

Duchesne County General Plan

County Policies, Objectives and Action Steps

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DUCHESNE COUNTY PLANNING PROJECT

1995-97

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1995-97 Duchesne County Planning Project	Page 1
Introduction.....	Page 1
Historical Background	Page 2
Scope	Page 4
General Plan Purpose and Process.....	Page 5
Using and Amending the Duchesne County General Plan	Page 6
Value/Goal Statements: A Framework for Action.....	Page 7
Duchesne County Policies	Page 11
Public Land Use.....	Page 11
Introduction.....	Page 11
Purpose.....	Page 13
Objectives	Page 13
Vital Interests	Page 16
Cultural and Historical	Page 16
Water Resources.....	Page 17
Soils	Page 19
Noxious Weeds	Page 19
Livestock Grazing and Forage Allocations.....	Page 19
Wildlife.....	Page 22
Feral or Wild Horses.....	Page 23
Fishing.....	Page 23
Energy and Mineral Resources.....	Page 23
Wilderness Designation.....	Page 24
Special Designations.....	Page 25
Introduced, Sensitive, Threatened and Endangered Species.....	Page 26
Public Access and RS 2477 Roads.....	Page 28
Land Exchanges, Acquisitions and Sales.....	Page 29
Recreation and Tourism.....	Page 29
Timber Resources and Woodlands.....	Page 30
Air Quality.....	Page 30
Geological, Paleontological and Archeological Resources.....	Page 31
Off Highway Vehicles (OHV).....	Page 31
Duchesne County Public Land Use Committee.....	Page 32
Private Land Use	Page 34
Improved cooperation among the County, Tribe, and communities in land-use plans	Page 34
County/community/Tribal agreement requiring notification of land-use decisions	Page 34
Protection of private property rights during CUP Completion Act implementation	Page 35
Improved cooperation/coordination between planning entities and service providers	Page 35
Identify service-cost recovery strategies	Page 35

Economic Development	Page 36
<i>Support Chamber business recruitment, expansion and retention efforts</i>	<i>Page 36</i>
<i>County support for "value-added" agricultural programs</i>	<i>Page 37</i>
<i>County support for small business/Small Business Development Center.....</i>	<i>Page 37</i>
<i>Responsible natural resource use and development.....</i>	<i>Page 38</i>
<i>Support for community and County sponsored beautification and cleanup efforts</i>	<i>Page 38</i>
Recreation and Tourism.....	Page 39
<i>Conducting a farm/ranch recreational opportunity feasibility study.....</i>	<i>Page 40</i>
<i>Including County trails and related facilities in all Travel Council brochures.....</i>	<i>Page 40</i>
<i>Developing an outdoor field institute or nature center</i>	<i>Page 40</i>
<i>Forming a Nine-Mile Canyon partnership with Carbon County.....</i>	<i>Page 40</i>
<i>Cultivating recreation/tourism facility development and maintenance "partnerships"</i>	<i>Page 40</i>
<i>Developing a museum and/or visitor information center</i>	<i>Page 40</i>
<i>Compiling a list of "available local recreation and tourism services"</i>	<i>Page 40</i>
Water Resources.....	Page 41
<i>Maintaining the current level of water quality.....</i>	<i>Page 42</i>
<i>County support for the development of water management plans</i>	<i>Page 42</i>
<i>Maintaining adequate maintenance access to existing reservoirs.....</i>	<i>Page 42</i>
<i>Tailoring water quality tests to fit local circumstances and need</i>	<i>Page 42</i>
<i>Participating in relevant local, regional, state, and federal water management plans</i>	<i>Page 43</i>
Human and Community Services.....	Page 44
<i>County support for UBAG sponsored human and community service programs</i>	<i>Page 44</i>
Housing	Page 45
<i>Developing partnerships to address housing issues and implement strategies</i>	<i>Page 45</i>
<i>Ensuring that residential development complies with county zoning and subdivision ordinances.....</i>	<i>Page 45</i>
Education	Page 46
<i>Increasing the public's understanding of education issues.....</i>	<i>Page 46</i>
<i>Encouraging community involvement in public education activities.....</i>	<i>Page 47</i>
<i>Continuing Duchesne County and Duchesne School District partnerships.....</i>	<i>Page 47</i>
<i>Continued support for USU and Uintah Basin Applied Technology Center programs.....</i>	<i>Page 48</i>
Appendix A - Project Participants.....	Page 49
Appendix B - Public Scoping Meeting Results.....	Page 51
Appendix C - Ute Tribal Survey	Page 56
Appendix D - Citizen Plan Advisory Committee Meeting Summaries.....	Page 60
Appendix E - General Plan Adoption and Amendment Process.....	Page 66
Appendix F - Duchesne County Profile Table of Contents.....	Page 68

DUCHESNE COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

1995-97 Duchesne County Planning Project

Introduction

The 1995-97 Duchesne County Planning Project and the subsequent Duchesne County General Plan are efforts by the County and its citizens to address the present and future needs of Duchesne County.

This Plan addresses specific issues identified by County residents as County priorities and outlines a series of strategies designed to accomplish County goals and objectives.

Utah State Statute provides for the development of county-level plans under Title 17-27-301. Components which may be addressed within these plans include: land use, transportation, environmental issues, public services and facilities, rehabilitation and redevelopment, economic concerns, recommendations for plan implementation, and "any other elements that the county considers appropriate". In its plan, Duchesne County has focused on issues identified by County residents during several public work sessions. These issues are addressed in the Plan through County "value/goal" statements. Issues identified as "County priorities" are further developed through "County Policy Statements" and "Action and Implementation Steps".

The purpose of the Duchesne County General Plan and the 1995-97 Planning Project is two-fold. First, the County now possesses a single document that establishes the "guidelines" for other planning efforts within the County. It is anticipated that future County planning efforts will expand on the "values and objectives" identified in the County's General Plan. With respect to this purpose, County priorities and the issues facing the County will most likely change over time. For the document to function as a valuable decision-making tool, it should be reviewed and amended as necessary to address County issues and interests as they develop.

Second, the planning process itself has been a valuable learning experience for the citizens of Duchesne County. A diverse group of County residents and interests actively participated in all stages of plan development including: issue identification, issue prioritization, objective identification and implementation strategy development. Through this process, County citizens have, as the intro line states, truly "planned for Duchesne County's future". The County's General Plan is the result of their combined expertise and experience. This experience will be invaluable as the County adopts and begins to implement this Plan.

As part of this planning project, a separate document, *The Duchesne County Profile*, is being prepared. This document contains information, data, and maps covering County demographics, economics, land use, history, public facilities and services, and public land management policies. If consistently updated, this document will remain a valuable resource for Duchesne County officials, County residents, and persons interested in the status of Duchesne County. A copy of the *Duchesne County Profile* Table of Contents can be found in Appendix F.

Historical Background

In 1860 Brigham Young sent an exploratory party to the Uintah Basin to determine that region's potential for Mormon settlement. Upon their return they reported that the country was "entirely unsuitable for farming purposes, ...was one vast contiguity of waste, and measurably valueless, except for nomadic purposes . . . hunting ground for Indians, and to hold the rest of the world together." The area that they viewed and reported upon is presently located in Duchesne County. The region is vastly more valuable than this early report led settlers to believe. Today the County is home to over 12,500 people and is multi-varied in culture and economics. It boasts five incorporated communities and several unincorporated regions of habitation.

Duchesne County forms the western portion of the Uintah Basin. This is a unique region with a variety of notable geographic features including the Uinta Mountains that run west to east as opposed to the usual north to south pattern for mountains. Located in the central part of the Uinta Mountains is Kings Peak, the highest point in the state of Utah.

Humans have occupied the Uintah Basin for many centuries. The first known and identified group in the region were the Fremont Indians. Rock paintings and archeological evidence of early Native American cultures are common. The rock art in Nine Mile Canyon represents some of the finest in the world. Every year, dozens of scholars travel to the area to study, photograph, and marvel.

The first historical record of the region comes from the Dominguez/Escalante Expedition who traversed the area in 1776. Records indicate that Escalante's party traveled up the Duchesne and Strawberry rivers, camping near the present-day locations of Myton and Duchesne City. Escalante recorded of the land seen that day; "There is good land along these three rivers that we crossed today, and plenty of it for farming with the aid of irrigation -- beautiful popular groves, fine pastures, timber and firewood not too far away, for three good settlements."

The next recorded entries of the Uintah Basin were from the mountain men and fur traders. As early as 1824, three different trapping expeditions led by William Huddard, Antoine Robidoux, and Etienne Provost, left Santa Fe to trap along the Green River. Another well-known trapper who entered the region at this time was William H. Ashley.

Although there is some uncertainty, it is most likely the name Duchesne was used by these mountain men to identify the major river of the area. Mother Rose Philippine Duchesne, a Catholic nun, came to St. Louis from France to work with the Indians of that region. Over the years she became highly respected for her work. Well known to several trappers and traders, including William Ashley and Antoine Robidoux, it is supposed that these individuals named the river in her honor. The name Duchesne was later used for Fort Duchesne, the town of Duchesne, and Duchesne County.

The next known fur traders to the region were Kentuckian William Reed, James Reed, and Denis Julien. In 1828, these men established the Reed Trading Post on the junction of the Whiterocks and Uinta rivers. The Reed's enterprise was the first year-round non-Native American habitation and business in the Uintah Basin and Utah. Later purchased from the Reeds by Robidoux, the post and business was expanded. Employing an average of twenty trappers for the next twenty-two years,

Robidoux dominated the Basin's fur trade from 1832 until 1844 when the fort was attacked and burned.

Prior to 1847, most of the non-Indians who came to the region did so to trap and trade with the Indians and then traveled on. The region's natives did not realize that what started as a pitiful few Mormon "settlers" and Colorado miners would eventually result in them being removed from the land they had lived on for generations.

In 1861 President Abraham Lincoln issued an executive order establishing the Uintah Indian Reservation. This order set aside the drainage of the then named Uinta River, presently referred to as the Duchesne River, as the Uintah Reservation.

After a few years, the United States Government determined that a fort was needed to establish a military presence in the region. Fort Duchesne was completed in 1886. During this time, a supply route through Nine Mile Canyon to the railroad in Price was built. This route was so heavily used that for twenty years it was aptly named the "Lifeline of Uintah Basin." Millions of pounds of freight and thousands of travelers and settlers used the road between 1886 and early 1900's.

At the turn of the century, Congress, acting in harmony with the then popular Indian policy aimed at breaking up Indian reservations to give each individual Indian an allotment of land on which to sustain a livelihood; decided that the Ute reservation would be broken up and surplus lands opened to homesteading. Wanting to avoid the confusion that came with the earlier land-rushes of Oklahoma, a lottery system of drawing was adopted for the Uintah Basin's available acres.

With the opening of the Uintah Basin in 1905 to homesteading, thousands of hopeful settlers looked to former reservation lands for a new start in life. Over the next several years, hundreds of homesteaders claimed and settled on land located mostly in Duchesne County. Soon, several communities were established. In 1915, Duchesne County was formed from the eastern side of Wasatch County. Duchesne City was voted in as the County seat.

As the initial homesteading era was drawing to a close, the hard times commonly associated with pioneering did not necessarily end. Close examination of the living conditions of early Duchesne County residents from 1915 to the end of the Depression show very little improvement or significant change. In the summer of 1933, several government-based work assistance projects were started in the County. These programs included several CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps), PWA (Public Works Administration), and WPA (Works Projects Administration) projects. The most notable project was the construction of Moon Lake Dam. In general, the post-war era, known nationally as a period of economic growth, saw but little improvement for Duchesne County residents in the 1950's and 60's.

Not since the opening of the reservation to homesteading was there such a radical change in Duchesne County demographics as that which was triggered by the 1970's oil boom. Hundreds of workers flocked into a county that was not sufficiently prepared to handle them. Housing, schools, services, law enforcement, and every other entity in the County scrambled to meet the bulging new population. Seemingly overnight, hundreds of rigs were drilling around the clock, each with a several

man crew, support crews and services. For the first time in the County's history, jobs were plentiful and wages were good. The number of new family-supporting jobs not only bolstered the local economy, but also enabled area youth to find local employment rather than leaving as they had done in earlier generations. Many people who had grown up in the area also moved back and took jobs. As the boom years evolved from drilling to oil field maintenance and trucking, more and more of these jobs were filled by Basin residents.

Throughout the West, "boom" cycles in extractive industries are often followed by "busts". Duchesne County's experience was no different. Their period of unprecedented growth and prosperity was followed by a bust in the oil-related job market. In a matter of years, County population fell from a high of 14,000 to under 12,000.

Today, extractive-use industries: livestock, timber, mining, and oil; remain the backbone of the region's economy. The County continues to encourage and support these industries, acknowledging that industry patterns, fluctuating markets, and changing political winds predict periodic good times followed by lean.

In an effort to stabilize drastic swings in their economy, the County has moved ahead of other rural areas in the state by exploring and promoting economic development and growth strategies that diversify the County's economic base while maintaining the County's current lifestyle and character.

