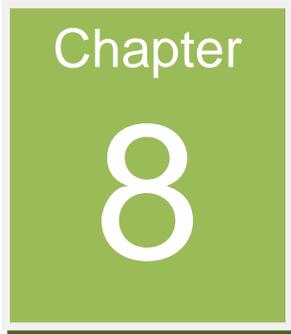


2017 Daggett County General Plan Chapter 8 – Resource Management Plan





Chapter Eight – Public Lands Element

8.1 Chapter Vision and Overview

Daggett County is a beautiful land of contrasts. There are steep red canyons in the Green River drainage, wide open high desert plains, glacial valleys, and towering forested mountains. Artifacts tell of early Native Americans who hunted and farmed this area long before the white man arrived. Early white settlers continued the tradition and in fact formed the first white settlement in Utah even though Daggett County has the distinction of being the most recently formed county (1918). Agriculture and natural resources continue to play an important part of the County’s economy.

Daggett County’s location and its isolation and small population have combined to help keep this area an outdoor recreationalist’s paradise. The high percentage of federal and state owned land within the County has contributed to protecting the scenic beauty of the area while starving the area’s fledgling economy. It is Daggett County’s intent to develop its economy to be able to sustain the residents of the area and their future generations. The continued development and protection of the natural resources within the county is critical to the improvement of the County’s economy.

The authority for each county to make plans for the management of natural resources within the county derives directly from state law. In addition to this authority, provisions of federal law allow counties to participate in and influence the natural resource and land management plans of federal agencies both through use of these duly adopted county plans and through cooperative participation in the planning efforts for the federal lands.

The purpose of this chapter is to review some of the basics of Federal Land Planning requirements, express the County’s views and desires relating to the many complex and important aspects of federal and state management of nearly 90% of the land within Daggett County’s borders. Additionally, as allowed by law, this section of the General Plan will define the local customs, local culture, and the components necessary for the county’s economic stability (Utah Code 17-27a-401).

8.2 Federal Land and Natural Resource Planning

Two of the major federal landowners in Utah, the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service, are required to engage in land and natural resource planning processes which can affect the use and development of natural resources. The Bureau of Land Management is required by Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) to “develop, maintain and ... revise land use

plans which provide by tracts or areas for the use of the [BLM] lands.” Similarly, the Forest Service is required to “develop, maintain, and ... revise land and resource management plans for units of the National Forest System.” (16 U.S.C. 1604(a)).

Coordination & Consistency with State, Local & Tribal Government Plans

Both the BLM and the Forest Service are required to coordinate their land and natural resource planning efforts with those of state, local and tribal governments. For example, the BLM is required to:

1. become apprised of State, local and tribal land use plans;
2. assure that consideration is given to those State, local and tribal plans that are germane to ... plans for public lands;
3. assist in resolving ... inconsistencies between Federal and non-Federal Governments plans (43 U.S.C. 1712(b)(9)).

Specifically, state and local officials are “authorized to furnish advice to the [BLM] with respect to the development and revision of land use plans, ... guidelines, ... rules and ... regulations for the public lands.” (43 U.S.C. 1712 (b)(9)). This is significant because land use plans adopted by the BLM are required to “**be consistent with State and local plans to the maximum extent consistent with Federal law and the purposes of [FLPMA].**” (43 U.S.C. 1712(b)(9)). The duly adopted regulations of the BLM further define this consistency requirement by requiring that the BLM’s resource management plans shall be “consistent with officially approved or adopted resource related plans, and the policies and programs contained therein, of ... State and local governments and Indian tribes, so long as the guidance and resource management plans are also consistent with the purposes, policies and programs of Federal laws and regulations applicable to public lands.” (43 C.F.R. 1610.3-2(a)). The term “consistent” is defined to mean that the duly adopted federal plans for the natural resources within the county “will adhere to the terms, conditions, and decisions of officially approved and adopted resource related plans” of local and state governments. (43 C.F.R. 1610.3-1)

The BLM regulations also provide that “in the absence of officially approved or adopted resource management plans of ... State and local governments ... [Federal] resource management plans shall, to the maximum extent practical, be consistent with officially approved and adopted resource related policies and programs of ... State and local governments.” However, as before, this consistency only applies to the extent the policies and programs are “consistent with policies, programs and provisions of Federal laws and regulations applicable to public lands.” (43 C.F.R. §1610.3-2(b))

The Forest Service is required to coordinate “with the land and resource management planning processes of State and local governments.” (16 U.S.C. §1604(a)). The Forest Service’s planning regulations state that “the Responsible [Forest Service] Official must provide opportunities for the coordination of Forest Service planning efforts...with those of other resource management agencies.” Furthermore, the agency’s planning regulations provide that “the Responsible Official should seek assistance, where appropriate, from other state and local governments...to help address management issues or opportunities.” (36 C.F.R. 219.9). Although there is no explicit parallel requirement for consistency of Forest Service plans with plans of state, local and tribal governments as that contained within FLPMA for the BLM Resource Management Plans, the Forest Service is required to “discuss any inconsistency” between the proposed plan’s provision and “any approved State or local plan and laws.” Further, if any inconsistencies exist, the plan

must “describe the extent to which the [Forest Service] would reconcile its proposed action with the plan or law.” (40 C.F.R. §1506.2(d)).

Daggett County expects that if and when federal lands are transferred to State control, the County’s influence in any planning and decision making process involving lands or issues directly related to the County will be made with as much or more local input than the current federal planning process.

Multiple-Use and Sustained Yield

Both the Forest Service and BLM are required to manage the lands under their jurisdiction pursuant to the principles of “multiple use” and “sustained yield.” These terms have been defined within the provisions of the Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 for the Forest Service. The definitions are lengthy and worthy of careful study. Yet it is apparent that the definitions are not crystal clear, leading to differing interpretations concerning development or preservation of the natural resources and the environment.

The definitions do state, however, that multiple use is to be considered in the context of the best combination of land uses that meet the present and future needs of the nation with respect to “recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural, scenic, scientific, and historical values.” Furthermore, it states that these resources are to be managed in a “harmonious and coordinated” manner that does not lead to “permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment.” Finally, multiple use does not, by definition, mean the “greatest economic return or the greatest unit output” for the natural resources. (43 U.S.C. §1702(c)). See also 16 U.S.C. 531(a). For the Forest Service, the “establishment and maintenance of areas of wilderness” is specifically determined to be consistent with the principle of multiple use. (16 U.S.C. 529).

The term “sustained yield” is defined to mean the achievement of “a high level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use.” (43 U.S.C. §1702(h)). See also 16 U.S.C. §531(b).

National Environmental Policy Act and Cooperating Agency Status

Preparation of land and natural resource management plans by the BLM and the Forest Service is a major federal action requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). (42 U.S.C. 4231 *et. seq.*) NEPA requires federal agencies to fully disclose the nature and condition of the environment within the area of interest. Under NEPA, agencies must formulate various alternatives for future management and to compare those alternatives to a “no-action” alternative of continuing the current management scheme. NEPA specifically requires the agency preparing the EIS to seek decisions that, among other things, “attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation,” “preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage,” and “achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life’s amenities.” (42 U.S.C. 4331(b)).

Several definitions of Culture can be found to bring light to this concept. *Webster’s New Collegiate Dictionary*, 277 (1975) defines culture as “the customary beliefs, social forms and

material traits of a group; an integrated pattern of human behavior passed to succeeding generations.

While, Bouvier’s Law Dictionary, 417 (1st ed. 1867) states that a custom is “a usage or practice of the people, which, by common adoption and acquiescence, and by long and unvarying habit, has become compulsory and has acquired the force of law with respect to the place or subject-matter to which it relates.”

The development of an EIS as part of the process to decide upon a land and resource management plan for the federal resource areas has a number of well-established steps. Each of these steps provides an opportunity for comment by local government based upon their plans and policies. Copies of comments by State and local governments must accompany the EIS or EA throughout the review process. 42 U.S.C. 4332(c). These steps, in general, are:

- the “Scoping” of the issues;
- preparation of an “Analysis of the Management Situation;”
- preparation of the various “Alternatives” with the associated necessary management scenarios and conditions;
- issuance of a “Draft EIS” for public comment;
- issuance of a Final EIS and the “Proposed Record of Decision,” which lays out the proposed final decision including the terms and conditions for management of the lands and natural resources for the life of the plan.

Issuance of the proposed Record of Decision is followed by a period for protest by interested parties, which, upon resolution of the protests, is followed by adoption of the Record of Decision and implementation of the plan.

EIS’s must discuss any “inconsistency of a proposed plan with any approved State or local plan and laws (*whether or not federally sanctioned*).” Where inconsistencies exist, the EIS should describe the extent to which the agency would reconcile its proposed action to the plan or law. (40 C.F.R. 1506.2(d)).

A local government, because of a concern for its environment, wildlife, socio-economic impacts and tax base, has standing to sue federal agencies and seek relief for violations of NEPA. (*Commission of Catron County v U.S.F.W.S., 75 F3d 1429 (10th Cir. 1996)*).

For plans of the BLM, the Governor of the state is given an opportunity for a “consistency review” immediately following the issuance of the Proposed Record of Decision. BLM is required to “identify any known inconsistencies with State or local plans, policies, or programs,” and to “assist in resolving, to the extent practical, inconsistencies between Federal and non-Federal Government plans.” The Governor is given 60 days to “identify inconsistencies and provide recommendations in writing” in response. The BLM must accept the recommendations of the Governor if the BLM State Director determines that the recommendations “provide for a reasonable balance between the national interest and the State’s interest.” (43 U.S.C. §1712(b)(9) and 43 C.F.R. §1610.3-2(e). See also 40 C.F.R. §1506.2(d)).

The federal Council on Environmental Quality has issued regulations related to the implementation of NEPA. One of these regulations provides for the elimination of duplication with State and local processes. The regulation requires agencies to “cooperate with State and

local agencies to the fullest extent possible to reduce duplication between NEPA and State and local requirements.” This cooperation specifically includes:

1. Joint planning processes.
2. Joint environmental research and studies.
3. Joint public hearings.
4. Joint environmental assessments.” (40 C.F.R. §1506.2(b)).

The Council on Environmental Quality has also supported an invitation to state and local governments to become “cooperating agencies” in the preparation of federal land and natural resource management plans and associated EISs. Pursuant to NEPA, cooperating agencies work under the direction of the lead agency to satisfy the procedural requirements imposed by NEPA. See, e.g., 40 C.F.R. § 1501.6(b). However, “cooperating agency status under NEPA is not equivalent to other requirements calling for an agency to engage in other governmental entity in a consultation or coordination process” See James Connaughton, Memorandum for the Heads of Federal Agencies, Subject: Cooperating Agencies in Implementing the Procedural Requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (Jan. 30, 2002).

This status does not relieve the federal agency of the responsibility as the decision-maker, and does not guarantee a decision that the cooperating agency may necessarily favor. The CEQ factors for determining cooperating agency status are based on NEPA rules and are entirely independent of FLPMA’s requirement to consult and coordinate with local governments. To the contrary, FLPMA does not qualify a local government’s participation in a BLM planning effort. FLPMA does not contain any language that would require a local government to demonstrate any of those factors in the Connaughton Memorandum and thus, BLM may not limit local government cooperation in the Proposed Rule according to the Connaughton factors. The Connaughton factors were never intended to qualify local government coordination and any attempt by BLM to use these factors to limit local government participation is in direct contravention of the plain language of FLPMA. *United States v. Larionoff*, 431 U.S. 864, 97 S.Ct. 2150, 53 L.Ed.2d 48 (1977) (regulations that are “contrary to the manifest purposes of Congress” will be declared invalid.).

State Planning Coordinator Responsibilities

The State Planning Coordinator is authorized to prepare plans, programs and policies for the state that, among other things:

- “incorporate the plans, policies, programs, processes, and desired outcomes of the counties where the federal lands or natural resources are located, to the maximum extent consistent with state and federal law,”
- “develop, research, and use factual information, legal analysis, and statements of desired future condition” for regions of the state, and
- “establish and coordinate agreements with federal agencies that facilitate state and local participation in the development of federal plans.” (Utah Code §63j-4-401).

The state law state law establishes findings that shall be considered by federal agencies as they interact with state and local governments. These findings provide the framework for the necessary considerations of state and local plans and policies, which the federal agencies are required to consider as part of their planning efforts. The findings include a definition of multiple use that emphasizes support for state and local plans that are designed to produce and provide the watershed, timber, food,

fiber, livestock and wildlife growth and community expansion, as well as meet the recreational needs and the personal and business related transportation needs, of the citizens of the state without impairing the productivity of the land.

The findings also include, for example, that: the federal government must seek water rights within the state appropriation system; federal agencies must support the purposes of the school trust lands compact in their land management decisions; development of the solid, fluid and gaseous minerals of the state is important to the state economy; wildlife is an important part of the recreational opportunity within the state and the economy; and that transportation and access routes are vital to the state's economy. Furthermore, the findings indicate parameters for state and local government's support or opposition to specific federal land planning issues such as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Wild and Scenic River studies, exchanges of land, agricultural production and open space, management of forests in a healthy manner, off-highway vehicle use, and predator control. (See Utah Code §63-38d-401(6) and (7) for the complete listing of findings.)

Federal Advisory Committee Act

The Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 (FACA) was enacted to formalize the process by which federal agencies receive advice from interested parties. It establishes conditions under which federal agencies may establish such committees, how they must be composed and chartered, and requires meetings and activities to be open to the public. FACA does not affect the establishment of a cooperating agency relationship. FACA also does not apply to any state or local committee or other group established to make recommendations to state or local governments about any issue, including land and natural resource utilization issues. (5 U.S.C. Appendix).

8.3 Daggett County's Social & Economic Context

The Native Americans who lived and traveled through these lands, early trappers and explorers of the 19th century, farmers and ranchers of the 20th and 21st centuries along with recreation minded residents and visitors of the 21st century have relied on the land for their sustenance, good fortune and enjoyment.

Effects of Large Public Land Ownership

In the recent past, efforts by state and federal land agencies to quantify the social and economic linkages of Daggett County and the effects agency decisions have on the culture and economy of Daggett County have been abysmal at best. The residents of Daggett County have been grouped with other counties within the region, thus minimizing the effects of agency decisions on County residents and businesses. Local statistics and comparisons to state and national trends and statistics have been employed to show a variety of standard pieces of demographic data, without addressing what it would take to continue to sustain or grow the economy of Daggett County. The superficial nature of analysis did not give the writers of these plans the ability to identify how agency management decisions affected the culture and economy of Daggett County in the past and how those effects could be mitigated or strengthened in the future.

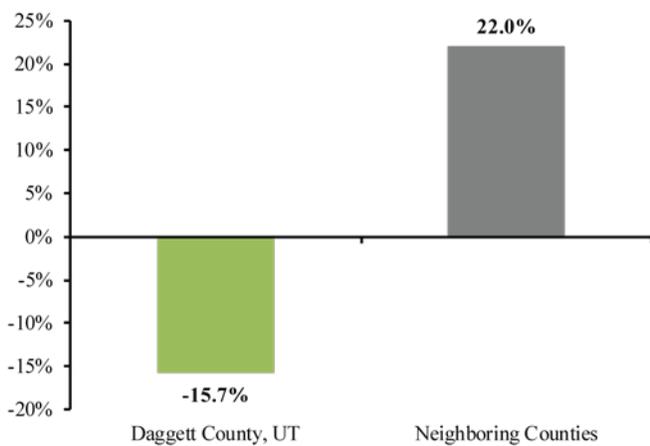
There have been several major effects of the high level of federal and state control of lands within the borders of Daggett County. The first involves the lack of local government revenue due to low private ownership of land. The second involves a limited ability to grow the county’s economy due to the small population and low level of private land ownership. The third involves the limited ability of such a small economy and resident constituency to influence the outcome of federal and state decision making. Lastly, the politically motivated groups and resulting litigation and the mounting volumes of regulation spawned by their efforts frustrate proper land management at the federal, state, and local level while simultaneously impeding economically and responsible development.

Population

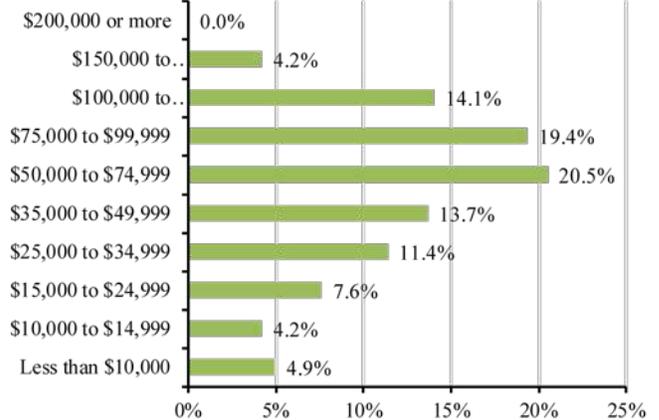
Daggett County’s population has grown, although slowly since the inception of the Flaming Gorge Dam in the 1960’s. As of the 2010 Census, there were 1,059 residents in Daggett County, half of which lived in the unincorporated areas. However, the latest American Community Survey estimates assume that population in the County has declined since then.

Daggett’s housing occupancy rate is almost inverse of neighboring counties. This is largely due to its relatively remote location and the influence of the seasonal tourism economy.

