enhances the health of forested areas and minimizes catastrophic wildfires.

Implementation 1: Coordinate and cooperate with the United States Forest Service and the State of Utah to ensure proper governance over and management of public lands.

Implementation 2: Support the State’s roadless area forest management categories and associated principles. Map 6 designates the appropriate management category for each inventoried roadless area.

Implementation 3: Encourage private landowners to follow fire-wise land management principles.

Weed Control Findings:

Effective prevention of the introduction and the spread of noxious weeds is high priority for Weber County. From the 2013 NRCS Weber County Resource Assessment:

“They negatively affect agricultural lands, forests, nature preserves, stream banks, private lands, and parks. If left unmanaged, weeds can quickly dominate a land-scape and crowd out native plants, thus reducing forage for animals and increasing the risk of wildfire.”

Weed Control Objectives and Policies:

Policy: Cooperative Weed Control

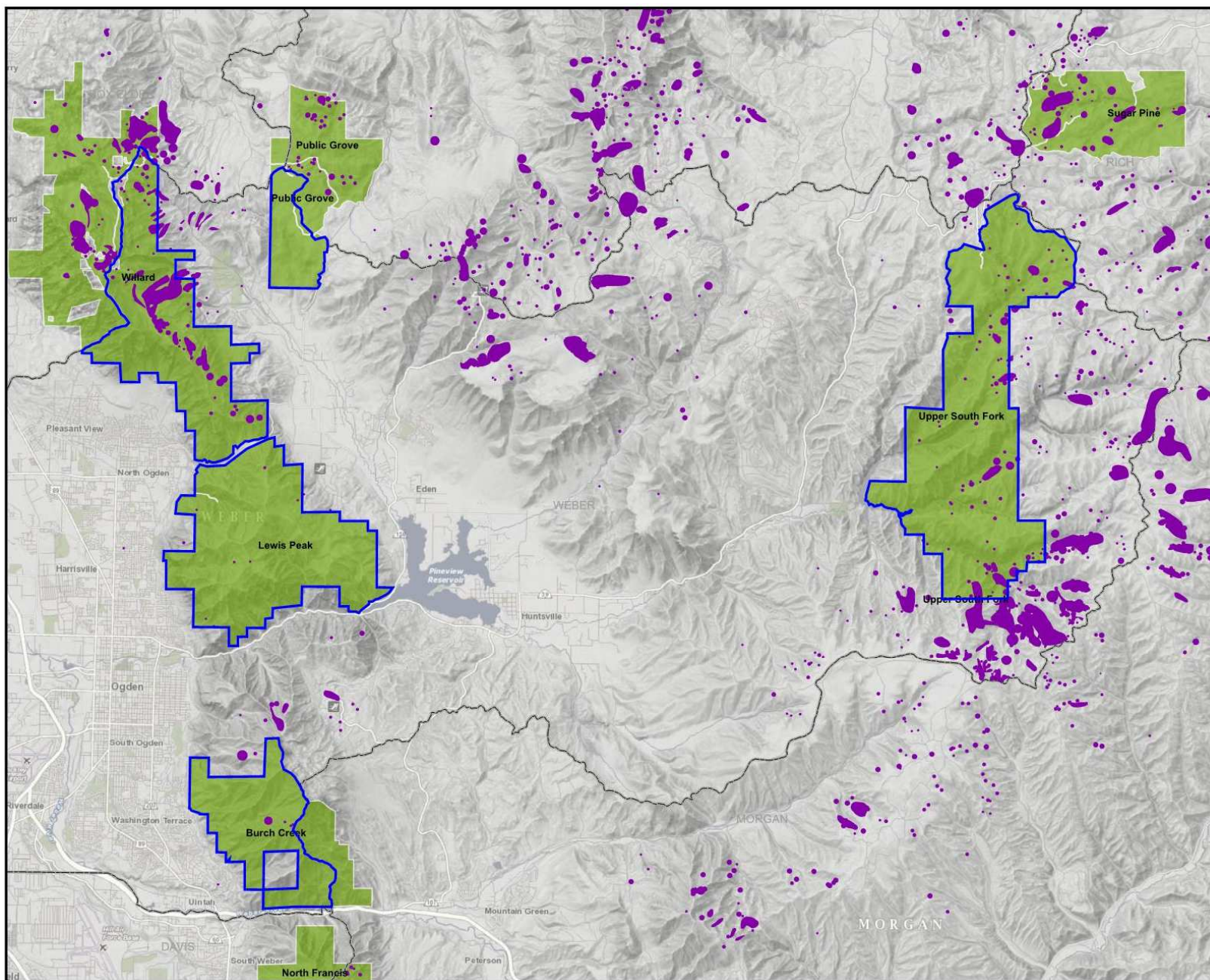
Effective weed control across jurisdictions in Weber County requires inter-agency cooperation.

Implementation: The local weed control program for the RMP planning area is the Weber County Weed Department. The County will continue to work cooperatively with the U.S. Forest Service, the Utah Association of Conservation Districts (UACD) and the federal NRCS to implement the initiatives outlined in the NRCS Weber County Resource Assessment (2013).

FOREST MANAGEMENT

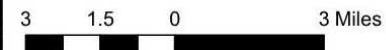
As described above, the forest resources in the

MAP 6: ROADLESS AREA FOREST MANAGEMENT



Legend

- County Boundary
- Inventoried Roadless Area
- Management Area Category 2: Forest Restoration Area
- Beetle Damage



RESOLUTION NUMBER _____

A RESOLUTION AMENDING THE WESTERN WEBER COUNTY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND THE OGDEN VALLEY GENERAL PLAN TO PROVIDE RECOMMENDATIONS ON ROADLESS CATEGORY DESIGNATIONS OF FOREST SERVICE LAND

WHEREAS, the Weber County Board of Commissioners have adopted a Western Weber County Resource Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Weber County Board of Commissioners have adopted an Ogden Valley General Plan which contains resource management provisions; and

WHEREAS, each plan offers general land management recommendations for public lands; and

WHEREAS, Weber County Board of Commissioners have received a request from the State of Utah to amend both plans to offer a recommendation for roadless area management categories for US Forest Service lands; and

WHEREAS, Weber County Board of Commissioners have been informed that the State's specified purpose of requesting this recommendation is based on its desire to create a Utah specific roadless rule for US Forest Service lands; and

WHEREAS, it has been represented to the Weber County Board of Commissioners that the Utah specific roadless rule is for the special purpose of better managing forest health in a manner that better defends against catastrophic wildfires; and

WHEREAS, after a duly noticed public hearing, both the Western Weber Planning Commission and the Ogden Valley Planning Commission have given the Weber County Board of Commissioners a recommendation regarding the amendment to the plan; and

WHEREAS, after a duly noticed public hearing, the Weber County Board of Commissioners have determined that changed or changing conditions, trends, and planning needs exist that merit the proposed plan amendments; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Weber County Commissioners have also determined that the proposed Plan amendment is in the best interest of the health, safety, and general welfare of the public;

NOW THEREFORE, the Weber County Board of Commissioners ordains an amendment to the Western Weber County Resource Management Plan and the Ogden Valley General Plan as follows:

See Exhibit A for Amendments to the Ogden Valley General Plan.

See Exhibit B for Amendment to the Western Weber County Resource Management Plan.

Passed, adopted, and ordered published this _____ day of _____, 2018, by the Weber County Board of Commissioners.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WEBER COUNTY

By _____,
James H. "Jim" Harvey, Chair

Commissioner Harvey voted _____
Commissioner Ebert voted _____
Commissioner Jenkins voted _____

ATTEST:

Ricky Hatch, CPA
Weber County Clerk/Auditor

Exhibit A

**Amendments to the Ogden Valley General Plan.
(On the following pages. Pages and maps omitted herein retain their original content.)**



OGDEN VALLEY

G E N E R A L P L A N

2016



Version 4.1, Adopted Aug. 30, 2016, Resolution #28-2016
Version 4.2, Adopted Dec. __, 2018, Resolution #__-2018

water recharge, wild life habitat, aesthetics, etc.) and complement the rural character of the Valley.

Utilities and Public Services Principle 3.2: Provide for the planning, design, and construction of more advanced and attractive retention and detention facilities to minimize off-site stormwater effects.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 3.2.1: Complete and implement a stormwater master plan for Ogden Valley.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 3.2.2: Amend County ordinances to revise design standards for water retention and detention facilities in new developments to reduce off-site stormwater effects and provide other public benefits.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 3.2.3: Employ techniques such as financial security and performance measures to ensure proper completion and maintenance of stormwater facilities.

Utilities and Public Services Goal 4: A goal of Weber County is to reduce impacts of utility construction and operation in Ogden Valley.

Utilities and Public Services Principle 4.1: Plan future electric utilities to reduce visual impacts.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 4.1.1: Weber County will consider requiring the burial of power distribution lines within new development. ([Reference Community Character Gateways and Viewsheds Implementation 2.2.3](#))

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 4.1.2: To the extent that additional aboveground high-voltage transmission lines are necessary in Ogden Valley, they should be located within existing transmission line corridors, as is feasible, to reduce visual impacts.

Utilities and Public Services Principle 4.2: Require appropriate mitigation of the impacts of all utilities.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 4.2.1: Employ techniques such as financial security and performance measures to ensure proper completion, site restoration, maintenance, and weed control of utility facilities, corridors, and rights-of-way.

Utilities and Public Services Goal 5: A goal of Weber County is to improve public safety in Ogden Valley.

Utilities and Public Services Principle 5.1: Educate the public regarding life safety, including fire prevention and fire codes.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.1.1: Provide education about the Utah Wildland Urban Interface Code. Refine the Wildland Urban Interface in Ogden Valley and amend development ordinances to require notice of proximity to the interface.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.1.2: Provide education on fire-wise planning, including building materials and landscaping.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.1.3: Evaluate effects of current ordinances as they relate to fire access and the allowance of development on terminal street systems.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.1.4: Ensure that all development has adequate fire flow and fire flow storage.



Utilities and Public Services Principle 5.2: Maintain the ability of the community to respond promptly, efficiently, and effectively in the event of a major natural or human-caused disaster.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.2.1: Conduct ongoing public outreach regarding procedures and plans to be followed in the event of an emergency.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.2.2: Provide funding for programs such as the Community Emergency Response Team to conduct public education about emergency preparedness for all types of emergencies.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.2.3: Provide for emergency shelter and supplies to adequately serve the population in the event of a disaster.

Utilities and Public Services Principle 5.3: Encourage and support effective forest management practices in a manner that enhances the health of forested areas and minimizes catastrophic wildfires.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.3.1: Coordinate and cooperate with the United States Forest Service and the State of Utah to ensure proper governance over and management of public lands.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.3.2: Support the State's roadless area forest management categories and associated principles. Map 10 designates the appropriate management category for each inventoried roadless area.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.3.3: Encourage private landowners to follow fire-wise land management principles.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

In Utah the state legislature tasked the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands to devise a Comprehensive Statewide Wildland Fire Prevention, Preparedness, and Suppression policy known as SB-56. Under this plan, a master cooperative wildland fire management and Stafford Act response agreement is signed each year between numerous federal land management agencies and the State of Utah for cooperation during wildland fire incidents that occur throughout the state. Weber County is within the service area of the Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center (NUIFC), located in Draper. NUIFC is a joint dispatch center operated through cooperation among the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service and the State of Utah Division of Forestry Fire and State Lands. NUIFC is responsible for dispatching and coordination of wildfires (averaging 500 fires per/year) and incidents for approximately 15 million acres located in Box Elder, Cache, Rich, Tooele, Weber, Morgan, Davis, Duchesne, Juab, Sanpete, Salt Lake, Summit, Wasatch and Utah Counties.