At present Duchesne County is growing and, with an eye to the future, trying to meet the challenges of a new century with planning and preparation. Although the County's population is small, it is hoped that residents' voices will be heard on issues such as control of the land and use of the resources within the region that they live. Vital concerns over water, public land and resource use, County/Tribal relations, economic growth and many other issues yet unresolved, will shape the history of the County in the next years and decades.

An extensive Duchesne County History can be found in the *Duchesne County Profile*.

Scope

The area encompassed by this plan is the entire area of Duchesne County, approximately 2.1 million acres. Approximately seventy-two percent of this area is public land administered by federal and state agencies. The Bureau of Land Management's Diamond Mountain Resource Area and the United States Department of Agriculture's Ashley National Forest are located at least partially within Duchesne County. State-owned public lands within the County are managed by the State School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, the State Office of Sovereign Lands and Forestry, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, and the Utah Division of State Parks. Due to the County's dependence on public land and the accompanying resources, it is extremely important that County input be considered by federal and state agencies and reflected in the resource management plans that are developed for these lands and resources. It is the intent of Duchesne County that this Plan clearly and concisely states County policies, issues and objectives and that this document will be used by the County and federal and state public land management agencies during public land planning efforts and decision-making processes.

General Plan Purpose and Process

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget and the Utah Association of Counties recognize the need for adequate county-level land use planning. Under Utah state law, a general plan must address certain social, economical, and environmental issues. The law also requires a minimum level of public participation. The Duchesne County General Plan process went beyond the required level of public participation to provide the citizens of the County with the opportunity to participate through a number of public meetings and as members of the citizen Plan Advisory Committee. Bear West, a consulting firm with expertise in county-leveling planning and public land use issues, assisted the County throughout plan development.

An important aspect of the Duchesne County General Plan has been the involvement of local officials and various state and federal public land management agencies. At the beginning of the project, a citizen Plan Advisory Committee was formed. This committee represented a cross-section of Duchesne County interests and included local elected officials and representatives from federal and state public land and resource management agencies. (A list of the PAC members may be found on the inside cover of the General Plan.) This committee's main responsibility was to work with the consultants throughout the plan development process.

The Duchesne County project formally began in May of 1994 with a public workshop attended by over seventy people. This workshop served as the "scoping" meeting for the project and gave County residents their first opportunity to identify the issues, concerns, values, and opportunities that they felt should be addressed as part of the County's general plan. Once the issues were recorded, workshop participants had the opportunity to indicate which issues they felt were County priorities. Priorities identified during the meeting included: maintaining the County's rural character and lifestyle, improving County participation in public land management issues, natural resource development, economic development, private land use issues, human services (particularly education) and improving Tribal relations. A summary of these issues was prepared and reviewed by the Plan Advisory Committee. These topics became the focus of the plan development process. A list of these issues and their prioritization, *May 25, 1994 Public Scoping Meeting Small Group Issue Identification and Prioritization*, is attached in Appendix B.

During this time, the Ute Tribe General Planning Committee also conducted a survey of Tribal members to determine which issues they felt should be considered as part of the County's planning efforts. A summary of these issues can be found in Appendix C.

Beginning in July 1994, the Plan Advisory Committee and consultants met monthly. During these work sessions, the Committee discussed each County "priority issue" in detail. The Committee worked to articulate County sentiments through "value/goal" statements, to refine County objectives, and to development policy "implementation strategies". Depending on the topic of discussion, members of the Committee or "topic experts" were invited to present background information and to assist the Committee in developing realistic and viable approaches. A compilation of workshop agendas can be found in Appendix D.

The Plan Advisory Committee's recommendations are formally presented to the citizens of Duchesne County through this *Draft Plan*. Each "priority issue" is presented in the following fashion: County Policy Statement, County Objectives, and Action/Implementation Strategies. As outlined in Utah State statute, these recommendations are the subject to Planning Commission and County Commission review through an open public hearing and adoption process.

Using and Amending the Duchesne County General Plan

It is intended that the General Plan will serve as a framework for Duchesne County as it considers future private and public land use decisions. The Plan is also designed to provide a policy foundation for the development of infrastructure and community and human services, as well as the pursuit of economic development opportunities.

To successfully implement specific portions of the General Plan, Duchesne County will need to take action beyond Plan adoption. Recommended actions are identified in the "Action/Implementation" sections following each County "Objective".

While this plan, upon adoption, reflects the thoughtful direction of Duchesne County in 1995, it is expected that the plan will be updated and revised as circumstances change and new challenges arise. The amendment process for the General Plan is defined by Utah statute, and follows the same requirements as the adoption process: hearings and action by the Planning Commission and County Commission with minimum 14 days notice by each body. Any interested person can propose an amendment at any time by filing an application with the Planning Commission. A copy of the Utah State "general plan adoption and amendment process" statute can be found in Appendix E.

This document incorporates an amendment of the General Plan approved by the Duchesne County Commission in 1998. This amendment established a new chapter containing housing policies.

This document incorporates an amendment of the General Plan approved by the Duchesne County Commission on February 7, 2005. This amendment established a new chapter containing public land use policies.

Duchesne County Planning Project

1995-97

Value/Goal Statements: A Framework for Action

Maintaining the County's Rural Lifestyle and Character

Duchesne County residents enjoy the rural lifestyle and "small town" qualities of their County. The existing moral climate, low crime rates, community pride, and "neighborly" atmosphere are County characteristics residents desire to maintain and protect. The County will foster community and County pride through county-wide beautification and "take pride" campaigns.

Duchesne County residents enjoy clean air and clean water and support County population growth and resource development as long as a "quality environment" can be maintained. County residents feel future growth and development decisions should consider the following issues:

- Maintaining the current quantity and quality of public services and facilities through balancing growth and development (commercial, residential, industrial, and recreational) with facility/service capacity, e.g., water, sewer, waste disposal, transportation and roads, law enforcement, emergency services;
- Ensuring that development decisions are sensitive to rural/agricultural interests; and
- Maintaining zoning ordinances and development regulations consistent with the County's overall development preferences and objectives.

Public Lands/Federal and State Agencies

Over seventy percent of the land within Duchesne County is considered "public land" and managed by the United States Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management. Additional "public lands" and resources are managed by the State of Utah. Decisions made by these agencies directly impact the County and its residents.

Due to their dependence on public lands and the accompanying resources, the County feels that all public land management agencies should actively solicit and adequately consider County input when making and implementing public land and resource management decisions. The County will encourage this interaction by participating in all public land management planning processes relevant to the welfare of the County and/or its residents. The County also anticipates agency participation in County planning efforts and activities.

The County also feels that public land and resource management decisions should be supported by accurate and adequate data. This data should include impacts to County residents, private property rights, the local economy, the social structure of the County and Tribe, and the environment.

Specific County policy statements in respect to public land multiple-use, access, recreation and tourism, land classification, resource use and development, and wildlife management can be found in the Public Lands Policy, Objective, and Action Step section of this document.

Tribal Relations

Duchesne County recognizes the Ute Tribe as an important partner in county-wide planning efforts and development decisions. Cooperation between the Tribe and Duchesne County is necessary to adequately and effectively address Uintah Basin concerns and issues.

Currently, the relationship between the Tribe and Duchesne County is improving. Mutual interests, such as right-of-ways, severance taxes, mineral development, and wildlife management issues, are on the table and being constructively discussed. Duchesne County wishes to continue this type of open and positive dialogue. The County is also interested in forming working partnerships with the Tribe as mutually beneficial projects are identified.

In an effort to foster better relations, the County will work toward gaining a better understanding of Bureau of Indian Affairs and Tribal policies and procedures.

Human and Community Services

Duchesne County residents desire to maintain and improve the current quantity and quality of public services and facilities through balancing growth and development with facility/service capacities. The County encourages private sector involvement to provide human and community services where applicable.

Services identified as County priorities or concerns are listed below.

Education

Promoting quality educational opportunities for all residents is a top County priority. The County supports Duchesne County School District, Utah State University, and the Uintah Basin Applied Technology Center (UBATC) efforts to improve and maintain the quality of education facilities, instruction materials, trained personnel (attracting and retaining quality/qualified teachers), and programs necessary to pursue this agenda.

Emergency Services/Law Enforcement

Residents feel that Duchesne County is a safe place to live and raise their families. Considering the County's demographic and economic profiles, citizens feel that their law enforcement, fire protection, emergency response, and search-and-rescue personnel and agencies are well-prepared and trained. As a County, they feel that maintaining this level of preparedness is a necessity. As a result, the County is dedicated to expanding services, personnel, and capital facilities according to County growth and need.

Medical Facilities/Health Care

The Uintah Basin Medical Center maintains excellent medical facilities and provides the finest health care in the region. County residents desire to maintain this level of excellence and support expanding services and facilities to maintain and improve the quality of medical care available to County residents.

Senior Citizen Services

Duchesne County recognizes the need to provide adequate senior citizen care facilities and services. Residents encourage County involvement to expand recreational, educational, and medical services targeted for this sector of the population as doing so becomes feasible.

Economic Development

Duchesne County enjoys a diverse economic base and employment profile. However, recent reports show that a relatively small number of industries generate the majority of economic returns. In an effort to decrease "single industry dependence", the County will continue to support the economic diversification strategies of the Duchesne County Chamber of Commerce and the Basin West 2000 study. These efforts include, but are not limited to, economic growth and development in the following areas: business retention and expansion, value-added agriculture, and tourism and recreation.

County residents enjoy a quality of life unique in today's society. This lifestyle and rural environment also attracts businesses to the area. Residents and local leaders desire additional economic development, but feel that this growth should complement, rather than detract from the County's character. Residents feel that responsible natural resource use and development should be included as part of this priority.

The County will continue to work with the Tribe and federal and state agencies to identify mutually beneficial economic objectives. Partnerships with these entities will be formed when applicable and feasible.

Specific County policy statements in respect to business recruitment, retention, and expansion can be found in the Economic Development Policy, Objective, and Action Step section of this document.

Water Resources

Adequate water quality and availability is necessary for significant residential, industrial, commercial, agricultural, and recreational development. Duchesne County desires to protect and enhance the quality and quantity of usable water by promoting and expanding the efficient management and use of water resources.

The County supports timely completion of Central Utah Completion Act projects as long as projects are shown to benefit the County.

The County also favors the creation of a Water Conservancy District to pursue development projects specific to County needs.

The County also feels that private water rights should be protected from federal and state encroachment and/or coerced acquisition.

Recreation and Tourism

Duchesne County offers a variety of recreational opportunities. Residents and visitors alike enjoy the mountains, forests, and water resources. While the majority of recreational activities center around fishing, hunting, hiking, camping, and site-seeing; other "non-traditional" activities such as mountain biking, cross-country skiing, and Off Highway Vehicle use are on the rise.

Currently, Duchesne County is considered a "pass through" area for many recreationists traveling to other sites in the region. The County views these visitors as opportunities for additional economic development and is interested in better understanding area tourism trends, forecasts, and recreation-tourism development opportunities. As a step in this direction, the County recently rejoined the Dinosaurland Travel Council.

The County also desires to expand and improve recreational opportunities, facilities, and services for County residents. The County has identified youth and family oriented activities and facilities as priorities.

Duchesne County encourages private sector development of recreational facilities and services and may offer development incentives as doing so becomes feasible. The County also supports cultivating recreation facility development and maintenance "partnerships" with other entities, agencies, and special interest groups.

Duchesne County Policies, Public Land Use

Introduction

More than half of Duchesne County consists of public lands managed by federal or state agencies (See Table 1). These lands and their resources cannot be separated from the quality of life and economic well being of Duchesne County. The oil and gas, agriculture, recreation and tourism, and timber industries are the lifeblood of Duchesne County and require access to public lands.

For example, the Utah Department of Workforce Services 2002 data indicate that mining provides 616 (11.9%) of the 5,191 nonagricultural jobs in Duchesne County and the leisure and hospitality industry provides 330 jobs. These two industries generate over \$33.6 million in annual payroll in the county. In May 2003, the Utah Bureau of Economic Analysis counted 929 farm jobs in Duchesne County. Over 100 additional jobs are provided in the agricultural services, forestry and fishing category. Duchesne County is ranked fourth in Utah in acres of farmland with 1,328,307 acres.

Access to and across public lands is vitally important for resource management and development. Duchesne County will exercise its right to participate in the planning and decision-making processes associated with public lands to the extent allowed by law.

Table 1 Land Ownership of Duchesne County, Utah

Owner	Acres	Percent
State of Utah		
DWR	86,808	4.22
SITLA	53,450	2.60
State Parks	4,500	.22
Water surface (3000)		
Land surface (1500)		
Total State	144,758	7.04
Tribal	240,164	11.68
Federal		
National Forest	739,414	35.98
Bureau of Land Management	212,414	10.34
Total Federal	951,828	46.32
Private	713,331	34.71
Other	5,050	00.25
Total	2,055,131	100.00

Duchesne County supports the wise use, conservation and protection of public lands and their resources, including well-planned management prescriptions. It is the County's position that public lands be managed for multiple use, sustained yields, prevention of waste of natural resources, and to protect the health and welfare of the public. It is important to the County economy that public lands be properly managed for fish, wildlife, livestock production, timber harvest, recreation, energy production, mineral extraction and the preservation of natural scenic, scientific and historical values.