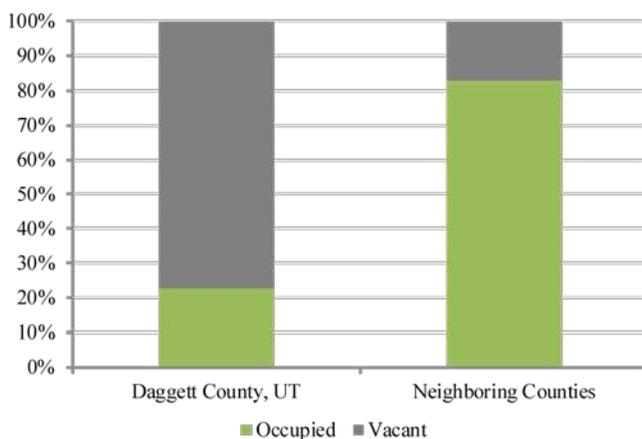
Percent Change in Population, 2000-2015



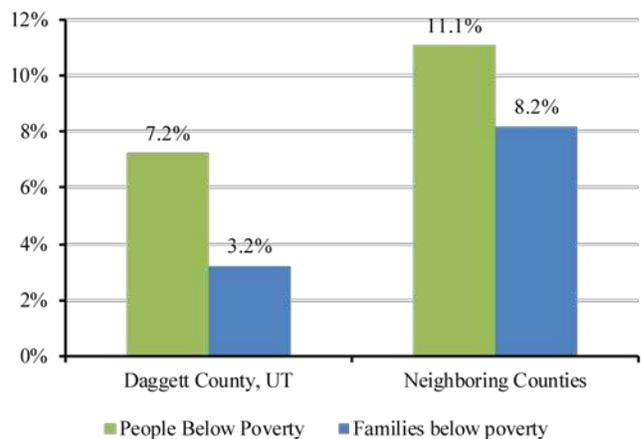
Household Income Distribution
Daggett County, 2015



Housing Occupancy, 2015



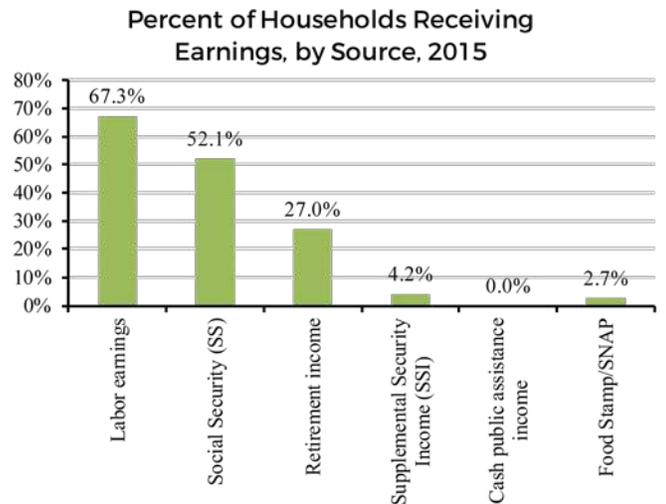
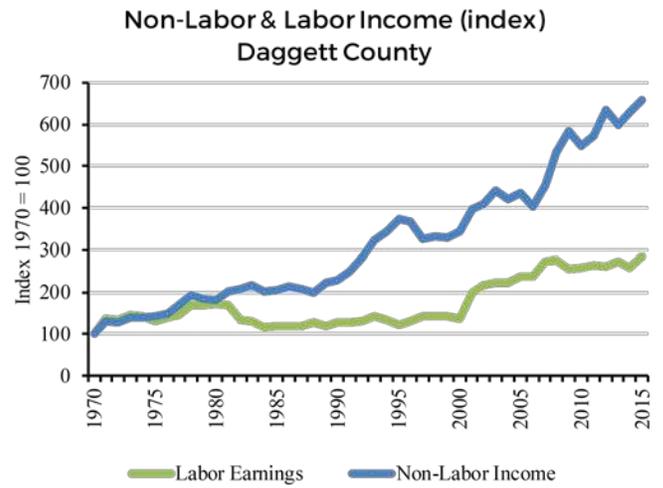
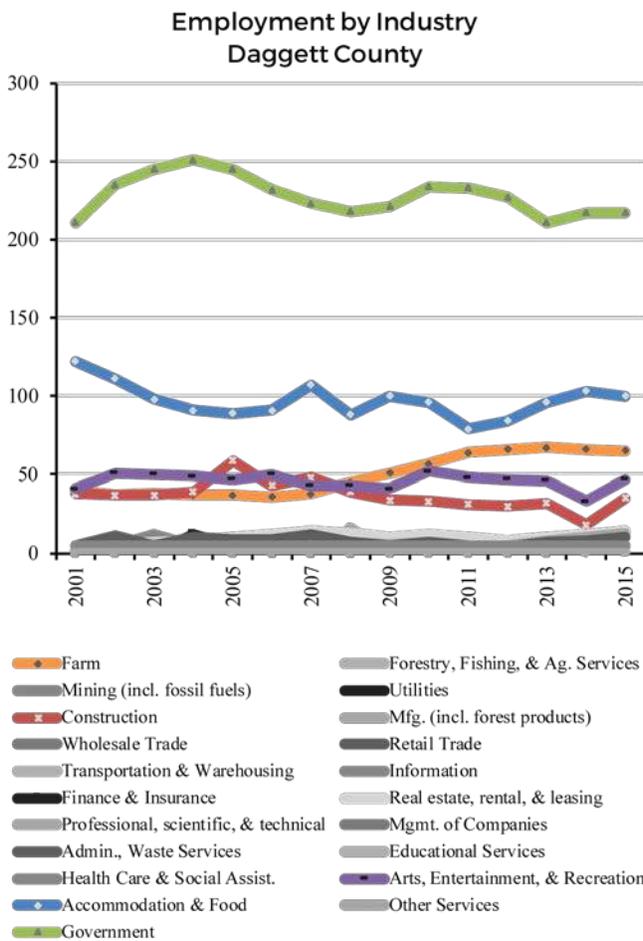
Individuals & Families Below Poverty, 2015



Economy

The public lands in Daggett County play a role in stimulating local employment by providing opportunities for recreation, and grazing. The main drivers of the County’s (private sector) economy include accommodations/food, farming, recreation.

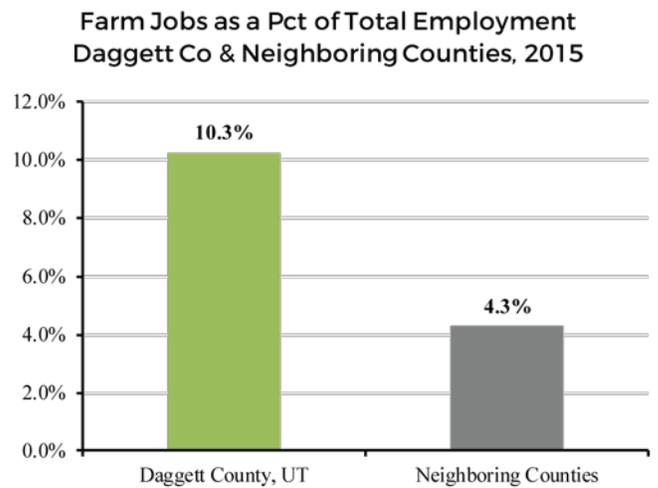
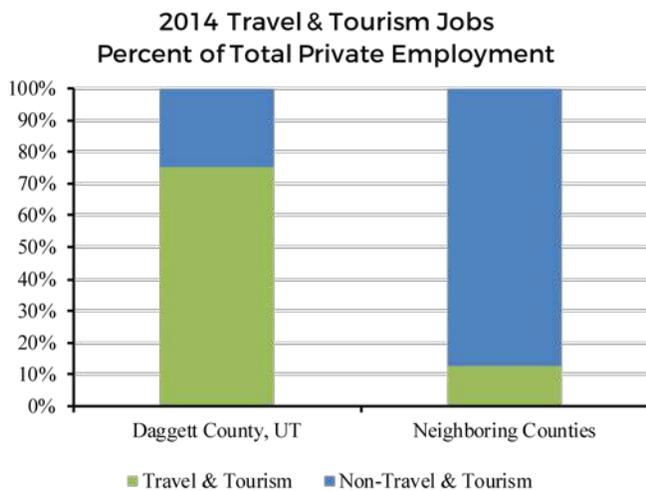
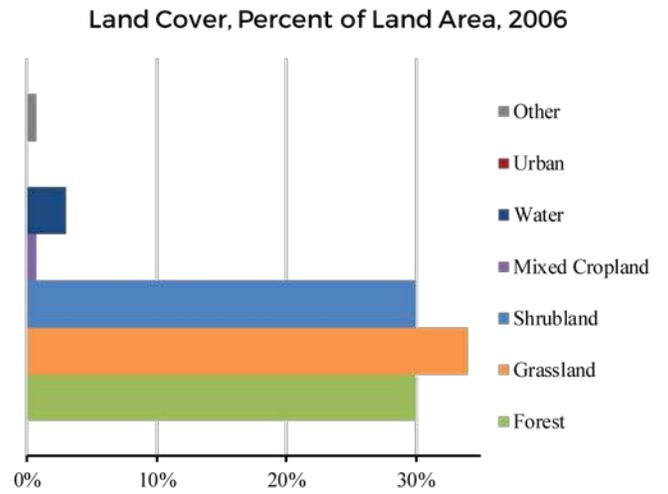
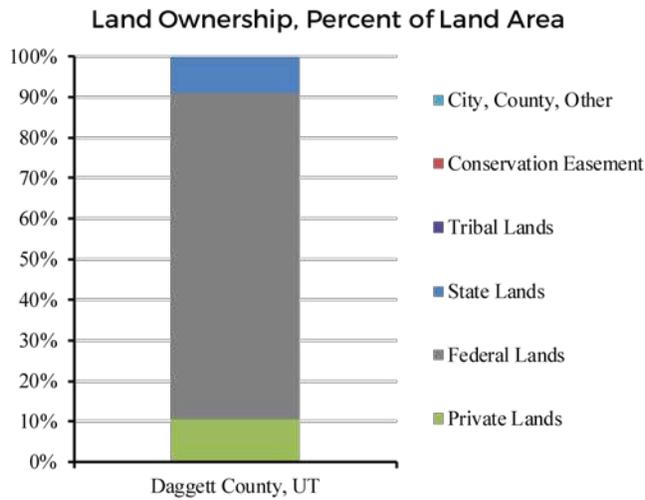
One characteristic of population and income growth influenced by public land amenities is a rapid growth of non-labor income, in particular investment income (dividends, interest and rent) and age-related transfer payments. Amenities provided by public lands can help to attract (and retain) retirees who have more choice in where they live. This may become more important to Daggett County as the baby boom generation continues to retire.



Land

Public lands provide recreational, environmental, and lifestyle amenities that can stimulate growth. While amenities alone are typically not sufficient to foster growth, they have increasingly been shown to contribute to population growth and economic development in Daggett County.

The mix of land cover influences a range of Daggett’s socioeconomic and natural factors, including: potential and suitable economic activities, the potential for wildfire, the availability of different recreation opportunities, water storage, and other cultural and economic factors.



Tax Revenues and Public Lands

The limited year round population does not easily support the local businesses and the seasonal nature of visitation to the public lands has limited the County's ability to attract new businesses and grow the existing local businesses. Limited resources and manpower have not enabled the County to effectively interact with local businesses to facilitate better education and training for business owners and managers. Limited funding also limits the County and Town's ability to hire staff with skills in planning, engineering, economic development, grant writing and coordination with federal and state agencies. The County Commissioners are part time and until recently little staff time was allocated to pursue and monitor any of the above mentioned activities. Most efforts in these areas are sporadic and have been contracted out as the county has received grant money or other assistance.

The aging of the local population and the overall U.S. population are rarely taken into account during land management planning processes. Many who have grown up enjoying the area find it physically difficult to get out and enjoy the natural beauty of the area in the same way they formerly did. They seek more comfortable accommodations and a greater variety of options for transportation into public land areas. They need better medical facilities and we currently have none to offer, although Daggett County officials are working to develop and improve medical options for residents and visitors. Infrastructure (housing, water and sewer) and services are concentrated in the Town of Manila and the Dutch John area. Fire (six trucks) and ambulance (two ambulances) service for the entire county comes from each of these population centers. The Town of Manila has no law enforcement of its own and contracts with the County Sheriff's office.

The number of businesses has remained fairly constant in recent years, while the number of employees hired depends on the economy as illustrated in the chart on the previous page. Daggett County is currently one of very few counties in the U.S. that has no bank or credit union. Medical services are limited to a public health services nurse visiting once a week and the EMT's based in Manila and Dutch John. There are no clothing stores, shoe stores or many other retail type establishments that most Americans take for granted. To obtain these items residents and visitors must travel to a different county or even a different state.

Economic Growth Potential

Despite the opportunities and potential for business development in Daggett County business investment has been weak. With limited banking or financial services businesses actively working to expand their holdings and the County and Town's limited ability to be proactive in developing the economy, things have remained relatively static. This is due in part to the location and weather of the area, but is also affected by the decisions and decision making processes of the federal and state agencies that manage much of the land in Daggett County.

Other federal and state land management agencies have moved forward and created infrastructure on their managed lands that have allowed the economy to grow in their areas, while the limited efforts to do so within Daggett County have been met with a great deal of resistance. Trails, trail heads and improved recreation infrastructure have not improved markedly in recent years and in many instances have actually decreased in number and deteriorated in quality. An exception to this has occurred in areas that are part of the Flaming

Gorge National Recreation Area as proceeds from the sale of use passes have been put to use to improve facilities within the N.R.A. While these improvements are helpful, additional improvements are still needed.

Representation

Daggett County and the State of Utah have been and will continue to be very aggressive in trying to create a voice for the issues and problems associated with excessive amounts of public land ownership that affect the western states in ways eastern states and their representatives cannot begin to understand.

Environmental Organization Pressure

There has been increasing pressure on land management agencies to keep state and federal land primitive or wilderness like in appearance with limited development and use of motorized equipment or modern conveniences. These environmental groups are well organized and well-funded and make a habit of using litigation to tie up planning activities and projects in the courts. Daggett County supports coalitions intended to help promote the activities that are important to the culture and economy of the area.

8.4 Resource Management Goals and Objectives



This section describes the current resource management setting. Particular emphasis is placed on the existing level of county involvement in planning and decision-making processes of public land management agencies. This is done by listing broad issues of conflict and concern.

Issues of Resource Management Conflict and Concern

Even though nearly 90% of the County's lands are under the jurisdiction of state and federal agencies, Daggett County must continue to be involved in the planning processes that impact these lands and affect the residents and visitors of Daggett County. The County must be notified and involved in the planning process as early as possible as county resources are limited and it is difficult for the county to be fully involved in planning activities, especially when multiple agencies conduct planning activities at the same time. County Commissioners are part-time, the public lands advisory committee members are volunteers who generally serve on several different volunteer boards and committees, and there is only one staff person to act as a liaison between the committee, the county and the public agencies. The County does not have a planner, engineer, or attorney working from the courthouse and contracts these services as needed and as funds are available. The complexity and variability of the different agencies planning processes adds to the difficulty. Constantly changing agency and county staff that

interpret changing regulations in different ways necessitates early involvement of all parties to give and receive adequate information to facilitate the planning process.

Daggett County's history is an account of emigration, settlement, and resource development inseparable from the natural landscape. Land management agencies must recognize that developing natural resources is a distinct part of Daggett County's culture, and future sustainability. Daggett County fully recognizes the need to protect and preserve the resources found on federal lands, but feels that site protection strategies should be balanced with other current and future uses of federal and state lands. Maintaining healthy natural systems is an investment in our future that supports quality of life, helps to maintain property values, and promotes economic development. Wise stewardship must allow resource development while providing for the restoration and maintenance of healthy ecosystems.

Federal agencies were created for specific reasons, which have changed over the years. Coupled with this is an increasingly vocal, well-funded environmental movement that has taken the focus off of the purposes for which federal land management agencies were originally developed. Agency managers and local government officials struggle to keep up with changing directives and the constant pressure to change everything to single use-wilderness. The County recognizes that multiple-use has inherent challenges, but multiple-use is still a statutory directive for the management of federal, state and local lands.

Resource Management Objectives

The following objectives and subsequent policies shall be the basis for the interaction with public land management agencies during their land management planning and implementation processes. The County's objectives are:

1. To ensure public lands are managed for multiple use, sustained yield, and prevention of natural resource waste. Further, these lands should be managed to prevent loss of resources and private property from catastrophic events and to protect the safety and health of the public.
2. To support the wise use, conservation and protection of public lands and its resources including well-planned, outcome based, management prescriptions. The County acknowledges the need, on occasion, to place strict requirements on the management of some resources to provide needed protection, when it has been determined through scientific and supportable analysis that such needs exist, to protect such resources from undue or unnecessary harm.
3. To ensure management decisions are made with full participation of the County and supported by tested and true scientific data. Decisions shall fully analyze and disclose impacts on the area's economy tax base, culture, heritage, and life styles and rights of area residents.
4. If management action results in a taking, all applicable law must be applied.

