



WESTERN WEBER COUNTY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

ADOPTED AUGUST 8, 2017

WESTERN WEBER COUNTY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

THE WESTERN WEBER COUNTY PLANNING AREA

In September, 2003, Weber County adopted the [West Central Weber County General Plan](#) for the unincorporated area of the County to the west of the Ogden area, including the Warren, Reese, West Weber and Weber Township areas as shown in Map 1.

The planning area for the 2003 Plan excluded unincorporated areas of Weber County to the east of the Ogden metropolitan area. In August, 2016 the Weber County Commission adopted the updated Ogden Valley General Plan, which included a resource management element as Chapter 8 of the plan. This Western Weber County Resource Management Plan (RMP) includes all of the area of unincorporated Weber County, not part of the Ogden Valley General Plan area, as shown in Map 2, encompassing approximately 208,000 acres.

CONTEXT AND LEGAL BASIS FOR THE COUNTY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

House Bill 219, passed by the Utah Legislature during its 2016 general session, amended Section 17-27a-401 of the Utah Code to add a county resource management plan as a required element of county general plans. New Subsection (3) provides:

“(a) The general plan shall contain a resource management plan for the public lands, as defined in section 63L-6-102, within the county.

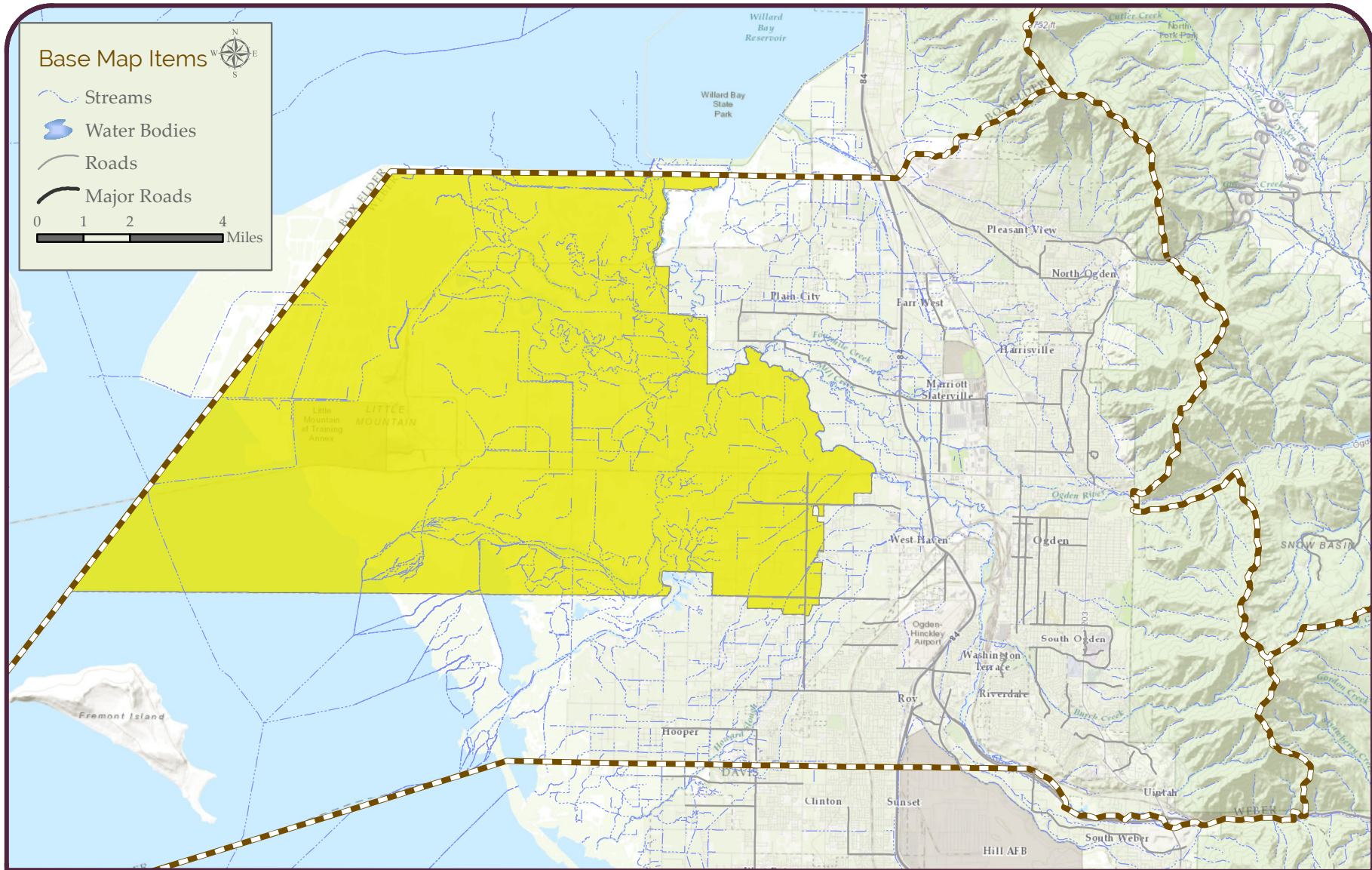
(b) the resource management plan shall address:

*Mining;
land use;
livestock and grazing;
irrigation;
agriculture;
fire management;
noxious weeds;
forest management;
water rights;
ditches and canals;
water quality and hydrology;
flood plains and river terraces;
wetlands;
riparian areas;
predator control;
wildlife;
fisheries;
recreation and tourism;
energy resources;
mineral resources;
cultural, historical, geological, and paleontological resources;
wilderness;
wild and scenic rivers;
threatened, endangered, and sensitive species;
land access;
law enforcement;
economic considerations; and
air.*

MORE INFORMATION

For more information visit: http://www.wfrc.org/new_wfrc/crmp/weber-county/

MAP 1: 2003 GENERAL PLAN WEST CENTRAL WEBER COUNTY PLANNING AREA

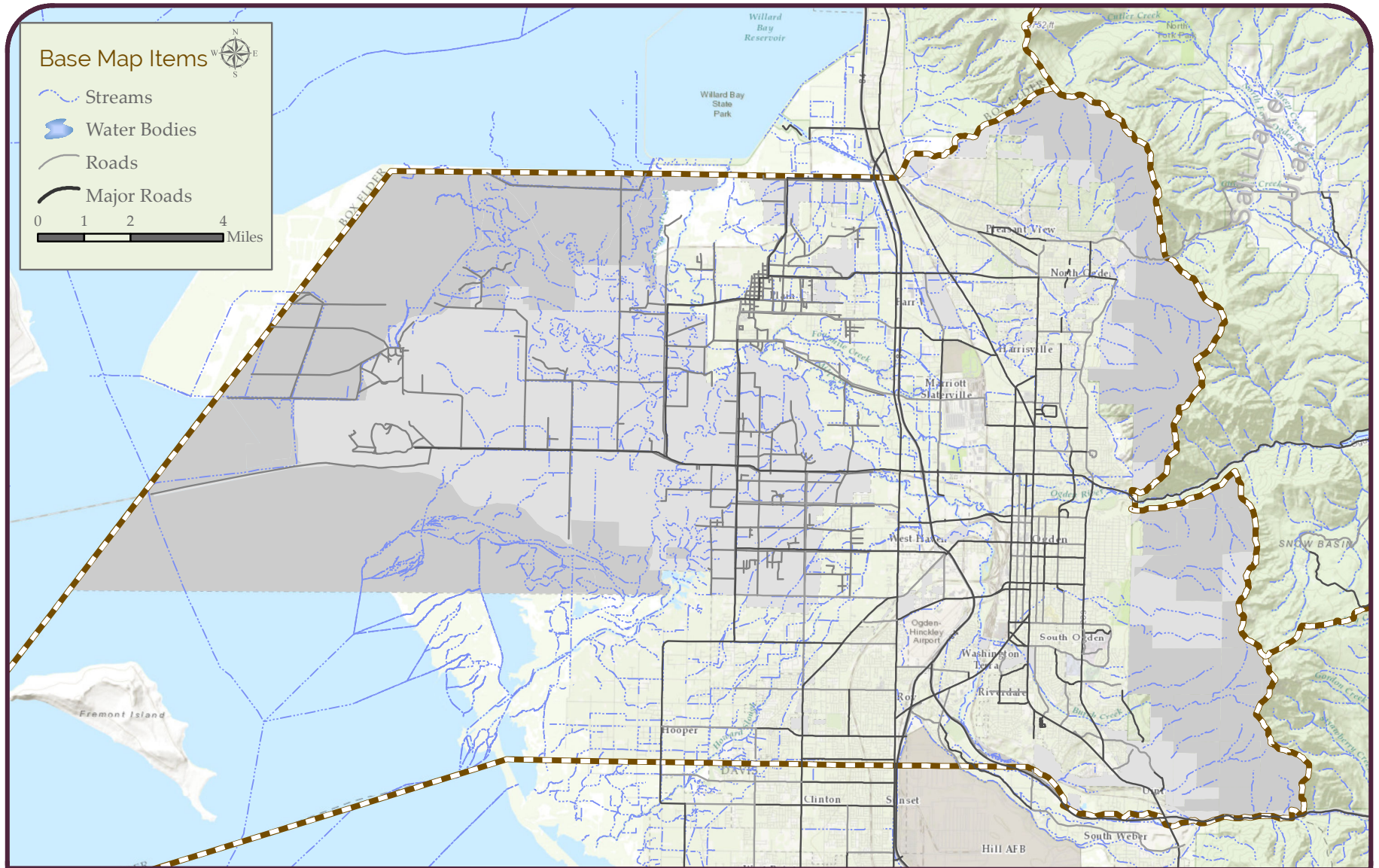


■ 2003 Plan Area

2003 Western Weber General Plan Area

Date: 4/10/2017

MAP 2: WEBER COUNTY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT AREA



Unincorporated Western Weber County

- State or Federal Land
- Private

Project Area

Date: 5/1/2017

(c) For each item listed under Subsection (3)(b), a county's resource management plan shall:
(i) establish findings pertaining to the item;
(ii) establish defined objectives; and
(iii) outline general policies and guidelines on how the objectives described in Subsection (3)(c)(ii) are to be accomplished."

The focus of HB 219 is on the management of public lands and resources as defined in State statute, including lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the U.S. Forest Service and other federal agencies. The definition of "public lands" excludes "...lands owned or held in trust by this state, a political subdivision of this state, or an independent entity." The RMP planning area encompasses approximately 208,000 acres. Within the RMP planning area are approximately 16,000 acres of National Forest lands, 10,000 acres within the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and approximately 412 acres owned by the U.S. Department of Defense in the southwestern Little Mountain area.

The Forest Service is required to coordinate "...with the land and resource management planning processes of State and local governments" in their land planning efforts. (16 U.S.C. §1604(a)) The Forest Service's planning regulations state that "the Responsible [Forest Service] Official must provide opportunities for the coordination of Forest Service planning efforts...with those of other resource management agencies." Furthermore, the agency's planning regulations provide that "the Responsible Official should seek assistance, where appropriate, from other state and local governments...to help address management issues or opportunities." (36 C.F.R.

219.9) Although there is no explicit parallel requirement for consistency of Forest Service plans with plans of state, local and tribal governments as that contained within FLPMA for the BLM Resource Management Plans, the Forest Service is required to "discuss any inconsistency" between the proposed plan's provision and "any approved State or local plan and laws." Further, if any inconsistencies exist, the plan must "describe the extent to which the [Forest Service] would reconcile its proposed action with the plan or law." (40 C.F.R. §1506.2(d))

There are also approximately 71,000 acres of State of Utah owned lands in the planning area, which include the Harold Crane State Wildlife Management Area (2,629 acres) and the bed of Great Salt Lake. The Utah State and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) owns approximately 5 acres in the planning area. Although not the focus of the House Bill 219 planning effort, the planning team saw value in looking at the resources identified more holistically to develop statements of desired future conditions (goals), policies and implementation, where appropriate, that would be applicable regardless of land ownership or management.

PLAN PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

In order to support Utah counties in implementing the new resource management plan requirements, The Community Impact Board financially supported the development of databases for each county in the Wasatch Front Regional Council (WFRC) area to rely on in preparing each resource management plan. The WFRC retained a contractor to identify, gather and organize information relevant to the RMP process. Those data were gathered and are reported on a county-wide basis, in map, table and narrative formats, and the information is available on the WFRC website at http://www.wfrc.org/new_wfrc/crmp/. The information addresses all the subject matter categories specified in House Bill 219 and the Utah Code.

Weber County began the overall RMP process in January, 2016 with a series of stakeholder meetings to identify data needs and issues for detailed evaluation in the RMP process. The County completed a Resource Management Element as part of the Ogden Valley General Plan update project in 2016, which was underway when the CRMP process began. This RMP addresses the balance of unincorporated Weber County. Data were not collected nor reported for the Western Weber County planning area as a separate sub-area of Weber County. As a result, much of the information provided to support this RMP is described in general terms and extrapolated from other data.

Based on the initial January stakeholder input, additional western Weber County stakeholder interviews were conducted in June and July, 2016. On direction from the County Planning Department, a draft of this RMP was prepared and introduced for public comment at an open house on May 9, 2017.

COUNTY HISTORY AND CULTURE

LAKESIDE RMP AREA

The unincorporated area to the west of the Ogden metropolitan area is the study area for the 2003 West Central Weber County General Plan, a historically agricultural area. For the purposes of this RMP, this area will be referred to as the Lakeside RMP area. Nearly 45,000 acres of the Lakeside RMP are occupied by the shoreline and bed of Great Salt Lake, and are under the management of the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and the Division of Forestry Fire and State Lands. Management of these areas provides for recreation, wildlife habitat, and a variety of other uses and values, and is important to the residents of the planning area and the County as a whole.

The 2003 Plan reports that residents in the Lakeside area value the open spaces resulting from the dominance of agricultural uses in the Lakeside area. Agriculture has been the primary land use since the Lakeside area was



First camp of the Survey, at Ogden, Weber County, Utah

Source: U.S. National Archives and Records Administration

settled, and many people hold the view that agriculture should continue to be the highest priority for the area, with between 96 and 98 percent of responses gathered during the 2003 General Plan process express a desire to maintain rural character and agricultural land. Rural atmosphere is the quality most often expressed as desirable. Respondents defined rural atmosphere as the openness of the area, the keeping of animals on their properties, and the agricultural uses and businesses in the area.

The 2003 West Central Weber County General Plan contains a Vision Statement that provides:

“West Central Weber County is a place that:

- Values and protects its rural character, lifestyle, and atmosphere.
- Manages growth to strike a balance between preservation and development.
- Provides the necessary and desired community services to assure a high standard-of-living to its residents.
- Encourages safe, efficient, and varied transportation systems.
- Maintains a community that is safe from environmental hazard and criminal activity.”

The 2003 Plan contains three main elements that address Land Use, Transportation and Sensitive Lands, and identifies a series of implementation tools focused on protecting and developing sensitive lands and preserving open space. The policies and direction of the 2003 West Central Weber County General Plan largely inform the direction and initiatives of this RMP.

MOUNTAINSIDE RMP AREA

The unincorporated area to the east of the Ogden metropolitan area lies in the foothills and slopes of the Wasatch Mountains and is primarily in the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, in the Ogden Ranger District. For the purposes of this RMP, this area will be referred to as the Mountainside RMP area. The Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest is managed pursuant to the 2003 Revised Wasatch-Cache National Forest Management Plan. Specific management directions are provided for the North Wasatch Ogden Valley Management Area, which includes the Mountainside RMP area.

Road access into the National Forest is limited to the North Ogden and Ogden Canyons. All other access to the National Forest in the planning area is via non-motorized trails. The western side of the Wasatch Mountains has provided recreational opportunities primarily in the form of hiking and hunting, as no designated ATV routes or campgrounds are present.



View of the Wasatch Mountains from Plain City
Source: http://assets.utahrealestate.com/photos/640x480/1200537_6.jpg

CHAPTER 2

KEY COUNTY RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES

The RMP planning area is located to the east and west of Ogden and the other incorporated areas of Weber County, adjacent to Great Salt Lake on the west, and adjacent to the Wasatch Mountains on the east. Nearly 45,000 acres of the planning area is occupied by the shoreline and bed of Great Salt Lake, and is under the management of the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and the Division of Forestry Fire and State Lands. Management of these areas provides for recreation, wildlife habitat, and a variety of other uses and values, and is important to the residents of the planning area and the County as a whole.

The Uintah-Wasatch-Cache National Forest is managed pursuant to the 2003 Revised Wasatch-Cache National Forest Management Plan. Specific management directions are provided for the North Wasatch Ogden Valley Management Area, which includes the Mountainside area of the RMP planning area.