Multiple use and sustained yield management means that state and federal agencies shall develop and implement management plans and make other resource-use decisions which facilitate land and natural resources use allocation which would support the specific plans, programs, processes, and policies of state agencies and local governments. Such management plans shall be designed to produce and provide the watersheds, food, fiber, and minerals necessary to meet future economic growth needs and community expansion. Such plans shall meet the recreational needs of the citizens of Duchesne County and the state without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land.

In support of the national interest in energy independence and in consideration of the nation's increasing dependence on foreign oil, it is important that public lands remain open for oil and gas exploration and production.

The County recognizes that federal agencies are mandated to manage public lands according to federal laws, policies, and regulations established within the framework of the U. S. Constitution, including the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), the National Forest Management Act (NFMA), the Wilderness Act, the Utah Wilderness Act and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

For example, the Secretary of Interior, under FLPMA, is required to ensure that federal land use plans are consistent with state and local plans to the maximum extent possible (provided the Secretary finds such plans to be consistent with federal law and the purposes of the act). Under NEPA, federal agencies are required to integrate environmental impact statements into state or local planning processes. Statements shall discuss any inconsistency of a proposed action with approved state or local plans or laws (whether or not federally sanctioned). Where an inconsistency exists, the statement should describe the extent to which the federal agency would reconcile its proposed action with the plan or law.

Under federal law, counties have the power to request a yearly list of activities that are scheduled to occur within the county from each federal management agency. Counties have the right to be involved in public lands planning before the general public has the opportunity to be involved and before a preferred alternative is selected. Counties may request that monitoring occur to determine the effects that land and resource management plans have on the local economy. Counties are allowed to define what constitutes "community or economic stability."

Utah Code 63-38d-401, as amended by House Bill 88 (2004 Utah Legislature) provides a mechanism for improved coordination between government at the local, state and federal levels with respect to federal land management and requires the state planning coordinator to make certain findings (set

forth in the state code) before lending state support to a proposed federal action. The provisions of Utah Code 63-38d-401 are incorporated herein by reference.

Purpose

Public land management is dictated by law and regulation. Various laws and regulations require public land managers to involve local government in the planning and decision-making processes. Further, federal land managers are required to ensure that land use plans and management decisions are consistent with local government's approved plans, ordinances and policies to the fullest extent possible while maintaining consistency with federal law.

The public lands portion of the Duchesne County General Plan clearly and concisely state County policy, issues and objectives, and will be used by federal and state public land management agencies during public land planning efforts and decision-making processes.

This policy document has been developed to protect the interests of Duchesne County, the State of Utah, and the nation. It is designed to ensure the spirit and intent of the laws, regulations, and policies that govern and manage public lands. This policy document also provides the basis for federal and state consistency analysis.

This policy document and subsequent implementation plans are to be followed unless inconsistent with any statute or duly promulgated regulation. Should any part of this policy document or implementation plan be found inconsistent with such statute or regulation, or found by a court with competent jurisdiction to be void, unenforceable, or invalid, the remaining provision or parts shall nevertheless remain in full force and effect. For the purpose of this policy, all reference to analysis means NEPA analysis, unless otherwise specified.

Objectives

The following objectives will guide the development of implementation to be used under this section and are a guide for public land managers during consistency review, planning and management processes. If the provisions of this policy document are germane to a proposal involving public lands planning by a state or federal agency, such agency shall consider the contents of this policy document in the decision-making process along with advice offered by Duchesne County during the process.

The County's objectives are:

- a. To support the wise use, conservation and protection of public lands and resources, including well-planned management prescriptions.
- b. To ensure that public lands are managed for multiple use and sustained yield and to prevent waste of natural resources. Further, these lands should be managed to prevent the loss of resources (and private property that may be located within or near public lands) from catastrophic events and to protect the safety and health of the public.

- c. All plans and management decisions must ensure that special designations do not influence the use of resources on lands not listed. The County opposes the use of a buffer zone management philosophy that dictates land use practices and influences decisions beyond the scope and boundaries of the designations. The County also opposes the imposition of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) classifications or Visual Resource Management (VRM) classifications as substitutes for former Wilderness Inventory Units or so-called Citizens' Proposed Wilderness Units, or as means to displace formerly valid surface occupying multiple use activities. ACEC and VRM classifications are improper management tools unless narrowly drawn and tailored, both geographically and programmatically, to effect only those minimal restrictions which are actually necessary to prevent irreparable damage to valid and relevant resource values. Imposing ACEC classifications in the name of "protecting scenic values" is an improper use of the ACEC tool, which contradicts this County policy. Imposing VRM classifications that result in the prohibition of formerly valid surface occupying or surface disturbing activities is an improper use of the VRM tool, which contradicts this County policy.
- d. Restrictions placed on any resource must be based on trend analysis and only imposed after a complete analysis.
- e. Lands designated open for specific uses should be available on a timely basis. If such use is not covered in a resource management plan, then it will be analyzed in a separate document or by amendment to the RMP. Extended delays or no action will not be used as a method to accomplish management goals.
- f. To protect and preserve the past for the benefit of future generations.

It is the position of Duchesne County that public land agencies must consult with Duchesne County on all plans or actions they propose on public lands. Public land agencies shall:

- a. Grant the County cooperating agency status on any proposed actions within the NEPA process. The County shall be notified regarding natural resource area management actions and participate accordingly.
- b. File a written report detailing how consistency was analyzed with respect to agency actions or plans. The report must identify where inconsistencies exist, why consistency is impossible, and any plausible way to correct the inconsistencies.
- c. Provide an opportunity for the County to have meaningful participation in the development, monitoring and analysis of any studies conducted on resources associated with public lands.
- d. Notify the County of any proposed action that will affect the County's culture and heritage values.

- e. Provide a detailed economic and social science analysis, including cumulative impacts, of proposed agency actions on Duchesne County's tax base, economy, cultural and heritage values.
- f. Certify that applicable data used to develop agency proposals meet the requirements of the Environmental Quality Data Act.
- g. Compensate any individual or entity physically or financially harmed by federal and state actions, including negative impacts on the County tax base.
- h. Analyze the ability of Duchesne County to provide emergency services, law enforcement, water and waste management, search and rescue and other essential services to support a proposed agency action.
- i. Analyze the impacts of proposed agency actions on traditional uses such as recreation, grazing, energy development, timber, fish, and wildlife.
- j. Make no decisions on agency plans and actions in a piece-meal fashion. The agency must analyze the present and future impact of the proposal, including but not limited to buffer zones, protection of prey species, viewscales, etc.
- k. Mitigate negative impacts of any agency proposed action.
- l. Provide public access and rights-of-way for utilities and/or transportation of product and provide such additional access when future need is demonstrated.
- m. Agency actions shall be reasonable and shall not cause excessive cost, time delays, or undue hardship to applicants or the citizens of Duchesne County.
- n. Ensure that guidelines, protocols, and other policies used to direct any activity on public lands do not contain restrictions or protections not provide by law or regulation. Any such actions must be developed and implemented with local government and public participation.
- o. Keep the County fully informed of public land management action proposals and allow time for development of the County position should it not be clearly defined in the County general plan or this policy document.
- p. In the event that the agency seeks consultation with the County, the request shall be in writing that such consultation is formal and will be treated as such.

VITAL INTERESTS OF DUCHESNE COUNTY

Cultural & Historical

Duchesne County recognizes the need to preserve its cultural heritage and foster the economic potential tied to heritage tourism. Culture refers to the integrated pattern of human knowledge, belief, and behavior that depends upon man's capacity to learn and transmit knowledge to succeeding generations. Once land is settled and subsequent generations come and go, the ensuing culture becomes attached to the land. Such ties transcend the physical, tangible relationship wherein man walks, tills and otherwise works the land, thus becoming implicit in the soul of people to make up the patina that colors and gives character to their heritage. It is these "intangible" elements that place significance upon environmental features and attendant life ways. Indeed, the lay of the land, its plants and animals, and even its unrelenting weather patterns, serve as metaphorical images to guide the people. As born out in vernacular phrases such as "Times back then were tough," it is important to keep alive the tacit understanding of what it means to belong to a certain area such as Duchesne County.

Therefore, Duchesne County recognizes that County culture is among its most valued and important assets. It is the intent of the County to protect and enhance its natural environment, identify, preserve, protect and enhance its historic buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts, and to guard and foster traditional ways of life rising out of the history attached thereto and forming the basis upon which its heritage rests.

Natural landforms and wildlife species often serve as touchstones to community life and values. Livestock grazing, farming, mining and other mineral extraction, along with other endeavors have left an imprint on the landscapes of the west and form the core of an old and enduring economic and cultural heritage for residents of Duchesne County. Detachment to the land creates a phenomenon known as "extinction of experience," and brings about a great cultural loss of stories and meanings tied to the land and nature. Once these reservoirs of folklore and cultural understanding have been dissipated, it is increasingly hard to replenish them.

Structural objects are crafted from the materials of nature and the local environment and display cultural and individual distinctiveness that often serve as symbols of personal, occupational, and regional identity. Many sites represent a unique settlement history that is closely related to prehistoric Indians and early homesteaders. Camp sites, pit houses, artifacts, trails, ceremonial and religious sites, burials, out-buildings, hay derricks, canals, sheds, fence forms, and other contrivances of man fall within the realm of cultural heritage and should be preserved.

It is the position of Duchesne County that:

- a. Cultural resources shall be protected and preserved.

- b. Whereas this land use document addresses such issues as roadways and trails access, wildlife, water, timber and range use, it shall be referred to on all matters regarding the use of natural resources as part of cultural identity. Traditional ways of life such as harvesting cedar posts, running cattle on the open range, and agriculture shall be protected.
- c. Any alteration of landforms, waterways, closure of roads and other such matters shall be carried out only after full consideration of the County's prehistoric and historical cultural heritage.
- d. Where significant prehistoric and historic sites and constructs can be protected, they may be developed for education and tourism.
- e. The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) is the basis for cultural and historical preservation and defines the responsibility of federal agencies for protection and preservation of cultural and heritage resources.
- f. A historic preservation committee be formed for the purpose of protecting cultural resources. The Model Historic Preservation Ordinance is provided by the Utah Department for State History.
- g. A county register of cultural and heritage resources shall be established to discover and describe the symbolic nature of cultural resources. Resources will be assessed and ranked according to need relevant to preservation and enhancement.
- h. All remnants of prehistoric life-forms, geological traces, and cultural elements shall be preserved in accordance with existing laws and shall remain within the county, either in appropriate museums or in the Utah State University Uintah Basin Special Collections Archive. These items shall be made available to the public in an appropriate setting of discovery and study.
- i. In the case of natural and built forms upon the land, and in accordance with the protocols and rankings set forth above, measures to stabilize and enhance historic sites and objects shall be an ongoing objective of the County and its Historic Preservation Committee.

Water Resources

The infrastructure and communities of Duchesne County are primarily located on 713,331 acres of privately owned land. The utility of these lands is dependent on water that flows to them from watersheds located on public lands. The rivers and streams flowing from these watersheds supply water for municipal, industrial, livestock, irrigation, and recreation use. As set forth in Utah Code 63-38d-401 (5) (c), "The waters of the state are the property of the citizens of the state, subject to appropriation for beneficial use, and are essential to the future prosperity of the state and the quality of life within the state."

It is the position of Duchesne County that:

- a. Utah State Water Laws of Prior Appropriation Doctrine and Beneficial Use are recognized as the legal basis for perfecting all water rights for the use of all water within Duchesne County.
- b. Any proposed action must include an analysis of the effects on water quality, stream flow, the amount of water yields, and the timing of those yields. Any proposed action or non-action that results in a decrease in water quality, quantity, or flow, or changes the timing of flows in a way that negatively affects water rights, shall be opposed.
- c. Any proposed agency action must be analyzed for impacts on water resource and management facilities such as dams, reservoirs, delivery systems, culinary water supplies, and monitoring facilities, etc., located on or downstream from land covered by the proposal.
- d. Privately held water rights shall be protected from federal and/or state encroachment or coerced acquisition. Duchesne County shall oppose any movement toward nationalization or federal control of Utah water rights and resources.
- e. State water right filings held by individuals, culinary water districts, or corporations are a private property right that may be sold, exchanged, or held separately from the land by any entity. Individual stockholders within a mutual irrigation company are entitled to a proportionate share of the company's water for irrigation use, based on their shares of stock in the company.
- f. Potential reservoir sites and delivery system corridors shall be identified in land use plans and protected from federal or state action that would prohibit or restrict future use for those purposes. Said plans would include provisions for adding or deleting potential reservoir sites and delivery system corridors when deemed appropriate.
- g. Any proposed sale, lease or exchange of water rights involving a public land management agency shall address the interests of Duchesne County, and such a sale must include appropriate mitigation.
- h. Agency actions shall recognize all legal canal, lateral, and ditch easements and rights-of-way.
- i. Livestock grazing and other multiple uses are compatible with watershed management.
- j. All reasonable water conservation efforts shall be supported. Water conserved as a result of these efforts shall be allocated to those persons or entities whose efforts created savings, within the limits of their water rights.
- k. Many wetlands are created by fugitive water from irrigation systems. When law requires mitigation of impacts from conservation and other projects, the creation of artificial wetlands shall be considered only after all other mitigation possibilities have been exhausted. Creation or maintenance of an artificial wetland is contrary to the intent of conservation.
- l. The management of the watershed should allow for continued multiple use. It should

preserve the quality and quantity of water as well as environmental values and allow the watershed to support existing as well as future uses.