5. To ensure public and private access and rights-of-way for utilities and transportation of people and products on and across public lands. Access must be provided to meet such needs.
6. To support national energy needs relative to the nation’s increasing dependency on foreign oil, all public lands must remain open to the greatest extent possible for the exploration and production of energy and other energy related products.
7. To ensure that special designations do not influence the use of resources on lands outside those listed in the designation. 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 any public land designation.
8. To support agriculture on private and public lands as part of the local economy, custom, culture, heritage as well as the provision of a secure national food supply.
9. To provide policies, plans, and other documents for governmental agency use to ensure management and planning consistency with the County. To ensure resource management and planning that is consistent with that of the County.
10. To ensure that restrictions placed on any resource are based on analysis of trends, need, and imposed only after a complete analysis.
11. To ensure that lands designated open for various specified uses are available on a timely basis and permits for such use are processed promptly. Extended delays or no action shall not be used as a method to accomplish restrictions or protections. Waivers, modifications or exceptions to restrictions must be provided for when conditions exist or impacts can be mitigated to prevent irreparable damage to the subject resource.
12. Agriculture and grazing lands should continue to produce the food and fiber needed by the citizens of the state and the nation, and the rural character and open landscape of rural Utah should be preserved through a healthy and active agricultural and grazing industry, consistent with private property rights and state fiduciary duties. Grazing allotments should continue to be stocked and if vacant, restocked according to monitoring data that establishes, among other things, the carrying capacity of the allotment.

Resource Management Actions and Objectives

It is expected that Federal and State agencies will follow these recommended actions and policies before preparing any policies, plans, programs, or processes, relating to land under their management within Daggett County:

1. The citizens of Daggett County and the state of Utah are best served by applying multiple-use and sustained-yield principles.
2. Multiple-use and sustained-yield management means that federal agencies should develop and implement management plans and make other resource-use decisions that:

- achieve and maintain in perpetuity a high level annual or regular periodic output of various principal resources from public lands;
 - support valid existing transportation, mineral, and grazing rights privileges at the highest reasonably sustainable levels;
 - are designed to produce and provide the desired vegetation for the watersheds, water supply, timber, food, fiber, livestock and wildlife forage, and minerals that are necessary to meet present needs and future economic growth, community expansion, without permanent impairment of the land;
 - meet the personal and business-related transportation needs of the citizens of the state;
 - meet the recreational needs of the citizens of the county, state and nation;
 - provide for the preservation of cultural resources, both historical and archaeological;
 - meet the needs of economic development;
 - is conducive to well-planned and measured community and economic development; and
 - provide for the protection of water rights.
3. Forests, rangelands, timber, and other vegetative resources;
- provide forage for livestock;
 - provide forage and habitat for wildlife;
 - provide resources for the state’s timber and logging industries;
 - contribute to the state’s timber and logging industries;
 - contribute to the state’s economic stability and growth; and
 - are important for a wide variety of recreational pursuits.

Accomplishing County Objectives

To fully address the County’s concerns and articulate them to the appropriate agencies, the County will work with public land management agencies in a collaborative or cooperative manner. Where feasible, or as provided by law, the County will enter into formal agreements such as memorandums of understanding, memorandums of agreement, or partnerships to codify expectations and processes agreed to by the parties. Such agreements must provide that;

- In the processes of coordination and cooperation, the County is consulted early, often, and to the maximum extent provided by law.
- The County is provided a written report detailing how consistency with this policy was analyzed with respect to the proposed action or plan. The report must identify where inconsistencies exist, the steps taken to resolve that inconsistency, why consistency is not possible, and the correspondence with the County during the resolution.
- The County is provided a detailed economic analysis of the impact of agency’s proposed action on the County’s tax base and the county’s economy. When more than one action is proposed the report must also analyze cumulative impacts. Generalized statements of impacts to the region without particular attention to the County are grossly insufficient.

- The County is provided a certification that applicable data used in development of a proposal or plan meets the requirements of the Environmental Quality Data Act.
- The County is notified of any proposed action that may affect local culture, social structure, and heritage values and subsequently consulted as a Cooperating Agency according to all applicable law and these policies.
- The County is provided an opportunity for meaningful participation in the development, monitoring, and analyses of any studies conducted on resources associated with our public lands.
- The County is queried to determine the impacts of proposed actions on traditional uses of resources such as recreation, grazing, energy development, wildlife, access etc.
- To the extent provided by law, provide the County Cooperating Agency status in the development of any NEPA analysis associated with proposed actions, public land management, or planning.
- Keep the County fully informed of all management actions proposed and allow adequate time to develop they County’s position should it not be clearly defined within this plan.
- The County is provided in writing Federal agency intentions for formal communications or consultation at the onset of any such discussions. Unless so stated, all communication will be considered to be informal.

8.5 County Resource Management Issues

The previous section dealt with Daggett County’s expectations for land management agencies and the following sections deal with the County’s desires and goals for working with these agencies in a more meaningful way.

Demand

Although the County has put a great deal of time and effort into developing their land management plans and their vision for management of the many natural resources with the county, there will always be much to be done.

Introduction:

The County Resource Management Planning process developed by the state and implemented by Daggett County for the preparation of this document should never be considered complete. This document addresses the current relationship between the county and federal agencies and analyzes 28 natural resources. Much more needs to be done to analyze the resources and how they contribute to the area and how they should be treated to clarify the County’s vision. There are also many specific sites within the county that could be analyzed for possible future development or preservation.

Need for Change:

Daggett County needs to continue the planning process to completely and clearly define the County's vision for land management within the County.

Desired Management Setting:

Daggett County desires to fully evaluate the resources within the County and get into written form a plan that will provide land managers, residents, and future county leaders with information that will help them make wise decisions regarding the use of lands within Daggett County. It is also highly desirable that County officials and residents regularly review and update this plan as laws and needs change.

Policy/Position Statements for County Resource Management Planning:

It is Daggett County policy that the Daggett County General Plan directs the management of the lands within Daggett County. This General Plan reflects the needs and desires of the people of Daggett County at any given time.

Goals and Objectives:

1. The County will continue this planning process and analyze all the major resources available within Daggett County.
2. The County will annually review the existing Plan and accept comments from its residents, its boards and committees, and others who may have input regarding the plan.
3. County elected officials will continue to seek funding as outlined in the next section to continue this process.
4. The County will share the completed plan and all updates with federal and state agencies to make them aware of Daggett County's desires.

County Administrative Capacity

The County has limited financial and human resources and is struggling to keep up with the planning process of federal land management agencies.

Introduction:

Daggett County's ability to fully participate in the planning processes of federal and state agencies is directly affected by the high proportion of federal and state managed land within the county. The remote location, small population and unpredictable climate also play a role in preventing Daggett County's economy from growing and developing a better tax base that would allow the County to hire the staff it needs to carefully plan for the development of the resources within the county in such a way that these resources are not damaged or used up to a point where they are no longer beneficial.

The County's commissioners are part-time and they have a full-time assistant who is responsible for a number of duties normally conducted by multiple employees. The County has a contracted "County Attorney" and a contracted Engineering firm, but neither of these contractors resides in the County, which makes the concept of being proactive in planning for the future difficult. The biggest problem

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centers around the fact that the County does not have a planner on board to help direct the planning efforts and interaction with the other stakeholders in and around the County. Each planning effort generally has a different planner based on the availability of grant funding and so over time there has not been a consistent development of the county's vision and plan to make it happen.

Need for Change:

Daggett County needs to find funding to hire at least on a part-time basis a planner that can continue the planning process needed to complete the General Planning process and help the County clearly define its vision for land management.

Desired Management Setting:

The County desire's to have a full-time planner that would direct the County's planning efforts under the direction of the county commission. This would allow the county to move from a reactive posture to proactively interacting with management agencies in a way that would allow all entities to move towards meeting their desired objectives.

Policy/Position Statements:

It is Daggett County's position that planning is a vital function of local government and needs to be done in a proactive way to ensure that goals and desires of the residents of Daggett County are met.

Goals and Objective:

1. Daggett County will continue to apply for outside funding to assist with the county's planning efforts.
2. The County will support efforts to provide a full-time planner to every rural Association of Government and will apply for a portion of that planner's time to be spent in Daggett County.
3. Daggett County will examine past expenditures for contract help and try to budget amounts annually that will enable consistent and regular planning to occur within the county.
4. County officials will educate the public and their newly elected counterparts concerning the importance of planning and staying actively involved in agency planning processes.

Policy Management

The Public Lands Advisory Committee has provided valuable input into the County's public land management process.

Introduction:

The Daggett County Public Lands Advisory Committee was formed in 2003 and was fairly active in discussing situations involved with the BLM's Vernal RMP. This volunteer committee represents a diverse group of people with diverse interests including, agriculture, oil and gas, recreation and wildlife. It was hoped that once formed the group would take an active role in advising the county on public lands issues. Generally, the group is reliant on the county's direction and assistance in order to facilitate the exchange of information.

Need for Change:

The County needs to train and encourage this group to be more proactive in providing the County with suggestions and advice regarding public lands issues. The County also needs to develop a way of showing appreciation to those who have volunteered their time.

Desired Management Setting:

Daggett County desires to see an active public lands advisory committee that is proactive in nature and advises the elected officials concerning land management issues and also willing to make and encourage others to comment on public land issues as private citizens.

Policy/Position Statements:

It is Daggett County's position that the Public Lands Advisory Committee is an integral part of the County's effort to provide input and feedback to federal and state agencies on public land issues that affect the county and its residents.

Goals and Objective:

1. Daggett County Commissioners will choose a day of the month and hold regular monthly meetings.
2. The Commission Assistant will make sure that e-mails and information received by the County is distributed by mail or e-mail to committee members within 48 hours.
3. The County Commission will annually review attendance of committee members and their willingness to comment to determine if changes in the committee make-up need to be considered.

Partnerships

Partnerships between the County and federal agencies are critical to improving management and opportunities.

Introduction:

Daggett County strongly believes in the power of partnerships and is currently engaged in many formal and informal partnerships. Formal agreements may include Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs), Interagency agreements and Cooperating Agency status. The County would like to be a Cooperating Agency and expects that federal and state agencies will involve Daggett County as early as their individual guidelines allow. Daggett County will then decide to how it will be able to participate in the specific planning process. At times this may mean a more informal relationship will be more appropriate.

Daggett County feels that informal relationships are critical to the success of all partnerships and will continue to cultivate those important personal working relationships with state and federal land managers and their staffs.

Partnerships are not a new concept, but they are receiving renewed emphasis due to the increasing scarcity of resources. As agencies work together each agency and their constituencies will benefit, but

there is a continuing adjustment period as the breadth and scope of these partnerships are explored and the details are worked out in partnerships that are just beginning.

Need for Change:

Daggett County needs to continue to develop the existing partnerships with state and federal land management agencies, so that all parties benefit from the partnership. Federal land managers need to extend the invitation to partner on activities in and around Daggett County as early as possible.

Desired Management Setting:

The Daggett County Commissioners expect to be kept informed of projects and activities that could potentially affect management of lands within Daggett County's borders. We expect to be formally notified at the beginning of any planning process and invited to participate as a cooperating agency. We want to receive regular updates and less formal invites to participate or give comments through our partnering activities. We would also like to be involved in the selection process for line officers that have responsibility to manage lands within Daggett County's borders. We do not expect to make the decision, but would hope that County official's input would be sought by those with authority and power to make those decisions.

Policy/Position Statements:

It is Daggett County's position that partnerships between the county and land management agencies are appropriate and desirable. Furthermore, it is our position that the federal and state land managers have a legal responsibility to partner with the county and should seek our participation at the earliest possible time in any planning process.

Goals and Objective:

1. The County will continually update standing agreements and seek new ways to partnership with local land managers and their staffs.
2. Daggett County will send a representative to the Uintah Basin Partners meetings and expects to see local federal and state agencies participate in a meaningful way.
3. Daggett County Commissioners will invite local and federal land managers to make regular presentations of plans and projects during commission meetings and/or workshops.

Data Accuracy

Daggett County has noticed that the federal agencies tend to minimize the economic challenges to Daggett County and do not properly analyze the socio-economic impacts of their decisions on the county and its residents.

Introduction:

Daggett County's small economy has been lumped with neighboring counties to show minimal affects brought about by agency decisions or the economic impact is totally ignored. Existing data can be found in federal management plans, but very rarely is this interpreted or are the potential effects of decisions analyzed for their impacts on the culture and economy of Daggett County. The County is reliant on the

state and federal agencies to prepare this type of information as it does not have the expert's on staff that are trained and qualified to prepare this type of information.

As federal budgets have been slashed services formerly provided by federal land management agencies are heaped on already strapped local governments without mitigation. Small rural counties like Daggett County cannot continue to absorb these services as residents and civic leaders are already wearing many hats and struggling for survival.

Need for Change:

The County needs to work with state and federal agencies to prepare better baseline data and to more fully assess the impacts past decisions have had on Daggett County's culture and economy, while estimating future impacts that may occur due to issues under consideration.

Provisions for services required of local governments to their citizens must be quantified and considered as plans and projects are developed and mitigation for these effects must be provided.

Desired Management Setting:

Daggett County desires to get a good baseline study completed that outlines impacts federal and state land management agency decisions have had on our culture and economy. Future decisions will be analyzed on how they can and do impact Daggett County. Cumulative effects of ever increasing restriction and resource protection will be considered individually and as a group. Actions that negatively affect Daggett County will be avoided or mitigated.

Policy/Position Statements:

It is Daggett County's policy that agency planning documents better analyze the potential impacts of their decisions during their planning process. It is Daggett County's position that when land management decisions have a negative or restrictive effect on the culture and/or economy of Daggett County that these effects be mitigated monetarily or in creating additional opportunities in other areas, so that over time there is no net economic loss.

Goals and Objective:

1. The County will work with state, federal and educational agencies to develop good baseline data that decisions can be related to in order to predict the effects of proposed decisions.
2. The County will provide comments to federal and state land management agencies regarding their proposed plans and projects and will encourage county residents and visitors to do the same.
3. The County will continue to provide information to federal and state agencies concerning the costs incurred by the county associated with their decreasing levels of service to residents and visitors.

Development Opportunities

Public land management agency guidelines allow for further development of the lands within their management, but have been reluctant to allow this to occur, which has hampered the county's growth and overall economic stability.

Introduction:

The abundant natural resources on Daggett County’s public lands are tied to the custom, culture and economy of the area. The limited development of private and public land does not meet the needs of Daggett County’s residents and visitors. In holdings on federal and state lands within Daggett County were sometimes traded for lands outside the county. Restrictive measures and protections were put into place by federal and state land managers, which have also negatively affected the county’s ability to provide for resident and visitor needs.

Residents and visitors value the areas resources and do not want to see them destroyed, but they do want opportunities that were identified during the Flaming Gorge Recreation Area Feasibility Study completed in 1993. Many of the suggestions and ideas generated during this study have not been actively pursued. The study did not call for wholesale destruction of our federal and state lands, but suggested that the careful development of a few strategic locations would greatly benefit the visitors who come to enjoy this area, but also provide opportunities for the residents who struggle to survive in this area. The privatization of Dutch John was a beginning, but further exploration of the possible development of renewable resources, cultural and heritage experiences, trails, recreational infrastructure and especially visitor lodging are needed. Increasing demands and use of our natural resource rich lands will lead to resource damage if it is not properly planned for and spread out over a greater area instead of being restricted to a more and more confined area.

Need for Change:

Federal and state land managers need to work with Daggett County and private residents to provide opportunities for the development of abundant renewable resources, cultural and heritage experiences, trails and other recreation related infrastructure including visitor lodging that will lead to a more sustainable economy for the area while providing the amenities desired by an extremely mobile yet aging population.

Desired Management Setting:

Daggett County desires federal and state agency managers to look at options that could lead to area economic stability. The County understands that managers have guidelines to follow that may not allow this development in certain areas, but know that multiple use and sustained yield are part of the management guidelines that could be further developed to meet the needs of Daggett County’s visitors and residents.

Policy/Position Statements:

It is Daggett County’s policy that opportunities for development be actively pursued in accordance with agency guidelines in order to ensure the economic stability and long term viability of the communities within Daggett County and the surrounding areas.

Goals and Objective:

1. Copies of the 1993 Recreation Feasibility study will be passed out to residents and area land managers and this document will be reviewed for projects or ideas that were successfully completed or implemented and for those that are still viable and need additional planning and work.
2. The County will work with the state and university groups helping to provide updated economic information in order to update the data or to produce a new feasibility study.

3. The County will encourage federal and state land agencies to actively pursue additional development of recreational opportunities (ie: ATV trails, snowmobile trails, shooting ranges, etc.) on state and federal lands in accordance with existing guidelines.
4. The County will specifically work with Forest Service and Federal Representatives to develop a resort complex including lodging, conference facilities, restaurants, golf and other needed amenities on the Lucerne Peninsula.

8.6 Position Statements

The following position statements were developed to communicate the County’s position on various public land management issues and provide suggestions on how concerns may be addressed. **Findings, objectives, maps, and data references for the issues addressed here are located in the Appendix to the general plan.**

Agriculture

1. Establish incentives and guidelines to encourage the preservation of agricultural lands.
2. Develop and enforce planning and zoning ordinances that protect soil.
3. Continue promotion and financial incentives for terracing, sediment retention ponds, conservation tillage practices, and other erosion control practices.
4. Educate current agricultural producers about more efficient cropping practices or alternative crops with more profit potential.
5. Encourage community planning which includes agricultural land preservation.
6. Support the development of agricultural products and businesses.

