PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE
GRAND COUNTY COMMISSION
WILL MEET IN THE

Grand County Commission Chambers
125 East Center Street, Moab, Utah
May 3, 2022

Commission meetings allow for both in-person or virtual attendance. Remote participation is through Zoom and meetings are broadcast live on YouTube. To call in to the meeting dial: **(669) 900 – 6833**
Use Meeting ID: **851 7082 0571 #** Password (if needed): **214317**. To unmute press ***6**.
To watch live on YouTube visit: https://tinyurl.com/Grand-County-Utah-YouTube
To join via Zoom visit: https://tinyurl.com/Grand-County-Commission-Zoom

2:00 p.m. Public Lands Proposal Workshop

4:00 p.m. Board of Equalization (see separate agenda)

4:05 p.m.

Call to Order

Pledge of Allegiance

Citizens to Be Heard
Comment period for any matter (Keep comments under 3 minutes – a second comment period is scheduled at approximately 6:00 pm)

Department Reports

Agency Reports

Presentations
A. Presentation on SITLA Bears Ears land swap (Bryan Torgerson, Resource Specialist, Trust Lands Administration)

Approval of Minutes (Gabriel Woytek, Grand County Clerk/Auditor)
B. April 19, 2022 (County Commission Meeting)
C. April 25, 2022 (Joint Workshop)

Ratification of Payment of Bills

Commission Member Disclosures

General Commission Reports and Future Considerations

Elected Official Reports

Commission Administrator Report

General Business- Action Items- Discussion and Consideration of:

D. Adopting Ordinance approving rezone real property located at 75 W. Old Hwy 6 & 50, Thompson Springs from Range and Grazing to General Business (Parcel No. 07-0021-0105), while preserving the existing OAO-RV/Campground (Elissa Martin, Planning & Zoning)

E. Adopting Resolution approving the Final Plat of Wingate Subdivision, Lot 12 & Tract A Amended located on Parcel No. 02-0WIN-0013 & 02-0WIN-0099 (Elissa Martin, Planning & Zoning)

F. Approving Special Event Permit for Raptor on the Rocks 2022 (Angie Book, OSTA Director)

G. Approving FLSA exemption for the position of Film Commissioner (Renee Baker, Personnel Services Director)

H. Approving Family Support Center Director Grade increase from Grade 10 to a Grade 13 (Renee Baker, Personnel Services Director and Christina Sloan, County Attorney)

I. Approving updated job descriptions for the Grand Center Director and Grand Center Facilities Coordinator (Renee Baker, Personnel Services Director)

J. Adopting Ordinance repealing Title 5 (Business Licenses) of the Grand County General Ordinances and related Ordinance No. 632 and adopting new Title 5 (Business Licenses) (Christina Sloan, County Attorney)

K. Approving Rural County Grant Part A FY22 spending reallocation for Economic Development (Ben Alter, Economic Development Specialist and August Granath, Economic Development Director)

L. Approving Resolution Repealing Resolution No. 3260 and Amending Resolution No. 3228 and the Bylaws of The Economic Development Advisory Board ("EDAB") (Ben Alter, Economic Development Specialist and August Granath, Economic Development Director)

M. Approving board appointments to the Economic Development Advisory Board (Commission Liaison, Ben Alter, Economic Development Specialist and August Granath, Economic Development Director)

Consent Agenda- Action Items

N. Approving Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF) Invasive Species Mitigation Grant Application for FY 2022-2023

O. Approving local consent for Roughies on the Rocks single event liquor permit

Discussion Items

P. Calendar items and public notices (Quinn Hall, Associate Commission Administrator)

Public Hearings- Possible Action Items (none)

Q. Public hearing to solicit public comment on the Grand County General Plan 2030

Closed Session(s) (if necessary)

Adjourn

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION DURING PUBLIC MEETINGS. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, individuals with special needs requests wishing to attend County Commission meetings are encouraged to contact the County two (2) business days in advance of these events. Specific accommodations necessary to allow participation of disabled persons will be provided to the maximum extent possible. T.D.D. (Telecommunication Device for the Deaf) calls can be answered at: (435) 259-1346. Individuals with speech and/or hearing impairments may also call the Relay Utah by dialing 711. Spanish Relay Utah: 1 (888) 346-3162

It is hereby the policy of Grand County that elected and appointed representatives, staff and members of Grand County Commission may participate in meetings through electronic means. Any form of telecommunication may be used, as long as it allows for real time interaction in the way of discussions, questions and answers, and voting.

At the Grand County Commission meetings/hearings any citizen, property owner, or public official may be heard on any agenda subject. The number of persons heard and the time allowed for each individual may be limited at the sole discretion of the Chair. On matters set for public hearings there is a three-minute time limit per person to allow maximum public participation. Upon being recognized by the Chair, please advance to the microphone, state your full name and address, whom you represent, and the subject matter. No person shall interrupt legislative proceedings.

Requests for inclusion on an agenda and supporting documentation must be received by 5:00 PM on the Wednesday prior to a regular Commission Meeting and forty-eight (48) hours prior to any Special Commission Meeting. Information relative to these meetings/hearings may be obtained at the Grand County Commission's Office**,** 125 East Center Street, Moab, Utah**; (**435**)** 259-1346**.**

PLP workshop agenda

- Overview of where we are in the process
    - At end of first round of public comment
    - Next step is to develop options for second round of public comment
    - The goal today is not making final decisions, but rather narrowing the focus so that round two of public comment can be more detailed and relevant
    - Final Public Lands Proposal will consist of three sections:
        - Goals for public lands in Grand County
        - How to achieve (some of) those goals via legislation
        - How to achieve (some of) those goals via administrative actions
- Review of round one of public comment
- Map options
    - North end of Labyrinth; south boundary of Book Cliffs; I-70 corridor; La Sal options; ...
- Mineral/oil/gas withdrawals
- Recreational opportunity balance
    - Options include explicit maps, buffer percentages, emphasis areas
- Land swaps
    - “Klonzo” strip, river bottoms, Power Dam area, boat ramp area
- Arches NP expansion
- Other issues

Attachments

- PL value statement
- Round 1 comments (form responses and emails)
- Labyrinth TP comments
- Book Cliffs draft plan

Grand County Commission public lands vision statement

Public lands are the cornerstone of Grand County's economy and the quality of life of our residents, providing the community with clean water; quality wildlife habitat; inspiration, quiet, and solitude; rich array of cultural resources; and world-class recreational opportunities. Accordingly, the Grand County Commission's vision for future management of public lands in the county is as follows:

• Ensure that future generations are able to enjoy a landscape that is just as magnificent as the one we enjoy today.

• Support Grand County's economy by protecting and enhancing the quality of the public lands experience for residents and visitors alike.

• Protect Grand County's rivers, watersheds and aquifers; wildlife and habitat; cultural resources; peace and quiet; and undeveloped landscapes and dark night skies.

• Ensure that federal land managers have sufficient resources to prevent increasing visitation levels from degrading public lands.

• Minimize user conflict by ensuring that there is a fair allocation of recreational opportunities between non-motorized, mechanized, and motorized forms of recreation.

• Ensure that natural resource development is compatible with a climate resilient future and the protection of natural landscapes.

GRAND COUNTY COMMISSION
Mary McGann (Chair) · Gabriel Woytek (Vice Chair)
Evan Clapper · Jacques Hadler · Trish Hedin
Sarah Stock · Kevin Walker

May 18, 2021

Nicollee Gaddis-Wyatt
82 East Dogwood
Moab, UT 84532

Dear Ms. Gaddis-Wyatt,

Here are Grand County's preliminary comments on the Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges travel planning process.

Public lands in Grand County, and more specifically in the Labyrinth/Gemini Bridges area, offer a wide variety of recreational opportunities. We think the top priority for the future travel plan is to make sure that there is a fair allocation of recreational opportunities amongst various groups, even as use numbers increase.

We hope that in the future, hikers, bikers, jeepers, UTVers, river rafters and others will all have ample recreational opportunities in the Laby/GB area. This will not happen by accident. It will require a careful "zoning" approach by the BLM.

In particular, it is important to provide opportunities for quiet forms of recreation, out of earshot of motorized trails. We think the travel plan should ensure that a reasonable percentage of the planning area is more than one mile from a road or motorized trail.

The present road network is not the result of a careful planning process that kept recreational opportunities in mind. Rather, it is largely the result of historical accident, with the location of old seismic lines and mineral exploration routes from decades ago playing a dominant role in where motorized routes are located today. The current planning process is an opportunity for BLM to implement a more rational travel plan that will serve us well decades into the future.

Here are some principles we hope the BLM will keep in mind when constructing the future travel plan. We realize that in some cases these principles will conflict.

- We would like to see a wide variety of motorized recreation opportunities available in the future.

- Areas where quiet recreation is popular should be separated from (i.e. out of earshot of) motorized routes. This includes canyon bottoms, canyon rims, and the Green River corridor.

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- There are very few riparian areas in this semi-desert area, and we don't think it makes sense to place motorized routes in riparian areas.

- Habitat important to wildlife should be protected. This includes, specifically, bighorn sheep habitat.

- Areas with important archeological and cultural resources should be protected.

- The west side of Labyrinth Canyon is designated wilderness, and Grand County has endorsed wilderness for the east side in the past. We think the travel plan should be consistent with likely future wilderness designations in Labyrinth Canyon.

It is our understanding that with the current travel plan roughly 95% of the planning area is within half a mile of a motorized route and less than 1% is more than a mile from a motorized route. This does not seem balanced to us. We hope the new travel plan will result in 15% of the area more than a mile from a motorized route and 30% more than half a mile from a motorized route. We also request that each alternative be evaluated by this metric. In other words, for each alternative studied in detail the BLM should disclose what percentage of the planning area is more than 0.5, 1, or 2 miles from a motorized route. This will help the public and Grand County determine how well each alternative is doing in terms of a balanced allocation of recreational opportunities.

Grand County prides itself in offering a wide variety of public lands recreation opportunities. With careful travel planning, this wide variety can be preserved, despite rising use levels. At low use levels, hikers, bikers and jeepers can all use and enjoy the same trail. The users are not separated in space, but they are separated in time and rarely cross paths. At high use levels this sort of trail sharing no longer works and it becomes necessary to separate different types of use in space rather than time. In other words, it becomes necessary to "zone" the backcountry into non-motorized and motorized areas. If this is done carefully and fairly, then we can look forward to a future where Grand County continues to offer a wide variety of recreational opportunities.

Sincerely,

Mary McGann

Mary McGann
Chair, Grand County Commission

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Grand County Public Lands Proposal

First round of public comments

This document summarizes the comments received in the first round of public comment. These comments will be used in formulating a more detailed set of management options. The more detailed plan options will then go out for a second round of public comment.

Comments received via email are included in a separate document. This document includes comments received via the online survey form.

Table of contents:

- Survey
- Commenters
- Summary of comments
- Comments sorted by question
  - NCA general
  - Arches National Park expansion
  - Roads and trails
  - Wildlife habitat
  - Archeological and cultural resources
  - Camping
  - Aquifers and water resources
  - Other
- Comments sorted by commenter

Survey

[This is a copy of the round one survey.]

Grand County public lands proposal

Welcome to round one of public input on Grand County's public lands legislation proposal. At this point, the county has a tentative proposal for the broad outline of a possible bill (described below). Many important management details remain to be decided. We're looking for input on both the broad outline and the management details.

If you prefer to send your comments via email, please send them to publiclandscomments&grandcountyutah.net. You can also use this email address to send photos or maps.

There are several text boxes for your comments below. Feel free to leave some of them

blank and fill out only the ones you wish to.

*** PLEASE DON'T FORGET TO CLICK THE "SUBMIT" BUTTON AT THE VERY END OF THE SURVEY. The survey has five sections. ***

We are looking for input from residents of Grand County (and northern San Juan County) only. If this proposal eventually becomes federal legislation, there will be many opportunities for non Grand County residents to comment. Please enter your name and address below:

[enter name and address]

Broad Outline

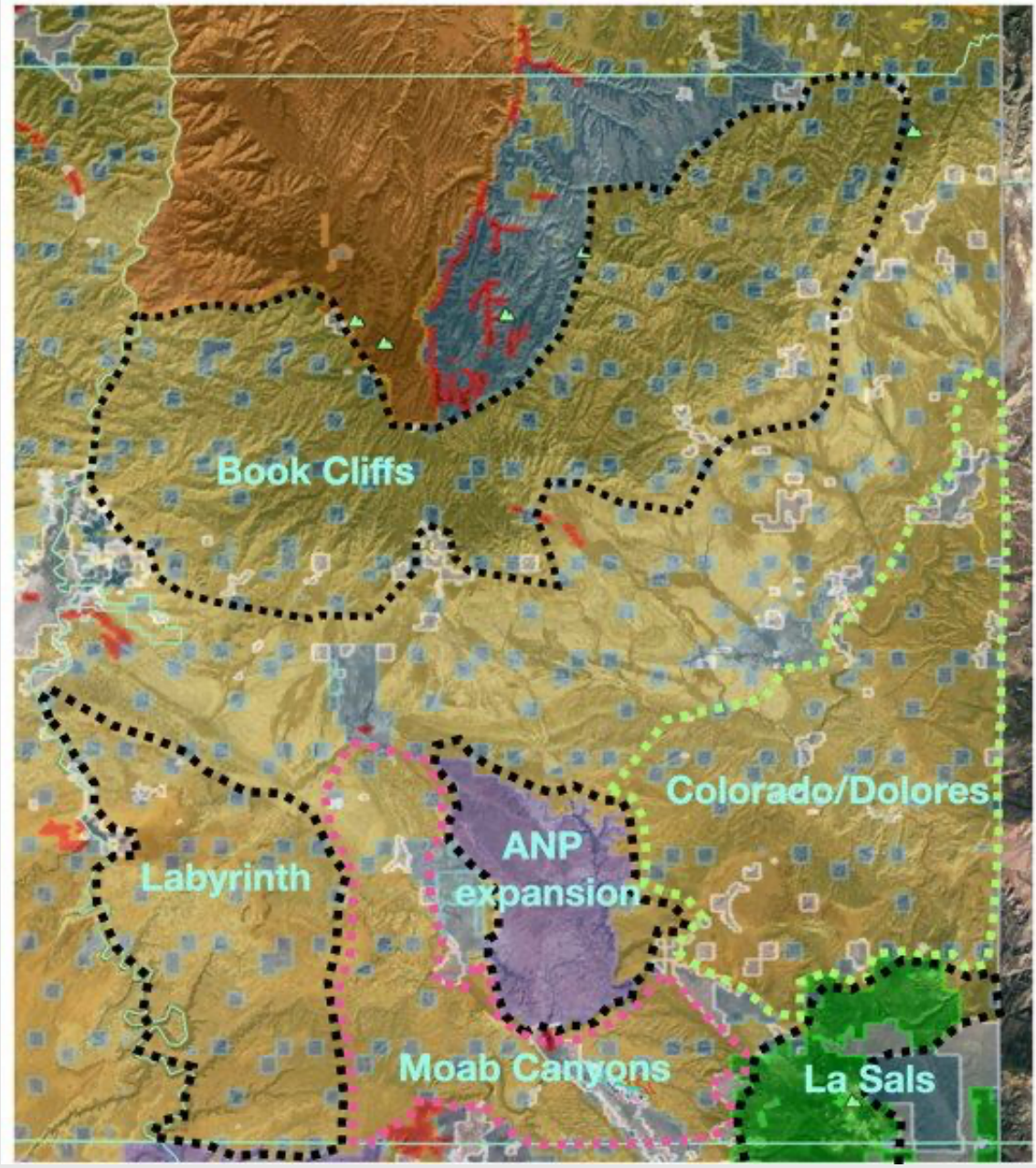
One of the county's top priorities is to secure increased and ongoing funding for BLM to manage the highly visited lands within Grand County. BLM has additional funds available for the management of "National Conservation Lands", which include National Conservation Areas (NCAs). An NCA designation is the most straightforward path to secure some additional management funding. (Creating new National Parks would also bring additional funding, but new National Parks do not seem like a good fit for Grand County.)

The tentative proposal calls for NCAs covering federal lands within Grand County which either (1) receive higher visitation than typical federal lands, or (2) contain outstanding scenic, cultural, or wildlife resources. There is also a modest expansion of Arches National Park (see below).

- Book Cliffs NCA
- Moab Canyons NCA (heavily visited canyons close to Moab)
- Labyrinth NCA (Green River canyons)
- Colorado/Dolores NCA (Colorado and Dolores canyons)
- La Sal Mountains NCA (higher elevation areas; USFS)
- Arches National Park expansion

National Conservation Areas are very flexible designations. They can contain everything from motorized recreation focus areas to designated wilderness. A single NCA can contain sub-areas with different management emphasis. The legislation creating the NCA specifies the management details -- see below. NCAs do not preempt valid existing rights (e.g. existing mineral leases). NCAs typically include a prohibition on future mineral leases and mining claims.

Rough NCA boundaries:



Please use the following text box to tell us:

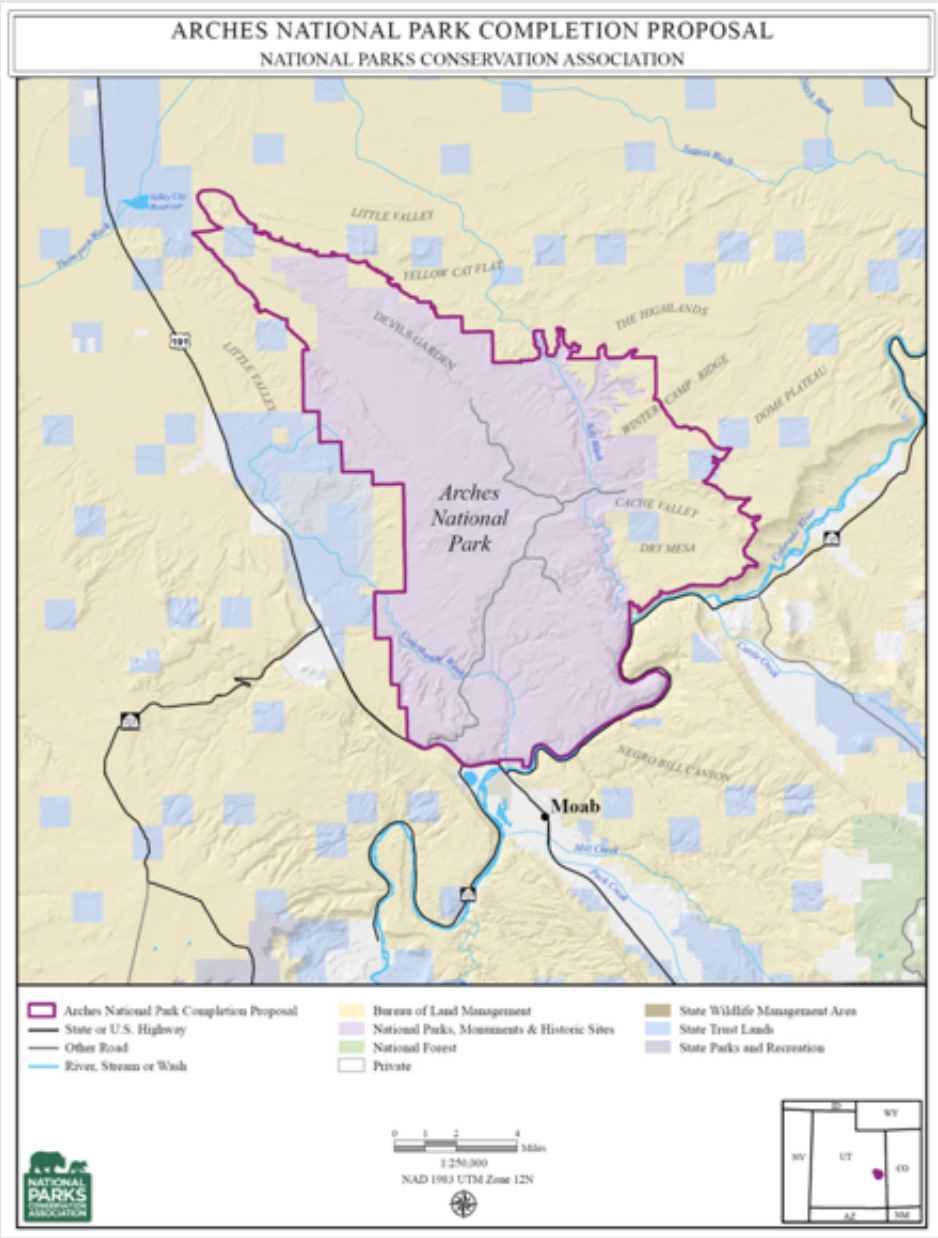
- How do you feel about using NCA designation as a tool to bring additional resources to GC public lands
- Areas you think should or should not be part of an NCA
- Your thoughts on boundary details of the proposed NCAs
- Other designations that should be considered instead of or in addition to NCAs

[NCA general comments]

Arches National Park expansion

Grand County has tentatively adopted a long-standing proposal for a modest expansion of Arches National Park. The expansion would be on the east and north sides of the park, including Dry Mesa, the Lost Springs Canyon drainage, and the north end of Salt Valley.

ANP expansion map:



If you have comments on the proposed expansion of Arches National Park, please enter them here.

[ANP expansion comments]

NCA management details, part 1

An important aspect of NCA management is the road and trail network. The legislation can specify that certain routes are open or closed to motorized vehicles and/or bicycles. It can also direct the BLM to revise the road network in a future planning process, and specify criteria for that process. The legislation could also use a combination of these two approaches.

Public lands in Grand County provide diverse recreational opportunities -- hiking, biking, off-highway vehicles, etc. One of the county's top priorities is to make sure that there is a

balanced allocation of recreational opportunities among these different user groups. We also want to make sure the road and trail network is compatible with preserving wildlife habitat, cultural resources, and riparian areas.

Please use the following text box to tell us:

- Specific roads or trails that you think should be open or closed to motor vehicles or bicycles.
- Areas which you think should have a motorized recreation emphasis.
- Areas which you think should have a non-motorized recreation emphasis.
- Areas where you feel there is currently user conflict and should be addressed

[Roads and trails comments]

NCA management details, part 2

In the following questions, both general and location-specific comments are welcome.

If you have suggestions for managing wildlife habitat, please enter them here.

[Wildlife habitat comments]

If you have suggestions for protecting archeological and cultural resources, please enter them here.

[Archeology and cultural resources comments]

In recent years dispersed camping on public land has increased dramatically leading to significant impacts. If you have suggestions for managing dispersed and designated camping, please enter them here.

[Camping comments]

If you have suggestions for protecting Grand County's aquifers and water resources, please enter them here.

[Aquifers and water resources comments]

Everything else

If you have comments or suggestions for any topic not covered above, please enter them here.

[Other comments]

Summary of comments

NCA Specific

Supports NCAs

Comments: 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11?, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 42, 44, 45, 50, 60, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(30) These proposed NCA landscapes deserve protection to ensure that they remain in an unaltered state for future generations, provide a buffer against the impacts of climate change, and ensure that there are always places for solitude and solace for Grand County's citizens and visitors alike.

(84) NCA management should heavily prioritize the protection of wildlife, soil, vegetation, and the possibility of a peaceful human-experience.

Opposes NCAs

Comments: 32, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54?, 56, 59, 61, 65?, 88

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(48) The impact to Grand County citizens that make a living with the land and natural resources is very vague and almost unlimitedly negative. Once again I do not support the vast scope of this proposal.

(51) You CANNOT diversify your economy in a county that is nearly 70% BLM lands by continuing to find lame ways to try and shut down the diverse ways public lands could help bring that diversification.

(65) Leave our public lands public!

(61) If any of these NCAs are proposed in your final plan, existing uses such as grazing, oil, gas, and mining exploration and production need to specifically be protected.

(56) I think that this proposal is overly vast in scope, an NCA may be appropriate in some smaller areas but most of the county seems extreme. Furthermore I seem no reason to include the La Sal mountains as there is vey little tourism impact in that area, people come here for the red rock experience.

(51)It's an absurd reason for locking up grand counties public lands. Those funds are subjected to yearly congressional approval and yearly competition across all the NCA'a in the country. There is absolutely no assurance that the funds will be allocated year to year.

Is worried about mineral withdrawals or lack of diversification of economy

Comments: 32, 37, 39, 42, 46, 48, 56, 61, 62, 88

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(37) The region was founded on and heavily relied upon mineral extractions. It was a dirty industry then, modern techniques and practices are now clean. The region has abundent lithium resources that could be developed with minimal disturbances and is critical to the new green deal as we modernize our country.

Is worried about losing recreational use or access

Comments: 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 49, 54

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(36) I think that people living nomadically need to be considered in management plans. We need more infrastructure to support people living on public lands.

Supports NCAs for increased funding

Comments: 5, 6, 14, 16, 24 and many others between 24 and 66, 66, 74, 75, 82, 83

Supports NCAs with Caveats

Comments: 4, 22

Notes: Many others would rather see wilderness or roadless, but settle for NCAs. These comments are captured in "Supports Wilderness" rather than here.

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(4) Indiscriminate designation of NCA's across remote and less-visited areas only serves to generate inadequate revenues and burden user demographics that are generally less consumptive. There should be a certainty that an NCA will be solvent prior to it's designation.

(4) I feel that the specific areas in need of further protections should be more refined or more accurately specified before we decide what kind of protected land status is necessary. Some of these areas may be better suited to Monument, Wilderness, or other protection. Some areas you have listed are already at a protected status level greater than a NCA can provide. I would like to see a map with much more specific areas outlined before I answer the second question further.

Arches Specific

Supports Arches Expansion

Comments: 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 42, 44, 45, 50, 60, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(71)Dry Mesa, (35) I am in favor of the eastward part of expansion of Arches National Park, if it would keep cattle out of the Dry Mesa/Cache Valley area.

(60) Yellow Cat

(50) All areas within the extension should be treated as wilderness. Existing access is fine, no need to expand or promote is use with trails, parking areas, etc.

(35) north end of Lost Spring Canyon on the proposed addition map, but I would be in favor of a small land addition here that would include Lost Spring, which is currently roughly 0.25-0.5 mile upstream of the park boundary. Invasive weed issue and fencing issues here.

(35) The area that is protected in the Lost Springs is just the canyon itself. There needs to be a buffer area on the rim. Any kind of development on the rim areas would ruin the canyon areas.

(30) I support the modest expansion of Arches NP to include Dry Mesa, Winter Camp Ridge & the north end of Salt Valley. With this expansion, a second entrance to the park

via the north end of Salt Valley may become a reality, along with improved access to the Tower Arch section of the park.

(13) Arches National Park should follow a more topographic boundary. The park should be preserved as a system, not separated on arbitrary lines based on state land.

(4) The three survey sections of BLM land between Arches and Utahraptor should be included in the Arches expansion.

(87) Get rid of the grazing and motorized use of these areas!

Does not support Arches Expansion

Comments: 10, 32, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 51, 53, 54, 56, 59, 65, 88

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(40) against "buffering"

(32) worried about impacts to grazing

(88) he DWR has problems already managing Big Horn sheep/predators, and how it is right now allows hunting on Dry Mesa and the near area and proper management. Increasing the park size will just increase the amount of exposure to the area.

Supports Arches expansion with caveats

Comments: 46, 64, 69

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(69) prefer wilderness

(65) no new paved entrance

(60) non motorized Northern expansion

(51) And if any lands were ever going to be added to the park they should be lands where new access and parking lots can be constructed.

(46) before increasing size, put in a second access

Supports Wilderness designations within Arches and Canyonlands

Comments: 5, 50

Motors, Wilderness, and Noise Specific

Supports increased Wilderness or WSA

Comments: 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 25, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 50, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 69, 72, 80, 82, 84, 89, 90, 91. 92

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(17) I would advocate for wilderness study areas to be established within these NCAs. As we know, NCAs will not do sufficient work to mitigate environmental degradation due to overuse and motorized travel. Therefore, it will be crucial to protect areas within the NCAs as wilderness.

(35) Wilderness is a designation that land managers understand; they know the rules for how to manage it. Land managers are generally spread thinly over many responsibilities and their research time is almost non-existent, so this really is important.

(72) Labyrinth Canyon should have designated wilderness along the Green River corridor to preserve the quiet for visitors floating the river. The river itself should be non-motorized (with the exception of authorized federal and state motorized use).

(84) We must designate more Wilderness areas to prevent unmanaged camping in areas that deserve special protection.

(89) While NCA's are a great first step to protecting resources, further protection in the form of Wilderness designation would be a more meaningful end result.

(38) Bookcliffs WSA is bullshit, Thompson Canyon road should be open all the way through to the end of the road

No wilderness expansion or against current wilderness

Comments: 38, 46

Wants to see no reduction in motorized routes

Comments: 32, 37, 40, 41, 43, 46, 48, 51, 53, 54, 58, 59, 61

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(37) Closing more roads puts more traffic on existing roads and trails. Degrades solitude and user experiences. The area is getting to packed with people and it degrades the experience.

(46) specifically mentions bookcliffs

(58) is specific to pre-FLPMA routes

Concerned about noise in the backcountry

Comments: 5, 6, 12, 15, 22, 30, 34, 35, 50, 62, 64, 67, 69, 72, 87, 90

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(72) Noisy UTV's, that can go just about anywhere and that you can hear for miles away are ruining the Moab area.

(45) If motorized recreation is to be allowed, it should be restricted to quieter and less destructive vehicles, such as jeep-type vehicles.

Wants quiet zones or reduced route density

Comments: 6, 11, 22, 24?, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 44, 45, 64, 67, 68, 69, 72, 80, 82, 87, 92

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(68) While a balance in recreation opportunities is important, motorized use is disproportionately impactful to wildlife, soil stability, soindscape, and the enjoyment of

other outdoor recreationists.

(45) no motorized trails within 2 miles of town

(72) Do not hand over everyone's right to experience nature in peace and quiet to motorized users.

Concerned about off-road use, erosion, dust, off-trail use, soils

Comments: 5, 6, 14, 15, 20, 24, 25, 30, 35, 44, 45, 62, 64, 68, 82, 84, 90

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(20) motorized vehicles and mountain bikers are extremely challenging to control -- even one rogue biker or ORV or e-biker can do long-term damage by going off trail. The county does not owe motorized vehicles and mountain bikers an endless supply of trails and routes. The ecology (wildlife, biological soil crust, native plant species, waterways) of the public lands cannot withstand massive vehicles.

Wants to close redundant routes

Comments: 14, 35, 63

Widespread or inherent user conflict between OHV users and others

Comments: 5, 12, 14, 15, 25, 31, 44, 64, 67, 87

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(31) The OHV motorized access to Grand County's roads and trails is, county-wide, creating a user conflict with all other forms of recreation.

(64) Any area with motorized recreation automatically has an inherent user conflict. It's like having a smoking section on a commercial airline flight or a urinating section in a swimming pool.

(84) Moab now has a reputation for catering to the motorized crowd, which drives off tourism from quieter recreationists. It only takes a noise from a couple UTVs to ruin the

hiking experience of many. Why do we let this continue?

Supports a reduction of motorized travel in the backcountry

Comments: 6, 14, 16, 17, 25, 35, 36, 44, 62, 67, 68, 69, 77, 80, 82, 84, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92

Notes: I added this sort of late in the game. I think this was assumed in many comments and has overlap with with the prioritizing wildlife areas over motorized uses. Just didn't want to miss the sentiment.

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(25) Motorized recreation should be reduced to protect soils and vegetation, solitude and other recreation opportunities.

(89) I feel that an overall decrease in route density would provide a higher quality of experience to the average user (whether hiking, biking, riding, or driving). It would also provide a more manageable network of designated routes for law enforcement officers to patrol and respond to.

Wildlife Specific

Prioritize connnected wildlife areas over motorized routes: migration routes, lambing areas, riparian areas, perennial water sources, seasonal closures

Comments: 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 24, 25, 30, 31 34, 35, 44, 62, 64, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 80, 82, 84, 89, 90, 91

Notes: Includes recommendations for wilderness for wildlife

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(16) Wildlife habitat will only be properly protected in large-scale wilderness designations. I strongly advocate for large swaths of public lands to be designated wilderness to protect migration corridors, breeding grounds, dark skies, and solitude for both human and animal communities.

(35) Quiet is so important for many birds and insects, so that they can hear the songs, calls, wing whirs, or other noises of their mates or predators.

(4) Increase acres of roadless or nonmechanized area. Non-mechanized is the next higher level above non-motorized. No ebikes, no bicycles. It's shown that even bicycles have a profound impact on the migration habits of Bighorn Sheep and Elk.

Thinks herds are doing fine - adequate managment as is

Comments: 37, 42, 51, 55

Supports chaining, fires, bullhog use for habitat

Comments: 38, 88

Concerns over wild or feral ungulates (horses, wild cows, burros, mountain goats, bison)

Comments: 20, 22, 32, 46, 92

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(22) fence springs and pipe water away

(19) Mountain goat concerns

(32) Bison concerns

(20) artificially high elk and deer populations

Support for more seasonal closures related to wildlife

Comments: 66

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(66) Just as there are seasonal closures for rock climbers for falcons, I think it would be pretty awesome if there were seasonal road closures for motorized vehicles (and bikes? Do they have a significant impact on sheep?) in big horn sheep lambing zones.