Soils

It is the position of Duchesne County that land management agencies shall:

- a. Apply scientifically effective practices to maintain and improve the quality and quantity desirable plant cover to protect watersheds, timber, and rangelands from soil erosion.
- b. Install structural measures to prevent soil erosion, as needed.
- c. Recognize the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey as the authority in matters of soil conservation.
- d. Base soil conservation activities on all available survey drafts until a final survey is published. Any deviation from this material or soil data developed outside of the survey must be coordinated with the Duchesne County Soil Conservation District and Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS).

Noxious Weeds

Noxious weeds are a significant problem in Duchesne County and have been the focus of a considerable effort for many years.

It is the position Duchesne County that:

- a. Farmers, ranchers, land management agencies and governments work together in a coordinated effort to control noxious weeds in Duchesne County. These interests shall develop common management goals, facilitate effective treatment, and coordinate efforts along logical geographic boundaries.
- b. An integrated weed management plan shall be implemented for preventing, containing, or controlling undesirable plant species or groups of species using all available strategies and techniques prescribed by the State Noxious Weed Act.

Livestock Grazing / Forage Allocations

The cultural heritage of Duchesne County is based on agriculture and livestock. These industries formed the historic basis of the local economy from the beginning days of settlement until the development of significant oil and gas resources in the early 1970s. Livestock grazing influenced lifestyles, left its imprints on the landscapes, and is one of the oldest enduring and economically important cultural heritage resources in the west. Although farms and ranches in the County were established on a private land base, during parts of the year livestock is pastured on public rangeland. The combination of public rangeland and private farmland constitutes the economic base for many of

the County's livestock operations. If either the grazing permit or the private land is lost or diminished, the economic viability of those operations can be jeopardized.

Federal grazing permits issued under the Taylor Grazing Act (BLM) or the Granger-Thye Act (USFS) allow permittees the privilege to use publicly owned forage.

It is the position of Duchesne County that:

- a. Public land agencies shall maintain livestock grazing permits and grazing allocations at present levels until a study of rangeland improvement justifies increased or decreased grazing.
- b. The County recognizes grazing permits on public lands as an asset, which may be transferred by the permit owner. Such transactions must be processed by the land management agency within ninety days of proper notification. Any reduction in the size of the permit or forage allocation as a result of the transaction shall not be made without a specific scientific justification.
- c. When grazing permits are withdrawn from a livestock operator due to grazing violations, the permit shall not be reallocated to other uses and shall be made available for continued livestock use before the commencement of the next grazing season.
- d. Access to public rangeland is vital to the permit-holders and the management agency for planning, management, and development. Access shall be maintained and improved as management needs require.
- e. The permit-holder shall be compensated for the remaining value of improvements made on reduced allotments, unless the permit was canceled for non-compliance with grazing regulations. Said compensation will be provided for in accordance with Section 402 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, which provides a reasonable compensation for the adjusted value, to be determined by the Secretary concerned, of his interest in authorized permanent improvements placed or constructed by the permittee or lessee on lands covered by such permit or lease, but not to exceed the fair market value of the terminated portion of the permittee's or lessee's interest therein.
- f. Livestock allocations shall not be converted to wildlife allocations as long as the land supports the grazing Animal Unit Months (AUM's) assigned to the allotment. The only justification for decreasing domestic livestock grazing AUM's is for there to be a valid and documented scientific finding that the range district will no longer support the AUM's in question. The BLM and Forest Service are expected to comply with and honor the domestic grazing preference on grazing districts.

Duchesne County recognizes that 43 CFR part 4110.3 provides for changes in permitted use. Conversion of allocated forage from one grazing animal to another would require a NEPA process that conforms with land use plans.

- g. Management decisions shall be based on the individual range allotment condition and not on the overall condition of surrounding lands. Increases in available forage resulting from the conservation practices of livestock permit-holders shall not be allocated or credited to other uses.
- h. Forage allocation reductions resulting from forage studies, drought, or natural disasters shall be implemented on an allotment basis. Reductions shall be applied proportionately to all allocations unless it can be proven that a specific type of grazing animal is causing the land health degradation. Duchesne County recognizes that, in the event of fire, drought or natural disaster, a variety of emergency or interim actions may be necessary to minimize land health degradation, such as temporary reduced forage allocation for livestock and wildlife. Forage allocation reductions shall be temporary. Grazing allocations shall be restored when forage production is restored
- i. Weed control efforts that affect forage allocations shall be discussed by the land management agency with livestock representatives, neighboring landowners, and the County weed specialist. After the discussion, a weed control plan shall be developed and implemented.
- j. Public land management agencies shall endeavor to inspect riparian and sensitive areas with livestock permittees approximately one week before livestock are admitted to the grazing allotment.

If riparian areas are damaged or degraded before the livestock enter the grazing allotment, the management agency and representatives shall make a record of the condition and appropriate mitigation shall be acceptable to all parties. A copy of the signed report shall be filed with the agency and provided to the permit-holder.

- k. Increases in available forage resulting from practices or improvements implemented by managing agency will be allocated proportionately to all forage allocations, unless the funding source specifies the benefactor.
- l. Changes in season of use or forage allocation must not be made without full and meaningful consultation with permittee. The permittee must be the first point of contact.
- m. The continued viability of livestock operations and the livestock industry shall be supported on federal and state lands within Duchesne County by management of the lands and forage resources and the optimization of animal unit months for livestock in accordance with the multiple-use provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq., the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, 43 U.S.C. 315 et seq., and the provisions of the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978, 43 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.

Wildlife

Wildlife has always been an important part of America's cultural lifestyle and is an important part of

Duchesne County's tourism and recreation economy. During the past fifty years there have been wide swings in deer and elk populations. In the 1950's deer populations were extremely high, while no elk were present in the County. Following the 1950's elk were re-introduced to the area and have increased to the present high levels, while deer populations have declined.

On a seasonal basis, big game animals migrate among public, private and tribal lands. These movements create issues concerning damage to private property and game management.

Utah Code 23-21-2.5 (2) states that "When changing any existing right to use the land, the division shall seek to make uses of division-owned land compatible with local government general plans and zoning and land use ordinances."

It is the position of Duchesne County that:

- a. Wildlife management agencies, public land management agencies and the County shall work together to manage big game populations.
- b. Wildlife agencies shall find effective ways to mitigate and compensate landowners for damage caused by big game animals on private property. Duchesne County recognizes that the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources is mandated by Utah Code to mitigate damage to agricultural crops, equipment and improvements and that a process to do so is in place.
- c. Wildlife populations shall not be increased nor shall new species be introduced until forage allocations have been provided and an impact analysis completed for the effects on other wildlife species and livestock.
- d. Reduction in forage allocation resulting from forage studies, drought, or other natural disasters will be shared proportionately by wildlife, livestock and other uses.
- e. Increases in forage allocation resulting from improved range conditions shall be shared proportionally by wildlife, livestock and other uses.
- f. Wildlife target levels and/or populations must not exceed the forage assigned in the RMP forage allocations.
- g. Predator and wildlife numbers must be controlled to protect livestock and other private property and to prevent population decline in other wildlife species.
- h. Resource-use and management decisions by federal land management and regulatory agencies should support state-sponsored initiatives or programs designed to stabilize wildlife populations that may be experiencing a scientifically proven decline in numbers.

Feral or Wild Horses

At present there are no known feral or wild-horse populations roaming on public lands in Duchesne

County. Free-roaming horses on public lands increase the possibility of equine disease among domestic horses. Wild and free-roaming horses rapidly increase in population, cause overgrazing, negatively impact wildlife and livestock, and burden the land managing agency with unnecessary costs. The introduction of wild horses would adversely affect Duchesne County's environment and economy.

It is the position of Duchesne County that:

- a. No forage allocations or permits shall be provided for wild or fugitive horses on public lands in Duchesne County.
- b. All feral or fugitive horses found roaming on public lands in Duchesne County are trespassing and shall be removed.

Fishing

Fishing has long been a favorite recreational activity for Duchesne County residents and visitors. Opportunities for fishing on public lands shall be encouraged and developed.

It is the position of Duchesne County that:

Land management agencies shall make every effort to provide additional opportunities for fishing on public lands in Duchesne County.

Energy and Mineral Resources

The oil and gas industry has been a significant economic factor in Duchesne County since the early 1970's. The industry provides employment and economic opportunity and accounts for a significant percentage of the County's tax base. For three decades the wealth created by oil and gas development has provided for the growth of local government services. It has helped build schools, roads, public buildings, utility infrastructure and family fortunes. Historically, much of this activity has taken place on private land. Trends since the late 1980's have emphasized development of oil and gas on public lands. Access to public lands is critical to the development of energy and mineral resources.

It is the position of Duchesne County that:

- a. Access to public lands for mineral development must be increased in the economic interest of the county citizens and government.
- b. Mineral exploration and development are consistent with the multiple use philosophy for management of public lands. These activities constitute a temporary use of the land that will not impair its use for other purposes in the future. All oil and mineral exploration activities shall comply with appropriate laws and regulations.

- c. Identification of energy and mineral potential and location is important for planning future energy needs and resource management. Agencies shall plan, fund, and encourage by way of policy management decisions relative to energy resources.
- d. All management plans must address and analyze the possibility for the development of minerals where there is a reasonable expectation of their occurrence within the planning area.
- e. After environmental analysis, and as provided for in the governing resource management plan, all tracts will be available and offered for lease or open to be claimed as provided by law. Duchesne County recognizes that, while all BLM administered land within the county is currently available for lease, decisions are made regarding oil and gas leases through the land use planning process. Alternatives identify areas where leasing may occur with standard lease terms, timing and controlled surface use stipulations or no surface occupancy. Additionally, some areas may be considered for no leasing in the future.
- f. All permits and applications must be processed on a timely basis, in accordance with Onshore Oil and Gas Order Number 1. Procedures and required contents of application must be provided by the applicant at the time of application.
- g. Development of the solid, fluid, and gaseous mineral resources of the state should be encouraged. The waste of fluid and gaseous minerals within developed areas should be prohibited. Requirements to mitigate or reclaim mineral development projects should be based on credible evidence of significant impacts to natural or cultural resources.

Wilderness Designations

Duchesne County is host to approximately 250,000 acres of federally designated wilderness, which comprises twelve percent of the county's land area. Land features include vistas of high barren peaks, dense lodge pole forests, rugged canyon lands, lakes and streams, and significant watershed areas. The County has previously made a disproportionate contribution to the nation's wilderness system.

Although Duchesne County acknowledges the values of the High Uintah Wilderness Area, use is highly restricted and does not provide the desired wilderness experience for the vast majority of citizens. Wilderness designation is inconsistent with the philosophy of multiple use and sustained yield and adversely affects the County's economy in terms of the grazing, tourism, and timber industries and water resources.

It is the position of Duchesne County that:

- a. Wilderness designation is inconsistent with the multiple use mandate.
- b. Additional wilderness designation shall be opposed.

- c. Such designations shall provide access for reservoirs, maintenance of irrigation facilities, fire, weed and pest control.
- d. Valid existing rights are to be protected in wilderness areas.
- e. Proper monitoring of the affect of a wilderness area on the community and economic stability of the county shall be required.