In 2018, the State further asked each county to identify their preferred roadless category for each inventoried roadless Forest Service land. The roadless categories define the forest management methods regarding the access to the land. The categories range from prohibiting new access roads to enabling them. In areas where new access roads are permitted, timber management and other forest health issues may be more easily accommodated.

The [Utilities and Public Services element](#) of this General Plan provides a narrative of current conditions, goals, policies and implementation steps for fire management in the Ogden Valley planning area.

[Utilities and Public Services Goal 5](#) addresses forest management practices in connection with wildfire mitigation.



NOXIOUS WEEDS

Many species of exotic and invasive weeds exist in the Utah. The Utah Noxious Weed Act of 2008 defined 28 noxious weed species into three prioritization categories. In December 2015 the official State Noxious Weed list was updated to include 54 species and prioritization categories were modified to include five categories of priority for action.

State land managers, local governments, and property owners are responsible for controlling weed species on the state's noxious weeds list, and local weed species of concern if necessary. Weed control includes both lands under local management (roads, right-of-ways, 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, and to seek reimbursement or apply liens for the work.

The local weed control program for the Ogden Valley planning area is the Weber County Weed Department. A Weber-County-specific weed control assessment is available from the Utah Association of Conservation Districts (UACD) and the federal Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS): Weber County Resource Assessment (2013).

The U.S. Forest Service addresses weeds in the planning area in the Wasatch Cache National Forest 2003 Revised Forest Plan with the goals of preventing and reducing weeds across the Wasatch Cache National Forest.

[Gateways and Viewsheds Goal 3](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to protect key viewsheds throughout the Valley." Principle 3.2 address weed control.

[Land Use Goal 2](#) state: "A goal of Weber County is to support continued agricultural operations in Ogden Valley." Principle 2.3 addresses weed control.

[Utilities and Public Services Goal 4](#) addresses noxious weed management in connection with construction and maintenance of public utilities infrastructure.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Forest lands within the Ogden Valley planning area are primarily shrublands and Pinion-juniper-aspen forests, with some Douglas fir forest in the higher elevations. These forest lands provide grazing, recreation and wildlife habitat, as well as watersheds for valley residents. Forest management outside the national forests is the responsibility of the landowner.

Forest management is not specifically addressed elsewhere in this General Plan, but goals, principles and implementation related to forest lands are presented



in the [Land Use](#), [Community Character](#), and [Parks and Recreation](#) elements of the Plan. In particular, the Parks and Recreation element of the General Plan calls for better collaboration with the Forest Service in offering recreational opportunities and managing recreational demand (discussed below).

Water Resources

WATER RIGHTS AND WATER QUALITY

Water rights in the Ogden Valley planning area have been fully adjudicated, and are managed according to the rules of the Utah State Engineer. During the planning process, concerns regarding the hydrology of the planning area and the availability of groundwater were expressed. As a result, Weber County is participating in a Valley-wide hydrogeologic study to better understand the hydrogeology and water budget of the planning area. Information from that study will be evaluated to determine whether the goals and policies of the General plan with regard to land use and the provision of water and sewer services should be revised.

The [Utilities and Public Services element](#) of this General Plan describes current conditions and trends; goals, policies and implementation steps with regard to water rights, quality, quantity and availability.

[Utilities and Public Services Goal 1](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to understand the hydrology, service areas, capacities, facilities and planning for water and sewer services in the Ogden Valley planning area." The General Plan articulates three principles and establishes three policies in furtherance of this goal.

[Utilities and Public Services Goal 2](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to encourage alternatives to septic drainfield systems." Utilities and Public Services Principle 2.1 establishes policies that Weber County should employ to advance this import water quality goal.

FLOODPLAINS

Flood plains and wetlands both provide wildlife habitats and pose threats to land development.

The [Community Character element](#) of this General Plan explains the importance of floodplains, wetlands and water bodies to the rural character of Ogden Valley, and identifies policies, goals and implementation in that regard.

The [Land Use element](#) of this General Plan addresses the development suitability, or lack thereof, of floodplains and wetlands, and establishes goals, policies and implementation to achieve General Plan objectives to protect the function of floodplains and wetlands and protect property and public safety.

[Land Use Goal 1](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to reduce the overall amount and impact of future land development in the Ogden Valley planning area." Principle 1.2 addresses floodplains, wetlands and other sensitive areas and includes two implementation steps to achieve the overall goal.

DITCHES AND CANALS

Ditches and canals in the Ogden Valley are an integral part of viable agricultural operations, and are addressed in the Community Character, Land Use and Utilities and Public Services elements of the General Plan.



[Land Use Goal 2](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to support continued agricultural operations in Ogden Valley." Principle 2.2 specifically addresses irrigation ditches.

Recreation Resources

The [Parks and Recreation element](#) of the General Plan is a comprehensive statement of the current conditions, desired future condition, goals, policies and implementation for recreation in the Ogden Valley planning area.

[Parks and Recreation Goal 1](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to balance the expansion of recreation areas and facilities with overused and saturated resources to maintain a high quality recreation experience." Parks and Recreation Principle 1.1 states: "Weber County will proactively partner with the U.S. Forest Service and other stakeholders to help manage Pineview Reservoir and other Forest Service recreational facilities."

There is no designated wilderness, nor are there wilderness study areas or lands with wilderness character in the Ogden Valley planning area. There are no wild and scenic rivers in the planning area.

Wildlife Resources

The presence and abundance of wildlife in the Ogden Valley planning area is a major contributor to the rural character of the area. The planning area contains a variety of wildlife habitat types, from the surrounding mountains and foothills to the valley floor farmlands, riparian corridors and water bodies. All of the Ogden Valley planning area except the valley floor is crucial mule deer habitat. No populations of threatened or endangered species have been identified in the planning area, but the eastern edge of the area contains potential habitat for Greater Sage Grouse. All of the planning area is a coyote removal area under the State's predator control plan. Additional wildlife considerations are provided in the [Land Use element](#) of this General Plan.

[Gateways and Viewsheds Goal 2](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to protect the Valley's sense of openness and rural character." Gateways and Viewsheds Principle 2.1 states: "Encourage the preservation and maintenance of significant trees, shrubs, and other natural vegetation in riparian and other natural areas."

Socio-Economic Resources

As described in the [Community Character](#) and [Land Use elements](#) of the General Plan, the Ogden Valley is a rural agricultural area that is becoming a recreation destination. An increasing number of residences are second homes and the Valley's resorts continue to grow, and most of the economic activity is within the resorts. Commercial retail centers are located in the Valley's incorporated town of Huntsville and the villages described in the [Land Use element](#).

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL

The Ogden Valley has a rich historical and cultural heritage, as described in the Community Character element of the General Plan.

[Historic Preservation Goal 1](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to preserve, promote, and enhance Ogden Valley's authenticity, history, and heritage." It provides one principle and three implementations that are intended to advance this goal.

LAND ACCESS

Access to the public lands in the Ogden Valley planning area is provided in accordance with the travel management plan of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, and is currently meeting the needs of Valley residents and visitors. Access into the Valley effects access to public lands. Valley access is better addressed in the [Transportation element](#) of this General Plan.

[Ogden Canyon Goal 1](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to, in harmony with existing residential uses, protect the historical, natural, and recreational resources in Ogden Canyon." Principle 1.1 specifically addresses access.

[Parks and Recreation Goal 1](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to balance the expansion of recreation areas and facilities with overused and saturated resources to maintain a high quality recreation experience." Principle 1.1 and 1.3 specifically address access to Pineview Reservoir and other recreation amenities.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

As described in the [Utilities and Public Services](#) section of the General Plan, law enforcement is provided by the Weber County Sheriff's Office.

AIR QUALITY

The air quality of Ogden Valley is currently good, but there are concerns that continuing development and increasing traffic could have adverse consequences.

[Clean Air and Water Goal 1](#) states: "Protect the Valley's air and water quality." It provides implementation 1.1.1 as a means to help accomplish this goal.

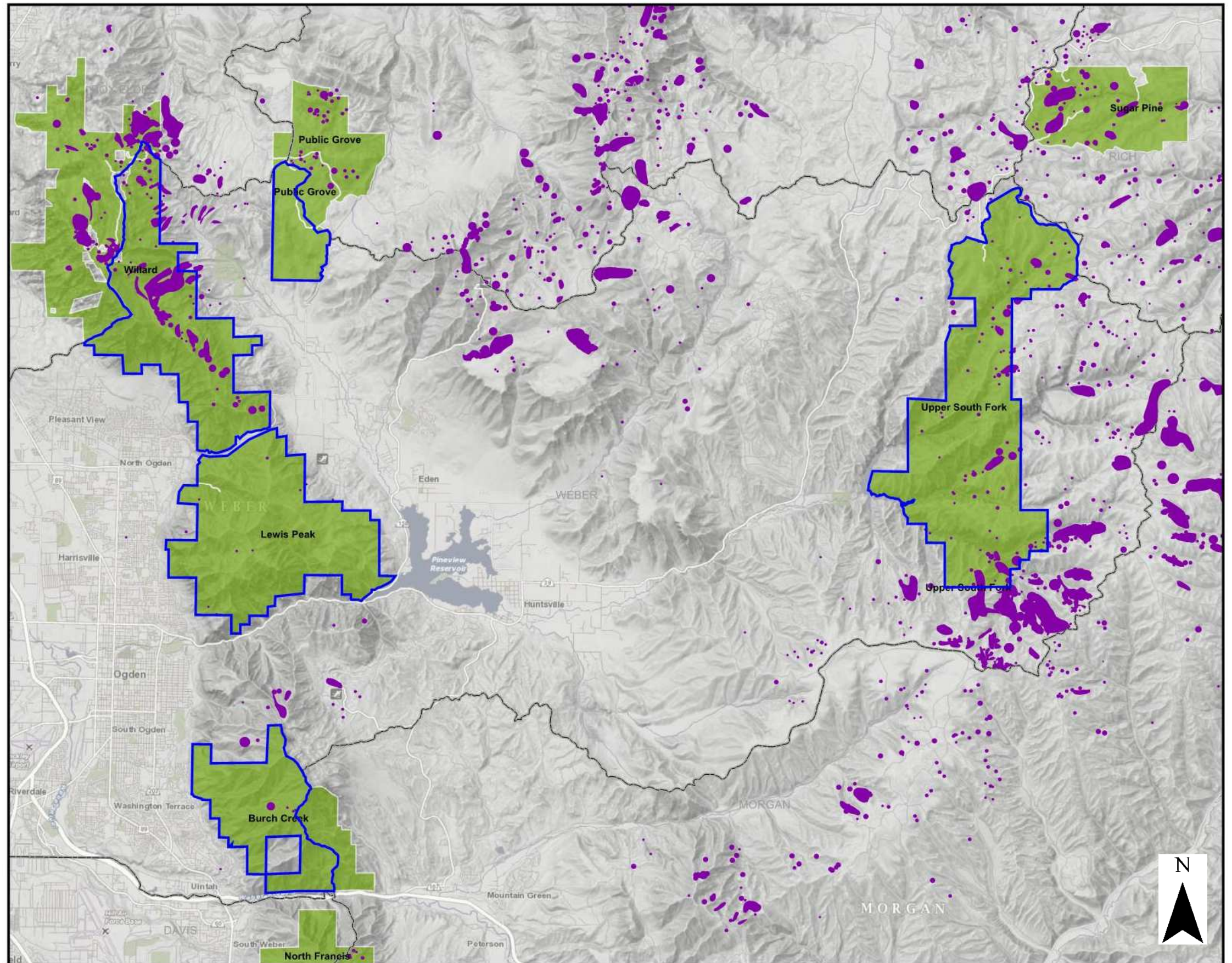
[Residential Development Goal 3](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to protect air quality in the Ogden Valley study area." Principle 3.1 states: "Encourage new residential development to employ energy and sustainability standards that reduce energy demand for heating and cooling and result in fewer air emissions." Residential Development Implementation 3.1.1 states: "Establish incentives for new residential development to meet higher energy and sustainability building standards and techniques to reduce energy demand and resulting air emissions."