Wildlife benefit from ranching operations (salt licks and water)

Comments: 61

Wildlife crossings needed on highways

Comments: 63

Concerned about hound hunters

Comments: 20

Concerned about all recreational impacts to wildlife

Comments: 14, 20

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (20) Amid climate change, we need to be aware of the science that shows disruption to migration corridors, travel corridors, food webs, clean water, soil integrity, aquatic ecosystems, rare native plants and animals, etc. caused by everything from ORVs to cross-country skiers. We need to face that science and manage for collective and shared restraint on our public lands.

Remove unused fencing across the landscape

Comments: 8

Concern over invasive plants

Comments: 5, 88

Tribal consulation/ traditional ecological knowledge

Comments: 77

Concerned about cattle grazing (on BLM lands and/or La Sals)

Comments: 14, 74, 80, 84

Notes: also water related grazing concerns noted below

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (14) Public lands grazing is a multiple use which needs strong oversight given the realities of climate change on what has always been marginal grazing lands. If one looks at this past winter's usage of the BLM land north and east of Dewey Bridge along Hwy 128 in the Cisco Desert it is hard to call it land management or the rancher any kind of land steward. Moving forward in climate change, this kind of land abuse will result in permanent negative impacts related to range productivity and wildlife.

> (84) Our arid uplands can't handle the yearly devastation from cattle, and it's only getting worse with climate change. We are losing soil, losing vegetation... the condition of rangelands on BLM and allotments in the LaSals are a travesty!!

Concerns about ravens and predator birds

Comments: 88

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (88) What are we doing to manage native quail that used to exist in the area? We need to decrease protections on ravens and other predatory birds

More predator and furbear hunting/trapping

Comments: 88

Continue seeding for forage

Comments: 88

Enforce County's leash law

Comments: 88

Education and outreach

Comments: 89

Camping Specific

Supports more designated dispersed camping

Comments: 5, 6, 12, 16, 20, 25, 30, 31, 34, 35, 44?, 47, 62, 66, 72, 77, 79, 82, 83, 90

Notes: generally the sentiment is for free camping

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (30) Designated dispersed sites are undeveloped, designated sites, clearly marked with signage and established boundaries. Camping outside of these designated sites must be prohibited, with enforcement, in order for it to be an effective strategy.

> (25) and others - need to require portable toilet

Supports designated campgrounds w/ fees

Comments: 7?, 10, 13, 33, 37?, 44?, 47, 63, 80

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (80) Many of the worst damage cause by dispersed campers is by people who could pay campsite fares and just don't want to, they shouldn't be catered to or be allowed to degrade the land without giving back to the community. The others are homeless seasonal workers who have no other option and might not have the same impact of there were

designated campsites for homeless workers or more affordable housing.

(47) sites not too close together

(10) County run campgrounds similar to sand flats

Does not support more established campgrounds

Comments: 38, 50, 88

Add more pit toilets out in dispersed camping zones

Comments: 36, 50, 77, 83

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(83) People will ultimately camp wherever when they are uninformed or in a bind. Concentrating convenient free or reasonably low-fee camping areas with toilets will catch a lot of people who have larger than necessary impacts because they don't know where else to go

BLM and forest service have adequate tools to deal with camping on their own and are doing so

Comments: 42, 51

Supports camping anywhere or AS IS

Comments: 55, 56, 59, 88

Worried about losing dispersed camping areas

Comments: 4, 36, 77, 83

Notes: might be more in 36-72

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(77) large part of the workforce in the town of moab and surrounding areas are people who van life or live in an RV/vehicle as a home. And that making pay sites and state parks will only drive the problem elsewhere.

(83) But I think it is important for us to be aware of the ways this bill might impact people who currently use public lands as housing of last resort.

Add more roads to allieviate crowding

Comments: 37

Address affordable housing in town/ homelessness

Comments: 20, 36, 73, 77, 79, 80, 89, 92

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(77) I envision a big parking lot with well maintained bathrooms to be a short term solution for community members living in vehicles. Providing a safe and clean place for workers to park could help the impact of local desert degradation and create some workforce stability. Better yet! Institute housing in one of the hotels!!!!!

(92) There continues to be more and more people living in their cars. Give them a place to park, shower, and shit legally.

Camping ambassadors/ hosts for education

Comments: 4, 19, 20

Notes: overlaps quite a bit with enforcement comments

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(20) Paying local public lands "backcountry" people to direct people to appropriate camping. We need people on the ground, constantly speaking with people and reporting inappropriate camping; and restoring damaged sites.

More rangers/ BLM employees/ enforcement and education in the backcountry

Comments: 4, 5, 8, 13, 16, 20, 25, 30, 32, 39, 40, 44, 51, 55, 70, 71, 77, 84, 88, 89

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (20) Enforcement of violations should involve community service, e.g., in restoring land that has been compromised by others violating the dispersed camping rules.

> (4) It's time to flood the range with resource specialist who will make user contacts and provide education. Every dispersed camper meets a ranger.

Reservation based camps

Comments: 14

Close overrun camping areas

Comments: 15, 81

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (81) Having so much land for dispersed camping in such a high volume visitation area sounds impossible to control. Maybe there just needs to be more limitation on how much land is available close to destination sites. I feel like those that truly want to disperse will not be upset with having to drive a little further to get to a popular destination.

Oppen more dispersed camping areas south of town (or advertise?)

Comments: 19

Human waste concerns - pack it out

Comments: 6, 62, 66, 69, 84, 90

Notes: many more who supported dispersed camping said that this was an important element and I forgot to log it.

Better signage

Comments: 20, 74, 77, 84

Misc

Concern for e-bikes on non motorized trail system (ebikes =motorized)

Comments: 4, 5, 66

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(5) E bikes should continue to not be permitted on single track mountain bike trails, the trails here are not built for the weight of the e bikes along the weight of the demographic that usually rides them.

Instilling Pride in Public Lands (teach ins, celebrations, youth education and experience)

Comments: 20

LNT education / visitor programs / trail ambassador / signage

Comments: 34, 36, 38, 70, 72

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(36) Educational signage at all trailheads and popular dispersed camping areas. Education about water issues and drought, light pollution, ecology, geology, climate disruption.

(38) I hunt, fish and explore for pleasure and nearing retirement age and being a laborer in Moab and surrounding areas, I don't get around as good as when I was younger, but I still

want to be able to carry on my traditions to my gr&#65533;ndchildren about the respect of the land. I truly believe that EDUCATION TO RESPECT THE LAND is the key.

Divert Motorized users away from Grand County or discourage motorized recreation in Grand county

Comments: 15, 44, 45, 67, 82?, 90, 92?

Encourage less tourism/ stop advertising

Comments: 8, 40, 48, 56

Concerns for loud personal flying crafts

Comments: 69

Roads department needs more funding to support current visitation

Comments: 32

Cows are in conflict with rec. (danger to bikers)

Comments: 36

UTVs in conflict with Jeeps

Comments: 22

More bikes only trails

Comments: 74

Hikers in conflict with bikers (more hiking only)

Comments: 22, 69

Concerned about large special events (races)

Comments: 20

Canyon County Youth Conseravation Corps

Comments: 20

More One way routes for bikes and other users

Comments: 14

Return land to tribes

Comments: 91

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (91) While I understand this is outside the scope of this management, I believe we should be working towards a future where land will be returned back to Ute Mountain Ute tribe and to work in accordance with that we should be looking at how to do no further harm and take as many measures as we can to protect, preserve, and be good stewards of this forcibly stolen land.

More trails to alliviate crowding (bike)

Comments: 74

Concerned about mining, oil and gas development on public lands

Comments: 74, 75

Notes: water specific concerns noted elsewhere

Archeological Sites

Better / more Informational signs (unseen unless at site)

Comments: 5, 17, 20, 22, 50, 60, 69, 89

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(50) Birthing rock is a perfect example of what NOT to do. Once the barriers and signage went up people noticed it more and graffiti increased.

(5) explain more about the living tribes that have ties to the area on the trail head signs

(69) The signs should read loud and clear: IT IS ILLEGAL TO MOVE AND REMOVE DINOSAUR BONE AND ANCIENT TOOLS.

Don't advertise or publish the location of sites (including maps)

Comments: 4, 8, 19, 32, 38, 40, 50, 61, 70, 71, 81, 88, 92

Reduce/ restrict motorized access to sites / or wilderness designation

Comments: 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 22, 25, 30, 34, 62, 66, 68, 70, 82, 84, 90, 91

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(68) Studies have shown that the proximity of motorized trails to archeological sites strongly correlates with damage and theft of those sites.

Monitor rockhunter facebook pages

Comments: 69

Trail Cams at sites

Comments: 19, 60

More enforcement/ greater punishments

Comments: 13, 14, 40, 43, 60

Protections in place now are adequate

Comments: 37, 42

Public Education, Instiling pride in protection, understanding the sacred, more patrols or "site stewards"

Comments: 13, 17, 20, 22, 36, 38, 75, 80, 81, 89

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (89) the Monticello Field Office and Friends of Cedar Mesa have developed a great set of educational icons that can be mixed/matched to address resource concerns for specific locations. Having better more informative signage and a more visible presence (volunteers, site stewards) would be hugely beneficial to managing cultural resources.

Consult Tribal representatives for resource management

Comments: 35, 63, 77, 89

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(62) Also, funding allotments to those whose ancestral lands these are on would be important. ?

Address Cattle at sites

Comments: 20

Notes: Gradually retiring grazing or install fencing

Water

Non-residental connection pay more than residental connections

Comments: 6, 71, 72, 79

New builds require xeriscape

Comments: 15, 38, 54, 72, 80

incentivize water savings (xeriscape, water catchment, water conservation)

Comments: 6, 25, 31, 36, 84

Greywater (incentives and sometimes new build requirements)

Comments: 6, 72

Stop building OAs - permanent moratorium

Comments: 13, 38, 62, 70, 73, 74, 77, 79

Stop/ limit development/ Growth

Comments: 5, 7, 12, 15, 22, 31, 33, 34, 50, 68, 70, 73, 87, 89

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(5) north of town specifically

(50) Grand county is becoming unlivable. It will be a soulless resort town if endless growth is continued to be pursued.

(87) please make careful choices in what you approve for development! With the uncertainty in the studies that have estimated our aquifer recharge/safe use, we need to err on the side of caution, particularly in the face of climate change.

Mandating strict conservation for tourists (hotels, pools, and lawns, misters)

Comments: 6, 15, 64, 80, 89

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(6) Showers in hotels need to be limited in time with a cutoff. All hotels need to be equipped with low-flush toilets. Hotels must be charged additional water taxes and there needs to be a mandatory tutorial given to all tourists using overnight accommodations about the drought, proper water usage, and land usage. Misters dispersing water into the air at restaurants need to be prohibited.

Groundwater Management Plan for west side of Arches N.P. and ACECs

Comments: 63

Water infiltration projects in la sals

Comments: 31, 63, 88

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(88) beaver dam analogues

La Sal Mountains watershed protection plan

Comments: 12?, 14, 17, 23, 63

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (23) supports Manti-la sal conservation alternative for forest plan (14) supports Moab geographic area forest plan

> (17) devlopment not allowed in this area

> (74) concern for mill creek campground @ flat pass

Expansion of wetland protections

Comments: 62

Range management techniques

Comments: 14, 61

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (61) Proper range management and grazing is crucial to soil health and stopping erosion, encouraging water infiltration into aquifers, and protecting water quality.

> (88) increase forage production, noxious weed managment

Grazing eliminated from the watershed

Comments: 14, 23, 36, 74

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (24) I would like to see grazing eventually eliminated from the watersheds. This is not all

that radical an idea. For example, on page 105 of the Manti-La Sal Forest's proposed Forest Plan there is the following "guideline": "To reduce water quality contamination, grazing should not occur within the management area." This is suggested as a protection for the Municipal Watershed Management Area for the water supply of Blanding and Monticello. Why not in our watersheds?

Exclude cattle/ ungulates from springs/ riparian areas

Comments: 8, 16, 22, 35, 74

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(35) Cattle grazing has been eliminated from some riparian zones. It should be eliminated form all of them. These areas are just too important for wildlife, for native plants, to further impact them and to degrade the water quality.

Address issue with dog waste and poop bags

Comments: 35

Community Gardens/ agriculture restricted to non-culinary water

Comments: 32

Swap SITLA lands or "inholdings" out of watershed

Comments: 14, 23

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(24) Where there are private lands, SITLA lands, or mining claims, there should be a stated priority to buy these "inholdings."

Stop using culinary water for dust supression, construction, or drilling

Comments: 22

Storage of conserved water underground for future

Comments: 20

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (20) we must not urge conservation of water so that growth can continue. I think we need to emphasize the storage of conserved water underground for the future rather than conserving water to allow for more growth.

Prioritize Beavers in La Sals and riparian areas

Comments: 19, 88

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (88) increase wilows to help beaver

Address evaporation at Ken's lake (make deeper)

Comments: 6, 19

Stop oil and gas development in the watershed

Comments: 14, 19

Protect springs and creeks from motorized incursion

Comments: 6, 16

Hazardous Fuels reduction in watershed

Comments: 10, 88

Get rid of golf course

Comments: 5

Put liimits on most consumptive water users first

Comments: 4

Good county planning (5-10-20 year)

Comments: 77

Advertisements emphasizing water conservation

Comments: 79

Lawn watering seasonal/ time of day restrictions

Comments: 89

Water Monitoring Program for aquifers

Comments: 92

Area Specific recommendations

Green River non-motorized (for boating)

Comments: 71, 72

Daily section of the Colorado non-motorized (for boating)

Comments: 70, 92

Wild and Scenic Dolores, Green, or Colorado

Comments: 16, 25, 34, 35, 62, 66, 82

Labyrinth Canyons non-motorized

Comments: 7, 16, 22, 30, 34, 35, 62, 64, 68, 71, 72, 80, 81, 84, 87, 90, 92

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(35) The increased vrooming of ORVs on that road significantly decreases the quality of a Labyrinth Canyon river trip. And it impacts wildlife in the riparian zone, the most important regional habitat for wildlife and biodiversity.

(87) Top priority= no motorized use of Labyrinth canyon/Hey Joe. This is ruining wilderness experience for countless river users-- it is infuriating to hear the roar of UTVs after having so much quiet on a river trip for several days after launching at Ruby Ranch.

Labyrinth Rims Non-motorized

Comments: 30, 35, 62, 72, 84

Close Sandflats to motorized use (some or all of the time)

Comments: 11, 25, 32, 34

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(11) I think the Sand Flats area should be closed to motor vehicle use. This formally quiet

area has turned into a dusty, noisy, congested location.

(34) eliminating motorized use in Sand Flats recreation area. Not only would this be a huge step toward preservation of such a world class backyard, but it would reduce the very extreme impacts of UTV travel through residential neighborhoods on Moab's east side en route to Sand Flats. Motorized recreation overly dominates all other user groups, and that is a problem.

Permit System or guided only for Sand Flats

Comments: 16, 25, 30, 50, 62, 82, 84, 90

Trailering requirements near town

Comments: 50

Permit System for Jeep safari routes w/ seasonal closures

Comments: 16, 30, 62, 82

General support for permitting system on high use areas

Comments: 5, 16, 31, 44, 66, 82, 84, 90

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(90) mentions Behind the rocks for permit system

La Sals - decreased motorized routes or non-motorized focus

Comments: 5, 36, 80

Notes: user conflict

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(36) I think there should be less motorized vehicles in the La Sals and an emphasis on hiking/biking trail networks.

(5) The roads within the La Sal region should all be off limits to UTV and ATV travel. (5) ATV, OHV and UTVs should all be restricted to a permit system to travel through the Pritchet Canyon/ Behind the Rocks area, possibly just ban them all together.

Book Cliffs important refuge for wildlife

Comments: 10, 14, 20, 46

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(14) add areas below the Book Cliffs near the Colorado border due to wildlife habitat and off-road vehicle concerns, more land north of I-70 below the Book Cliffs.

Book Cliffs for motorized recreation

Comments: 80

Moab Canyons area for motorized and bike use

Comments: 36, 60

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(36) the potential of accepting Moab canyons as a sacrificial zone to OHVs would make sense, concentrate the trail networks would ease the strain of more remote accidents/emergencies.

Moab Canyons area for should have a non-motorized recreation emphasis

Comments: 16

Dolores Area non-motorized

Comments: 22

Powerhouse area should stay the same

Comments: 64

Fruit Bowl needs campground/ toilets

Comments: 60

North Town Hwy 128 to 500 W

Comments: 77

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (77) I would like to see the land from highway 128/191 intersection south until the 500 west/191 intersection included in one of these NCAs. This area has a massive amount of cultural history and should be protected.

Ebike advocate for Mag 7, North Klondike, Navajo Rocks

Comments: 79

Route Specifics (usually mentioned because of conflict for closure, permitting, or some sort of mitigation of OHVs unless otherwise elaborated)

Spring Canyon Mesa top

Comments: 35

Notes: closure

Spring Canyon riparian area

Comments: 35

Notes: closure

Hell Roaring Mesa Top

Comments: 35

Notes: closure

Klondike Bluffs

Comments: 5

Notes: user conflict

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (5) The road that runs through the middle of the Klondike Bluffs Mountain bike trail system should be closed to all vehicle travel.

Gold Bar Rim

Comments: 5

Notes: habitat

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (5) gold bar rim seasonal restrictions for lambing

Gemini Bridges Area

Comments: 60, 68

Notes: user conflict

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (68) Gemini Bridges mentioned for non-motorized

Chicken Corners

Comments: 14

Notes: user conflict

Sandflats

Comments: 11, 14, 15, 16, 25, 30, 32, 33, 34, 44, 50, 62, 84

Notes: noted for user conflict

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (15) Sand Flats, a supposed public recreation area, has been virtually turned over to commercial operators who make it unsafe and unpleasant for citizens to use as pedestrians.

> (33) Sand flats in particular has become a sacrifice zone, where hikers and bikers are driven away from the entire area because of the motorized focus.

> (84) Sand Flats used to be a wonderful hiking/biking destination. Not anymore!

Hurrah Pass

Comments: 14, 64

Notes: user conflict

Hwy 313

Comments: 14

Notes: user conflict

Labyrinth Canyon River Corridor

Comments: 14, 16, 44

Notes: user conflict

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (16) Specifically, Hey Joe Canyon, Hell Roaring Canyon, and Dead Cow/Tubes routes along the Labyrinth Canyon corridor should be closed to motor vehicles.

Kane Springs Road

Comments: 16, 31, 64

Notes: user conflict

Cliffhanger

Comments: 31

Notes: user conflict

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (31) I think there should be a permit system for access to motorized routes to limit the sheer numbers and thereby limiting the ecological damage.

Pritchett Canyon / Behind the Rocks

Comments: 5, 44

Notes: user conflict, riparian area

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(44) Pritchett Canyon is also a high impact route that disturbs some of the most iconic canyons near Moab. This route disrupts high quality hikes and rare riparian zones and should just not be permitted for vehicles.

(5) ATV, OHV and UTVs should all be restricted to a permit system to travel through the Pritchet Canyon/ Behind the Rocks area, possibly just ban them all together.

Blue Hills Area

Comments: 44

Notes: user conflict, illegal offroad

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(44) The blue hills area also gets overrun with OHV use with prolific trail breaking and disregard for other users.

10 Mile Canyon Area

Comments: 44

Notes: dust, illegal offroad, riparian habitat

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(44) 10 Mile Canyon as a dust source and lots of illegal off-road use

Moab Rim Trail

Comments: 31

Notes: user conflict

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(31) permit system to limit sheer numbers

Steelbender Area

Comments: 35

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(35)Steelbender area: a spur road or two in the area of the northwest extent of the Steel Bender trail that should be closed; the dead-end spur roads wander into a largely wild area with seemingly no destination or purpose.

Steelbender Riparian Route

Comments: 6, 35, 68

Notes: user conflict, habitat, riparian area

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(6) trails should not cross or be close riparian areas as they do along the Steelbender area behind Ken's lake. This is an area that ties into our water supply and where individuals go to enjoy swimming in the creek in a lush and vibrant ecosystem. Frequently it smells of motoroil on these types of trails.

Behind the Rocks

Comments: 90

Motorized Focus Areas:

Comments: 36, 71

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

(71)The popular areas currently used should be the core for motorized recreation including Poison Spider, Amasa Back, 3D Trail area, Courthouse Pasture, Klondike Bluffs. These areas offer many miles of trails and Moab's signature scenery. (71)

(36) Moab Canyons

NCA recommended areas:

Comments: 11, 69

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (11)At this point, Labyrinth Canyon, the Bookcliffs, Behind the Rocks, Fisher Towers, Hunter Canyon, Mill Creek, Grandstaff Canyon, and the canyons of the Dolores River (among others) should all be set aside as NCSs.

> (69) Blue Hills Road, cisco kokopeli area

Specific Wilderness area suggestions

Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness

Comments: 14, 72, 90, 91

Floy Wilderness/ Ruby Ranch road

Comments: 69

Book Cliffs Wilderness

Comments: 14, 68, 90, 91

La Sal Mountain Areas

Comments: 14, 66, 67, 91

Noteworthy quotes or suggestions:

> (90) Dark Canyon Area

Westwater Wilderness

Comments: 14

Yellow Cat Wilderness

Comments: 68

Cisco Kokopeli Area Wilderness or NCA

Comments: 68

America's Red Rock Wilderness Support

Comments: 11, 24, 35, 62

Blue Hills Road Area wilderness or NCA

Comments: 69

Behind the Rocks

Comments: 90, 91

Commenters

id #	Date	Name	Address
4	9/23/2021	Tony Mancuso	Moab
5	9/27/2021	Sam Hodges	Moab

6	10/9/2021	Rebecca Broughton (Inder)	Moab
7	10/12/2021	Lionel Weeks	Castle Valley
8	10/12/2021	Sue deVall	Castle Valley
9	10/22/2021	Charles Fischer	Moab
10	10/26/2021	Bill Rau	Castle Valley
11	10/26/2021	Tom Mader	Moab
12	10/26/2021	Beth Malloy	Moab
13	10/26/2021	Mark O	Moab
14	10/29/2021	Dave Erley	Castle Valley
15	10/30/2021	John Gould	Moab
16	11/4/2021	Sam Van Wetter	Moab
17	11/4/2021	Alex sanche	Moab
19	11/5/2021	Kate Weigel	Moab
20	11/6/2021	Mary O'Brien	Castle Valley
22	11/17/2021	Cindy Beyer	Moab
23	11/19/2021	Robert M O'Brien	Castle Valley
24	11/30/2021	Jenna	Moab
25	11/30/2021	Sean Hayes	Moab
30	12/3/2021	Marc Thomas	Moab
31	12/3/2021	Emily Stock	Moab
32	12/3/2021	Michael Taylor	Moab
33	12/4/2021	Glen Lathrop	Moab
34	12/5/2021	Josie Kovash	Moab
35	12/6/2021	Mary Moran	Moab
36	12/6/2021	Alison Anders	Moab
37	12/6/2021	Gavin Harrison	Moab
38	12/6/2021	Duane	Moab
39	12/6/2021	Daniel Robinson	Moab
40	12/7/2021	Shad Schmidt	Moab
41	12/7/2021	John johnson	Moab
42	12/7/2021	Verl / Marie Packard	Moab
43	12/7/2021	Thomas Firestack	Moab
44	12/7/2021	Travis Nauman	Moab

45	12/7/2021	Mike Suarez	Moab
46	12/7/2021	Guy Webster	Green River
47	12/7/2021	Jerry Swasey	Moab
48	12/7/2021	Ryan Taylor	Moab
49	12/8/2021	Laverta Ward	Moab
50	12/8/2021	Carter	Moab
51	12/8/2021	Lynn Jackson	Moab
52	12/8/2021	Dustin brox	Moab
53	12/8/2021	Jennifer Johnson	Moab
55	12/9/2021	Ronald Carroll	South Spanish Valley (SJC)
56	12/9/2021	Nichole Taylor	Moab
59	12/12/2021	Corey Foy	Moab
60	12/14/2021	Crystal Muzik	Moab
61	12/14/2021	Dee Taylor	Moab
62	12/15/2021	Leanna Usher	Moab
63	12/21/2021	john@livingrivers.org	Moab
64	12/22/2021	Pete Gross	Moab
65	12/22/2021	Ashley	Moab
66	12/23/2021	Chelsea	Moab
67	12/25/2021	Nancy Orr	Moab
68	12/26/2021	Jared Trader	Moab
69	1/9/2022	Sue Sternberg	Moab
70	1/12/2022	T troxler	Moab
71	1/17/2022	Bruce Condie	Moab
72	1/17/2022	Sarah Topp	Moab
73	2/3/2022	Harris Hadziabdic	Moab
74	2/3/2022	David Glover	Moab
75	2/3/2022	Hallie Brychel	Moab
76	2/3/2022	Julie Cornelius	Moab
77	2/3/2022	Adrian Kelly	Moab
78	2/3/2022	James Sampson	Moab
79	2/3/2022	Peter Rose	Moab

80	2/3/2022	Jacob Sternberg	Moab
81	2/3/2022	Krystina Carpenter	Moab
82	2/4/2022	Zoe Huston	Moab
83	2/4/2022	Sam Newman	Moab
84	2/4/2022	Kelsey Koprowski	Moab
87	2/5/2022	liz ballenger	Moab
88	2/7/2022	Cory Farnsworth	Moab
89	2/8/2022	Audrey P	Moab
90	2/8/2022	M.A. Russell	Moab
91	2/8/2022	Rose List	Moab
92	2/10/2022	Tory Hill	Castle Valley

Comments sorted by question

NCA general

Commenter 4

1) NCA's are tools that make it easier for agencies to assess fees for public use, those fees are then stored in enterprise funds so that users are paying for impacts. These tools should be used cautiously. Indiscriminate designation of NCA's across remote and less-visited areas only serves to generate inadequate revenues and burden user demographics that are generally less consumptive. There should be a certainty that an NCA will be solvent prior to it's designation.

2) I feel that the specific areas in need of further protections should be more refined or more accurately specified before we decide what kind of protected land status is necessary. Some of these areas may be better suited to Monument, Wilderness, or other protection. Some areas you have listed are already at a protected status level greater than a NCA can provide. I would like to see a map with much more specific areas outlined before I answer the second question further.

3) The three survey sections of BLM land between Arches and Utahraptor should be included in the Arches expansion. This is a MUCH more administratively easy thing to do rather than exchanging that land with the State.

3) RE: Boundary Details: See answer 2, this map needs to be MUCH more accurate and LESS theoretical before we can move on to more detailed analysis. I would like to see a refine map of EACH proposed area individually.

4)Rather than focusing on NCA's, we should focus on the resignation of WSA's to Designated Wilderness.

5) I told Rep. Curtis this personally, land designation changes and swaps amount to nothing more than playing with a coloring book unless the increase of designated protections is coupled with LAW ENFORCEMENT. Otherwise, we're making more and more regulations that can't be enforced, and we water down the general publics respect for land management authority. We NEED more rangers afield if we make any more land protection laws.

Commenter 5

I strongly support the creation of the proposed NCAs in Grand County along with the expanding of Arches National Parks boundary. With increased visitation of the region we need to put in place some concrete designations that help protect and preserve this region. Climate change has been effecting this area and will continue to for the foreseeable future. Therefore preserving the ecosystem is now more important than ever. Brining more rangers on the BLM would help educate the public on the resource issues the area is facing, with more funding hopefully the BLM would be able to hire more resource staff to help control invasive species.
I believe urging congress to designate Arches and Canyonlands National Parks wilderness should be included in this bill. It is far past due that these areas are given the proper protection they deserve.

Commenter 6

I think the using an NCA designation is an effective way to bring in funds to support our public lands. "Wilderness" designations MUST be included within the NCA designation. It is this designation that protects our lands from the damage of motorized traffic and maintains cohesive ecosystems and places where animals may seek climate refuge. I think all the areas mentioned above need this designation:
* Book Cliffs NCA
* Moab Canyons NCA (heavily visited canyons close to Moab)
* Labyrinth NCA (Green River canyons)
* Colorado/Dolores NCA (Colorado and Dolores canyons)
* La Sal Mountains NCA (higher elevation areas; USFS)
* Arches National Park expansion

Commenter 7

NCA designation sounds like a good idea. Those areas need help to manage the increasing numbers of visitors and the destruction caused by them. Decreasing motorized travel in Labyrinth along the river would be wonderful. As you float the Green River toward Mineral Bottom, the roar and whine of motors is disturbing.

Commenter 8

Additional protection of Federal Land is desperately needed in Grand County. Rampant tourism is increasingly trashing our land.

Commenter 9

A better tool is for the county to manage access to some of these areas as it does on sand flats

Commenter 10

I strongly support using the NCA designation to expand and more effectively manage public lands in Grand County. The expansion of Arches National Park is long overdue. Expanding to the east of the park will bring important areas of the Colorado River canyon into the Park.

I definitely support NCA designation for the Book Cliffs. It is a geographic, environmental, cultural region requiring greater care. I photograph regularly near and in the Book Cliffs and often see growing evidence of increased mis-use by off-road motorized vehicles, traveling off designated routes. Camping is expanding with open fires, trash, and erosion of soil. If anything, I would move the boundary of the Book Cliffs south, toward I-70, to protect that region from further oil/gas development and mis-use by visitors. I do not support adding new designated routes/roads in the Book Cliffs. The region can be admired from existing routes.

Commenter 11

I think it is obvious that our county is being overrun with ATV's and setting aside quiet, untouched areas for hikers is more important than ever. At this point, Labyrinth Canyon, the Bookcliffs, Behind the Rocks, Fisher Towers, Hunter Canyon, Mill Creek, Grandstaff Canyon, and the canyons of the Dolores River (among others) should all be set aside as NCSs. The existing wilderness proposal for the county, known as America's Red Rock Wilderness Act, would be an appropriate future designation that would serve to protect scenic areas of Grand County for future generations. This Act would designate 830,000 acres of wilderness in Grand County to ensure that they remain in an unaltered state for future visitors.

Commenter 12

Yes, designating land as NCA's is very important. I feel that all of the areas outlined in the

diagram should be designated as NCA's. Future generations will wish we did more, not less.

Commenter 13

With climate change, global warming, increasing population, decreasing biodiversity, decreasing wildlife populations, and decreased rainfall it is more crucial than ever to set aside these lands for conservation. We cannot create more natural areas in this society, so setting aside the few that remain is important. Moab is known for its scenic beauty and wild places. If we want to sustain tourism as a tax base in this county we must preserve the very places people come here from around the world to see. This land is public and to use it with conservation in mind is the most productive use for the longest period of time.

Commenter 14

• How do you feel about using NCA designation as a tool to bring additional resources to GC public lands

I feel NCA designation is an appropriate tool to bring additional resources to support management of BLM lands. Additionally, it is an appropriate mechanism and funding source to limit the negative impacts of certain user groups and abusive off-road vehicle activity which is out of control at a number of locations within the county and nearby in San Juan County such as the route to Chicken Corners.

• Areas you think should or should not be part of an NCA
I see no conflicts with the NCA's as proposed and might add areas below the Book Cliffs near the Colorado border due to wildlife habitat and off-road vehicle concerns.

• Your thoughts on boundary details of the proposed NCAs
The devil is always in the details but I support the basic boundaries as proposed and would support the addition of more land north of I-70 below the Book Cliffs.
• Other designations that should be considered instead of or in addition to NCAs
Westwater Canyon should be wilderness. There are other areas, near the Green River, in the remote areas of the La Sal Mountains, and in the Book Cliffs, that are appropriate for Wilderness Designation. This is another tool to protect wildlife habitat and solitude from OHV noise and on the ground impacts.

Commenter 15

NCSs are better that what we have now, but wilderness designation is the only way to actually protect our public lands.

Commenter 16

I think that NCA designation is appropriate for Grand County public lands. NCA designation on BLM lands would alter the management of these areas positively, allowing for greater funding and staffing to well-used areas. Additionally, NCAs allow for multiple use and a variety of protections, which is appropriate for these areas.
I would advocate for wilderness study areas to be established within these NCAs. As we know, NCAs will not do sufficient work to mitigate environmental degradation due to overuse and motorized travel. Therefore, it will be crucial to protect areas within the NCAs as wilderness. Grand County, and more specifically many of these proposed NCAs, contain high-quality wilderness which must be established and managed as such. Wilderness designation would guarantee the quality of Moab's surrounding public lands for generations to come.
I also would advocate for the Green, Colorado, and Delores Rivers to be designated as Wild & Scenic.

Commenter 17

I am all for any expansion and greater protections for public lands.

Commenter 19

I support this

Commenter 20

All of these deserve NCA status. The La Sals are being overrun by the combination of hound hunters, ORVs, RVs, mountain bikers, hikers, climbers, campers, house-less people - as well as livestock and increasing numbers of elk. Labyrinth Canyon is where solitude is possible. Arches is a small NP and again, over-run by local, regional, national, and international visitors. Moab canyons are so near a huge and expanding tourist population in Moab. The Book Cliffs is a large, important refuge for wildlife.

Commenter 22

I am 100% in favor of the Arches expansion and the Book Cliffs and Moab Canyons NCAs. I would prefer to see the other areas as Wilderness areas. However, since this is unlikely to happen, I would support them as NCAs. However if there is any consideration in this study for Wilderness areas perhaps one of two of those areas could be proposed.