Special Designations

Special designations include wilderness designations, wild and scenic rivers, areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC), critical habitat, semi-primitive and non-motorized travel areas, and other designations that may result in non-use, restricted use, or environmental impacts on public and private lands. Special designations dictate practices that restrict access or use of the land that impact other resources or their use. Such designations cause resource waste, serious impacts to other important resources and actions, and are inconsistent with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

It is the position of Duchesne County that:

- a. The objectives of special designations can be met by well-planned and managed development of natural resources.
- b. No special designations shall be proposed until the need has been determined and substantiated by verifiable scientific data available to the public. Furthermore, it must be demonstrated that protection cannot be provided by other means and that the area in question is truly unique compared to other area lands.
- c. Special designations can be detrimental to the County's economy, life style, culture, and heritage. Therefore special designations must be made in accordance with the spirit and direction of the laws and regulations that created them.
- d. County support for the addition of a river segment to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System shall be withheld until:
 - (i) It is clearly demonstrated that water is present and flowing at all times;
 - (ii) It is clearly demonstrated that the required water-related value is considered outstandingly remarkable within a region of comparison consisting of one of the three physiographic provinces in the state. The rationale and justification for the conclusions shall be disclosed;
 - (iii) The effects of the addition on the local and state economies, private property rights, agricultural and industrial operations and interests, tourism, water rights, water

quality, water resource planning, and access to and across river corridors in both upstream and downstream directions from the proposed river segment have been evaluated in detail by the relevant federal agency;

(iv) It is clearly demonstrated that the provisions and terms of the process for review of potential additions have been applied in a consistent manner by all federal agencies; and

(v) The rationale and justification for the proposed addition, including a comparison with protections offered by other management tools, is clearly analyzed within the multiple-use mandate, and the results disclosed. All valid existing rights, including grazing leases and permits shall not be affected.

e. County support for the designation of an Area of Critical Environmental Concern shall be withheld until:

(i) It is clearly demonstrated that the proposed area contains historic, cultural or scenic values, fish or wildlife resources, or natural processes, which are unique or substantially significant;

(ii) The regional values, resources, processes, or hazards have been analyzed by the federal agency for impacts resulting from potential actions which are consistent with the multiple-use, sustained-yield principles, and that this analysis describes the rationale for any special management attention required to protect, or prevent irreparable damage to the values, resources, processes, or hazards;

(iii) The difference between special management attention required for an ACEC and normal multiple-use management has been identified and justified, and that any determination of irreparable damage has been analyzed and justified for short and long-term horizons;

(iv) It is clearly demonstrated that the proposed designation is not a substitute for a wilderness suitability recommendation; and

(v) The conclusions of all studies are submitted to the county for review, and the results, in support of or in opposition to, are included in all planning documents.

(vi) Any impacts on private property rights are evaluated and mitigated.

Introduced, Sensitive, Threatened and Endangered Species

Introduced, reintroduced, sensitive, threatened and endangered species; recovery plans; experimental populations; and related guidelines and protocols are addressed in this section. The County supports the Endangered Species Act of 1973, which is administered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and recognizes that it is intended to prevent the extinction of threatened and endangered plant and animal species by preserving the ecosystems upon which these species depend. The County

also realizes that various species play an important role in the natural environment and may have important future values that are presently unknown.

It is the position of Duchesne County that:

- a. No threatened and endangered species shall be proposed for listing in Duchesne County until verifiable scientific data has been available to the public that there is a need for the designation, that protections cannot be provided by other methods, and the area in question is truly unique compared to other area lands.
- b. Buffer zones for the protection of threatened and endangered species or other special designations are not acceptable.
- c. The County does not believe that it is the intention of the Act to restore all original habitats once occupied by a specific species, but only the amount needed to protect the species from extinction.
- d. These designations or reintroduction often grow beyond the stated boundaries and scope and result in detrimental effects on the area economy, life style, culture and heritage. The Fish and Wildlife Service shall exclude areas from critical habitat designation if the economic damage is considered too great.
- e. Designation or reintroduction plans, guidelines, and protocols must not be developed or implemented without full County involvement and public disclosure.
- f. Any analysis of proposed designations or reintroductions must be inclusive and analyze needed actions associated with the proposal to prevent growth beyond the scope and boundaries.
- g. Recovery plans must provide for indicators to track the effectiveness of the plan and identify at the point recovery has been accomplished.
- h. Such designations shall provide access for reservoirs, maintenance of irrigation facilities, fire, weed and pest control.
- i. Devaluation of private property by the Endangered Species Act is a “taking” under the 5th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and compensation must be paid.

Public Access and RS 2477 Roads

RS 2477 Roads are defined as roads built prior to October 21, 1976, on rights-of-way across non-reserved federal lands granted in accordance with the Act of July 26, 1866. Roads are a vital part of

the infrastructure of Duchesne County providing access to public lands for development of natural resources, agriculture, recreation, and the preservation of the county's culture and heritage.

It is the position of Duchesne County that:

- a. Access to and across public lands, including RS2477 Roads and rights-of-way should remain open.
- b. All necessary action will be taken to protect access. The county will identify and inventory roads and participate with federal and state land management agencies in decision-making.
- c. Access and transportation needs shall be considered, evaluated and analyzed in the land use planning process (in order to accommodate and be consistent with other uses). No roads, trails, rights-of-way, easements or other traditional access for the transportation of people, products, recreation, energy or livestock may be closed, abandoned, withdrawn, or have a change of use without full public disclosure and analysis.
- d. Future access must be planned and analyzed to determine its disposition at the completion of its intended life. This is to ensure needed access is maintained or that such access is removed and resulting disturbances are reclaimed.
- e. Access to all water related facilities such as dams, reservoirs, delivery systems, monitoring facilities, livestock water and handling facilities, etc., must be maintained. This access must be economically feasible with respect to the method and timing of such access.
- f. The County has undertaken efforts over the past several years to identify and plot the location of all Class B and Class D roads that are legitimately part of Duchesne County's transportation system. The County has prepared a map of its current transportation system in areas within the stewardship of the Bureau of Land Management, setting forth all roads claimed by the County as part of its transportation system. That map is expressly adopted and incorporated into this policy document by this reference as though fully set forth herein. The map includes but is not limited to all roads claimed by Duchesne County pursuant to RS-2477. It is expected that the Bureau of Land Management will conform the transportation provisions of the Resource Management Plan to be consistent with this map, as required by FLPMA Section 1712(c)(9). It is also expected that when such mapping is completed for areas under the stewardship of the United States Forest Service, that the Forest Service will conform the transportation provisions of its forest plans to be consistent with such a map.
- g. Title V rights of way on public lands are granted in perpetuity and do not diminish any RS 2477 claim or right of way.

Land Exchanges, Acquisitions, and Sales

Whereas more than fifty-percent of Duchesne County consists of public lands managed by federal or state agencies, further loss of private property will result in a diminution of the economic base and

cultural values.

It is the position of Duchesne County that:

- a. Private property shall be protected from coerced acquisition by federal, state and local governments.
- b. The County shall be compensated for loss of private lands or tax revenues due to land exchanges.
- c. Private lands shall not be converted to state or federal ownership in order to compensate for government activities outside of Duchesne County.
- d. Any conversion from private property to public lands shall result in no net loss of private property. No net loss shall be measured both in terms of acreage and fair market value.
- e. A private property owner has a right to dispose of or exchange property as he/she sees fit within applicable law.

Recreation and Tourism

Duchesne County has identified the recreation and tourism industries as part of its economy and tax base. These industries have a stabilizing effect on the economic cycles of agriculture and the oil and gas industry. Public lands are a critical component of tourism and recreation in Northeastern Utah. Duchesne County will continue to support private individuals and companies who hold permits on public lands related to recreation and tourism.

It is the position of Duchesne County that:

- a. Public land agencies shall evaluate proposed plans and actions for impacts on existing recreational activities.
- b. Public land agencies shall evaluate their plans and actions for potential future recreational activities.
- c. Public land agencies shall support the County in developing desirable recreation facilities.
- d. Recreational activities are compatible with resource development if properly planned and managed.

Timber Resources and Woodlands

The timber resources and woodlands of Duchesne County are considerable and mostly located on public lands. In recent years, timber activity has been reduced because federal and state policies restrict use and negatively impact the health of timber resources. The risk of timber loss to wildfire,

insects, and disease, and reduced yields from watersheds is increased as a result of these management policies. Economic opportunities are lost as well.

It is the position of Duchesne County that:

- a. All forestlands shall be managed for multiple use and sustained yield.
- b. Forest management plans shall be written and effective management techniques adopted to promote a stable forest economy and enhanced forest health, in accordance with the National Healthy Forest Initiative.
- c. Opportunities for harvesting forest products shall be promoted.
- d. Management strategies shall protect timber resources from fire (in accordance with the National Fire Plan), insects, and disease.
- e. Harvesting techniques shall be employed that will prevent waste of forest products.
- f. Sound fuel load management techniques shall be used to minimize fire potential at the urban interface and prevent catastrophic events.
- g. Forest management techniques shall be implemented that will increase watershed health and long-term water quantity yield and quality.
- h. Management programs must provide opportunities for citizens to harvest forest products for personal needs, economic value and forest health.

Air Quality

Air quality in Duchesne County presently meets the standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for all criteria pollutants. The health and well being of the County's residents depends on improving or maintaining County air quality.

It is the position of Duchesne County that:

- a. The County's air quality will be protected by standards described in the Utah State Implementation Plan approved by the EPA, whose authority is the Clean Air Act of 1990.
- b. High-level air quality is necessary to prevent restrictions on future economic development.
- c. Baseline air quality data must be established for the Uintah Basin with full participation of the County. Decisions must be based on this data.
- d. Air in Duchesne County must be protected from degradation by outside sources.

Geological, Paleontological, and Archeological Resources

Remnants of early life forms, geological history and cultures have evolved as an important segment of the local economy and have become the signature of the local tourist trade. Considerable investment has been made in museums and visitors centers to promote these important resources.

It is the position of Duchesne County that:

- a. All significant artifacts found in the area should remain in the County. Duchesne County recognizes that vertebrate fossils may be collected from BLM administered lands under a permit issued to qualified individuals and that such fossils remain the property of the federal government and must be placed in a suitable repository (such as a museum or university) identified at the time of permit issuance. Recreational collectors may collect and retain reasonable amounts of common invertebrate and plant fossils for personal, non-commercial use.
- b. Resource management plans must provide opportunity for amateur collectors and students of these sciences to study, explore and collect related items as provided by law.
- c. Public land management agencies should promote these resources with educational material, signage, and information centers where appropriate.

Off Highway Vehicles (OHV)

OHV's have become an important segment of the County's recreation industry. They provide an important tool and mode of transportation for farmers, ranchers, and resource developers. However, because of their ability to travel across rugged landscapes and climb steep hills they are often used to chase livestock and wildlife. These abuses damage vegetation and cause soil damage especially on steep grades. OHV's can reach high speeds and it is a common practice for parents to allow inexperienced and daring youth or adults to drive them, which often result in human accident, or death.

It is the position of Duchesne County that:

- a. Public land agencies shall limit OHV's to trails, roads, or areas specifically designated by the agency for that purpose.
- b. Public land agencies shall accommodate livestock permit holders, resource developers and managers who have a legitimate need to enter a specific area on public lands by making OHV licenses available.

Duchesne County Public Lands Committee

Consistent with its responsibility to participate in the public land management process, the Duchesne County Commission has established the Duchesne County Public Lands Committee and charged the committee to write and implement a new public lands policy document that shall outline the County's policies as they relate to public land management agencies.

The Public Lands Committee has been assigned the following tasks:

- a. Study public land management planning, policies and decision-making processes.
- b. Develop an action-plan to provide a basis for the county's participation in public lands issues.
- c. Monitor the activities of public land management agencies.
- d. Engage the citizenry in dialog relative to public land issues.
- e. Make recommendations to the Duchesne County Commission with regard to public lands issues.
- f. At the direction of the Duchesne County Commission, participate in the public lands management planning and decision-making processes on behalf of the county.
- g. Revise or amend the county public land use policies, as needed.

In order to accomplish these tasks, the Public Lands Committee shall:

- Meet once a month or as necessary
- Select a chairman who shall:

Assign qualified committee members to attend specific meetings relative to public lands issues.

Assign qualified committee members to review environmental and public land use documents.

Assign qualified committee members to prepare reports for the Duchesne County Commission, which shall document compliance or noncompliance with the county public land use policies.

Assign qualified committee members to prepare responses from the Duchesne County Commission to the public land management agencies.

Report to the Duchesne County Commission once per month or as necessary.

Recommend the hiring of consultants with special expertise to review documents, perform surveys, write opinions, and perform other tasks as directed by the Duchesne County Commission.

Duchesne County Policies - Private Land Use

Duchesne County feels that residential, commercial, and industrial development on private land should be allowed to continue in a responsible manner and in locations that contribute to the economic and social well-being of County residents. The County will continually review and amend

its existing ordinances as necessary to accurately and adequately reflect the land-use preferences of Duchesne County residents.

Under direction of the County Commissioners, the County Planning Commission will address the following issues and propose the appropriate revisions and amendments to the existing County land-use ordinances and regulations:

- A County/community/Tribal agreement to notify and discuss impacts of Tribal and private land use development decisions,
- Adequate protection of private property rights during the implementation of the CUP Completion Act,
- Land use and amendments to the zoning map,
- Implementing "pay your own way" cost-recovery strategies to help offset County-incurred service provision costs related to new development.

Coordinated Planning Efforts -

Duchesne County recognizes that land use decisions made by the County impact county communities and the Tribe. Likewise, the decisions made by these entities impact the County. The County proposes that an agreement be drafted to require notification of planning decisions made by each entity and to provide an opportunity for comments. The intent of this agreement is to coordinate planning efforts in a proactive, cooperative manner. Through a county-wide effort, land-use priorities and decisions of the Tribe, communities, and the County will complement rather than contradict each other.

Objective: Duchesne County supports better cooperation between the County, the Tribe, and communities in land-use and development plans.

Objective: Adopting a County/community/Tribal agreement requiring notification of Tribal and private land use development decisions.