At the beginning of the County-wide RMP process, five key resources of greatest importance to the County were identified by stakeholders as follows:

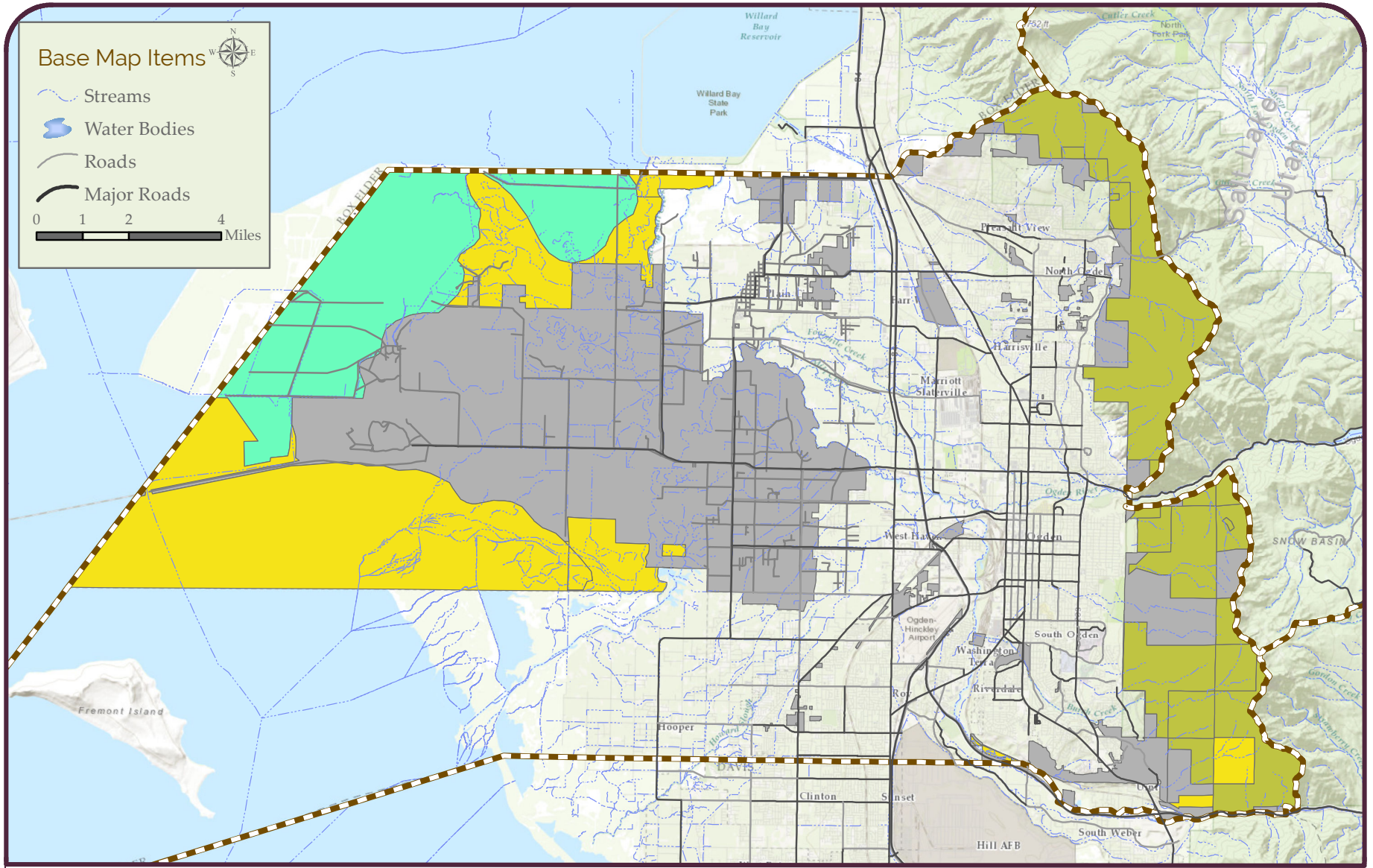
- Recreation and Tourism
- Water Quality and Hydrology
- Water Rights
- Land Use
- Agriculture

According to the 2003 West Central Weber County General Plan, the areas of greatest interest to the residents of the Lakeside planning area are agriculture, land use, water rights and recreation. Given these management priorities, and the management direction provided in the 2003 Revised Wasatch-Cache National Forest Management Plan, this RMP groups the twenty-eight required resource elements into five general categories: Land Resources, Water Resources, Recreation Resources, Wildlife Resources and Socio-Economic Resources. Each section presents a description of the resource and the current resource management setting; a description of relevant socio-economic effects of resource management; and the desired future management conditions. Statements of goals, policies and implementation steps, as appropriate to each resource, are provided in Section 3.

LAND RESOURCES

This Land Resources section addresses land use; agriculture; livestock and grazing; irrigation; mining; mineral resources; energy resources; fire management; noxious weeds; forest management; land access; wilderness and wild and scenic rivers. These topics are further combined into subsections that group resources logically and in a manner that complements the structure of the body of the 2003 General Plan.

MAP 3: OWNERSHIP



Legend

- Unincorporated DNR
- Unincorporated Private
- Unincorporated USFS
- Unincorporated USFWS

Ownership Agency

Date: 5/1/2017

LAND USE AND LAND ACCESS

The 2015 census estimated a population of 238,682 in Weber County, a 23% increase from 2000 (196,553). Most of that growth in population occurred in the incorporated areas of the County. The area of West Central Weber County illustrated in Map 1 is assumed to be home to approximately three percent of the total Weber County population or approximately 7,099 in 2015.

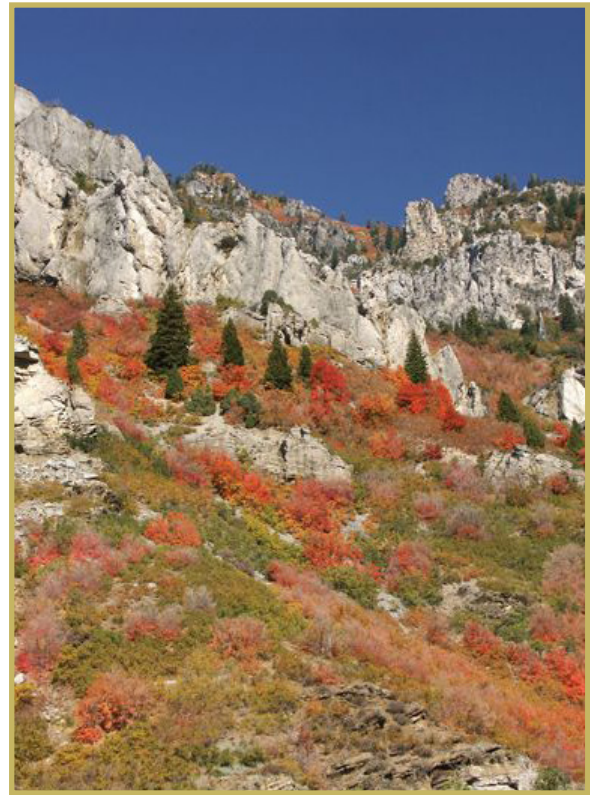
Lakeside RMP Area

Western Weber County zoning categories, acreage, and the percentage of the total acreage are as follows:

- Residential – 1,342 acres, 1.8%
 - Commercial – 60 acres, .08%
 - Manufacturing – 9,926 acres, 13.3%
 - Open Space- 124 acres, .20%
 - Shoreline – 29,631 acres, 39.8%
 - Agricultural – 32,979 acres, 44.3%
 - Other- 272 acres, .36%
- Total – 74,338 acres

It should be noted that within the Utah sovereign lands category are two State wildlife management areas and a portion of Great Salt Lake that contribute both habitat and recreational values. It should also be noted that the main mining activity in the planning area, salt extraction, is taking place on Utah sovereign lands.

The resources of Great Salt Lake and the underlying lake bed are managed by the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands (FF&SL) pursuant to the 2013 Great Salt Lake Comprehensive Management Plan. The Comprehensive Management Plan provides:



Wasatch-Cache National Forest, Weber County
Photographer: Ken Krahulec

“The framework for sovereign land management is found in the Utah Constitution (Article XX), state statute (primarily Chapter 65A-10), and administrative rule (UTAH ADMIN. CODE R652). The constitution accepts sovereign lands to be held in trust for the people and managed for the purposes for which the lands were acquired. UTAH CODE § 65A-2-1 states that “The division [FFSL] shall administer state lands under comprehensive land management programs using multiple-use, sustained-yield principles.” Briefly stated, the overarching management objectives of FFSL are to protect and sustain the trust resources and to provide for reasonable beneficial uses of those resources, consistent with their long-term

protection and conservation. This means that FFSL will manage GSL's sovereign land resources under multiple-use sustained yield principles, implementing legislative policies and accommodating public and private uses to the extent that those policies and uses do not compromise Public Trust obligations (UTAH CODE § 65A-10-1) and economic and environmental sustainability is maintained. Any beneficial use of Public Trust resources is ancillary to long-term conservation of resources."

The Division of FFSL has established five management classes for Great Salt Lake resources. The Lakeside RMP area includes sovereign lands designated under Classes 1 (the salt mining lease areas) and 6 (the wildlife management areas), as follows:

Class 1: Managed to Protect Existing Resource Development Use. Lands under this classification include the area around Antelope Island delegated to DSPR for recreation management, the area around Saltair and GSL Marina, existing mineral extraction lease areas, and areas under special use lease for brine shrimp cyst harvest activities. These lands would be open to oil and gas leasing, but no surface occupancy would be allowed in the recreation areas.

Class 6: Managed to Protect Existing Resource Preservation Uses. This classification covers existing WMAs. Lands would be available for oil and gas leasing with no surface occupancy.

A key component to all land resources, as well as to land use and access, is the Public Land

Survey System and its accessories (PLSS). The monuments of the PLSS are essential in determining the horizontal and vertical locations, areas, and boundaries of all Federal, State, and private properties including their natural resources and easements. Proper maintenance and re-establishment of the PLSS is critical to the proper management of land resources as well as land use and access. Current estimates suggest that 58% of the PLSS in the Lakeside RMP Area have been destroyed and are missing.

Mountainside RMP Area

Land uses in the Mountainside area include limited residential uses in the foothills between the incorporated areas and the National Forest, public water storage reservoirs, some limited gravel mining and the National Forest itself. Vehicular access into the National Forest in the study area is limited to Ogden Canyon (SR 39) and North Ogden Canyon (SR 569). Travel routes within the Forest are managed pursuant to the 2016 Ogden Ranger District Travel Management Plan. The only travel route open to motorized vehicles in the study area is the Skyline Trail, which is located along the Wasatch Mountain ridgeline on the eastern boundary of the RMP study area, and is open to motorcycles only. The Skyline Trail is accessible from both the North Ogden and Ogden Canyon highways. Non-motorized access to and within the National Forest is available via a number of recreational trails in the study area.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, GRAZING, IRRIGATION AND PREDATOR CONTROL

Lakeside RMP Area

As reported in the 2003 General Plan, agriculture is the dominant land use in the Lakeside area. All of the agricultural operations in the Lakeside RMP area are located on private lands. Many parcels in the western part of Weber County are small “ranchettes” of 5 to 10 acres. In 2002, approximately 28,116 acres of land were in agricultural use, for grazing of cattle and horses, crop production (alfalfa, hay, small grains, such as, oats, wheat, and barley), and dairy operations (16 operations and approximately 2,765 dairy cows). With the growth of population in the County since 2002, the number of acres in agricultural uses in the Lakeside area has decreased to 27,743 acres, 2 percent less than in 2002. Additionally, there are approximately 3,818 acres in Agricultural Protection Areas.

In 2013, the Weber Conservation District published the Weber County Resource Assessment that identifies agricultural land preservation and sustainability as one of five priorities for the District. The Resource Assessment also contains recommendations for implementation steps toward those ends. Agricultural operations in the Lakeside RMP area are dependent on a network of irrigation ditches and canals. A map of the existing and proposed irrigation ditches and canals that serve the RMP planning area is available on the WFRC website. While many irrigation ditches in The Lakeside RMP area have been converted to pressurized pipe, open canals and ditches remain important to the continued viability of agricultural operations.

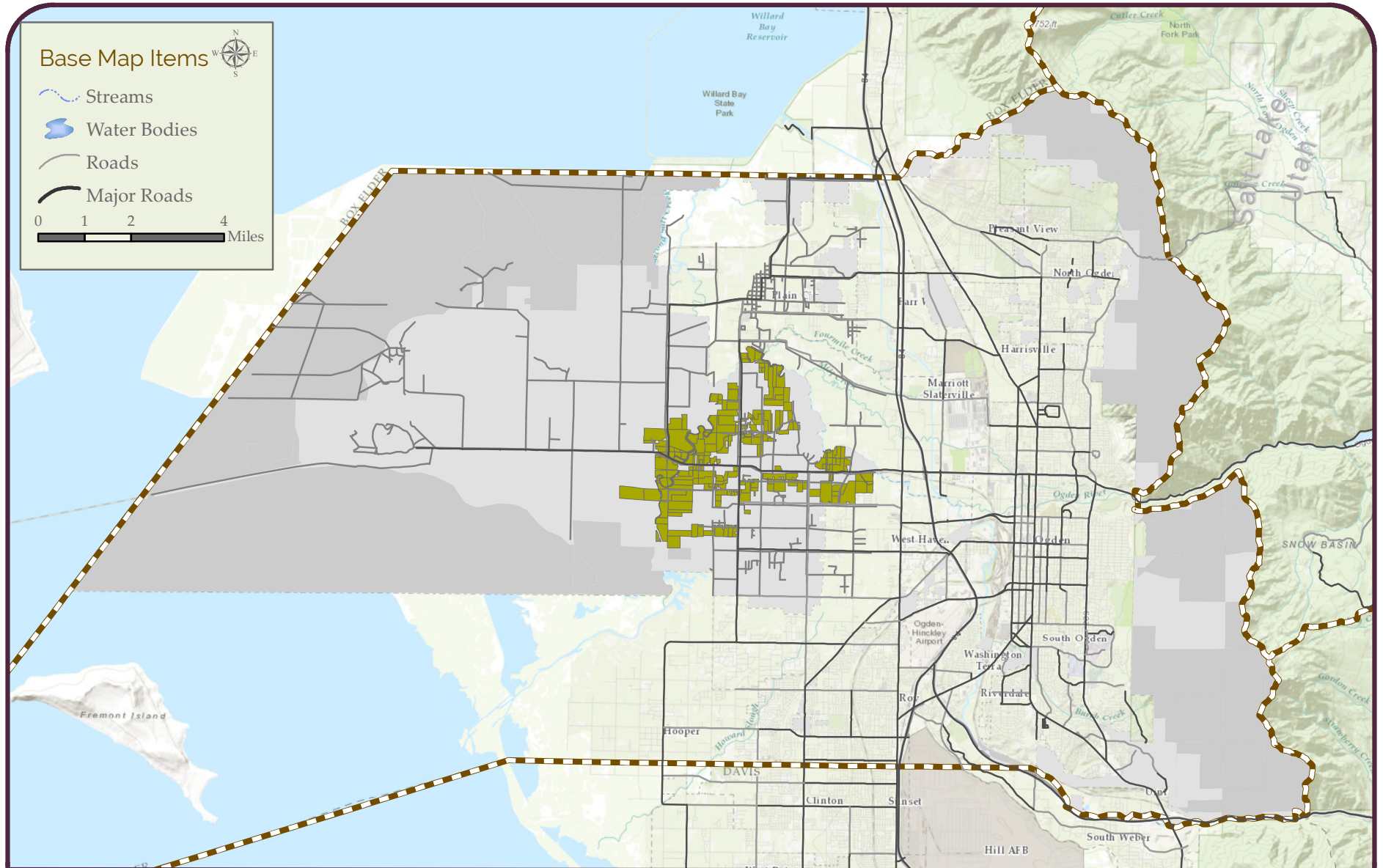
Mountainside RMP Area

The bulk of the private land in the Mountainside RMP area is currently zoned A-1, F-40, and RE-20.



Farmer
Source: Hoopercity.com

MAP 4: AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION AREAS



Unincorporated Western Weber County

- State or Federal Land
- Private
- Agricultural Protection Areas

Agricultural Protection Areas

Date: 5/1/2017

PREDATOR CONTROL

Predator control in the RMP planning area is managed by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services, and includes a coyote removal program. For more information on predator control, see the UDWR , USDA-APHIS, and WFRC websites.

MINING, MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY RESOURCES

Within the planning area are several sand, gravel and rock aggregate operations which are located on private property and are owned by the surface property owners. The main mining activity in the planning area is salt extraction from large evaporation ponds on State sovereign lands on the bed of Great Salt Lake. There are no other State-permitted metal or leaseable mineral mines in the RMP planning area.



Source: Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

No energy minerals are extracted in the RMP planning area, but there are four hydropower generating plants and there is potential for geothermal power development. Other renewable energy resources, such as solar and wind power, have potential for private or small-scale commercial uses in the planning area, but large-scale power generation in the RMP planning area is unlikely because most of the available lands are privately owned, and are currently in agricultural or residential uses.