Commenter 23

My suggestions at this early stage will be for the Moab Canyons Area of the Public Lands Initiative proposal. The focus is on the watersheds of Moab and Castle Valley and their protection on both Forest Service and BLM lands. Grand County, Moab City, and the Town of Castle Valley all wrote letters to the Forest Service during the scoping period for the Manti-La Sal Forest Plan. In part these letters commented on the Moab Geographic Area concept for the protection of those watersheds. Those letters asked for the alternatives suggested by the Conservation Alternative (prepared by several conservation organizations) to be considered in the Draft EIS. I strongly support the parts of the Forest Service Plan and the Conservation Alternative that would provide the most protection for these watersheds. Both the of these watersheds include sole source aquifers as designated by the Environmental Protection Agency. There are only three such aquifers in Utah, and they are an essential source of culinary water for our citizens.

The importance of a Public Lands Initiative is that it is legislative and does not depend on agency plans that can be changed through NEPA processes and that often have some elements that are suggestive/aspirational, but not binding.

In addition to what is contained in the Mani-La Sal Forest Plan and the Citizens Alternative at this stage of the EIS process (the parts that include the greatest protection for the watersheds), I suggest the following:

Where there are private lands, SITLA lands, or mining claims, there should be a stated priority to buy these “inholdings.” In this way eventually the watersheds can be protected in these area under the National Conservation Areas legislation.

I would like to see grazing eventually eliminated from the watersheds. This is not all that radical an idea. For example, on page 105 of the Manti-La Sal Forest’s proposed Forest Plan there is the following “guideline”: “To reduce water quality contamination, grazing should not occur within the management area.” This is suggested as a protection for the Municipal Watershed Management Area for the water supply of Blanding and Monticello. Why not in our watersheds?

In our watersheds, there should be a provision for buyouts of grazing allotments such as those that are allowed in the new Bears Ears proclamation signed by President Biden:

“Should grazing permits or leases be voluntarily relinquished by existing holders, the Secretaries shall retire from livestock grazing the lands covered by such permits or leases pursuant to the processes of applicable law. Forage shall not be reallocated for livestock grazing purposes unless the Secretaries specifically find that such reallocation will advance the purposes of this proclamation and Proclamation 9558.”

Of course, the language would read differently with perhaps the Forest Service Chief replacing “Secretaries” on Forest Service lands and the criterion for reallocation being that such reallocation will advance the protection of watersheds within these two watersheds.

Thank you for your work on this Public Lands Initiative. I would be happy to work on a section having to do with our watersheds, if that is helpful at some point.

Sincerely,
Robert M. O’Brien
Castle Valley, Utah

Commenter 24

Designating lands as NCAs is a great tool for bringing additional resources to the Moab BLM. Adding these resources to critical areas has proven to protect habitats and our natural

ecosystem. The proposed designations are great and should also include the Forest Service lands in the La Sal Mountains.

Commenter 25

NCA designation would increase funding for staffing which is certainly needed to manage these areas properly. The proposed areas need protection to make sure they can remain unaltered for future residents and visitors to enjoy. Wild and Scenic should be included as a designation for the Colorado and Dolores Rivers.

Commenter 30

These proposed NCA landscapes deserve protection to ensure that they remain in an unaltered state for future generations, provide a buffer against the impacts of climate change, and ensure that there are always places for solitude and solace for Grand County's citizens and visitors alike. I support creating all of the proposed NCAs in Grand County, and in particular support the creation of the Labyrinth NCA.

Commenter 31

I am in support of land protection. I support the NCA and the expansion of the park. I believe should also be wilderness designation overlays in applicable areas, and increased limits on motorized use county-wide.

Commenter 32

We own over 3,000 acres in the proposed la sals and Colorado/ Dolores NCAs and absolutely do NOT want any of the NCAs! We fear the value of the property will be adversely affected by the NCAs. The amount of land that would be locked up would tie the county's hands to be able to do almost anything in the future. Options are always a good thing so do not tie your own hands. Find other ways to create income, don't rely on the federal government for income, their broke!

Commenter 33

All of these areas are heavily used for recreation. They need to be both preserved and protected with increased funding for management.

Commenter 34

*I think that if NCA designation is a step to bringing more resources and potentially more legal protections (for instance from future mineral leasing or motorized expansion) to public lands surrounding Moab, this is an excellent tool to utilize.
*Grand County has a wonderful diversity of public lands that should be protected by any means available. I support NCA designation for BLM land on all of the areas outlined in the above map, to be managed in harmony with designated Wilderness areas, National Park areas, and National Forest areas.
*In many cases it makes sense to designate NCAs right up to our County line, with the potential for partnership with adjacent counties to create more comprehensive NCA designation.
*Wherever applicable, we should be designating pristine areas in Grand County as Wilderness Areas to prevent future development and incursion of motorized recreation. I support all wilderness designation as proposed in the America's Red Rock Wilderness Act. In addition, wild and scenic river protection should be designated for all eligible segments of the Colorado, Green, and Dolores Rivers, as well as any tributaries.

Commenter 35

Designating Grand County BLM lands as NCAs make sense, and the rough subdivisions proposed by the county make sense.
I am in favor of also adding wilderness designations to those acres proposed in the Red Rock Wilderness Act, both within the NCAs and on Forest Service lands in the La Sal Mountains. Wilderness designations work to preserve intact ecosystems; intact ecosystems slow the global and local loss of biodiversity and mitigate against the accelerating effects of climate change. Further, Wilderness is a designation that land managers understand; they know the rules for how to manage it. Land managers are generally spread thinly over many responsibilities and their research time is almost non-existent, so this really is important.
Also, Wild and Scenic river designations are important to preserve our rivers. Water supports most of our wildlife and much of our biodiversity. Perennial water is so very rare here, and with climate change it is becoming rarer.

Commenter 36

I think that we need support to manage these areas and NCAs are a good method for having trained staff dedicated to these regions. I'm concerned about the possibility of reducing area for dispersed camping? And think that people living nomadically need to be considered in management plans. We need more infrastructure to support people living on public lands.

Commenter 37

I do not think park expansions are the best use of pur lands. We're already surrounded by parks. I beleive we need diversified economy and NCAs will hamper any economic diversity. The region was founded on and heavily relied upon mineral extractions. It was a dirty industry then, modern techniques and practices are now clean. The region has abundent lithium resources that could be developed with minimal disturbances and is critical to the new green deal as we modernize our country. The arches expansion would encroach a number of interests as well. I think you diversify to include all stake holders as livelihoods depend on it. Not all of the community is in the tourism industry. Filling the entire county with NCAs will further hamper industry diversity, put more pressure on public lands and sells put the old native community that still reside here.

Commenter 38

I do not think any of the areas should be a part of the nca's. I've lived here all my life and want them to stay as is with the exception of the bookcliffs, the wilderness study area is bullshit, take the signs down .

Commenter 39

Absolutely not as they eliminate sports hinting

Commenter 40

Utah generally has more land tied up and strictly acreage controlled national park, state park, wilderness study area, national monument than almost every state in the country, we have our share. We have over time saved the gems and at risk areas with some of these designations. Also over the last few decades the governmental over reach trying to designate more and more acreage is disturbing. The act of "buffering" and land grabbing every so often under the guise of "protecting" has to stop. Our true multiple use gets tied up to single use if not truly shut down with all the layers of management. The public has had enough of this shady practice. It is appalling to watch sleepy areas such as Bears Ears explode on the national if not world stage for political reasons under the guise of protection only to be trampled by the curiosity the designation has caused which is substantial. I was for the decrease and was appalled by the reversal back to increased acreage. THIS HAS TO STOP!

Commenter 41

I am not in favor of any of these designations. They are used to eliminate or restrict access to motorized use and the people who choose or are unable to enjoy or recreate by other means. Age and physical abilities limit or eliminate the ability of many to enjoy the backcountry.

Commenter 42

absolutely against this.

Commenter 43

Good morning, I am writing to oppose the motorized restrictions that are being proposed here in Grand County. I am a resident and pay taxes as well as recreate responsibly on my public lands. I am older and can not get around as I once could, so motorized travel is my method for experiencing these routes.

It would be very sad to see the Council participate in the alienation of a group of residents who recreate here in the county instead of making sure all who live here can recreate equally and fairly. These lands belong to the American people and should be fought to keep it open to all forms of recreation.

Commenter 44

I am strongly in favor of all the listed NCAs. The BLM does not currently have the resources to manage these important and heavily used areas. I know this from personal experience and relationships with BLM staff in the region.

Commenter 45

These NCA's sound like a very good idea. This should be done.

Commenter 46

Any additional closure of roads or mineral leases on the Bookcliffs is objected. I live in Green River for the purpose of the Bookcliffs. I have watched roads get closed and areas become nearly impossible to travel over past 30 years without the NCA designated areas..

Commenter 47

I think it is to bad that Grand County would even consider selling our County to get a dollar. BLM does a poor job managing public lands. All they do is close roads to motorised travel and give it to mt. Bikes they could do some maintenance on the few roads left for travel.
Also parking areas at the trail heads for trucks/trailers for unloading. The list goes on and on so don't sell our county to the DEVIL

Commenter 48

I think that use of NCAs on anything approaching the scale of the current map proposal would be a grievous error. It seems that grand county would be giving away more control of our land and resources to a federal bureaucracy (BLM) to ensure more funding for the same bureaucracy. I agree that the BLM Moab field office needs more resources to do its job effectively however there must be a better way to help them secure these resources than by giving up most of our county into a NCA in perpetuity.
I do not want to include most of grand county into an NCA small areas of highly impacted by tourism perhaps but this use should be judicious. I see no reason to include the la sals into an NCA so few tourists go into the la sals, it's just not what we are known for, I also do not support this expansion of Arches National Park..
The boundary details are so vague in this map it's hard to have an opinion but my concerns are many including how will this interact with private land including access and possible curtailment of private property rights, also how will this affect State Institutional Trust Lands Association(SITLA) property and income as well as grazing rights, water rights, and all manner of other BLM leases. The entire proposal is so vast and vague it is frankly frightening for grand county's future and obfuscates any prediction of what our future in this county may hold.

Commenter 49

I don't want the government to take away our land as there are so many people that can't visit the areas if it is closed. Think about the peoples thoughts & freedom to see our beautiful land.

Commenter 50

I think this is a step in the right direction. As more and more people come to enjoy the area it is imperative that efforts are made to protect the land for generations to come. All lands not in privatehands need to be defined as to what use is acceptable.

Commenter 51

It's an absurd reason for locking up grand counties public lands. Those funds are subjected to yearly congressional approval and yearly competition across all the NCA'a in the country. There

is absolutely no assurance that the funds will be allocated year to year.

Commenter 52

I think none of these should be in the NCAA as it will most likely lead to full closure and an economic hit for alot of people in the moab area

Commenter 53

I do not support using NCA designation.

Commenter 55

Moab and surrounding area was created for recreational use its one place a person can go to truly experience adventure you start taking this away we will have a lot of people who were enjoying this experience will be venting in other ways. America you don't want this.

Commenter 56

I think that using NCA designation as proposed would be a bad idea, grand county would give away a lot of self determination to gain a convenient funding route for the BLM. While I agree that the Moab BLM field office should have more resources, surely there must be a better way to help them obtain them.
I think that this proposal is overly vast in scope, an NCA may be appropriate in some smaller areas but most of the county seems extreme. Furthermore I seem no reason to include the La Sal mountains as there is vey little tourism impact in that area, people come here for the red rock experience.
Concerning the boundary details proposed this whole proposal seems very vague and once again overly vast.

Commenter 59

I don't agree with this proposal and the roads/access should be left the way it is.... After all public land is for all people and all access not just a few, 1% that the Liberal city and county commission believe should have access!!! Matter of fact we should be creating more offroad routes and matter of fact we should be reopening the illegally closed routes and routes that have been closed in grand and San jaun county... We also need to defund SUWA and anyone

who is evolved with this group that does nothing but shut land down and cost tax payers money!!! UTAH NEEDS TO GET SUWA OUT PERIOD!!! Leave our public lands open and if you don't like leave Im Serious!

Commenter 60

I believe using NCA designation is the best way to protect Grand County public lands, in terms of multi-use and additional funding by having them designated as a NCA. I am in strong support of this proposal and hope it continues to be discussed and implemented. I think all the areas proposed in the rough NCA map above are great and a great baseline. I agree with the boundary details.

Commenter 61

3,568 acres of our private property are included in these NCAs. Is that legal? We want our property out. If all of these NCAs were to pass, the only property in Grand County left available for future Natural Resource Development and Use would be a relatively narrow strip of the Cisco Desert through the middle of the county.

If you propose all these areas, you are giving up local control of three-fourths of our county to Washington D.C. to determine how to use the majority of our land and natural resources. Once declared NCAs, these will become permanent and will most likely never return to Multiple-Uses or Grand Country control. True conservation requires active management by people who have local knowledge and experience—not Washington Bureaucrats. Who knows what minerals or resources will become important in the future. If those resources are within these Conservation areas, they will be unavailable.

NCAs may bring in more money for BLM and Forest Service to manage but will shift management focus from Multiple-Use to Limited-Uses, to be determined probably by Congress. This proposal will limit Grand County's future to strictly and singularly tourism. Be careful what you wish for. We should be diversifying our economy—not limiting it. The simplest solution would be to lobby for more money for the BLM to do a better job of managing the existing Multiple-Use Lands.

We think the tourist boom will never bust, but in the pandemic panic, Main Street was empty while Oil, Gas, and Mining were still paying Mineral Lease money. Farmers and ranchers were still supporting local businesses.

How many acres are included in the "modest" Arches National Park "Completion" Proposal? Most of these additional acres are inaccessible to the tourists so will do very little to affect the overcrowding in Arches. Arches has been expanded several times already. Will it truly be complete this time?

A proposal affecting this much of our county deserves much more public input. Most people haven't even heard of this! What is the deadline for this round of comments?

If any of these NCAs are proposed in your final plan, existing uses such as grazing, oil, gas, and mining exploration and production need to specifically be protected.

I am opposed to any of the NCAs being created. I am also opposed to the expansion of Arches National Park.

Commenter 62

I believe that we could always use more resources in regards to protecting our natural lands. Utah is known for its natural beauty and it would be a shame if the areas surrounding Moab became too heavily trodden to enjoy anymore. The water also needs to be protected which could happen if given the Wild and Scenic River designation.

One of the main reasons I love it here is that there is still untouched land that can be viewed in awe, while also providing important habitats for animals. With that being said, wilderness needs to be designated within the NCAs. The America's Red Rock Wilderness act is a great example of how we can do this!

Commenter 63

The NCA designations as proposed are reasonable for Grand County and for the purpose of protecting the natural resources of USA public lands. These lands are suffering from degradation due to the accelerating impacts of global warming that is exasperated by the impacts of massive numbers of people using motorized recreation vehicles and camp trailers.

Commenter 64

The lower end of Mill Creek at the end of Powerhouse Lane is already crowded enough. Developing more amenities will only worsen the crowding. Rerouting the primary access from Powerhouse Lane to Sand Flats with parking near Potato Salad Hill strikes me as absurd. Sand Flats has enough traffic already not to mention all it does is create a major detour.

Commenter 65

Leave our public lands public!

Commenter 66

I support using the NCA designation as a tool to bring additional resources to the public lands in our county.
I hope that the forest service land in the La Sal mountains will also be considered for a wilderness area. And I think there are a few zones within the mapped area that ought to be considered for a wilderness designation.

Commenter 67

NCA designations are a good first step to bring additional resources to Grand County public lands. In addition to the NCAs, I support more wilderness designation, and a reduction in sacrificial areas devoted to motorized use. Moab has become known as a motorized destination, and we need to balance out the types of visitors we want to attract. Motorized use has an inordinate impact on other users who prefer a quieter, human-powered experience. It is an example of a minority having more impact than their numbers would support.

Commenter 68

NCA is a great tool for bringing additional resources to Grand County public lands. I think that all of the proposed areas are appropriate for NCA designation. Further, in addition to NCA, wilderness designations should be considered, particularly for areas such as the Bookclifs and Labyrinth Canyon.

Commenter 69

As much NCA and Wilderness designations as possible, PLEASE. There are just too many visitors, too many people pooping and making noise and driving off road. It is so depressing. Please designate as much land in Floy and Moab as wilderness as you can. We can’t ever get land back.

Commenter 70

Seems like a good idea for all the areas listed

Commenter 71

I'm in favor of Arches Park expansion, the Dry Mesa area in particular. I'd love to see conservation and protection along Labyrinth Canyon, restricting motorized use in that area.

Commenter 72

I am in favor of designating all of the areas in question as NCA's. Labyrinth Canyon should have designated wilderness along the Green River corridor to preserve the quiet for visitors floating the river. The river itself should be non-motorized (with the exception of authorized federal and state motorized use).

Commenter 73

I think these NCAs are great, but truly those gaps need to be filled.

Commenter 74

This sounds great, more funds to manage trails and create new ones to limit overuse on existing trail would be nice.

Commenter 75

The NCA designation seems like a progressive plan to manage these areas. I would like to see more protection of all the areas listed above especially the Moab canyons areas which seem to be receiving higher amounts of traffic each season, and hopefully additional funding will help with monitoring high impact and problem solving before it becomes harmful to the environment.

Commenter 76

I think all proposed areas should be NCAs if it helps prevent mineral leases and mining and protects the land from development.

Commenter 77

I think these NCA areas are a great start to protecting the moab area landscape. I would like to see the land from highway 128/191 intersection south until the 500 west/191 intersection included in one of these NCAs. This area has a massive amount of cultural history and should be protected. I am for a BLM funding increase.

Commenter 80

Love the NCAs, I hope that there will be focus of non motorized recreation in the most remote areas. Keep it all wild!

Commenter 81

I think creating more space for public lands that protect important resources is vital to the future of this area and our country

Commenter 82

I think that designating areas as NCAs is a good tool to bring additional resources to the Moab BLM. I would like to see these areas shown the map, as well as Forest Service lands in the La Sal mountains, managed based on conservation values. This is an important step in preserving and managing these lands. I also think that we should consider Wild & Scenic River designations for our rivers, including the Colorado, the Dolores, and other tributaries. I hope this can help ensure that future generations of Grand County locals and visitors will be able to enjoy these wildness areas.

Commenter 83

Very glad to see this happening. More and more we talk about the need for higher levels of management, but without access to funding, seems like existing managers have few tools. I would be glad to see more formalized camping. I would also be glad to see this lead to clearly designated areas where free camping IS allowed and its impacts are thought out ahead of time and mitigated. Perhaps a vehicle size limit could be used here to prevent it from just being a place to go dump your rv graywater. But I think it is important for us to be aware of the ways this bill might impact people who currently use public lands as housing of last resort.

Commenter 84

I believe the NCAs are a good tool, as long as Wilderness can be specifically designated within a given NCA.

Commenter 87

fully supportive of NCAs. Happy with the boundaries.

Commenter 88

*How do you feel about using NCA designation as a tool to bring additional resources to GC public lands
I think this is a corrupt way of thinking. This will not help our environment or our county/community. I have lived here for almost 30 years, everything the county has done recently has been to undermine the longterm locals and line the pockets of the politicians. As far as I am concerned you are all crooks for even considering this.
* Areas you think should or should not be part of an NCA
I think no area should be designated as an NCA, manage them under the label they are currently under, if your current management plans aren't working then it is your own fault, it is your management skills that are incompetence.
* Your thoughts on boundary details of the proposed NCAs
I am against the proposed NCA boundary no matter the boundary size, I believe it is a way to undermine industry.
* Other designations that should be considered instead of or in addition to NCAs
Allow either the BLM or the state to manage these lands. The BLM will at least manage for multiple use. The state will bring income to the state so this would be better than turning it over to the federal government. Or you can continue to manage them as lands within the county, manage them for multiple use, and actually do your job.

Commenter 89

Based on the outstanding character of the landscapes of Grand County, and thus the high level of traffic these areas see, it is absolutely appropriate to use NCA designation to bring additional resources to the management of our public lands. I support all of the listed NCA's and would also like to note that many of these contain areas with wilderness characteristics. While NCA's are a great first step to protecting resources, further protection in the form of Wilderness designation would be a more meaningful end result.

Commenter 90

I fully support NCA designations to bring (much needed) additional resources for our public lands. An NCA designation makes sense for all areas proposed. I also support additional wilderness designations within these potential boundaries. Labyrinth canyon and surrounding areas, the Book Cliffs, Behind the Rocks, and portions of the La Sals such as Dark Canyon would especially benefit from a wilderness designation to ensure future protection of these unique and special places.

Commenter 91

I strongly support NCA designations being used to bring additional resources to Grand County Public Lands, and feel like all of the proposed areas should be a part of NCAs. I also believe that it would be beneficial to consider a wilderness designation for the Book Cliffs area, the Behind the Rocks area, Labyrinth Canyon, as well as portions of the La Sals.

Commenter 92

If NCA's can preserve and protect existing wilderness areas in Grand County we should certainly use them. I believe we are putting too much emphasis on motorized recreation in Grand County while not enough support for wilderness and quiet recreation.
It seems like a good idea to expand Arches.

Arches National Park expansion

Commenter 4

Include the three survey sections of BLM adjacent to Utahraptor.

Commenter 5

Strongly support

Commenter 6

I think the expansion of Arches National Park makes sense if it further protecting the surrounding lands from mining, etc. I think it needs to focus on adopting strategies to decrease

the amount of fossil fuels that are going into waiting in lines and the traffic it creates along the highway.

Commenter 7

Looks great.

Commenter 8

Favor expansion

Commenter 9

Does not need expanding

Commenter 10

See previous answer.

Commenter 11

Given the incredible number of tourists who visit Arches and its importance to the local economy, Arches should certainly be expanded. This will preserve areas for future generations to enjoy.

Commenter 12

Yes, please expand Arches National Park. Our parks are what we will leave for our children.

Commenter 13

Arches National Park should follow a more topographic boundary. The park should be

preserved as a system, not separated on arbitrary lines based on state land.

Commenter 14

I support the expansion of Arches National Park as outlined in the proposal. These areas have always been worthy of protection and are important to the viewshed of the current park.

Commenter 15

I support the proposed expansion of Arches Nat. Park 100%.

Commenter 16

This is a prudent expansion that would protect viewsheds, establish a manageable Park boundary, and prevent mineral extraction at the borders of the Park.

Commenter 17

More protected land.

Commenter 19

I support this

Commenter 20

Any expansion of Arches will add to the ecological integrity of ANP. The park is too small for the number of visitors and for protection of waterways and wildlife and native plants.

Commenter 22

This expansion is very much needed to make better boundaries for Arches.

Commenter 23

I support this extension. They are reasonable.

Commenter 24

I agree that there should be an expansion of Arches National Park. This would help prevent exploitation and development in an area worth protecting.

Commenter 25

The expansion makes sense. The proposed area would protect Arches viewsheds from exploration and development, other eye sores.

Commenter 30

I support the modest expansion of Arches NP to include Dry Mesa, Winter Camp Ridge & the north end of Salt Valley. With this expansion, a second entrance to the park via the north end of Salt Valley may become a reality, along with improved access to the Tower Arch section of the park.

Commenter 31

I support the expansion.

Commenter 32

Do not expand it is already bigger than it needs to be! You will be impacting grazing permits that are currently being used as you read this.

Commenter 33

The area that is protected in the Lost Springs is just the canyon itself. There needs to be a buffer area on the rim. Any kind of development on the rim areas would ruin the canyon areas.

Commenter 34

I support expansion. These outlying areas around Arches are often under threat from oil and gas development, and should be preserved to maintain scenic quality and viewsheds, air quality, and the broader ecosystem of Arches.

Commenter 35

I am in favor of the eastward part of expansion of Arches National Park, if it would keep cattle out of the Dry Mesa/Cache Valley area. Managing the boundary of that side of the park has been an ongoing problem for the NPS, and there are seemingly cattle incursions into the park from this area every year, including to the zone around Delicate Arch Viewpoint and into Salt Wash Canyon. There are NPS staffers and managers who have been puzzling over this issue, and attempting different management strategies for years; I hope that County Commissioners have or will confer with these people. Of course, expanding the park here would also be a good thing in terms of preserving the viewshed from the most popular destination in the park.

I cannot quite see the detail at the north end of Lost Spring Canyon on the proposed addition map, but I would be in favor of a small land addition here that would include Lost Spring, which is currently roughly 0.25-0.5 mile upstream of the park boundary. The area immediately around this small, seeping spring is covered with a dense blanket of invasive Russian knapweed. Since the Lost Spring addition was added to the park in 1999, the NPS Resource Stewardship and Science Division has worked to manage the invasive plants within that formerly heavily grazed and formerly homesteaded part of the park. Adding this spring to the park would allow the NPS to address this weed problem around the spring. (The BLM has far fewer resources and more impacted lands to address.) Besides, it just seems natural that Lost Spring should be included with Lost Spring Canyon, which starts just downstream. One issue here is that a new boundary here may be more difficult to fence and monitor than the current one. Again, I'd talk to park managers familiar with the area.

Commenter 36

I think this expansion would be good. This area is pretty remote and wouldn't see the high traffic that the main road of the park does.

Commenter 37

Bad idea, it will take opportunities away from diversified interests. Based on location and topography, it will not do anything to ease existing population and pressure within the park. It just takes more from the local community and preserves it for tourists. I'm in opposition of a park expansion eastward.

Commenter 38

Absolutely not!! Do not need any more govt. Control

Commenter 39

This move is to stop any further mineral leasing

Commenter 40

Arches was saved long ago, why do we have to re visit this need to buffer every decade or so? This just kills true multiple use for the mass only to satisfy the few who do not like others that recreate on the fringes. These increases have little to no value to arches other than buffering land on the fringes which have been buffered 5 times in the past. PLEASE NO! do not tie up and limit more public land

Commenter 41

Do not expand!

Commenter 42

against, public lands should be public lands

Commenter 43

These issues should be separate and individual proposals, not combined with other proposals. As of this writing, I do not approve of this.

Commenter 44

These areas are awesome and deserve more protection - particularly from highly impactful off-road vehicle use. They are a logical area for NPS management. I am strongly supportive of this expansion.

Commenter 45

I enthusiastically support expanding Arches National Park.

Commenter 46

Before increasing any size, put in a second access point

Commenter 47

I highly disagree with this it has been in larged 3 times that should be enough of the land grab. They cant even keep the road graded and signed for lost people coming from Salt Wash to Hwy 191 or to Thompson Springs.

Commenter 48

I actually know these proposed areas well and do not support their inclusion in Arches National Park, there are no natural wonders in these areas that come close to what is already inside ANP. The views from ANP can already be maintained by the BLM, and in many ways would benefit from being excluded as the range health inside ANP is abysmal in comparison to what it was at the parks creation.

Commenter 50

All areas within the extension should be treated as wilderness. Existing access is fine, no need to axpand or promote is use with trails, parking areas, etc.

Commenter 51

The national park service can’t effectively manage the lands they have now, how is adding more going to make that better? And if any lands were ever going to be added to the park they should be lands where new access and parking lots can be constructed.

Commenter 53

I do not agree with the expansion of Arches National Park.

Commenter 55

Arches is plenty big closing more public land is not the answer. More government employees who’s going to pay all these people working there. The government oh ya the people your shutting down there recreational areas yes great idea.

Commenter 56

I do not support an expansion of Arches National Park, it already is doing what it should be.

Commenter 59

Arches doesn't need anymore of our public land. They can't manage what they have now and all the last expansion did was ruin the back side of Arches and give even more access to hippies that don't want to pay the fee! Ya I said that! Sorry if that hurt you liberal feeling! Not.

Commenter 60

I also support the proposed expansion of Arches National Park and the boundaries. I would consider adding portions of the Yellow Cat area as it as geological interest, mining (historical/cultural interest) and has also been receiving an increase in dispersed camping and impacts in this area.

Commenter 61

How many acres are included in the “modest” Arches National Park “Completion” Proposal? Most of these additional acres are inaccessible to the tourists so will do very little to affect the

overcrowding in Arches. Arches has been expanded several times already. Will it truly be complete this time?

Commenter 62

Expansion of Arches National Park would be wonderful and makes sense! It would protect current park viewsheds (including from Delicate Arch) from mineral exploration and development, and would create a manageable eastern boundary.

Commenter 63

I support the proposed expansion of Arches National Park.

Commenter 64

Yes, please expand the Park but don't create any new paved roads or upgrade existing unpaved roads.

Commenter 65

Why are you expanding arches? Leave it alone!

Commenter 66

I don’t understand what the downside would be of expanding the park. I remember a few years ago some of the issues in Canyonlands revolved around oil and gas development within the view shed of the park. It seems like the Arches expansion may potentially eliminate some of that issue in the future for Arches.

Commenter 67

The proposed expansion of Arches National Park is necessary to provide more of a buffer for the current park boundaries. I support the modest expansion proposed.

Commenter 68

I am in favor of the expansion of Arches National Park.

Commenter 69

If you cannot designate is as wildnerness, then increasing the national park boundaries is great.

Commenter 70

looks good

Commenter 71

This seems like a no-brainer to me. Dry Mesa is inaccessible without travelling through the park anyway. The northern expansion is logical since it just includes more terrain similar to what is just south. This area could benefit from the protection that a park boundary offers.

Commenter 72

I am in favor of expanding Arches NP to include the above-mentioned areas.

Commenter 73

Expand that shit.

Commenter 74

This seems like a good idea, maybe less cows and oil out there.

Commenter 77

Yes to this!

Commenter 79

This would be a good idea to cover more land and keep it conserved for future generations.

Commenter 80

Hell yeah!!!

Commenter 81

I think expanding it is a great idea

Commenter 82

I agree with this proposed expansion as a means of protecting the the surrounding areas from development.

Commenter 83

Sensible

Commenter 84

I support the expansion of Arches National Park. Given the importance of the grandiose views which draw tourists to the park, it would make sense to prevent Mineral Extraction from interrupting those vantage points and maintain a "pristine" 360 viewshed.

Commenter 87

yes! Get rid of the grazing and motorized use of these areas!

Commenter 88

Arches National Park doesn't need to be expanded. The DWR has problems already managing Big Horn sheep/predators, and how it is right now allows hunting on Dry Mesa and the near area and proper management. Increasing the park size will just increase the amount of exposure to the area. You as a county get nothing out of this in the long term view unless you are getting paid individually under the table. We don't need any more federal land especially if it leads to preservation rather than conservation and proper management of the natural resources, rather than management of recreation which arguably is worse for the environment here than any other industry.

Commenter 89

I support expansion of the park boundaries.

Commenter 90

I support the proposed expansion of Arches National Park to protect the area from future mineral extraction and/or development.

Commenter 91

I support the proposed expansion of Arches.

Commenter 92

Good idea

Roads and trails

Commenter 4

E-bikes must be considered a motorized use. If you attach a motor to a bicycle, it becomes a motorcycle.

Commenter 5

The roads within the La Sal region should all be off limits to UTV and ATV travel. The road that runs through the middle of the Klondike Bluffs Mountain bike trail system should be closed to all vehicle travel. ATV, OHV and UTVs should all be restricted to a permit system to travel through the Pritchet Canyon/ Behind the Rocks area, possibly just ban them all together. The noise pollution these vehicle create is not only detrimental to the wildlife (nesting raptors, big horned sheep, mule deer, ect.) but it completely ruins the experience of much less impactful hikers, climbers and mountain bikers.
E bikes should continue to not be permitted on single track mountain bike trails, the trails here are not built for the weight of the e bikes along the weight of the demographic that usually rides them.

Commenter 6

There is currently an imbalance of motorized and non-motorized trails. If you are South of I-70 you are most certainly within 1/2 a mile of a motorized trail. We need more areas that are beyond the earshot of UTVS and off road vehicles. Wilderness designation would support this. It makes sense to have off road vehicles in high use places like Sand Flats, with some areas where it is restricted. And to restrict off-road vehicle use in places where the trails are less frequented. I also think that trails should not cross or be close riparian areas as they do along the Steelbender area behind Ken's lake. This is an area that ties into our water supply and where individuals go to enjoy swimming in the creek in a lush and vibrant ecosystem. Frequently it smells of motoroil on these types of trails.

Commenter 7

The road north of Mineral Bottom should be closed to motorized vehicles.

Commenter 9

No comment

Commenter 10

see previous answer

Commenter 11

I think the Sand Flats area should be closed to motor vehicle use. This formally quiet area has turned into a dusty, noisy, congested location.

Commenter 12

Motorized use should be greatly reduced. These vehicles have inadvertently crowded out people who come to our lands for quiet and solitude. Not to mention the stress it causes on the animal life. At the current moment motorized vehicles, unfairly, are the most common users. They act as a repellant to most other types of users.

Commenter 13

All areas listed should be prioritized for non motorized use.

Commenter 14

• Specific roads or trails that you think should be open or closed to motor vehicles or bicycles.

There are enough OHV routes and redundant paths and routes should be closed and eliminated. More one-way trails help to minimize mountain bike impacts. It would seem the same for other off-road vehicles and should be utilized whenever feasible.

• Areas which you think should have a motorized recreation emphasis.

In my opinion, there is far too much motorized emphasis throughout Grand County and in Utah in general. These impacts are hardest on wildlife and human powered recreationist.

• Areas which you think should have a non-motorized recreation emphasis.

Most areas should have a non-motorized emphasis with the extensive existing routes being the exception. No new trails!!!

• Areas where you feel there is currently user conflict and should be addressed
There are huge user conflicts in Sand Flats area, at Hurrah Pass and beyond, near Labyrinth Canyon, along Highway 313, to name a few. I would welcome NCA's and a bit of zoning the wilderness to minimize user conflicts and minimize the "he with the most horsepower wins"

mentality.