[Transportation Goal 1](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to ensure that Ogden Valley has a transportation system that enhances mobility and connectivity, reduces congestion, and meets air quality standards without disturbing existing land uses." It provides principles and implementations to help achieve this goal.



Legend

-  County Boundary
-  Inventoried Roadless Area
-  Management Area Category 1 Primitive Area
-  Beetle Damage



Forest Service Roadless Areas

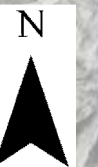


Exhibit B

**Amendment to the Western Weber County Resource Management Plan.
(On the following pages. Pages and maps omitted herein retain their original content.)**



WESTERN WEBER COUNTY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

ADOPTED AUGUST 8, 2017
REVISED _____, 2018

WESTERN WEBER COUNTY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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5	CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION
12	CHAPTER 2: PRIORITY RESOURCES
29	CHAPTER 3: GOALS, POLICIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION
A - 1	INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE: APPENDIX A: PUBLIC AGENCY REVIEW MATRIX PREPARED BY WASATCH FRONT REGIONAL COUNCIL

PREPARED BY: WEBER COUNTY, UTAH



WITH ASSISTANCE FROM LOGAN SIMPSON



management plans to ensure that appropriate access is provided to points of diversion and conveyance works, and that existing irrigation infrastructure is protected from damage or obstruction as development continues in the RMP area.

Policy: Predator Control

Support and expand the continuation of the State's predator control program.

Implementation:

Support current coyote control programs, and work with the Division of Wildlife Resources to expand predator control efforts to include skunks, raccoons and other similar predators in agricultural areas.

Policy: Agri-tourism

Support agri-tourism as a means for agricultural operators to diversify their operations and effectively utilize smaller parcels of agricultural land.

MINING, MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY RESOURCES

Findings:

The current salt mining operations on State sovereign lands at Great Salt Lake provide a significant economic benefit to Weber County. Local gravel mining provides a local source of construction materials and reduces the lengths of haul routes. Non-renewable energy resources, such as solar and wind power, have potential for private or small-scale commercial uses.

Objectives and Policies:

Policy: Mining

Weber County supports the continuation of mining operations in the County in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts and preserves the rural character of the planning area

Implementation 1:

Weber County will continue to work cooperatively with the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands to ensure continuation of mining operations in a manner that protects the wildlife, recreational, cultural and other resources of Great Salt Lake.

Implementation 2:

As the County updates its general plans, it will provide for opportunities for gravel and rock aggregate mining in appropriate areas and with appropriate operational conditions. Amend existing zoning regulations to restrict mining operations to a specific mining zone. Require mining operations to petition the County for a zone change prior to initiation of the operation. Require all mining operations to prepare reclamation plans, and ensure that financial surety to complete required reclamation is held by a responsible agency. Consider requiring a development agreement for large scale mining activities prior to formal rezoning.

Policy: Energy Resources

Support the development of renewable energy resources, such as solar, wind power, and geothermal energy for private or small-scale commercial uses.

FIRE MANAGEMENT AND NOXIOUS WEEDS

Fire Management Findings:

Fire management is a critical governmental function. From the Weber County WFRC website:

“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 Objectives and Policies:

Policy 1: Cooperative Fire Management

Effective fire management across jurisdictions in Weber County requires inter-agency cooperation.

Implementation 1:

Weber County will continue to work cooperatively with the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands and the U.S. Forest Service to implement the Comprehensive Statewide Wildland Fire Prevention, Preparedness, and Suppression policy known as SB-56.

Implementation 2:

Educate the public regarding life safety, including fire prevention and fire codes.

Implementation 3:

Provide education about the Utah Wildland Urban Interface Code. Refine the Wildland Urban Interface in Ogden Valley and amend development ordinances to require notice of proximity to the interface.

Implementation 4:

Provide education on fire-wise planning, including building materials and landscaping.

Implementation 5:

Evaluate effects of current ordinances as they relate to fire access and the allowance of development on terminal street systems.

Implementation 6:

Ensure that all development has adequate fire flow and fire flow storage.

Policy 2: Forest Management

Encourage and support effective forest management practices in a manner that enhances the health of forested areas and minimizes catastrophic wildfires.

Implementation 1: Coordinate and cooperate with the United States Forest Service and the State of Utah to ensure proper governance over and management of public lands.

Implementation 2: Support the State’s roadless area forest management categories and associated principles. Map 6 designates the appropriate management category for each inventoried roadless area.

Implementation 3: Encourage private landowners to follow fire-wise land management principles.

Weed Control Findings:

Effective prevention of the introduction and the spread of noxious weeds is high priority for Weber County. From the 2013 NRCS Weber County Resource Assessment:

“They negatively affect agricultural lands, forests, nature preserves, stream banks, private lands, and parks. If left unmanaged, weeds can quickly dominate a land-scape and crowd out native plants, thus reducing forage for animals and increasing the risk of wildfire.”

Weed Control Objectives and Policies:

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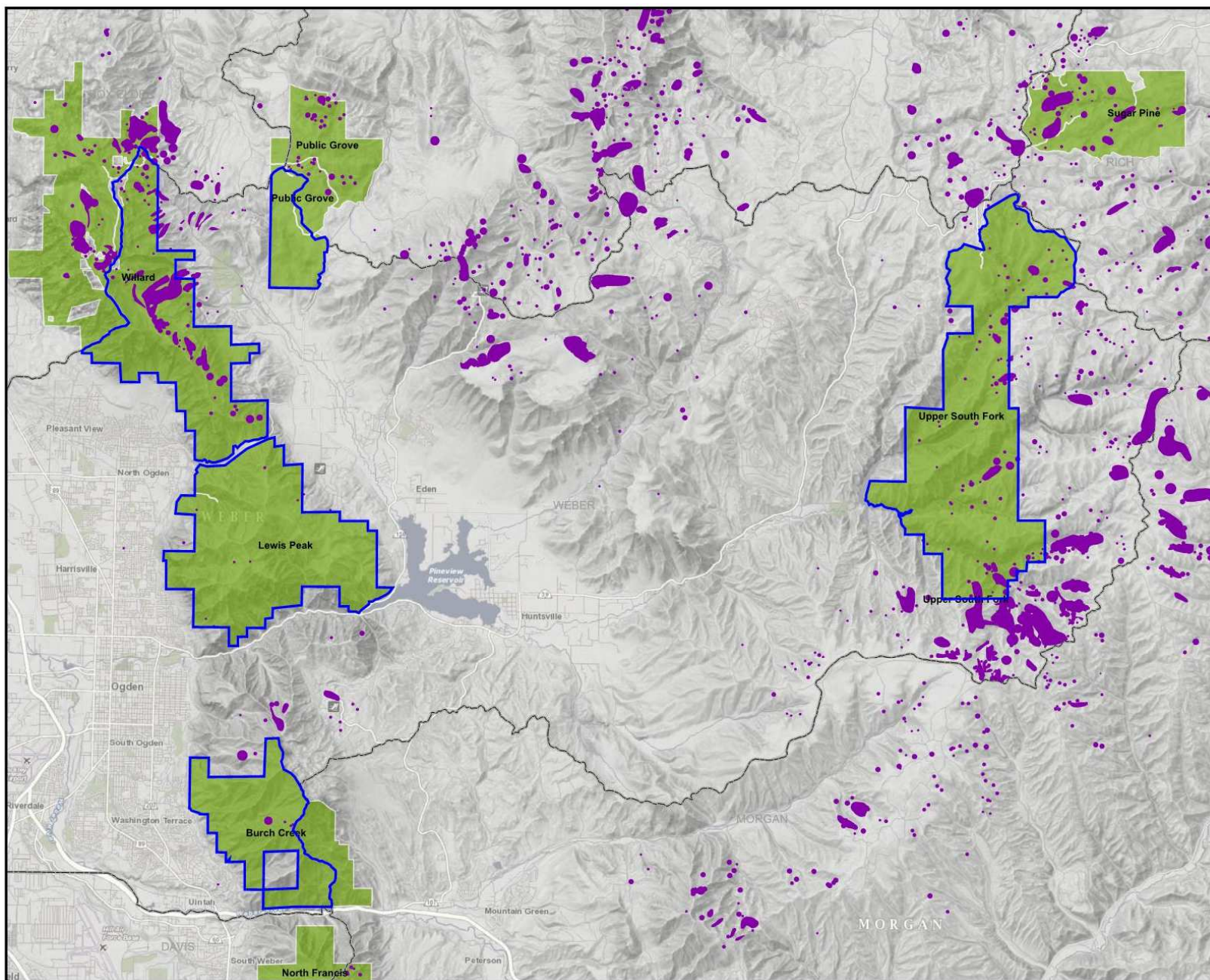
Effective weed control across jurisdictions in Weber County requires inter-agency cooperation.

Implementation: The local weed control program for the RMP planning area is the Weber County Weed Department. The County will continue to work cooperatively with the U.S. Forest Service, the Utah Association of Conservation Districts (UACD) and the federal NRCS to implement the initiatives outlined in the NRCS Weber County Resource Assessment (2013).