FIRE MANAGEMENT AND NOXIOUS WEEDS

Fire Management

In Utah the State legislature tasked the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands (DFFSL) 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. From the WFRC RMP 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 refers to the principles and actions to control, extinguish, use, or influence fire for the protection or enhancement of resources as it pertains to wildlands. It involves a multiple-objective approach strategy including ecosystem restoration, community preparedness, and wildfire response.”

Noxious Weeds

From the [2013 Natural Resource Conservation Service \(NRCS\) Weber County Resource Assessment](#):

“Both noxious and invasive weeds are competitive non-native species that are introduced into environments where they readily adapt and reproduce prolifically. 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... In addition noxious weeds, such as purple loosestrife and non-native phragmites, have infested many of the irrigation delivery systems in the county, created difficulties with conveyance, and reduced the amount of available water.”

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 planning area is the Weber County



MORE INFORMATION

For more information about noxious weeds in Weber County, visit: <http://www1.co.weber.ut.us/weeds/noxious.php>

Weed Department. County weed boards are responsible for the formulation and implementation of county-wide coordinated noxious weed control programs designed to prevent and control noxious weeds within its county. The Weber Conservation District has recently become the Weber County weed board. 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).

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Approximately 16,000 acres in the eastern portion of the study area are within the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest. The National Forest in the RMP planning area is managed in accordance with the 2003 Revised Wasatch-Cache National Forest Management Plan (the Forest Plan). The Forest Plan provides management directions for the North Wasatch Ogden Valley Management Area which includes the RMP planning area.

With regard to timber management, the Forest Plan provides as follows:

“Although there are no capable available timberlands in the area, there are needs for reducing fuels and providing buffers adjacent to interface communities. If economic use can be made of any of the fuel materials, there may be potential for some type of commercial harvest.”

With regard to Wild and Scenic Rivers, the Forest Plan provides:

“The Left Fork South Fork Ogden River (Frost Canyon/Bear Canyon confluence to Causey Reservoir for scenery values) will be managed to protect the values that made it eligible in the inventory. Activities within the corridor will maintain a “Wild” classification.”

With regard to roadless areas, the Forest Plan provides as follows:

“All the roadless areas on the Ogden Ranger District (Burch, Lewis, and Willard Peak) will maintain or mostly maintain roadless values. They will be closed to winter motorized use with exception of a limited portion of the east side of the Willard Peak Roadless Area. Burch Creek Roadless Area will be managed to mostly maintain roadless values while continuing to provide non-motorized, relatively rugged dispersed recreation opportunities. Any proposal for special uses in the area must consider the prohibition on road construction and potential impacts to roadless characteristics.”

There is no designated wilderness, nor are there designated wild and scenic rivers, in the RMP planning area. The management prescriptions for other National Forest resources in the RMP planning area, such as wildlife, water and recreation resources, are discussed in each resource section.

WATER RESOURCES

This Water Resources section addresses water rights; water quality and hydrology; and flood plains and river terraces.

WATER RIGHTS

Water rights in the RMP planning area have been fully adjudicated, and are managed according to the rules of the Utah State Engineer. No additional water is available for appropriation, so new development must rely on existing water rights.

WATER QUALITY AND HYDROLOGY

Water quality in Utah is regulated by the Utah Division of Water Quality (UDWQ) through the issuance of permits to discharge to surface waters in the State. In general, surface and ground water quality in the RMP planning area is good. The Ogden River in the planning area is classified by the UDWQ in Assessment Category 1, that it supports all designated uses, which include Primary Contact Recreation, Cold Water Aquatic Life, and Agricultural Uses. The Weber River in the planning area is in Assessment Category 5, and requires additional reductions in pollution from non-point sources, such as storm water and overland flows, but is meeting its designated uses which include Secondary Contact Recreation, Cold Water Aquatic Life, and Agricultural Uses.

The Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest Management Plan addresses water quality management as follows:

“Watershed protection for quality water and normal flow regimes along with maintenance of undeveloped character

will continue to be a primary emphasis in all management decisions regarding this area of highly intermingled private/public urban/wildlands. Any disturbance or development must consider watershed integrity and susceptibility to debris flows that can originate on National Forest System lands... In general, recreation will



Taylor Canyon South Trail

Source: Steve Baker, The Deseret News

Bird Watchers on the Great Salt Lake

Source: Leia Larson, The Standard Examiner

be managed with watershed condition as a priority. User-created trails within riparian areas will be evaluated and relocated and/or designed, armored and adequately drained to reduce impacts to streams while allowing access for recreation. Trail alignments will be corrected to prevent excessive erosion while continuing to provide access.”

Water supply in the RMP planning area is from both surface sources and groundwater wells. Although water supplies for current uses are thought to be adequate, localized areas of groundwater table depression occur at some locations. One major water supplier, the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District (WBWCD), provides both culinary and secondary (non-potable) water service in the RMP planning area. The WBWCD has developed a supply and demand plan and conducts on-going water resource planning to ensure adequate water supplies in the planning area.

FLOOD PLAINS AND RIVER TERRACES

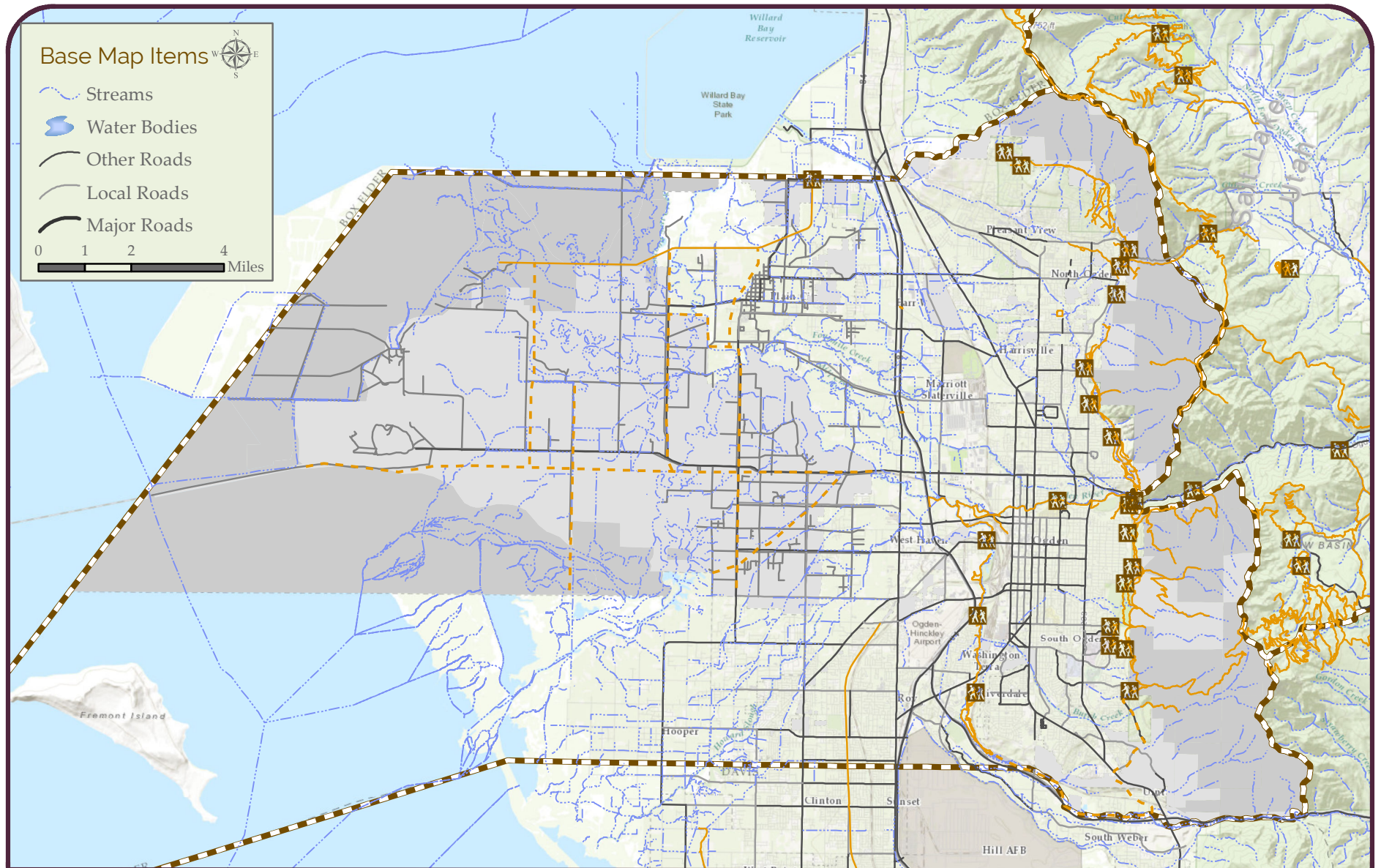
Flood plains and river terraces can both provide wildlife habitats and pose threats to land development. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides maps of areas of potential flooding so that community officials, emergency responders, and the general public can be informed and plan accordingly to avoid or reduce impacts from floods. The flood hazard maps are used to guide development and reduce risk by avoiding flood hazard areas, or by applying special restrictions and development standards for flood areas. Weber County has adopted the FEMA maps and implemented flood protection regulations.

The floodplain of Great Salt Lake is considered to be the lakeshore elevation of 4,217 feet above sea level. Special development restrictions for areas below 4,217' have been adopted by cities and Weber County in the planning area.

RECREATION RESOURCES

This section discusses recreation and tourism in the RMP planning area. The 2003 West Central Weber County General Plan reports that, during the planning process, “Many people expressed a desire for developed public parks (with playing fields, pavilions, playgrounds, tennis courts), a variety of trails including pedestrian, bicycle and equestrian trails, recreation facilities such as a recreation center and other developed facilities, and a library. Some suggested that utility easements are good locations for trails and bike paths; others felt that canals are too dangerous for use as trails. The concept of a “river walk” was mentioned, but those with property directly on the river were opposed to trails development along the river. It was suggested that the river flood plain should be purchased and held in public ownership.”

MAP 5: TRAILS AND TRAILHEADS



Trails and Trailheads

Date: 5/1/2017

Within the 2003 General Plan area, one public park of 5.75 acres is located in the Reese Township. This park is under the jurisdiction of West Warren Park Service District Numbers 5 and 6. Three other private parks are owned and managed by the LDS Church and are not open to the general public. These include Warren LDS Bowery, West Weber LDS Park, and Taylor LDS Park. The LDS Church may allow their parks to be used by the general public, however a "hold harmless" agreement must be executed between the Board of Weber County Commissioners and the LDS Church. No such agreement was on file as of 2002.

The National Forest in the Mountainside RMP area provides a variety of recreational opportunities, including hiking, biking, climbing, back-country skiing, hunting and other outdoor pursuits. The 2003 Forest Plan states;

"Trails and trailheads will be designed to support year-round use where possible. A connection for the Bonneville Shoreline Trail will be created through the North Ogden area in cooperation with the cities of North Ogden, Pleasant View and Willard. Needed access and rights of way will be maintained or acquired to complete the Bonneville Shoreline trail along the Wasatch Front. Public access to National Forest in Davis and Weber Counties will be a priority to maintain or obtain, as development continues from Fruit Heights, Kaysville, Ogden, North Ogden, Pleasant View and Ogden Valley. The Ogden front will continue to be closed to winter motorized use providing non-motorized designated trail opportunities while providing maximum protection to these high value watersheds. Opportunities for limited

summer motorized use on designated routes (Skyline Trail/Great Western Trail in Lewis Peak Area)."

The Forest Plan goes on to provide "The roadless areas from Willard to Ogden Canyon will provide non-motorized recreation opportunities in winter except from east of the road to Willard Peak to the Weber-Box Elder County line, which will be open for winter motorized uses."

Some land in Malan's Basin to the east of Ogden is privately owned, and offers private recreation opportunities. Ogden City is positioning itself as a recreation and tourism destination, with most recreational opportunities occurring on the National Forest. Like other Wasatch Front communities, Ogden and other municipalities in the RMP planning area are dependent on recreational access to the National Forest to promote themselves as "lifestyle" communities as well as recreation destinations. Management challenges mentioned include obtaining permits for events on national Forest lands, and obtaining guiding and outfitting permits for use of National Forest lands.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES

The shoreline of Great Salt Lake contains large areas of wetlands and riparian areas that provide significant habitat for a variety of wildlife species. Within the RMP planning area, approximately 10,000 acres are within the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service primarily for the protection of migratory birds that pass through the wetlands of Great Salt Lake each year. There are also approximately 71,000 acres of State of Utah owned lands in the planning area, which include the Harold Crane State Wildlife Management Area (2,629 acres) and the bed of Great Salt Lake. The existing wildlife and waterfowl management areas are zoned S-1 and remain unchanged. Management plans for wildlife management areas are reviewed by the Resource Advisory Council, which makes recommendations to jurisdictional agencies regarding wildlife management plans.

The Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest Management Plan provides the following with regard to wildlife management on the national Forest:

“Maintenance of the broad scale, regionally significant north-south wildlife corridor in this Management Area with connections to the north and southeast will be a priority in all management decisions. Big game winter ranges (generally below 7,000 feet) that occur along the entire western boundary of the Management Area and abutting Ogden Valley will be protected and enhanced, recognizing these become more valuable and important as urban encroachment continues into previously undeveloped areas.”

Browse species age classes here will be maintained with a higher proportion of older age classes than in other areas to provide browse above the snow. Big game use will be monitored in cooperation with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources to ensure population management prevents habitat deterioration.”



American White Pelicans

Source: David Lewis courtesy of Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

Mule Deer

Source: Mike Keller courtesy of Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

With regard to aquatic resources, the Forest Management Plan provides:

“Trout Habitat- Aquatic habitats in Wheeler Creek, South Fork Ogden River, and Ogden River will be managed to maintain cool, clear water and well-vegetated stream banks for cover and bank protection. Instream cover, in the form of deep pools and structures such as boulders and logs, will be maintained and their value recognized. Water temperature will be preserved through well-vegetated banks.”

SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESOURCES

This section addresses cultural, historical, geological and paleontological resources; law enforcement; economic considerations; and air quality.

CULTURAL, HISTORICAL, GEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A large number of prehistoric occupation sites have been identified along the shoreline of Great Salt Lake. In the shoreline adjacent to the Bear River marshes, a number of burials of prehistoric human burials have also been



Great Salt Lake
Source: Home Stacks

identified. Although there has been a great deal of historic activity around the Lake, beginning with fur trappers who passed by and utilization of the Lake's resources by area pioneers, there is little in the way of historic structures or sites in the Lakeside RMP planning area. State and Federal law require the protection of prehistoric and historic cultural resources and Native American human remains.

The Heritage Resources section of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest Management Plan in the Mountainside RMP planning area provides:

"Inventory efforts will continue to document the American Indian sites as well as the early European settlement of the area. Through potential partnerships with the Utah State University and Weber State University, high altitude archaeology investigations along the Wasatch Front will be emphasized."

Maps and publications regarding the geologic resources and geologic hazards of the RMP planning area are available on the website of the Utah Geological Survey at geology.utah.gov. The 2013 Great Salt Lake Comprehensive Management Plan also provides information on geologic hazards along the shoreline of Great Salt Lake.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

General law-enforcement in the RMP planning area is provided by the Weber County Sheriff's Office. Conservation officers with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources provide patrol and enforcement services in the RMP area's wildlife management areas. The use of the

National Forest in the RMP Mountainside area is limited in scope. However, officers and special agents with the U.S. Forest Service are cross-deputized as Weber County Deputies by the Sheriff. When taking enforcement actions relevant to Utah State law, Forest Service law enforcement officers are permitted to do so under the direction and in cooperation with the Weber County Sheriff. They may also enforce federal law as necessary and appropriate. This partnership has resulted in good communication and coordination among law enforcement agencies in the RMP planning area.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

Weber County's economy is based on natural resources, business development, and recreational and tourist attractions. In 2012, Weber County as a whole had 117,415 acres of farmland, which produced \$39,872,000 in sales. In 2009 agriculture is estimated to have contributed \$83.7 million dollars in economic activity for the County as a whole. The main crops produced in Weber County are alfalfa, grain, corn silage, and pasture. Weber County's forests and mineral deposits have allowed diversification of its economy. In 2013 the mining industry produced \$3,034,101 in sales revenues, primarily from salt production in the Lakeside RMP area.

Recreation is also an important contributor to economic activity in the RMP study area. Visit Ogden, the non-profit visitor and tourism organization, promotes visitation to Ogden and Weber County by highlighting events, sights and recreational opportunities, among other attractions.

AIR QUALITY

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

The RMP planning area in Weber County is a non-attainment area for large particulate matter (PM10) and fine particulate matter (PM2.5). Requests have been submitted to the EPA to change Ogden City to maintenance for PM10. Plans for meeting and continuing

to meet the NAAQS in these areas are found at the Utah Department of Air Quality (DAQ) website. These plans provide relevant background, pollutant sources, and the selected control measures for each non-attainment case.