Air Quality

1. Maintaining the County’s air quality at its current level is critical to the health and well-being of its residents.
2. A high level of air quality is important to future economic development as it reduces the possibility of restrictions being placed on that development due to air quality standards being exceeded.
3. Air quality baselines for the area must be established with the full participation of the County.
4. All air quality related plans and decisions must be based on deviation from a baseline standard established for the County.
5. To maintain high air quality, the County must protect the area’s air from degradation from non-area sources.
6. All field development plans must provide for air quality monitoring. Data development must be coordinated with, and the findings provided to the County.

7. All air quality studies undertaken by or on behalf of a public land management agency or the Utah DEQ-AQD must be coordinated with the County.
8. Non-area sources need to be identified and quantified to be used in determining air quality in the County and especially over Class I Air Sheds.
9. Comply with all federal, state, and local air quality rules, regulations, and directives.
10. Cooperate with air regulatory authorities to prevent significant adverse effects from air pollution.
11. Participate with regulatory authorities in determining air monitoring needs.
12. Evaluate whether it is possible or economically feasible to restrict non-essential industry activities during winter inversion episodes. Implement county policies to maintain good air quality and to avoid nonattainment (hazardous days).
 - Publish county requirements online for local burning. Encourage all residents to follow the requirements (e.g., the clearing index), especially during winter inversions.
 - Only allow agricultural burning during times of low fire danger and when atmospheric conditions will disperse smoke efficiently
 - Educate county communities about air quality issues and what they can do to help (e.g., reduce idling).
 - Work with natural gas providers and developers to encourage the wider availability of natural gas so that it can be used to replace more polluting fuels.
 - Work with the local health department to address fugitive dust issues when funding is available. Implement measures to reduce fugitive dust from roads, gravel pits, etc. Such measures could include water applications, chemical applications such as magnesium chloride, and covering truck loads.
 - Cooperate with regulators to require adequate dust-control measures at mining, mineral resource, and energy resource locations, such as speed limits, watering, and ceasing operations during high winds.
13. Educate the public about fugitive dust and about ways to reduce fugitive dust emissions. Work to prevent degradation from non-area sources, after the sources are better understood.
14. Investigate incentives to encourage industry to reduce greenhouse gas emissions such as methane, carbon dioxide, and NO_x (e.g., the use of carbon credits). Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions such as NO_x would also help with the O₃ problem.

Cultural, Historical, Geological, and Paleontological Resources

1. The preservation and perpetuation of heritage and culture is important to the area economy as well as to the life styles and quality of life of the area residents.
2. The maintenance of the resources and their physical attributes such as trails, cabins, livestock facilities, etc., is critical to present and future tourism development.
3. The land, its people, and their heritage form an inseparable trinity for the majority of the area residents and this relationship must be considered in all proposed actions.
4. Livestock grazing, the resulting lifestyles and imprint on the landscapes of the west are some of the oldest enduring and economically important cultural and heritage resources in the west, and must be preserved and perpetuated.

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5. It is the County's position that the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) is the basis for cultural and historical preservation and defines federal agency's responsibility for protection and preservation of the County's cultural and heritage resources.
6. All significant discoveries found in the area should remain here.
7. Management plans must provide opportunity for amateur collectors and students of these sciences to study, explore for, and collect related items as provided for by law.
8. Public land management agencies should promote these resources with educational material, signage, and information centers where appropriate.
9. Remnants found within the County and removed for cataloging or further research should be returned to the County on at least a temporary basis to further the education of area residents and visitors to the area.
10. Preserve all remnants of prehistoric lifeforms, geological traces, and cultural elements in accordance with existing laws, and ensure that they remain within Daggett County. These items shall be made available to the public in an appropriate setting of discovery and study.
11. Ensure that the county has appropriate opportunities to participate in all management decisions regarding cultural, historical, and paleontological resources.
12. Where significant prehistoric and historic sites and scientifically important resources can be protected, consider developing them for education and tourism (where appropriate).
13. Manage potential adverse effects to significant and scientifically important cultural, historical, and paleontological resources to the extent possible through avoidance before other protections are considered (such as removal/excavation and mitigation).
14. All federal undertakings that could affect significant cultural values require, under NHPA, an archaeological review and inventory before they are implemented. Historic and cultural sites inventoried will be evaluated for significance by a qualified archaeologist in cooperation with the state historic preservation officer. Additionally, state legislation such as Utah Code §9-8-401 states that "The Legislature determines and declares that the public has a vital interest in all antiquities, historic and prehistoric ruins, and historic sites, buildings, and objects which, when neglected, desecrated, destroyed or diminished in aesthetic value, result in an irreplaceable loss to the people of this state." Cultural and historical resources that have been evaluated and determined to be significant (such as those listed on the NRHP) will have special consideration.
15. In accordance with Utah Code §63J-8-104(i) regarding state land use planning and management, federal lands shall be managed "so as to protect prehistoric rock art, three-dimensional structures, and other artifacts and sites recognized as culturally important and significant by the state historic preservation officer or each respective county by imposing reasonable and effective stipulations and conditions reached by agreement between the federal agency and the state authorized officer pursuant to the authority granted by the National Historic Preservation Act, 16 USC 470 et seq."
16. Federal and state agencies must not jeopardize private property rights or existing land uses, such as oil and gas exploration, mining, logging and harvesting of forest products, road maintenance, and grazing, through the protection of cultural and archaeological sites. This can be accomplished by carefully assessing the sensitivity and importance of the site relative to the economic and cultural impacts associated with land management decisions based around cultural and archaeological sites in Daggett County.
17. Consider a historic preservation committee for the purpose of protecting cultural resources.

18. As resources become available, establish a county register of cultural and heritage resources to discover and describe the nature of cultural resources. Assess and rank resources according to need relevant to preservation and enhancement.
19. As resources become available, give priority to the retention and display of locally collected artifacts within Daggett County.
20. 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.
21. Many of the cultural and historical sites in Daggett County represent a unique culture and are closely related to early settlements of the area. They continue to have historical significance and are held by many residents as reverent or consecrated sites. Preserve these sites and keep them accessible.
22. Develop mitigation measures and treatment options when it has been determined that a project will have an adverse effect on significant cultural and historical resources. Mitigation measures can range from preservation through avoidance to analysis and research through scientific study, although they should be project specific and tailored in such a way that each resource is specifically analyzed and dealt with.
23. Although 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.
24. Utah Code §79-3-501 through §79-3-510 states that paleontological resources are important and require the preservation of scientifically significant fossil resources on state lands. These code sections mandate that those removing or excavating critical fossils on state lands must be qualified and permitted under joint jurisdictional cooperation from the Utah Geological Survey, the Utah Museum of Natural History, and the State of Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration. Additional state codes (Utah Code 53B-17-603, Utah Administrative Code R807-1) also require that important extracted fossils be curated by an approved and qualified institution. These mandates will be followed.
25. All scientifically important fossils found in the area should remain in each particular county. Daggett 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. Additionally, Daggett County recognizes that all scientifically significant fossils collected on Utah state lands must be curated with the Natural History Museum of Utah. Recreational collectors may collect and retain reasonable amounts of common invertebrate and plant fossils for personal, non-commercial use. No vertebrate fossils or associated trace fossils such as tracks, eggs, etc. may be collected without a permit. Any fossils collected on non-federal lands belong to the landowner.
26. Management plans must provide the opportunity for amateur collectors and students of natural resource-related sciences to study, explore, and collect related items as provided by law.
27. Public land management agencies should promote these resources with educational material, signage, and information centers where appropriate.

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28. When designating locations for sites, trails and other public use spaces, consider the following for cultural, historical, and paleontological resources: physical location and non-tangible elements (such as its sense of place or historical value).
29. All management decisions regarding cultural resources shall include appropriate opportunities for participation by the County.
30. All management decision providing for the protection of cultural resources must be based on the quality and significance of that particular resource.
31. Sites and trails will be allocated to other resource users based on their natural and relative preservation value. Such use allocation must be based on cultural resources not areas of land.
32. Potential adverse effects to significant and high quality cultural resources will be managed to the extent possible through avoidance and confidentiality of location before for other protections are considered.

Ditches and Canals

1. Establish cooperative relationships with irrigation companies, maintain open communication, and materially assist with resolving public safety concerns, and to facilitate resolution of potential conveyance issues that have (or will) result from development.
2. Provide public safety by limiting access to dangerous structures, protect vulnerable properties from flooding and slope failure.
3. Establish a flood-protection plan, which identifies high- risk features or areas to resolve unsafe conditions, and to protect the public from unsafe conditions.
4. Encourage canal companies to provide updated mapping information, and/or having a central repository of canal infrastructure would be helpful for planning.
5. Participate with regulatory authorities in determining air monitoring needs.
6. Support reasonable maintenance of conveyance corridors that balances operational needs with the concerns of property owners.
7. Support the remaining development of the People’s Canal and the Sheep Creek Canal.

Energy Resources

1. In support of the National Energy Policy Act and to reduce the Nation’s dependency on imported oil, all public lands must remain open to the greatest extent possible for the exploration and development of energy and energy related products. This is to be accomplished with full consideration of the impacts to other public land resources and uses.
2. Resource management planning should seriously consider all available mineral and energy sources.
3. The waste of fluid and gaseous minerals within developed areas should be prohibited.
4. Support for energy development provisions within federal land management plans will be withheld until the appropriate land management plan environmental impact statement clearly demonstrates:

- that the authorized planning agency has;
 - o considered and evaluated the mineral and energy potential in all areas of the planning area as if the areas were open to mineral development under standard lease agreements in order to establish a baseline from which the effect of management prescriptions can be analyzed; and
 - o evaluated any management plan prescription for its impact on the area's baseline mineral and energy potential;
- that the development provisions do not unduly restrict access to public lands for energy exploration and development;
- that the authorized planning agency has supported any closure of additional areas to mineral leasing and development or any increase of acres subject to no surface occupancy restrictions by adhering to:
 - o the relevant provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. Sec. 1701 et seq.;
 - o other controlling mineral development laws; and
 - o the controlling withdrawal and reporting procedures set forth in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. sec. 1701 et seq.;
- that the authorized planning agency evaluated whether to repeal any moratorium that may exist on the issuance of additional mining patents and oil and gas leases;
- that the authorized planning agency analyzed all proposed mineral lease stipulations and adopted the least restrictive necessary to protect against damage to other significant resource values;
- that the authorized planning agency evaluated mineral lease restrictions to determine whether to waive, modify, or make exceptions to the restrictions on the basis that they are no longer necessary or effective;
- that the authorized federal agency analyzed all areas proposed for no surface occupancy restrictions, and that the analysis evaluated:
 - o whether the directional drilling feasibility analysis, or analysis of other management prescriptions, demonstrates that the proposed no surface occupancy prescription, in effect, sterilizes the mineral and energy resources beneath the area; and
 - o whether, if the minerals are effectively sterilized, the area must be reported as withdrawn under the provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act
 - o that the authorized planning agency has evaluated all directional drilling requirements in no surface occupancy areas to determine whether directional drilling is feasible from an economic, ecological, and technical standpoint
- Any proposal or action taken by state or federal agencies that may result in restrictions on reasonable and economical access to mineral resources shall be opposed.
- Identification of energy potential and location is important for planning future needs and resource management. Such potential must be fully analyzed and impacts disclosed in any management or planning action.

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- 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 claim as provided by law.
 - All permits and applications must be processed on a timely basis. Procedures and required contents of application must be provided to the applicant at the time of application.
 - To the extent technically and economically feasible, all produced water should be recycled for use in drilling operations other development or reclamation purposes.
5. Call upon the federal agencies who administer lands within the Uintah Basin Energy Zone to do the following:
- Fully cooperate and coordinate with the county to develop, amend, and implement land and resource management plans and to implement management decisions that are consistent with the purposes, goals, and policies described in this section to the maximum extent allowed under federal law.
 - Expedite the processing, granting, and streamlining of mineral and energy leases and applications to drill, extract, and otherwise develop all existing energy and mineral resources located within the Uintah Basin Energy Zone, including oil, natural gas, oil shale, oil sands, gilsonite, phosphate, gold, uranium, copper, solar, and wind resources.
 - Allow continued maintenance and increased development of roads, power lines, pipeline infrastructure, and other utilities necessary to achieve the goals, purposes, and policies described in this section.
 - Refrain from any planning decisions and management actions that will undermine, restrict, or diminish the goals, purposes, and policies for the Uintah Basin Energy Zone.
 - Refrain from implementing a policy that is contrary to the goals and purposes of the Uintah Basin Energy Zone.
6. The county calls upon U.S. Congress to establish an intergovernmental standing commission among federal, state, and local governments to guide and control planning decisions and management actions in the Uintah Basin Energy Zone in order to achieve and maintain the goals, purposes, and policies described in this resolution.
7. The decisions of the BLM Vernal ROD/RMP should remain in effect until they are amended so that projects are not held up for an undetermined amount of time while a decision is considered.
8. Support the State of Utah’s Conservation Plan for Greater Sage-grouse in Utah (Utah Division of Wildlife Resources 2013) as opposed to the BLM and U.S. Forest Service sage- grouse land use plan amendments.

Fire Management

1. When revising or updating a forest plan, USFS should engage with the county in developing alternative management strategies and management policies.
2. Removal of forest products shall be viewed as achievable and sustainable provided that appropriate science and technology are used.
3. Encourage legislation and management that allows for timber removal on a timely basis to increase economic returns as well as control wildfires.

4. Daggett County would like to pursue an agreement with federal agencies regarding the County's right to be the first responder to wildland fire events.

Fisheries

1. Support and encourage public land management agencies to provide and maintain sufficient opportunities for fishing on public lands.
2. Support DWR's efforts to work with landowners to voluntarily acquire public fishing access through the Walk-in-Access program.
3. Support DWR's efforts to educate the recreating public about preventing the spread of aquatic invasive species and diseases.
4. Support efforts to protect water quality and the quality of the associated fisheries.
5. Support efforts to improve fish habitats while balancing the rights of adjacent landowners and holders of water rights.
6. Coordinate and communicate with DWR to ensure that public fishing opportunities are maintained and enhanced, including appropriate stocking levels.
7. Support tourism and associated businesses and commercial enterprises that are supported by local fisheries such as destination resorts and guide services.
8. Promote land uses that are compatible with maintaining healthy fisheries on lands adjacent to fish bearing streams, lakes, and reservoirs.

Floodplains and River Terraces

1. Restrict construction of habitable structures and non-essential infrastructure in floodplains.
2. Manage flows from regulated streams and rivers when possible to periodically reestablish floodplain connectivity.
3. Develop floodplain ordinances and overlays as appropriate in an effort to coordinate with FEMA on floodplain mapping.

Forest Management and Timber

1. All forested lands must be managed for sustained yield, multiple use and forest health.
2. Fire, timber harvesting, and treatment programs must be managed to prevent waste of forest products.
3. Management programs must provide for fuel load management and fire control to prevent catastrophic events and reduce fire potential at the urban and industrial interface.
4. Management and harvest programs must be designed to provide opportunities for local citizens and small businesses.

5. It is the County's policy to protect timber resources and promote the continuation of a sustainable wood products industry.
6. Sale sizes should provide opportunities for a wide spectrum of producers and allows for local entrepreneurship.
7. Commercial firewood harvesting is needed and could be a help in fuel load management and fire control. Encourage USFS to open appropriate areas for commercial timber harvest.
8. Participate in the planning for and revision of USFS forest management plans and Bureau of Land Management resource management plans affecting forest management. When revising or updating a forest plan, USFS should engage with the county in developing alternative management strategies and management policies.
9. Encourage USFS to find commercial uses for timber and forest products affected by wildfire or pests.
10. Collect and provide data to USFS regarding appropriate forest management methodologies. Data may include published scientific literature, local case studies, inventories, or other pertinent information.
11. USFS forest plans should address commercial tree species selection, stocking levels, age class distribution, integrated pest management, and fuel loading. Additionally, areas for timber and non-timber product harvest and wildlife habitats shall be identified for the forest. Long- and short-term productive capacities and targets shall be established.
12. Removal of forest products shall be viewed as achievable and sustainable provided that appropriate science and technology are used.
13. Management programs must provide opportunities for citizens to harvest forest products for personal needs, economic value, and forest health. Sound economic approaches, considering both long- and short-term goals, shall be used when considering the harvesting of both wood and non-wood products, and appropriate social values shall be considered.
14. Forest management plans shall be written, and effective management techniques should be adopted to promote a stable forest economy and enhanced forest health, in accordance with the National Healthy Forest Initiative.
15. Grazing on national forest land should be tied to historic levels and healthy forest conditions. AUMs should be maintained, vacant allotments should be actively restocked.

Irrigation

1. Provide public safety by limiting access to dangerous structures, as well as training and encouraging operators and the public to be practice safety and identify safety concerns.
2. Preserve access and system efficiency with regular maintenance of right-of-ways and easements. When possible, coordinate efforts between canal operators and municipalities as a means of encouraging cooperative relationships between organizations while facilitating public interests.
3. Establish a long-term plans for:
 - Transitioning of land and water resources with shifting community needs.
 - Preservation of historical significance and public access where desirable.