FOREST MANAGEMENT

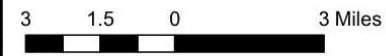
As described above, the forest resources in the

MAP 6: ROADLESS AREA FOREST MANAGEMENT



Legend

- County Boundary
- Inventoried Roadless Area
- Management Area Category 1 Primitive Area
- Beetle Damage



RESOLUTION NUMBER _____

A RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING TO THE STATE OF UTAH THAT THE 2001 USFS INVENTORIED ROADLESS RULE REMAINS APPLICABLE AS STATUS QUO FOR ALL INVENTORIED ROADLESS AREAS OF WEBER COUNTY

WHEREAS, the State of Utah is preparing a petition to the US Department of Agriculture to amend the United States Forest Service’s roadless rule as it’s applied to the State; and

WHEREAS, the Weber County Board of Commissioners has been asked by the State of Utah to consider the State’s proposed inventoried roadless management categories in anticipation of the State’s request to the Department of Agriculture; and

WHEREAS, the State has further requested that the Weber County Board of Commissioners consider adopting one of the State’s proposed inventoried roadless management categories as a part of the County’s general plans; and

WHEREAS, the Weber County Board of Commissioners has received a recommendation from the Ogden Valley Planning Commission, after a duly noticed public hearing, regarding the proposed Ogden Valley General Plan amendment; and

WHEREAS, the Weber County Board of Commissioners has received a recommendation from the Western Weber Planning Commission, after a duly noticed public hearing, regarding the proposed Western Weber County Resource Management Plan amendment; and

WHEREAS, after deliberation, the Weber County Board of Commissioners held a public hearing to further consider the State’s request; and

WHEREAS, the Weber County Board of Commissioners conclude that insufficient information exists to validly study the State’s request;

NOW THEREFORE, the Weber County Board of Commissioners desire to abstain from a formal amendment to any Weber County general plan document regarding the State’s roadless rule proposal, and further desire to retain the current roadless rule in effect at this time (36 CFR 294) for all USFS inventoried roadless areas within Weber County.

Passed, adopted, and ordered published this _____ day of _____, 2018, by the Weber County Board of Commissioners.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WEBER COUNTY

By _____,
James H. “Jim” Harvey, Chair

Commissioner Harvey voted _____
Commissioner Ebert voted _____
Commissioner Jenkins voted _____

ATTEST:

Ricky Hatch, CPA
Weber County Clerk/Auditor

Utah Roadless Rule Petition

Proposed Management Area Categories

Management Areas – Most Restrictive to Least Restrictive

1. Primitive Areas
2. Forest Restoration Areas
3. Forest Stewardship Areas
4. Boundary Adjustment/Re-Inventory Areas

Brief Summary of Management Areas

- 1. Primitive Areas – follows existing management**
 - a. Primitive Areas represent the same management that currently occurs in Roadless Areas under the 2001 Roadless Rule, 36 C.F.R. § 294. Road construction and reconstruction will be prohibited, except under certain circumstances such as when needed to protect public health and safety in cases of an imminent threat of flood or fire. The cutting, sale, or removal of timber will be prohibited except in special circumstances, such as reducing the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire effects. Timber cut, sold, or removed under these exceptions will generally be small diameter. Road construction/reconstruction to facilitate mining activities is prohibited (beyond valid existing rights). Public motorized travel limited to routes designated by Forest Travel Plan.
- 2. Forest Restoration Areas – moderate flexibility**
 - a. Preference toward temporary road construction with mitigation, commercial timber harvest allowed for forest health reasons only, temporary road construction/reconstruction to facilitate permitted mining activities is allowed. Public motorized travel limited to routes designated by Forest Travel Plan.
- 3. Forest Stewardship Areas – high flexibility**
 - a. Permanent road construction is allowed (although temporary roads are preferred) full range of silviculture techniques allowed road construction/reconstruction to facilitate permitted mining activities allowed. Public motorized travel limited to routes designated by Forest Travel Plan.
- 4. Boundary Adjustment/Re-Inventory Areas**
 - a. These areas should either have boundaries adjusted or be removed entirely from the Roadless Rule due to high presence of roads, motorized trails, energy infrastructure, and other features that disrupt roadless values. Also may include some areas that are smaller than 5,000 acres and do not meet the size threshold for Roadless Areas under the 2001 Roadless Rule.

Comparison Table of Suitable Uses in Management Areas

Suitable Use/Activity	Primitive Area	Forest Restoration Area	Forest Stewardship Area	Re-Inventory/ Boundary Adjustment Area
Fire Management	Yes ¹	Yes ²	Yes ³	
Forest Health	Yes ⁴	Yes ⁵	Yes ⁶	
Timber Cutting	No ⁷	No ⁸	Yes ⁹	
Grazing	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Motorized Travel	Yes ¹⁰	Yes ¹¹	Yes ¹²	

¹ Prescribed fire, cutting, sale, and removal of generally small diameter timber when need to reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire effects, in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 294.13. Timber cutting/removal expected to be infrequent.

² Prescribed fire, proper silviculture practices (including cutting, sale, and removal) when needed to reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire effects.

³ Prescribed fire, proper silviculture practices (including cutting, sale, and removal) when needed to reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire effects.

⁴ Cutting, sale, or removal of generally small diameter timber allowed when needed to maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure, or to improve habitat for threatened, endangered, proposed, or sensitive species, in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 294.13. Timber cutting, sale, and removal expected to be infrequent.

⁵ Cutting, sale, and removal of timber allowed using proper silviculture practices when needed to maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure, or to improve habitat for threatened, endangered, proposed, or sensitive species. Includes timber cutting, sale, and removal that may require temporary road construction/reconstruction wider than 50 inches.

⁶ Full range of silviculture techniques, including silviculture techniques that may require new road construction/reconstruction wider than 50 inches.

⁷ The cutting, sale, or removal of timber is allowed when needed and appropriate for personal or administrative use (see 36 C.F.R. part 223), or under exceptions listed in 36 C.F.R. §294.13(b).

⁸ The cutting, sale, or removal of timber is allowed for forest health purposes, as well as for personal or administrative use, or under exceptions listed in 36 C.F.R. §294.13(b).

⁹ Full range of silviculture techniques for forest health or commercial purposes, including silviculture techniques that require new road construction/reconstruction wider than 50 inches.

¹⁰ Public motorized access subject to existing Forest Travel Plans.

¹¹ Public motorized access subject to existing Forest Travel Plans.

¹² Public motorized access subject to existing Forest Travel Plans.

Road Construction/Reconstruction to facilitate mining activities	No ¹³	No ¹⁴	Yes ¹⁵
Recreation	Yes	Yes	Yes
Road Construction and/or Reconstruction (i.e. over 50 inches wide)	No ¹⁶	Yes ¹⁷	Yes ¹⁸
Trail Construction and/or Reconstruction (i.e. under 50 inches wide)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Weed/Pest Management	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mechanized Equipment Use	Yes ¹⁹	Yes	Yes

¹³ Road construction/reconstruction to facilitate permitted mining activities prohibited, subject to the exceptions listed in 36 C.F.R. §294.12(7).

¹⁴ Road construction/reconstruction to facilitate permitted mining activities prohibited, subject to the exceptions listed in 36 C.F.R. §294.12(7).

¹⁵ Construction/reconstruction of temporary administrative roads to facilitate permitted mining activities allowed. Road construction or reconstruction associated with mining activities must minimize effects on surface resources and may only be approved after evaluating other access options.

¹⁶ Road Construction/reconstruction prohibited, subject of exceptions found in 36 C.F.R. §294.12(b).

¹⁷ Preference toward temporary administrative road construction with mitigation; however, permanent administrative road construction permissible based on long-term ecological need, particularly if a road is needed to protect public health and safety in cases of a threat of flood, uncharacteristic wildfire, or other catastrophic event, including long term threats.

¹⁸ Permanent administrative roads are compatible, particularly when needed to maintain or restore the characteristics or ecosystem composition and structure, such as to reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire effects.

¹⁹ Chainsaws, helicopters, other mechanical equipment that does not require the use of new trails wider than 50 inches.

Detailed Description of Management Areas

Management Area #1: Primitive Areas

Current Condition: Areas managed as Primitive Areas show little evidence of historical or human use. Natural processes are predominant. People visiting these areas can find outstanding opportunities for recreation, including exploration, solitude, risk, and challenge. Primitive Areas represent the same management that currently occurs in Roadless Areas under the 2001 Roadless Rule, 36 C.F.R. § 294.

Desired Future Condition: Areas managed as Primitive Areas will continue to show little evidence of historical or human use. As such, the natural processes of the area will continue to predominate, which will allow visitors to enjoy the same type of primitive recreation opportunities they found in the past.

Management Focus: These areas shall be managed to protect the primitive recreation opportunities of the area. Only activities and management actions not deemed an irretrievable commitment of resources will be considered suitable uses.

Watershed and Vegetative Restoration: Watershed and vegetative restoration shall be accomplished through passive, natural ecological processes.

Mechanized Uses: Mechanized uses (e.g. chainsaws, helicopters, and equipment that does not require the use of new trails wider than 50 inches, etc.) shall be allowed in these areas unless said use constitutes an irretrievable commitment of resources.

Primitive Area Suitable Uses and Activities

Available Use/Activity	Yes	No	Notes
Fire Management	X		Prescribed fire, cutting, sale, and removal of generally small diameter timber when need to reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire effects, in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 294.13. Timber cutting/removal expected to be infrequent.
Forest Health	X		Cutting, sale, or removal of generally small diameter timber allowed when needed to maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure, or to improve habitat for threatened, endangered, proposed, or sensitive species, in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 294.13. Timber

			cutting, sale, and removal expected to be infrequent.
Timber Cutting		X	Personal or administrative use only, or under exceptions found in 36 C.F.R. §294.13(b).
Grazing	X		
Motorized Travel	X		Public motorized access subject to existing Forest Travel Plans.
Road Construction/Reconstruction to facilitate mining activities		X	Road construction/reconstruction to facilitate permitted mining activities prohibited, subject to the exceptions listed in 36 C.F.R. §294.12(7).
Recreation	X		
Road Construction and/or Reconstruction (i.e. over 50 inches wide)		X	Road Construction/reconstruction prohibited, subject of exceptions found in 36 C.F.R. §294.12(b).
Trail Construction and/or Reconstruction (i.e. under 50 inches wide)	X		
Weed/Pest Management	X		
Mechanized Equipment Use	X		Chainsaws, helicopters, etc.

IRAs Recommended for Management as Primitive Areas:

National Forest	IRA Name	Approx. Acres	Recommendation	Acreage	Consistent W/ Current Forest Plan

Management Area #2: Forest Restoration Areas

Current Condition: Forest Restoration Areas includes areas where evidence of human use may or may not be present. Generally, few constructed features exist with the exception of trails and lookouts. These areas may also show some evidence of vegetative manipulation. Like the primitive areas, Forest Restoration Areas include a broad range of terrain and vegetative types.

Desired Future Condition: While areas managed as Forest Restoration Areas may display increased evidence of management activities, these areas will generally retain their roadless character.

Management Focus: Forest Restoration Areas will be managed to provide a variety of recreation opportunities, while also ensuring adequate flexibility to maintain forest health. These areas may include trailheads and recreational sites (developed and dispersed). Depending on specific National Forest Travel Plans, these areas may be managed for summer and/or winter motorized recreation opportunities. Lastly, due to the increased management flexibility afforded to these areas, fish and game can potentially benefit from carefully conducted habitat manipulation.

Watershed and Vegetative Restoration: Watershed and vegetative restoration will be accomplished through a combination of active management and natural processes. Both active and passive management restoration activities (and in some cases use restrictions) may occur to address specific habitat needs of fish and wildlife.