The Clean Air Act and its amendments place control of local air quality at the state level with federal oversight, provided certain criteria are met, and require state and local ambient air quality standards be equal to or lower in concentration than the NAAQS. State of Utah laws and rules regarding air quality set the state standards equal to the NAAQS. The local air quality management agency for Weber County is the Utah DAQ. Rules and policies pertaining to air quality activities and plans to achieve NAAQS attainment are set by the Utah Air Quality Board. The DAQ conducts statewide air quality monitoring and research, air emissions permitting and compliance monitoring, air quality compliance planning activities, and public education, outreach, and support programs. The DAQ also supports the Air Quality Board in fulfilling its purposes.

CHAPTER 3

GOALS, POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION

The lands and resources addressed in this RMP are currently under management by a variety of federal, state and local agencies. In the main, the management policies and prescriptions contained in the various current land and resource management plans are supported by Weber County, with any exceptions noted specifically in this RMP. However, it is the policy of the County to request notification and an opportunity to engage with the agency when any resource jurisdictional agency is proposing to amend its management policy direction, management prescriptions, or substantive management activities.

LAND RESOURCES

LAND USE AND LAND ACCESS

Lakeside RMP Area Findings:

Weber County's goals for land use and land access are to pursue land management and access strategies that support the Vision articulated in the 2003 West Central Weber County General Plan, which provides: "West Central Weber County is a place that:

- Values and protects its rural character, lifestyle, and atmosphere.
- Manages growth to strike a balance between preservation and development.
- Provides the necessary and desired community services to assure a high standard-of-living to its residents.
- Encourages safe, efficient, and varied transportation systems.
- Maintains a community that is safe from environmental hazard and criminal activity."

The 2003 West Central Weber County General Plan identifies goals and policies for future land uses in the Lakeside RMP area to address residential uses, commercial uses, manufacturing, agriculture, wildlife/waterfowl management areas, schools and parks.

Lakeside RMP Area Objectives and Policies:

Policy: Land Use

Policies and implementation strategies for each land use are reported in the West Central Weber County General Plan. The focus of the policies and implementation is on privately-owned lands, although the management of State-owned wildlife/waterfowl management areas remain zoned S-1 - Shorelines.

Implementation:

Weber County will pursue the management objectives of the West Central Weber County General Plan, including the objectives of the Shorelines zone to promote land for agriculture, wildlife and recreation uses; conserve water and other natural resources; reduce flood and fire hazards and preserve open spaces and natural vegetation.

Policy: Access to State sovereign lands

Weber County seeks to maintain access to State sovereign lands to support recreational and mining uses.

Implementation 1:

The County will continue to monitor and

participate in future planning conducted by the State of Utah agency planning that relates to resources in the Lakeside RMP area through participation in UDWR Resource Advisory Councils, the Utah State Resource Development Coordinating Council and other interagency planning coordination entities.

Implementation 2:

The County desires a Western Weber trail loop that connects the Rail Trail to and through Ogden Bay. Weber County will work with the State to address waterfowl management concerns.

Policy: Maintenance and re-establishment of the Public Land Survey System

Weber County seeks cooperation in the maintenance and re-establishment of the PLSS within all Federal lands to promote the proper management of land resources, land use, and land access. Weber County will maintain and re-establish the PLSS within State and private lands. Weber County will cooperate with Federal and State agencies to maintain access for surveyors to the monument locations of the PLSS on Federal and State lands.

Implementation 1:

Weber County desires any Federal and State agency to coordinate and permit with the County Surveyor's Office before engaging or allowing activities which will destroy existing monuments of the PLSS. Weber County encourages Federal and State agencies to make the re-establishment of destroyed and missing PLSS monuments on Federal and State lands a priority. Weber County will continue to work with the State AGRC Office to secure State funding for the rehabilitation and re-establishment of the PLSS.

Mountainside RMP Area Findings:

The bulk of the private land in the Mountainside RMP area is currently zoned A-1, F-40, or RE-20. The land in the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest is zoned F-40 - Forestry. Weber County generally agrees with and supports the current management direction for National Forest lands as articulated in the 2003 Revised Wasatch-Cache National Forest Management Plan. Weber County also supports the access to National Forest lands provided for in the current Ogden District Motor Vehicle Use Map. However, the County expects to be engaged cooperatively with the National Forest when changes in management policy or management prescriptions are being considered. See also additional discussion in the Forest Management and Recreation sections, below.

Mountainside RMP Area Objectives and Policies:

Policy: Private Lands

For private lands, Weber County's management goals are reflected in the zoning ordinance.

Implementation:

The County will continue to pursue the objectives of the zoning ordinance, subject to revisions pursuant to updated planning.

Policy: Forest Lands

Weber County seeks to maintain access to National Forest lands in the Mountainside RMP area to support recreational uses and access water rights points of diversion and conveyance works.

Implementation 1:

The County will continue to monitor and

participate in future planning conducted by the U.S. Forest Service and interagency planning coordination entities.

Implementation 2:

Weber County supports the current travel management plan and limitations on vehicle access to the National Forest service area.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, GRAZING, IRRIGATION AND PREDATOR CONTROL

Findings:

The 2003 West Central Weber County General Plan emphasizes the importance of agriculture, livestock, grazing and irrigation infrastructure and supporting activities in western Weber County. Although agricultural lands in the Lakeside RMP area are being converted for residential and other uses over time, agriculture remains an important economic activity and contributes to the rural character of much of the planning area.

In 2013, the Weber Conservation District published the Weber County Resource Assessment that identifies agricultural land preservation and sustainability as one of five priorities for the District. The Resource Assessment contains recommendations for implementation steps toward those ends. The Resource Assessment also identifies the importance of maintaining irrigation infrastructure in protecting agricultural operations.

Objectives and Policies:

Agricultural protection policies carried forward from the West Central Weber County General Plan, and added recommended

implementation steps, include:

Policy: Agricultural Protection

Support the use of special designations to protect agricultural operations

Implementation:

Existing agricultural preservation areas should be retained as they currently exist. Encourage property owners who are engaged in agricultural production and business to expand agricultural protection areas whenever possible, and encourage additional property owners to commit their property to agricultural protection.

Policy: Agricultural Preservation

Encourage farm owners to transfer development rights from their farms to more suitable properties near available infrastructure and services.

Implementation:

Work with property owners and Utah Open Lands, The Nature Conservancy, or other conservation organization toward obtaining conservation easements, supporting transfer of development rights, or other agreements that permanently preserve agricultural lands in active production.

Additional agricultural, livestock, grazing and irrigation resource management objectives and policies include:

Policy: Irrigation Infrastructure

Ensure continued access to, and protection of, points of diversion, irrigation canals, headgates, storage and other irrigation infrastructure on both private and public lands.

Implementation:

Review development proposals and land

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

Mountainside RMP area are managed primarily pursuant to the terms of the 2003 Revised Wasatch-Cache National Forest Management Plan. The Forest Plan addresses the multiple-uses of forest lands, which uses are described in more detail under each resource heading in this RMP. Overall, Weber County plans to continue to work cooperatively with the U.S Forest Service in both its planning and administrative activities to ensure that forest management is appropriately supporting Weber County goals.

WATER RESOURCES

WATER RIGHTS

Findings:

The protection of water rights and the ability to access authorized points of diversion and water conveyance works are critical to the sustainability of the County.

Objectives and Policies:

Policy: Water Rights

The transfer and use of water rights in Weber County must be in accordance with State law and administrative rules.

Implementation:

Weber County will continue to monitor water rights applications filed in the RMP planning area to ensure water rights are managed in accordance with State law and the rules of the Utah State Engineer.

Policy: Points of Diversion and Water Infrastructure

Water rights points of diversion and authorized water storage, conveyance and measuring

infrastructure must be accessible to approved water users.

Implementation:

Weber County will conduct planning and development review, and will monitor the planning and development review of other nearby jurisdictions, to ensure continued access to and maintenance of authorized water infrastructure.

WATER QUALITY AND HYDROLOGY

Findings:

Surface and groundwater quality in the RMP planning area is good, and is currently meeting the County's needs for culinary, industrial, fisheries, irrigation and other uses.

Objectives and Policies:

Policy: Water Quality

Weber County will work to protect surface and groundwater quality

Implementation:

A setback policy described in the 2003 West Central Weber County General Plan relating to flood plains and river terraces (below) could provide beneficial surface water quality impacts.

Policy: Water Supply

Weber County will ensure adequate water supply for culinary, industrial, fisheries, irrigation and other uses.

Implementation:

Weber County will continue to work with the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District (WBWCD), and other water service providers in the RMP planning area, to ensure adequate

supplies of primary and secondary water to meet the County's needs. Consider supporting the creation of a fresh water impoundment in Bear River Bay.

FLOOD PLAINS AND RIVER TERRACES

Findings:

Weber County land development ordinances provide for protection for river corridors and riparian areas.

Objectives and Policies:

A policy and implementation action carried forward from the West Central Weber County General Plan provides:

Policy: Weber River Floodplain Setback

The Weber River floodplain, wetland areas associated with the meander corridor, and streamside vegetation should be protected from development. A setback from the high water line on either side of the river could provide protections to hydrologic and riparian function. As development occurs, public trails for bicycles, pedestrians, and horses may be provided within the setback and with property owner approval, and if properties are purchased or donated, parks and open spaces can be developed for recreational and educational purposes.

Implementation:

Require site analysis for all development within 100 feet of the water line of the Weber River to determine whether additional protections of hydrologic and riparian function should be provided.

RECREATION RESOURCES

Findings:

As described above, Ogden City is positioning itself as a recreation and tourism destination, with most recreational opportunities occurring on the Uintah-Wasatch Cache National Forest. Like other Wasatch Front communities, Ogden and other municipalities in the Mountainside RMP area are dependent on recreational access to the National Forest to promote themselves as "lifestyle" communities as well as recreation destinations.

Stakeholders have expressed concerns with the complexity and amount of time it takes to secure authorizations for recreational uses such as guided hunting, skiing, and mountain-biking; and staging sporting events, such as back-country skiing and running races, on the National Forest.

Objectives and Policies:

Policy: National Forest Recreation Management

Weber County supports simplifying and streamlining the Forest Service permitting processes for guiding, recreational competitions and similar activities on the National Forest.

Implementation:

Weber County will monitor National Forest planning and rule-making as it pertains to recreational access to see if the authorization system can be simplified and/or expedited on National Forest lands.

Policy: Private Recreation Opportunities

Weber County supports the development and operation of recreational facilities on both private and public lands.

Implementation:

Weber County will work with private owners in Malan's Basin and other areas within and adjacent to National Forest Lands to provide recreational opportunities and maintain access to National Forest System lands.

Policies and implementation actions from the 2003 West Central Weber County General Plan include:

Policy: Parks

As development occurs in the West Central Weber County area, new public parks will be needed and should be planned, and generally located adjacent to new schools.

Implementation:

Work with Weber School District and charter schools to locate additional public parks adjacent to schools, and negotiate joint management and maintenance agreements for shared facilities.

Implementation:

Encourage park districts to expand their service areas and develop additional public parks to meet the park and recreation service needs of new development.

Policy: Off-street Bicycle and Pedestrian Paths

Trails are highly desired amenities for communities. As primary roads are improved, separated bicycle and pedestrian trails should be included. The community is rural and does not have sidewalks, so it is important to provide safe paths for children going to and from school, and for the enjoyment of residents and the many others who bicycle and walk in the area.

Implementation:

Work with Weber Pathways Committee, UDOT, property owners, local transportation agencies, and others affected to identify an alignment for trails and to secure funding for trails development. Coordinate with adjacent communities and their trail development plans. Typical separated multi-purpose, paved and un-paved trail cross-sections follow.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Findings:

Wildlife and fisheries in the RMP planning areas are managed by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and by the U.S. Forest Service pursuant to the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest Management Plan.

Objectives and Policies:

Policy: Wildlife Management

Weber County supports the wildlife management activities of the jurisdictional agencies, and believes they generally support the County's objectives.

Implementation:

Weber County will continue to work cooperatively with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources to protect and provide appropriate access to, the wildlife resources of Great Salt Lake and its environs. The County supports additional efforts to enhance habitats and overall productivity of wildlife in the Lakeside RMP area. For the Mountainside RMP area, Weber County will continue work cooperatively with the U.S. Forest Service to protect and provide appropriate access to, the wildlife resources of the National Forest.

Policies and implementation actions from the 2003 West Central Weber County General Plan

that would apply to the Lakeside RMP area include:

Policy: Wildlife/Waterfowl Management Areas

The existing wildlife and waterfowl management areas should remain zoned S-1, Shorelines.

Policy: Sensitive Area Management Planning

Weber County should begin working with the Corps of Engineers and other local governmental agencies to fund a wetland delineation study, which could be combined with a Sensitive Area Management Plan (SAMP) and a shoreline protection plan. The SAMP engages government agencies, property owners, and local planning staff in the development of a management plan that treats property owners equitably, resolves critical issues, and at the same time protects valuable natural resources. Options that resolve property owner concerns with resource agency concerns will need to be addressed in the near future.

Implementation:

As sensitive lands are identified and determined to be inappropriate for development, the land should be zoned as Open Space O-1 as per Chapter 22E of the Weber County Zoning Ordinance.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Cultural, Historical, Geological and Paleontological Resources

Weber County will continue to support inventory efforts by the U.S. Forest Service and State agencies to document American Indian sites as well as the early European settlement of the area.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Weber County will continue to support effective coordination and cooperation among the federal, state and local law enforcement agencies in the RMP planning area.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

Weber County will continue to support agriculture, mining, tourism and recreation as important components of the County's economy.

AIR QUALITY

Weber County will continue to support the Utah Department of Air Quality implementation plans for meeting and continuing to meet the NAAQS in the RMP planning area. These plans provide relevant background, pollutant sources, and the selected control measures for each non-attainment case.

APPENDIX A:

PUBLIC AGENCY PLAN REVIEW MATRIX PREPARED BY WASATCH FRONT REGIONAL COUNCIL



Weber County Priorities

For data gathering purposes the County identified these priorities:

1. Recreation and Tourism
2. Water Quality and Hydrology
3. Water Rights
4. Land Use
5. Agriculture

- [Weber County Resource Assessment](#)

WFRC Plan Review Matrix – Related to Weber County

Goals, policies, and guidelines from plans and studies that pertain to the county and are related to the resources required for County Resource Management Plans are shown below. Visit the [WFRC page](#) for similar information for the entire region.