Protecting private property rights during CUP Completion Act implementation -

Mitigation measures during the implementation of the CUP Completion Act may require private lands, or the use of these lands, to be adversely impacted. It is the County's position that the County Commissioners, the County Planning Commission, and all affected landowners should be notified and consulted through the planning, implementation, and completion process.

Objective: Provide adequate protection of private property rights during the implementation of the CUP Completion Act.

Improved coordination between planning entities and service providers -

Duchesne County has identified the need to improve communication and coordination among planning entities and service providers. The County encourages developing an open forum wherein municipalities and service providers can discuss ways to address future growth and service availability issues. A specific example identified is the lack of coordination between agricultural water users and municipalities in respect to current use and future demand/availability.

Objective: *Duchesne County will encourage and maintain improved cooperation and coordination between planning entities and service providers.*

Financing New Development -

The County supports orderly and responsible residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational growth and feels that there are areas within the County suited to accommodate these types of development. However, the County is concerned about its ability to provide an adequate level of service as growth in the unincorporated areas of the County continues. It is the County's position that new development should be required to pay its own way.

The County will develop, adopt, and implement the cost-recovery strategies necessary to cover the costs of providing services to new development.

Objective: *The County Planning Commission will identify cost recovery options and recommend revisions to the existing land use ordinances.*

Duchesne County Policies - Economic Development

Duchesne County enjoys a diverse economic base and employment profile. However, recent reports show that a relatively small number of industries generate the majority of economic returns. In an effort to decrease "single industry dependence", the County will continue to support the economic diversification strategies of the Duchesne County Chamber of Commerce and the Basin West 2000 study. These efforts include, but are not limited to, economic growth and development in the following areas: business retention and expansion, business recruitment, value-added agriculture, and tourism and recreation.

County residents enjoy a quality of life unique in today's society. This lifestyle and rural environment also attracts businesses to the area. Residents and local leaders desire economic development, but feel that this growth should complement, rather than detract from the County's character. Residents feel that responsible natural resource use and development should be included as part of this priority.

The County will also continue to work with the Tribe and federal and state agencies to identify mutual economic objectives. Partnerships with these entities will be formed when applicable and feasible.

With the assistance of the Duchesne County Chamber of Commerce and the Duchesne County Economic Development Board, the County will continue to implement and pursue the following policies and objectives:

Business Recruitment, Expansion, and Retention -

The County feels that the majority of economic development efforts should focus on assisting existing businesses. Consistent with the Basin West 2000 plan, the County, with the assistance of government agencies, institutions of higher learning, and private interests, will continue to assess current conditions and identify opportunities to maintain and expand existing in-county businesses and markets. The County currently contributes to, and participates in, a number of business assistance programs. The County will also continue these efforts.

Duchesne County recognizes that the State is pursuing business recruitment for rural Utah. The County will continue to participate in these activities to identify appropriate business opportunities compatible with the area and its lifestyle.

Mineral resource use and development continues to serve the County economically. Additional opportunities will be pursued as they become available and/or as new technology allows.

Objective: The County will continue to support Chamber business recruitment, expansion and retention efforts.

Value-added Agriculture -

Duchesne County produces a variety of high quality agricultural products. The County's agricultural profile can be found in the *Duchesne County Profile*.

In 1995, Duchesne was one of three counties selected by the State to participate in a "value-added agriculture" feasibility study. This opportunity will explore "adventure tourism and ranching" opportunities in the area.

The County will also continue to pursue "value added agriculture" options with the assistance of local Utah State University extension agents and offices. Other resources also available to agricultural interests within the County include the Uintah Basin Applied Technology Center, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Dinosaurland Resource Conservation and Development, and the United States Forest Service. These institutions and agencies are actively involved in providing expertise and funding for agriculture-related projects.

The County will facilitate on-going interaction between information and training resources and County agricultural interests to ensure that residents are fully aware of available technological advances and funding sources.

Objective: *The County will continue to support "value-added" agricultural programs.*

Small Business Assistance -

Several of the small business-assistance strategies identified in the Basin West 2000 study have been implemented. Many of the County's "smaller" businesses have survived and expanded due to this assistance.

The County also recognizes the Small Business Center as a valuable resource and will continue to support its efforts.

County entrepreneurs also have several other resources available for assistance including the Chamber, the Uintah Basin Applied Technology Center, Dinosaurland Resource Conservation and Development, Utah State University, and the State of Utah Department of Community and Economic Development.

Objective: *The County supports the Small Business Development Center and other ongoing small business-assistance efforts.*

Natural Resource Use and Development -

Duchesne County enjoys an abundance of natural resources including hydrocarbons, minerals, timber, water, wildlife and recreation. Historically, these resources have contributed significantly to the County's economic growth and development. Today, the County continues to depend on these resources for economic stability. The County will pursue further development of these resources as they become available and/or as new technology allows.

The County feels that resource use or development on private, public, or tribal lands should be sensitive to Tribal interests and the County's rural lifestyle, quality of life, and scenic environment.

Specific County interests to protect, maintain, and expand natural resource use and development include the following issues:

- Maintaining multiple-use management of public lands,
- Preserving public access, and
- Identifying existing and potential areas of development.

Objective: *Responsible natural resource use and development...*

County and Community Image -

Duchesne County feels that "well kept" and "orderly" communities not only attract new businesses, but improve the business of existing establishments as well. With this philosophy in mind, the County will reemphasize and support the Basin West 2000 study "beatification" goal.

Working with private interests, communities, and government agencies and entities; the County will provide the following:

- Assistance, as feasible, to prepare grant applications and locate matching funds for "community enhancement" projects,
- Support for strategic renovation and revitalization of community-centered businesses,
- Incentive programs to encourage individual property owners to take responsibility and pride in their personal properties,
- Expansion of existing community-based/sponsored cleanup and beautification activities to County-wide/sponsored cleanup and beautification activities,
- Support for communities to become involved in the Highway Enhancement Program, and
- Increased enforcement of County "nuisance" ordinances.

Objective: *Support community and county sponsored beautification and cleanup efforts....*

Duchesne County Policies - Recreation and Tourism

Duchesne County offers a variety of recreational opportunities and experiences. Residents and visitors alike enjoy the mountains, forests, and water resources. While the majority of recreational activities center around fishing, hunting, hiking, camping, and site seeing; other "non-traditional" activities such as mountain biking, cross-country skiing, and Off Highway Vehicle use are on the rise.

Currently, Duchesne County is considered a "pass through" area for many recreationists traveling to other sites in the region. The County views these visitors as opportunities for additional economic development and is interested in better understanding area tourism trends and forecasts. Through their ongoing partnership with the Chamber of Commerce, Duchesne County will explore strategies targeted to "capture" this market.

As a step in this direction, the County recently rejoined the Dinosaurland Travel Council. The County will assist the Travel Council to promote regional recreation/tourism activities by maintaining active membership on the Board, providing the Council with clearly defined Duchesne County recreation/tourism goals and objectives, and formally supporting, as a government entity, specific projects as requested.

Duchesne County supports promoting tourism on a regional basis through the Dinosaurland Travel Council, but does not want individual county interests to be lost in "regional" prioritization exercises. The County feels that all areas of the region should receive a fair share of promotional support and have their issues and interests adequately considered in Council decisions. In respect to local interests, Duchesne County's Travel Board representative will actively promote Duchesne County-specific recreation/tourism objectives, activities, and opportunities.

Duchesne County encourages private sector development of recreational facilities and services and may offer development incentives as doing so becomes feasible. The County also supports cultivating recreation facility development and maintenance "partnerships" with other entities, agencies, and special interest groups.

The County also desires to expand and improve recreational opportunities, facilities, and services for County residents. The County has identified youth and family oriented activities and facilities as priorities.

When evaluating recreational developments and investments Duchesne County will consider:

- The County's ability to provide essential services (law enforcement, emergency services, water and waste management, search and rescue);
- Impacts on traditional recreational uses, e.g. Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) trail development at the expense of traditional hiking or riding trails; and
- Anticipated economic costs and returns.

Duchesne County Recreation and Tourism Priorities -

The following objectives were identified as the Duchesne County Recreation and Tourism priorities. These issues will be forwarded to the Dinosaurland Travel Council through the County's Travel Board representative. It is anticipated that the County, in cooperation with the Dinosaurland Travel Council and/or the Duchesne County Chamber of Commerce, will actively support and pursue these objectives.

Objective: *Conducting a farm/ranch recreational opportunity feasibility study.*

Objective: *Including Duchesne County trails and related facilities in all Travel Council brochures.*

Objective: *Developing an outdoor field institute or nature center.*

Objective: *Forming a Nine-Mile Canyon partnership with Carbon County. This would include upgrading access and facilities.*

Objective: *Cultivating recreation and tourism facility development and maintenance "partnerships" with agencies and special interest groups.*

Objective: *Developing a museum and/or visitor information center.*

Objective: *Compiling a list of "available local recreation and tourism services" for use in Travel Council Publications.*

Duchesne County Policies - Water Resources

Water is considered the "lifblood" of the Uintah Basin. Additional residential, industrial, recreational, and agricultural development will be determined by water quality and availability. Duchesne County will protect this limited resource by promoting the efficient use and management of its water resources. Relative to this agenda, the County will take an active role in all relevant state, regional, and local water-resource management plans and decision-making processes.

Duchesne County feels that the Central Utah Project has not provided the benefits or physical facilities promised to the Basin under the initial agreement. The County supports the timely completion of these projects as outlined in the Central Utah Completion Act.

Duchesne County is also interested in the Colorado River water leasing proposal and will make every effort to ensure the interests of the County and its residents are adequately heard and addressed.

Duchesne County benefits from the vast water knowledge and expertise of its residents. Many are directly involved in water management, allocation, and use within the Uintah Basin. The County encourages increased cooperation among irrigation companies, special service districts, municipalities, and water user associations as these entities address water management issues and make county-impacting decisions.

As proposed by the Moon Lake Water Users Association, Duchesne County also supports the following statements:

1. Duchesne County opposes the movement for nationalization or federal control of Utah's water resources and water rights.
2. Duchesne County supports the State of Utah's "prior appropriation" and "beneficial use" principles of water right allocations.
3. Duchesne County recognizes water rights as a private property right and feels that these rights can be owned separate from the land by individuals, partnerships, corporations, organized irrigation districts, or non-profit corporations.
4. Duchesne County insists that all government agencies, private citizen groups, private citizens, corporations, partnerships and any other organized or unorganized entity must obey the current laws of the State of Utah and acknowledge the rules, by-laws, policies and/or articles of incorporation that have been established over many years of operation by water right owners. Any non-owner entity must purchase, lease, trade, or borrow water rights using the accepted legal processes of water right acquisition as allowed by State law and water right owner procedures and policies. If someone wants in-stream flows, they should be required to purchase the water for that use under a fair-market system.

Water Quality -

Duchesne County desires to protect the quality of its water resources. The County supports responsible use and development of this resource and feels that all users should meet appropriate water quality testing standards.

Objective: *The County desires to maintain the current level of water quality.*

Water Management -

Duchesne County desires to protect and enhance the quality and quantity of useable water by promoting and expanding the efficient management of water resources. The County supports the development, adoption, and implementation of water storage and distribution plans by individuals, irrigation companies, industrial users, and municipalities.

The County also supports the continued use of Snow-tell sites for forecasting snow pack and anticipated stream flows. The County is particularly interested in having the Lightening Lake Snow-tell site reestablished to help forecast the stream flow for Rock Creek and Upper Stillwater Reservoir.

The County feels that access for maintenance of existing reservoirs should be maintained and that potential reservoir sites should be protected from wilderness designation and/or wild and scenic rivers status. The County feels that routine maintenance by helicopter or snow machine should be allowed in wilderness areas, where necessary.

Objective: *The County encourages and supports the development of water management plans and facilities.*

Objective: *The County feels that adequate maintenance access to existing reservoirs should be protected.*

Un-funded Mandates -

The County feels that water-quality testing guidelines should be established by the state and not the federal government. The County also feels that mandated water-quality tests should be financed by the agency requiring the testing. At a minimum, the County feels that agencies should modify testing requirements to fit local necessity and circumstances.

Objective: *The County feels mandates from federal and state agencies should be funded by those agencies and tailored to fit local circumstances and need.*

Central Utah Project and Colorado River Water Leasing Proposal -

Through the Central Utah Project, Duchesne County entered into agreements that included the development of Colorado River water to replace Uintah Basin water diverted to the Wasatch Front. Now the State is discussing leasing this "replacement water" to Lower Colorado River Basin states.

Original agreements with the Uintah Basin were never fulfilled. It is the County's position that any programs, including the completion of the Central Utah Project and/or future water leasing proposals, must adequately consider and address the County's interests in order for the County to willingly participate and support.

Duchesne County would be directly impacted by the leasing of Colorado River water to downstream users. It is the County's preference that Basin users be allowed to develop available water resources before the option of leasing water to out-of-state interests is explored.

If the state pursues the "water banking" concept, the County feels that participating water owners, regardless of sovereign status and/or number of shares, should be required to contribute to the bank through the State of Utah and not as private interests.