- Modernization of shared operations and equipment that facilitate the use of appropriate irrigation technologies.
4. Encourage agricultural irrigators to:
 - Modernize and provide resources to assist with upgrades such as pressurized pipe systems that reduce traditional flood irrigation and favor transitioning to sprinkle and drip application.
 - Practice sound irrigation strategy such as: “Deficit Irrigation” which balances water cost with the crop yield to achieve ideal economic outcomes; limit irrigation runoff and control pollution from that runoff.
 5. Coordinated irrigation scheduling between water users— cooperate with crop irrigators’ operational needs when systems are shared with secondary irrigation users.
 6. Encourage residential and commercial landscape irrigation efficiency and water quality protection practices that emphasize native plant choices, xeriscaping techniques, reduction of impermeable surfaces, reduction in chemical use, proper stormwater handling, etc.
 7. Utilize stormwater treatment methods that prevent stormwater runoff from entering canals and ditches.

Land Access and Transportation

1. Resource plans must provide for, at a minimum, a network of roads on public lands that allow for:
 - movement of people, goods, and services across public lands;
 - access to federal lands for people with disabilities and the elderly;
 - access to state lands and school and institutional trust lands to accomplish the purposes of those lands;
 - access to in-holdings and for the development and use of property rights;
 - reasonable access to a broad range of resources and opportunities throughout the resource planning area including:
 - o search and rescue needs;
 - o public safety needs;
 - o predator control;
 - o timber and vegetation treatments;
 - o water administration;
 - o habitat treatments;
 - public safety;
 - access for people with disabilities and the elderly;
 - recreational opportunities;
 - resource maintenance and administrative access
2. Access to and across public lands is critical to the use, management, and development of those lands and adjoining state and private lands.

3. Access to and across public lands is a local custom and an historical and cultural use of public lands.
4. Future access must be planned and analyzed to determine its disposition at the completion of its intended life to ensure access is maintained. In the event that removal of access is deemed appropriate, resulting disturbances shall be reclaimed.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. County roads on public lands shall remain open unless it has been determined by the County that the subject road is no longer needed as part of the County's transportation system.
8. Transportation and access provisions for all other existing routes, roads, and trails across federal, state, and school trust lands within the state should be determined and identified, and agreements should be executed and implemented, as necessary to fully authorize and determine responsibility for maintenance of all routes, roads, and trails.
9. The reasonable development of new routes and trails for motorized, human, and animal-powered recreation should be implemented.
10. The County opposes any additional evaluation of national forest service lands as "roadless" or "unroaded" beyond the forest service's second roadless area review evaluation and opposes efforts by agencies to specially manage those areas in a way that:
 - closes or declassifies existing roads unless multiple side by side roads exist running to the same destination and state and local governments consent to close or declassify the extra roads;
 - permanently bars travel on existing roads;
 - excludes or diminishes traditional multiple-use activities, including grazing and proper resource harvesting;
 - interferes with the enjoyment and use of valid, existing rights, including water rights, local transportation plan rights, grazing allotment rights, and mineral leasing rights; or
 - prohibits development of additional roads reasonably necessary to pursue traditional multiple-use activities;
11. County support for any forest plan revision or amendment will be withheld until the appropriate plan revision or plan amendment clearly demonstrates that:
 - established roads are not referred to as unclassified roads or a similar classification;
 - lands in the vicinity of established roads are managed under the multiple-use, sustained yield management standard; and
 - no roadless or unroaded evaluations or inventories are recognized or upheld beyond those that were recognized or upheld in the forest service's second roadless area review evaluation.
12. It supports the development of additional roads reasonably necessary to pursue traditional multiple-use activities.

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13. Proposed development plans must contain a transportation plan that clearly identifies all roads within the project area by jurisdiction, identify roads or road segments to be reconstructed or constructed, the standard to which the roads will be constructed or maintained and who will construct and or maintain them.
14. Acquire necessary rights-of-way to facilitate public access to National Forest System lands and lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management and to meet resource management objectives.
15. Maintain structures, bridges, cattle guards, etc., to be structurally sound and safe for use.
16. Continue to improve all roads within the county system, and enforce proper construction of roads and trails.
17. Assist County landowners to obtain rights-of-way/easements across public lands when in the best interest of the County and/or landowner.
18. The County supports the concept of any motorized vehicle being used only on designated roadways or routes in order to control erosion and other resource impacts.
19. Preference for infrastructure rights-of-way will be given to applications that support regional cooperative planning and increased economic opportunity.
20. When feasible, consolidate infrastructure within designated corridors. When necessary and feasible, co-locate infrastructure rights-of-way outside of designated corridors.
21. Continued access to energy and mineral resources associated with public lands is paramount to the wellbeing of County residents and its economy, the state of Utah, National Economy and Security.
22. It is technically possible to permit appropriate access to mineral and energy resources while protecting other resources from irreparable harm.

Land Disposal, Exchanges, Acquisitions, and Sales

1. To the extent possible and provided for by law, land management agencies should provide access to public lands for all users including the elderly and the physically impaired.
2. Land management agencies should prevent existing access from diminishing and create new access where needs exist.
3. Private property owners have the right to dispose of or exchange their property as they see fit within applicable law.
4. Federal and state governments now hold more than sufficient land to protect the public interest.
5. There shall be no net loss of the private land base.
6. There shall be no net loss of the private land base. No “net loss” shall be measured in acreage and/or fair market value that is in the best interest of the County.
7. Private property owners should be protected from federal, state and county encroachment and/or coerced acquisition.
8. The County should be compensated for net loss of private lands with public lands of equal value. Daggett County tax base losses resulting from exchanges for land in other counties shall be compensated for by the appropriate acquiring agency.

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9. Daggett County should be consulted on any federal land acquisition or disposal actions.
10. Lands must be made available for disposal under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and Special User Act in resource management plans and upon request by an appropriate entity in accordance with the acts.
11. Federal lands shall be available for disposal when lands are difficult to manage or lie in isolated tracts, when such disposal meets the important public objective of community expansion or economic development, or when the disposal would serve the public interest.
12. Lands must be made available for disposal under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1954 and in resource management plans and upon request by an appropriate entity in accordance with the act.

Land Use

1. A private property owner has a right to dispose of or exchange his or her property as seen fit within applicable law.
2. Preference for infrastructure rights-of-way will be given to applications that support regional cooperative planning and increased economic opportunity.
3. When feasible, consolidate infrastructure within designated corridors. When necessary and feasible, collocate infrastructure rights-of-way outside of designated corridors.
4. Federal and state governments currently hold sufficient land to protect the public interest.
5. There shall be no net loss of the private land base. No “net loss” shall be measured in acreage and/or fair market value that is in the best interest of the County.
6. Daggett County should be compensated for net loss of private lands with public lands of equal value. Tax base resulting from exchanges shall be compensated for by the appropriate acquiring agency.
7. A private property owner should be protected from federal, state, and county encroachment and/or coerced acquisition.
8. Daggett County shall encourage and participate in coordination and communication among various federal, state, and local land management authorities. Where appropriate, Daggett County will enter into a reciprocal agreement to require notification of planning decisions made by each entity and to provide an opportunity for comments.
9. Daggett County will propose appropriate revisions and amendments to their existing land-use ordinances and regulations to help offset or reduce the cost of service provision, infrastructure, and other costs of new development and land use patterns.
10. Daggett County will encourage and maintain improved cooperation and coordination between planning entities and service providers (e.g., utilities and water supply companies).
11. Daggett County, through their zoning ordinance, will encourage a mixture of land uses that help shorten commuter trips, reduce vehicle miles traveled, encourage walking and biking, and reduce energy consumption.
12. Consistent with Utah Code 63J-8-104(j), federal land agencies shall manage lands under their jurisdiction so as to not interfere with the property rights of private landowners as follows:

- Federal land management policies and standards shall not interfere with the property rights of any private landowner to enjoy and engage in uses and activities on an individual's private property consistent with controlling county zoning and land use laws.
 - A private landowner or a guest or client of a private landowner should not be denied the right of motorized access to the private landowner's property consistent with past uses of the private property.
13. Daggett County supports the use, conservation, and protection of public lands and their resources, including well-planned management prescriptions. It is Daggett County's position that public lands be managed for multiple uses, sustained yields, and prevention of waste of natural resources, as well as to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public. It is essential to the county's economy that public lands be properly managed for fish, wildlife, livestock production, timber harvest, recreation, energy production, mineral extraction, and for the preservation of natural, scenic, scientific, and historical values.
14. Multiple-use and sustained-yield management means that state and federal agencies shall develop and implement management plans and make other resource-use decisions that 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 Daggett County and the state without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land.
15. In support of the national interest in energy independence and in consideration of the nation's dependence on foreign oil, it is important that public lands remain open for oil and gas exploration and production as well as solar, hydroelectric, and wind.
16. BLM and USFS should produce planning documents consistent with state and local land use plans and policies to the maximum extent consistent with federal law and FLPMA's purposes, by incorporating the state and county land use planning and management program subject to the following:
- Achieve and maintain in perpetuity a high-level annual or regular periodic output of agricultural, mineral, and various other resources.
 - Support valid existing transportation, mineral, and grazing privileges at the highest reasonably sustainable levels.
 - Produce and maintain the desired vegetation for watersheds, timber, food, fiber, livestock forage, wildlife forage, and minerals that are necessary to meet present needs and future economic growth and community expansion in each county without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land.
 - Meet the recreational needs and the personal and business-related transportation needs of the citizens of each county by providing access throughout each county.
 - Meet the needs of wildlife and livestock, provided that the respective forage needs are balanced.
 - Protect against adverse effects to historic properties.
 - Meet the needs of community economic growth and development.

- Provide for the protection of existing water rights and the reasonable development of additional water rights.
 - Provide for reasonable and responsible development of electrical transmission and energy pipeline infrastructure on the subject lands.
17. All plans and management decisions must ensure that special designations do not influence the use of resources on public lands. Daggett 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.
18. In general, objectives of special designations can be met by well-planned and managed development of natural resources. For this reason, 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.
19. Daggett County also opposes the imposition of ACECs, National Conservation Areas, or VRM classifications as substitutes for former Wilderness Inventory Units or so-called Citizens' Proposed Wilderness Units, or as a means to displace valid surface occupying multiple use activities. ACEC and VRM classifications are improper management tools unless narrowly drawn and tailored, both geographically and programmatically, to affect only those restrictions that are actually necessary to prevent irreparable damage to valid and relevant resource values.
20. Consistent with Utah Code 63J-4-401, county support for the designation of an ACEC shall be withheld until the following take place:
- It is clearly demonstrated that the proposed area satisfies all the definitional requirements of FLPMA, 43 USC 1702(a).
 - It is clearly demonstrated that the area proposed for designation as an ACEC is limited in geographic size and that the proposed management prescriptions are limited in scope to the minimum necessary to specifically protect and prevent irreparable damage to the relevant and important values identified, or limited in geographic size and management prescriptions to the minimum required to specifically protect human life or safety from natural hazards.
 - It is clearly demonstrated that the proposed area is limited only to areas that are not already developed or used or to areas where no development is required.
 - 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 and that the land area of the proposed designation is limited to the minimum acreage required to protect those resources.
 - 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.
 - It is clearly demonstrated that the proposed designation is consistent with the plans and policies of the state and of Daggett County where the proposed designation is located as those plans and policies are developed according to Subsection (3) of Utah Code 63J-4-401.

- It is clearly demonstrated that the proposed ACEC designation will not be applied redundantly over existing protections provided by other state and federal laws for federal lands or resources on federal lands, and that the federal statutory requirement for special management attention for a proposed ACEC will discuss and justify any management requirements needed in addition to those specified by the other state and federal laws.
 - 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.
 - It is clearly demonstrated that the proposed designation is not a substitute for a wilderness suitability recommendation, is not a substitute for managing areas inventoried for wilderness characteristics after 1993 under the BLM interim management plan for valid wilderness study areas; and it is not an excuse or justification to apply de facto wilderness management standards.
 - The conclusions of all studies are submitted to the State of Utah and Daggett County, as cooperating agencies, for review and the results, in support of or in opposition to, are included in all planning documents.
 - Any impacts on private property rights are evaluated and mitigated.
21. Daggett County encourages property owners to consult legal counsel before considering a conservation easement on their property and carefully consider the impacts of the loss of certain property rights in perpetuity.
22. In accordance with Utah Code 63J-8-104(m), it is the policy of Daggett County that a BLM VRM Class I or II rating is generally not compatible with Daggett County's plan and policy for managing federal lands, but special cases may exist where such a rating is appropriate if jointly considered and created by state, local, and federal authorities as part of an economic development plan for a region of the state, with due regard for valid existing rights, school trust lands and private lands within the area.

Law Enforcement

1. Coordinate interagency law enforcement (civil, wildlife resources, and recreation public use regulations) between the County, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, and the Utah Division of State Parks.
2. Maintain law and order on public lands to protect the health and safety of persons using the area.
3. Control litter, discourage vandalism, and perform search and rescue operations as appropriate.
4. Designate areas where discharge of firearms, bow and arrow, or air and gas weapons is not appropriate.
5. Provide emergency communication and coordinate with local law enforcement.
6. Ensure that appropriate fire management regulations and procedures are in place and enforced in appropriate areas.
7. Assess ways to financially support search and rescue operations in the county.

Livestock, Grazing, and Forage Allocation

1. Management of public lands must maintain and enhance agriculture to retain its contribution to the local economy, customs, cultural and heritage as well as a secure national food supply.
2. The proper management and allocation of forage on public lands is critical to the viability of the County's agriculture, recreation and tourism industry.
3. Healthy Forests, rangelands, and watersheds, are necessary and beneficial for wildlife, livestock, and other multiple-uses.
4. Management programs and initiatives that increase forage for the mutual benefit of the watersheds, livestock operations, and wildlife species should utilize all proven techniques and tools.
5. Most of the public lands in the County were classified as chiefly valuable for livestock grazing and were withdrawn from operation of most of the public land laws. The available forage was then allocated between wildlife and grazing preference holders, such that the established grazing preference represented the best professional judgment of the Bureau of Land Management at that time. The government cannot properly change these decisions without amending the original withdrawal and revising the land use plan based upon sound and valid monitoring data.
6. Forage allocated to livestock may not be reduced for allocation to other uses. Current livestock allocation will be maintained. Manage lands to maintain or increase forage allocation for livestock grazing. Require annual monitoring to ensure lands are meeting or making progress toward meeting rangeland health standards.
7. Public land agencies should not decrease livestock grazing permits and grazing allocations below present levels considering the impacts of fire and drought.
8. Support good monitoring and allotment management plans. Encourage third-party data collection for allotment management plans. The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food should be involved in areas of dispute regarding range conditions.
9. Daggett County opposes the reduction, relinquishment, or retirement of grazing AUMs in favor of conservation, wildlife, and other uses.
10. Daggett County expects the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources to participate in monitoring forage for wildlife populations.
11. Wildlife populations should not be increased nor should new species be introduced until forage allocations have been provided and until an impact analysis has been completed for the effects on other wildlife species and livestock.
12. Reduction in forage allocation resulting from forage studies, drought, or other natural disasters will be shared proportionately by wildlife, livestock, and other uses.
13. Increases in forage allocation resulting from improved range conditions should be shared proportionally by wildlife, livestock, and other uses.
14. Wildlife target levels and/or populations must not exceed the forage assigned in the resource management plan forage allocations. Revise allocations as appropriate using recent forage data.
15. Land management plans, programs, and initiatives should provide the amount of domestic livestock forage, expressed in AUMs, for permitted, active use as well as the wildlife forage included in that amount, be no less than the maximum number of AUMs sustainable by range conditions in grazing allotments and districts, based on an on-the-ground and scientific analysis.

16. Daggett County favors the best management practices that are jointly sponsored by cattlemen's, sportsmen's, and wildlife management groups such as chaining, logging, seeding, burning, and other direct soil and increase forage, and improve watersheds in grazing districts and allotments for the mutual benefit of domestic livestock and wildlife.
 - When the practices described above increase a grazing allotment's forage beyond the total permitted forage use that was allocated to that allotment in the last federal land use plan or allotment management plan still in existence as of January 1, 2005, a reasonable and fair portion of the increase in forage beyond the previously allocated total permitted use should be allocated to wildlife as recommended by a joint, evenly balanced committee of livestock and wildlife representatives that is appointed and constituted by the governor for that purpose.
17. Daggett County favors quickly and effectively adjusting wildlife population goals and population census numbers in response to variations in the amount of available forage caused by drought or other climatic adjustments, and state agencies responsible for managing wildlife population goals and population census numbers will give due regard to both the needs of the livestock industry and the need to prevent the decline of species to a point where listing under the terms of the Endangered Species Act when making such adjustments.
18. Daggett 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 promptly after 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.
19. When grazing permits are withdrawn from a livestock operator because of grazing violations, the permit should not be reallocated to other uses and should be made available for continued livestock use as soon as possible.
20. Motorized access to public rangeland is vital to the permit holders and the land management agency for planning, management, and development. Motorized access should be maintained as open and improved as management needs require. Valid existing rights should be maintained.
21. The permit holder should be compensated for the remaining value of improvements made by the permit holder on reduced allotments, unless the permit was canceled for non-compliance with grazing regulations.
22. The government agencies should support financially the needed structural and vegetation improvements to ensure there is sufficient forage, especially when there is pressure from other land uses.
23. The continued viability of livestock operations and the livestock industry should be supported on the federal lands within the County by management of the lands and forage resources, by the proper optimization of animal unit months for livestock, in accordance with supportable science and 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. 1901 et seq.
24. Land management plans, programs, and initiatives should provide that the amount of domestic livestock forage, expressed in animal unit months, for permitted, active use as well as wildlife forage be no less than the maximum number of animal unit months sustainable by range conditions in grazing allotments, which are based on an on-the-ground and scientific analysis.
25. Any action that will impact livestock grazing on federal lands must be done after full consultation and coordination with the permittee and relevant local governments including the County and appropriate conservation districts.