Search:

Resource Category	Subcategory	Goals and Policies	Plan	Page
Fire Management	Ecology	Increase the active use of fire to return fire dependent ecosystems to proper functioning and to reduce hazardous fuels.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-21

Fire Management	Ecology	Provide for sustained diversity of species at the genetic, populations, community and ecosystem levels. Maintain communities within their historic range of variation that sustains habitats for viable populations of species. Restore or maintain hydrologic functions. Reduce potential for uncharacteristic high-intensity wildfires, and insect epidemics. To achieve sustainable ecosystems, meet properly functioning condition (PFC) criteria for all vegetation types that occur in the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. Focus on approximating natural disturbances and processes by restoring composition, age class diversity, patch sizes, and patterns for all vegetation types.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-18
Fire Management	Ecology	Reduce hazardous fuels (prescribed fire, silvicultural and mechanical treatments) with emphasis on interface communities (wildland/urban) and increase proactive participation of communities at risk.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-21

Fire Management	Ecology	Restore or maintain fire-adapted ecosystems (consistent with land uses, historic fire regimes, and other Forest Plan direction) through wildland fire use, prescribed fire, timber harvest or mechanical treatments.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-19
Fire Management	Ecology	Take timely actions to restore proper functioning of ecosystems after wildfire.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-21
Fire Management	Ecology	Fire is returned to habitats from which it had been unnaturally excluded, the fire regime (frequency and intensity) in these habitats generally approximates a natural, pre-settlement regime.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	190
Fire Management	Ecology	Inappropriate Fire Frequency and Intensity - Fire is excluded from habitats in which potential burns now would be frequent, large, and destructive to soils and native vegetation to the habitats are being actively managed (treated) to reduce components or factors that promote risk of catastrophic fire, such as cheatgrass, excessive conifer encroachment, or unnaturally large stands of mature Gambel oak	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	188

Air Quality	Great Salt Lake	<p>Reduce fugitive dust emissions from exposed lake beds.</p> <p>1) Coordinate with DSPR and DWR to manage illegal motor vehicle traffic on dirt roads around the lake and on the exposed lake beds.</p>	GSL CMP	3-9
Air Quality	Great Salt Lake	<p>Promote compliance with emissions standards for industries that use GSL resources.</p> <p>1) Coordinate with DAQ to evaluate emissions of all criteria pollutants associate with proposed projects and work with DAQ to identify appropriate mitigation strategies to offset major emissions.</p> <p>2) Coordinate with DAQ to evaluate whether industries with FFSL leases meet DAQ emission standards.</p>	GSL CMP	3-9

Cultural Resources	Great Salt Lake	Minimize impacts to the scenic values of GSL. 1) Consider visual impacts of a proposed project on the visual character of GSL when considering new actions. 2) Consider how additional lighting from a proposed project would impact GSL resources and visitor experience. 3) When considering a proposed project, identify strategies to mitigate impacts from surface-disturbing activities as appropriate. 4) Coordinate with local cities, counties, and other landowners to minimize impacts to visual resources outside of the meander line, but within the GSL viewshed.	GSL CMP	3-21
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Cultural Resources	Great Salt Lake	<p>Recognize the importance of cultural resource protection on sovereign lands.</p> <p>1) Support SHPO on the management of known cultural resource sites on sovereign lands.</p> <p>2) Consider how future projects using state funds would affect historic properties, according to UTAH CODE ? 8-8-404.</p> <p>3) Adhere to UTAH CODE ? 9-9-402 and UTAH ADMIN. CODE R230-1 regarding the discovery of human remains on sovereign lands.</p> <p>4) Consult with SHPO regarding how future proposed uses may impact cultural resource sites, as needed.ize the importance of cultural resource protection on sovereign lands.</p>	GSL CMP	3-25
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Cultural Resources	Great Salt Lake	Recognize the importance of paleontological resource protection on sovereign lands. 1) Support UGS on the management of known fossil locations on sovereign lands. 2) Consider how future projects using state funds would affect paleontological resources, according to UTAH CODE ? 79-3-508. 3) Consult with UGS regarding how future proposed uses may impact paleontological resources, as needed.	GSL CMP	3-25
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Economic Considerations	<p>Allow for commercial and industrial uses while protecting and sustaining long-term health of GSL resources.</p> <p>1) Authorize mineral extraction and oil, gas, and hydrocarbon development, brine shrimp harvesting, and aquaculture under multiple-use, sustained yield principles under UTAH CODE ? 65A-2-1.</p> <p>2) Coordinate with USACE, DAQ, DWQ, DWRi, and DOGM to evaluate resource impacts of a proposed use and identify necessary permits.</p> <p>3) Consult with DWRe, DWR, local cities, and counties to minimize resource impacts associated with permit authorization.</p> <p>4) Coordinate with resource extraction industries on potential mitigation strategies as new information becomes available regarding the industry?s impacts to other GSL resources.</p> <p>5) Coordinate with DWQ to help ensure compliance with Utah Water Quality Act regulations (UTAH ADMIN. CODE R317).</p>	GSL CMP	3-26
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<p>Economic Considerations</p>	<p>Promote the development of quantitative metrics to determine the values of GSL noncommodity resources.</p> <p>1) Recognize the importance of determining accurate valuation of GSL's resources in coordination with UGS, DSPR, Utah Office of Tourism, DOGM, DWQ, DWR, and cities and counties. Specifically, resource valuations could include recreation (e.g., bird watching, waterfowl hunting, and boating), mineral extraction, and oil, gas, and hydrocarbon production.</p>	<p>GSL CMP</p>	<p>3-26</p>
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Energy Resources	Great Salt Lake	<p>Allow for new oil, gas, and hydrocarbon leasing activities that are consistent with the long-term sustainability of GSL, according to UTAH CODE ? 65A-10-8.</p> <p>1) Consider new leases according to oil, gas, and hydrocarbon leasing categories and leasing processes outlined in the MLP.</p> <p>2) Consider how proposed oil, gas, and hydrocarbon projects would impact GSL resources through review of site-specific analysis.</p> <p>3) Coordinate with DOGM to incorporate best management practices in new leases.</p> <p>4) Coordinate with permitting and management agencies to determine the appropriate level of involvement in processes that consider future oil, gas, and hydrocarbon projects.</p> <p>5) Coordinate with DWQ to help ensure compliance with Utah Water Quality Act regulations (UTAH ADMIN. CODE R317).</p>	GSL CMP	3-18
Fisheries	Great Salt Lake	<p>Recognize the importance and support a range of salinity levels that support the brine shrimp population, the associated food web, and the brine shrimp harvesting industry.</p> <p>1) Coordinate with DWRi and</p>	GSL CMP	3-12

UGS to evaluate how authorization of water rights applications would affect salinity of GSL at a range of lake levels.

2) Coordinate with DWR to evaluate impacts to brine shrimp populations at a range of lake levels when reviewing new permits/leases and permit/lease renewals.

3) Identify research opportunities with DWQ, DWR, and UGS for studying the effects of lake salinity levels and water quality on brine shrimp.

4) Coordinate with DWQ to help ensure compliance with Utah Water Quality Act regulations (UTAH ADMIN. CODE R317).

5) Continue to support DWQ's efforts to monitor contaminants of concern in both brine shrimp and the water column.

6) Coordinate with DWQ to help ensure compliance with numeric criteria for pollutants of concern as they are established.

7) Coordinate with the managing, permitting, and intersecting entities to maintain ideal salinity levels for brine shrimp resources.

8) Continue to partner with UGS to monitor salinity levels

		and DWR to monitor brine shrimp populations.		
Flood Plains and River Terraces	Great Salt Lake	<p>Consider how changes in land use above and below the meander line could have adverse impacts on GSL resources and development.</p> <p>1) Coordinate with management agencies listed above to understand how proposed changes in land use would impact GSL resources and surrounding communities.</p> <p>2) Coordinate with local cities, counties, and land managers that have jurisdiction of lands above the meander line to help ensure future development would not have adverse effect on GSL resources or that GSL would have adverse effects on future development.</p> <p>3) Support FEMA determination* that residential and commercial development should not occur below 4,217 feet; this would be done to minimize impacts to GSL resources and infrastructure during periods of high lake levels.</p>	GSL CMP	3-19

Land Access	Great Salt Lake	<p>Promote the importance of access to GSL marinas from land and open water.</p> <p>1) Coordinate with and support DSPR to dredge channels, as needed, to provide passages for boats from existing marinas.</p> <p>2) Coordinate with DSPR to sustain access to marinas from land and open water.</p> <p>3) Together with DSPR, DWR, and local cities, counties, and marina users, identify marina access issues and concerns at a range of lake levels and support improvements for access.</p>	GSL CMP	3-23
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Land Access	Great Salt Lake	<p>Protect GSL resources from adverse impacts resulting from transportation infrastructure.</p> <p>1) Consider how proposed transportation projects would impact GSL resources through review of agencyed analysis.</p> <p>2) Coordinate with responsible agencies to determine the appropriate level of involvement in processes that consider future transportation projects.</p> <p>3) Coordinate with DWQ to address potential water quality impacts associated with runoff from transportation projects, which could affect the GSL ecosystem.</p> <p>4) Coordinate with USACE and Union Pacific regarding a potential increase in boat access to the North Arm with the future modification of the Northern Railroad Causeway.</p>	GSL CMP	3-28
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Land Access	Great Salt Lake	<p>Minimize damage to transportation infrastructure from GSL.</p> <p>1) Coordinate with responsible agencies to determine the appropriate level of involvement in processes that consider impacts of future transportation projects.</p> <p>2) Participate in transportation planning efforts with UDOT, Wasatch Front Regional Council, and the Bear River Association of Governments that promote safe and effective transportation routes that minimize impacts to GSL resources.</p> <p>3) Encourage transportation and residential and commercial-related infrastructure development to occur above 4,217 feet (FEMA 100-year floodplain).</p>	GSL CMP	3-28
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Land Use	Great Salt Lake	<p>Consider how changes in land use above and below the meander line could have adverse impacts on GSL resources and development.</p> <p>1) Coordinate with management agencies listed above to understand how proposed changes in land use would impact GSL resources and surrounding communities.</p> <p>2) Coordinate with local cities, counties, and land managers that have jurisdiction of lands above the meander line to help ensure future development would not have adverse effect on GSL resources or that GSL would have adverse effects on future development.</p> <p>3) Support FEMA determination* that residential and commercial development should not occur below 4,217 feet; this would be done to minimize impacts to GSL resources and infrastructure during periods of high lake levels.</p>	GSL CMP	3-19
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Land Use	Great Salt Lake	<p>Recognize how human modifications to GSL impact the GSL ecosystem.</p> <p>1) Together with DWR, Davis County, and Union Pacific, evaluate the use of dikes, berms, and dredging to mitigate impacts of low lake levels on industry and ecosystems.</p> <p>2) Support continued research by all entities listed above to understand the impacts of human modifications on the GSL ecosystem due to dikes and causeways.</p> <p>3) Request site-specific analysis assessments from applicants that consider the impacts of a proposed causeway or dike on the GSL ecosystem.</p> <p>4) Consider how proposed causeway projects and mineral extraction projects would impact GSL resources through review of site-specific analysis.</p> <p>5) Coordinate with responsible agencies and entities to determine the appropriate level of involvement in processes that consider impacts of causeway construction or modification</p> <p>6) Coordinate with DWQ to help ensure compliance with Utah Water Quality Act regulations (UTAH ADMIN. CODE R317).</p>	GSL CMP	3-20
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<p>Land Use</p>	<p>Great Salt Lake</p>	<p>Recognize the potential impacts of geologic navigational hazards to human health and safety.</p> <p>1) Support and coordinate with UGS on further understanding of potential adverse impacts of shifts in tectonic tilt and how the shifts could impact the current slope of lake bed and floodplain.</p> <p>2) Support Division of Emergency Management and local city and county efforts to prepare, recover from, respond to, and mitigate geologic hazards in and around GSL.</p> <p>3) Support and coordinate with DSPR, UGS, and local cities and counties to develop educational material and public notification tools that disclose geologic hazards.</p> <p>4) Minimize the adverse impacts of windblown ice on lake monitoring structures through support and coordination with USGS, UGS, and DWR.</p> <p>5) Minimize the adverse impacts of windblown ice on other infrastructure through support and coordination with DSPR and UDOT.</p>	<p>GSL CMP</p>	<p>3-21</p>
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Land Use	Multiple Use, Sustained Yield	FFSL will manage GSL and its resources under multipleuse, sustained yield principles (UTAH CODE ? 65A-2-1) by implementing legislative policies (UTAH CODE ? 65A-10-8) and accommodating public and private uses to the extent that those policies and uses do not substantially impair Public Trust resources or the lake?s sustainability.	GSL CMP	1-1
Land Use	Multiple Use, Sustained Yield	Uses at GSL include preservation of the lake; availability of brines to lake extraction industries; wildlife protection; protection of recreational facilities; safe boating; availability of appropriate areas for extraction of brine, minerals, chemicals, and petrochemicals to aid the state?s economy; maintenance and protection of marshlands, rookeries, and wildlife refuges; and public access to the lake for recreation, hunting, and fishing (UTAH CODE ? 65A-10-8).	GSL CMP	1-1
Land Use	Multiple Use, Sustained Yield	Protect and sustain GSL resources while providing for multiple uses. 1) Request site-specific impact analyses, as deemed appropriate by the FFSL Division Director, for a proposed project. Site-specific analyses required by other permitting agencies	GSL CMP	3-4

may provide FFSL within adequate level of project-specific analysis.

2) Consider the range of ecosystem effects resulting from a proposed project (including cumulative effects) through consultation with all management and intersecting agencies listed above.

3) Consider and evaluate the cumulative impacts of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects on the GSL ecosystem through consultation with all agencies listed above.

4) When appropriate, upon receipt of a proposed project, identify mitigation efforts in cooperation with all management and intersecting agencies listed above to reduce impacts to and/or benefit the GSL ecosystem.

5) Coordinate with DWQ to promote compliance with Utah Water Quality Act regulations (UTAH ADMIN. CODE R317).

<p>Law Enforcement</p>	<p>Protect GSL resources from impacts resulting from OHV trespassing.</p> <p>1) Together with the BLM, DSPR, and DWR, identify areas where OHV trespassing is a problem and develop methods to prohibit illegal access.</p> <p>2) Coordinate with industry groups and landowners on the authorized locations of OHV use on private land around GSL.</p> <p>3) Coordinate with intersecting agencies to develop educational material and enforcement strategies that would discourage OHV users from trespassing.</p>	<p>GSL CMP</p>	<p>3-23</p>
<p>Law Enforcement</p>	<p>Protect GSL resources from adverse impacts resulting from OHV trespassing.</p> <p>1) Identify areas where OHV trespassing is a problem; coordinate and develop methods to prevent illegal access.</p> <p>2) Coordinate with BLM, DSPR, DWR, HAFB, and adjacent county sheriff departments to develop enforcement strategies that would discourage OHV users from trespassing.</p>	<p>GSL CMP</p>	<p>3-30</p>

<p>Law Enforcement</p>	<p>Recognize the importance of search-and-rescue access.</p> <p>1) Coordinate with DSPR and UGS regarding the identification of bioherms that could cause navigational hazards.</p> <p>2) Support DSPR and counties? sheriff?s departments (search-and-rescue teams) in facilitating rescues.</p> <p>3) Coordinate with search-and-rescue entities to identify areas or infrastructure within the lake that have lake level access constraints, including marinas, and identify how to operate safely around constraints.</p>	<p>GSL CMP</p>	<p>3-30</p>
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<p>Livestock and Grazing</p>	<p>Provide grazing opportunities that promote the long-term health of GSL land available for grazing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Coordinate with DWQ, Utah Department of Agriculture and Food, and Natural Resources Conservation Service to encourage and support best management practices. 2) Manage grazing opportunities and potential conflicts of grazing with other GSL resources. 3) Allow grazing that helps reduce growth and spread of noxious weeds (e.g., Phragmites sp.). 4) Promote research and methods to yield sustainable foraging habitat. 5) Coordinate with DWR to evaluate the impacts to wildlife, including nesting bird habitat, associated with proposed grazing. 	<p>GSL CMP</p>	<p>3-27</p>	
<p>Mineral Resources</p>	<p>Great Salt Lake</p>	<p>Allow for new mineral leasing activities that are consistent with the long-term sustainability of GSL, according to UTAH CODE ? 65A-10-8(b).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) New leases subject to suspended or modified operation when the lake is trending down and reaches 4,193* feet in October. <p>Note: existing leases and permits may not be subject to this management strategy.</p>	<p>GSL CMP</p>	<p>3-17</p>

New leases and permits may not be authorized if the lake is at 4,193 feet or lower (UTAH CODE 65A-6-5[1]).

- 2) Follow guidance for mineral leasing process outlined in the MLP.
- 3) Include a term in new and renewal leases stating that operations may be suspended or modified if the lake level reaches 4,193 feet on October 15.
- 4) Consider new leasing activities in areas determined to have potential for leasing, as specified by the mineral leasing categories in the MLP.
- 5) Consider how proposed mineral extraction projects would affect GSL resources through review of site-specific analysis. Site-specific analyses required by other permitting agencies may provide FFSL with an adequate level of project-specific analysis.
- 6) Coordinate with permitting and management agencies to determine the appropriate level of involvement in processes that consider impacts of future mineral extraction projects.
- 7) Coordinate with permitting and intersecting agencies to identify effective lease stipulations and/or

		mitigation strategies. 8) Coordinate with DWQ to help ensure compliance with Utah Water Quality Act regulations (UTAH ADMIN. CODE R317)		
Mineral Resources	Great Salt Lake	Manage at extremely high and low lake levels to reduce impacts to ecosystems, industry, and infrastructure. 1) Support DWRe pumping activities when the lake reaches 4,208 feet to mitigate impacts to GSL resources. 2) Coordinate with industry to monitor and maintain breach near Strong's Knob to facilitate pumping. 3) New leases subject to suspended operation when the lake is trending down and reaches 4,193* feet in October. Note: existing operators may not be subject to this management strategy. 4) New leases and permits may not be authorized if the lake is at 4,193 feet or less (UTAH CODE 65A-6-5[1])	GSL CMP	3-5
Mineral Resources	Great Salt Lake	Include a term in new and renewal leases stating that operations may be suspended or modified if the lake level reaches 4,193 feet on October 15.	GSL CMP	3-5