Commenter 15

Unfortunately, this entire area now already has a motorized recreation emphasis. I'm retired. I'm out someplace every day. I cannot escape the noise from machines. Every single time I'm out I discover more tracks from people on machines heading off trail. This area is being devastated and that is not an exaggeration. We are absolutely overrun by mechanized recreation. I regularly have negative encounters with out-of-towners in motorized wheelchairs who seem to believe that people on foot are obstacles that need to be pushed aside. I've been low-level assaulted by a guy from Idaho for being (and this is a quote) "...on a 4 by 4 road!" I've been stopped by a tour operator and accused of trail vandalism because (again, another quote) "...you're out here!"). On another occasion a different tour operator stopped me and informed me that "You shouldn't be out here" as I walked a stretch of trail they like to speed through spraying sand. Sand Flats, a supposed public recreation area, has been virtually turned over to commercial operators who make it unsafe and unpleasant for citizens to use as pedestrians.

I want Moab to be UNfriendly to motorized recreation. We can have a town completely turned over to machines, or we can have a town visited by people whose method of recreation can't be heard from two miles away, but we can't have both.

Commenter 16

Specifically, Hey Joe Canyon, Hell Roaring Canyon, and Dead Cow/Tubes routes along the Labyrinth Canyon corridor should be closed to motor vehicles. Sand Flats Recreation Area should be closed to motorized use except with the accompaniment of a guide or permit system. The 2008 Moab BLM Travel Plan essentially designates the entire Moab area as having "motorized recreation emphasis". Being so, there is not currently a need to increase that emphasis in any piece of our local public lands. Rather, we should invest in creating buffer zones, non-motorized areas, and increased permitting and reservation systems.
The proposed Moab Canyon NCA should have a non-motorized recreation emphasis. The Jeep Safari routes that cross this area should be permitted and seasonally restricted.
Currently, the worst user conflict is in Sand Flats Recreation Area, the Labyrinth River Corridor, and Kane Springs Road. These need better designated vehicle-specific routes.

Commenter 17

Less motorized travel in sensitive areas and national parks.

Commenter 19

I have no comment about this

Commenter 20

I am less familiar with specific roads or trails or their names, but motorized vehicles and mountain bikers are extremely challenging to control -- even one rogue biker or ORV or e-biker can do long-term damage by going off trail. The county does not owe motorized vehicles and mountain bikers an endless supply of trails and routes. The ecology (wildlife, biological soil crust, native plant species, waterways) of the public lands cannot withstand massive vehicles. Another problem is the permitting of trail racing with large numbers of people.

Commenter 22

I do not know the 4WD roads around Moab well enough to know if there are some that should be closed. Overall I believe the current 4WD network should stay as is, but no new roads should be created for motorized travel. I do believe it is important to have a few areas that are Closed to noisy off highway vehicles so bicycles and hikers (and even jeepers) can have somewhere they can go to experience some quiet. There is far too much noise in the backcountry these days! For this reason I think Grand County should support the NPS in not opening the parks to OHVs. We need somewhere to get away from them! When I go out jeeping with my friends it is no longer pleasant to do so in many areas due to the noise. So please do not open any new areas to OHVs!! Rather, I believe there should be some areas where these vehicles are prohibited. That is why I think there should be more Wilderness designations rather than all NCAs. I think the areas around the rivers, like Dolores and Labyrinth areas, should have less motorized access.
I applaud Sand Flats for establishing a few hiking trails in the last couple years. Hiking only, no bikes. We need a few more of these around Moab for the locals to go. It is such a pleasure to go hiking without constantly moving off the trail for bicycles. I know most trails need to be open for bicycles since they are a big user group, but lets have a few more just for hikers!
The biggest concern I see in user conflicts is the OHV crowd. Even many jeepers don't like sharing trails with them. They are messing up jeep roads making it harder for regular jeeps (4WDs, SUVs, etc.) to travel these trails. Not everyone can afford to have a lifted and suped up fancy jeep to drive roads in the area. I like to drive 4WD roads to access views, camping and more hiking areas. But as the roads get more impacted there are fewer places I can drive with my 4WD vehicle. Every year I am more limited as to where I can take friends and family when they visit.

Commenter 24

Less motorized use on all roads and trails. Keep the dust down and wildlife minimally disturbed.

Commenter 25

Motorized recreation should be reduced to protect soils and vegetation, solitude and other recreation opportunities. Sand Flats is an area that should be managed more effectively, possibly adding permitted use or restrictions to motorized use for time of day, seasonal restrictions.

Commenter 30

The existing travel plan and route density must be drastically reduced to protect wildlife, soils and vegetation, solitude, and quality experiences for human-powered public land recreationists. In particular, motorized routes need to be cut back in the proposed Labyrinth NCA. Motorized use should not be permitted along the river in Labyrinth Canyon, and many spur routes along the canyon rim should be closed.

At a minimum, motorized use in Sand Flats should be permitted or guided trip-only.

Motorized routes in areas of high use and high user conflict (notably many Jeep Safari routes near Moab) should be permitted, and should be seasonally restricted.

Commenter 31

The OHV motorized access to Grand County's roads and trails is, county-wide, creating a user conflict with all other forms of recreation. Sand flats in particular has become a sacrifice zone, where hikers and bikers are driven away from the entire area because of the motorized focus. One possible solution to this problem is one that is implemented in many states: allowing motorized access only on certain days of the week. This allows diversity of access for all other folks, with the opportunity for peaceful recreation in areas far-reaching from the sound origin point of a motorized trail. In addition, I think there should be a permit system for access to motorized routes to limit the sheer numbers and thereby limiting the ecological damage. These solutions could also be implemented along Kane Creek (Cliffhanger especially) and Moab Rim Trail.

Commenter 32

Public land should all be accessible to all public, not just limited but fully unrestricted for all to enjoy. Public land is for many uses, not just a few.

Commenter 33

SUWA drew up a map of all the areas in Grand county that were more the a mike from a road And it was amazing there was almost no areas. There needs to be no more development of motorized areas. People come here from all over the world looking for wilderness. We must preserve that.

Commenter 34

*We need to drastically reduce to density of motorized recreation on BLM land in Grand County. Off-road motorized use should be eliminated anywhere adjacent to a major river corridor (such as the rim of Labyrinth Canyon). I would also strongly recommend eliminating motorized use in Sand Flats recreation area. Not only would this be a huge step toward preservation of such a world class backyard, but it would reduce the very extreme impacts of UTV travel through residential neighborhoods on Moab's east side en route to Sand Flats. Motorized recreation overly dominates all other user groups, and that is a problem. Motorized use should be limited to areas where there is little overlap with other user groups and where the impacts on our soundshed and on important ecological corridors are minimal.

Commenter 35

It seems there are too many roads just about everywhere. In general, duplicating and spaghetti-like roads need to be eliminated. Too many motorized users go off-road, so more roads leads to more destruction. The disturbance increases invasive weed incursions and impacts wildlife in numerous ways. Wildlife need large intact ecosystems. Wildlife need quiet; they need to be able to hear their mates sing, or hear their predators. Hikers, bikers and river runners like quiet and natural sounds too; at least I do.
One specific road that needs to be eliminated is the one following the Green River upstream of Mineral Bottom. The increased vrooming of ORVs on that road significantly decreases the quality of a Labyrinth Canyon river trip. And it impacts wildlife in the riparian zone, the most important regional habitat for wildlife and biodiversity.
There are also far too many roads on the mesa tops nearby, above Hell Roaring and Spring Canyons.
I've also noticed a spur road or two in the area of the northwest extent of the Steel Bender trail that should be closed; the dead-end spur roads wander into a largely wild area with seemingly no destination or purpose.

Commenter 36

I think there should be less motorized vehicles in the La Sals and an emphasis on hiking/biking trail networks. I think we should be investing in the trails and roads we already have before building more. the potential of accepting Moab canyons as a sacrificial zone to OHVs would make sense, concentrate the trail networks would ease the strain of more remote accidents/emergencies. I think there is user conflict in the la sals, there should not be cows grazing up there and the bulls are a safety hazard. The tourist income from my biking in the

mountains is MASSIVE. Got charged off a trail by a bull at the tukuhnikivatz trail. I do not think there should be more roads put in to the arches expansion.

Commenter 37

Closing more roads puts more traffic on existing roads and trails. Degrades solitude and user experiences. The area is getting to packed with people and it degrades the experience. I beleive we need more access and a way to disperse so many visitors

Commenter 38

You should put a map on this page with all the roads and names on it. The one that comes to mind is Thompson canyon in the book cliffs, it should be open to the end of the road.

Commenter 39

As soon as hikers and bikers start paying user taxes and obeying existing laws, maybe lock up more land from the 49% of Grand County citizens

Commenter 40

The practice of closing trails and roads because Utah fails at hiring enough law enforcement to manage the laws and areas that we already have is ridiculous! It is time to stop catering to special use groups and re learn to manage public lands as intended. Closing and limiting use of these lands to "young" "healthy" citizens that cannot use these lands any other way than a motorized vehicle is not the answer. Limiting new roads and closing/enforcing illegal trails I can agreed with, but the constant attack of closing legal and historical trails and roads has to stop.

Commenter 41

Keep all areas as they currently exist.

Commenter 42

Public should be available for all, not just special interest, or non motorized

Commenter 43

I do not feel that there is a conflict in land use at this time. We all share these trails and have for many years. There have already been significant restrictions on trails over the years. I have been riding all of these trails since the late 70's.

I see all forms of recreators out on the trails, lets continue to keep it that way.

Commenter 44

Less motorized vehicles: Sand Flats area (also user conflict), labyrinth (e.g. 10 mile canyon area) which is a huge dust source and includes a lot of illegal off trail use even outside of the supposed off trail use area. Pritchett Canyon is also a high impact route that disturbs some of the most iconic canyons near Moab. This route disrupts high quality hikes and rare riparian zones and should just not be permitted for vehicles. The blue hills area also gets overrun with OHV use with prolific trail breaking and disregard for other users. Overall, we need a reduction in unpaved road and off-road vehicular use. The science is clear that these create dust emission problems (https://doi.org/10.1002/esp.4457, https://doi.org/10.1002/ecs2.2650, https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17145251) and disrupt wildlife and other uses disproportionately to other users. Furthermore, the Moab area has seen some of the biggest impacts of climate change in the US (https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2020/national/climate-environment/climate-change-colorado-utah-hot-spot/) and thus we shouldn't be promoting the fossil fuel burning recreational activities that will further full our current drought issues, which have been directly tied to climate change (https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaz9600).

Commenter 45

There should not be any motorized recreation on any trail within 2 miles of the city limits. Motorized recreation, especially the noisy ATV/UTV type, should be de-emphasized and discouraged in general. Non-motorized recreation should be emphasized.

Commenter 46

No additional closure to any toad on the Bookcliffs. As a very avid hunter spending a great deal of time in roaded areas and roadless areas i can say the wildlife isn't any different in either. Closing roads will only increase congestion on open roads.

Commenter 47

Same answer as #1

Commenter 48

I feel that access should remain the same as it currently is in practically all of Grand County as I do not support this proposal. Please don't fail to consider that Grand County should provide opportunities to its citizens beyond recreation transportation s an essential component.

Commenter 50

Area of concentrated us, like Sand Flats, need to be better regulated. The noise and scaring of the land from motorized use is a major detraction from the area. The number of users per day or a permitting system need to be implemented. There are plenty of fun and accessable roads networks through out the county, not just the ones closet to town. If off-highway vehicles were required to be trailered to trailheads this would naturally disperse them to more locations north of town. Spreading out their use is imperative to creating a balance of mixed use.

Commenter 51

This is now getting to the real motive of the 100% progressive commissions actual agenda, which is shutting down more raids and trails and limiting access. NO roads or trails should be shut down. Period.

Commenter 53

All trails should remain open. There are no user conflicts. Very one can enjoy the trails together.

Commenter 55

It's been working just fine for years it's not broken don't fix it we have a few people out there who don't like to see anyone enjoying the public lands I see them on every day.

Commenter 56

I feel that local control is best and do not want such decisions mandated in far off legislation, therefore I want NCAs to be at a minimum only for the most touristy areas.
I feel that grand country should not forget about its own citizens and there rights to access and make a living on our own county.

Commenter 59

Leave our public land and access alone you aren't trying to save anything you just want control and to shut everything down!

Commenter 60

First of all, it would help me if better map materials were provided to me to reference (in one place to click links, etc).

I think the area expansion North of Arches National Park should be left non-motorized (as the soundscape is very important here).

Moab Canyons Area: this should be left open for motor vehicles in the Gemini Bridges area and also left open for bicycles. This area is traditionaly motorized recreation and should be left as is. This area probably has the most user conflict and should be better addressed.
Better signage.

Labyrinth Area: Keep as is. Manage better for fruit bowl area (campground, toilets?)

Book Cliffs: Keep as is. Have more of a non-motorized recreation emphasis due to the remote nature and more primitive setting it currently as. Do not add more recreation/biking trails.

Colorado/Dolores: Leave as is.

Commenter 61

All existing roads and trails should be maintained.

Commenter 62

The existing travel plan and route density must be drastically reduced to protect wildlife, soils

and vegetation, solitude, and quality experiences for human-powered public land recreationists. While tourism is important, we cannot only focus on giving those in loud recreational vehicles the run of the land. One of the main reasons I like to venture into nature is to get away from all the noise.

Some examples of limitations, bot not limited to just these:
-Motorized use should not be permitted along the river in Labyrinth Canyon, and many spur routes along the canyon rim should be closed.

-At a minimum, motorized use in Sand Flats should be permitted or guided trip-only.

-Motorized routes in areas of high use and high user conflict (notably many Jeep Safari routes near Moab) should be permitted, and should be seasonally restricted.

Commenter 63

It is essential that duplicate and redundant roads are abandoned and revegetated.

Commenter 64

The road following the Green River from Hey Joe Canyon along Bowknot Bend and up Spring Canyon to the rim should be closed to motorized recreation. One time, I was helping guide a canoe trip with underprivileged kids from Los Angeles. On the second day, I played my recorder (the flute-like instrument) out of view in Trin Alcove. The incessant chatter started to diminish. With no prompting, they fell absolutely quiet. The group of about 24 had no idea where the music came from. As they filed back down the canyon, they saw me. One boy who had never been outside the city before walked up to me and stopped. He reached out and said, "I just want to shake your hand. That's the most incredible thing I've ever heard."

Two days later, we floated the stretch from Hey Joe to Spring Canyon. ONE SINGLE motorcycle roared back-and-forth up and down the river for about a half hour. The racket echoed constantly leaving its unwanted audio imprint upon all of us and who knows how many others floating parallel to us. The last night of the trip, that same boy described how entranced he was by the incredible silence of the canyons. He also described how the racket from the single motorcycle infuriated him. He likened it to hearing a chainsaw in a cathedral.

ALL areas should have a non-motorized emphasis.

Let's just call any area with a motorized recreation emphasis what it is --- an OHV Sacrifice Area.

Kane Creek Rd from where it meets the Colorado River up to Hurrah Pass used to be one of my absolute places anywhere. When I moved to Moab 30 years ago, it was one of the go-to places recommended by every bike shop. No more. It's an OHV Sacrifice Area. The same for Gemini Bridges.

Any area with motorized recreation automatically has an inherent user conflict. It's like having a smoking section on a commercial airline flight or a urinating section in a swimming pool.

Commenter 65

Do not restrict motorized vehicles in recreation areas! It's not fair to only allow some people in an area, and not others.

Commenter 66

Just as there are seasonal closures for rock climbers for falcons, I think it would be pretty awesome if there were seasonal road closures for motorized vehicles (and bikes? Do they have a significant impact on sheep?) in big horn sheep lambing zones.
I hope the NCA designation would continue to push for mountain bike trails to remain non-motorized (considering e-bikes to be motorized).
It would be great if high impact and high use zones could become permitted / guided zones for motor use to lessen use to a more manageable level.

Commenter 67

I feel that motorized recreation should be diverted well away from Moab, so that those residents and visitors without motorized access can enjoy nearby attractions without fear of being adversely impacted by the noise, dust and smell of UTVs and other motorized vehicles.

Commenter 68

A greater emphasis ought to be made in favor of non motorized use. While a balance in recreation opportunities is important, motorized use is disproportionately impactful to wildlife, soil stability, soindscape, and the enjoyment of other outdoor recreationists. Areas to consider a non motorized emphasis should include Labyrinth and Gemeni Bridges. Additionally, the Steelbender trail (though it crosses the county line), given it's proximity to Mill Creek canyon, ought to be considered for non-motorized use only.

Commenter 69

Since non-motorized and non mountain bike users can use without ruining the experience of

nature for motorized and mountain bikers, but motorized users cannot recreate without disturbing the rest of us, the “balance” has to be heavily slanted towards more quiet places. As little motorized areas as possible. Put them all together in some small area where they can all make hideous noise and pollute with their carbon emissions together.

AS MUCH WILDERNESS AREA YOU CAN DESIGNATE, THE BETTER.

Commenter 70

The daily section of the Colorado river should be closed to use by commercial motor/jet boat businesses.

Commenter 71

No new routes should be created for motorized vehicles. The popular areas currently used should be the core for motorized recreation including Poison Spider, Amasa Back, 3D Trail area, Courthouse Pasture, Klondike Bluffs. These areas offer many miles of trails and Moab's signature scenery. There's no need to surrender more areas for this use. UTV's have become so popular that there is a real danger they will overrun the area and drive off the tourism industry the Moab relies on. I'd love to see the Labyrith Canyon area designated nonmotorized including the canyon rims and the access at Spring Canyon. The river itself should be designated nonmotorized.

Commenter 72

This is perhaps the most important discussion. There are already hundreds of miles of roads and trails for motorized recreation. They do not need to be given more access. If this class of recreationists is allowed to expand their range, our public lands will be ruined for wildlife and vegetation, and those of us who seek a quiet, human-powered outdoor experience will be unable to find it here. We are surrounded by natural beauty. Do not hand over everyone's right to experience nature in peace and quiet to motorized users. Especially, motorized use should be kept away from Labyrinth Canyon and Labyrinth Canyon Rim.

Commenter 74

It would be nice to have more bicycle specific trails such as Captain Ahab. There has been more hikers coming up Captain Ahab, but otherwise not much conflict.

Commenter 77

I am generally opposed to more motorized traffic in all of these areas.

Commenter 79

Maybe making areas like the Navajo rocks, mag 7 area and north Klondike area trails ebike accessible. There should also be more looking into for ebikes and their impacts on land areas. Especially with newer less powerful models being produced.

Commenter 80

The La Sals need to keep a non motorized recreation focus, they are a needed oasis from the noise of the town that is already overcrowded. The labrinthe area for the quiet of the desert canyons. The book cliffs have many opportunities for high quality auto recreation without the same density of other interests that can be found in areas closer to Moab

Commenter 82

Given the growth in vision and increasing popularity of motorized sports, I think that the Moab area needs to shift its focus away from motorized vehicle recreation. Existing travel plans and route density need to be decreased in order to protect wildlife, soils and vegetation, and the experiences of visitors enjoying human-powered recreation. I would like to see high-traffic areas (such as Sandflats and other Jeep Safari routes) as well as areas with high user-conflict managed through a limited permit system. I would also like to see sensitive areas such as Labyrinth Canyon restricted to non-motorized travel. My hope is that these measures would reduce the damage done by excessive motorized travel, and help preserve our natural and cultural resources in Grand County.

Commenter 84

NCA management should heavily prioritize the protection of wildlife, soil, vegetation, and the possibility of a peaceful human-experience. Motorized use shouldn't be allowed in Labyrinth Canyon, or any spur routes along the canyon rim. Sand Flats should dramatically limit how many guided and independent motorized trips are allowed per day. And high-use OHV trails in the Moab area should employ a permit-system to mitigate over-use of those popular off-road routes.

Commenter 87

Top priority= no motorized use of Labyrinth canyon/Hey Joe. This is ruining wilderness experience for countless river users-- it is infuriating to hear the roar of UTVs after having so much quiet on a river trip for several days after launching at Ruby Ranch. Motorized use should be further restricted there's less conflict with other quieter uses (biking, hiking) that can accommodate more users. Moab now has a reputation for catering to the motorized crowd, which drives off tourism from quieter recreationists. It only takes a noise from a couple UTVs to ruin the hiking experience of many. Why do we let this continue? Sand Flats used to be a wonderful hiking/biking destination. Not anymore!

Commenter 88

*How do you feel about using NCA designation as a tool to bring additional resources to GC public lands
I think this is a corrupt way of thinking. This will not help our environment or our county/community.
* Areas you think should or should not be part of an NCA
I think no area should be designated as an NCA, manage them under the label they are currently under.
* Your thoughts on boundary details of the proposed NCAs
I am against the proposed NCA no matter the boundary size
* Other designations that should be considered instead of or in addition to NCAs
Allow either the BLM or the state to manage these lands. The BLM will at least manage for multiple use. The state will bring income to the state so this would be better than turning it over to the federal government. Continue to manage them as lands within the county, manage them for multiple use.

Commenter 89

This is a tough question to answer without more specific zones or maps to comment on. While I am supportive of the BLM's multi-use mission and can understand that OHV recreation brings money to the local economy, I feel that it has an outsized representation in travel management in proportion to the number of users per year. I feel that an overall decrease in route density would provide a higher quality of experience to the average user (whether hiking, biking, riding, or driving). It would also provide a more manageable network of designated routes for law enforcement officers to patrol and respond to.

Commenter 90

Motorized recreation should be de-emphasized in all areas. These forms of recreation disrupt the soundscape, destroy vegetation and soils, and disturb wildlife. If preserving these natural

areas is the goal, as it should be, motorized recreation can not continue to be an emphasis in public land areas. Motorized recreation should be completely prohibited near Labyrinth Canyon. Areas that are highly used by off-road vehicles should be restricted to permit or guided trips with seasonal use only. This is particularly important for areas of high user conflict such as Sand Flats and Behind the Rocks.

Commenter 91

I would like to see all of to proposed areas considered for significant decrease/ or ideally elimination of motorized recreation. While I understand this is outside the scope of this management, I believe we should be working towards a future where land will be returned back to Ute Mountain Ute tribe and to work in accordance with that we should be looking at how to do no further harm and take as many measures as we can to protect, preserve, and be good stewards of this forcibly stolen land.

Commenter 92

There needs to be some separation in activities. Take the motor boats off the daily!! Keep the jeeps and ATV's out of Labyrinth.
Motors can go anywhere, leave some space for non motors.

Wildlife habitat

Commenter 4

Increase acres of roadless or nonmechanized area. Non-mechanized is the next higher level above non-motorized. No ebikes, no bicycles. It's shown that even bicycles have a profound impact on the migration habits of Bighorn Sheep and Elk.

Commenter 5

Restrict vehicles from driving the Gold bar rim area during big horn sheep lambing periods

Commenter 6

Wilderness designations preserve intact spaces for wildlife, I would suggest as much of this created as possible.

Commenter 8

Remove all fences that are not currently in use.

Commenter 9

The la sals and bookcliffs need to be managed for this

Commenter 10

I have seen antelope along UT 128, south of I-70, scouring the Cisco Desert for vegetation. That area has been highly denuded by long-term cattle grazing. North of I-70 the pressure of livestock on the land is less destructive, but a land/vegetation management system is needed that allows sufficient grazing for wildlife, even during years of drought.

Commenter 11

Wilderness designation would be the best method to manage and protect wildlife habitat.

Commenter 12

Designate more wilderness to protect the wildlife and cut down on motorized use.

Commenter 13

Less OHV travel equates to better habitat

Commenter 14

The cumulative impact of all user groups plus the extremely negative impact of OHV need to be a big part of the decision making process moving forward. Climate change and the sheer numbers of users necessitate this management approach. We all can't have everything. It is not working!

Commenter 15

In order to manage wildlife habitat, keep machines out.

Commenter 16

Wildlife habitat will only be properly protected in large-scale wilderness designations. I strongly advocate for large swaths of public lands to be designated wilderness to protect migration corridors, breeding grounds, dark skies, and solitude for both human and animal communities.

Commenter 19

Get the mountain goats off of the la Sals, they are invasive and do not belong there. They destroy alpine habitat which takes years to regrow and is very sensitive. We don't need them.

Commenter 20

Wildlife includes native pollinators and they are (a) in sharp decline globally and regionally; and (2) require a season-long diversity of native flowers (forbs). Virtually all of the La Sals (Moab Ranger District) is open to cattle grazing as well as artificial populations of elk and deer. The dysfunctional separation of state and federal responsibility for wildlife means predators are killed while non-native ungulates thrive. Studies along trails heavily used by the public show that certain bird and mammal species avoid those areas, thus shrinking their effective habitat. Even dirt roads and paved roads can prevent crossings by particular small mammals in invertebrates (e.g., some butterflies. Dirt roads serve as major sources of dust, which is transported to snow, causing it to melt earlier in the season. We need to protect dark skies, as particular night-time species do not do well in lighted environments.

Amid climate change, we need to be aware of the science that shows disruption to migration corridors, travel corridors, food webs, clean water, soil integrity, aquatic ecosystems, rare native plants and animals, etc. caused by everything from ORVs to cross-country skiers. We need to face that science and manage for collective and shared restraint on our public lands.

Commenter 22

Spring areas should be better protected for wildlife. This means for some areas fencing them off and piping water to livestock if needed, or just for wildlife. Especially important to keep cows, horse and burros from trampling sensitive springs by limiting their access. Yes let them use the water, but away from the sensitive plants and other wildlife (birds) around the spring.

Commenter 24

Less motorized vehicle use.

Commenter 25

Wilderness designation would ensure less human impact on wildlife habitat.

Commenter 30

By designating wilderness areas within the NCAs that will ensure that quality wildlife habitat is buffered from constant human intrusion and impact, particularly by motorized and mechanized users.

Commenter 31

Limiting motorized recreation via permit systems and days of the week allocation will have a positive impact on wildlife. (See previous response for detail).

Commenter 32

Assist UDNR in stopping buffalo from over taking other habits like they have in carbon/emery county's.

Commenter 34

Use wilderness designation wherever possible to conserve wildlife habitat.

Commenter 35

Less roads, especially in all riparian zones.
Cattle grazing has been eliminated from some riparian zones. It should be eliminated form all of them. These areas are just too important for wildlife, for native plants, to further impact them and to degrade the water quality.
Quiet is so important for many birds and insects, so that they can hear the songs, calls, wing whirs, or other noises of their mates or predators. Insects are generally overlooked, but we cannot live without pollinators, many birds can't live without eating insects, etc. To reach a quieter goal, we need far fewer roads, and we need large areas with no motors and no drill rigs, thus wilderness areas.

Commenter 36

Training community stewards and not just as volunteers. There needs to be a benefit for buy in. People who are at popular sites in the Backcountry engaging/educating.

Commenter 37

Utah DNR does a great job of protecting wildlife habitat

Commenter 38

Don't be afraid of using the "chaining process" it creates more wildlife habitat for both big game and small game and birds of prey. Fire is the second best in my opinion. Bullhog for the invasive trees are my third option. The key is getting out of the office and put boots on the ground to see what is taking place in nature and with wildlife.

Commenter 39

Don't allow organizations that don't believe in hunting or ownership of firearms to take more land from citizens

Commenter 42

management is in place now, why add more Government?

Commenter 43

The small amount of land that these trails actually take up is very small and leaves plenty of space for the wildlife that lives in the area.

Commenter 44

Less vehicular routes and permitting to reduce vehicle impacts.

Commenter 46

Get the wild horses and wikd cows off the Bookcliffs. They are the biggest issue with wildlife.

Commenter 48

Encourage less tourism.

Commenter 51

The BLM and there current management plans adequately protect wildlife. And as opposed to the county, and it's elected officials, they actually have specialists that oversee these programs.

Commenter 55

I've seen some of the best harvest ever the last few years it isn't broken. We have the best deer herd in southern Utah right here in town.

Commenter 56

The current multi use management is doing fine, perhaps fewer tourists would help things.

Commenter 61

Most wildlife is dependent at least some time of the year on private pasture and improvements such as water development, salting, reseeding, and other range management practices provided by livestock ranchers. Continued success of these operations is crucial to wildlife.

Commenter 62

The most effective tool for protecting wildlife habitat is by designating large wilderness areas, and I would also like to see the expansion of the wetlands.

Commenter 63

Migration corridors for wildlife to safely traverse highway corridors should be considered.

Commenter 64

Reduce backcountry noise.

Commenter 66

More wilderness area

Commenter 68

It is vital that we take noise pollution into account when managing for wildlife. Motorized use has a disproportionate impact on wildlife and habitat.

Commenter 69

All the areas around Blue Hills road, Floy/Ruby Ranch road, yellow car roads and all Cisco/Kokopelli lands need to be designated NCA or Wilderness.

Commenter 70

make sure the habitat the wildlife need doesn't have motorized trails within

Commenter 71

Restricting motorized recreation is the surest way to protect wildlife and habitat. Don't let the flood of motorized recreation destroy the backcountry.

Commenter 72

Fewer roads and motorized trails so wildlife can move about easily without being terrified. Throw in some areas that are currently low use as designated wilderness.

Commenter 77

Seek guidance and input from regional indigenous peoples and communities.

Commenter 80

Roads and new developments are a major threat to the ecosystems. Also cows suck majorly.

Commenter 82

I think the most effective tool for protecting wildlife habitat is by designating large wilderness areas. This would prohibit motorized and mechanized uses, and will ensure that quality wildlife habitat is buffered from constant human intrusion and impact.

Commenter 84

Designate more wilderness areas to protect and manage wildlife.

Commenter 87

less grazing!! Our arid uplands can't handle the yearly devastation from cattle, and it's only getting worse with climate change. We are losing soil, losing vegetation... the condition of rangelands on BLM and allotments in the LaSals are a travesty!!

Commenter 88

We aren't doing enough to manage wildlife habitat. What are we doing to manage native quail that used to exist in the area? We need to decrease protections on ravens and other predatory birds and increase forage production for pronghorn, bighorn, quail, deer, elk, and cattle. Manage the noxious weeds like tamarisk and russian olive and knap weed and increase willows and cottonwoods and native grasses to benefit beavers and otters. Allow for more trapping of furbearers as well as lobby for the ability to trap cougars and continue to protect the ability to hunt them. Continue livestock grazing, reseeding and mastication programs, etc. Decrease the amount of visitation from non local tourists. Enforce the county's leash law. Enforce current laws against relocating wildlife (such as raccoons, squirrels, skunks, etc.) place a bounty as needed on nuisance animals.

Commenter 89

The most effective management tool for managing habitat is the preservation of large swaths of unbroken ecosystems. I think that the designation of NCA's, with more seasonal closures and ultimately wilderness designations could be our best tool. However, more effective education and outreach from the land management agencies, local government, and local businesses would also be a major factor in stewardship of wildlife habitat.

Commenter 90

Wilderness areas are the best way to protect wildlife habitat.

Commenter 91

Expansive designated wilderness areas.

Commenter 92

Take the non native mountain goats off the LaSals.

Archeological and cultural resources

Commenter 4

Wipe the map clean of all indications of their existence. Do not advertise, promote, direct, or otherwise imply the location of cultural resources.

Commenter 5

explain more about the living tribes that have ties to the area on the trail head signs

Commenter 6

Same as above—wilderness designations within NCAs allow for the most preservation of these sites as possible

Commenter 8

Do not advertise them.

Commenter 9

No comment

Commenter 11

Our archeological sites with easy access from roads are very subject to damage. I think limiting road access, in general, would be a good idea.

Commenter 12

Keep motorized use away from archeological sites.

Commenter 13

More education and more law Enforcement

Commenter 14

Again, minimize vehicle access and minimize publicity about their whereabouts. Punish vandals and thieves harshly to send a strong message.

Commenter 15

Same as above. Motorized travel increases access and increased access results in damage to archeological and cultural recourses.

Commenter 16

Protecting archeological and cultural resources will be accomplished by creating more expansive buffer areas around motorized routes. Degradation to cultural sites increases when motorized travel is nearby.

Commenter 17

More public education and signs

Commenter 19

Take some resources off official maps. Use trail cams at resources that are highly trafficked.

Commenter 20

Endless public education that instills pride in our county's protection of archeological and cultural resources; leaving many archeological and cultural resources unsigned; protecting some with fences; gradually gaining ivestock-free areas through voluntary and permanent permit retirement.

Commenter 22

Archeological sites should be actively protected. I know this is hard to do, but at a minimum fences or some type of barrier should be installed to keep vehicles away or off the site. People should only be allowed to walk up to these sites to see them. Yes, there will still be people who deface the sites even if they have to walk to them, but the work of walking to a site will help cut down on such abuse. And of course some type of educational sign is always helpful but I know these can not be installed everywhere. I get very frustrated with the lack of protection of our archeological resources in the area but know it is often a lost cause. These irreplaceable resources have already received so much vandalism in many areas and continue to do so. I don't know how to change people's attitudes to be more respectful - it only seems to be getting worse not better!

Commenter 25

Restricted motorized use under wilderness designation would limit access to these resources and protect from damage that occurs close to motorized routes.

Commenter 30

Wilderness designation is an effective tool to ensure protection of archaeological and cultural resources, as it limits motorized access. Studies show a correlation between the proximity of cultural resources to motorized routes when it comes to intentional and unintentional damage to those resources.