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26. It opposes the relinquishment or retirement of grazing animal unit months in favor of conservation easements, wildlife, horses and other uses.
27. It opposes the transfer of grazing animal unit months to wildlife or horses.
28. Any reductions in domestic livestock animal unit months must be temporary and scientifically based upon rangeland conditions.
29. Policies, plans, programs, initiatives, resource management plans, and forest plans may not allow the placement of grazing animal unit months in a suspended use category unless there is a rational and scientific determination that the condition of the rangeland allotment or district in question will not sustain the animal unit months proposed to be placed in suspended use.
30. Any grazing animal unit months that are placed in a suspended use category should be returned to active use when range conditions improve (as supported by monitoring data).
31. Policies, plans, programs, and initiatives related to vegetation management should recognize and uphold the preference for domestic grazing over alternate forage uses in established grazing districts while upholding management practices that optimize and expand forage for grazing and wildlife in conjunction with state wildlife management plans and programs in order to provide maximum available forage for all uses
32. In established grazing districts, animal unit months that have been reduced due to rangeland health concerns should be restored to livestock when rangeland conditions improve, and should not be converted to wildlife use.
33. Management of forage resources directly affects water quality and water yields.
34. Increases in available forage resulting from conservation practice, improved range condition, or development of improvements by the livestock operators or other allocated forage user will be credited to that use.
35. Increases in available forage resulting from practices or improvements implemented by managing agencies will be allocated proportionately to all forage allocations, unless the funding source specifies the benefactor.
36. Upon termination of a permit, livestock permittee will be compensated for the remaining value of improvements or be allowed to remove such improvements that permittee made on his/her allotment.
37. Forage reductions resulting from forage studies, fire, drought or other natural disasters will be implemented on an allotment basis and applied proportionately based on the respective allocation to livestock, wildlife and wild horses. Reductions resulting from forage studies will be applied to the use responsible for the forage impact.
38. Permittees may sell or exchange permits. Such transaction shall be promptly processed.
39. Changes in season of use or forage allocation must not be made without full and meaningful consultation with the permittees affected and local governments including the County and appropriate conservation districts. The permitted seasons of use set forth in a management plan may be adjusted and still be in conformance with the plan if:
 - adjustments meet, maintain, or make progress towards meeting the range management standards officially adopted by the managing agency
 - the managing agency and the permittee sign an agreement documenting monitoring plan

- though coordination, consultation and cooperation, the managing agency develops grazing management practices determined necessary, including those that provide for physiological requirements of desired plants.
40. Livestock allocations must be protected from encroachment by wild horses and wildlife.
 41. Permanent increase or decreases in grazing allocations reflecting changes in available forage will be based on the vegetative type of available forage and applied proportionately to livestock or wildlife based on their respective dietary need.
 42. The use of categorical exclusions for issuance or renewal of livestock grazing permits on federal lands should be allowed if the new grazing permit/lease is consistent with the use specified on the previous permit/lease, such that the same kind of livestock is grazed, this does not exceed the active use previously authorized, and grazing does not occur more than 14 days earlier or later than as specified on the previous permit/lease; and the grazing allotment(s) is meeting land health standards, or not meeting standards due to factors that do not include existing livestock grazing.
 43. The County supports and encourages joint cooperative monitoring programs based on the monitoring Memorandums of Understanding developed between the National Public Lands Council, Forest Service and BLM.

Mineral Resources

1. Mining and mineral resource 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 mineral resource exploration activities shall comply with appropriate laws and regulations.
2. All available, recoverable solid mineral resources in Daggett County should be seriously considered for contribution or potential contribution to the state's economy and the economies of the respective counties.
3. Areas shown to have reasonable mineral potential should be open to leasing and other access with reasonable stipulations and conditions, including mitigation, reclamation, and bonding measures where necessary, that will protect the lands against unnecessary and undue damage to other significant resource values.
4. Any prior existing lease restrictions that are no longer necessary or effective should be modified, waived, or removed.
5. Restrictions against surface occupancy should be eliminated, modified, or waived, where reasonable.
6. Any moratorium that may exist against the issuance of qualified mining patents, and any barriers that may exist against developing unpatented mining claims and filing for new claims, should be carefully evaluated for removal.
7. The County opposes future withdrawals of land from mineral exploration and development, and views them as appropriate only in the rarest of circumstances.
8. Consistent with Utah Code 63J-8-104, the Uintah Basin counties' support for mineral development provisions within federal land management plans will be withheld until the appropriate land management plan environmental impact statement clearly demonstrates the following:

- That the development provisions do not unduly restrict access to public lands for mineral exploration and development.
 - That the authorized planning agency has supported any closure of additional areas to mineral leasing and development or any increase of acres subject to NSO restrictions by adhering to
 - the relevant provisions of FLPMA, 43 United States Code (USC) 1701 et seq.;
 - other controlling mineral development laws;
 - the controlling withdrawal and reporting procedures set forth in FLPMA, 43 USC 1701 et seq.; and
 - the relevant laws and regulations governing land management decisions of the USFS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other federal agencies managing land in the Uintah Basin.
 - That the authorized planning agency evaluated whether to repeal any moratorium that may exist on the issuance of additional mining patents.
 - That the authorized planning agency analyzed all proposed mineral lease stipulations and considered adopting the least restrictive necessary to protect against damage to other significant resource values.
 - That the authorized planning agency evaluated mineral lease restrictions to determine whether to waive, modify, or make exceptions to the restrictions on the basis that they are no longer necessary or effective.
 - That the authorized federal agency analyzed all areas proposed for NSO restrictions, and that the analysis evaluated:
 - whether analysis of management prescriptions demonstrates that the proposed NSO prescription, in effect, sterilizes the mineral resources beneath the area; and
 - whether, if the minerals are effectively sterilized, the area must be reported as withdrawn under the provisions of FLPMA.
9. Identification of mineral potential and location is important for planning future energy needs and resource management. All management plans must address and analyze the possibility for the development of mineral resources where there is a reasonable expectation of their occurrence within the planning area.
10. Development of mineral resources should be encouraged. The bypassing of valuable mineral resources within developed areas should be avoided. The requirements to mitigate or reclaim mineral resource development projects should be based on credible evidence of significant impacts to natural or cultural resources.
11. The development of mining and mineral resources should be conducted in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts to water quality in accordance with local, state, and federal standards.
12. The development of mining and mineral resources should be conducted in a manner that uses water in accordance with terms set forth by the Utah Division of Water Rights and the State Engineer, county zoning ordinances, and is in compliance with other applicable laws and regulations, such as Utah Administrative Code R317-1-3.3, which requires that discharges having reasonable potential to discharge phosphorus implement new water quality monitoring requirements and the dischargers must meet specified effluent limits by January 1, 2020.

13. Provide, as appropriate, incentives to encourage economic development and stimulate natural resource-based business recruitment, retention, and expansion activities.
 - An environment that is conducive to owner-operator natural resource-based businesses should be encouraged, created, and maintained.
 - A broad spectrum of educational and vocational programs relating to natural resource use and development should be encouraged and supported.
 - County land use plans and regulations that complement the Uintah Basin’s natural resource exploration and development interests and objectives should be maintained and should accommodate resource planning efforts.
 - Additional transportation options (including air, rail, pipeline, and interstate roadway system, corridors) to expand natural resource development opportunities and markets should be explored.

Mining

1. Mining and mineral resource 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 mineral resource exploration activities shall comply with appropriate laws and regulations.
2. All available, recoverable solid mineral resources in Daggett County should be seriously considered for contribution or potential contribution to the state’s economy and the economies of the respective counties.
3. Those portions of Daggett County shown to have moderate mineral potential should be open to leasing and other access with reasonable stipulations and conditions, including mitigation, reclamation, and bonding measures where necessary, that will protect the lands against unnecessary and undue damage to other significant resource values.
4. Any prior existing lease restrictions in Daggett County that are no longer necessary or effective should be modified, waived, or removed.
5. Restrictions against surface occupancy in Daggett County should be eliminated, modified, or waived, where reasonable.
6. Any moratorium that may exist against the issuance of qualified mining patents in Daggett County, and any barriers that may exist against developing unpatented mining claims and filing for new claims, should be carefully evaluated for removal.
7. Future withdrawals of land from mineral exploration and development should be avoided.
8. Consistent with Utah Code 63J-8-104, the Daggett County support for mineral development provisions within federal land management plans will be withheld until the appropriate land management plan environmental impact statement clearly demonstrates the following:
 - That the authorized planning agency has:
 - considered and evaluated the mineral potential in all areas of the planning area as if the areas were open to mineral development under standard lease agreements; and
 - evaluated any management plan prescription for its impact on the area’s baseline

mineral potential.

- That the development provisions do not unduly restrict access to public lands for mineral exploration and development.
 - That the authorized planning agency has supported any closure of additional areas to mineral leasing and development or any increase of acres subject to NSO restrictions by adhering to
 - the relevant provisions of FLPMA, 43 United States Code (USC) 1701 et seq.;
 - other controlling mineral development laws;
 - the controlling withdrawal and reporting procedures set forth in FLPMA, 43 USC 1701 et seq.; and
 - the relevant laws and regulations governing land management decisions of the USFS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other federal agencies managing land in Daggett County.
 - That the authorized planning agency evaluated whether to repeal any moratorium that may exist on the issuance of additional mining patents.
 - That the authorized planning agency analyzed all proposed mineral lease stipulations and considered adopting the least restrictive necessary to protect against damage to other significant resource values.
 - That the authorized planning agency evaluated mineral lease restrictions to determine whether to waive, modify, or make exceptions to the restrictions on the basis that they are no longer necessary or effective.
 - That the authorized federal agency analyzed all areas proposed for NSO restrictions, and that the analysis evaluated:
 - whether analysis of management prescriptions demonstrates that the proposed NSO prescription, in effect, sterilizes the mineral resources beneath the area; and
 - whether, if the minerals are effectively sterilized, the area must be reported as withdrawn under the provisions of FLPMA.
9. Identification of mineral potential and location is important for planning future energy needs and resource management. All management plans must address and analyze the possibility for the development of mineral resources where there is a reasonable expectation of their occurrence within the planning area.
10. All mining permits and applications should be processed on a timely basis, provided that the applicant follows proper procedures and submits all required information at the time of application. The regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act provide guidance on reducing delay (40 CFR 1500.5). The Utah Administrative Code R645 and R647 include the timelines and requirements for mining permit applications.
11. Development of mineral resources of Daggett County should be encouraged. The requirements to mitigate or reclaim mineral resource development projects should be based on credible evidence of significant impacts to natural or cultural resources.
12. Mining operations that serve the energy industry should be supported, provided that such operations comply with the requirements of county zoning ordinances that attempt to mitigate nuisance impacts on surrounding property owners.

13. In split-estate situations, the subsurface owners shall work cooperatively with surface owners to resolve any nuisance issues.
14. The development of mining and mineral resources should be conducted in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts to water quality in accordance with local, state, and federal standards.
15. The development of mining and mineral resources should be conducted in a manner that uses water in accordance with terms set forth by the Utah Division of Water Rights and the State Engineer, county zoning ordinances, and is in compliance with other applicable laws and regulations, such as Utah Administrative Code R317-1-3.3, which requires that discharges having reasonable potential to discharge phosphorus implement new water quality monitoring requirements and the dischargers must meet specified effluent limits by January 1, 2020.
16. Provide, as appropriate, incentives to encourage economic development and stimulate natural resource-based business recruitment, retention, and expansion activities.
17. An environment that is conducive to owner-operator natural resource-based businesses should be encouraged, created, and maintained.
18. A broad spectrum of educational and vocational programs relating to natural resource use and development should be encouraged and supported.
19. County land use plans and regulations that complement Daggett County's natural resource exploration and development interests and objectives should be maintained and should accommodate resource planning efforts.
20. Additional transportation options (including air, rail, pipeline, and interstate roadway system, corridors) to expand natural resource development opportunities and markets should be explored.

Mitigation and Habitat Improvement

1. The best method for accomplishing well planned and successful habitat improvements or mitigation is through a local habitat collaborative planning group. Facilitated by the County this group should consist of local governments, federal and state resource managers, industry, and permittees interested in the creation of productive and properly functioning habitats.
 - Any conservation initiative, mitigation or compensatory mitigation programs or studies must be coordinated with, and provide for full participation of the County.
 - All disturbances of habitats must be reclaimed as soon as feasible after impacts have been created.
 - All mitigation of surface disturbances must be accomplished on or adjoining the site of disturbance. No off-site mitigation may be considered until onsite opportunities have been exhausted or that proper analysis shows that habitat losses cannot be mitigated on site.
 - Mitigation should not be removed to a distant location that does not bear the impacts created by a project. The mitigation must mitigate the impact where the impacts are felt.
 - Off-site mitigation must provide for the full involvement of the County.
 - Off-site mitigation should not be permanent, but be of duration appropriate to the anticipated impacts being mitigated.

- The most cost effective method of mitigation or habitat improvement is to pool committed mitigation funds to fund larger efforts to mitigate the impacts of multiple impacts. This can be accomplished through a mitigation banking system which provides for the banking of dollars or mitigation credits.
- It favors habitat improvement projects that are jointly sponsored by cattlemen’s, sportsmen’s, and wildlife groups such as chaining, logging, seeding, burning, and other direct soil and vegetation prescriptions that are demonstrated to restore forest and rangeland health, increase forage, and improve watersheds for the mutual benefit of domestic livestock, wildlife, and watersheds.

Noxious Weeds

1. Support EDRR of new weed infestations.
2. Comply with existing state, county, and federal rules, regulations, ordinances, and directives pertaining to noxious weeds.
3. Comply with existing state, county, and federal rules, regulations, and directives pertaining to the application of herbicides to manage noxious weeds.
4. Work cooperatively with other agencies and entities to reduce or eliminate noxious weed species and minimize or prevent the establishment of new infestations and new weed species.
5. Implement weed monitoring programs in addition to county weed mapping programs.
6. Create noxious weed awareness and education programs to teach people about the economic and environmental impacts of weeds.
7. Employ a variety of (integrated) weed management techniques including prevention, biological controls, chemical controls, and mechanical controls.
8. Create a policy requiring new development projects to include a weed plan as part of their proposal. Work with the Daggett County Conservation District to incorporate a current list of noxious weeds, and policies for their treatment.

Off Highway Vehicles (OHV)

1. Off Highway Vehicles (OHVs) should be used responsibly.
2. The management of OHVs should be uniform across all jurisdictions to prevent concentration of use within any particular jurisdiction.
3. OHV’s have become an important segment of the County’s recreation industry and are an important tool and mode of transportation for farmers, ranchers, and visitors.
4. It supports the current policies of open OHV areas.
5. It will support limiting OHV use and travel to existing roads, trails, and designated trail systems, with the caveat that additional trails be developed over time to meet the increasing needs and to limit the concentration of too many vehicles on a few trails.

6. When the necessity for a closure has been established, additional trails and areas must be opened to offset the loss of that recreational opportunity.
7. Public land management agencies must implement and maintain an aggressive OHV education and enforcement program to minimize resource impacts.
8. The non-recreational use of OHVs, such as development and livestock operations, must be provided for in all areas unless restricted by law.
9. Snowmobile use should continue to be encouraged and developed as an enjoyable use of public lands during the winter months. Associated trail heads and service providers need to be developed.

Predator Management

1. Support wildlife management to protect agriculture profitability and minimize depredation.
2. Include both include lethal and nonlethal methods in predator control. Nonlethal methods focus on physically separating livestock from predators, employing techniques to repel predators, or disrupting mating and reproductive cycles to reduce the number of predators born each year. Lethal methods seek to reduce predator numbers by killing them.
3. Support the Utah Predator Control Program, which provides a cash bounty for coyotes killed in the state.

Recreation and Tourism

1. The area has outstanding potential for further development of recreation and tourism.
2. Resource development, recreation, and tourism are compatible when properly managed.
3. Motorized, human, and animal-powered outdoor recreation should be integrated into a fair and balanced allocation of resources within the historical and cultural framework of multiple-uses in rural Utah, and outdoor recreation should be supported as part of a balanced plan of state and local economic support and growth;
4. Potential developments should include family oriented activities and developments that are accessible to the general public and not limited to special interest groups.
5. It supports cultivating recreational facility development and maintenance partnerships with other entities, agencies and special interest groups.
6. BLM or U.S. Forest Service must coordinate and closely consult with county and municipal governments who are conducting inventories related to recreation resources and opportunities or scenic values, and these inventories should reflect a consensus among those governmental agencies.
7. Public land agencies must evaluate proposed plans and actions for impacts on existing recreational resources and activities and potential future activities. This should be coordinated with county and municipal governments.
8. Plan and manage recreational activities to be compatible with resource development. Resource development, recreation, and tourism are compatible when properly managed.