Forest Management Area Suitable Uses and Activities

Available Use/Activity	Yes	No	Notes
Fire Management	X		Prescribed fire, proper silviculture practices (including cutting, sale, and removal) when needed to reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire effects.
Forest Health	X		Cutting, sale, and removal of timber allowed using proper silviculture practices when needed to maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure, or to improve habitat for threatened, endangered, proposed, or sensitive species. Includes timber cutting, sale, and removal that may require temporary road construction/reconstruction wider than 50 inches.
Timber Cutting		X	The cutting, sale, or removal of timber is allowed for forest health purposes, as well as for personal or administrative use, or under exceptions listed in 36 C.F.R. §294.13(b).
Grazing	X		
Motorized Travel	X		Public motorized access subject to existing Forest Travel Plans.

Road Construction/Reconstruction to facilitate mining activities		X	Road construction/reconstruction to facilitate permitted mining activities prohibited, subject to the exceptions listed in 36 C.F.R. §294.12(7).
Recreation	X		
Road Construction and/or Reconstruction (i.e. over 50 inches wide)	X		Preference toward temporary administrative road construction with mitigation; however, permanent administrative road construction permissible based on long-term ecological need, particularly if a road is needed to protect public health and safety in cases of a threat of flood, uncharacteristic wildfire, or other catastrophic event, including long term threats.
Trail Construction and/or Reconstruction (i.e. under 50 inches wide)	X		
Weed/Pest Management	X		
Mechanized Equipment Use	X		

IRAs Recommended for Management as Forest Restoration Areas:

National Forest	IRA Name	Approx. Acres	Recommendation	Acreage	Consistent W/ Current Forest Plan

Management Area #3: Forest Stewardship Areas

Current Condition: Forest Stewardship areas include locations that may display high levels of human use including roads, facilities, evidence of vegetative manipulation (e.g. silvicultural treatments, grazing) and mineral exploration/extraction. These areas also encompass a broad

range of terrain and vegetative types, and may be comprised of forest, grasslands, rangelands, or a combination thereof.

Desired Future Condition: These areas may over time display increased levels of human use including roads, facilities, and evidence of vegetative manipulation. Forest Stewardship areas will also include evidence of watershed restoration and/or mitigation activities. Despite higher levels of human use than Forest Restoration Areas, Forest Stewardship Areas will still retain some of their roadless qualities. In other words, an area designated as “Forest Stewardship” will not necessarily reflect all the characteristics of non-roadless forest lands.

Management Focus: Forest Stewardship areas will be managed to provide a variety of goods and services, broad range of recreational opportunities including both motorized and non-motorized, while also ensuring adequate flexibility to maintain forest, rangeland, and/or grassland health.

Watershed and Vegetative Restoration: Watershed and vegetative restoration shall be accomplished primarily through active management, including timber harvest, salvage, fuels reduction, projects, and grazing.

Forest Stewardship Area Suitable Uses and Activities

Available Use/Activity	Yes	No	Notes
Fire Management	X		Prescribed fire, proper silviculture practices (including cutting, sale, and removal) when needed to reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire effects.
Forest Health	X		Full range of silviculture techniques, including silviculture techniques that may require new road construction/reconstruction wider than 50 inches.
Timber Cutting	X		Full range of silviculture techniques for forest health or commercial purposes, including silviculture techniques that require new road construction/reconstruction wider than 50 inches.
Grazing	X		
Motorized Travel	X		Public motorized access subject to existing Forest Travel Plans.
Road Construction/Reconstruction to facilitate mining activities	X		Construction/reconstruction of temporary administrative roads to facilitate permitted mining activities allowed. Road construction or reconstruction associated with mining activities must minimize

			effects on surface resources and may only be approved after evaluating other access options.
Recreation	X		
Road Construction and/or Reconstruction (i.e. over 50 inches wide)	X		Permanent administrative roads are compatible, particularly when needed to maintain or restore the characteristics or ecosystem composition and structure, such as to reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire effects.
Trail Construction and/or Reconstruction (i.e. under 50 inches wide)	X		
Weed/Pest Management	X		
Mechanized Equipment Use	X		

IRAs Recommended for Management as Forest Stewardship Areas:

National Forest	IRA Name	Approx. Acres	Recommendation	Acreage	Consistent W/ Current Forest Plan

Management Area #4: Areas Recommended for Boundary Adjustments or Re-inventory

The State requests a re-inventory or boundary adjustments of some Inventoried Roadless Areas found not in conformity with the requirements for “roadless” designation as defined in the FEIS Nov. 2002, Volume 1 (i.e. “Undeveloped areas typically exceeding 5,000 acres that met the minimum criteria for wilderness consideration under the Wilderness Act . . .”). Boundary adjustment may include consolidation of existing Inventoried Roadless Areas. Some areas may necessitate boundary correction based on new information. If the Forest Service finds after re-inventory that certain areas are not in conformity with the requirements for roadless designations, such areas should be managed in accordance with the relevant forest plan.

IRAs Recommended for Boundary Adjustments or Re-inventory:

National Forest	IRA Name	Approx. Acres	Recommendation	Rationale

DRAFT



Staff Report to the Western Weber Planning Commission

Weber County Planning Division

Synopsis

Application Information

Application Request: To consider and take action on GP 2018-04, a request to amend the General Plan's County Resource Management Plan related to forest firefighting management of roadless areas on Forest Service Land.

Staff Report Date: October 3, 2018

Agenda Date: Tuesday, October 09, 2018

Applicant: Weber County

File Number: GP #2018-04

Property Information

Approximate Address: Forest Service Land

Project Area: NA

Zoning: F-40

Existing Land Use: Forest

Proposed Land Use: NA

Staff Information

Report Presenter: Charles Ewert
cewert@webercountyutah.gov
801-399-8763

Report Reviewer: RG

Applicable Ordinances

§102-2-4 – Powers and Duties of the Planning Commission

Summary

The Forest Service has a rule that restricts building new roads on most forest service land. This restriction can make it difficult to effectively manage the health of a forest. One emerging concern is the risk of catastrophic wildfires. Historically, forest health has been dominantly maintained naturally through periodic wildfire purges. Human-caused suppression of wildfires has led to an unnatural level of under-growth and dead vegetation. These fuels create bigger and hotter wildfires that threaten our ability to effectively firefight.

A solution that the State of Utah hopes to employ is better management-access to forested areas. Better access can enable heavier equipment to be used to clear out dead timber. The State is not looking for unregulated road building in these roadless areas, but rather the ability to build a road for forest management purposes, and in most cases, remove and reclaim the road in a natural state.

In order to do this the state has to lobby for a rule change that create a specific rule applicable to the State of Utah. The state is following in the footsteps of Idaho and Colorado, who both have unique roadless rules applicable to their states. The state's current roadless rule draft is attached as Exhibit A.

The state is asking the counties to amend their resource management plans in a manner that offers a local-recommendation for roadless designations in accordance with their draft rule. For this reason, this general plan amendment is being proposed for your consideration.

Staff is recommending approval. Based on recent feedback from the communities in Western Weber, staff are also proposing an amendment to the resource management plan's trails plan to add a couple more planned trails in the western weber area.

Legislative Decisions

When the Planning Commission is acting as a recommending body to the County Commission, it is acting in a legislative capacity and has wide discretion. Examples of legislative actions are general plan, zoning map, and land use code amendments. Legislative actions require that the Planning Commission give a recommendation to the County Commission. For this circumstance, criteria for recommendations in a legislative matter require compatibility with the general plan and existing ordinances.

Planning Commission Considerations

The state is has drafted a proposed rule amendment to the Forest Service's roadless rule. The draft is attached as Exhibit A. Please take a moment to review it as part of this report. In it you will see that the state is requesting the following four categories:

1. Primitive areas (most restrictive for road building)
2. Forest restoration
3. Forest stewardship
4. Re-inventory or boundary adjustment

Staff are recommending that the areas affected by the Western Weber County Resource Management Plan are categorized as "forest restoration" areas. This recommendation also comes with a caveat that the roadless rule should not restrict the development of ski resorts in the event the county decides to permit them in the future. This designation can be seen in the map included in this report as Exhibit D. This map is a new map being proposed to be included in the resource management plan.

To complement this map, staff are also proposing the text changes shown in Exhibit C. The pages referenced in this proposed change are pages from the current Western Weber County Resource Management Plan. Those existing pages are shown as excerpts in Exhibit B for your reference.

In addition to this change, staff are also proposing an amendment to the County's Western Weber Trails Plan map, which is a part of the County Resource Management Plan. In this amendment, staff are suggesting to add multi-use trails (10-foot paved pathways) adjacent to the following street infrastructure and waterways:

- Weber River
- Wilson Canal
- Hooper Canal
- 3500 West
- 1800 South
- 2550 South
- 3300 South

The addition of these trails on this plan will enable the County to start allocating impact fees for construction purposes, and pursue other funding opportunities. The planning commission should review the map and consider whether the trails are appropriate.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission forward a positive recommendation to the County Commission regarding File #GP 2018-04, a request to amend the General Plan's County Resource Management Plan related to forest firefighting management of roadless areas on Forest Service Land. This recommendation comes with the following findings:

1. That the amendment will offer necessary forest management guidance for the State and Federal Government.
2. That the county supports the state's efforts to better manage public lands.
3. That street-adjacent and waterway-adjacent trails/pathways have significant public support.
4. That the changes are in the best interest of the public.

Exhibit

Exhibit A: Utah Roadless Rule Petition [DRAFT]. [Omitted here due to redundancy. Included as Attachment B of Commission Staff Report.](#)

Exhibit B: Affected excerpts from current County Resource Management Plan.

Exhibit C: Proposed text amendment to the County Resource Management Plan.

Exhibit D: Proposed map addition to the County Resource Management Plan: Roadless Area Forest Management Categories.

Exhibit E: Proposed amended trail map of the County Resource Management Plan.



WESTERN WEBER COUNTY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

ADOPTED AUGUST 8, 2017

WESTERN WEBER COUNTY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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A - 1	INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE: APPENDIX A: PUBLIC AGENCY REVIEW MATRIX PREPARED BY WASATCH FRONT REGIONAL COUNCIL

PREPARED BY: WEBER COUNTY, UTAH



WITH ASSISTANCE FROM LOGAN SIMPSON



management plans to ensure that appropriate access is provided to points of diversion and conveyance works, and that existing irrigation infrastructure is protected from damage or obstruction as development continues in the RMP area.

Policy: Predator Control

Support and expand the continuation of the State's predator control program.

Implementation:

Support current coyote control programs, and work with the Division of Wildlife Resources to expand predator control efforts to include skunks, raccoons and other similar predators in agricultural areas.

Policy: Agri-tourism

Support agri-tourism as a means for agricultural operators to diversify their operations and effectively utilize smaller parcels of agricultural land.

MINING, MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY RESOURCES

Findings:

The current salt mining operations on State sovereign lands at Great Salt Lake provide a significant economic benefit to Weber County. Local gravel mining provides a local source of construction materials and reduces the lengths of haul routes. Non-renewable energy resources, such as solar and wind power, have potential for private or small-scale commercial uses.

Objectives and Policies:

Policy: Mining

Weber County supports the continuation of mining operations in the County in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts and preserves the rural character of the planning area

Implementation 1:

Weber County will continue to work cooperatively with the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands to ensure continuation of mining operations in a manner that protects the wildlife, recreational, cultural and other resources of Great Salt Lake.