Mineral Resources	Great Salt Lake	<p>Recognize and better understand the effects of mineral extraction on GSL salt balance.</p> <p>1) Consider how the salt balance would be impacted at low lake levels when issuing new leases in coordination with DOGM, DWRe, and UGS.</p> <p>2) Promote research efforts by USGS and UGS to quantify GSL salt inflow and outflow.</p> <p>3) Encourage research to understand sustainable levels of mineral extraction for GSL.</p> <p>4) Encourage salt balance modeling analysis for new mineral leasing proposals, as appropriate.</p>	GSL CMP	3-16
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Noxious Weeds	Target and treat invasive weed species (especially Phragmites) and eradicate colonizing invasive species in GSL wetlands. 1) Identify concentrations and dispersal vectors for Phragmites during receding lake levels. 2) Coordinate with DWR, USFWS, local cities and counties, and other landowners or managers adjacent to GSL on weed control and removal programs. 3) Develop annual weed management objectives and facilitate their implementation. 4) Aggressively eradicate colonizing invasive plant species. Eradication efforts should focus on areas where there are high-quality and/or numerous resource values (e.g., wetlands and recreation opportunities).	GSL CMP	3-8
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<p>Predator Control</p>	<p>Recognize the need to maintain the isolation of nesting and breeding habitats for bird species of regional/global importance.</p> <p>1) Coordinate with DWR and USFWS to determine effects of permitting action on rookeries.</p> <p>2) Coordinate with DWR to implement activities that protect rookery habitat.</p> <p>3) Coordinate with DOGM to help ensure compliance with permitting rules that pertain to bird habitat.</p> <p>4) Consider the impact of recreational activities (hunting and boating) on island rookeries and coordinate with DWR to minimize impacts to bird habitat.</p>	<p>GSL CMP</p>	<p>3-16</p>	
<p>Recreation and Tourism</p>	<p>Interpretation/education</p>	<p>Protect recreation users from navigational hazards on GSL.</p> <p>1) Support and coordinate with DSPR, DWR, UGS, and USGS to develop educational materials and public notification tools that disclose navigational hazards.</p>	<p>GSL CMP</p>	<p>3-24</p>

<p>Recreation and Tourism</p>	<p>User groups</p>	<p>Recognize the importance of bird watching and waterfowl hunting and primary contact (e.g., swimming) and secondary contact (e.g., boating, paddle boarding) recreation as multiple-use components of GSL resources.</p> <p>1) Support and coordinate with DSPR, DWR, DWQ, USFWS, and local cities and counties to provide for high-quality recreation opportunities, including bird watching and waterfowl hunting opportunities and safe primary and secondary contact recreation opportunities.</p> <p>2) Consider how management actions impact high-quality recreation opportunities at varying lake levels.</p> <p>3) Consider the impact of invasive species (e.g., Phragmites) on boating opportunities.</p> <p>4) Maintain water quality sufficient to protect the recreation beneficial uses designated to GSL.</p> <p>5) Identify areas where recreation opportunities may be impacted by other uses.</p>	<p>GSL CMP</p>	<p>3-24</p>
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Water Quality and Hydrology	Aquatic ecology	<p>Understand the components and linkages that define a sustainable GSL ecosystem.</p> <p>1) Support agency management and permitting actions that strive to attain key ecological targets/benchmarks developed in future peer-reviewed research. Support research by and coordinate efforts with all agencies listed above to better understand the minimum lake level required to support the GSL ecosystem.</p> <p>2) Identify constraints and opportunities to achieve ecological targets and/or benchmarks established in future peer reviewed research.</p> <p>3) Identify and support research that further defines GSL ecological condition.</p>	GSL CMP	3-3
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<p>Water Quality and Hydrology</p>	<p>Aquatic ecology</p>	<p>GSL is a unique and complex ecosystem of regional and hemispherical importance. Sustainable use of GSL's natural resources will ensure that the ecological health (e.g., water quality, shoreline condition, salinity, aquatic organisms, wildlife, wetlands), scenic attributes, extractive industries (e.g., minerals, brine shrimp, microorganisms), and recreation opportunities (e.g., bird watching, hunting, sailing) will be maintained into the future. FFSL will coordinate, as necessary, to ensure that the management of these resources is based on a holistic view of the lake-wide ecosystem including the use of adaptive management, as necessary, to ensure long-term sustainability. Responsible stewardship of GSL's resources will provide lasting benefit to the Public Trust.</p>	<p>GSL CMP</p>	<p>Xii</p>
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Water Quality and Hydrology	Great Salt Lake	<p>Manage at extremely high and low lake levels to reduce impacts to ecosystems, industry, and infrastructure.</p> <p>1) Support DWRe pumping activities when the lake reaches 4,208 feet to mitigate impacts to GSL resources.</p> <p>2) Coordinate with industry to monitor and maintain breach near Strong's Knob to facilitate pumping.</p> <p>3) New leases subject to suspended operation when the lake is trending down and reaches 4,193* feet in October. Note: existing operators may not be subject to this management strategy.</p> <p>4) New leases and permits may not be authorized if the lake is at 4,193 feet or less (UTAH CODE 65A-6-5[1])</p>	GSL CMP	3-5
Water Quality and Hydrology	Great Salt Lake	<p>Include a term in new and renewal leases stating that operations may be suspended or modified if the lake level reaches 4,193 feet on October 15.</p>	GSL CMP	3-5

<p>Water Quality and Hydrology</p>	<p>Great Salt Lake</p>	<p>Consider water quality in all management actions.</p> <p>1) When considering new permits or permit renewals, coordinate leasing with DWQ-required permits (UPES, general, stormwater, and the associated antidegradation review) where applicable, including research on negative water quality impacts associated with actions.</p> <p>2) Support DWQ to establish numeric criteria for mercury, nutrients, and other contaminants as they are identified and as they have the potential to impact GSL recreation and aquatic life beneficial uses.</p> <p>3) Communicate new project proposals to DWQ to help ensure impacts do not affect compliance with the existing narrative standard and the numeric selenium standard.</p> <p>4) Continue to support DWQ's efforts to assess the water quality condition of the lake and track contaminants of concern.</p> <p>5) Coordinate with DWQ to help ensure compliance with Utah Water Quality Act regulations (UTAH ADMIN. CODE R317).</p>	<p>GSL CMP</p>	<p>3-6</p>
<p>Water Quality and Hydrology</p>	<p>Great Salt Lake</p>	<p>Maintain existing facilities and consider other opportunities to improve connectivity between bays in a manner that supports</p>	<p>GSL CMP</p>	<p>3-7</p>

FFSL's multiple-use, sustained yield mandate.

- 1) Support efforts to improve circulation between bays in a manner that supports food webs dependent on brine flies and brine shrimp, brine shrimp cysts, and current mineral extraction.
- 2) Understand the hydrologic effects of the Northern Railroad Causeway culverts and how proposed modifications to the causeway would impact salinity in the North and South arms.
- 3) Promote maintenance of structures to ensure bidirectional flow in Northern Railroad Causeway culverts.
- 4) Enforce agreement with Union Pacific to maintain or increase circulation through culverts or other structures.
- 5) Together with USACE, consider proposals to increase circulation in the lake in a manner that supports FFSL's multiple-use, sustained yield mandate.
- 6) Continue and expand GSL salt cycle research by DWRe, UGS, and USGS, including efforts to quantify volume of salt and other minerals within various parts of the lake at different lake levels (e.g., quantify volume of precipitated salt and other

		<p>minerals in the North Arm, quantify volume of salt and other minerals in solution in various arms of GSL, quantify volume of salts retained in evaporation ponds, etc.).</p> <p>7) Support research by DWR, UGS, DWRe, and USGS on the role of lake circulation on the occurrence of the DBL, brine shrimp populations, bioherms, and water quality at varying lake levels.</p> <p>8) Coordinate with Davis County to help ensure safe operation and good maintenance of the Davis County Causeway.</p> <p>9) Continue to support DWQ's efforts to assess the water quality condition of the lake and track contaminants of concern.</p> <p>10) Coordinate with DWQ to help ensure compliance with Utah Water Quality Act regulations (UTAH ADMIN. CODE R317).</p>		
<p>Water Quality and Hydrology</p>	<p>Great Salt Lake</p>	<p>Understand the impacts of climate change on GSL lake level and water chemistry.</p> <p>1) Consider emerging climate change research and findings from the appropriate resources and agencies when making future management decisions.</p> <p>2) Support research to evaluate the impacts of climate change on GSL lake level and water chemistry.</p>	<p>GSL CMP</p>	<p>3-11</p>

<p>Water Quality and Hydrology</p>	<p>Great Salt Lake</p>	<p>Recognize the importance and support a range of salinity levels that support the brine shrimp population, the associated food web, and the brine shrimp harvesting industry.</p> <p>1) Coordinate with DWRI and UGS to evaluate how authorization of water rights applications would affect salinity of GSL at a range of lake levels.</p> <p>2) Coordinate with DWR to evaluate impacts to brine shrimp populations at a range of lake levels when reviewing new permits/leases and permit/lease renewals.</p> <p>3) Identify research opportunities with DWQ, DWR, and UGS for studying the effects of lake salinity levels and water quality on brine shrimp.</p> <p>4) Coordinate with DWQ to help ensure compliance with Utah Water Quality Act regulations (UTAH ADMIN. CODE R317).</p> <p>5) Continue to support DWQ's efforts to monitor contaminants of concern in both brine shrimp and the water column.</p> <p>6) Coordinate with DWQ to help ensure compliance with numeric criteria for pollutants of concern as they are established.</p> <p>7) Coordinate with the</p>	<p>GSL CMP</p>	<p>3-12</p>
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		<p>managing, permitting, and intersecting entities to maintain ideal salinity levels for brine shrimp resources.</p> <p>8) Continue to partner with UGS to monitor salinity levels and DWR to monitor brine shrimp populations.</p>		
<p>Water Quality and Hydrology</p>	<p>Great Salt Lake</p>	<p>Recognize the importance and support the sustainability of a range of salinity levels that supports the brine fly populations and the associated food web.</p> <p>1) Promote research (e.g., USGS, DWR, and DWQ) on the drivers of the brine fly trophic web, including nutrient loading effects on brine shrimp populations, brine fly populations, phytoplankton, and bioherms.</p> <p>2) Coordinate with DWQ to help ensure compliance with Utah Water Quality Act regulations (UTAH ADMIN. CODE R317).</p> <p>3) Coordinate with DWQ to help ensure compliance with numeric criteria for pollutants of concern as they are established.</p> <p>4) Continue to support DWQ's efforts to monitor contaminants of concern in both brine flies and the water column.</p>	<p>GSL CMP</p>	<p>3-13</p>

Wetlands	<p>Maintain GSL water quality to help ensure wetland health and beneficial uses.</p> <p>1) When considering new permits or lease renewals, coordinate with USACE and DWQ to help ensure impacts do not affect compliance with applicable water quality standards.</p> <p>2) Coordinate with BLM, DWR, DSPR, and other land managers to discuss potential impacts to wetlands resulting from a proposed project.</p> <p>3) Continue to support DWQ to assess and protect the aquatic life beneficial uses of GSL wetlands.</p> <p>4) Coordinate with DWQ issuance of water quality certifications pursuant to Section 401 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and Utah Water Quality Act (UTAH ADMIN. CODE R19-5-101?124).</p> <p>5) Continue to support DWQ in identifying water quality standards for wetlands.</p>	GSL CMP	3-8
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Wetlands	<p>Recognize the importance and support the sustainability of a wetland mosaic.</p> <p>1) Consider implications to wetland hydrology and connectivity when evaluating permits on sovereign lands.</p> <p>2) Support wetland managers as they seek to achieve optimum duration and seasonality of inundation.</p> <p>3) Support efforts by DWR in working with DWRi to acquire water rights for specific areas of ecological importance such as wetlands and WMAs.</p> <p>4) Support and encourage wetland protection efforts adjacent to sovereign lands. Assist with development of a list of priority wetlands that could be protected where protection efforts would benefit the GSL ecosystem</p>	GSL CMP	3-9
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Wetlands	<p>Understand the extent and condition of wetlands around GSL.</p> <p>1) Foster collaboration between research and management entities, including DWR, DWQ, USFWS, and UGS, on future assessment and mapping of impounded and unimpounded wetlands.</p> <p>2) Coordinate with research and management entities to identify wetland stressors.</p> <p>3) Continue to support DWQ to assess and protect the aquatic life beneficial uses of GSL wetlands.</p>	GSL CMP	3-9
Wetlands	<p>Coordinate with other landowners and managers to support upland wetland habitats in other nesting and foraging areas near and associated with GSL (e.g., Cutler Reservoir, Utah Lake, Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge, and Bear River).</p>	GSL CMP	3-14
Wildlife	Habitat	<p>Recognize the importance and support the sustainability of viable populations of nesting bird species of regional/global importance and the habitats that support them.</p> <p>1) Coordinate and encourage the maintenance of a diversity of habitats and adequate food supply that support nesting birds.</p> <p>2) Coordinate with DOGM to help ensure compliance with</p>	GSL CMP 3-14

		<p>permitting rules that pertain to bird habitat.</p> <p>3) Consider the impact of recreational activities (hunting and boating) on nesting bird populations and coordinate with DWR to minimize impacts to nesting bird habitat.</p> <p>4) Support inventory, monitoring, and research of nesting bird populations through DWR.</p> <p>5) Support DWQ and USGS research and monitoring of water quality impacts to nesting bird populations.</p> <p>6) Support DWQ in maintaining water quality sufficient to protect the waterfowl, shorebird, and wildlife beneficial uses for GSL.</p> <p>7) Minimize disturbance to nesting habitat areas by coordinating permitting and land management activities with DWR.</p> <p>8) Coordinate with DWQ to help ensure compliance with Utah Water Quality Act regulations (UTAH ADMIN. CODE R317).</p> <p>9) Coordinate with DWQ to help ensure compliance with numeric criteria for pollutants of concern as they are established.</p>		
Wildlife	Habitat	Recognize the importance and support the sustainability of viable populations of migratory bird	GSL CMP	3-15

species of regional/global significance and the habitats that support them.

1) Coordinate with DWR to encourage the maintenance of a diversity of habitats and adequate food supply that support migratory stopover, staging, and wintering birds.

2) Coordinate with DOGM to help ensure compliance with permitting rules that pertain to bird habitat.

3) Consider the impact of recreational activities (hunting and boating) on migratory bird populations and coordinate with DWR to minimize impacts to migratory bird habitat.

4) Support DWQ in maintaining water quality sufficient to protect the waterfowl, shorebird, and wildlife beneficial uses for GSL.

5) Support DWQ and USGS research and monitoring of water quality impacts to migratory bird populations.

6) Support inventory, monitoring, and research of migrating bird populations through DWR.

7) Coordinate with DWQ to help ensure compliance with Utah Water Quality Act regulations (UTAH ADMIN. CODE R317).

8) Coordinate with DWQ to help ensure compliance with numeric criteria for

			pollutants of concern as they are established.		
Wildlife	Habitat		<p>Recognize the need to maintain the isolation of nesting and breeding habitats for bird species of regional/global importance.</p> <p>1) Coordinate with DWR and USFWS to determine effects of permitting action on rookeries.</p> <p>2) Coordinate with DWR to implement activities that protect rookery habitat.</p> <p>3) Coordinate with DOGM to help ensure compliance with permitting rules that pertain to bird habitat.</p> <p>4) Consider the impact of recreational activities (hunting and boating) on island rookeries and coordinate with DWR to minimize impacts to bird habitat.</p>	GSL CMP	3-15

<p>Mineral Resources</p>	<p>Great Salt Lake</p>	<p>Assess Current Conditions Related to Mineral Resource Extraction and Known Reserves/Balances</p> <p>1) Describe historical mineral extraction activities as of the date of the MLP.</p> <p>2) Document existing mineral extraction activities, including location, type of mineral extracted, uses for extracted minerals, and quantity of minerals being extracted.</p> <p>3) Identify mineral balances (i.e., salt balances) based on current conditions and known reserves of oil, gas, and hydrocarbon resources and promote their sustainable yield and mitigation of effects on the environment.</p>	<p>GSL MLP</p>	<p>2-1</p>
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Mineral Resources	Great Salt Lake	<p data-bbox="776 180 1084 247">Integrate Mineral Resource Planning with Other Resource Planning</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="776 310 1084 554">1) Create a framework for long-term policy direction for minerals management that also has the flexibility to respond to the dynamic character of GSL. <li data-bbox="776 575 1084 856">2) Integrate management of GSL's mineral resources with the lake's other resources so that all resources are managed for the health and integrity of the GSL ecosystem. <li data-bbox="776 877 1084 1121">3) Identify compatible uses and conflicts among mineral resource development and other resources on GSL and try to identify possible resolutions for conflicts. <li data-bbox="776 1142 1084 1381">4) Align with and use the GSL Lake Level Matrix and management strategies outlined in the 2013 GSL CMP when considering new applications. 	GSL MLP	2-1
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Mineral Resources	Great Salt Lake	Plan for Leasing and Efficient Development of Mineral Resources 1) Classify areas of GSL that are suitable for mineral extraction and areas that are to be excluded from mineral extraction. 2) Provide for the orderly leasing of mineral resources to existing and potential mineral lessees. 3) Ensure fair compensation to the state from development and extraction of GSL's various mineral resources.	GSL MLP	2-1
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<p>Mineral Resources</p>	<p>Great Salt Lake</p>	<p>Establish Transparent Mineral Leasing Application Process</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Initiate the development of a FFSL permitting process that the winning bidder is required to complete once the winning bidder has been notified of the award. 2) Ensure that the applicant knows about the various permits, applications, etc., required by other State of Utah and federal government agencies. 3) Allow for coordination and review of a proposed project by pertinent state and federal agencies. 4) Allow opportunities for project-specific analysis, as deemed appropriate. 5) Provide opportunities for public comment on proposed projects as deemed appropriate and pursuant to division rules. 6) Provide applicant with a record of decision. 	<p>GSL MLP</p>	<p>2-1</p>
<p>Mineral Resources</p>	<p>Great Salt Lake</p>	<p>Identify Data Gaps in Existing Knowledge Related to Mineral Extraction</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provide a summary of areas requiring further study, particularly as they relate to existing and potential impacts from mineral extraction on mineral balances, lake levels, water quality, and habitat degradation. 	<p>GSL MLP</p>	<p>2-2</p>