Commenter 32

Stop highlighting the sites!

Commenter 33

More money

Commenter 34

Use wilderness designation wherever possible to limit access to areas with cultural resources.

Commenter 35

Always consult with tribal representatives early, concerning management.

Commenter 36

Site stewards sign me up.

Commenter 37

The current rules, regulations and stipulations already do a great job in protecting resources

Commenter 38

Don't advertise !!! Education is so valuable

Commenter 39

Don't allow any bikers on public land

Commenter 40

I am all for the protection of these resources but finding ways to shut down access via loop holes in laws is not the way. Constant advertising of these resources has caused more damage than everything else combined. Maybe we should revisit the businesses and practices that think constant advertising of these areas is the way. Maybe proper enforcement of existing laws which has been all to stagnate in the past instead of adding more layers of limitations needs to be entertained?

Commenter 42

Protection is in place now, why add more Government?

Commenter 43

There are bad apples in every bunch. Place heavy fines to those who deface our history and follow through with prosecutions. It's not just one group that does this.

Commenter 44

Better funding of BLM, NPS and USFS so they have adequate rangers and law enforcement to protect sites. They are horrifically underfunded at present.

Commenter 48

Encourage less tourism.

Commenter 50

Do not promote, advertise or otherwise tell people where archeological sights are. There should however be abundant information about respecting the sites people come across. I believe many people just simply don't know that adding to a rock art panel is defacing it. Birthing rock is a perfect example of what NOT to do. Once the barriers and signage went up people noticed it more and graffiti increased.

Commenter 51

The BLM and there current management plans adequately protect archeological resources. In fact there are multiple federal laws that specifically allow Native American consultation and surveys on virtually every project of any type proposed on federal lands. And, as opposed to the county, and it's elected officials, they actually have specialists that oversee these programs.

Commenter 55

The early cowboys in the early 1900s took care of that.

Commenter 56

Fewer tourists

Commenter 60

Better signage. Better public outreach. Game cams at some of the more popular sites. Hire more rangers to patrol the archeological and cultural resources.

Commenter 61

Don't tell anybody where they're at.

Commenter 62

Similarly, wilderness is an effective tool to ensure protection of archaeological and cultural resources, as it limits motorized access. Studies show that the proximity of cultural resources to motorized routes is positively correlated with intentional and unintentional damage to those resources. Also, funding allotments to those whose ancestral lands these are on would be important.

Commenter 63

The land agencies need to consult with the tribes on this issue of land management.

Commenter 66

Also, more wilderness area / less motorized use around archeological sites.

Commenter 68

Studies have shown that the proximity of motorized trails to archeological sites strongly correlates with damage and theft of those sites. Please take this into account.

Commenter 69

The current signage is too ambiguous and specific nor dire enough. People do not realize they cannot remove dinosaur bones or worked pieces or tools. The signs should read loud and clear: IT IS ILLEGAL TO MOVE AND REMOVE DINOSAUR BONE AND ANCIENT TOOLS. Then all the smaller print gobbledygook.

The Facebook groups for rockhounds in Utah and locally need to be monitored—folks are CONSTANTLY posting about finding bone and tools and anyone who comments that it is illegal to remove/collect these off private lands gets reamed or kicked off these sites.

Commenter 70

don't allow access to such areas to motorized vehicles & don't publish the location of areas that need protecting

Commenter 71

These resources are already protected by law. This is already posted on most popular sites. More postings could just point the way to unknown sites.

Commenter 75

More patrols in sensitive areas, better educational tools for visitors

Commenter 77

Seek guidance and input from regional indigenous peoples and communities.

Commenter 80

More education, more funding for educators so much of the damage of and theft from cultural sites is because of an ignorant lack of respect.

Commenter 81

I always appreciated the way cultural sites have been categorized to protect their value. Not advertising it all does so much. Keep it sacred. Keep it alive.

Commenter 82

Wilderness designation is also an effective tool to protect archaeological and cultural resources.

Commenter 84

Designate more wilderness areas.

Commenter 88

Don't increase publicity, don't make any land changes because then you have to list the archeological resources which allows people who don't care about the land to come and cause harm.

Commenter 89

Moab is home to some of the most incredible and accessible archaeology in the country. I believe it is a significant resource that deserves protection and respect while remaining open for visitors to experience. First, I believe that the tribes with connections to this area should be given a louder voice when it comes to management recommendations, and should be involved in the early stages of planning processes. Next, I think that the best tool in protecting cultural resources is better education and outreach from the land management agencies, local agencies and govt, and local outfitters and businesses. the Monticello Field Office and Friends of Cedar

Mesa have developed a great set of educational icons that can be mixed/matched to address resource concerns for specific locations. Having better more informative signage and a more visible presence (volunteers, site stewards) would be hugely beneficial to managing cultural resources.

Commenter 90

Wilderness areas will also help protect archeological and cultural resources.

Commenter 91

Expansive designated wilderness areas.

Commenter 92

Quit telling people where they are.

Camping

Commenter 4

More law enforcement. Dispersed undesignated camping is one of the best things about abundant public land. The reason these user are having impacts is because there is an entire generation of campers less than 40 years old who've never even MET a Ranger before.

It's time to flood the range with resource specialist who will make user contacts and provide education. Every dispersed camper meets a ranger.

Commenter 5

Designate campsites in most areas with either minimal fee or free.

Commenter 6

There need to be designated sites with signage for these places, with camping outside of these boundaries prohibited. People need to be equipped with proper ways of packing out their waste.

Commenter 7

The Willow Springs area needs designated camping.

Commenter 8

More BLM employees need to be on the land.

Commenter 9

County run campgrounds

Commenter 12

Have managed dispersed camping areas.

Commenter 13

More law enforcement and more campgrounds

Commenter 14

I am afraid more and more camping will need to be designated and often reservation based. The sheer number of users is now making dispersed camping impact, including but not limited to human waste, untenable in most areas near Moab.

Commenter 15

Close overrun dispersed camping areas and enforce it. The whole county is being devastated

by overuse.

Commenter 16

Dispersed camping must be designated in specific locations, with clear signage, no-travel zones, and required removal of human waste. Enforcement of dispersed camping boundaries must be strict and consistent.

Commenter 19

We need another dispersed camping site on the south side of Moab to take more of the pressure off of Willow Springs. Nobody pays fees at the campgrounds in Indian Creek, there should be a campground host to make people pay.

Commenter 20

Paying local public lands "backcountry" people to direct people to appropriate camping. We need people on the ground, constantly speaking with people and reporting inappropriate camping; and restoring damaged sites. Good, positive signs that show the value of particular areas (as opposed to simple "No Camping"). Enforcement of violations should involve community service, e.g., in restoring land that has been compromised by others violating the dispersed camping rules. Dealing with homelessness within town boundaries -- e.g., homeless villages that are managed by paid homeless peope.

Commenter 25

The management plan would require proper staffing of the areas where there are designated dispersed camping sites. Dispersed camping should require a mandatory toilet set-up such as a groover (rv toilets) and/or wag bags to camp.

Commenter 30

Designating dispersed camping locations is an effective tool to address impacts from unregulated camping on BLM and Forest Service lands in the Intermountain West. Designated dispersed sites are undeveloped, designated sites, clearly marked with signage and established boundaries. Camping outside of these designated sites must be prohibited, with enforcement, in order for it to be an effective strategy. Furthermore, self-contained toilet systems (Wag Bags,

groovers, etc.) must be required for all dispersed camping.

Commenter 31

It seems that other places are having success with having designated dispersed camping spots, which gives the opportunity to choose how much camping is desired in a particular area.

Commenter 32

Support law enforcement to enforce camping restrictions.

Commenter 33

There needs to be more developed camping areas. Take for example the Klondike Bluffs area. That road is about 4 miles in length. Over the length of that road I have counted roughy 100 dispersed people camping all along those 4 miles. One large camp ground in say 1/2 mile could accommodate all those people and then the other 3 1/2 miles could be preserved.

Commenter 34

Use designated dispersed sites and require proper LNT etiquette for these areas of camping.

Commenter 35

Sadly, Grand County has become so popular that we probably need to designate all camping areas, including designated dispersed camping (where toilet systems or wag bags should be mandatory). The Willow Springs area demonstrates why; it's a mess. Uneducated campers will destroy more land unless camping limitations are very clear.

Commenter 36

Pit toilets, water cisterns, emergency phones, actual affordable housing in town.

Commenter 37

Open up more roads and camping areas to reduce the amount of localized pressure and impacts

Commenter 38

I'm a "dispersed camper" I don't want to camp in a campground and never have, leave it alone!!!

Commenter 39

Enforce existing laws on bikers

Commenter 40

Again, stripping the rights from citizens who have been excellent stewards of the land for centuries is not the answer. Limiting constant advertising and proper enforcement is what we should be looking at. I mean who thinks we see proper law enforcement officers on public lands? Please do not use governmental over reach to limit public use because there is a lack of enforcement or lack of accountability by those who have caused the massive influx of people. Fix the real problem

Commenter 42

Let BLM manage theirs, they have done a great job, helping facilitate growth. Let Forest Service do their own management.

Commenter 43

In the Moab area, folks use these lands as a home. This is the part that is detrimental to the area. There are a lot of things that can be done but this is not the forum for that. As I stated earlier, each problem is it own and needs individual attention.

Commenter 44

We need more managed camping areas administered by the various land management agencies in the higher use areas.

Commenter 46

Closing dispersed camping simply causes more impact with limited camping. Stop with the sky is falling mentality. People want to disperse camp to get away from people

Commenter 48

Let’s help our local BLM find another way to get more resources other than this proposal and encourage less tourism.

Commenter 50

Organized camping areas are not the answer. For many people picnic tables and being close by other people is exactly the opposite of what they want, so they are just going to go farther out or into an area they otherwise wouldn't have thought to go. A few pit toilets here and there seem like a good idea. I'd rather see an area heavily used by dispersed camping than an organized, named and structured camping area. Camping and outdoor recreation go hand in. You are never going to have one without the other, it's just the natur of the beast.

Commenter 51

The BLM has the means at its disposal at present, without designation of conservation areas to mange dispersed camping. They have created dozens of camping areas in high use areas over the past 10 years. They have eliminated most of the public lands close to Moab from dispersed camping already. It’s simply a case of enforcing those restrictions and they do that well too.

Commenter 55

You have to crack down on the ones that abuse this privilege. Can’t let the inconsiderate one ruin everyone’s experience.

Commenter 56

Let’s help BLM by finding a more flexible option for funding and start way smaller. And fine the hell our of the tourists that engage in such poor behavior.

Commenter 59

It's public land! It's our good give right to camp where ever we like. After all we still live in America! I know you hate that word so here it is again! AMERICA

Commenter 60

Better signage and better maps for the general public to understand. The current BLM signage is confusing and hard to understand. This is a more complicated management problem and will have to take into account what is all ready impacted. Small improvements like required toilets, adding toilets, or installing small fences to control the boundary areas. Hire more rangers to patrol the area and keep an eye for impacts and illegal activity.

Commenter 61

These special use declarations may only invite more people to come camp.

Commenter 62

Dispersed camping would be better referred to as “unmanaged camping.” While unmanaged camping may be appropriate in areas with low use levels, public lands in Grand County have reached a point where this approach is unsustainable and is resulting in substantial impacts to resources. Designating dispersed camping locations is an effective tool to address impacts from unregulated camping, and is growing in popularity on BLM and Forest Service lands in the Intermountain West. Designated dispersed sites are undeveloped, designated sites, clearly marked with signage and established boundaries. Camping outside of these designated sites must be prohibited, with enforcement, in order for it to be an effective strategy. Furthermore, self-contained toilet systems (Wag Bags, groovers, etc.) must be required for all dispersed camping.

Commenter 63

Designated campsites should be developed and fees should be charged to maintain these facilities.

Commenter 66

I think designated dispersed camping in many locations is better than dispersed camping. It allows for some regulation.

I am excited to see the effort going in to educating visitors about the use of wagbags / self contained toilet systems. I hope this effort continues to grow and expand.

Commenter 69

My own dog was rushed to the local veterinary ER with cannabis toxicity after ingesting the shit of campers who had obviously taken or eaten cannabis gummies. The hideousness of our dogs finding and eating human shit has turned into the danger of this horrid habit since there is SO MUCH MORE HUMAN FECES OUT THERE (and more cannabis use). Toilet paper is just left on top. No one buries or makes ANY attempt to deal with their defecations properly. I think half don't know how to and the other half are filthy pigs.

It's time to require Pack-It-Out for human waste and demand to see people carrying the proper bags.

Commenter 70

try to stop more sites being made - have rangers patrol high use areas to make sure people aren't making new camping spots - educate visitors about leaving no trace in the desert

Commenter 71

The damage caused by unregulated camping is obvious if you drive through the state land on Willow Springs Road. If it's possible to restrict campers to existing sites, then that should be done. Obviously, this is a difficult task. Some areas my need to be shut down completely.

Commenter 72

Designated dispersed camping is the way to go, as what has been established along the Mineral Bottom Road. Educational outreach programs for visitors could go a long way towards more responsible camping ethics.

Commenter 73

Stop building resorts and hotels. Locals basically live in dispersed camping areas because there's nowhere to fucking live. Something that can be done about this is focusing on housing locals rather than profits, if you catch my drift. Apparently y'all don't understand shit so I'll just outright say it: MAKE AFFORDABLE HOUSING YOUR DAMN PRIORITY. PRIORITIZE LOCALS.

Commenter 75

More signage that discourages camping in certain areas

Commenter 77

Clear signs. Clear and numbered designated spots. Have funding for management.....

Commenter 79

Continue to allow free dispersed camping and maybe investing funds into more land managers/rangers to patrol these places and to put in toilets of some sort to control cathole and trash issues. Our government spends a lot of money on other unnecessary things I think it can spare some funding to runs some free toilets and trash receptacles. Saying this as a large part of the workforce in the town of moab and surrounding areas are people who van life or live in an RV/vehicle as a home. And that making pay sites and state parks will only drive the problem elsewhere. Not to mention the impact of people out of town coming in and causing damage to land, leaving trash or let alone being a nuisance. More rangers and infrastructure to manage land damage.

Commenter 80

Many of the worst damage cause by dispersed campers is by people who could pay campsite fares and just don't want to, they shouldn't be catered to or be allowed to degrade the land without giving back to the community. The others are homeless seasonal workers who have no other option and might not have the same impact of there were designated campsites for homeless workers or more affordable housing.

Commenter 81

Having so much land for dispersed camping in such a high volume visitation area sounds impossible to control. Maybe there just needs to be more limitation on how much land is available close to destination sites. I feel like those that truly want to disperse will not be upset with having to drive a little further to get to a popular destination.

Commenter 82

Designating dispersed camping locations is an effective tool to address impacts from unregulated camping.

Commenter 83

Bathrooms are great foci for camping areas. Glad willow springs has some toilets and would be glad to see them elsewhere.

People will ultimately camp wherever when they are uninformed or in a bind. Concentrating convenient free or reasonably low-fee camping areas with toilets will catch a lot of people who have larger than necessary impacts because they don't know where else to go

Commenter 84

Self-contained human waste storage systems must be put to use in the areas where dispersed camping has turned into unmanaged, residential living quarters. We must designate more Wilderness areas to prevent unmanaged camping in areas that deserve special protection. Camping-boundary signage must be employed clearly and more importantly, ENFORCED.

Commenter 88

Fine people for littering but don't designate lands not suitable for camping and lands suitable for camping, as this will cause concentration problems. You already know where people are causing problems, use game cameras and have people sign into areas with their license plate number and information. Allow for local camping but charge or schedule for tourist camping.

Commenter 89

I think about this issue on an almost daily basis. As a resident who values our landscape, it can be painful to see the impacts that uninformed visitors can have. While I know that land managers are trying to address the issue, there are certainly factors that lie more squarely on the shoulders of our local govt. Affordable housing and better management of overnight rentals/second homes would cut down on a significant number of local residents who rely on nearby camping for a place to live. In addition, better (you guessed it) education and outreach to visitors could help inform people of better ways to camp without significantly impacting our public lands.

Commenter 90

Dispersed camping should be limited to specific sites. Proper disposal of human waste should be required (ie wag bags).

Commenter 92

There continues to be more and more people living in their cars. Give them a place to park, shower, and shit legally.

Aquifers and water resources

Commenter 4

Put limits on the most consumptive users of municipal water. Protecting water yields is like managing debt. Pay off your highest interest rate first, and once that debt is resolved, combine that payment into the debt with the NEXT highest interest rate.

Commenter 5

Don't allow for any new large housing developments north of town. Also the golf course? We live in the desert, why do we have a golf course?

Commenter 6

I strongly feel that water resources need to be restricted. Showers in hotels need to be limited in time with a cutoff. All hotels need to be equipped with low-flush toilets. Hotels must be charged additional water taxes and there needs to be a mandatory tutorial given to all tourists using overnight accommodations about the drought, proper water usage, and land usage.

Additionally houses and all overnight accommodations need to have incentive to install greywater systems and this needs to be mandatory in any new building projects.

Misters dispersing water into the air at restaurants need to be prohibited.

Commenter 7

Stop overbuilding

Commenter 8

Fence cattle out of riparian areas and springs.

Commenter 9

More hazardous fuels reduction

Commenter 12

Stop the growth and do not allow any toxins to enter our aquafers.

Commenter 13

Less hotels

Commenter 14

The aquifers, and watersheds, of both Castle Valley and Moab/Spanish Valley should be

extremely well protected. The BLM has no surface occupancy for Oil and Gas development but an out and out prohibition seems more appropriate. The Forest Service proposed Moab Geographic Area in their Forest Plan Revision is a great development and proposal which should be strongly supported by the county. SITLA inholdings within the watershed should be traded out for whenever possible.

Commenter 15

I'm a geologist and prior member of the Water Conservation Board. I have read all the available information on our aquifer and I am convinced that we are already in trouble. Likely big trouble. The only way to address this time bomb is to mandate conservation, ban lawns, and control growth. There is a point at which a population is so high that no amount of conservation can prevent the draining of a aquifer. We may already be at that point.

Commenter 16

Springs and creeks must have protected from human waste, motorized incursion, and cattle.

Commenter 17

Don’t allow development on areas that lead directly into them.

Commenter 19

Stop leasing for oil and gas. Prioritize beaver populations. Restore burned areas in the la sals. Make kens lake deeper so that it evaporates less quickly.

Commenter 20

I need to learn more, but we must not urge conservation of water so that growth can continue. I think we need to emphasize the storage of conserved water underground for the future rather than conserving water to allow for more growth.

Commenter 22

We need to stop wasting precious drinking water resources on things like oil drilling operations or settling dust. More areas for access to river water is needed for these activities. And we need to stop pretending we have endless water in the valley and can continue unlimited development. You can't replace an aquifer once it's been depleted! Developments that may affect our water resources should not be allowed (thinking of something like Cloudrock). I know it's hard to say no to money and big developers, but at some point it has to be done before the valley is destroyed.

Commenter 23

I included these at the beginning of this survey but will include them here also.
My suggestions at this early stage will be for the Moab Canyons Area of the Public Lands Initiative proposal. The focus is on the watersheds of Moab and Castle Valley and their protection on both Forest Service and BLM lands. Grand County, Moab City, and the Town of Castle Valley all wrote letters to the Forest Service during the scoping period for the Manti-La Sal Forest Plan. In part these letters commented on the Moab Geographic Area concept for the protection of those watersheds. Those letters asked for the alternatives suggested by the Conservation Alternative (prepared by several conservation organizations) to be considered in the Draft EIS. I strongly support the parts of the Forest Service Plan and the Conservation Alternative that would provide the most protection for these watersheds. Both the of these watersheds include sole source aquifers as designated by the Environmental Protection Agency. There are only three such aquifers in Utah, and they are an essential source of culinary water for our citizens.
The importance of a Public Lands Initiative is that it is legislative and does not depend on agency plans that can be changed through NEPA processes and that often have some elements that are suggestive/aspirational, but not binding.
In addition to what is contained in the Mani-La Sal Forest Plan and the Citizens Alternative at this stage of the EIS process (the parts that include the greatest protection for the watersheds), I suggest the following:
Where there are private lands, SITLA lands, or mining claims, there should be a stated priority to buy these “inholdings.” In this way eventually the watersheds can be protected in these area under the National Conservation Areas legislation.
I would like to see grazing eventually eliminated from the watersheds. This is not all that radical an idea. For example, on page 105 of the Manti-La Sal Forest’s proposed Forest Plan there is the following “guideline”: “To reduce water quality contamination, grazing should not occur within the management area.” This is suggested as a protection for the Municipal Watershed Management Area for the water supply of Blanding and Monticello. Why not in our watersheds?
In our watersheds, there should be a provision for buyouts of grazing allotments such as those that are allowed in the new Bears Ears proclamation signed by President Biden:
“Should grazing permits or leases be voluntarily relinquished by existing holders, the Secretaries shall retire from livestock grazing the lands covered by such permits or leases pursuant to the processes of applicable law. Forage shall not be reallocated for livestock grazing purposes unless the Secretaries specifically find that such reallocation will advance the purposes of this proclamation and Proclamation 9558.”
Of course, the language would read differently with perhaps the Forest Service Chief replacing “Secretaries” on Forest Service lands and the criterion for reallocation being that such reallocation will advance the protection of watersheds within these two watersheds.
Thank you for your work on this Public Lands Initiative. I would be happy to work on a section

having to do with our watersheds, if that is helpful at some point.
Sincerely,
Robert M. O'Brien
Castle Valley, Utah

Commenter 25

Promote and incentivize alternate water resources for new residential buildings (catchment for culinary and irrigation water).

Commenter 31

We should have a water resource protection 'action committee' that supports infiltration to the aquifer through building projects such as check dams.
We also need to be conservative with future development and have incentives for water reduction.

Commenter 32

Force community gardens to use irrigation water not culinary water

Commenter 33

Stop all the development.

Commenter 34

Follow the most conservative estimates of what we have in our watershed! Limit growth and development to fit within those projections.

Commenter 35

Education has been increasing concerning asking people to pick up after their dogs. Unfortunately, this issue, and the issue of plastic bags of poop along the trails continues, as the number of dogs ("it's a rescue") increases. More education? More emphasis on the

responsibilities of dog ownership, before someone gets a dog? I don't really know the answer.

Eliminating any ORV roads in perennial streams would also help (Spring Canyon, Steel Bender...)

Commenter 36

Get cows away from the La Sal headwaters. Local education program. Incentive program for water saving. Funds to implement water catchment systems/xeriscape.

Commenter 37

I do not beleive we're destroying water resources. Nothing is in danger in my opinion.

Commenter 38

Quit allowing motels to be built!!! What we have is all that it is there, aquifers don't regenerate if they are dry according to my college student son. Only build what you can sustain and I think we are over that limit now. Native vegetation in yards, that is a HUGE water savings. I could go on and on about this!!!

Commenter 39

Remove SUWA's imput on all water sources

Commenter 42

State division of Water Rights is working well, states should be allowed to control and work with other states to manage water

Commenter 43

This is also a separate issue that needs it's own forum. Continuing to lump these issues together is more of a political stunt and does not help the people, it just pits different groups against each other. Lets work together not separate. Lets listen intently to all ideas.

Commenter 44

I've already mentioned that Moab and Grand County should take a leadership role in steering people away from burning fossil fuels, especially for non-essential recreational uses. One way to do that is to clamp down and not allow this type of recreation and use this as a platform to talk about climate change and how it is threatening our water security - the science is clear on this and we should become climate action advocates.

Commenter 45

Protecting our aquifers and water resources should be emphasized in consideration of any management plan. One of the good ways of doing this would be the creation of the NCA's shown above.

Commenter 47

More camping parks but not being 10 feet from the next camper that you don't even know. Limit to 10 days.

Commenter 48

Encourage less tourism

Commenter 50

Stop building like we have endless water.

Commenter 51

Again, BLM in coordination with the State of Utah have more than adequate rules and regulations in place to protect aquifers and surface waters. Designation of a conservation area will have no effect on their ability to continue to do such.

Commenter 55

And how can we get more water use less we live in a dessert plant less that needs water no brainer.

Commenter 56

Sounds like we are looking for a problem to solve.

Commenter 60

More education outreach for human waste problems.

Commenter 61

Proper range management and grazing is crucial to soil health and stopping erosion, encouraging water infiltration into aquifers, and protecting water quality.

Commenter 62

Restricting tourist development. Right now, the aquifer is going to be lower and lower due to higher and higher amounts of development not meant for housing Grand County residents. We do not need more tourist resorts in a desert. Long-term residents of Grand County deserve that water more than developers wanting to serve temporary guests.

Commenter 63

A groundwater management plan should be implemented to protect the aquifers that are connected to the national parks and the areas of critical environmental concern (ACOE). Especially the aquifers nearest to Arches National Park on the west side (Hwy 191).

Commenter 64

Err on the side of aggressive protection measures. This should need no further explanation.

Commenter 66

I wish I knew more about water resources, but I do understand that designating certain areas as Wild and Scenic River would help protect those zones. Namely the Colorado and Dolores. The rest seems more like a development issue and the inability to regulate water usage on nightly rentals.

Commenter 68

We must treat water as the finite resource that it is and respect this limitation. Further withdrawals from the aquifer and potential impacts to the aquifer (such as continued development) must be curbed.

Commenter 70

stop building hotels, campgrounds, and other pieces of property that allow for a high density of people to use it

Commenter 71

Charge industrial users of water much more than local residents. Charge all hotels and nightly rentals much more than local residents,

Commenter 72

Require non-resident water users to pay more for their water use than residential water users. Require new builds to use xeric scaping in their landscaping. Develop gray-water systems for current residents and require new builds to have a gray-water system.

Commenter 73

Stop all development that doesn't directly benefit locals. Stop all development such as the bullshit Kane creek development as well as the lions back resort "utopia". This shit needs to end.

Commenter 74

Do not allow the new campground to go in above kens lake by flat pass.

Commenter 75

Lester tax and limits on nightly rentals and hotels. Removing free range cattle on public land with prescious water sources

Commenter 77

A more permanent moratorium on hotels/resorts. Create a solid 5 and 10 year plan and actually take steps to complete goals to get there. Affordable housing will create more stability in the community!

Commenter 79

Emphasize saving water!!! From public announcements to billboards. Anything helps. Also throttling the amount of hotels and businesses that use that water. Less nightly rentals.

Commenter 80

No more fucking pools in resorts, no more lawns to water, education on the burden that tourists put on our water

Commenter 84

Employ a system that rewards Hotels for using less water! Also, introduce a reward for residents who opt to give up their green lawn in favor of xeriscape landscaping!

Commenter 87

please make careful choices in what you approve for development! With the uncertainty in the studies that have estimated our aquifer recharge/safe use, we need to err on the side of caution, particularly in the face of climate change.

Commenter 88

Increase forage production, this will increase percolation of water into the soil and cleaning the water before it goes into the aquifer. Increase fire fuels treatments. Decrease noxious weeds, allow for cattle grazing. Enforce the leash law. Limit the amount of people bathing in water resources. Increase willows to help beavers but still allow for active beaver management by trappers. Install Beaver Dam Analogues where appropriate.

Commenter 89

It feels way past time to implement limits during low water seasons on water use for lawns and yards in the city. This limitation should be applied even more strictly to things like hotels and private businesses. A more difficult issue is obviously the new construction of massive hotels, condos and accommodations. I support the suspension of any future development without a thorough environmental impact study with a focus on the hydrology of our region. The current rate of growth is unsustainable for many reasons, and water is one of the most important ones.

Commenter 91

I am concerned about Grand County's aquifers and water resources and would like to see action taken that reflects the severity of this issue.

Commenter 92

Put in place a full water monitoring program for the Moab Valley aquifer. We need to know how much we have, use, waste, and we need to keep a close eye on pollution levels in the water. Especially after fire events when using retardant. It is our best resource.

Other

Commenter 6

We may want to investigate a reservoir system that is not subject to so much evaporation

Commenter 8

Do NOT promote any more tourism.

Commenter 11

Thanks for the opportunity to comment!

Commenter 14

Public lands grazing is a multiple use which needs strong oversight given the realities of climate change on what has always been marginal grazing lands. If one looks at this past winter's usage of the BLM land north and east of Dewey Bridge along Hwy 128 in the Cisco Desert it is hard to call it land management or the rancher any kind of land steward. Moving forward in climate change, this kind of land abuse will result in permanent negative impacts related to range productivity and wildlife. Grazing in the watersheds is another area that needs stricter management and perhaps reconsideration altogether.

Commenter 16

Thank you for your forethought and initiative, Grand County Commission.

Commenter 19

No comment

Commenter 20

It would be great to have some public lands "teach-ins" in which people can hear about the best measures being taken elsewhere in the region to address similar protection challenges Mon public lands; the most innovative possible approaches to long-term conservation of water; what a no-growth county might look like (while preventing its gentrification); the habitat needs of wildlife and how various activities can adversely affect them, archeological protection

specialists, etc. Team up with Science Moab, USU Sustainability Initiative, International Dark Sky Association, Xerces International (pollinators), etc. for help with teach-ins. Create a Grand County Youth Conservation Corps for summer work by Grand County youth. Make sure every young person in Grand County is taught about the native wildlife and plants of Grand County; stars; how to hike and ride with respect; etc. Have a public lands celebration one week every year -- similar to the Amazing Earthfest that is held in Kanab each year.

Commenter 30

I strongly support a public lands bill for Grand County that creates NCAs as a tool to combat climate change & protect our county's special places from being overrun by motorized/mechanized users.

Commenter 32

County commission needs to fund the county’s road Dept to support the visitation they have created.

Commenter 34

Thank you for this survey! I sincerely hope that Grand County listens more to the voices of its local residents than the well-funded heft of groups like the Blue Ribbon Coalition and its activated members.

Commenter 36

Educational signage at all trailheads and popular dispersed camping areas. Education about water issues and drought, light pollution, ecology, geology, climate disruption.

Commenter 37

The NCAs are a radical way to put controls on the local resources to benefit a few for the sake of extra dollars. It's robs opportunity for industry diversity, it does not account for populations livelyhood that rely outside of tourism. It's a land grab mechanism that takes opportunity from the people here for the sake of more federal funding. This is the finest sell out proposal I have ever seen. As lifetime resident, these proposals scare the living he'll out of. This is my home, unfortunately it's being sold out by special interests.

Commenter 38

Grand County council has had their head up their ASS since the so called environmentalist have tried their control here, this used to be a great place to live but with the travel council advertising all over the world and the left and right wing activist fighting for control it's all fucked up!! I hate to say this but there needs to be a committee of native residents that have lived and enjoyed the land, that can still liberal and conservative people to find common ground. Personally I hunt, fish and explore for pleasure and nearing retirement age and being a laborer in Moab and surrounding areas, I don't get around as good as when I was younger, but I still want to be able to carry on my traditions to my gr�ndchildren about the respect of the land. I truly believe that EDUCATION TO RESPECT THE LAND is the key.

Commenter 39

This is a move to lockup more land from most Americans by the extreme left running Grand Cointy

Commenter 42

We are in a unique situation in grand county, i believe over 90% of county is under Gov. control. Do we really need another Gov Program, so we can stop oil,gas, tourism and mineral development. All the above have made Grand County the place we love and live in. I view this as a move by special interest groups to close off and make inaccessible to most older people the lands we enjoy. I have lived and raised my family here for 51yrs. Why does our County Council want to lock up everything that has made Grand County such a good place ???

Commenter 43

Recently it seems as though there is some sort of agenda against the off-roading community. This really has to stop and everyone needs to come together and create a space for everyone. This land belongs to the American people.

Moab has been an off-highway destination/recreation spot for decades. Instead of being politically driven, how about the council show us that they are in favor of all types of recreation and propose like minded fairness with respect to all people and find ways to include all groups. It's time that we get back to being people and neighbors and not so politically charged because we cant get along and listen to everybody. Remember, you might do something differently than someone else, but that does not mean it's the right way for everyone.

Commenter 44

Only that I'm strongly in favor of the commission pushing this proposal forward!

Commenter 45

If motorized recreation is to be allowed, it should be restricted to quieter and less destructive vehicles, such as jeep-type vehicles. Putting the top down on a quiet jeep offers every bit as much joyful recreation as the incredibly noisy UTV/ATV's. Please do all that you can to discourage the use of noisy UTV/ATV's on any and all roads under your jurisdiction.

Commenter 46

No wilderness beyond current WSA.

Commenter 48

Where will the future money generated from Mineral lease payments that will be curtailed by this proposal come from, also the proposed NCAs would likely reduce SITLA's potential future income "what about the school children" some might ask worryingly. Will not this proposal further incentivize development into San Juan County and out of Grand County?
The impact to Grand County citizens that make a living with the land and natural resources is very vague and almost unlimitedly negative. Once again I do not support the vast scope of this proposal.

Commenter 50

Grand county is becoming unlivable. It will be a soulless resort town if endless growth is continued to be pursued.

Commenter 51

This whole process is nothing more than an attempt to close more lands down in Grand County to multiple use. We have elected leaders that insist on looking for ways to shut down lands and eliminate opportunities to diversify our economy, and seem to prefer we remain the one industry economy we have become. You CANNOT diversify your economy in a county that is nearly 70% BLM lands by continuing to find lame ways to try and shut down the diverse ways public lands

could help bring that diversification. This whole process in nothing but a sham, and those of us with direct multiple years of experience in public land management and county government see through it.