Implementation 2:

As the County updates its general plans, it will provide for opportunities for gravel and rock aggregate mining in appropriate areas and with appropriate operational conditions. Amend existing zoning regulations to restrict mining operations to a specific mining zone. Require mining operations to petition the County for a zone change prior to initiation of the operation. Require all mining operations to prepare reclamation plans, and ensure that financial surety to complete required reclamation is held by a responsible agency. Consider requiring a development agreement for large scale mining activities prior to formal rezoning.

Policy: Energy Resources

Support the development of renewable energy resources, such as solar, wind power, and geothermal energy for private or small-scale commercial uses.

FIRE MANAGEMENT AND NOXIOUS WEEDS

Fire Management Findings:

Fire management is a critical governmental function. From the Weber County WFRC website:

“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 Objectives and Policies:

Policy: Cooperative Fire Management
Effective fire management across jurisdictions in Weber County requires inter-agency cooperation.

Implementation 1:

Weber County will continue to work cooperatively with the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands and the U.S. Forest Service to implement the Comprehensive Statewide Wildland Fire Prevention, Preparedness, and Suppression policy known as SB-56.

Implementation 2:

Educate the public regarding life safety, including fire prevention and fire codes.

Implementation 3:

Provide education about the Utah Wildland Urban Interface Code. Refine the Wildland Urban Interface in Ogden Valley and amend development ordinances to require notice of proximity to the interface.

Implementation 4:

Provide education on fire-wise planning,

including building materials and landscaping.

Implementation 5:

Evaluate effects of current ordinances as they relate to fire access and the allowance of development on terminal street systems.

Implementation 6:

Ensure that all development has adequate fire flow and fire flow storage.

Weed Control Findings:

Effective prevention of the introduction and the spread of noxious weeds is a high priority for Weber County. From the [2013 NRCS Weber County Resource Assessment](#):

“They negatively affect agricultural lands, forests, nature preserves, stream banks, private lands, and parks. If left unmanaged, weeds can quickly dominate a land-scape and crowd out native plants, thus reducing forage for animals and increasing the risk of wildfire.”

Weed Control Objectives and Policies:

Policy: Cooperative Weed Control

Effective weed control across jurisdictions in Weber County requires inter-agency cooperation.

Implementation:

The local weed control program for the RMP planning area is the Weber County Weed Department. The County will continue to work cooperatively with the U.S. Forest Service, the Utah Association of Conservation Districts (UACD) and the federal NRCS to implement the initiatives outlined in the NRCS Weber County Resource Assessment (2013).

FOREST MANAGEMENT

As described above, the forest resources in the

(Page 32) **FIRE MANAGEMENT AND NOXIOUS WEEDS**

(Page 33) **Fire Management Findings:**

Fire management is a critical governmental function. From the Weber County WFRC website: “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 Objectives and Policies:

Policy 1: Cooperative Fire Management: Effective fire management across jurisdictions in Weber County requires inter-agency cooperation.

Implementation 1: Weber County will continue to work cooperatively with the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands and the U.S. Forest Service to implement the Comprehensive Statewide Wildland Fire Prevention, Preparedness, and Suppression policy known as SB-56.

Implementation 2: Educate the public regarding life safety, including fire prevention and fire codes.

Implementation 3: Provide education about the Utah Wildland Urban Interface Code. Refine the Wildland Urban Interface in Ogden Valley and amend development ordinances to require notice of proximity to the interface.

Implementation 4: Provide education on fire-wise planning, including building materials and landscaping.

Implementation 5: Evaluate effects of current ordinances as they relate to fire access and the allowance of development on terminal street systems.

Implementation 6: Ensure that all development has adequate fire flow and fire flow storage.

Policy 2: Forest Management: [Encourage and support effective forest management practices in a manner that enhances the health of forested areas and minimizes catastrophic wildfires.](#)






Implementation 1: [Coordinate and cooperate with the United States Forest Service and the State of Utah to ensure proper governance over and management of public lands.](#)

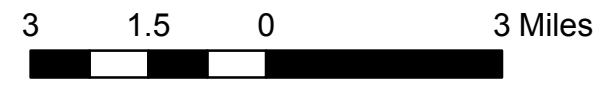
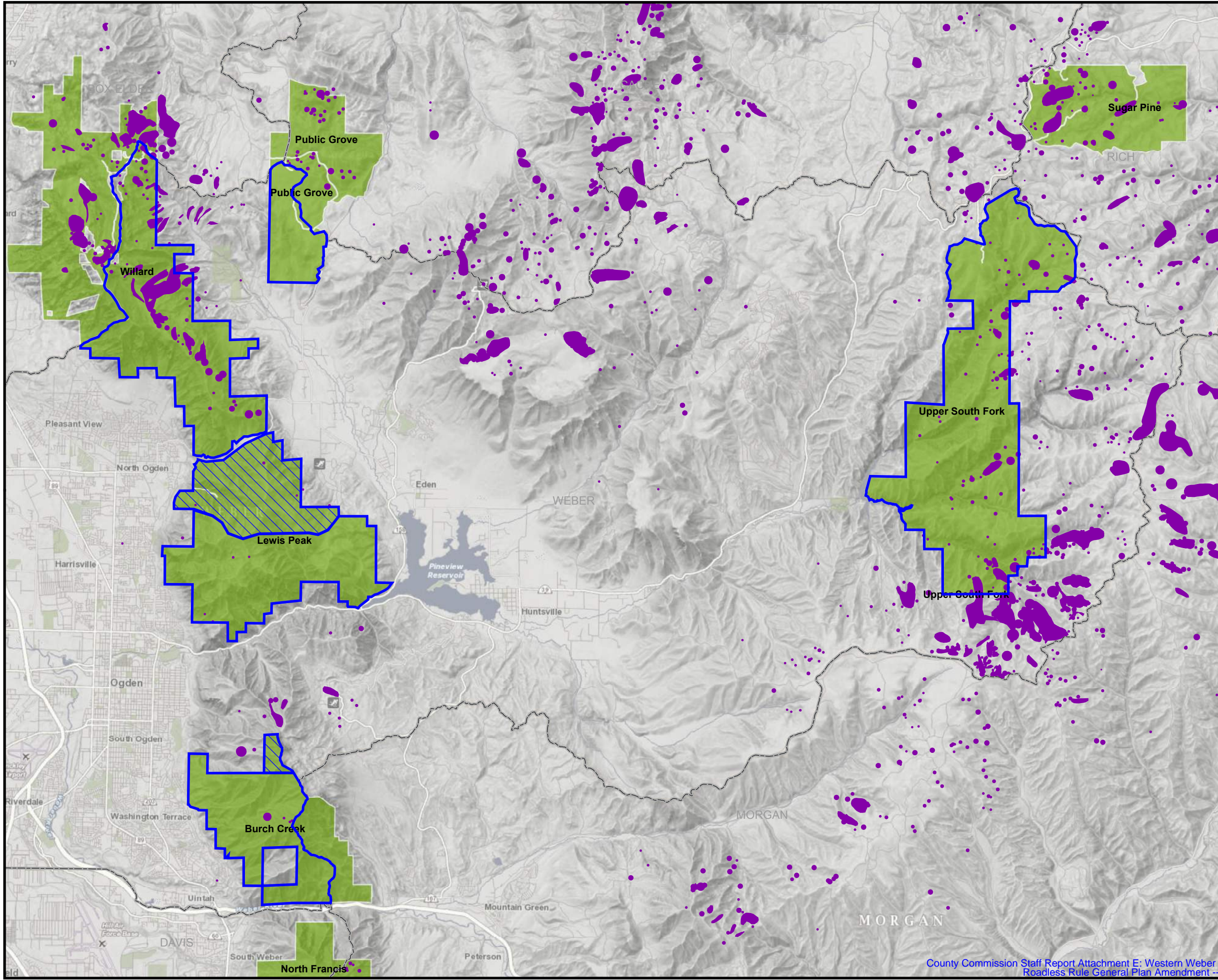
Implementation 2: [Support the State’s roadless area forest management categories and associated principles. Map 6 designates the appropriate management category for each inventoried roadless area.](#)

Implementation 3: [Encourage private landowners to follow fire-wise land management principles.](#)

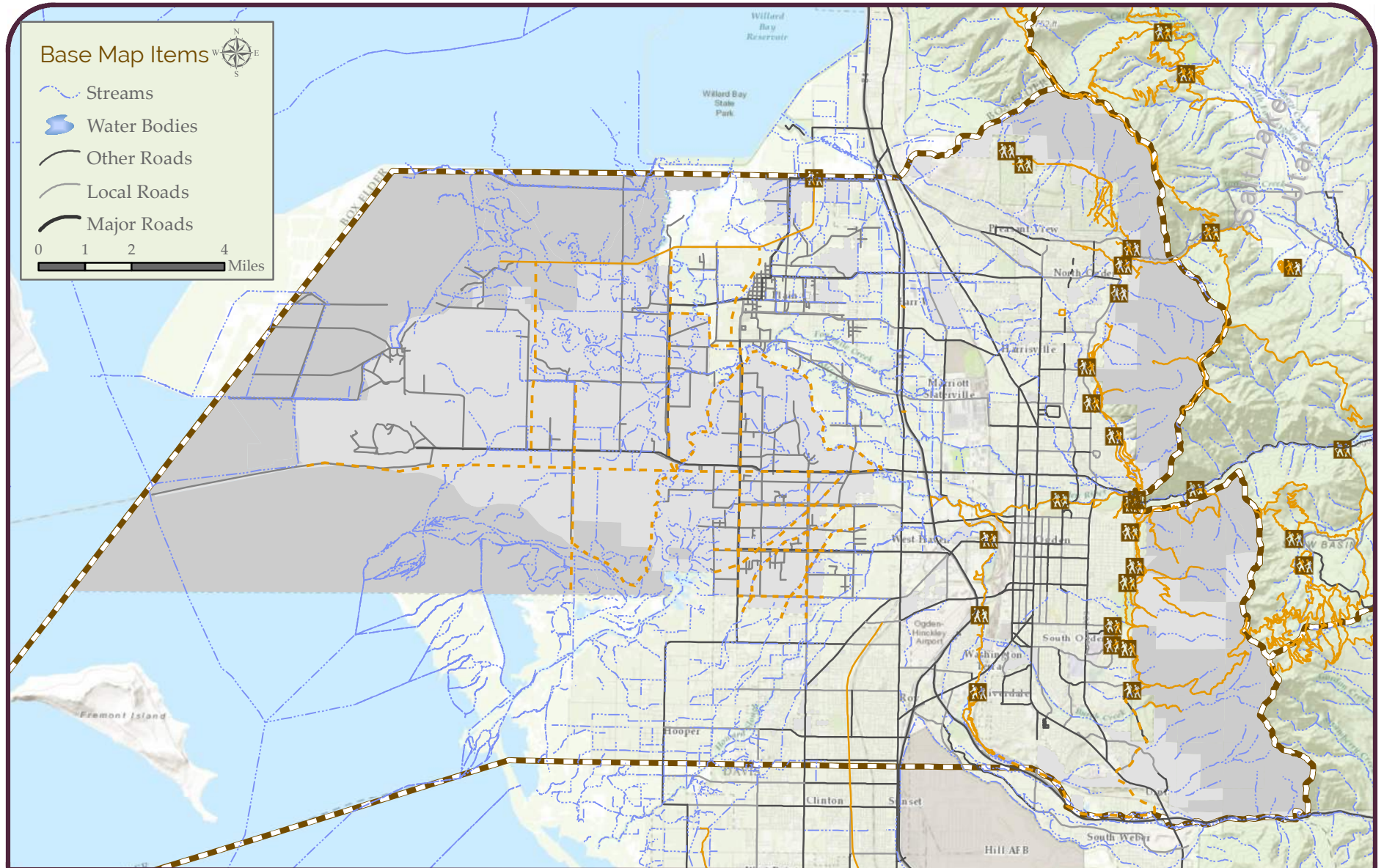
MAP 6: Roadless Area Forest Management Categories

Legend

-  County Boundary
-  Inventoried Roadless Area
-  Management Area Category 2: Forest Restoration Area
-  Management Area Category 2: Forest Restoration Area, with special consideration to support ski resort development
-  Beetle Damage



MAP 5: TRAILS AND TRAILHEADS



Unincorporated Western Weber County

- State or Federal Land
- Private
- Trailheads

- Trails
- Planned Multi-use Trail/Pathway

Trails and Trailheads

Created 5/1/2017
Amended XX/XX/2018



Staff Report to the Ogden Valley Planning Commission

Weber County Planning Division

Synopsis

Application Information

Application Request: To consider and take action on GP 2018-06, a request to amend the Ogden Valley General Plan related to forest firefighting management of roadless areas on Forest Service Lands.