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9. Management plans and decisions must provide opportunities to meet the increased demand for dispersed and developed recreational opportunities.
10. County land use plans and regulations will support expanding recreation opportunities and the protection and enhancement of traditional recreation areas and sites.
11. BLM or U.S. Forest Service must coordinate and consult closely with county and municipal governments on any proposals for special designations (Special Recreation Management Areas, wilderness, etc.) that may affect current and future recreation use.
12. During land use planning processes, Daggett County will identify potential locations of desired recreational facilities.
13. When possible, development proposals will be sensitive to county outdoor recreation, scenic quality, and open space preservation objectives.
14. County-identified public recreation areas and lands with unique natural features may be preserved through easements or other common open space preservation strategies.
15. Federal and state land management should support recreation and tourism and associated businesses in Daggett County, including the broad range of activities from off-road vehicle use to primitive outdoor adventures.
16. Encourage private sector development of recreational facilities and services using development incentives or other feasible tools as appropriate and in coordination with county commissioners and city councils.
17. Cultivate recreation facilities and services (e.g., dinosaur trails system) development and maintenance “partnerships” with other entities, agencies, and special interest groups as appropriate and in coordination with county commissioners, city councils, and recreation special service district boards.
18. Permitting of commercial business enterprises or concessions on federal lands that reflect the custom and culture of Daggett County in terms of recreation and outdoor lifestyles and uses should be encouraged.
19. Management decisions should provide for the continuation or expansion of outfitting and lodge operations. They are an important part of local history and tradition and they contribute substantially to the local economies.
20. Encourage recreation-oriented economic development activities that are consistent with Daggett County’s character and lifestyle.
21. Permit or lease terms and conditions (e.g., grazing permits) must allow OHV access and use for needed and legitimate purposes to enter a specific area on public lands.
22. In accordance with Utah Code 63J-8-104(g), federal land management agencies shall achieve and maintain traditional access to outdoor recreational opportunities available on federal lands as follows:
 - Hunting, trapping, fishing, hiking, camping, rock hounding, OHV travel, geological exploring, pioneering, recreational vehicle camping, and sightseeing are activities that are important to the traditions, customs, and character of Daggett County and should be allowed to continue.
 - Wildlife hunting, trapping, and fishing should continue at levels determined by the Utah Wildlife Board and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. Traditional levels of group camping, group

- day use, and other traditional forms of outdoor recreation, both motorized and non- motorized, should be allowed to continue.
- The broad spectrum of outdoor recreational activities available on the subject lands should be available to citizens for whom a primitive, non-motorized, outdoor experience is not preferred, affordable, or physically achievable.
23. Federal land outdoor recreational access should not discriminate in favor of one particular mode of recreation to the exclusion of others.
 24. Recreation resource protection and management must provide for continued and reasonable access to and development of property rights within the area and provide for full use and enjoyment of these rights.
 25. Existing levels of motorized public access to traditional outdoor recreational designations in Daggett County must be continued, including both snow machine and OHV use.
 26. OHV use should be limited to trails, roads, or areas specifically designated by the agency for that purpose. However, the availability and overall mileage of such trails should be expanded to meet demand. OHV loops should be provided to connect communities with the region. Open area riding as well as looped and stacked trail systems should be offered, with a variety of levels of trail difficulty.
 27. Group camping and day use sites and availability must be continued and expanded to meet demand.

Riparian Areas

1. Use guzzlers, reservoirs, wells, and springs to attract livestock and native wildlife away from riparian areas, which can help decrease soil disturbance and impacts to aquatic resources.
2. Use bio-engineering methods that facilitate riparian vegetation growth for bank stabilization in lieu of hardened structures or surfaces.
3. Use scientific methodology, e.g., proper functioning condition or multiple indicator monitoring, to guide management decisions in riparian areas.
4. Use riparian overlays at local levels to guide protection of riparian zones.
5. Consider releasing northern tamarisk beetle (*Diorhabda carinulata*) as a biological control of tamarisk, an invasive plant species. Follow release with revegetation treatments to re-establish riparian area, stabilize streambanks, and protect water quality. Support for biological control and restoration is available from organizations like the Tamarisk Coalition out of Grand Junction, Colorado.
6. Support application of aquatic-approved herbicides to remove undesired vegetation.
7. Conduct riparian vegetation treatments to restore characteristic vegetation and reduce uncharacteristic fuel types and loads.
8. Consider removing or introducing beavers to the landscape where permitted by social and environmental factors.
9. Modify grazing use to avoid overgrazing if appropriate.

10. Riparian area conservation can sometimes come into conflict with energy development activities, especially through construction of road and utility corridors. Careful planning of road and utility corridors can avoid or minimize impacts to riparian areas.
11. Energy development has increasingly moved to private lands. This shift may lead to conflicts between surface owners of recreational property and the interests of the underlying mineral owners.
12. One important component of watershed health is the condition of riparian areas. Negative impacts to riparian areas affect not only the watershed by can result in degradation of water quality, flooding, and bank instability. Planning efforts and subsequent development should recognize the connection between healthy riparian areas, water quality, and water quantity.

Soils

1. Soil is the basic building block for virtually all land uses. The protection of soils from wind and water erosion and the maintenance of fertility are critical to sustaining a viable agricultural economy, sustaining wildlife populations, and high levels of air and water quality.
2. The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey is the basis for all public land soil related activities.
3. It supports the need for completion of a NRCS soil survey that includes both public and private lands in the County.
4. Soil related activities will be based on all available survey data until a final survey is published. Any deviation from this material and soil data development must be coordinated with the NRCS.
5. Management programs and initiatives that improve watersheds, forests, and increase forage for the mutual benefit of wildlife and livestock will be emphasized.

Threatened, Endangered, Introduced, and Sensitive Species, Recovery Plans, Experimental Populations

1. After wildlife population numbers that are based on carrying capacity are achieved, hunting must be the preferred method of population control and to prevent wildlife movement outside of their designated ranges.
2. It is opposed to the creation or expansion of grizzly bear, wolf, wolverine, lynx populations, sage-grouse habitats, protection, ranges or migration corridors.
3. Any plan for the management of a predator that has naturally or through introduction or re-introduction or other means repopulated the County must provide for its control by any means when it travels outside it's designated range or becomes a threat to people, property, property rights, livestock, or other wildlife species.
4. Any plan that provides for the introduction, reintroduction, natural repopulation, or the management of any predator must provide for timely compensation to owners for direct and indirect cost associated with the loss of life, loss or damage to livestock and property rights. Compensation must be equal to the actual value of the loss (not limited to market value) and include cost associated with development of such claims. Requirements placed on livestock

producers to verify the losses of livestock must not be overly restrictive and the producer must be compensated for the cost of meeting such requirements.

5. Designations or reintroductions must not be allowed to grow beyond physical boundaries and scope resulting in detrimental effects on the economy, life styles, culture and heritage.
6. No designations or reintroductions shall be made until it is determined and substantiated by verifiable scientific data that; there is a need for such action, protections cannot be provided other methods, and the area in question is truly unique when compared to other area lands.
7. Designation or reintroduction plans, guidelines, and protocols must not be developed or implemented without full public disclosure and involvement of the County.
8. Recovery plans must provide indicators to track the effectiveness of the plan, identify at what point recovery is accomplished and be self-terminating when the point of recovery is reached.
9. Recovery plans must contain provisions for management after the plan is terminated.
10. Support efforts to update and modernize the ESA, such as those undertaken by the Western Governors' Association, to address issues that affect local governments, including the following:
 - The difficulty of delisting species, even once recovery objectives are met.
 - The use of the ESA by special interest groups in efforts to influence land use decisions by petitioning USFWS to list large groups of species as threatened or endangered.
11. Support alternatives to listing under the ESA, including conservation plans, initiatives, or agreements to address threats to species and their habitats. Examples of successful collaborative conservation agreements include the Conservation Agreement and Strategy for Graham's beardtongue (*Penstemon grahamii*) and White River beardtongue (*P. scariosus* var. *albifluvis*) (SWCA 2014) and the State of Utah's Conservation Plan for Greater Sage-Grouse in Utah (DWR 2013).
12. Implement recommendations from the Utah Wildlife Action Plan 2015–2025 (DWR 2015b). DWR worked with other agencies, stakeholders, and organizations to identify the wildlife species (not plants) most in need of conservation attention, and to determine which key habitats were essential for their survival. The wildlife action plan provides strong, clear guidance for developing creative, solution- based partnership actions to manage threats, reduce limiting factors, and resolve critical data gaps. The plan includes provisions for gaining feedback, including periodic status assessments and effectiveness monitoring to allow for informed adjustments to management actions. If effectively implemented, the plan would result in healthier habitats and more secure wildlife populations, therefore reducing the likelihood of new listings under the ESA.
13. Support mitigation banking programs as a way to offset impacts to threatened and endangered species, species at risk of becoming threatened or endangered, and their habitats.
14. Do not support actions to list any species as a threatened or endangered species under the ESA or actions to add any species to the State of Utah's sensitive species list until verifiable scientific data have been available to the public that demonstrate
 - the need for the designation;
 - that protections cannot be provided by other methods, and
 - that the area in question is truly unique compared to other area lands.
15. Focus necessary conservation efforts on species identified on the State of Utah's sensitive species list. This list identifies "wildlife species of concern," which are those species for which there is

credible scientific evidence to substantiate a threat to continued population viability. Conservation efforts could include the following:

- Avoiding impacts to sensitive species and their habitats when possible.
 - When avoidance is not possible, taking reasonable steps to minimize the effects of development on sensitive species and their habitats.
 - When high levels of impact on sensitive species are unavoidable, meaningful long-term mitigation may be necessary. Depending upon the species in question, meaningful long-term mitigation could include habitat conservation/restoration (e.g., rangeland restoration, wetland enhancement, noxious weed control, pinyon- juniper removal, or other actions that provide new or enhanced wildlife habitats) or research to learn more about the species and the causes for its decline
16. Recovery plans, reintroduction plans, guidelines, and protocols for species listed as threatened or endangered under the ESA should be developed with full public disclosure and in coordination with private property owners and local governments that will be affected by the recovery plan. Recovery plans must contain indicators of effectiveness and recovery progression, identifiers of recovery completion, self-terminating provisions upon successful recovery, and management provisions after the plan is terminated.
 17. Recovery plans for species listed as threatened or endangered should clearly identify the parties responsible for collecting data to monitor species recovery and how that data will be collected. Funding adequate to collect the data required to monitor progress toward recovery should be appropriated by federal agencies at the time of listing.
 18. Devaluation of private property by the ESA is a “taking” under the 5th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, and compensation must be paid to affected property owners.
 19. Do not support buffer zones around habitat for the protection of threatened and endangered species.
 20. USFWS shall exclude areas from critical habitat designation if the economic damage is considered too great. USFWS shall involve local and county government representatives in their assessment of the economic impact of critical habitat designations.
 21. When developing recovery plans for species listed as threatened or endangered, it is typically not necessary to restore a species to all habitats once occupied by the species to achieve a population that is not at risk of extinction. Recovery plans should establish objectives that restore and preserve only the amount of habitat and population size needed to protect the species from extinction.
 22. Do not support the creation or expansion of grizzly bear, gray wolf, wolverine (*Gulo gulo*), and Canada lynx populations or the protection of their habitats, ranges, or migration corridors within Daggett County.
 23. Designation of critical habitats for threatened and endangered species or reintroductions must not be allowed to grow beyond the originally intended physical boundaries and scope resulting in detrimental effects on the economy, life styles, culture, and heritage.
 24. In order to conduct an introduction or reintroduction of sensitive species, land managers must ensure that the habitat exists at the time of reintroduction.

Water Quality

1. Adhere to state-developed water quality standards.
2. Support ongoing water quality monitoring to establish baseline conditions to track potential surface and groundwater contamination that could result from changes in land use, e.g., oil shale and sands development.
3. Recognize that natural conditions and processes may affect achievement of state water quality standards and might not be indicative of impairment.
4. Adhere to water quality standards and those mitigation strategies outlined for nonpoint and point sources in local total maximum daily load documents.
5. Water quality studies undertaken by or on behalf of the public land management must be coordinated with the counties.
6. Protect against surface and groundwater contamination.
7. Impound wastewater/stormwater from agriculture, mining, or other surface disturbance activities.
8. Water-quality testing guidelines should be established by the state and not the federal government. Mandated water- quality tests should be financed by the agency requiring the testing. At a minimum, Daggett County feels that agencies should modify testing requirements to fit local necessity and circumstances.
9. Participate in the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program.
10. Participate in integrated water resource management processes that seek to coordinate development and management of water, land, and related resources in order to maximize economic and social welfare without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.
11. Use the best available water resource data when conducting planning activities.
12. Support maintenance of existing water quantity measurement equipment, e.g., U.S. Geological Survey gauges and SNOTEL, to document water resource availability.
13. Consider installing water meters at appropriate locations.
14. Incorporate a watershed approach for water quality protection and restoration that supports current and potential future uses.
15. Support water development projects for livestock outside of sensitive riparian, stream, and wetland areas.
16. Support the management of unpaved roads on the Ashley National Forest for watershed and water quality protection while protecting existing access rights and public access.

Water Resources

1. All waters of the state are:
 - Subject to appropriation for beneficial use;
 - Essential to the future prosperity of the state and the quality of life within the state;
2. All water rights desired by the federal government must be obtained through the state water appropriations system.

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3. Management and resource-use decisions by federal land management and regulatory agencies concerning the vegetative resources within the state should reflect serious consideration of the proper optimization of the yield of water within the watersheds of the County.
4. Proper management of public land watersheds which supply the majority of the agricultural, domestic, and industrial water use in this water-short area is critical.
5. An adequate supply of clean water is essential to the health of County residents and the continued growth of its economy.
6. Agencies must analyze the effect of decisions on water quality, yields, and timing of those yields. Any action, lack of action, or permitted use that results in a significant or long term decrease in water quality or quantity will be opposed.
7. Agency actions must analyze impacts on facilities such as dams, reservoirs, delivery systems, monitoring facilities, etc., located on or downstream from land covered by any water related proposal.
8. Movement toward nationalization or federal control of Utah's water resources or rights will be opposed.
9. Privately held water rights should be protected from federal and/or state encroachment and/or coerced acquisition.
10. The quality and quantity of water shall not be reduced below current levels.
11. It will support projects that improve water quality and increases quantity and dependability of the water supply.
12. All potential reservoir sites and delivery system corridors shall be protected from any federal or state action that would inhibit future use.
13. The Wilderness Act be amended to allow for the temporary storage of water using natural methods on existing lakes or ponds.
14. Any proposed sale, lease, exchange or transfer of water must adequately consider and satisfy the County's interest and concerns and fully analyze the effect on existing ground water, return flows, riparian and wetlands.
15. It will oppose any proposal that fails to benefit the County or compensate for losses to the County and/or its residents.
16. It recognizes and will protect the existence of all legal canals, laterals, or ditch rights-of-way.
17. All federal and state mandates governing water or water systems shall be developed in cooperation with the County and be funded by those agencies.
18. It supports livestock grazing and other managed uses of watershed and holds that, if properly planned and managed, multiple use is compatible with watershed management and development.
19. It endorses Utah State water laws as the legal basis for all water use within the County.
20. Beneficial use is the basis for the appropriation of water in the State of Utah.
21. It will support all reasonable water conservation efforts. Water conserved should be allocated to those persons or entities whose efforts created the savings.
22. When wetlands are created by fugitive water from irrigation systems and law requires mitigation of impacts from conservation and other projects, the creation of artificial wetlands should be

considered only after all other mitigation possibilities have been analyzed. Creation of artificial wetlands is contrary to the intent of conservation of water.

23. Managers of public lands must protect watersheds with respect to water quality, with the assurance that water yield will not be decreased but improved.
 - All field development plans must provide for water quality monitoring. Data development must be coordinated with, and the findings provided to the County.
 - All water quality studies undertaken by or on behalf of a public land management agency must be coordinated with the County.

Water Rights

1. Support projects that improve water quality and increase quantity and dependability of water supply.
2. Participate in integrated water resource management processes that seek to coordinate development and management of water, land, and related resources in order to maximize economic and social welfare without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.
3. Ensure that Federal Reserved water rights, and threatened and endangered species conservation flow recommendations located within the county are included in discussions regarding future water resource management, development, and conservation decisions. The onus of water resource management, development, and conservation should fall to the counties or individual water rights holders.
4. Use the best available water resource data when conducting planning activities.
5. Support maintenance of existing water quantity measurement equipment, e.g., U.S. Geological Survey gauges and SNOTEL, to document water resource availability.
6. Consider installing water meters at appropriate locations.
7. Water rights held by federal entities must be obtained through the state water appropriation process and will not infringe upon downstream water rights.
8. Protect property rights associated with implementation of state and federal water development projects.
9. As a stakeholder, the county has a voice in any proposed sale, lease, exchange, or transfer of water rights and should comment.
10. Decreases in consumptive and non-consumptive uses of water downstream of the Ashley National Forest are not supported.
11. Use existing local water resource knowledge and develop future knowledge through education.
12. Use and adapt water conservation education strategies developed by the state and other entities that focus on water supply and demand and on diverse strategies for meeting demand.
13. Coordinate with county landowners, e.g., public, and private, to assess potential water storage sites to meet increased demands for water.
14. Support reasonable water conservation objectives as one way to meet future water demands.