Mineral Resources	Great Salt Lake	Assert Role of FFSL as a Manager of State-owned Lands 1) Clearly define sovereign lands for resource users, the public, and other resource management agencies. 2) Act as lead agency in coordinating GSL-related activities, as outlined in UTAH CODE ? 65A-10-8.	GSL MLP	2-2
Mineral Resources	Great Salt Lake	Guide Opportunities for Mineral Leasing in Appropriate Locations throughout Great Salt Lake	GSL MLP	5-2
Mineral Resources	Great Salt Lake	Understand Impacts of Proposed Projects on Great Salt Lake Resources	GSL MLP	5-2
Mineral Resources	Great Salt Lake	Plan for Short- and Long-term Impacts of Mineral Operations on Great Salt Lake	GSL MLP	5-6
Mineral Resources	Great Salt Lake	Understand and Plan for Long-term Impacts of Causeways and Dikes	GSL MLP	5-6
Mineral Resources	Great Salt Lake	Recognize Threats to Mineral Development Sites from Natural Hazards and Plan to Reduce Exposure to Hazards	GSL MLP	5-6
Mineral Resources	Great Salt Lake	Recognize Threats to Mineral Development Sites from Natural Hazards and Plan to Reduce Exposure to Hazards	GSL MLP	5-6
Mineral Resources	Great Salt Lake	Establish Procedures for Mineral Leasing Permitting Process	GSL MLP	5-7

Mineral Resources	Great Salt Lake	Balance the Interests between the Public Trust and Private Entities to Encourage Efficient Use of Mineral Resources	GSL MLP	5-7
Mineral Resources	Great Salt Lake	Ensure Prudent Operations during Mineral Operations and Appropriate Reclamation after Mineral Developments Cease	GSL MLP	5-7
Mineral Resources	Great Salt Lake	Coordinate Management, Permitting, and Research Activities between Applicable Local, State, and Federal Agencies Surrounding Great Salt Lake.	GSL MLP	5-8
Mineral Resources	Great Salt Lake	Enhance Coordination Efforts between FFSL and other Government Agencies	GSL MLP	5-8
Agriculture	Land use	Encourage conservation easements, transfer of development rights, and cluster subdivisions	Ogden Valley General Plan 2015	15
Land Use	Open space	Cluster residential housing developments to provide open spaces and greenbelt between developed areas	Ogden Valley General Plan 2015	19
Land Use	Standards/zoning	Encourage conservation easements, transfer of development rights, and cluster subdivisions	Ogden Valley General Plan 2015	15
Land Use	Standards/zoning	Prevent/limit damage in foothill areas	Ogden Valley General Plan 2015	27

Land Use	Standards/zoning	Prohibit development of sensitive lands, including wetlands, floodplains, steep slopes, critical habitat, wildlife corridors, high water marks (water bodies)	Ogden Valley General Plan 2015	15
Recreation and Tourism	Parks/facilities	Facilitate the ongoing maintenance and expansion of existing recreational facilities and amenities to keep pace with increasing demand.	Ogden Valley General Plan 2015	44
Recreation and Tourism	Trails	Develop a Valley-wide pathway and trail network with pathways that connect individual neighborhoods or subdivisions to the greater active transportation network.	Ogden Valley General Plan 2015	45
Air Quality	Standards	Ensure National Forest management activities result in meeting state and federal air quality standards, and comply with local, state and federal air quality regulations and requirements.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-17
Cultural Resources	Coordination/education	Fully integrate the Heritage Program into land and resource management.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-23
Cultural Resources	Coordination/education	Implement the National Heritage Strategy emphasizing the need for non-project inventories (Section 110) and public education and awareness programs.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-23

Cultural Resources	Inventory/monitoring/modeling	Inventory, evaluate, protect and enhance heritage sites and landscapes.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-23
Fire Management	Preparedness	Increase public understanding and support of the active use of fire to improve watershed and habitat conditions and reduce fuels.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-21
Forest Management	Ecology	Reduce hazardous fuels (prescribed fire, silvicultural and mechanical treatments) with emphasis on interface communities (wildland/urban) and increase proactive participation of communities at risk.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-21
Forest Management	Ecology	Restore or maintain fire-adapted ecosystems (consistent with land uses, historic fire regimes, and other Forest Plan direction) through wildland fire use, prescribed fire, timber harvest or mechanical treatments.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-19
Forest Management	Ecology	Maintain and/or restore tall forb communities to mid seral or potential natural community (PNC) status.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-19

Forest Management	Ecology	Maintain or restore as mature and old age classes 40% of total conifer and 30% of total aspen cover types, well distributed across the landscape.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-19
Forest Management	Ecology	Maintain or restore species composition, such that the species that occupy any given site are predominantly native species in the kind and amount that were historically distributed across the landscapes.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-19
Forest Management	Ecology	Provide for connectivity of continuous large patches of forested habitat for interior forest-dependent and wide-ranging species (such as lynx, wolverine and migratory birds).	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-20

Forest Management	Ecology	Provide for sustained diversity of species at the genetic, populations, community and ecosystem levels. Maintain communities within their historic range of variation that sustains habitats for viable populations of species. Restore or maintain hydrologic functions. Reduce potential for uncharacteristic high-intensity wildfires, and insect epidemics. To achieve sustainable ecosystems, meet properly functioning condition (PFC) criteria for all vegetation types that occur in the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. Focus on approximating natural disturbances and processes by restoring composition, age class diversity, patch sizes, and patterns for all vegetation types.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-18
Forest Management	Products	Use timber harvest where allowed, to contribute to the economy while achieving properly functioning conditions of vegetation and watersheds.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-23
Land Access	Planning	Acquire access and rights-of-way for general public and administrative use.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-24

Land Access	Planning	Continue to allow for most currently authorized uses while encouraging opportunities to phase out or move to private lands uses with limited public benefits.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-24
Land Access	Planning	Minimize the addition of special use encumbered areas of National Forest.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-24
Land Access	Planning	Provide a variety of opportunities for motorized access while avoiding or reducing undesirable social and resource impacts.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-22
Land Access	Right of Way	Efforts will be made to obtain right-of-ways for public access to the National Forest. Existing right-of ways will be maintained. A priority for right-of-ways will be the linkages to community trails along the front.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-135
Land Access	Right of Way	Regional trails, such as the Great Western Trail and the Bonneville Shoreline Trail will be recognized and valued as unique opportunities to develop recreation corridors across multiple ownerships in the face of expanding development across potential trail corridors.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-160

Land Access	Right of Way	Ogden area in cooperation with the cities of North Ogden, Pleasant View and Willard. Needed access and rights of way will be maintained or acquired to complete the Bonneville Shoreline trail along the Wasatch Front.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch- Cache National Forest	4-146
Land Use	Standards/zoning	Continue to allow for most currently authorized uses while encouraging opportunities to phase out or move to private lands uses with limited public benefits.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch- Cache National Forest	4-24
Land Use	Utility corridors	Utilize currently designated utility corridors fully for power transmission lines of 66kV or greater and oil and gas pipelines 10" or greater.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch- Cache National Forest	4-25
Land Use	Visual/aesthetics	Recognize and manage for the importance of scenic forest landscapes to overall recreation settings as well as to the quality of life for communities adjacent to the Forest.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch- Cache National Forest	4-22
Land Use	Visual/aesthetics	Restore, maintain or enhance landscape scenic integrity across the variety of landscape character themes found on the Forest.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch- Cache National Forest	4-22

Law Enforcement		Increase Forest Service field presence in key areas, improve effectiveness of public information on restrictions, and increase participation of individuals and organized groups in monitoring uses.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-23
Livestock and Grazing		Manage livestock grazing levels and operations on suitable lands for sustainable forage use within properly functioning conditions.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-24
Noxious Weeds		Greatly reduce known infestations of noxious weeds and rigorously prevent their introduction and/or spread.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-20
Noxious Weeds		Improve Forest user's awareness of what noxious weeds are and how they spread and increase Forest users' active participation in reducing and preventing infestations.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-20
Recreation and Tourism	Coordination/partnerships	Involve Forest users in developing strategies for managing recreation to meet desired future conditions and address recreation pressures and demands.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-22
Recreation and Tourism	Interpretation/education	Increase Forest recreation user stewardship of resources and strengthen awareness of user ethics for reducing resource and social conflicts.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-22

Recreation and Tourism	Parks/facilities	Encourage private enterprise to develop recreational facilities on and off the Forest that provide for a range of recreation opportunities (e.g. camping and picnicking areas, trailheads, and interpretive sites).	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-22
Recreation and Tourism	Planning	Manage for an array of recreation opportunities and settings to improve the quality of life for a variety of Forest recreation users. Balance growth and expansion of recreation by managing within the capability of sustainable ecosystems found on the Forest for today and the future.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-22
Recreation and Tourism	Tourism	Use ski area associated private and public developed recreation facilities to provide world-class skiing and mountain resort opportunities while contributing to the economy.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-23
Recreation and Tourism	Trails	Acquire lands or easements needed to facilitate Bonneville Shoreline and Great Western Trails development.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-24
Recreation and Tourism	Trails	Manage trails to provide desired recreation opportunities for recreation users and to meet Forest Service standards.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-22

Recreation and Tourism	User groups	Manage recreation use of undeveloped areas on the forest to provide for desirable opportunities while preventing or reducing resource impacts and social conflicts.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-22
Recreation and Tourism	User groups	Manage uses of new recreational technologies to provide for opportunities while preventing or minimizing negative social and/or resource impacts on the Forest.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-22
Recreation and Tourism	User groups	Provide a variety of opportunities for motorized access while avoiding or reducing undesirable social and resource impacts.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-21
Recreation and Tourism	User groups	Work closely with city, county, state and tribal governments to provide for integrated, coordinated development and management (including enforcement) of OHV activities.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-21
Riparian Areas		Maintain and/or restore habitat to sustain populations of well-distributed native and desired non-native plant, vertebrate, and invertebrate populations that contribute to viability of riparian-dependent communities.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-18

Riparian Areas	Maintain or restore aquatic and riparian habitats, through recognition and management of Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (defined in Glossary) for metapopulations of cutthroat trout, recognizing the relative degree to which these fish depend on National Forest lands and conditions of these habitats off-forest.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-20
Riparian Areas	Maintain and/or restore diversity, productivity, vigor, and regenerative capacity of native and desired non-native riparian and wetland plant communities to provide an amount and distribution of large woody debris characteristic of natural aquatic & riparian ecosystems; provide adequate summer & winter thermal regulation; and to help achieve rates of surface erosion and channel migration characteristic of those under which desired communities develop.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-18
Riparian Areas	Maintain and/or restore habitat to sustain populations of well-distributed native and desired non-native plant, vertebrate, and invertebrate populations that contribute to viability of riparian-dependent communities.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-18

Riparian Areas		Raintain and/or restore diversity, productivity, vigor, and regenerative capacity of native and desired non-native riparian and wetland plant communities to provide an amount and distribution of large woody debris characteristic of natural aquatic & riparian ecosystems; provide adequate summer & winter thermal regulation; and to help achieve rates of surface erosion and channel migration characteristic of those under which desired communities develop.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-18
Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	Habitat	Provide for connectivity of continuous large patches of forested habitat for interior forest-dependent and wide-ranging species (such as lynx, wolverine and migratory birds).	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-20
Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	Habitat	Maintain pollinators and minimize impacts to pollinators or their habitats.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-19
Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	Interpretation/education	Improve Forest users? understanding of the values of and potential human impacts to biodiversity and viability of species.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-20

Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	Interpretation/education	Increase understanding of and support research on the distribution, ecology, and threats to plant species at risk, nonvascular plants and rare plant communities.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-19
Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	Population viability	Maintain or restore viability of populations of species at risk, Watch List Plants, and rare communities	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-19
Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	Population viability	Maintain viability of species-at-risk (including endangered, threatened and sensitive species and unique communities).	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-19
Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	Population viability	Manage Forest Service sensitive species to prevent them from being classified as threatened or endangered and where possible provide for delisting as sensitive (FSM 2670).	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-19

<p>Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species</p>	<p>Population viability</p>	<p>Provide for sustained diversity of species at the genetic, populations, community and ecosystem levels. Maintain communities within their historic range of variation that sustains habitats for viable populations of species. Restore or maintain hydrologic functions. Reduce potential for uncharacteristic high-intensity wildfires, and insect epidemics. To achieve sustainable ecosystems, meet properly functioning condition (PFC) criteria for all vegetation types that occur in the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. Focus on approximating natural disturbances and processes by restoring composition, age class diversity, patch sizes, and patterns for all vegetation types.</p>	<p>Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest</p>	<p>4-18</p>
<p>Water Quality and Hydrology</p>	<p>Aquatic ecology</p>	<p>Maintain and/or improve water quality to provide stable and productive riparian and aquatic ecosystems.</p>	<p>Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest</p>	<p>4-17</p>

Water Quality and Hydrology	Aquatic ecology	Maintain and/or restore overall watershed health (proper functioning of physical, biological and chemical conditions). Provide for long term soil productivity. Watershed health should be addressed across administrative and political boundaries.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-17
Water Quality and Hydrology	Aquatic ecology	Maintain and/or restore stream channel integrity, channel processes, and sediment regimes (timing, volume, character of sediment input/transport) under which riparian & aquatic ecosystems developed.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-18
Water Quality and Hydrology	Aquatic ecology	Maintain water in streams, lakes, and wetlands of adequate quantity and quality to provide for instream flows and existing downstream uses including support of healthy riparian & aquatic habitats, stability & effective function of stream channels, ability to route flood discharges, and to maintain recreation opportunities.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-18
Water Quality and Hydrology	Quality/standards	Protect waters meeting or surpassing State water quality standards by planning and designing land management activities to protect water quality.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-17

Water Quality and Hydrology	Watershed	Design and implement watershed management programs and plans that will restore water quality and watershed function to support beneficial uses.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-17
Water Quality and Hydrology	Watershed	Maintain and/or restore soil productivity to improve watershed functioning through managing ground cover, soil compaction, and vegetation.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-18
Water Quality and Hydrology	Watershed	Identify [watershed] areas not in properly functioning condition. Improve plant species composition, ground cover and age class diversity in these areas.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-17
Wetlands		Maintain and/or restore natural timing and variability of water table elevation in spring sources, meadows & wetlands.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-18
Wetlands		Maintain and/or restore natural timing and variability of water table elevation in spring sources, meadows & wetlands.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-18

Wetlands	<p>Maintain and/or restore diversity, productivity, vigor, and regenerative capacity of native and desired non-native riparian and wetland plant communities to provide an amount and distribution of large woody debris characteristic of natural aquatic & riparian ecosystems; provide adequate summer & winter thermal regulation; and to help achieve rates of surface erosion and channel migration characteristic of those under which desired communities develop.</p>	<p>Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest</p>	<p>4-18</p>
Wilderness	<p>Manage Wildernesses recognizing differences in population proximity and consequent role in providing wilderness experiences for more people.</p>	<p>Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest</p>	<p>4-25</p>
Wildlife	<p>Habitat</p>	<p>Evaluate areas with potential for Research Natural Area designation including Ben Lomond Peak (tall forb values), western portion of the Deseret Peak Wilderness (Great Basin community types and cryptogamic crusts).</p>	<p>Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest</p> <p>4-19</p>

Wildlife	Habitat	Maintain or restore aquatic and riparian habitats, through recognition and management of Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (defined in Glossary) for metapopulations of cutthroat trout, recognizing the relative degree to which these fish depend on National Forest lands and conditions of these habitats off-forest.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch- Cache National Forest	4-20
Wildlife	Habitat	Provide adequate habitat components for sustainable big game populations coordinated with State wildlife management agencies, private lands and other resource needs and priorities.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch- Cache National Forest	4-20
Wildlife	Habitat	Provide for connectivity of continuous large patches of forested habitat for interior forest-dependent and wide-ranging species (such as lynx, wolverine and migratory birds).	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch- Cache National Forest	4-20
Wildlife	Habitat	Provide suitable habitat for prey species such as hares, squirrels, and small mammals.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch- Cache National Forest	4-20