Duchesne County feels that counties contributing resources to be leased should be adequately compensated. Revenue derived from leasing Uintah Basin water should come back to the Basin and be used to improve water storage and distribution facilities here. The County does not support using revenues to improve water-handling facilities in other areas of the State that have not contributed water to the project.

The County also prefers a shorter initial lease period. They feel a fifty-year lease does not allow adequate flexibility to react to changing demand and markets.

To ensure that the County's water resource issues and interests are adequately heard and addressed, the County will actively participate in the Colorado River water leasing discussion and all other relevant federal and state water resource planning efforts and decisions.

Objective: The County will actively participate in all relevant local, regional, state, and federal water management efforts....

Duchesne County Policy - Human and Community Services

Duchesne County recognizes the need to provide adequate services for its elderly, young, and disadvantaged resident populations. Existing programs within the County include a County hospital, food pantry, and homeless shelter. The County is committed to further addressing human and community service needs through encouraging self-sufficiency, personal responsibility, and family assistance. The County discourages making public assistance a way of life and views government assistance through human service programs as the last alternative.

The County will continue to support the Uintah Basin Association of Governments (UBAG) in their efforts to provide adequate human and community services. The County will actively participate in the review of UBAG's federally mandated "service consolidation plan" and support UBAG sponsored human and community capital facility projects as financially feasible.

Duchesne County will assist the Uintah Basin Association of Governments, special interest groups, and/or private interests to prepare human/community service grant applications and identify possible funding sources.

The County also encourages residents to take an active interest in community-service projects and to participate in human and community service volunteer activities.

Objective: *Continued County support for County and UBAG sponsored human and community service programs.*

Duchesne County Policy - Housing

Duchesne County understands the relationship between sustained economic growth and housing availability and supports community housing plans that provide adequate and affordable housing opportunities and encourage residential development patterns that are compatible with the existing agricultural lifestyle and small-town atmosphere of the County.

The County supports community and private efforts to construct affordable housing units to the extent that these projects are compatible with existing subdivision development patterns.

State Code 17-27-307 requires all County General Plans to include a housing element. The County's housing element will be adopted as part of the County's General Plan by reference.

Objective: Develop partnership with cities and towns to address housing issues and implement appropriate strategies.

Action/Implementation Steps -

Coordinate planning activities with individual communities in an effort to meet the varied housing needs of each area.

Encourage residential development to occur within the incorporated cities and towns and town sites in order to maintain our agricultural lifestyle.

Offer and participate in training seminars on planning, zoning, and zoning development.

Objective: Residential development within the unincorporated portion of the County must comply with our Subdivision and Zoning Ordinance.

Action Implementation Steps -

Develop housing strategies and determine criteria for development in the unincorporated areas of the County.

Encourage growth and design consistent with maintaining an agricultural atmosphere.

Duchesne County Policies - Education

Duchesne County residents recognize the value and necessity of a solid public education system. Residents currently enjoy quality primary and secondary programs and receive additional benefits through Uintah Basin Applied Technology Center (UBATC) and Utah State University Uintah Basin Campus programs.

The County encourages active public participation in the Duchesne School District's on-going strategic planning process and supports the District's efforts to retain quality teachers, provide on-going teacher training, improve classroom instruction, offer challenging courses, and increase vocational job training opportunities.

The County supports "teachers over buildings" and "books before basketballs." In other words, the County feels that education budgets should reflect a commitment to maintaining quality teachers over new buildings, and teaching basics before extracurricular activities.

Duchesne County views the Uintah Basin Applied Technology Center (UBATC) and the Utah State University Uintah Basin Campus as valuable educational resources to the citizens of the Uintah Basin. Through their open access policy, these institutions of higher learning offer students and the community higher education and vocation opportunities unsurpassed in a "rural" county.

Through County, School District, and community efforts; the following educational issues and objectives will be pursued.

Increasing Community Awareness -

The County will assist the Duchesne School District and associated interests to improve the public's understanding of educational issues.

The County supports the district's current practice of organizing citizen/teacher/administrator committees to address specific issues and feels that the County can provide valuable expertise and resources to these discussions.

The County also supports Parent/Teachers Association (PTA) activities and other programs that serve to inform the public on educational matters.

Objective: *Increase the public's understanding of education issues.*

Increasing Community Involvement -

The County feels that the education of our young people should be a joint school and community effort.

The County supports the School District and educators in their efforts to increase community and

parental involvement in student's lives through activities such as parent/teacher conferences, science fairs, and "back-to-school" nights.

The County also feels that the community at-large should become more involved in curriculum development.

The County feels that public school courses should include a balance of views and encourage an objective analysis of current issues facing the nation, the state, and the County.

The County also feels that students should learn more about national, state, and local government functions and policies. Duchesne County will provide copies of County plans and ordinances to schools or individual teachers on request.

Objective: *Increase community involvement in public education activities and course development.*

County and School District Partnerships -

Duchesne County and the Duchesne School District have many mutual interests. The County continues to show its support for educational activities by "partnering" with the School District on several projects. Current examples include the drug and gang coordinator, law enforcement assistance, and the Bookmobile. The County will broaden this support by "partnering" with the School District to submit grant applications and share in matching funds allocations for mutually beneficial projects. Proposals/projects will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. The County's and School District's participation and role will be determined at that time.

Objective: *Continue Duchesne County and Duchesne School District partnerships.*

Continued County Support for the Uintah Basin Applied Technology Center and the Utah State University Uintah Basin Campus -

Duchesne County views the Uintah Basin Applied Technology Center (UBATC) and the Utah State University Uintah Basin Campus as valuable assets to the citizens of the County and northeast Utah. Through their open access policy, these institutions of higher learning offer students and the community higher education and vocation opportunities within the unique atmosphere of a "community college." The County anticipates UBATC and USU playing major roles in the region's educational and economical future and will work closely with administrators, facility, staff, and alumni to accomplish these objectives.

Utah State University - Uintah Basin Campus

The County feels that Utah State University, as a land-grant university, is a great educational and training resource for the area. The County will assist, as necessary, to secure mineral lease monies for research and planning projects considered beneficial to the region, the County, and the institution.

Uintah Basin Applied Technology Center (UBATC)

Currently, the Uintah Basin Applied Technology Center is one of the best "technology" centers in the state. The Center continues to provide a quality education at a cost significantly lower than other institutions of higher learning. As education costs continue to rise, and fewer students pursue a four-year degree, enrollment at the Center will continue to grow. The County encourages the State to allocate higher-education funds on the basis of program demand, cost to student, quality of programs offered, and utilization of facility resources by "non-traditional" students. The County will formally support the Center's lobbying efforts as needed.

Objective: *Continued County support for USU Extension programs and the Uintah Basin Applied Technology Center.*

Appendix A
List of Project Participants

List of Project Participants -

The following individuals participated in the Duchesne County Planning project as members of the Citizen Plan Advisory Committee, County Officials/staff, resource specialists and/or interested citizens.

Comm. B. Curtis Dastrup	Zola Freston	Jean Nitschke-Sinclear
Comm. Larry S. Ross	Greg Garff	Billie O'Dell
Comm. John Swasey	Herbert Gillespie	John Osborne
Jack Wood, Co. Planner	Tom Golinski	Charles Ott
Gene Ostler, Proj. contact	Kathy Goodin	Rick Redmon
Larry Abplanalp	Kelly Goodin	Roy Retallick
Georg Adams	Jay Groves	Rick Reynolds
Ken Allen	Scott Hagman	Greg Richens
Lloyd Austin	Vickie Hagman	Alma T. Richins
Bill Bailey	Kim Hamlin	Mark Rose
John Barton	Irene Hansen	Bill Ryan
Cris Bird	Patty Hardinger	Gayne Sears
Joe Bistrski	Jon Hardman	Allan Smith
Jimmy Brotherson	Phil Hicken	A. Lynn Snow
Eddie Brown	Terry Holzworth	Steve Stephenson
Laurie Brummond	Keith Hooper	Guy Stone
Thad Burbridge	Robert Hugie	Pat Stratton
Lynn Burton	Keith Jensen	Art Taylor
Lowell Caldwell	Laurell Jensen	Fred Tew
Merrill Capwell	Ron Johnson	Johny Thayne
Ernest Carda	Richard Jones	Taylor Thayne
Judy Chambley	Ted Kappen	Beverly Towe
Bill Christensen	Paul Keil	Ron Trogstad
Bill Cobabe	Joe Kemp	Bob West
Troy D. Cooper	Edythe P. Larson	Laura Jo West
Russell Cowan	Rick Larson	Anna Whitmore
Wayne Davis	Nick Lundstrom	Gerald Wilkerson
Walt Donaldson	Carolyne Madsen	David Wilson
Marian Eason	Barbara Mathis	Bobbi Winterton
Roger Eschler	Ranae Miller	Don Winterton
Gail M. Fauci	Travis Mitchell	Lori Jo Winterton
William Fausett	Mark Monsen	Lynn Winterton
Leonard Ferguson	Keith Mortensen	Blaine Young
Leon Fillingin	Colene Nelson	Metta Young
Dorant Fisco	Dale Nelson	
Richard Fisco	Dona Rae Nelson	

Appendix B
Public Scoping Meeting Results
May 26, 1994

Duchesne County Planning Project
Public Scoping Meeting
May 25, 1994

Participant List

Merrill Capwell
B. Curtis Dastrup
Walt Donaldson
Marian Eason
Leon Fillingin
Phil Hicken
Laurell Jensen
Ron Johnson
Paul Keil
Rick Larson
Carolyne Madsen
Travis Mitchell
Keith Mortensen
Jean Nitschke-Sinclear

John Osborne
Roy Retallick
Rick Reynolds
Larry S. Ross
Gayne Sears
Guy Stone
Pat Stratton
John Swasey
Johny Thayne
Bob West
Gerald Wilkerson
David Wilson
Jack Wood

Duchesne County General Planning Project

May 25, 1994 Public Scoping Meeting Summary

Small Group Issue Identification and Prioritization (Similar issues have been combined. Further clarification may be necessary.)

(Number of votes) (Value or Issue)

County and Community Development Values -

- (15) Maintain/preserve the County's rural lifestyle and character
 - Good moral climate/family values
 - Maintain County's "family friendly" atmosphere [in relation to] low crime, clean environment, recreational opportunities
 - Maintaining quality of environment
- (11) Growth management -
 - Balance development with ability to provide services
 - Land-use planning and zoning - decide where development should occur and to what levels
 - Make sure planning and zoning keeps pace with growth
 - Review and update County ordinances
 - Explore available grants (community development, recreation, etc.)
- (8) Beautification, "take pride" campaigns
- (3) Improve community to community cooperation for benefit of entire County

Tribal Relations -

- (33)^{total} long range, promote positive, improve relations
 - Public and private access across tribal lands and exterior boundaries(8)
 - Work with tribe for multi-purpose facility - conference/convention/recreation center for senior citizens(6)
 - Consistency in Indian policy(5)
 - BIA should represent all sides of the issue(2)
 - Balance of fishing and hunting rights for tribal and non-tribal members
 - Rights of citizens in Tribal settings
 - Culture as an asset

Human/Community Services -

- (24)^{total} education -
 - Enhance opportunities of higher/secondary education(16)
 - Evaluate local schools' study materials, facilities, fairness in funding - where do we want to be in twenty years?(6)
 - 5 - 15 year building plan for educational facilities
 - Emphasize the importance of education
- (9) Health, welfare, and human services
 - Assistance to elderly; senior citizen care and services, housing, medical, community/retirement center in Roosevelt(6)
 - Address health and welfare issues and prioritize them
 - Medical facilities - maintain adequate facilities

- Health ordinance for kids
- (3) Transportation planning and maintenance
 - Maintain adequate transportation network to provide goods and services
- (2) Housing deficiency and cost
- (1) Law enforcement needs to keep pace with growth

Economic Development -

- (10) Diversification of economy - avoid single industry dependance
 - Expand retail base
 - Expand small business opportunities and funding
- (8) Expand employment base for family-supporting and youth opportunities
 - Current opportunities only for low income
- (7) Maintain/expand agriculture
 - Too many restrictions on private lands(animal/pest/weed control regulations)

Federal and State Agencies/Public Land Use -

- (17)^{total} increased County input and participation in the public-lands decision-making process
 - High Uintas Wilderness Study reflects the County's interests(5)
 - Form partnerships between locals and local agencies(4)
 - Maintain multiple-use(3)
 - Obtaining right-of-ways(2)
 - Protect grazing rights(1)
 - Coordinate with existing federal and state plans(environmental, wetland, wildlife, and wilderness issues)
- (10) Private property rights - interaction with feds
- (9) EPA - retroactive laws have extreme negative economic impact
- (8) Protect County - no net loss in private property
- (5) More County/public input in wildlife management
 - Balance between quality big game herds and depredation measures
 - Predator control
- (4) Freedom for logical opportunity - freedom to do things without restrictions from other levels of government
- (3) Un-funded federal and state mandates
- (1) Public lands (fed. and state) costs to County government - fees to County for users
- (1) Revenue fairness (state allocation) State tax assessment and appeals, method of assessment

Resource Development -

- (14) Water -
 - C.U.P. completion - County should take active role in B.O.R. alternative selection
 - Specific issues of water quality, trans-basin diversion, agency coordination, water rights
- (5) Preserve/increase oil and gas production and development
- (1) Responsible resource development (do not wreck resource just to develop)

Recreation and Tourism -

- (7) Increase recreational opportunities for tourists and residents
 - Trails (in town), outdoor (public lands), focus and target activities
 - Recreation opportunities for County residents

- Develop Duchesne as a destination point
 - Cultivate "partnerships" with agencies and special interest groups in an effort to enhance recreational opportunities and develop/maintain recreational facilities
- (5) Inventory recreational opportunities and facilities
- Tourists - are we providing what they want?, can we afford what they want?
- (4) Balance tourist use with capacity to handle (facilities and services)

Appendix C
Ute Tribal Survey
Fall 1994

Ute Indian Tribe Member Survey

Fall 1994

As part of a local planning project, the Ute Indian Tribe conducted a Tribal member survey. The following summary includes the questions asked and their accompanying responses. The numbers within the () represent the percentage of individuals indicating that response.