Commenter 55

There is already plenty to worry about out there.

Commenter 56

How this proposal would interface with private property, SITLA, right of ways, water rights, BLM lease agreements, multiple use mandates, the opportunity costs of ending future mineral oil gas payments to the county, state laws regarding roads, how this proposal would affect our citizens who make a living working with our land, should local citizens have to sacrifice or offending tourists?

Commenter 62

Thank you for your time!

Commenter 63

The La Sal Mountains need a watershed protection plan. This range also needs green infrastructure projects to improve water infiltration to the sole-source aquifers of Grand and San Juan County. The Dolores River riparian corridor needs a lot of restoration and habitat improvement projects.

Commenter 69

Human waste is a huge and disgusting issue that needs to be addressed.

Also, please make those “sky-UTVs” or whatever they are called (motorized flying apparatus for humans) ILLEGAL now before they become any more popular. They have been flying over my house and land north of Moab and create an enormous amount of noise for lengthy periods of time. They fly low, they fly in packs, they make horrid loud disturbing noise and air pollution not to mention are an invasion of privacy from above.

Commenter 72

Noisy UTV's, that can go just about anywhere and that you can hear for miles away are ruining the Moab area. These people think they should be able to go wherever they want with no concern for other people or respect for nature. Not all of them , but enough that they really need to be regulated strongly.

Commenter 73

Again. Enough with the fucking hotels.

Commenter 74

Bikes belong :)

Commenter 77

I envision a big parking lot with well maintained bathrooms to be a short term solution for community members living in vehicles. Providing a safe and clean place for workers to park could help the impact of local desert degradation and create some workforce stability. Better yet! Institute housing in one of the hotels!!!!!

Commenter 79

Housing!!! Anything you can do, from changing zoning laws to putting funding in place for more affordable housing. End the nightly rentals and hotels!!! They won't help sustain anything. Also finding ways to channel the large amounts of tax revenue coming into this county. Time to start hitting up the state legislation and get things done.

Commenter 80

Thank you managers of public land!!!

Commenter 83

Go get ‘em!

Commenter 87

I recently saw Pete Gross's email with subject "Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Travel Management Area," dated 1/31/22. I could not agree with it more-- I second everything he says in this letter! I'm a long-time local who now looks almost fondly upon Jeep Safari week, when it used to be the week we dreaded most; jeeps are "quaint" now compared to the onslaught of UTVs we have suffered. A sad commentary, indeed!

Commenter 92

Once again, if we don't protect it, it will be gone. You can not remake wilderness!

Comments sorted by commenter

Commenter 4 (Tony Mancuso)

NCA general

1) NCA's are tools that make it easier for agencies to assess fees for public use, those fees are then stored in enterprise funds so that users are paying for impacts. These tools should be used cautiously. Indiscriminate designation of NCA's across remote and less-visited areas only serves to generate inadequate revenues and burden user demographics that are generally less consumptive. There should be a certainty that an NCA will be solvent prior to it's designation.

2) I feel that the specific areas in need of further protections should be more refined or more accurately specified before we decide what kind of protected land status is necessary. Some of these areas may be better suited to Monument, Wilderness, or other protection. Some areas you have listed are already at a protected status level greater than a NCA can provide. I would like to see a map with much more specific areas outlined before I answer the second question further.

3) The three survey sections of BLM land between Arches and Utahraptor should be included in the Arches expansion. This is a MUCH more administratively easy thing to do rather than exchanging that land with the State.

3) RE: Boundary Details: See answer 2, this map needs to be MUCH more accurate and LESS theoretical before we can move on to more detailed analysis. I would like to see a refine map of

EACH proposed area individually.

4)Rather than focusing on NCA's, we should focus on the resignation of WSA's to Designated Wilderness.

5) I told Rep. Curtis this personally, land designation changes and swaps amount to nothing more than playing with a coloring book unless the increase of designated protections is coupled with LAW ENFORCEMENT. Otherwise, we're making more and more regulations that can't be enforced, and we water down the general publics respect for land management authority. We NEED more rangers afield if we make any more land protection laws.

Arches National Park expansion

Include the three survey sections of BLM adjacent to Utahraptor.

Roads and trails

E-bikes must be considered a motorized use. If you attach a motor to a bicycle, it becomes a motorcycle.

Wildlife habitat

Increase acres of roadless or nonmechanized area. Non-mechanized is the next higher level above non-motorized. No ebikes, no bicycles. It's shown that even bicycles have a profound impact on the migration habits of Bighorn Sheep and Elk.

Archeological and cultural resources

Wipe the map clean of all indications of their existence. Do not advertise, promote, direct, or otherwise imply the location of cultural resources.

Camping

More law enforcement. Dispersed undesignated camping is one of the best things about abundant public land. The reason these user are having impacts is because there is an entire generation of campers less than 40 years old who've never even MET a Ranger before.

It's time to flood the range with resource specialist who will make user contacts and provide education. Every dispersed camper meets a ranger.

Aquifers and water resources

Put limits on the most consumptive users of municipal water. Protecting water yields is like managing debt. Pay off your highest interest rate first, and once that debt is resolved, combine that payment into the debt with the NEXT highest interest rate.

Commenter 5 (Sam Hodges)

NCA general

I strongly support the creation of the proposed NCAs in Grand County along with the expanding of Arches National Parks boundary. With increased visitation of the region we need to put in place some concrete designations that help protect and preserve this region. Climate change has been effecting this area and will continue to for the foreseeable future. Therefore preserving the ecosystem is now more important than ever. Brining more rangers on the BLM would help educate the public on the resource issues the area is facing, with more funding hopefully the BLM would be able to hire more resource staff to help control invasive species.
I believe urging congress to designate Arches and Canyonlands National Parks wilderness should be included in this bill. It is far past due that these areas are given the proper protection they deserve.

Arches National Park expansion

Strongly support

Roads and trails

The roads within the La Sal region should all be off limits to UTV and ATV travel. The road that runs through the middle of the Klondike Bluffs Mountain bike trail system should be closed to all vehicle travel. ATV, OHV and UTVs should all be restricted to a permit system to travel through the Pritchet Canyon/ Behind the Rocks area, possibly just ban them all together. The noise pollution these vehicle create is not only detrimental to the wildlife (nesting raptors, big horned sheep, mule deer, ect.) but it completely ruins the experience of much less impactful hikers, climbers and mountain bikers.
E bikes should continue to not be permitted on single track mountain bike trails, the trails here are not built for the weight of the e bikes along the weight of the demographic that usually rides them.

Wildlife habitat

Restrict vehicles from driving the Gold bar rim area during big horn sheep lambing periods

Archeological and cultural resources

explain more about the living tribes that have ties to the area on the trail head signs

Camping

Designate campsites in most areas with either minimal fee or free.

Aquifers and water resources

Don't allow for any new large housing developments north of town. Also the golf course? We live in the desert, why do we have a golf course?

Commenter 6 (Rebecca Broughton (Inder))

NCA general

I think the using an NCA designation is an effective way to bring in funds to support our public lands. "Wilderness" designations MUST be included within the NCA designation. It is this designation that protects our lands from the damage of motorized traffic and maintains cohesive ecosystems and places where animals may seek climate refuge. I think all the areas mentioned above need this designation:
* Book Cliffs NCA
* Moab Canyons NCA (heavily visited canyons close to Moab)
* Labyrinth NCA (Green River canyons)
* Colorado/Dolores NCA (Colorado and Dolores canyons)
* La Sal Mountains NCA (higher elevation areas; USFS)
* Arches National Park expansion

Arches National Park expansion

I think the expansion of Arches National Park makes sense if it further protecting the surrounding lands from mining, etc. I think it needs to focus on adopting strategies to decrease the amount of fossil fuels that are going into waiting in lines and the traffic it creates along the highway.

Roads and trails

There is currently an imbalance of motorized and non-motorized trails. If you are South of I-70 you are most certainly within 1/2 a mile of a motorized trail. We need more areas that are beyond the earshot of UTVS and off road vehicles. Wilderness designation would support this. It makes sense to have off road vehicles in high use places like Sand Flats, with some areas where it is restricted. And to restrict off-road vehicle use in places where the trails are less frequented. I also think that trails should not cross or be close riparian areas as they do along the Steelbender area behind Ken's lake. This is an area that ties into our water supply and where individuals go to enjoy swimming in the creek in a lush and vibrant ecosystem. Frequently it smells of motoroil on these types of trails.

Wildlife habitat

Wilderness designations preserve intact spaces for wildlife, I would suggest as much of this created as possible.

Archeological and cultural resources

Same as above—wilderness designations within NCAs allow for the most preservation of these sites as possible

Camping

There need to be designated sites with signage for these places, with camping outside of these boundaries prohibited. People need to be equipped with proper ways of packing out their waste.

Aquifers and water resources

I strongly feel that water resources need to be restricted. Showers in hotels need to be limited in time with a cutoff. All hotels need to be equipped with low-flush toilets. Hotels must be charged additional water taxes and there needs to be a mandatory tutorial given to all tourists using overnight accommodations about the drought, proper water usage, and land usage.

Additionally houses and all overnight accommodations need to have incentive to install greywater systems and this needs to be mandatory in any new building projects.

Misters dispersing water into the air at restaurants need to be prohibited.

Other

We may want to investigate a reservoir system that is not subject to so much evaporation

Commenter 7 (Lionel Weeks)

NCA general

NCA designation sounds like a good idea. Those areas need help to manage the increasing numbers of visitors and the destruction caused by them. Decreasing motorized travel in Labyrinth along the river would be wonderful. As you float the Green River toward Mineral Bottom, the roar and whine of motors is disturbing.

Arches National Park expansion

Looks great.

Roads and trails

The road north of Mineral Bottom should be closed to motorized vehicles.

Camping

The Willow Springs area needs designated camping.

Aquifers and water resources

Stop overbuilding

Commenter 8 (Sue deVall)

NCA general

Additional protection of Federal Land is desperately needed in Grand County. Rampant tourism is increasingly trashing our land.

Arches National Park expansion

Favor expansion

Wildlife habitat

Remove all fences that are not currently in use.

Archeological and cultural resources

Do not advertise them.

Camping

More BLM employees need to be on the land.

Aquifers and water resources

Fence cattle out of riparian areas and springs.

Other

Do NOT promote any more tourism.

Commenter 9 (Charles Fischer)

NCA general

A better tool is for the county to manage access to some of these areas as it does on sand flats

Arches National Park expansion

Does not need expanding

Roads and trails

No comment

Wildlife habitat

The la sals and bookcliffs need to be managed for this

Archeological and cultural resources

No comment

Camping

County run campgrounds

Aquifers and water resources

More hazardous fuels reduction

Commenter 10 (Bill Rau)

NCA general

I strongly support using the NCA designation to expand and more effectively manage public lands in Grand County. The expansion of Arches National Park is long overdue. Expanding to

the east of the park will bring important areas of the Colorado River canyon into the Park.

I definitely support NCA designation for the Book Cliffs. It is a geographic, environmental, cultural region requiring greater care. I photograph regularly near and in the Book Cliffs and often see growing evidence of increased mis-use by off-road motorized vehicles, traveling off designated routes. Camping is expanding with open fires, trash, and erosion of soil. If anything, I would move the boundary of the Book Cliffs south, toward I-70, to protect that region from further oil/gas development and mis-use by visitors. I do not support adding new designated routes/roads in the Book Cliffs. The region can be admired from existing routes.

Arches National Park expansion

See previous answer.

Roads and trails

see previous answer

Wildlife habitat

I have seen antelope along UT 128, south of I-70, scouring the Cisco Desert for vegetation. That area has been highly denuded by long-term cattle grazing. North of I-70 the pressure of livestock on the land is less destructive, but a land/vegetation management system is needed that allows sufficient grazing for wildlife, even during years of drought.

Commenter 11 (Tom Mader)

NCA general

I think it is obvious that our county is being overrun with ATV's and setting aside quiet, untouched areas for hikers is more important than ever. At this point, Labyrinth Canyon, the Bookcliffs, Behind the Rocks, Fisher Towers, Hunter Canyon, Mill Creek, Grandstaff Canyon, and the canyons of the Dolores River (among others) should all be set aside as NCSs. The existing wilderness proposal for the county, known as America’s Red Rock Wilderness Act, would be an appropriate future designation that would serve to protect scenic areas of Grand County for future generations. This Act would designate 830,000 acres of wilderness in Grand County to ensure that they remain in an unaltered state for future visitors.

Arches National Park expansion

Given the incredible number of tourists who visit Arches and its importance to the local economy, Arches should certainly be expanded. This will preserve areas for future generations to enjoy.

Roads and trails

I think the Sand Flats area should be closed to motor vehicle use. This formally quiet area has turned into a dusty, noisy, congested location.

Wildlife habitat

Wilderness designation would be the best method to manage and protect wildlife habitat.

Archeological and cultural resources

Our archeological sites with easy access from roads are very subject to damage. I think limiting road access, in general, would be a good idea.

Other

Thanks for the opportunity to comment!

Commenter 12 (Beth Malloy)

NCA general

Yes, designating land as NCA's is very important. I feel that all of the areas outlined in the diagram should be designated as NCA's. Future generations will wish we did more, not less.

Arches National Park expansion

Yes, please expand Arches National Park. Our parks are what we will leave for our children.

Roads and trails

Motorized use should be greatly reduced. These vehicles have inadvertently crowded out people who come to our lands for quiet and solitude. Not to mention the stress it causes on the animal life. At the current moment motorized vehicles, unfairly, are the most common users. They act as a repellant to most other types of users.

Wildlife habitat

Designate more wilderness to protect the wildlife and cut down on motorized use.

Archeological and cultural resources

Keep motorized use away from archeological sites.

Camping

Have managed dispersed camping areas.

Aquifers and water resources

Stop the growth and do not allow any toxins to enter our aquafers.

Commenter 13 (Mark O)

NCA general

With climate change, global warming, increasing population, decreasing biodiversity, decreasing wildlife populations, and decreased rainfall it is more crucial than ever to set aside these lands for conservation. We cannot create more natural areas in this society, so setting aside the few that remain is important. Moab is known for its scenic beauty and wild places. If we want to sustain tourism as a tax base in this county we must preserve the very places people come here from around the world to see. This land is public and to use it with conservation in mind is the most productive use for the longest period of time.

Arches National Park expansion

Arches National Park should follow a more topographic boundary. The park should be preserved as a system, not separated on arbitrary lines based on state land.

Roads and trails

All areas listed should be prioritized for non motorized use.

Wildlife habitat

Less OHV travel equates to better habitat

Archeological and cultural resources

More education and more law Enforcement

Camping

More law enforcement and more campgrounds

Aquifers and water resources

Less hotels

Commenter 14 (Dave Erley)

NCA general

• How do you feel about using NCA designation as a tool to bring additional resources to GC public lands

I feel NCA designation is an appropriate tool to bring additional resources to support management of BLM lands. Additionally, it is an appropriate mechanism and funding source to limit the negative impacts of certain user groups and abusive off-road vehicle activity which is out of control at a number of locations within the county and nearby in San Juan County such as the route to Chicken Corners.

• Areas you think should or should not be part of an NCA
I see no conflicts with the NCA's as proposed and might add areas below the Book Cliffs near the Colorado border due to wildlife habitat and off-road vehicle concerns.

• Your thoughts on boundary details of the proposed NCAs
The devil is always in the details but I support the basic boundaries as proposed and would support the addition of more land north of I-70 below the Book Cliffs.
• Other designations that should be considered instead of or in addition to NCAs
Westwater Canyon should be wilderness. There are other areas, near the Green River, in the remote areas of the La Sal Mountains, and in the Book Cliffs, that are appropriate for Wilderness Designation. This is another tool to protect wildlife habitat and solitude from OHV noise and on the ground impacts.

Arches National Park expansion

I support the expansion of Arches National Park as outlined in the proposal. These areas have always been worthy of protection and are important to the viewshed of the current park.

Roads and trails

• Specific roads or trails that you think should be open or closed to motor vehicles or bicycles.

There are enough OHV routes and redundant paths and routes should be closed and eliminated. More one-way trails help to minimize mountain bike impacts. It would seem the same for other off-road vehicles and should be utilized whenever feasible.

• Areas which you think should have a motorized recreation emphasis.

In my opinion, there is far too much motorized emphasis throughout Grand County and in Utah in general. These impacts are hardest on wildlife and human powered recreationist.

• Areas which you think should have a non-motorized recreation emphasis.

Most areas should have a non-motorized emphasis with the extensive existing routes being the exception. No new trails!!!

• Areas where you feel there is currently user conflict and should be addressed
There are huge user conflicts in Sand Flats area, at Hurrah Pass and beyond, near Labyrinth Canyon, along Highway 313, to name a few. I would welcome NCA's and a bit of zoning the wilderness to minimize user conflicts and minimize the "he with the most horsepower wins" mentality.

Wildlife habitat

The cumulative impact of all user groups plus the extremely negative impact of OHV need to be a big part of the decision making process moving forward. Climate change and the sheer numbers of users necessitate this management approach. We all can't have everything. It is not working!

Archeological and cultural resources

Again, minimize vehicle access and minimize publicity about their whereabouts. Punish vandals and thieves harshly to send a strong message.

Camping

I am afraid more and more camping will need to be designated and often reservation based. The sheer number of users is now making dispersed camping impact, including but not limited to human waste, untenable in most areas near Moab.

Aquifers and water resources

The aquifers, and watersheds, of both Castle Valley and Moab/Spanish Valley should be extremely well protected. The BLM has no surface occupancy for Oil and Gas development but an out and out prohibition seems more appropriate. The Forest Service proposed Moab Geographic Area in their Forest Plan Revision is a great development and proposal which should be strongly supported by the county. SITLA inholdings within the watershed should be traded out for whenever possible.

Other

Public lands grazing is a multiple use which needs strong oversight given the realities of climate change on what has always been marginal grazing lands. If one looks at this past winter's usage of the BLM land north and east of Dewey Bridge along Hwy 128 in the Cisco Desert it is hard to call it land management or the rancher any kind of land steward. Moving forward in climate change, this kind of land abuse will result in permanent negative impacts related to range productivity and wildlife. Grazing in the watersheds is another area that needs stricter management and perhaps reconsideration altogether.

Commenter 15 (John Gould)

NCA general

NCSs are better that what we have now, but wilderness designation is the only way to actually protect our public lands.

Arches National Park expansion

I support the proposed expansion of Arches Nat. Park 100%.

Roads and trails

Unfortunately, this entire area now already has a motorized recreation emphasis. I'm retired. I'm out someplace every day. I cannot escape the noise from machines. Every single time I'm out I discover more tracks from people on machines heading off trail. This area is being devastated and that is not an exaggeration. We are absolutely overrun by mechanized recreation. I regularly have negative encounters with out-of-towners in motorized wheelchairs who seem to believe that people on foot are obstacles that need to be pushed aside. I've been low-level assaulted by a guy from Idaho for being (and this is a quote) "...on a 4 by 4 road!" I've been stopped by a tour operator and accused of trail vandalism because (again, another quote) "...you're out here!"). On another occasion a different tour operator stopped me and informed me that "You shouldn't be out here" as I walked a stretch of trail they like to speed through spraying sand. Sand Flats, a supposed public recreation area, has been virtually turned over to commercial operators who make it unsafe and unpleasant for citizens to use as pedestrians.

I want Moab to be UNfriendly to motorized recreation. We can have a town completely turned over to machines, or we can have a town visited by people whose method of recreation can't be heard from two miles away, but we can't have both.

Wildlife habitat

In order to manage wildlife habitat, keep machines out.

Archeological and cultural resources

Same as above. Motorized travel increases access and increased access results in damage to archeological and cultural recourses.

Camping

Close overrun dispersed camping areas and enforce it. The whole county is being devastated by overuse.

Aquifers and water resources

I'm a geologist and prior member of the Water Conservation Board. I have read all the available information on our aquifer and I am convinced that we are already in trouble. Likely big trouble. The only way to address this time bomb is to mandate conservation, ban lawns, and control growth. There is a point at which a population is so high that no amount of conservation can prevent the draining of a aquifer. We may already be at that point.

Commenter 16 (Sam Van Wetter)

NCA general

I think that NCA designation is appropriate for Grand County public lands. NCA designation on BLM lands would alter the management of these areas positively, allowing for greater funding and staffing to well-used areas. Additionally, NCAs allow for multiple use and a variety of protections, which is appropriate for these areas.
I would advocate for wilderness study areas to be established within these NCAs. As we know, NCAs will not do sufficient work to mitigate environmental degradation due to overuse and motorized travel. Therefore, it will be crucial to protect areas within the NCAs as wilderness. Grand County, and more specifically many of these proposed NCAs, contain high-quality wilderness which must be established and managed as such. Wilderness designation would guarantee the quality of Moab's surrounding public lands for generations to come.
I also would advocate for the Green, Colorado, and Delores Rivers to be designated as Wild & Scenic.

Arches National Park expansion

This is a prudent expansion that would protect viewsheds, establish a manageable Park boundary, and prevent mineral extraction at the borders of the Park.

Roads and trails

Specifically, Hey Joe Canyon, Hell Roaring Canyon, and Dead Cow/Tubes routes along the Labyrinth Canyon corridor should be closed to motor vehicles. Sand Flats Recreation Area should be closed to motorized use except with the accompaniment of a guide or permit system.

The 2008 Moab BLM Travel Plan essentially designates the entire Moab area as having "motorized recreation emphasis". Being so, there is not currently a need to increase that emphasis in any piece of our local public lands. Rather, we should invest in creating buffer zones, non-motorized areas, and increased permitting and reservation systems.
The proposed Moab Canyon NCA should have a non-motorized recreation emphasis. The Jeep Safari routes that cross this area should be permitted and seasonally restricted.
Currently, the worst user conflict is in Sand Flats Recreation Area, the Labyrinth River Corridor, and Kane Springs Road. These need better designated vehicle-specific routes.

Wildlife habitat

Wildlife habitat will only be properly protected in large-scale wilderness designations. I strongly advocate for large swaths of public lands to be designated wilderness to protect migration corridors, breeding grounds, dark skies, and solitude for both human and animal communities.

Archeological and cultural resources

Protecting archeological and cultural resources will be accomplished by creating more expansive buffer areas around motorized routes. Degradation to cultural sites increases when motorized travel is nearby.

Camping

Dispersed camping must be designated in specific locations, with clear signage, no-travel zones, and required removal of human waste. Enforcement of dispersed camping boundaries must be strict and consistent.

Aquifers and water resources

Springs and creeks must have protected from human waste, motorized incursion, and cattle.

Other

Thank you for your forethought and initiative, Grand County Commission.

Commenter 17 (Alex sanche)

NCA general

I am all for any expansion and greater protections for public lands.

Arches National Park expansion

More protected land.

Roads and trails

Less motorized travel in sensitive areas and national parks.

Archeological and cultural resources

More public education and signs

Aquifers and water resources

Don’t allow development on areas that lead directly into them.

Commenter 19 (Kate Weigel)

NCA general

I support this

Arches National Park expansion

I support this

Roads and trails

I have no comment about this

Wildlife habitat

Get the mountain goats off of the la Sals, they are invasive and do not belong there. They destroy alpine habitat which takes years to regrow and is very sensitive. We don’t need them.

Archeological and cultural resources

Take some resources off official maps. Use trail cams at resources that are highly trafficked.

Camping

We need another dispersed camping site on the south side of Moab to take more of the

pressure off of Willow Springs. Nobody pays fees at the campgrounds in Indian Creek, there should be a campground host to make people pay.

Aquifers and water resources

Stop leasing for oil and gas. Prioritize beaver populations. Restore burned areas in the la sals. Make kens lake deeper so that it evaporates less quickly.

Other

No comment

Commenter 20 (Mary O'Brien)

NCA general

All of these deserve NCA status. The La Sals are being overrun by the combination of hound hunters, ORVs, RVs, mountain bikers, hikers, climbers, campers, house-less people - as well as livestock and increasing numbers of elk. Labyrinth Canyon is where solitude is possible. Arches is a small NP and again, over-run by local, regional, national, and international visitors. Moab canyons are so near a huge and expanding tourist population in Moab. The Book Cliffs is a large, important refuge for wildlife.

Arches National Park expansion

Any expansion of Arches will add to the ecological integrity of ANP. The park is too small for the number of visitors and for protection of waterways and wildlife and native plants.

Roads and trails

I am less familiar with specific roads or trails or their names, but motorized vehicles and mountain bikers are extremely challenging to control -- even one rogue biker or ORV or e-biker can do long-term damage by going off trail. The county does not owe motorized vehicles and mountain bikers an endless supply of trails and routes. The ecology (wildlife, biological soil crust, native plant species, waterways) of the public lands cannot withstand massive vehicles. Another problem is the permitting of trail racing with large numbers of people.

Wildlife habitat

Wildlife includes native pollinators and they are (a) in sharp decline globally and regionally; and (2) require a season-long diversity of native flowers (forbs). Virtually all of the La Sals (Moab Ranger District) is open to cattle grazing as well as artificial populations of elk and deer. The

dysfunctional separation of state and federal responsibility for wildlife means predators are killed while non-native ungulates thrive. Studies along trails heavily used by the public show that certain bird and mammal species avoid those areas, thus shrinking their effective habitat. Even dirt roads and paved roads can prevent crossings by particular small mammals in invertebrates (e.g., some butterflies. Dirt roads serve as major sources of dust, which is transported to snow, causing it to melt earlier in the season. We need to protect dark skies, as particular night-time species do not do well in lighted environments.

Amid climate change, we need to be aware of the science that shows disruption to migration corridors, travel corridors, food webs, clean water, soil integrity, aquatic ecosystems, rare native plants and animals, etc. caused by everything from ORVs to cross-country skiers. We need to face that science and manage for collective and shared restraint on our public lands.

Archeological and cultural resources

Endless public education that instills pride in our county's protection of archeological and cultural resources; leaving many archeological and cultural resources unsigned; protecting some with fences; gradually gaining ivestock-free areas through voluntary and permanent permit retirement.

Camping

Paying local public lands "backcountry" people to direct people to appropriate camping. We need people on the ground, constantly speaking with people and reporting inappropriate camping; and restoring damaged sites. Good, positive signs that show the value of particular areas (as opposed to simple "No Camping"). Enforcement of violations should involve community service, e.g., in restoring land that has been compromised by others violating the dispersed camping rules. Dealing with homelessness within town boundaries -- e.g., homeless villages that are managed by paid homeless peope.

Aquifers and water resources

I need to learn more, but we must not urge conservation of water so that growth can continue. I think we need to emphasize the storage of conserved water underground for the future rather than conserving water to allow for more growth.

Other

It would be great to have some public lands "teach-ins" in which people can hear about the best measures being taken elsewhere in the region to address similar protection challenges Mon public lands; the most innovative possible approaches to long-term conservation of water; what a no-growth county might look like (while preventing its gentrification); the habitat needs of wildlife and how various activities can adversely affect them, archeological protection specialists, etc. Team up with Science Moab, USU Sustainability Initiative, International Dark Sky Association, Xerces International (pollinators), etc. for help with teach-ins. Create a Grand County Youth Conservation Corps for summer work by Grand County youth. Make sure every young person in Grand County is taught about the native wildlife and plants of Grand County;

stars; how to hike and ride with respect; etc. Have a public lands celebration one week every year -- similar to the Amazing Earthfest that is held in Kanab each year.

Commenter 22 (Cindy Beyer)

NCA general

I am 100% in favor of the Arches expansion and the Book Cliffs and Moab Canyons NCAs. I would prefer to see the other areas as Wilderness areas. However, since this is unlikely to happen, I would support them as NCAs. However if there is any consideration in this study for Wilderness areas perhaps one of two of those areas could be proposed.

Arches National Park expansion

This expansion is very much needed to make better boundaries for Arches.

Roads and trails

I do not know the 4WD roads around Moab well enough to know if there are some that should be closed. Overall I believe the current 4WD network should stay as is, but no new roads should be created for motorized travel. I do believe it is important to have a few areas that are Closed to noisy off highway vehicles so bicycles and hikers (and even jeepers) can have somewhere they can go to experience some quiet. There is far too much noise in the backcountry these days! For this reason I think Grand County should support the NPS in not opening the parks to OHVs. We need somewhere to get away from them! When I go out jeeping with my friends it is no longer pleasant to do so in many areas due to the noise. So please do not open any new areas to OHVs!! Rather, I believe there should be some areas where these vehicles are prohibited. That is why I think there should be more Wilderness designations rather than all NCAs. I think the areas around the rivers, like Dolores and Labyrinth areas, should have less motorized access.
I applaud Sand Flats for establishing a few hiking trails in the last couple years. Hiking only, no bikes. We need a few more of these around Moab for the locals to go. It is such a pleasure to go hiking without constantly moving off the trail for bicycles. I know most trails need to be open for bicycles since they are a big user group, but lets have a few more just for hikers!
The biggest concern I see in user conflicts is the OHV crowd. Even many jeepers don't like sharing trails with them. They are messing up jeep roads making it harder for regular jeeps (4WDs, SUVs, etc.) to travel these trails. Not everyone can afford to have a lifted and suped up fancy jeep to drive roads in the area. I like to drive 4WD roads to access views, camping and more hiking areas. But as the roads get more impacted there are fewer places I can drive with my 4WD vehicle. Every year I am more limited as to where I can take friends and family when they visit.

Wildlife habitat

Spring areas should be better protected for wildlife. This means for some areas fencing them off and piping water to livestock if needed, or just for wildlife. Especially important to keep cows, horse and burros from trampling sensitive springs by limiting their access. Yes let them use the water, but away from the sensitive plants and other wildlife (birds) around the spring.

Archeological and cultural resources

Archeological sites should be actively protected. I know this is hard to do, but at a minimum fences or some type of barrier should be installed to keep vehicles away or off the site. People should only be allowed to walk up to these sites to see them. Yes, there will still be people who deface the sites even if they have to walk to them, but the work of walking to a site will help cut down on such abuse. And of course some type of educational sign is always helpful but I know these can not be installed everywhere. I get very frustrated with the lack of protection of our archeological resources in the area but know it is often a lost cause. These irreplaceable resources have already received so much vandalism in many areas and continue to do so. I don't know how to change people's attitudes to be more respectful - it only seems to be getting worse not better!

Aquifers and water resources

We need to stop wasting precious drinking water resources on things like oil drilling operations or settling dust. More areas for access to river water is needed for these activities. And we need to stop pretending we have endless water in the valley and can continue unlimited development. You can't replace an aquifer once it's been depleted! Developments that may affect our water resources should not be allowed (thinking of something like Cloudrock). I know it's hard to say no to money and big developers, but at some point it has to be done before the valley is destroyed.

Commenter 23 (Robert M O'Brien)

NCA general

My suggestions at this early stage will be for the Moab Canyons Area of the Public Lands Initiative proposal. The focus is on the watersheds of Moab and Castle Valley and their protection on both Forest Service and BLM lands. Grand County, Moab City, and the Town of Castle Valley all wrote letters to the Forest Service during the scoping period for the Manti-La Sal Forest Plan. In part these letters commented on the Moab Geographic Area concept for the protection of those watersheds. Those letters asked for the alternatives suggested by the Conservation Alternative (prepared by several conservation organizations) to be considered in the Draft EIS. I strongly support the parts of the Forest Service Plan and the Conservation Alternative that would provide the most protection for these watersheds. Both the of these watersheds include sole source aquifers as designated by the Environmental Protection Agency. There are only three such aquifers in Utah, and they are an essential source of culinary water for our citizens.
The importance of a Public Lands Initiative is that it is legislative and does not depend on

agency plans that can be changed through NEPA processes and that often have some elements that are suggestive/aspirational, but not binding.
In addition to what is contained in the Mani-La Sal Forest Plan and the Citizens Alternative at this stage of the EIS process (the parts that include the greatest protection for the watersheds), I suggest the following:
Where there are private lands, SITLA lands, or mining claims, there should be a stated priority to buy these “inholdings.” In this way eventually the watersheds can be protected in these area under the National Conservation Areas legislation.
I would like to see grazing eventually eliminated from the watersheds. This is not all that radical an idea. For example, on page 105 of the Manti-La Sal Forest’s proposed Forest Plan there is the following “guideline”: “To reduce water quality contamination, grazing should not occur within the management area.” This is suggested as a protection for the Municipal Watershed Management Area for the water supply of Blanding and Monticello. Why not in our watersheds?
In our watersheds, there should be a provision for buyouts of grazing allotments such as those that are allowed in the new Bears Ears proclamation signed by President Biden:
“Should grazing permits or leases be voluntarily relinquished by existing holders, the Secretaries shall retire from livestock grazing the lands covered by such permits or leases pursuant to the processes of applicable law. Forage shall not be reallocated for livestock grazing purposes unless the Secretaries specifically find that such reallocation will advance the purposes of this proclamation and Proclamation 9558.”
Of course, the language would read differently with perhaps the Forest Service Chief replacing “Secretaries” on Forest Service lands and the criterion for reallocation being that such reallocation will advance the protection of watersheds within these two watersheds.
Thank you for your work on this Public Lands Initiative. I would be happy to work on a section having to do with our watersheds, if that is helpful at some point.
Sincerely,
Robert M. O’Brien
Castle Valley, Utah

Arches National Park expansion

I support this extension. They are reasonable.