Staff Report Date: October 15, 2018
Agenda Date: Tuesday, October 23, 2018
Applicant: Weber County
File Number: GP #2018-06

Property Information

Approximate Address: Forest Service Land
Project Area: NA
Zoning: F-40
Existing Land Use: Forest
Proposed Land Use: NA

Staff Information

Report Presenter: Charles Ewert
cewert@webercountyutah.gov
801-399-8763

Report Reviewer: RG

Applicable Ordinances

§102-2-4 – Powers and Duties of the Planning Commission

Summary

The Forest Service has a rule that restricts building new roads on most forest service land. This restriction can make it difficult to effectively manage the health of a forest. One emerging concern is the risk of catastrophic wildfires. Historically, forest health has been dominantly maintained naturally through periodic wildfire purges. Human-caused suppression of wildfires has led to an unnatural level of under-growth and dead vegetation. These fuels create bigger and hotter wildfires that threaten our ability to effectively firefight.

A solution that the State of Utah hopes to employ is better management-access to forested areas. Better access can enable heavier equipment to be used to clear out dead timber. The State is not looking for unregulated road building in these roadless areas, but rather the ability to build a road for forest management purposes, and in most cases, remove and reclaim the road in a natural state.

In order to do this the state has to lobby for a rule change that create a specific rule applicable to the State of Utah. The state is following in the footsteps of Idaho and Colorado, who both have unique roadless rules applicable to their states. The state's current roadless rule draft is attached as Exhibit A.

The state is asking the counties to amend their resource management plans in a manner that offers a local-recommendation for roadless designations in accordance with their draft rule. For this reason, this general plan amendment is being proposed for your consideration.

Staff is recommending approval.

Legislative Decisions

When the Planning Commission is acting as a recommending body to the County Commission, it is acting in a legislative capacity and has wide discretion. Examples of legislative actions are general plan, zoning map, and land use code amendments. Legislative actions require that the Planning Commission give a

recommendation to the County Commission. For this circumstance, criteria for recommendations in a legislative matter require compatibility with the general plan and existing ordinances.

Planning Commission Considerations

The state is has drafted a proposed rule amendment to the Forest Service's roadless rule. The draft is attached as Exhibit A. Please take a moment to review it as part of this report. In it you will see that the state is requesting the following four roadless area categories:

1. Primitive areas (most restrictive for road building)
2. Forest restoration
3. Forest stewardship
4. Re-inventory or boundary adjustment

Staff are recommending that the areas affected by the Ogden Valley General Plan are categorized as "forest restoration" areas (category 2). This recommendation also comes with a caveat that the roadless rule should not restrict the development of ski resorts in the event the county decides to permit them in the future. This designation can be seen in the map included in this report as Exhibit D. This map is a new map being proposed to be included in the General Plan (as Map 10).

To complement this map, staff are also proposing the text changes shown in Exhibit C. The pages referenced in this proposed change are pages from the current Western Weber County Resource Management Plan. Those existing pages are shown as excerpts in Exhibit B for your reference.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission forward a positive recommendation to the County Commission regarding File #GP 2018-06, a request to amend the Ogden Valley General Plan related to forest firefighting management of roadless areas on Forest Service Land. This recommendation comes with the following findings:

1. That the amendment will offer necessary forest management guidance for the State and Federal Government.
2. That the county supports the state's efforts to better manage public lands.
3. That the changes are in the best interest of the public.

Exhibit

- Exhibit A: Utah Roadless Rule Petition [DRAFT]. [Omitted here due to redundancy. Included as Attachment B of Commission Staff Report.](#)
- Exhibit B: Affected excerpts from current General Plan.
- Exhibit C: Proposed text amendment to the General Plan.
- Exhibit D: Proposed map addition to the General Plan: Roadless Area Forest Management Categories.



OGDEN VALLEY

G E N E R A L P L A N

2016



Version 4.1, Adopted August 30, 2016, Resolution #28-2016

water recharge, wild life habitat, aesthetics, etc.) and complement the rural character of the Valley.

Utilities and Public Services Principle 3.2: Provide for the planning, design, and construction of more advanced and attractive retention and detention facilities to minimize off-site stormwater effects.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 3.2.1: Complete and implement a stormwater master plan for Ogden Valley.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 3.2.2: Amend County ordinances to revise design standards for water retention and detention facilities in new developments to reduce off-site stormwater effects and provide other public benefits.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 3.2.3: Employ techniques such as financial security and performance measures to ensure proper completion and maintenance of stormwater facilities.

Utilities and Public Services Goal 4: A goal of Weber County is to reduce impacts of utility construction and operation in Ogden Valley.

Utilities and Public Services Principle 4.1: Plan future electric utilities to reduce visual impacts.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 4.1.1: Weber County will consider requiring the burial of power distribution lines within new development. ([Reference Community Character Gateways and Viewsheds Implementation 2.2.3](#))

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 4.1.2: To the extent that additional aboveground high-voltage transmission lines are necessary in Ogden Valley, they should be located within existing transmission line corridors, as is feasible, to reduce visual impacts.

Utilities and Public Services Principle 4.2: Require appropriate mitigation of the impacts of all utilities.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 4.2.1: Employ techniques such as financial security and performance measures to ensure proper completion, site restoration, maintenance, and weed control of utility facilities, corridors, and rights-of-way.

Utilities and Public Services Goal 5: A goal of Weber County is to improve public safety in Ogden Valley.

Utilities and Public Services Principle 5.1: Educate the public regarding life safety, including fire prevention and fire codes.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.1.1: Provide education about the Utah Wildland Urban Interface Code. Refine the Wildland Urban Interface in Ogden Valley and amend development ordinances to require notice of proximity to the interface.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.1.2: Provide education on fire-wise planning, including building materials and landscaping.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.1.3: Evaluate effects of current ordinances as they relate to fire access and the allowance of development on terminal street systems.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.1.4: Ensure that all development has adequate fire flow and fire flow storage.



Utilities and Public Services Principle 5.2: Maintain the ability of the community to respond promptly, efficiently, and effectively in the event of a major natural or human-caused disaster.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.2.1: Conduct ongoing public outreach regarding procedures and plans to be followed in the event of an emergency.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.2.2: Provide funding for programs such as the Community Emergency Response Team to conduct public education about emergency preparedness for all types of emergencies.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.2.3: Provide for emergency shelter and supplies to adequately serve the population in the event of a disaster.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

In Utah the state legislature tasked the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands to devise a Comprehensive Statewide Wildland Fire Prevention, Preparedness, and Suppression policy known as SB-56. Under this plan, a master cooperative wildland fire management and Stafford Act response agreement is signed each year between numerous federal land management agencies and the State of Utah for cooperation during wildland fire incidents that occur throughout the state. Weber County is within the service area of the Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center (NUIFC), located in Draper. NUIFC is a joint dispatch center operated through cooperation among the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service and the State of Utah Division of Forestry Fire and State Lands. NUIFC is responsible for dispatching and coordination of wildfires (averaging 500 fires per/year) and incidents for approximately 15 million acres located in Box Elder, Cache, Rich, Tooele, Weber, Morgan, Davis, Duchesne, Juab, Sanpete, Salt Lake, Summit, Wasatch and Utah Counties.

The [Utilities and Public Services element](#) of this General Plan provides a narrative of current conditions, goals, policies and implementation steps for fire management in the Ogden Valley planning area.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

Many species of exotic and invasive weeds exist in the Utah. The Utah Noxious Weed Act of 2008 defined 28 noxious weed species into three prioritization categories. In December 2015 the official State Noxious Weed list was updated to include 54 species and prioritization categories were modified to include five categories of priority for action.

State land managers, local governments, and property owners are responsible for controlling weed species on the state's noxious weeds list, and local weed species of concern if necessary. Weed control includes both lands under local management (roads, right-of-ways, 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, and to seek reimbursement or apply liens for the work.

The local weed control program for the Ogden Valley planning area is the Weber County Weed Department. A Weber-County-specific weed control assessment is available from the Utah Association of Conservation Districts (UACD) and the federal Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS): Weber County Resource Assessment (2013).



The U.S. Forest Service addresses weeds in the

planning area in the Wasatch Cache National Forest 2003 Revised Forest Plan with the goals of preventing and reducing weeds across the Wasatch Cache National Forest.

[Gateways and Viewsheds Goal 3](#) states: "A goal of Weber County is to protect key viewsheds throughout the Valley." Principle 3.2 address weed control.

[Land Use Goal 2](#) state: "A goal of Weber County is to support continued agricultural operations in Ogden Valley." Principle 2.3 addresses weed control.

[Utilities and Public Services Goal 4](#) addresses noxious weed management in connection with construction and maintenance of public utilities infrastructure.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Forest lands within the Ogden Valley planning area are primarily shrublands and Pinion-juniper-aspen forests, with some Douglas fir forest in the higher elevations. These forest lands provide grazing, recreation and wildlife habitat, as well as watersheds for valley residents. Forest management outside the national forests is the responsibility of the landowner.

Forest management is not specifically addressed elsewhere in this General Plan, but goals, principles and implementation related to forest lands are presented in the [Land Use](#), [Community Character](#), and [Parks and Recreation](#) elements of the Plan. In particular, the Parks and Recreation element of the General Plan calls for better collaboration with the Forest Service in offering recreational opportunities and managing recreational demand (discussed below).

Water Resources

WATER RIGHTS AND WATER QUALITY

Water rights in the Ogden Valley planning area have been fully adjudicated, and are managed according to the rules of the Utah State Engineer. During the planning process, concerns regarding the hydrology of the planning area and the availability of groundwater were expressed. As a result, Weber County is participating in a Valley-wide hydrogeologic study to better understand the hydrogeology and water budget of the planning area. Information from that study will be evaluated to determine whether the goals and policies of the General plan with regard to land use and the provision of water and sewer services should be revised.