What three things do you like the most about living in the Uintah-Ouray Reservation?

- (32%) close to family, sense of community, neighbors, cultural/community/Episcopal activities
- (29%) natural resources, scenery, mountains, clean air and clean water, wildlife, lots of space
- (25%) no taxes, tax exempt, lower cost of living
- (5%) sovereignty
- (5%) "nothing" *see expanded list
- (1%) dividends
- (1%) create additional jobs by developing a casino
- (1%) job
- (1%) every essential is nearby

What three things do you like least about living in the Uintah-Ouray Reservation?

- (23%) intra-Tribal relations (Tribal government, inconsistencies in policy, limited public involvement in decisions, lenient court system, inter-family conflicts)
- (18%) unemployment
- (18%) Tribal and non-Tribal relations, prejudice, discrimination
- (12%) substance abuse
- (12%) public/community services (education, police, trash, housing)
- (7%) limited youth opportunities
- (2%) not appreciating what the Tribe has
- (2%) limited leadership
- (2%) inadequate dividends
- (2%) Tribal enrollment requirements
- (2%) jurisdiction case

What do you think will be the three biggest problems facing the Tribe within the next five years?

- (21%) resource development/management (water, land)
- (17%) Tribal sovereignty, state interference, jurisdiction, land ownership
- (14%) economic development (employment opportunities)
- (9%) education
- (9%) welfare of Tribal members (kids, teen pregnancies)
- (9%) substance abuse
- (9%) Tribal finances

- (9%) whites
- (1%) no direction from leadership
- (1%) adequate housing
- (1%) community pride

How do you rate the general public's (non-tribal) understanding of Tribal issues?

- (12%) very high
- (4%) high
- (29%) neither high nor low
- (4%) low
- (51%) very low

How do you rate the service given to Tribal members in places of business?

- (0%) very good
- (8%) good
- (28%) neither good nor bad
- (28%) bad
- (36%) very bad

How do you feel Tribal members treat non-Tribal individuals?

- (4%) very good
- (15%) good
- (51%) neither good nor bad
- (15%) bad
- (15%) very bad

Please rank the following issues in order of importance (1, most important, through 10, least important).

<i>issue</i>	<i>average ranking</i>
employment	2.5
education	2.7
economic development	3.6
roads	4.8
water	4.8
community services	5.5
Tribal/non-Tribal relations	5.7
resource development	6.2
<i>other issues included as "write-ins"-</i>	
youth recreation/act.	1.0
enrollment	1.0
Pow-wow	1.0

jurisdiction	1.5
abuse	3.0
alcohol & drugs	3.5
intra-Tribal relations	6.0
health services	8.0
Tribal management	9.0
inter-committee relations	9.0
need plumbing fixed	9.0

Community

- (16%) Fort Duchesne
- (4%) Lapoint
- (0%) Myton
- (4%) Ouray
- (8%) Randlett
- (64%) Whiterocks
- (4%) Indian Bench

Gender

- (4%) Male
- (68%) Female
- (28%) no indication

Age

- (12%) 18-25
- (48%) 26-35
- (12%) 36-45
- (24%) 46-55
- (0%) 56-65
- (4%) Over 65

Appendix D
Citizen Plan Advisory Committee Meeting Summaries

Duchesne County Planning Project

Citizen Plan Advisory Committee Meeting Agenda Summaries

April 12, 1994 Meeting with County Commissioners and Planning Staff

Discussion Items - Project purpose and process

- Discussion of project process and timeline
- Tailor process to fit County needs
- Organize citizen Plan Advisory Committee
- Schedule public scoping meeting

May 25, 1994 Plan Advisory Committee Orientation

Discussion Items - Orientation and Process

- Discussion of project and process
- Role of Plan Advisory Committee members

May 25, 1994 Public Scoping Meeting

Discussion Item - County Issues

- Discussion of project and process
- Identifying County resident issues, concerns, priorities and goals.

June 15, 1994 Plan Advisory Committee Worksession

Discussion Items - Citizen Issues and Priorities

- Review Public Scoping Meeting results
- Issue grouping and clarification
- Process review - "Where do we go from here?"

July 13, 1994 Plan Advisory Committee Worksession

Discussion Item - County Profile

- Review *draft* "value/goal" statements
- Issue Prioritization
- GOPB presentation and committee discussion - *Duchesne County Economic/Demographic Profile*

August 10, 1994 Plan Advisory Committee Worksession

Discussion Item - Public Lands

- Review "Public Lands" packet sent to all committee members
- Consultant presentation and committee discussion - *Public Lands and the County*
- Develop Duchesne County *draft* public lands value/goal statement

September 14, 1994 Public Lands Resources subcommittee meeting

Discussion Item - Public Lands and Resources

- Clarifications or comments concerning federal and state public-land planning processes
- Public lands issue review and prioritization
 - preliminary issues include:
 - public lands access
 - multiple-use management
 - County and private property rights
 - public land resource use and development
 - County participation in public-land management decisions
 - public land recreation and tourism
 - wildlife management
- Discussion and development of County policy and action steps for each issue.

October 12, 1994 Plan Advisory Committee Worksession

Discussion Items - Public Lands Management

Review *draft* "Action Steps" developed at last meeting:

- County participation in public-land management decisions
- Multiple-use management
- Public land access
- Recreation and tourism

Public lands issue review and prioritization - Discussion and development of action steps for each issue. Remaining issues include:

- Public land resource use and development
- Wildlife management

November 9, 1994 Plan Advisory Committee Worksession

Discussion Items - complete Public Lands Management issues, begin Private Lands

Questions, clarifications, or comments concerning the overall project and process

Review of "identified issues"

- public lands/federal and state agencies (58 votes)
- maintaining the County's rural character and lifestyle (37 votes)
- Tribal relations (33 votes)
- human services/education (15/24 votes)
- economic development (25 votes)
- recreation and tourism (16 votes)

Review *draft* "Action Steps" developed at last meeting:

- County participation in public-land management decisions
- Multiple-use management
- Public land access
- Public land recreation and tourism
- Public land classifications - wilderness, WSA, ACEC, etc.
- Public land resource use and development
- Wildlife management

Private Lands - County planning and zoning issues

- Presentation and discussion/County Planning Staff and Planning Commission

December 14, 1994 Plan Advisory Committee Worksession

Discussion Item - Education

Committee Presentation and Discussion - Education

Larry Abplanalp - *Duchesne County School District*

A. Lynn Snow - *Duchesne County School Board*

Mark Rose - *Uintah Basin Applied Technology Center*

Laird Hartman - *Utah State University Extension Program*(invited)

Jay Groves - *Ute Tribe*

Review *draft* value/goal statement and discuss action steps.

January 18, 1995 Plan Advisory Committee Worksession

Discussion Topic - Tribal Survey, Human Services

Tribal Survey summary - Bear West

Committee Presentation and Discussion - Human Services

Greg Richens - *Director, Uintah Basin Association of Governments*

Anna Whitmore - *Uintah Basin Association of Governments*

Laurie Brummond - *Uintah Basin Association of Governments*

Bill Cobabe - *Uintah Basin Association of Governments*

Review *draft* value/goal statement and discuss action steps.

February 15, 1995 Plan Advisory Committee Worksession

Discussion Topic - Water

Review *draft* value/goal statement

Panel Presentations County Water Resource Objectives and Action-steps Discussion

Panelists -

John Swasey - *River Commissioner, Duchesne and Strawberry Rivers*

Bill Christensen - *River Commissioner; Lake Fork, Yellowstone, Whiterocks, and Uinta Rivers*

Lynn Winterton - *Manager, Moon Lake Water Users*

Terry Holzworth - *Central Utah Water Conservancy District, Uintah Basin Replacement Project*

Lloyd Austin - *State Division of Water Resources*

March 22, 1995 Plan Advisory Committee Worksession

Discussion Topic - Economic Development

Review *draft* value/goal statement

Panel Presentations County Economic Development Objectives and Action-steps Discussion

Current Programs, County Objectives, and Future Direction

- business retention and expansion
- recreation and tourism
- value-added agriculture

Panelists -

Irene Hansen - *Duchesne County Area Chamber of Commerce*

Judy Chambley - *Dinosaurland Travel Board*

May 10, 1995 Plan Advisory Committee Worksession

Discussion Topic - *Draft* policy review

Table of Contents Overview

Value/Goal Statements

Policies, Objectives, Action Steps -

- *Public Lands*
- *Private Lands*

Draft plan public review and adoption process

May 31, 1995 Plan Advisory Committee Worksession

Discussion Topic - *Draft* policy review

Draft Policy Review -

Table of Contents Overview

Value/Goal Statements

Policies, Objectives, Action Steps -

- *Economic Development*
- *Recreation and Tourism*
- *Water Resources*
- *Human Services*
- *Education*

Draft plan public review and adoption process

September 26, 1995 Planning Commission *Draft* Plan Briefing

Discussion Topic - Plan Adoption Overview, *Draft* policy review

Table of Contents Overview

Value/Goal Statements

Policies, Objectives, Action Steps -

- *Public Lands*
- *Private Lands*
- *Economic Development*
- *Recreation and Tourism*
- *Water Resources*
- *Human Services*
- *Education*

Draft plan public review and adoption process

October 24, 1995 County Commissioners/Planning Commission *Draft* Plan Briefing

Discussion Topic - Plan Adoption Overview, *Draft* policy review

Table of Contents Overview

Value/Goal Statements

Policies, Objectives, Action Steps -

- *Public Lands*
- *Private Lands*
- *Economic Development*
- *Recreation and Tourism*

- *Water Resources*
- *Human Services*
- *Education*

Draft plan public review and adoption process

February 7, 1996 Planning Commission *Draft Plan Public Hearing*

Discussion Topic - *Draft Plan review and public comment*

May 1, 1996 Planning Commission *Draft Plan Public Comment Review and Plan Revisions*

Discussion Topic - *Draft Plan revisions and review*

August 22, 1996 Planning Commission *Draft Plan Public Comment Review and Plan Revisions*

Discussion Topic - *Draft Plan revisions and review*

December 11, 1996 County Commission *Draft Plan Public Hearing*

Discussion Topic - *Draft Plan review and public comment*

March 18, 1997 County Commission *Draft Plan Public Comment Review and Plan Revisions*

Discussion Topic - *Draft Plan revisions and review*

March 18, 1997 County Commission *Draft Plan Adoption*

Discussion Topic - *Final Plan adoption*

Appendix E
General Plan Adoption and Amendment Process

State Code Plan Adoption and Amendment Process

10-9-303/17-27-303

- (1) (a) After completing a proposed general plan for all or part of the area within the municipality [county], the planning commission shall schedule and hold a public hearing on the proposed plan.
 - (b) The planning commission shall provide reasonable notice of the public hearing at least 14 days before the date of the hearing.
 - (c) After the public hearing, the planning commission may make changes to the proposed general plan.
- (2) The planning commission shall then forward the proposed plan to the legislative body.
- (3) (a) The legislative body shall hold a public hearing on the proposed general plan recommended to it by the planning commission.
 - (b) The legislative body shall provide reasonable notice of the public hearing at least 14 days before the date of the hearing.
- (4) After the public hearing, the legislative body may make any modifications to the proposed general plan that it considers appropriate.
- (5) The legislative body may:
 - (a) adopt the proposed general plan without amendment;
 - (b) amend the proposed general plan and adopt or reject it as amended; or
 - (c) reject the proposed general plan.
- (6) (a) The general plan is an advisory guide for land use decisions.
 - (b) The legislative body may adopt an ordinance mandating compliance with the general plan.

Appendix F

Duchesne County Profile Table of Contents

Materials included in the *Duchesne County Profile* -

Duchesne County History

Infrastructure/Human & Community Services Inventory

Economic/Demographic Profile

Relevant Federal and State Planning Processes

Maps and Overlays