Aquifers and water resources

I included these at the beginning of this survey but will include them here also.
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In addition to what is contained in the Mani-La Sal Forest Plan and the Citizens Alternative at this stage of the EIS process (the parts that include the greatest protection for the watersheds), I suggest the following:
Where there are private lands, SITLA lands, or mining claims, there should be a stated priority to buy these “inholdings.” In this way eventually the watersheds can be protected in these area under the National Conservation Areas legislation.
I would like to see grazing eventually eliminated from the watersheds. This is not all that radical an idea. For example, on page 105 of the Manti-La Sal Forest’s proposed Forest Plan there is the following “guideline”: “To reduce water quality contamination, grazing should not occur within the management area.” This is suggested as a protection for the Municipal Watershed Management Area for the water supply of Blanding and Monticello. Why not in our watersheds?
In our watersheds, there should be a provision for buyouts of grazing allotments such as those that are allowed in the new Bears Ears proclamation signed by President Biden:
“Should grazing permits or leases be voluntarily relinquished by existing holders, the Secretaries shall retire from livestock grazing the lands covered by such permits or leases pursuant to the processes of applicable law. Forage shall not be reallocated for livestock grazing purposes unless the Secretaries specifically find that such reallocation will advance the purposes of this proclamation and Proclamation 9558.”
Of course, the language would read differently with perhaps the Forest Service Chief replacing “Secretaries” on Forest Service lands and the criterion for reallocation being that such reallocation will advance the protection of watersheds within these two watersheds.
Thank you for your work on this Public Lands Initiative. I would be happy to work on a section having to do with our watersheds, if that is helpful at some point.
Sincerely,
Robert M. O’Brien
Castle Valley, Utah

Commenter 24 (Jenna)

NCA general

Designating lands as NCAs is a great tool for bringing additional resources to the Moab BLM. Adding these resources to critical areas has proven to protect habitats and our natural ecosystem. The proposed designations are great and should also include the Forest Service lands in the La Sal Mountains.

Arches National Park expansion

I agree that there should be an expansion of Arches National Park. This would help prevent exploitation and development in an area worth protecting.

Roads and trails

Less motorized use on all roads and trails. Keep the dust down and wildlife minimally disturbed.

Wildlife habitat

Less motorized vehicle use.

Commenter 25 (Sean Hayes)

NCA general

NCA designation would increase funding for staffing which is certainly needed to manage these areas properly. The proposed areas need protection to make sure they can remain unaltered for future residents and visitors to enjoy. Wild and Scenic should be included as a designation for the Colorado and Dolores Rivers.

Arches National Park expansion

The expansion makes sense. The proposed area would protect Arches viewsheds from exploration and development, other eye sores.

Roads and trails

Motorized recreation should be reduced to protect soils and vegetation, solitude and other recreation opportunities. Sand Flats is an area that should be managed more effectively, possibly adding permitted use or restrictions to motorized use for time of day, seasonal restrictions.

Wildlife habitat

Wilderness designation would ensure less human impact on wildlife habitat.

Archeological and cultural resources

Restricted motorized use under wilderness designation would limit access to these resources and protect from damage that occurs close to motorized routes.

Camping

The management plan would require proper staffing of the areas where there are designated dispersed camping sites. Dispersed camping should require a mandatory toilet set-up such as a groover (rv toilets) and/or wag bags to camp.

Aquifers and water resources

Promote and incentivize alternate water resources for new residential buildings (catchment for culinary and irrigation water).

Commenter 30 (Marc Thomas)

NCA general

These proposed NCA landscapes deserve protection to ensure that they remain in an unaltered state for future generations, provide a buffer against the impacts of climate change, and ensure that there are always places for solitude and solace for Grand County's citizens and visitors alike. I support creating all of the proposed NCAs in Grand County, and in particular support the creation of the Labyrinth NCA.

Arches National Park expansion

I support the modest expansion of Arches NP to include Dry Mesa, Winter Camp Ridge & the north end of Salt Valley. With this expansion, a second entrance to the park via the north end of Salt Valley may become a reality, along with improved access to the Tower Arch section of the park.

Roads and trails

The existing travel plan and route density must be drastically reduced to protect wildlife, soils and vegetation, solitude, and quality experiences for human-powered public land recreationists. In particular, motorized routes need to be cut back in the proposed Labyrinth NCA. Motorized use should not be permitted along the river in Labyrinth Canyon, and many spur routes along the canyon rim should be closed.

At a minimum, motorized use in Sand Flats should be permitted or guided trip-only.

Motorized routes in areas of high use and high user conflict (notably many Jeep Safari routes near Moab) should be permitted, and should be seasonally restricted.

Wildlife habitat

By designating wilderness areas within the NCAs that will ensure that quality wildlife habitat is buffered from constant human intrusion and impact, particularly by motorized and mechanized users.

Archeological and cultural resources

Wilderness designation is an effective tool to ensure protection of archaeological and cultural resources, as it limits motorized access. Studies show a correlation between the proximity of cultural resources to motorized routes when it comes to intentional and unintentional damage to those resources.

Camping

Designating dispersed camping locations is an effective tool to address impacts from unregulated camping on BLM and Forest Service lands in the Intermountain West. Designated dispersed sites are undeveloped, designated sites, clearly marked with signage and established boundaries. Camping outside of these designated sites must be prohibited, with enforcement, in order for it to be an effective strategy. Furthermore, self-contained toilet systems (Wag Bags, groovers, etc.) must be required for all dispersed camping.

Other

I strongly support a public lands bill for Grand County that creates NCAs as a tool to combat climate change & protect our county's special places from being overrun by motorized/mechanized users.

Commenter 31 (Emily Stock)

NCA general

I am in support of land protection. I support the NCA and the expansion of the park. I believe should also be wilderness designation overlays in applicable areas, and increased limits on motorized use county-wide.

Arches National Park expansion

I support the expansion.

Roads and trails

The OHV motorized access to Grand County's roads and trails is, county-wide, creating a user conflict with all other forms of recreation. Sand flats in particular has become a sacrifice zone, where hikers and bikers are driven away from the entire area because of the motorized focus. One possible solution to this problem is one that is implemented in many states: allowing motorized access only on certain days of the week. This allows diversity of access for all other folks, with the opportunity for peaceful recreation in areas far-reaching from the sound origin point of a motorized trail. In addition, I think there should be a permit system for access to motorized routes to limit the sheer numbers and thereby limiting the ecological damage. These solutions could also be implemented along Kane Creek (Cliffhanger especially) and Moab Rim

Trail.

Wildlife habitat

Limiting motorized recreation via permit systems and days of the week allocation will have a positive impact on wildlife. (See previous response for detail).

Camping

It seems that other places are having success with having designated dispersed camping spots, which gives the opportunity to choose how much camping is desired in a particular area.

Aquifers and water resources

We should have a water resource protection 'action committee' that supports infiltration to the aquifer through building projects such as check dams.
We also need to be conservative with future development and have incentives for water reduction.

Commenter 32 (Michael Taylor)

NCA general

We own over 3,000 acres in the proposed la sals and Colorado/ Dolores NCAs and absolutely do NOT want any of the NCAs! We fear the value of the property will be adversely affected by the NCAs. The amount of land that would be locked up would tie the county's hands to be able to do almost anything in the future. Options are always a good thing so do not tie your own hands. Find other ways to create income, don't rely on the federal government for income, their broke!

Arches National Park expansion

Do not expand it is already bigger than it needs to be! You will be impacting grazing permits that are currently being used as you read this.

Roads and trails

Public land should all be accessible to all public, not just limited but fully unrestricted for all to enjoy. Public land is for many uses, not just a few.

Wildlife habitat

Assist UDNR in stopping buffalo from over taking other habits like they have in carbon/emery county's.

Archeological and cultural resources

Stop highlighting the sites!

Camping

Support law enforcement to enforce camping restrictions.

Aquifers and water resources

Force community gardens to use irrigation water not culinary water

Other

County commission needs to fund the county's road Dept to support the visitation they have created.

Commenter 33 (Glen Lathrop)

NCA general

All of these areas are heavily used for recreation. They need to be both preserved and protected with increased funding for management.

Arches National Park expansion

The area that is protected in the Lost Springs is just the canyon itself. There needs to be a buffer area on the rim. Any kind of development on the rim areas would ruin the canyon areas.

Roads and trails

SUWA drew up a map of all the areas in Grand county that were more the a mike from a road And it was amazing there was almost no areas. There needs to be no more development of motorized areas. People come here from all over the world looking for wilderness. We must preserve that.

Archeological and cultural resources

More money

Camping

There needs to be more developed camping areas. Take for example the Klondike Bluffs area. That road is about 4 miles in length. Over the length of that road I have counted roughy 100 dispersed people camping all along those 4 miles. One large camp ground in say 1/2 mile could accommodate all those people and then the other 3 1/2 miles could be preserved.

Aquifers and water resources

Stop all the development.

Commenter 34 (Josie Kovash)

NCA general

*I think that if NCA designation is a step to bringing more resources and potentially more legal protections (for instance from future mineral leasing or motorized expansion) to public lands surrounding Moab, this is an excellent tool to utilize.
*Grand County has a wonderful diversity of public lands that should be protected by any means available. I support NCA designation for BLM land on all of the areas outlined in the above map, to be managed in harmony with designated Wilderness areas, National Park areas, and National Forest areas.
*In many cases it makes sense to designate NCAs right up to our County line, with the potential for partnership with adjacent counties to create more comprehensive NCA designation.
*Wherever applicable, we should be designating pristine areas in Grand County as Wilderness Areas to prevent future development and incursion of motorized recreation. I support all wilderness designation as proposed in the America's Red Rock Wilderness Act. In addition, wild and scenic river protection should be designated for all eligible segments of the Colorado, Green, and Dolores Rivers, as well as any tributaries.

Arches National Park expansion

I support expansion. These outlying areas around Arches are often under threat from oil and gas development, and should be preserved to maintain scenic quality and viewsheds, air quality, and the broader ecosystem of Arches.

Roads and trails

*We need to drastically reduce to density of motorized recreation on BLM land in Grand County. Off-road motorized use should be eliminated anywhere adjacent to a major river corridor (such as the rim of Labyrinth Canyon). I would also strongly recommend eliminating motorized use in

Sand Flats recreation area. Not only would this be a huge step toward preservation of such a world class backyard, but it would reduce the very extreme impacts of UTV travel through residential neighborhoods on Moab's east side en route to Sand Flats. Motorized recreation overly dominates all other user groups, and that is a problem. Motorized use should be limited to areas where there is little overlap with other user groups and where the impacts on our soundshed and on important ecological corridors are minimal.

Wildlife habitat

Use wilderness designation wherever possible to conserve wildlife habitat.

Archeological and cultural resources

Use wilderness designation wherever possible to limit access to areas with cultural resources.

Camping

Use designated dispersed sites and require proper LNT etiquette for these areas of camping.

Aquifers and water resources

Follow the most conservative estimates of what we have in our watershed! Limit growth and development to fit within those projections.

Other

Thank you for this survey! I sincerely hope that Grand County listens more to the voices of its local residents than the well-funded heft of groups like the Blue Ribbon Coalition and its activated members.

Commenter 35 (Mary Moran)

NCA general

Designating Grand County BLM lands as NCAs make sense, and the rough subdivisions proposed by the county make sense.
I am in favor of also adding wilderness designations to those acres proposed in the Red Rock Wilderness Act, both within the NCAs and on Forest Service lands in the La Sal Mountains. Wilderness designations work to preserve intact ecosystems; intact ecosystems slow the global and local loss of biodiversity and mitigate against the accelerating effects of climate change. Further, Wilderness is a designation that land managers understand; they know the rules for how to manage it. Land managers are generally spread thinly over many responsibilities and

their research time is almost non-existent, so this really is important.
Also, Wild and Scenic river designations are important to preserve our rivers. Water supports most of our wildlife and much of our biodiversity. Perennial water is so very rare here, and with climate change it is becoming rarer.

Arches National Park expansion

I am in favor of the eastward part of expansion of Arches National Park, if it would keep cattle out of the Dry Mesa/Cache Valley area. Managing the boundary of that side of the park has been an ongoing problem for the NPS, and there are seemingly cattle incursions into the park from this area every year, including to the zone around Delicate Arch Viewpoint and into Salt Wash Canyon. There are NPS staffers and managers who have been puzzling over this issue, and attempting different management strategies for years; I hope that County Commissioners have or will confer with these people. Of course, expanding the park here would also be a good thing in terms of preserving the viewshed from the most popular destination in the park.

I cannot quite see the detail at the north end of Lost Spring Canyon on the proposed addition map, but I would be in favor of a small land addition here that would include Lost Spring, which is currently roughly 0.25-0.5 mile upstream of the park boundary. The area immediately around this small, seeping spring is covered with a dense blanket of invasive Russian knapweed. Since the Lost Spring addition was added to the park in 1999, the NPS Resource Stewardship and Science Division has worked to manage the invasive plants within that formerly heavily grazed and formerly homesteaded part of the park. Adding this spring to the park would allow the NPS to address this weed problem around the spring. (The BLM has far fewer resources and more impacted lands to address.) Besides, it just seems natural that Lost Spring should be included with Lost Spring Canyon, which starts just downstream. One issue here is that a new boundary here may be more difficult to fence and monitor than the current one. Again, I'd talk to park managers familiar with the area.

Roads and trails

It seems there are too many roads just about everywhere. In general, duplicating and spaghetti-like roads need to be eliminated. Too many motorized users go off-road, so more roads leads to more destruction. The disturbance increases invasive weed incursions and impacts wildlife in numerous ways. Wildlife need large intact ecosystems. Wildlife need quiet; they need to be able to hear their mates sing, or hear their predators. Hikers, bikers and river runners like quiet and natural sounds too; at least I do.
One specific road that needs to be eliminated is the one following the Green River upstream of Mineral Bottom. The increased vrooming of ORVs on that road significantly decreases the quality of a Labyrinth Canyon river trip. And it impacts wildlife in the riparian zone, the most important regional habitat for wildlife and biodiversity.
There are also far too many roads on the mesa tops nearby, above Hell Roaring and Spring Canyons.
I've also noticed a spur road or two in the area of the northwest extent of the Steel Bender trail that should be closed; the dead-end spur roads wander into a largely wild area with seemingly no destination or purpose.

Wildlife habitat

Less roads, especially in all riparian zones.
Cattle grazing has been eliminated from some riparian zones. It should be eliminated form all of them. These areas are just too important for wildlife, for native plants, to further impact them and to degrade the water quality.
Quiet is so important for many birds and insects, so that they can hear the songs, calls, wing whirs, or other noises of their mates or predators. Insects are generally overlooked, but we cannot live without pollinators, many birds can't live without eating insects, etc. To reach a quieter goal, we need far fewer roads, and we need large areas with no motors and no drill rigs, thus wilderness areas.

Archeological and cultural resources

Always consult with tribal representatives early, concerning management.

Camping

Sadly, Grand County has become so popular that we probably need to designate all camping areas, including designated dispersed camping (where toilet systems or wag bags should be mandatory). The Willow Springs area demonstrates why; it's a mess. Uneducated campers will destroy more land unless camping limitations are very clear.

Aquifers and water resources

Education has been increasing concerning asking people to pick up after their dogs. Unfortunately, this issue, and the issue of plastic bags of poop along the trails continues, as the number of dogs ("it's a rescue") increases. More education? More emphasis on the responsibilities of dog ownership, before someone gets a dog? I don't really know the answer.

Eliminating any ORV roads in perennial streams would also help (Spring Canyon, Steel Bender...)

Commenter 36 (Alison Anders)

NCA general

I think that we need support to manage these areas and NCAs are a good method for having trained staff dedicated to these regions. I'm concerned about the possibility of reducing area for dispersed camping? And think that people living nomadically need to be considered in management plans. We need more infrastructure to support people living on public lands.

Arches National Park expansion

I think this expansion would be good. This area is pretty remote and wouldn't see the high traffic

that the main road of the park does.

Roads and trails

I think there should be less motorized vehicles in the La Sals and an emphasis on hiking/biking trail networks. I think we should be investing in the trails and roads we already have before building more. the potential of accepting Moab canyons as a sacrificial zone to OHVs would make sense, concentrate the trail networks would ease the strain of more remote accidents/emergencies. I think there is user conflict in the la sals, there should not be cows grazing up there and the bulls are a safety hazard. The tourist income from my biking in the mountains is MASSIVE. Got charged off a trail by a bull at the tukuhnikivatz trail. I do not think there should be more roads put in to the arches expansion.

Wildlife habitat

Training community stewards and not just as volunteers. There needs to be a benefit for buy in. People who are at popular sites in the Backcountry engaging/educating.

Archeological and cultural resources

Site stewards sign me up.

Camping

Pit toilets, water cisterns, emergency phones, actual affordable housing in town.

Aquifers and water resources

Get cows away from the La Sal headwaters. Local education program. Incentive program for water saving. Funds to implement water catchment systems/xeriscape.

Other

Educational signage at all trailheads and popular dispersed camping areas. Education about water issues and drought, light pollution, ecology, geology, climate disruption.

Commenter 37 (Gavin Harrison)

NCA general

I do not think park expansions are the best use of pur lands. We're already surrounded by parks. I beleive we need diversified economy and NCAs will hamper any economic diversity.

The region was founded on and heavily relied upon mineral extractions. It was a dirty industry then, modern techniques and practices are now clean. The region has abundent lithium resources that could be developed with minimal disturbances and is critical to the new green deal as we modernize our country. The arches expansion would encroach a number of interests as well. I think you diversify to include all stake holders as livelihoods depend on it. Not all of the community is in the tourism industry. Filling the entire county with NCAs will further hamper industry diversity, put more pressure on public lands and sells put the old native community that still reside here.

Arches National Park expansion

Bad idea, it will take opportunities away from diversified interests. Based on location and topography, it will not do anything to ease existing population and pressure within the park. It just takes more from the local community and preserves it for tourists. I'm in opposition of a park expansion eastward.

Roads and trails

Closing more roads puts more traffic on existing roads and trails. Degrades solitude and user experiences. The area is getting to packed with people and it degrades the experience. I beleive we need more access and a way to disperse so many visitors

Wildlife habitat

Utah DNR does a great job of protecting wildlife habitat

Archeological and cultural resources

The current rules, regulations and stipulations already do a great job in protecting resources

Camping

Open up more roads and camping areas to reduce the amount of localized pressure and impacts

Aquifers and water resources

I do not beleive we're destroying water resources. Nothing is in danger in my opinion.

Other

The NCAs are a radical way to put controls on the local resources to benefit a few for the sake of extra dollars. It's robs opportunity for industry diversity, it does not account for populations livelyhood that rely outside of tourism. It's a land grab mechanism that takes opportunity from the people here for the sake of more federal funding. This is the finest sell out proposal I have

ever seen. As lifetime resident, these proposals scare the living he'll out of. This is my home, unfortunately it's being sold out by special interests.

Commenter 38 (Duane)

NCA general

I do not think any of the areas should be a part of the nca's. I've lived here all my life and want them to stay as is with the exception of the bookcliffs, the wilderness study area is bullshit, take the signs down .

Arches National Park expansion

Absolutely not!! Do not need any more govt. Control

Roads and trails

You should put a map on this page with all the roads and names on it. The one that comes to mind is Thompson canyon in the book cliffs, it should be open to the end of the road.

Wildlife habitat

Don't be afraid of using the "chaining process" it creates more wildlife habitat for both big game and small game and birds of prey. Fire is the second best in my opinion. Bullhog for the invasive trees are my third option. The key is getting out of the office and put boots on the ground to see what is taking place in nature and with wildlife.

Archeological and cultural resources

Don't advertise !!! Education is so valuable

Camping

I'm a "dispersed camper" I don't want to camp in a campground and never have, leave it alone!!!

Aquifers and water resources

Quit allowing motels to be built!!! What we have is all that it is there, aquifers don't regenerate if they are dry according to my college student son. Only build what you can sustain and I think we are over that limit now. Native vegetation in yards, that is a HUGE water savings. I could go on and on about this!!!

Other

Grand County council has had their head up their ASS since the so called environmentalist have tried their control here, this used to be a great place to live but with the travel council advertising all over the world and the left and right wing activist fighting for control it's all fucked up!! I hate to say this but there needs to be a committee of native residents that have lived and enjoyed the land, that can still liberal and conservative people to find common ground. Personally I hunt, fish and explore for pleasure and nearing retirement age and being a laborer in Moab and surrounding areas, I don't get around as good as when I was younger, but I still want to be able to carry on my traditions to my gr�ndchildren about the respect of the land. I truly believe that EDUCATION TO RESPECT THE LAND is the key.

Commenter 39 (Daniel Robinson)

NCA general

Absolutely not as they eliminate sports hinting

Arches National Park expansion

This move is to stop any further mineral leasing

Roads and trails

As soon as hikers and bikers start paying user taxes and obeying existing laws, maybe lock up more land from the 49% of Grand County citizens

Wildlife habitat

Don't allow organizations that don't believe in hunting or ownership of firearms to take more land from citizens

Archeological and cultural resources

Don't allow any bikers on public land

Camping

Enforce existing laws on bikers

Aquifers and water resources

Remove SUWA's imput on all water sources

Other

This is a move to lockup more land from most Americans by the extreme left running Grand Cointy

Commenter 40 (Shad Schmidt)

NCA general

Utah generally has more land tied up and strictly acreage controlled national park, state park, wilderness study area, national monument than almost every state in the country, we have our share. We have over time saved the gems and at risk areas with some of these designations. Also over the last few decades the governmental over reach trying to designate more and more acreage is disturbing. The act of "buffering" and land grabbing every so often under the guise of "protecting" has to stop. Our true multiple use gets tied up to single use if not truly shut down with all the layers of management. The public has had enough of this shady practice. It is appalling to watch sleepy areas such as Bears Ears explode on the national if not world stage for political reasons under the guise of protection only to be trampled by the curiosity the designation has caused which is substantial. I was for the decrease and was appalled by the reversal back to increased acreage. THIS HAS TO STOP!

Arches National Park expansion

Arches was saved long ago, why do we have to re visit this need to buffer every decade or so? This just kills true multiple use for the mass only to satisfy the few who do not like others that recreate on the fringes. These increases have little to no value to arches other than buffering land on the fringes which have been buffered 5 times in the past. PLEASE NO! do not tie up and limit more public land

Roads and trails

The practice of closing trails and roads because Utah fails at hiring enough law enforcement to manage the laws and areas that we already have is ridiculous! It is time to stop catering to special use groups and re learn to manage public lands as intended. Closing and limiting use of these lands to "young" "healthy" citizens that cannot use these lands any other way than a motorized vehicle is not the answer. Limiting new roads and closing/enforcing illegal trails I can agreed with, but the constant attack of closing legal and historical trails and roads has to stop.

Archeological and cultural resources

I am all for the protection of these resources but finding ways to shut down access via loop

holes in laws is not the way. Constant advertising of these resources has caused more damage than everything else combined. Maybe we should revisit the businesses and practices that think constant advertising of these areas is the way. Maybe proper enforcement of existing laws which has been all to stagnate in the past instead of adding more layers of limitations needs to be entertained?

Camping

Again, stripping the rights from citizens who have been excellent stewards of the land for centuries is not the answer. Limiting constant advertising and proper enforcement is what we should be looking at. I mean who thinks we see proper law enforcement officers on public lands? Please do not use governmental over reach to limit public use because there is a lack of enforcement or lack of accountability by those who have caused the massive influx of people. Fix the real problem

Commenter 41 (John johnson)

NCA general

I am not in favor of any of these designations. They are used to eliminate or restrict access to motorized use and the people who choose or are unable to enjoy or recreate by other means. Age and physical abilities limit or eliminate the ability of many to enjoy the backcountry.

Arches National Park expansion

Do not expand!

Roads and trails

Keep all areas as they currently exist.

Commenter 42 (Verl / Marie Packard)

NCA general

absolutely against this.

Arches National Park expansion

against, public lands should be public lands

Roads and trails

Public should be available for all, not just special interest, or non motorized

Wildlife habitat

management is in place now, why add more Government?

Archeological and cultural resources

Protection is in place now, why add more Government?

Camping

Let BLM manage theirs, they have done a great job, helping facilitate growth. Let Forest Service do their own management.

Aquifers and water resources

State division of Water Rights is working well, states should be allowed to control and work with other states to manage water

Other

We are in a unique situation in grand county, i believe over 90% of county is under Gov. control. Do we really need another Gov Program, so we can stop oil,gas, tourism and mineral development. All the above have made Grand County the place we love and live in. I view this as a move by special interest groups to close off and make inaccessible to most older people the lands we enjoy. I have lived and raised my family here for 51yrs. Why does our County Council want to lock up everything that has made Grand County such a good place ???

Commenter 43 (Thomas Firestack)

NCA general

Good morning, I am writing to oppose the motorized restrictions that are being proposed here in Grand County. I am a resident and pay taxes as well as recreate responsibly on my public lands. I am older and can not get around as I once could, so motorized travel is my method for experiencing these routes.

It would be very sad to see the Council participate in the alienation of a group of residents who recreate here in the county instead of making sure all who live here can recreate equally and fairly. These lands belong to the American people and should be fought to keep it open to all forms of recreation.

Arches National Park expansion

These issues should be separate and individual proposals, not combined with other proposals. As of this writing, I do not approve of this.

Roads and trails

I do not feel that there is a conflict in land use at this time. We all share these trails and have for many years. There have already been significant restrictions on trails over the years. I have been riding all of these trails since the late 70's.

I see all forms of recreators out on the trails, lets continue to keep it that way.

Wildlife habitat

The small amount of land that these trails actually take up is very small and leaves plenty of space for the wildlife that lives in the area.

Archeological and cultural resources

There are bad apples in every bunch. Place heavy fines to those who deface our history and follow through with prosecutions. It's not just one group that does this.

Camping

In the Moab area, folks use these lands as a home. This is the part that is detrimental to the area. There are a lot of things that can be done but this is not the forum for that. As I stated earlier, each problem is it own and needs individual attention.

Aquifers and water resources

This is also a separate issue that needs it's own forum. Continuing to lump these issues together is more of a political stunt and does not help the people, it just pits different groups against each other. Lets work together not separate. Lets listen intently to all ideas.

Other

Recently it seems as though there is some sort of agenda against the off-roading community. This really has to stop and everyone needs to come together and create a space for everyone. This land belongs to the American people.

Moab has been an off-highway destination/recreation spot for decades. Instead of being politically driven, how about the council show us that they are in favor of all types of recreation and propose like minded fairness with respect to all people and find ways to include all groups. It's time that we get back to being people and neighbors and not so politically charged because we cant get along and listen to everybody. Remember, you might do something differently than someone else, but that does not mean it's the right way for everyone.

Commenter 44 (Travis Nauman)

NCA general

I am strongly in favor of all the listed NCAs. The BLM does not currently have the resources to manage these important and heavily used areas. I know this from personal experience and relationships with BLM staff in the region.

Arches National Park expansion

These areas are awesome and deserve more protection - particularly from highly impactful off-road vehicle use. They are a logical area for NPS management. I am strongly supportive of this expansion.

Roads and trails

Less motorized vehicles: Sand Flats area (also user conflict), labyrinth (e.g. 10 mile canyon area) which is a huge dust source and includes a lot of illegal off trail use even outside of the supposed off trail use area. Pritchett Canyon is also a high impact route that disturbs some of the most iconic canyons near Moab. This route disrupts high quality hikes and rare riparian zones and should just not be permitted for vehicles. The blue hills area also gets overrun with OHV use with prolific trail breaking and disregard for other users. Overall, we need a reduction in unpaved road and off-road vehicular use. The science is clear that these create dust emission problems (https://doi.org/10.1002/esp.4457, https://doi.org/10.1002/ecs2.2650, https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17145251) and disrupt wildlife and other uses disproportionately to other users. Furthermore, the Moab area has seen some of the biggest impacts of climate change in the US (https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2020/national/climate-environment/climate-change-colorado-utah-hot-spot/) and thus we shouldn't be promoting the fossil fuel burning recreational activities that will further full our current drought issues, which have been directly tied to climate change (https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaz9600).

Wildlife habitat

Less vehicular routes and permitting to reduce vehicle impacts.

Archeological and cultural resources

Better funding of BLM, NPS and USFS so they have adequate rangers and law enforcement to protect sites. They are horrifically underfunded at present.

Camping

We need more managed camping areas administered by the various land management agencies in the higher use areas.

Aquifers and water resources

I've already mentioned that Moab and Grand County should take a leadership role in steering people away from burning fossil fuels, especially for non-essential recreational uses. One way to do that is to clamp down and not allow this type of recreation and use this as a platform to talk about climate change and how it is threatening our water security - the science is clear on this and we should become climate action advocates.

Other

Only that I'm strongly in favor of the commission pushing this proposal forward!

Commenter 45 (Mike Suarez)

NCA general

These NCA's sound like a very good idea. This should be done.

Arches National Park expansion

I enthusiastically support expanding Arches National Park.

Roads and trails

There should not be any motorized recreation on any trail within 2 miles of the city limits. Motorized recreation, especially the noisy ATV/UTV type, should be de-emphasized and discouraged in general. Non-motorized recreation should be emphasized.

Aquifers and water resources

Protecting our aquifers and water resources should be emphasized in consideration of any

management plan. One of the good ways of doing this would be the creation of the NCA's shown above.

Other

If motorized recreation is to be allowed, it should be restricted to quieter and less destructive vehicles, such as jeep-type vehicles. Putting the top down on a quiet jeep offers every bit as much joyful recreation as the incredibly noisy UTV/ATV's. Please do all that you can to discourage the use of noisy UTV/ATV's on any and all roads under your jurisdiction.

Commenter 46 (Guy Webster)

NCA general

Any additional closure of roads or mineral leases on the Bookcliffs is objected. I live in Green River for the purpose of the Bookcliffs. I have watched roads get closed and areas become nearly impossible to travel over past 30 years without the NCA designated areas..

Arches National Park expansion

Before increasing any size, put in a second access point

Roads and trails

No additional closure to any toad on the Bookcliffs. As a very avid hunter spending a great deal of time in roaded areas and roadless areas i can say the wildlife isn't any different in either. Closing roads will only increase congestion on open roads.

Wildlife habitat

Get the wild horses and wikd cows off the Bookcliffs. They are the biggest issue with wildlife.

Camping

Closing dispersed camping simply causes more impact with limited camping. Stop with the sky is falling mentality. People want to disperse camp to get away from people

Other

No wilderness beyond current WSA.

Commenter 47 (Jerry Swasey)

NCA general

I think it is to bad that Grand County would even consider selling our County to get a dollar. BLM does a poor job managing public lands. All they do is close roads to motorised travel and give it to mt. Bikes they could do some maintenance on the few roads left for travel.
Also parking areas at the trail heads for trucks/trailers for unloading. The list goes on and on so don't sell our county to the DEVIL

Arches National Park expansion

I highly disagree with this it has been in larged 3 times that should be enough of the land grab. They cant even keep the road graded and signed for lost people coming from Salt Wash to Hwy 191 or to Thompson Springs.

Roads and trails

Same answer as #1

Aquifers and water resources

More camping parks but not being 10 feet from the next camper that you don't even know. Limit to 10 days.

Commenter 48 (Ryan Taylor)

NCA general

I think that use of NCAs on anything approaching the scale of the current map proposal would be a grievous error. It seems that grand county would be giving away more control of our land and resources to a federal bureaucracy (BLM) to ensure more funding for the same bureaucracy. I agree that the BLM Moab field office needs more resources to do its job effectively however there must be a better way to help them secure these resources than by giving up most of our county into a NCA in perpetuity.
I do not want to include most of grand county into an NCA small areas of highly impacted by tourism perhaps but this use should be judicious. I see no reason to include the la sals into an NCA so few tourists go into the la sals, it’s just not what we are known for, I also do not support this expansion of Arches National Park..
The boundary details are so vague in this map it’s hard to have an opinion but my concerns are many including how will this interact with private land including access and possible curtailment of private property rights, also how will this affect State Institutional Trust Lands Association(SITLA) property and income as well as grazing rights, water rights, and all manner

of other BLM leases. The entire proposal is so vast and vague it is frankly frightening for grand county's future and obfuscates any prediction of what our future in this county may hold.

Arches National Park expansion

I actually know these proposed areas well and do not support their inclusion in Arches National Park, there are no natural wonders in these areas that come close to what is already inside ANP. The views from ANP can already be maintained by the BLM, and in many ways would benefit from being excluded as the range health inside ANP is abysmal in comparison to what it was at the parks creation.

Roads and trails

I feel that access should remain the same as it currently is in practically all of Grand County as I do not support this proposal. Please don't fail to consider that Grand County should provide opportunities to its citizens beyond recreation transportation s an essential component.

Wildlife habitat

Encourage less tourism.

Archeological and cultural resources

Encourage less tourism.

Camping

Let's help our local BLM find another way to get more resources other than this proposal and encourage less tourism.

Aquifers and water resources

Encourage less tourism

Other

Where will the future money generated from Mineral lease payments that will be curtailed by this proposal come from, also the proposed NCAs would likely reduce SITLA's potential future income "what about the school children" some might ask worryingly. Will not this proposal further incentivize development into San Juan County and out of Grand County?
The impact to Grand County citizens that make a living with the land and natural resources is very vague and almost unlimitedly negative. Once again I do not support the vast scope of this proposal.

Commenter 49 (Laverta Ward)

NCA general

I don’t want the government to take away our land as there are so many people that can’t visit the areas if it is closed. Think about the peoples thoughts & freedom to see our beautiful land.