Wildlife	Population management	Provide for sustained diversity of species at the genetic, populations, community and ecosystem levels. Maintain communities within their historic range of variation that sustains habitats for viable populations of species. Restore or maintain hydrologic functions. Reduce potential for uncharacteristic high-intensity wildfires, and insect epidemics. To achieve sustainable ecosystems, meet properly functioning condition (PFC) criteria for all vegetation types that occur in the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. Focus on approximating natural disturbances and processes by restoring composition, age class diversity, patch sizes, and patterns for all vegetation types.	Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4-18
Land Use	Jurisdiction/exchanges	upgrade school and institutional trust land assets where prudent by exchange.	SITLA	R850-2-200
Land Use	Productivity	manage school and institutional trust lands for their highest and best trust land use.	SITLA	R850-2-200
Land Use	Productivity	maximize the commercial gain from trust land uses for school and institutional trust lands consistent with long-term support of beneficiaries	SITLA	R850-2-200

Land Use	Productivity	permit other land uses or activities not prohibited by law which do not constitute a loss of trust assets or loss of economic opportunity.	SITLA	R850-2-200
Predator Control		Maintain a healthy cougar population within their current distribution while considering human safety, economic concerns, other wildlife species, and maintaining hunting traditions through 2025.	Utah Cougar Management Plan	3
Recreation and Tourism	Interpretation/education	Increase opportunities for viewing mule deer while educating the public concerning the needs of deer and the importance of habitat and other limiting factors.	Utah Mule Deer Statewide Management Plan	22
Recreation and Tourism	Interpretation/education	Provide a diversity of high-quality hunting and viewing opportunities for mule deer throughout the state.	Utah Mule Deer Statewide Management Plan	20
Wildlife	Habitat	Habitat Goal: Conserve, improve, and restore mule deer habitat throughout the state with emphasis on crucial ranges.	Utah Mule Deer Statewide Management Plan	18
Wildlife	Habitat	Habitat Objective 1: Maintain mule deer habitat throughout the state by protecting and enhancing existing crucial habitats and mitigating for losses due to natural and human impacts.	Utah Mule Deer Statewide Management Plan	18

Wildlife	Habitat	Habitat Objective 2: Improve the quality and quantity of vegetation for mule deer on a minimum of 500,000 acres of crucial range by 2019.	Utah Mule Deer Statewide Management Plan	19
Wildlife	Population management	Maintain a hunting program for mule deer that encourages a variety of quality hunting opportunities while maintaining population objectives.	Utah Mule Deer Statewide Management Plan	20
Wildlife	Population management	Population Management Goal: Expand and improve mule deer populations throughout the state within the carrying capacity of available habitats and in consideration of other land uses.	Utah Mule Deer Statewide Management Plan	17
Wildlife	Population management	Population Objective: By 2019, increase mule deer populations within the state as conditions allow and bring all populations to their unit objective (currently (2014) 425,400).	Utah Mule Deer Statewide Management Plan	17
Predator Control		The DWR predator-control program provides incentives for hunters to remove coyotes. Primary goal of the program is to remove coyotes from areas where they may prey on mule deer. Participants receive \$50 for each properly documented coyote that they kill in Utah.	Utah Predator Control Program Summary 2014-2015	0
Fisheries	Barriers	Native fishes are able to move past water-diversion barriers where necessary or desired.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	203

Fisheries	Barriers	New roads are planned and sited in areas where there are limited impacts to wildlife. When existing roads are maintained, barriers to wildlife movement are altered to allow for movement.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	173
Fisheries	Barriers	Native species are able to move past water diversion barriers where necessary or desired.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	203
Fisheries	Flows	Establish water allocation policies protecting sufficient water to maintain a functioning aquatic ecosystem for aquatic key habitats (especially those with occurrences of SGCNs).	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	198
Fisheries	Flows	Natural hydrographs (timing, duration, temperature, etc) are restored or mimicked in priority stream reaches below dams and reservoirs.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	205
Fisheries	Habitat	Aquatic key habitats (especially at those locations important for SGCNs) contain sufficient water to maintain a functioning aquatic ecosystem that supports the conservation target(s).	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	196
Fisheries	Habitat	Complex habitats and floodplain connections are restored or maintained in selected rivers/streams.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	199
Land Use	Open space	Open lands that are crucial to wildlife do not have the potential to be developed for housing and urban growth.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	160

Land Use	Standards/zoning	Future physical and environmental footprints of housing and urban development are reduced or managed so that wildlife resources are sustained.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	162
Livestock and Grazing		Grazing is managed such that ecological conditions in Key Habitats show improvement in various indicators of rangeland health.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	168
Noxious Weeds		Invasive plant dominance/presence is reduced or eliminated in locations or habitats where such an outcome is realistic (ecologically and economically).	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	228
Noxious Weeds		Locations/habitats that currently do not have non-?? native plant problems remain free from the introduction and spread of invasive non-??native plants.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	226
Predator Control		Depleted native species whose populations require relief from native predators, receive assistance for as long as they need it, and no longer.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	240
Predator Control		Highly human-??tolerant problematic bird and mammal species are kept in check where their success has the potential to become problematic.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	240

Recreation and Tourism	Interpretation/education	Responsible recreation is promoted and encouraged via effective education and enforcement.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	178
Recreation and Tourism	User groups	Recreational opportunities (OHV) are designed and presented in ways that encourage and promote responsible participation, while also ensuring that wildlife and habitat impacts are kept at acceptably low levels.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	177
Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	Aquatic	Aquatic key habitats (especially at those locations important for SGCNs) contain sufficient water to maintain a functioning aquatic ecosystem that supports the conservation target(s).	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	196
Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	Aquatic	Complex habitats and floodplain connections are restored or maintained in selected rivers/streams.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	199
Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	Aquatic	Establish water allocation policies protecting sufficient water to maintain a functioning aquatic ecosystem for aquatic key habitats (especially those with occurrences of SGCNs).	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	198
Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	Aquatic	Implement laws and policies for a broader array of agencies or conservation organizations to hold in-stream water rights for the benefit of aquatic habitats and SGCNs.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	198

Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	Aquatic	Native fishes are able to move past water-diversion barriers where necessary or desired.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	203
Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	Aquatic	Natural hydrographs (timing, duration, temperature, etc) are restored or mimicked in priority stream reaches below dams and reservoirs.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	205
Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	Habitat	New roads are planned and sited in areas where there are limited impacts to wildlife. When existing roads are maintained, barriers to wildlife movement are altered to allow for movement.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	173
Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	Habitat	Future physical and environmental footprints of housing and urban development are reduced or managed so that wildlife resources are sustained.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	162
Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	Habitat	Grazing is managed such that ecological conditions in Key Habitats show improvement in various indicators of rangeland health.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	168
Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	Habitat	Locations/habitats that currently do not have non-native plant problems remain free from the introduction and spread of invasive non-native plants.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	226
Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	Habitat	Open lands that are crucial to wildlife do not have the potential to be developed for housing and urban growth.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	160

Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	Habitat	Recreational opportunities (OHV) are designed and presented in ways that encourage and promote responsible participation, while also ensuring that wildlife and habitat impacts are kept at acceptably low levels.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	177
Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	Interpretation/education	Responsible recreation is promoted and encouraged via effective education and enforcement.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	178
Water Quality and Hydrology	Aquatic ecology	Implement laws and policies for a broader array of agencies or conservation organizations to hold in-stream water rights for the benefit of aquatic habitats and SGCNs.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	197
Water Rights		Implement laws and policies for a broader array of agencies or conservation organizations to hold in-stream water rights for the benefit of aquatic habitats and SGCNs.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	197
Wetlands		Implement laws and policies for a broader array of agencies or conservation organizations to hold in-stream water rights for the benefit of aquatic habitats and SGCNs.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	197
Wildlife	Habitat	Future physical and environmental footprints of housing and urban development are reduced or managed so that wildlife resources are sustained.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	162

Wildlife	Habitat	Grazing is managed such that ecological conditions in Key Habitats show improvement in various indicators of rangeland health.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	168
Wildlife	Habitat	Inappropriate Fire Frequency and Intensity - Fire is excluded from habitats in which potential burns now would be frequent, large, and destructive to soils and native vegetation to the habitats are being actively managed (treated) to reduce components or factors that promote risk of catastrophic fire, such as cheatgrass, excessive conifer encroachment, or unnaturally large stands of mature Gambel oak	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	188
Wildlife	Habitat	New roads are planned and sited in areas where there are limited impacts to wildlife. When existing roads are maintained, barriers to wildlife movement are altered to allow for movement.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	173
Wildlife	Habitat	Open lands that are crucial to wildlife do not have the potential to be developed for housing and urban growth.	Utah Wildlife Action Plan	160
Air Quality	Standards	Enhance air quality.	Wasatch Choices 2040	18
Energy Resources	Efficiency/conservation	Promote conservation of energy.	Wasatch Choices 2040	18

Land Use	Open space	Encourage conservation of open space and irreplaceable natural resources in land use decisions.	Wasatch Choices 2040	18
Land Use	Standards/zoning	Promote conservation of regionally significant critical lands.	Wasatch Choices 2040	18
Land Use	Standards/zoning	Protect and enhance the natural environment.	Wasatch Choices 2040	18
Land Use	Visual/aesthetics	Enhance the aesthetic beauty of our built environment.	Wasatch Choices 2040	18
Recreation and Tourism	Accessibility	Create and enhance access to areas of natural beauty and recreation.	Wasatch Choices 2040	18
Recreation and Tourism	Trails	Encourage community trails coordinated with regional/state trail systems.	Wasatch Choices 2040	18
Water Quality and Hydrology	Conservation	Promote conservation of water [and] enhance water quality.	Wasatch Choices 2040	18
Noxious weeds		Established noxious weed infestations are not increasing or are reduced to low densities. New invader species are not becoming established. New infestations of species are contained or reduced. New populations of existing noxious weeds are eradicated or reduced in highly susceptible, often disturbed areas. Native plants dominate most landscapes that have been rehabilitated.	Wasatch-Cache National Forest Noxious Weed Treatment Program:DEIS	1/15/2016

<p>Agriculture</p>	<p>Land use</p>	<p>The preservation of agricultural lands and agricultural sustainability go hand-in-hand.</p>	<p>Weber County Resource Assessment</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>Agriculture</p>	<p>Land use</p>	<p>Sustainable agriculture can have numerous goals and facets, but it ultimately strives to bring increased profits, sound stewardship of air, water, and soil, and improved quality of life to farming communities. Most agricultural producers want to continue farming but are concerned about the future of their profession and family operations. Sustainable agriculture is a priority concern because of the important role of agriculture in Weber County's economy, healthy lands, and way of life.</p>	<p>Weber County Resource Assessment</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>Air quality</p>	<p>Standards</p>	<p>Promote efforts to improve air quality such as the Choose Clean Air program, residential wood burning control, and the Utah Clean Fuels Program.</p>	<p>Weber County Resource Assessment</p>	<p>11</p>

<p>Ditches and canals</p>	<p>Current funding programs are inadequate for dealing with the magnitude of canal improvements needed. They have strict limitations and are not set up in a way that is practical. It would be extremely beneficial for both agricultural and M&I users if funding mechanisms were in place that could be easily applied for and implemented. It would enable delivery system companies to improve and upgrade their infrastructure before a catastrophe or break occurs.</p>	<p>Weber County Resource Assessment</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>Ditches and canals</p>	<p>Canals are often used for unauthorized recreation. This is both a safety and a liability issue. Canals are not meant for recreation, but it inevitably happens. The canal companies are forced to implement security measures and carry insurance coverage, further adding to the high price of water.</p>	<p>Weber County Resource Assessment</p>	<p>7</p>

Ditches and canals	<p>Agricultural users are often negatively impacted during peak residential irrigation hours because the water level in the system drops due to insufficient water. When this occurs, farmers, especially those at the end of the ditch, miss water turns on their crops. When farmers miss their turns, the local food supply can be significantly stressed and damaged; therefore, a balance of residential use needs to be established to allow end of ditch users to get their water.</p>	Weber County Resource Assessment	7
Ditches and canals	<p>Canal companies are typically forced to borrow money and raise assessments in order to pay back the loans needed to perform maintenance. This results in raised assessments that threaten agricultural sustainability. Ideally, all who benefit, including the urban population that is supplied water through the canal companies, would share the maintenance and repair burden. This may help systems run at maximum efficiency and provide the most value and benefit to the community.</p>	Weber County Resource Assessment	7

Noxious weeds		It is critical to keep potential [invasive weeds] out of the county. Once a noxious or invasive weed is established, it becomes extremely difficult to manage.	Weber County Resource Assessment	8
Noxious weeds		Land managers should strive to keep potential invaders out and ensure that newly detected weeds are treated before they become prolific.	Weber County Resource Assessment	8
Noxious weeds		It is critical to remain vigilant and treat [invasive weeds] before they become too widespread. Eliminating them before they cause damage to the landscape will save the county from losing biological resources and lessen the financial burden it takes to control these weeds once they spread out of control.	Weber County Resource Assessment	8
Water Quality and Hydrology	Quality/standards	When land is developed, many of the [water quality] issues can be minimized if storm water, tail water, and effluent water are properly managed and comply with Utah State Water Law under Utah Code, Title 73.	Weber County Resource Assessment	7

<p>Water Quality and Hydrology</p>	<p>Conservation</p>	<p>Water is critical for agriculture that provides a significant food supply to Weber County and its surrounding area. Agricultural water users need to maximize their irrigation efficiency by implementing the most water efficient irrigation technology. These projects are costly and often require grants and loans to implement. Likewise, M&I users need to implement both indoor and outdoor water conservation measures to ensure all the water in the county is being put to the best use.</p>	<p>Weber County Resource Assessment</p>	<p>7</p>
<p>Water Quality and Hydrology</p>	<p>Conservation</p>	<p>There is not enough supplemental water in Weber County to support the expected population increase. Future options of importing water into the county from the Bear River and Flaming George Reservoir, as well as aquifer recharge projects, are being explored. These options are extremely costly and will significantly raise the price of water for all users. It is important that conservation measures in the county be maximized in order to stretch the limited water supply and to avoid, if possible, costly water projects.</p>	<p>Weber County Resource Assessment</p>	<p>7</p>

Water Quality and Hydrology	Quality/standards	The Watershed Restoration Action Strategy (WRAS), created in 2003 by the Weber River Watershed Coalition, outlines nine goals and 29 necessary steps to meet these goals. The outcome of this WRAS should be the cooperation of many stakeholders to implement controls and procedures that insure that this watershed meets clean water standards. This will take commitment by local governments, landowners, and public users. Success will depend on the participation and cooperation of all involved in this critical watershed.	Weber County Resource Assessment	10
Agriculture	Land use	Encourage property owners who are engaged in agricultural production and business to expand agricultural protection areas whenever possible, and encourage additional property owners to commit their property to agricultural protection.	West Central Weber County General Plan	2-16
Flood Plains and River Terraces	Buffer/zoning	The Weber River floodplain, wetland areas associated with the meander corridor, and streamside vegetation should be protected from development. A setback of 100' from the high water line on either side of the river, as determined by the County Engineer, is recommended.	West Central Weber County General Plan	4-4

Land Use	Standards/zoning	Encourage farmers to sell development density to developers interested in developing at higher densities near developing sewer infrastructure.	West Central Weber County General Plan	2-16
Land Use	Standards/zoning	The existing wildlife and waterfowl management areas are zoned S-1 and remain unchanged.	West Central Weber County General Plan	2-16
Agriculture	Land use	To protect the working lands of the Wasatch Front which include forests, orchards, rangelands, and agricultural lands. To support the economic viability of working lands, maintain their benefits, and to retain the rural character of the region.	WFRC (re)connect	46
Cultural Resources	Preservation	To promote the development of healthy communities, places we live, work, and gather. To preserve and strengthen cultural resources, places of heritage, and economic health.	WFRC (re)connect	53
Flood Plains and River Terraces	Natural function	To promote a healthy hydrological system which encourages efficient flood control and water conveyance, while providing clean water, wildlife habitat, and recreational uses.	WFRC (re)connect	32

Recreation and Tourism	Planning	To protect and enhance parks and open space of the Wasatch Front, to connect land and water corridors, to provide outdoor recreation opportunities such as fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing, paddling, camping, and trail-based activities. To strengthen the vibrant network of parks, trails, scenic qualities, recreational amenities, and natural lands in the Wasatch Front.	WFRC (re)connect	39
Water Quality and Hydrology	Supply	To protect and enhance the water resources of the Wasatch Front, including watersheds, wetlands, groundwater, and source water areas, to ensure water quality, and to provide a continually safe and abundant water supply.	WFRC (re)connect	32
Wildlife	Habitat	To protect and enhance natural landscapes, ecosystems, and the biodiversity of the Wasatch Front Region. To provide habitat for plant communities, wildlife, and fisheries, and to include unique ecological communities for rare, threatened or endangered species; and areas of environmental concern.	WFRC (re)connect	23

Noxious weeds	Appropriately manage existing and invasive weeds in Utah through: A) education and research; B) Mapping and monitoring; C) Prevention, early detection, and rapid response; D) Control - integrated weed management; E) Restoration; F) Regulation and enforcement; G) Funding.	Utah Strategic Plan for Managing Noxious and Invasive Weeds	18
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Showing 1 to 234 of 234 entries

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