The [Utilities and Public Services element](#) of this General Plan describes current conditions and trends; goals, policies and implementation steps with regard to water rights, quality, quantity and availability.

(Page 39) **Utilities and Public Services Goal 5: A goal of Weber County is to improve public safety in Ogden Valley.**

Utilities and Public Services Principle 5.1: Educate the public regarding life safety, including fire prevention and fire codes.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.1.1: Provide education about the Utah Wildland Urban Interface Code. Refine the Wildland Urban Interface in Ogden Valley and amend development ordinances to require notice of proximity to the interface.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.1.2: Provide education on fire-wise planning, including building materials and landscaping.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.1.3: Evaluate effects of current ordinances as they relate to fire access and the allowance of development on terminal street systems.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.1.4: Ensure that all development has adequate fire flow and fire flow storage.

(Page 40) **Utilities and Public Services Principle 5.2:** Maintain the ability of the community to respond promptly, efficiently, and effectively in the event of a major natural or human--caused disaster.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.2.1: Conduct ongoing public outreach regarding procedures and plans to be followed in the event of an emergency.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.2.2: Provide funding for programs such as the Community Emergency Response Team to conduct public education about emergency preparedness for all types of emergencies.

Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.2.3: Provide for emergency shelter and supplies to adequately serve the population in the event of a disaster.

[Utilities and Public Services Principle 5.3: Encourage and support effective forest management practices in a manner that enhances the health of forested areas and minimizes catastrophic wildfires.](#)

[Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.3.1: Coordinate and cooperate with the United States Forest Service and the State of Utah to ensure proper governance over and management of public lands.](#)

[Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.3.2: Support the State's roadless area forest management categories and associated principles. Map 10 designates the appropriate management category for each inventoried roadless area.](#)

[Utilities and Public Services Implementation 5.3.3: Encourage private landowners to follow fire-wise land management principles.](#)

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(Page 50) **Fire Management**

In Utah, the state legislature tasked the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands to devise a Comprehensive Statewide Wildland Fire Prevention, Preparedness, and Suppression policy known as SB-56. Under this plan, a master cooperative wildland fire management and Stafford Act response agreement is signed each year between numerous federal land management agencies and the State of Utah for cooperation during wildland fire incidents that occur throughout the state. Weber County is within the service area of the Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center (NUIFC), located in Draper. NUIFC is a joint dispatch center operated through cooperation among the

Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service and the State of Utah Division of Forestry Fire and State Lands. NUIFC is responsible for dispatching and coordination of wildfires (averaging 500 fires per/year) and incidents for approximately 15 million acres located in Box Elder, Cache, Rich, Tooele, Weber, Morgan, Davis, Duchesne, Juab, Sanpete, Salt Lake, Summit, Wasatch and Utah Counties.

[In 2018, the State further asked each county to identify their preferred roadless category for each inventoried roadless Forest Service land. The roadless categories define the forest management methods regarding the access to the land. The categories range from prohibiting new access roads to enabling them. In areas where new access roads are permitted, timber management and other forest health issues may be more easily accommodated.](#)






The Utilities and Public Services element of this General Plan provides a narrative of current conditions, goals, policies and implementation steps for fire management in the Ogden Valley planning area.

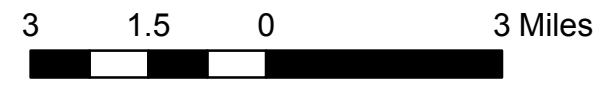
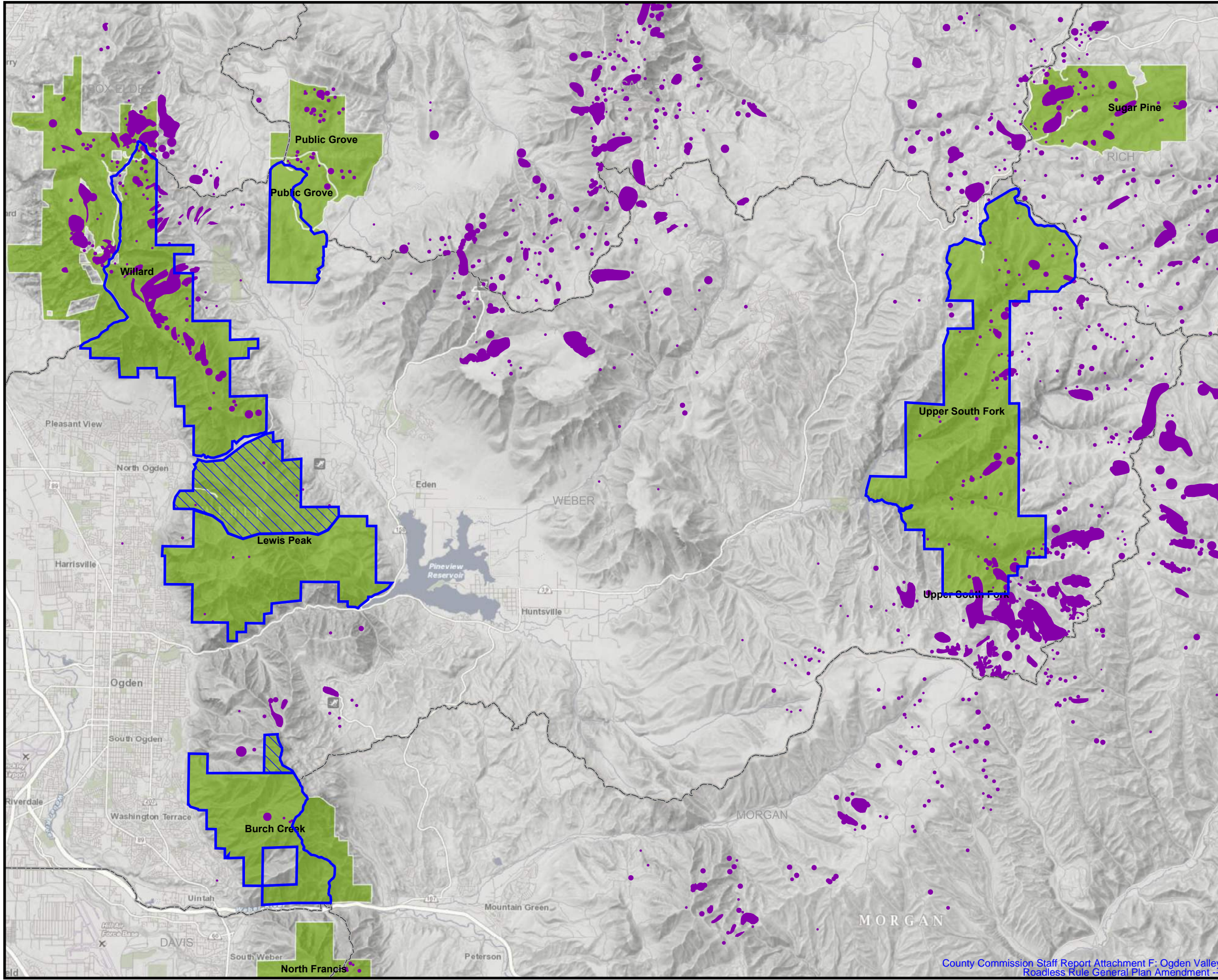
[Utilities and Public Services Goal 5 addresses forest management practices in connection with wildfire mitigation.](#)

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MAP 10: Roadless Area Forest Management

Legend

-  County Boundary
-  Inventoried Roadless Area
-  Management Area Category 2: Forest Restoration Area
-  Management Area Category 2: Forest Restoration Area, with special consideration to support ski resort development
-  Beetle Damage



Draft Resolution Roadless Areas

Weber County Commission

Whereas:

The Public Lands Policy Coordinating Office of the Governor's Office (PLPCO) is preparing a petition for a draft State –Specific Roadless Rule to be developed within 36 CFR Part 294 – Regulations of the Department of Agriculture – Forest Service; and

PLPCO has requested a recommendation for classification of Inventoried Roadless Areas (IRA) within Weber County, of which there are five such areas (Exhibit 1) being Willard, Lewis Peak, and Burch Grove in the Wasatch Range in central Weber County, and Upper South Fork and Public Grove in the Bear River Range in Eastern Weber County, and all of these Roadless Areas are currently described in the Forest Service's Forest Management Plan of the Northern Wasatch and Ogden Valley Area; and whereas

The Roadless Areas of Weber County are a valuable economic asset for the people of Weber County, providing peaceful space and dark skies for hiking, mountain biking, equestrian activities, ski-touring, hunting, fishing and riding of off-road vehicles (in Public Grove); contributing to the health, welfare and economic growth of the county through an attractive outdoor lifestyle that is world renowned and results in higher property values, construction jobs, growth of new recreation-based business, and assisting employee hiring and retention of all our Weber County businesses; and whereas

All of the Weber County Roadless Areas contribute substantially to protection of the watershed of Ogden Valley, which is an area providing public water supply to both Ogden Valley and large areas of the northern Wasatch Front through enabling recharge of aquifers, minimized soil erosion, filtering of the water, and steady filling of the Pineview Reservoir with clear and high quality water; and whereas

The scenic beauty and Dark Skies of the Wasatch Range and Bear River Range are recognized by the Ogden Valley General Plan, the Resource Management plan of Weber County, by the International Dark Sky (bronze certification) status of the North Fork County Park and by the Forest Management Plan of the Wasatch Cache National Forest as an economic asset of Northern Utah, which would be decreased in visual values by the creation of roads, development or timber clear-cut areas; and whereas

The steep slopes of the Ogden Valley walls and the Wasatch Range (Burch Creek, Lewis Peak, and Willard IRAs) are susceptible to landslide and debris flow due to their volcanic silt surface geology, which deposits are stabilized by areas of natural forest, and would be made less stable by cut/fill for roads or other excavations; and whereas

Flooding, including sheet flow flooding is a known issue in Ogden Valley, which would be exacerbated by timber removal, or clear cut of lands causing higher stormwater runoff and erosion; and whereas

Mapping provided by PLPCO indicates relatively low concern about insect damage and wildfire intensity, but high concern about watershed protection values in Weber County Roadless Areas; but whereas

Residential areas adjacent to forest (Wildland-Urban Interface WUI) may have increased wildfire risk due to high fuel loads in Forest Service owned Roadless Areas adjacent to residential properties, while recognizing the responsibility of individual landowners to provide fire-defensible space around their structures and properties;

Be it therefore resolved by Weber County Commission that:

- Inventoried Roadless Areas in Weber County are recommended to PLPCO and Governor Herbert to remain Category 1 Primitive Roadless Areas, under the present 2001 Roadless Rule contained in 36 CFR Part 294; and
- The petition to the Department of Agriculture should include a Wildland Urban Interface provision and process in all Roadless categories (1, 2, 3 and 4 as proposed), state-wide, in areas where Roadless areas are adjacent to residential areas with residential structures within 500 ft of the Forest Service boundary. This provision should apply to National Forest areas within 500 feet of the Forest Service land boundary, providing for the Responsible Official of the Forest Service to issue locally-requested, time-limited permits for thinning of forest for wildland fire mitigation; this regulatory clause to include provision for temporary roads, where applicable.

Signed by Weber County Commission as of Nov 2018