15. Meet municipal and industrial water needs while preserving traditional agricultural uses and ensuring aquatic habitat to support wildlife.

Wetlands

1. Coordinate comments with other stakeholders regarding Clean Water Act rule revisions.
2. Participate in federal, state, and local wetland conservation planning processes.
3. Identify opportunities for creation, restoration, and enhancement of wetlands to augment the ecosystem services these resources provide.
4. Manage access by livestock and native ungulates to wetlands to prevent overgrazing when appropriate.
5. Use scientific methodology, e.g., proper functioning condition, to guide management decisions regarding recreation and grazing exclusions in wetlands.
6. Consider release of northern tamarisk beetle (*Diorhabda carinulata*) as a biological control of this tamarisk, an invasive plant species.
7. Cooperate with Natural Resources Conservation Service, Utah State University Extension, Weed and Pest District, and other entities responsible for integrated weed management in wetland areas.

Wildlife

1. With proper management and planning, healthy wildlife populations are not incompatible with other resource development.
2. Properly managed wildlife populations are important to the area's recreation and tourism economy and the preservation of the culture and lifestyles of its residents.
3. Predator and wildlife numbers must be controlled at levels that protects livestock and other private property from loss or damage and prevents the decline of other wildlife species populations.
4. *Guidelines To Manage Sage Grouse and Their Habitat*, John W. Connely, Michael A. Schrorder, Alan R. Sands, and Clait E. Braun represent definitive research on sage grouse and their habitat. This publication, qualified by locally-developed data produced by the County, permittees, and conservation districts in the region, should be the basis for the creation of any state or local sage grouse management plan.
5. Any state or federal sage grouse study group must include a County representative.
6. Wildlife habitat must comply with Utah Healthy Rangeland Standards. Wildlife populations must be reduced when it has been determined that wildlife is responsible for habitat degradation.
7. Impacts of development can be mitigated more efficiently in a planned manner through wildlife habitat mitigation banking. When implemented, this system could provide much needed habitat for wildlife while providing for multiple use.
8. Wildlife numbers must remain at the allocated level until studies and analyses are completed to determine the ability of forage resources to support population and species trends, and impacts on other wildlife species has been assessed.

9. It favors quickly and effectively adjusting wildlife population goals and population census numbers in response to variations in the amount of available forage caused by catastrophic events, drought, or other climatic adjustments.
10. Reduction in forage allocation resulting from forage studies, drought, or other natural disasters shall be shared proportionately by wildlife.
11. Wildlife target levels and/or populations must not exceed the forage wildlife forage available as determined by proper monitoring.
12. In evaluating a proposed introduction, or reintroduction, of wildlife species, priority will be given to species that will provide increased recreational activities.
13. Recommended Policies:
14. Wildlife management agencies, public land management agencies, and the county shall work together to manage and conserve big-game populations and their habitats, identify their migration corridors, and seek to remove barriers along those corridors in a manner that respects private property rights.
15. Wildlife agencies shall find effective ways to mitigate and compensate landowners for damage caused by big-game animals on private property. The county recognizes that DWR is mandated by Utah Code to mitigate damage to agricultural crops, equipment, and improvements and that a process to do so is in place.
16. Wildlife populations shall not be increased nor shall new species be introduced until forage allocations have been provided and an impact analysis that includes participation and concurrence by the county, wildlife management agencies, public land management agencies, and private landowners is completed for the effects on other wildlife species and livestock.
17. Reduction in forage allocation resulting from forage studies, drought, or other natural disasters will be shared proportionately by wildlife, livestock, and other uses.
18. Increases in forage allocation resulting from improved range conditions shall be shared proportionally by wildlife, livestock, and other uses.
19. Wildlife populations shall be consistent with the forage assigned in the resource management plan forage allocations.
20. Livestock, other private property, and habitat of wildlife species will be protected by controlling predator and wildlife numbers.
21. It is the policy of the county to oppose any proposals to introduce bison into the county because the impacts this action would have on available forage for livestock and wildlife.
22. No forage allocations or permits shall be provided for feral or wild horses on public lands in the county.
23. All feral or wild horses found roaming on public lands in the county are trespassing and shall be removed.
 - Daggett County is opposed to the introduction or reintroduction of wild horses or burros on public lands within or near its borders.
24. It is the policy of the county to support efforts by DWR to manage bighorn sheep populations for recreational purposes such as hunting and viewing and to ensure their contribution to ecosystems, provided that such management can be accomplished in coordination with the domestic sheep

industry in a manner that does not force domestic sheep operators from their ranges or force them out of business. Daggett County supports efforts to manage and augment the bighorn sheep population as long as there is not competition or interference with domestic animals.

25. Daggett County is opposed to forms of sage grouse management that take away access to the land.
26. All federal or state wildlife management agencies shall coordinate with the county before establishing regulatory measures associated with wildlife that could impact energy development.
27. It is the policy of the county that wildlife shall be managed on public and private lands in a manner that keeps water resources from being degraded below state or federal standards.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

1. County support for the addition of a river segment to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, 16 U.S.C. Sec.1271 et seq., will be withheld until:
 - it is clearly demonstrated that water is present and flowing at all times (“free flowing: does not include ephemeral streams);
 - it is clearly demonstrated that the required water-related value is considered outstandingly remarkable within a region of comparison, and that the rationale and justification for the conclusions are disclosed;
 - the plans and policies of the state and the county or counties where the river segment is located are analyzed and properly considered in the suitability phase of the evaluation;
 - the effects of the addition upon the local and state economies, agricultural and industrial operations and interests, outdoor recreation, 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;
 - 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;
 - 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;
 - it is clearly demonstrated that the federal agency with management authority over the river segment, and which is proposing the segment for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System will not use the actual or proposed designation as a basis to impose management standards outside of the federal land management plan;
 - it is clearly demonstrated that the terms and conditions of the federal land and resource management plan containing a recommendation for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System;
 - the agency conducts a public evaluation all eligible river segments in the resource planning area completely for suitability for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System.
 - does not suspend or terminate any studies for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System at the eligibility phase.

- fully disclaims any interest in water rights for the recommended segment as a result of the adoption of the plan.
 - fully disclaims the use of recommendation for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System as a reason or rationale for an evaluation of impacts by proposals for projects upstream, downstream, or within the recommended segment,
 - it is clearly demonstrated that the agency with management authority over the river segment commits not to use an actual or proposed designation as a basis to impose Visual Resource Management Class I or II management prescriptions that do not comply with the provisions of Subsection (8)(t); and,
 - it is clearly demonstrated that including the river segment and the terms and conditions for managing the river segment as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System will not prevent, reduce, impair, or otherwise interfere with:
 - the state and its citizens' enjoyment of complete and exclusive water rights in and to the rivers of the state as determined by the laws of the state; or
 - local, state, regional, or interstate water compacts to which the state or any county is a party.
2. The county will be actively involved in all studies or plans that may consider or evaluate eligibility or may recommend inclusion of rivers in the National Wild and Scenic River System.
 3. The county will be actively involved in all legislation that could result in designation of wild or scenic rivers within the boundaries of the county.
 4. Potential reservoir sites should be protected from designation as wild and scenic rivers.
 5. Any instream water right created by the designation of wild and scenic rivers is junior to all absolute and conditional water rights existing before the special designation is finalized.
 6. Wild and scenic rivers should be identified based on their regional and national significance rather than on their local significance. These selections should be supported by data that clearly show such selection will not negatively impact the ability of agriculture and other industry to access the water it needs and the county to develop water supplies and other resources to meet future needs. Where such impacts are unavoidable, a plan to mitigate such impacts should be presented.
 7. In accordance with Utah Code 63J-4-401, county support for the addition of a river segment to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System or its management to protect wild and scenic values while awaiting congressional action shall be withheld until the following take place:
 - It is clearly demonstrated that water is present and flowing at all times. Dry washes or stream segments below dams and other controls and other stream segments that have been physically altered by human activity should not be considered, even in the eligibility stage.
 - 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.
 - It is clearly demonstrated that the inclusion of each river segment is consistent with the plans and policies of the state and the county or counties where the river segment is located as those plans and policies are developed according to Subsection (3) of Utah Code 63J-4-401.

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- 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.
- 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.
- 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 permits shall not be affected.
- It is clearly demonstrated that the federal agency with management authority over the river segment, and which is proposing the segment for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System will not use the actual or proposed designation as a basis to impose management standards outside of the federal land management plan.
- It is clearly demonstrated that the terms and conditions of the federal land and resource management plan containing a recommendation for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System:
 - evaluates all eligible river segments in the resource planning area completely and fully for suitability for the National Wild and Scenic River System;
 - does not suspend or terminate any studies for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System at the eligibility phase;
 - fully disclaims any interest in water rights for the recommended segment as a result of the adoption of the plan; and
 - fully disclaims the use of the recommendation for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System as a reason or rationale for an evaluation of impacts by proposals for projects upstream, downstream, or within the recommended segment.
- It is clearly demonstrated that the agency with management authority over the river segment commits not to use an actual or proposed designation as a basis to impose visual resource management prescriptions that do not comply with the provisions of Subsection (8)(t) of Utah Code 63J-4-401.
- It is clearly demonstrated that including the river segment and the terms and conditions for managing the river segment as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System will not prevent, reduce, impair, or otherwise interfere with:
 - the state and its citizens' enjoyment of complete and exclusive water rights in and to the rivers of the state as determined by the laws of the state; or
 - local, state, regional, or interstate water compacts to which the state or any county is a party.
- The conclusions of all studies related to potential additions to the National Wild and Scenic River System, 16 United States Code 1271 et seq., shall be submitted to the state for review and action by the legislature and governor, and the results, in support of or in opposition to,

shall be included in any planning documents or other proposals for addition and such documentation shall be forwarded to the U.S. Congress.

8. VRM classes must be adjusted to reflect prior management decisions made for resources or resource uses in the area so as to ensure VRM designations do not conflict with those decisions.

Wild Horses and Burros

1. It opposes the introduction or reintroduction of wild horses or burros on public lands within or near Daggett County's borders.
2. The presence of uncontrolled and improperly managed wild horses on public lands adversely impacts soil, water, wildlife and vegetative resources, spreads equine diseases, and is a threat to the domestic horse industry.
3. All unauthorized feral or fugitive horses are in trespass and must be immediately removed from public lands.

Wilderness and Special Designations

1. The County's support for any recommendations made under a statutory requirement to examine the wilderness option during the revision of land and resource management plans, or other methods will be withheld until it is clearly demonstrated that:
 - the duly adopted transportation plans of the state and county or counties within the planning area are fully and completely incorporated into the baseline inventory or information from which plan provisions are derived;
 - valid state or local roads and rights-of-way are recognized and not impaired in any way by the recommendations;
 - the possibility of future development of mineral resources by underground mining or oil and gas extraction by directional or horizontal drilling or other non-surface disturbing methods are not affected by the recommendations;
 - the need for additional administrative or public roads necessary for the full use of the various multiple-uses, including recreation, mineral exploration and development, forest health activities, and grazing operations on adjacent land, or on subject lands for grand-fathered uses, are not unduly affected by the recommendations;
 - analysis and full disclosure is made concerning the balance of multiple-use management in the proposed areas, and that the analysis compares the full benefit of multiple-use management to the recreational, forest health, and economic needs of the state and the counties to the benefits of the requirements of wilderness management; and
 - the conclusion of all studies related to the requirement to examine the wilderness option are submitted to the County for review and action, and the results in support of or in opposition to, are included in any planning documents or other proposals that are forwarded to the United States Congress

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2. Areas must merit the suitable requirements contained in the Wilderness Act of 1964 unless requirements are changed by Congress.
3. Managing public lands for “wilderness characteristics” circumvents the statutory wilderness process and is inconsistent with the multiple-use and sustained-yield management standard that applies to all Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service lands that are not wilderness study areas.
4. Daggett County’s position is that Wilderness Study Areas in the county have been studied sufficiently and should be released.
5. The only legal designations of Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) are those designated under the Wilderness Act of 1964 and under section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA). On Bureau of Land Management Administered Lands the opportunity to create additional wilderness ended in 1991 except as authorized by Congress.
6. Some or all of the WSA designations pending before congress are legally and/or technically flawed and Federal agencies should pursue releasing these areas immediately.
7. The 1999 Wilderness Study Area Planning Project and the Wilderness Inventory and Study Procedures H6310-1 were legally and technically flawed.
8. The public lands that were determined to lack wilderness character during previous wilderness review processes cannot be managed as if they were wilderness based on new or revised views of wilderness character. These areas were studied and released and they must remain subject to the full range of multiple uses.
9. That any proposed wilderness designations in the County forwarded to congress for consideration must be based on a collaborative process in which support for the wilderness designation is unanimous among federal, state, County and county officials.
10. All Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) pending congress, which were not recommended for wilderness designation by the Secretary of Interior, shall be released and managed under for multiple use and sustained yield.
11. Wilderness designation is not an appropriate, effective, efficient, economic or wise use of land. These lands can be adequately protected with existing management options.
12. The creation of wilderness limits access for the elderly and the physically impaired. All wilderness management plans must provide for access for these individuals to the fullest extent possible, and provided for by law.
13. Wilderness management must provide for continued and reasonable access to and development of property rights within the area and provide for full use and enjoyment of these rights.
14. Wilderness Study Areas released by Congress must be managed based on the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. The management plans must be amended in a timely manner to reflect change in status.
15. Daggett County supports and adopts as its own policy and guidelines all of the statutory and regulatory restrictions set forth in the above findings regarding wilderness, national conservation areas, BLM wilderness study areas, BLM wilderness reinventory areas, Forest Service inventoried roadless areas, citizens proposed wilderness areas, national monuments, non-WSA BLM lands with alleged wilderness characteristics, and areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC) designations.
16. It is Daggett County’s policy and practice to oppose and terminate all designations and classifications referenced in the preceding paragraph, together with any other designation or classification that has

the purpose or effect of reducing traditional multiple use and sustained yield and access to energy and mineral development, motorized travel, grazing, timber and other active vegetation management, or any other traditional multiple use on public lands, except as specified in the objectives above.

17. Under Daggett County's policies, standards and criteria, no showing has been made that any of the existing and proposed designations and classifications referenced above, except as specified in the objectives above, possess qualifying resource values or that such designation is necessary to protect against irreparable damage to such values.
18. These policies, standards and criteria are formally adopted by Daggett County through the adoption of this part of the County's resource management plan. Daggett County's plan is to actively defend and pursue the objectives specified through all available means, including means of government-to-government coordination and cooperating agency relationships, lobbying administrative agencies and Congress, and resorting to court action when necessary, until all of the above objectives are realized.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC's)

19. The County's support for designation of an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), as defined in 43 U.S.C. Sec. 1702, within federal land management plans will be withheld until:
 - it is clearly demonstrated that the proposed area satisfies all the definitional requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. Sec. 1702(a);
 - it is clearly demonstrated that the area proposed for designation as an ACEC is limited in geographic size and that the proposed management prescriptions are limited in scope to the minimum necessary to specifically protect and prevent irreparable damage to the relevant and important values identified, or limited in geographic size and management prescriptions to the minimum required to specifically protect human life or safety from natural hazards;
 - it is clearly demonstrated that the proposed area is limited only to areas that are already developed or used or to areas where no development is required;
 - it is clearly demonstrated that the proposed area contains relevant and important historic, cultural or scenic values, fish or wildlife resources, or natural processes which are unique to the Rocky Mountain Region, or contain natural hazards which significantly threaten human life or safety;
 - the federal agency has fully analyzed regional values, resources, processes, or hazards for irreparable damage and its potential causes resulting from potential actions which are consistent with the multiple-use, sustained-yield principles, and the analysis describes the rationale for any special management attention required to protect, or prevent irreparable damage to the values, resources, processes or hazards;
 - It is clearly demonstrated that the proposed designation is consistent with the plans and policies of the County where the proposed designation is located.
 - it is clearly demonstrated that the proposed ACEC designation will not be applied redundantly over existing protections provided by other state and federal laws for federal lands or resources on federal lands, and that the federal statutory requirement for special management addition to those specified by the other state and federal laws;

- 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.

Other Special Designations

20. The County's support for designation of other special designations will be withheld until the proposed designation clearly demonstrates that:
 - it is not a substitute for a wilderness recommendation;
 - it is not a substitute for managing areas inventoried for wilderness characteristics after 1993 under the BLM interim management plan for valid wilderness study areas and;
 - it is not an excuse or justification to apply de facto wilderness management; and
 - that access and development of mineral resources have been fully analyzed and such designations needs outweigh any loss of value of the mineral resource.
21. Special designations, such as wilderness, areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC), wild and scenic rivers, critical habitat, semi primitive and non-motorized travel, etc. result in single purpose or non-use and are detrimental to the County economy, life styles, culture, and heritage.
22. Needed protections can be provided by well-planned and managed use.
23. No special designations should be proposed until it is determined and substantiated by verifiable scientific data that: (1) a need exists for the designation; (2) protections cannot be provided by other methods; and (3) the area in question is truly unique when compared to regional and national landscapes.
24. Designations must be made in accordance with the spirit and direction of the acts and regulations that created them.
25. Designations not properly planned or managed are inconsistent with the mandates that public lands be managed for multiple use and sustained yield.