Commenter 50 (Carter)

NCA general

I think this is a step in the right direction. As more and more people come to enjoy the area it is imperative that efforts are made to protect the land for generations to come. All lands not in privatehands need to be defined as to what use is acceptable.

Arches National Park expansion

All areas within the extension should be treated as wilderness. Existing access is fine, no need to axpand or promote is use with trails, parking areas, etc.

Roads and trails

Area of concentrated us, like Sand Flats, need to be better regulated. The noise and scaring of the land from motorized use is a major detraction from the area. The number of users per day or a permitting system need to be implemented. There are plenty of fun and accessable roads networks through out the county, not just the ones closet to town. If off-highway vehicles were required to be trailered to trailheads this would naturally disperse them to more locations north of town. Spreading out their use is imperative to creating a balance of mixed use.

Archeological and cultural resources

Do not promote, advertise or otherwise tell people where archeological sights are. There should however be abundant information about respecting the sites people come across. I believe many people just simply don't know that adding to a rock art panel is defacing it. Birthing rock is a perfect example of what NOT to do. Once the barriers and signage went up people noticed it more and graffiti increased.

Camping

Organized camping areas are not the answer. For many people picnic tables and being close by other people is exactly the opposite of what they want, so they are just going to go farther out or into an area they otherwise wouldn't have thought to go. A few pit toilets here and there seem

like a good idea. I'd rather see an area heavily used by dispersed camping than an organized, named and structured camping area. Camping and outdoor recreation go hand in. You are never going to have one without the other, it's just the natur of the beast.

Aquifers and water resources

Stop building like we have endless water.

Other

Grand county is becoming unlivable. It will be a soulless resort town if endless growth is continued to be pursued.

Commenter 51 (Lynn Jackson)

NCA general

It’s an absurd reason for locking up grand counties public lands. Those funds are subjected to yearly congressional approval and yearly competition across all the NCA’a in the country. There is absolutely no assurance that the funds will be allocated year to year.

Arches National Park expansion

The national park service can’t effectively manage the lands they have now, how is adding more going to make that better? And if any lands were ever going to be added to the park they should be lands where new access and parking lots can be constructed.

Roads and trails

This is now getting to the real motive of the 100% progressive commissions actual agenda, which is shutting down more raids and trails and limiting access. NO roads or trails should be shut down. Period.

Wildlife habitat

The BLM and there current management plans adequately protect wildlife. And as opposed to the county, and it’s elected officials, they actually have specialists that oversee these programs.

Archeological and cultural resources

The BLM and there current management plans adequately protect archeological resources. In fact there are multiple federal laws that specifically allow Native American consultation and

surveys on virtually every project of any type proposed on federal lands. And, as opposed to the county, and it's elected officials, they actually have specialists that oversee these programs.

Camping

The BLM has the means at its disposal at present, without designation of conservation areas to mange dispersed camping. They have created dozens of camping areas in high use areas over the past 10 years. They have eliminated most of the public lands close to Moab from dispersed camping already. It's simply a case of enforcing those restrictions and they do that well too.

Aquifers and water resources

Again, BLM in coordination with the State of Utah have more than adequate rules and regulations in place to protect aquifers and surface waters. Designation of a conservation area will have no effect on their ability to continue to do such.

Other

This whole process is nothing more than an attempt to close more lands down in Grand County to multiple use. We have elected leaders that insist on looking for ways to shut down lands and eliminate opportunities to diversify our economy, and seem to prefer we remain the one industry economy we have become. You CANNOT diversify your economy in a county that is nearly 70% BLM lands by continuing to find lame ways to try and shut down the diverse ways public lands could help bring that diversification. This whole process in nothing but a sham, and those of us with direct multiple years of experience in public land management and county government see through it.

Commenter 52 (Dustin brox)

NCA general

I think none of these should be in the NCAA as it will most likely lead to full closure and an economic hit for alot of people in the moab area

Commenter 53 (Jennifer Johnson)

NCA general

I do not support using NCA designation.

Arches National Park expansion

I do not agree with the expansion of Arches National Park.

Roads and trails

All trails should remain open. There are no user conflicts. Very one can enjoy the trails together.

Commenter 55 (Ronald Carroll)

NCA general

Moab and surrounding area was created for recreational use its one place a person can go to truly experience adventure you start taking this away we will have a lot of people who were enjoying this experience will be venting in other ways. America you don't want this.

Arches National Park expansion

Arches is plenty big closing more public land is not the answer. More government employees who's going to pay all these people working there. The government oh ya the people your shutting down there recreational areas yes great idea.

Roads and trails

It's been working just fine for years it's not broken don't fix it we have a few people out there who don't like to see anyone enjoying the public lands I see them on every day.

Wildlife habitat

I've seen some of the best harvest ever the last few years it isn't broken. We have the best deer herd in southern Utah right here in town.

Archeological and cultural resources

The early cowboys in the early 1900s took care of that.

Camping

You have to crack down on the ones that abuse this privilege. Can't let the inconsiderate one ruin everyone's experience.

Aquifers and water resources

And how can we get more water use less we live in a dessert plant less that needs water no brainer.

Other

There is already plenty to worry about out there.

Commenter 56 (Nichole Taylor)

NCA general

I think that using NCA designation as proposed would be a bad idea, grand county would give away a lot of self determination to gain a convenient funding route for the BLM. While I agree that the Moab BLM field office should have more resources, surely there must be a better way to help them obtain them.
I think that this proposal is overly vast in scope, an NCA may be appropriate in some smaller areas but most of the county seems extreme. Furthermore I seem no reason to include the La Sal mountains as there is vey little tourism impact in that area, people come here for the red rock experience.
Concerning the boundary details proposed this whole proposal seems very vague and once again overly vast.

Arches National Park expansion

I do not support an expansion of Arches National Park, it already is doing what it should be.

Roads and trails

I feel that local control is best and do not want such decisions mandated in far off legislation, therefore I want NCAs to be at a minimum only for the most touristy areas.
I feel that grand country should not forget about its own citizens and there rights to access and make a living on our own county.

Wildlife habitat

The current multi use management is doing fine, perhaps fewer tourists would help things.

Archeological and cultural resources

Fewer tourists

Camping

Let’s help BLM by finding a more flexible option for funding and start way smaller. And fine the hell our of the tourists that engage in such poor behavior.

Aquifers and water resources

Sounds like we are looking for a problem to solve.

Other

How this proposal would interface with private property, SITLA, right of ways, water rights, BLM lease agreements, multiple use mandates, the opportunity costs of ending future mineral oil gas payments to the county, state laws regarding roads, how this proposal would affect our citizens who make a living working with our land, should local citizens have to sacrifice or offending tourists?

Commenter 59 (Corey Foy)

NCA general

I don't agree with this proposal and the roads/access should be left the way it is.... After all public land is for all people and all access not just a few, 1% that the Liberal city and county commission believe should have access!!! Matter of fact we should be creating more offroad routes and matter of fact we should be reopening the illegally closed routes and routes that have been closed in grand and San jaun county... We also need to defund SUWA and anyone who is evolved with this group that does nothing but shut land down and cost tax payers money!!! UTAH NEEDS TO GET SUWA OUT PERIOD!!! Leave our public lands open and if you don't like leave Im Serious!

Arches National Park expansion

Arches doesn't need anymore of our public land. They can't manage what they have now and all the last expansion did was ruin the back side of Arches and give even more access to hippies that don't want to pay the fee! Ya I said that! Sorry if that hurt you liberal feeling! Not.

Roads and trails

Leave our public land and access alone you aren't trying to save anything you just want control and to shut everything down!

Camping

It's public land! It's our good give right to camp where ever we like. After all we still live in America! I know you hate that word so here it is again! AMERICA

Commenter 60 (Crystal Muzik)

NCA general

I believe using NCA designation is the best way to protect Grand County public lands, in terms of multi-use and additional funding by having them designated as a NCA. I am in strong support of this proposal and hope it continues to be discussed and implemented. I think all the areas proposed in the rough NCA map above are great and a great baseline. I agree with the boundary details.

Arches National Park expansion

I also support the proposed expansion of Arches National Park and the boundaries. I would consider adding portions of the Yellow Cat area as it as geological interest, mining (historical/cultural interest) and has also been receiving an increase in dispersed camping and impacts in this area.

Roads and trails

First of all, it would help me if better map materials were provided to me to reference (in one place to click links, etc).

I think the area expansion North of Arches National Park should be left non-motorized (as the soundscape is very important here).

Moab Canyons Area: this should be left open for motor vehicles in the Gemini Bridges area and also left open for bicycles. This area is traditionaly motorized recreation and should be left as is. This area probably has the most user conflict and should be better addressed.
Better signage.

Labyrinth Area: Keep as is. Manage better for fruit bowl area (campground, toilets?)

Book Cliffs: Keep as is. Have more of a non-motorized recreation emphasis due to the remote nature and more primitive setting it currently as. Do not add more recreation/biking trails.

Colorado/Dolores: Leave as is.

Archeological and cultural resources

Better signage. Better public outreach. Game cams at some of the more popular sites. Hire

more rangers to patrol the archeological and cultural resources.

Camping

Better signage and better maps for the general public to understand. The current BLM signage is confusing and hard to understand. This is a more complicated management problem and will have to take into account what is all ready impacted. Small improvements like required toilets, adding toilets, or installing small fences to control the boundary areas. Hire more rangers to patrol the area and keep an eye for impacts and illegal activity.

Aquifers and water resources

More education outreach for human waste problems.

Commenter 61 (Dee Taylor)

NCA general

3,568 acres of our private property are included in these NCAs. Is that legal? We want our property out. If all of these NCAs were to pass, the only property in Grand County left available for future Natural Resource Development and Use would be a relatively narrow strip of the Cisco Desert through the middle of the county.

If you propose all these areas, you are giving up local control of three-fourths of our county to Washington D.C. to determine how to use the majority of our land and natural resources. Once declared NCAs, these will become permanent and will most likely never return to Multiple-Uses or Grand Country control. True conservation requires active management by people who have local knowledge and experience—not Washington Bureaucrats. Who knows what minerals or resources will become important in the future. If those resources are within these Conservation areas, they will be unavailable.

NCAs may bring in more money for BLM and Forest Service to manage but will shift management focus from Multiple-Use to Limited-Uses, to be determined probably by Congress. This proposal will limit Grand County's future to strictly and singularly tourism. Be careful what you wish for. We should be diversifying our economy—not limiting it. The simplest solution would be to lobby for more money for the BLM to do a better job of managing the existing Multiple-Use Lands.

We think the tourist boom will never bust, but in the pandemic panic, Main Street was empty while Oil, Gas, and Mining were still paying Mineral Lease money. Farmers and ranchers were still supporting local businesses.

How many acres are included in the "modest" Arches National Park "Completion" Proposal? Most of these additional acres are inaccessible to the tourists so will do very little to affect the overcrowding in Arches. Arches has been expanded several times already. Will it truly be

complete this time?

A proposal affecting this much of our county deserves much more public input. Most people haven't even heard of this! What is the deadline for this round of comments?

If any of these NCAs are proposed in your final plan, existing uses such as grazing, oil, gas, and mining exploration and production need to specifically be protected.

I am opposed to any of the NCAs being created. I am also opposed to the expansion of Arches National Park.

Arches National Park expansion

How many acres are included in the "modest" Arches National Park "Completion" Proposal? Most of these additional acres are inaccessible to the tourists so will do very little to affect the overcrowding in Arches. Arches has been expanded several times already. Will it truly be complete this time?

Roads and trails

All existing roads and trails should be maintained.

Wildlife habitat

Most wildlife is dependent at least some time of the year on private pasture and improvements such as water development, salting, reseeding, and other range management practices provided by livestock ranchers. Continued success of these operations is crucial to wildlife.

Archeological and cultural resources

Don't tell anybody where they're at.

Camping

These special use declarations may only invite more people to come camp.

Aquifers and water resources

Proper range management and grazing is crucial to soil health and stopping erosion, encouraging water infiltration into aquifers, and protecting water quality.

Commenter 62 (Leanna Usher)

NCA general

I believe that we could always use more resources in regards to protecting our natural lands. Utah is known for its natural beauty and it would be a shame if the areas surrounding Moab became too heavily trodden to enjoy anymore. The water also needs to be protected which could happen if given the Wild and Scenic River designation.

One of the main reasons I love it here is that there is still untouched land that can be viewed in awe, while also providing important habitats for animals. With that being said, wilderness needs to be designated within the NCAs. The America's Red Rock Wilderness act is a great example of how we can do this!

Arches National Park expansion

Expansion of Arches National Park would be wonderful and makes sense! It would protect current park viewsheds (including from Delicate Arch) from mineral exploration and development, and would create a manageable eastern boundary.

Roads and trails

The existing travel plan and route density must be drastically reduced to protect wildlife, soils and vegetation, solitude, and quality experiences for human-powered public land recreationists. While tourism is important, we cannot only focus on giving those in loud recreational vehicles the run of the land. One of the main reasons I like to venture into nature is to get away from all the noise.

Some examples of limitations, bot not limited to just these:
-Motorized use should not be permitted along the river in Labyrinth Canyon, and many spur routes along the canyon rim should be closed.

-At a minimum, motorized use in Sand Flats should be permitted or guided trip-only.

-Motorized routes in areas of high use and high user conflict (notably many Jeep Safari routes near Moab) should be permitted, and should be seasonally restricted.

Wildlife habitat

The most effective tool for protecting wildlife habitat is by designating large wilderness areas, and I would also like to see the expansion of the wetlands.

Archeological and cultural resources

Similarly, wilderness is an effective tool to ensure protection of archaeological and cultural resources, as it limits motorized access. Studies show that the proximity of cultural resources to motorized routes is positively correlated with intentional and unintentional damage to those resources. Also, funding allotments to those whose ancestral lands these are on would be important.

Camping

Dispersed camping would be better referred to as “unmanaged camping.” While unmanaged camping may be appropriate in areas with low use levels, public lands in Grand County have reached a point where this approach is unsustainable and is resulting in substantial impacts to resources. Designating dispersed camping locations is an effective tool to address impacts from unregulated camping, and is growing in popularity on BLM and Forest Service lands in the Intermountain West. Designated dispersed sites are undeveloped, designated sites, clearly marked with signage and established boundaries. Camping outside of these designated sites must be prohibited, with enforcement, in order for it to be an effective strategy. Furthermore, self-contained toilet systems (Wag Bags, groovers, etc.) must be required for all dispersed camping.

Aquifers and water resources

Restricting tourist development. Right now, the aquifer is going to be lower and lower due to higher and higher amounts of development not meant for housing Grand County residents. We do not need more tourist resorts in a desert. Long-term residents of Grand County deserve that water more than developers wanting to serve temporary guests.

Other

Thank you for your time!

Commenter 63 (john@livingrivers.org)

NCA general

The NCA designations as proposed are reasonable for Grand County and for the purpose of protecting the natural resources of USA public lands. These lands are suffering from degradation due to the accelerating impacts of global warming that is exasperated by the impacts of massive numbers of people using motorized recreation vehicles and camp trailers.

Arches National Park expansion

I support the proposed expansion of Arches National Park.

Roads and trails

It is essential that duplicate and redundant roads are abandoned and revegetated.

Wildlife habitat

Migration corridors for wildlife to safely traverse highway corridors should be considered.

Archeological and cultural resources

The land agencies need to consult with the tribes on this issue of land management.

Camping

Designated campsites should be developed and fees should be charged to maintain these facilities.

Aquifers and water resources

A groundwater management plan should be implemented to protect the aquifers that are connected to the national parks and the areas of critical environmental concern (ACOE). Especially the aquifers nearest to Arches National Park on the west side (Hwy 191).

Other

The La Sal Mountains need a watershed protection plan. This range also needs green infrastructure projects to improve water infiltration to the sole-source aquifers of Grand and San Juan County. The Dolores River riparian corridor needs a lot of restoration and habitat improvement projects.

Commenter 64 (Pete Gross)

NCA general

The lower end of Mill Creek at the end of Powerhouse Lane is already crowded enough. Developing more amenities will only worsen the crowding. Rerouting the primary access from Powerhouse Lane to Sand Flats with parking near Potato Salad Hill strikes me as absurd. Sand Flats has enough traffic already not to mention all it does is create a major detour.

Arches National Park expansion

Yes, please expand the Park but don't create any new paved roads or upgrade existing unpaved roads.

Roads and trails

The road following the Green River from Hey Joe Canyon along Bowknot Bend and up Spring Canyon to the rim should be closed to motorized recreation. One time, I was helping guide a

canoe trip with underprivileged kids from Los Angeles. On the second day, I played my recorder (the flute-like instrument) out of view in Trin Alcove. The incessant chatter started to diminish. With no prompting, they fell absolutely quiet. The group of about 24 had no idea where the music came from. As they filed back down the canyon, they saw me. One boy who had never been outside the city before walked up to me and stopped. He reached out and said, "I just want to shake your hand. That's the most incredible thing I've ever heard."

Two days later, we floated the stretch from Hey Joe to Spring Canyon. ONE SINGLE motorcycle roared back-and-forth up and down the river for about a half hour. The racket echoed constantly leaving its unwanted audio imprint upon all of us and who knows how many others floating parallel to us. The last night of the trip, that same boy described how entranced he was by the incredible silence of the canyons. He also described how the racket from the single motorcycle infuriated him. He likened it to hearing a chainsaw in a cathedral.

ALL areas should have a non-motorized emphasis.

Let's just call any area with a motorized recreation emphasis what it is --- an OHV Sacrifice Area.

Kane Creek Rd from where it meets the Colorado River up to Hurrah Pass used to be one of my absolute places anywhere. When I moved to Moab 30 years ago, it was one of the go-to places recommended by every bike shop. No more. It's an OHV Sacrifice Area. The same for Gemini Bridges.

Any area with motorized recreation automatically has an inherent user conflict. It's like having a smoking section on a commercial airline flight or a urinating section in a swimming pool.

Wildlife habitat

Reduce backcountry noise.

Aquifers and water resources

Err on the side of aggressive protection measures. This should need no further explanation.

Commenter 65 (Ashley)

NCA general

Leave our public lands public!

Arches National Park expansion

Why are you expanding arches? Leave it alone!

Roads and trails

Do not restrict motorized vehicles in recreation areas! It's not fair to only allow some people in an area, and not others.

Commenter 66 (Chelsea)

NCA general

I support using the NCA designation as a tool to bring additional resources to the public lands in our county.
I hope that the forest service land in the La Sal mountains will also be considered for a wilderness area. And I think there are a few zones within the mapped area that ought to be considered for a wilderness designation.

Arches National Park expansion

I don’t understand what the downside would be of expanding the park. I remember a few years ago some of the issues in Canyonlands revolved around oil and gas development within the view shed of the park. It seems like the Arches expansion may potentially eliminate some of that issue in the future for Arches.

Roads and trails

Just as there are seasonal closures for rock climbers for falcons, I think it would be pretty awesome if there were seasonal road closures for motorized vehicles (and bikes? Do they have a significant impact on sheep?) in big horn sheep lambing zones.
I hope the NCA designation would continue to push for mountain bike trails to remain non-motorized (considering e-bikes to be motorized).
It would be great if high impact and high use zones could become permitted / guided zones for motor use to lessen use to a more manageable level.

Wildlife habitat

More wilderness area

Archeological and cultural resources

Also, more wilderness area / less motorized use around archeological sites.

Camping

I think designated dispersed camping in many locations is better than dispersed camping. It allows for some regulation.

I am excited to see the effort going in to educating visitors about the use of wagbags / self contained toilet systems. I hope this effort continues to grow and expand.

Aquifers and water resources

I wish I knew more about water resources, but I do understand that designating certain areas as Wild and Scenic River would help protect those zones. Namely the Colorado and Dolores. The rest seems more like a development issue and the inability to regulate water usage on nightly rentals.

Commenter 67 (Nancy Orr)

NCA general

NCA designations are a good first step to bring additional resources to Grand County public lands. In addition to the NCAs, I support more wilderness designation, and a reduction in sacrificial areas devoted to motorized use. Moab has become known as a motorized destination, and we need to balance out the types of visitors we want to attract. Motorized use has an inordinate impact on other users who prefer a quieter, human-powered experience. It is an example of a minority having more impact than their numbers would support.

Arches National Park expansion

The proposed expansion of Arches National Park is necessary to provide more of a buffer for the current park boundaries. I support the modest expansion proposed.

Roads and trails

I feel that motorized recreation should be diverted well away from Moab, so that those residents and visitors without motorized access can enjoy nearby attractions without fear of being adversely impacted by the noise, dust and smell of UTVs and other motorized vehicles.

Commenter 68 (Jared Trader)

NCA general

NCA is a great tool for bringing additional resources to Grand County public lands. I think that all

of the proposed areas are appropriate for NCA designation. Further, in addition to NCA, wilderness designations should be considered, particularly for areas such as the Bookclifs and Labyrinth Canyon.

Arches National Park expansion

I am in favor of the expansion of Arches National Park.

Roads and trails

A greater emphasis ought to be made in favor of non motorized use. While a balance in recreation opportunities is important, motorized use is disproportionately impactful to wildlife, soil stability, soindscape, and the enjoyment of other outdoor recreationists. Areas to consider a non motorized emphasis should include Labyrinth and Gemeni Bridges. Additionally, the Steelbender trail (though it crosses the county line), given it's proximity to Mill Creek canyon, ought to be considered for non-motorized use only.

Wildlife habitat

It is vital that we take noise pollution into account when managing for wildlife. Motorized use has a disproportionate impact on wildlife and habitat.

Archeological and cultural resources

Studies have shown that the proximity of motorized trails to archeological sites strongly correlates with damage and theft of those sites. Please take this into account.

Aquifers and water resources

We must treat water as the finite resource that it is and respect this limitation. Further withdrawals from the aquifer and potential impacts to the aquifer (such as continued development) must be curbed.

Commenter 69 (Sue Sternberg)

NCA general

As much NCA and Wilderness designations as possible, PLEASE. There are just too many visitors, too many people pooping and making noise and driving off road. It is so depressing. Please designate as much land in Floy and Moab as wilderness as you can. We can’t ever get land back.

Arches National Park expansion

If you cannot designate is as wildnerness, then increasing the national park boundaries is great.

Roads and trails

Since non-motorized and non mountain bike users can use without ruining the experience of nature for motorized and mountain bikers, but motorized users cannot recreate without disturbing the rest of us, the “balance” has to be heavily slanted towards more quiet places. As little motorized areas as possible. Put them all together in some small area where they can all make hideous noise and pollute with their carbon emissions together.

AS MUCH WILDERNESS AREA YOU CAN DESIGNATE, THE BETTER.

Wildlife habitat

All the areas around Blue Hills road, Floy/Ruby Ranch road, yellow car roads and all Cisco/Kokopelli lands need to be designated NCA or Wilderness.

Archeological and cultural resources

The current signage is too ambiguous and specific nor dire enough. People do not realize they cannot remove dinosaur bones or worked pieces or tools. The signs should read loud and clear: IT IS ILLEGAL TO MOVE AND REMOVE DINOSAUR BONE AND ANCIENT TOOLS. Then all the smaller print gobbledygook.

The Facebook groups for rockhounds in Utah and locally need to be monitored—folks are CONSTANTLY posting about finding bone and tools and anyone who comments that it is illegal to remove/collect these off private lands gets reamed or kicked off these sites.

Camping

My own dog was rushed to the local veterinary ER with cannabis toxicity after ingesting the shit of campers who had obviously taken or eaten cannabis gummies. The hideousness of our dogs finding and eating human shit has turned into the danger of this horrid habit since there is SO MUCH MORE HUMAN FECES OUT THERE (and more cannabis use). Toilet paper is just left on top. No one buries or makes ANY attempt to deal with their defecations properly. I think half don’t know how to and the other half are filthy pigs.

It’s time to require Pack-It-Out for human waste and demand to see people carrying the proper bags.

Other

Human waste is a huge and disgusting issue that needs to be addressed.

Also, please make those “sky-UTVs” or whatever they are called (motorized flying apparatus for humans) ILLEGAL now before they become any more popular. They have been flying over my house and land north of Moab and create an enormous amount of noise for lengthy periods of time. They fly low, they fly in packs, they make horrid loud disturbing noise and air pollution not to mention are an invasion of privacy from above.

Commenter 70 (T troxler)

NCA general

Seems like a good idea for all the areas listed

Arches National Park expansion

looks good

Roads and trails

The daily section of the Colorado river should be closed to use by commercial motor/jet boat businesses.

Wildlife habitat

make sure the habitat the wildlife need doesn't have motorized trails within

Archeological and cultural resources

don't allow access to such areas to motorized vehicles & don't publish the location of areas that need protecting

Camping

try to stop more sites being made - have rangers patrol high use areas to make sure people aren't making new camping spots - educate visitors about leaving no trace in the desert

Aquifers and water resources

stop building hotels, campgrounds, and other pieces of property that allow for a high density of people to use it

Commenter 71 (Bruce Condie)

NCA general

I'm in favor of Arches Park expansion, the Dry Mesa area in particular. I'd love to see conservation and protection along Labyrinth Canyon, restricting motorized use in that area.

Arches National Park expansion

This seems like a no-brainer to me. Dry Mesa is inaccessible without travelling through the park anyway. The northern expansion is logical since it just includes more terrain similar to what is just south. This area could benefit from the protection that a park boundary offers.

Roads and trails

No new routes should be created for motorized vehicles. The popular areas currently used should be the core for motorized recreation including Poison Spider, Amasa Back, 3D Trail area, Courthouse Pasture, Klondike Bluffs. These areas offer many miles of trails and Moab's signature scenery. There's no need to surrender more areas for this use. UTV's have become so popular that there is a real danger they will overrun the area and drive off the tourism industry the Moab relies on. I'd love to see the Labyrith Canyon area designated nonmotorized including the canyon rims and the access at Spring Canyon. The river itself should be designated nonmotorized.

Wildlife habitat

Restricting motorized recreation is the surest way to protect wildlife and habitat. Don't let the flood of motorized recreation destroy the backcountry.

Archeological and cultural resources

These resources are already protected by law. This is already posted on most popular sites. More postings could just point the way to unknown sites.

Camping

The damage caused by unregulated camping is obvious if you drive through the state land on Willow Springs Road. If it's possible to restrict campers to existing sites, then that should be done. Obviously, this is a difficult task. Some areas my need to be shut down completely.

Aquifers and water resources

Charge industrial users of water much more than local residents. Charge all hotels and nightly rentals much more than local residents,

Commenter 72 (Sarah Topp)

NCA general

I am in favor of designating all of the areas in question as NCA's. Labyrinth Canyon should have designated wilderness along the Green River corridor to preserve the quiet for visitors floating the river. The river itself should be non-motorized (with the exception of authorized federal and state motorized use).

Arches National Park expansion

I am in favor of expanding Arches NP to include the above-mentioned areas.

Roads and trails

This is perhaps the most important discussion. There are already hundreds of miles of roads and trails for motorized recreation. They do not need to be given more access. If this class of recreationists is allowed to expand their range, our public lands will be ruined for wildlife and vegetation, and those of us who seek a quiet, human-powered outdoor experience will be unable to find it here. We are surrounded by natural beauty. Do not hand over everyone's right to experience nature in peace and quiet to motorized users. Especially, motorized use should be kept away from Labyrinth Canyon and Labyrinth Canyon Rim.

Wildlife habitat

Fewer roads and motorized trails so wildlife can move about easily without being terrified. Throw in some areas that are currently low use as designated wilderness.

Camping

Designated dispersed camping is the way to go, as what has been established along the Mineral Bottom Road. Educational outreach programs for visitors could go a long way towards more responsible camping ethics.

Aquifers and water resources

Require non-resident water users to pay more for their water use than residential water users. Require new builds to use xeric scaping in their landscaping. Develop gray-water systems for current residents and require new builds to have a gray-water system.

Other

Noisy UTV's, that can go just about anywhere and that you can hear for miles away are ruining the Moab area. These people think they should be able to go wherever they want with no concern for other people or respect for nature. Not all of them , but enough that they really need to be regulated strongly.

Commenter 73 (Harris Hadziabdic)

NCA general

I think these NCAs are great, but truly those gaps need to be filled.

Arches National Park expansion

Expand that shit.

Camping

Stop building resorts and hotels. Locals basically live in dispersed camping areas because there’s nowhere to fucking live. Something that can be done about this is focusing on housing locals rather than profits, if you catch my drift. Apparently y’all don’t understand shit so I’ll just outright say it: MAKE AFFORDABLE HOUSING YOUR DAMN PRIORITY. PRIORITIZE LOCALS.

Aquifers and water resources

Stop all development that doesn’t directly benefit locals. Stop all development such as the bullshit Kane creek development as well as the lions back resort “utopia”. This shit needs to end.

Other

Again. Enough with the fucking hotels.

Commenter 74 (David Glover)

NCA general

This sounds great, more funds to manage trails and create new ones to limit overuse on existing trail would be nice.

Arches National Park expansion

This seems like a good idea, maybe less cows and oil out there.

Roads and trails

It would be nice to have more bicycle specific trails such as Captain Ahab. There has been more hikers coming up Captain Ahab, but otherwise not much conflict.

Aquifers and water resources

Do not allow the new campground to go in above kens lake by flat pass.

Other

Bikes belong :)

Commenter 75 (Hallie Brychel)

NCA general

The NCA designation seems like a progressive plan to manage these areas. I would like to see more protection of all the areas listed above especially the Moab canyons areas which seem to be receiving higher amounts of traffic each season, and hopefully additional funding will help with monitoring high impact and problem solving before it becomes harmful to the environment.

Archeological and cultural resources

More patrols in sensitive areas, better educational tools for visitors

Camping

More signage that discourages camping in certain areas

Aquifers and water resources

Lester tax and limits on nightly rentals and hotels. Removing free range cattle on public land with prescious water sources

Commenter 76 (Julie Cornelius)

NCA general

I think all proposed areas should be NCAs if it helps prevent mineral leases and mining and protects the land from development.

Commenter 77 (Adrian Kelly)

NCA general

I think these NCA areas are a great start to protecting the moab area landscape. I would like to see the land from highway 128/191 intersection south until the 500 west/191 intersection included in one of these NCAs. This area has a massive amount of cultural history and should be protected. I am for a BLM funding increase.

Arches National Park expansion

Yes to this!

Roads and trails

I am generally opposed to more motorized traffic in all of these areas.

Wildlife habitat

Seek guidance and input from regional indigenous peoples and communities.

Archeological and cultural resources

Seek guidance and input from regional indigenous peoples and communities.

Camping

Clear signs. Clear and numbered designated spots. Have funding for management.....

Aquifers and water resources

A more permanent moratorium on hotels/resorts. Create a solid 5 and 10 year plan and actually take steps to complete goals to get there. Affordable housing will create more stability in the community!

Other

I envision a big parking lot with well maintained bathrooms to be a short term solution for community members living in vehicles. Providing a safe and clean place for workers to park could help the impact of local desert degradation and create some workforce stability. Better yet! Institute housing in one of the hotels!!!!!

Commenter 78 (James Sampson)

Commenter 79 (Peter Rose)

Arches National Park expansion

This would be a good idea to cover more land and keep it conserved for future generations.

Roads and trails

Maybe making areas like the Navajo rocks, mag 7 area and north Klondike area trails ebike accessible. There should also be more looking into for ebikes and their impacts on land areas. Especially with newer less powerful models being produced.

Camping

Continue to allow free dispersed camping and maybe investing funds into more land managers/rangers to patrol these places and to put in toilets of some sort to control cathole and trash issues. Our government spends a lot of money on other unnecessary things I think it can spare some funding to runs some free toilets and trash receptacles. Saying this as a large part of the workforce in the town of moab and surrounding areas are people who van life or live in an RV/vehicle as a home. And that making pay sites and state parks will only drive the problem elsewhere. Not to mention the impact of people out of town coming in and causing damage to land, leaving trash or let alone being a nuisance. More rangers and infrastructure to manage land damage.

Aquifers and water resources

Emphasize saving water!!! From public announcements to billboards. Anything helps. Also

throttling the amount of hotels and businesses that use that water. Less nightly rentals.

Other

Housing!!! Anything you can do, from changing zoning laws to putting funding in place for more affordable housing. End the nightly rentals and hotels!!! They won't help sustain anything. Also finding ways to channel the large amounts of tax revenue coming into this county. Time to start hitting up the state legislation and get things done.

Commenter 80 (Jacob Sternberg)

NCA general

Love the NCAs, I hope that there will be focus of non motorized recreation in the most remote areas. Keep it all wild!

Arches National Park expansion

Hell yeah!!!

Roads and trails

The La Sals need to keep a non motorized recreation focus, they are a needed oasis from the noise of the town that is already overcrowded. The labrinthe area for the quiet of the desert canyons. The book cliffs have many opportunities for high quality auto recreation without the same density of other interests that can be found in areas closer to Moab

Wildlife habitat

Roads and new developments are a major threat to the ecosystems. Also cows suck majorly.

Archeological and cultural resources

More education, more funding for educators so much of the damage of and theft from cultural sites is because of an ignorant lack of respect.

Camping

Many of the worst damage cause by dispersed campers is by people who could pay campsite fares and just don't want to, they shouldn't be catered to or be allowed to degrade the land without giving back to the community. The others are homeless seasonal workers who have no other option and might not have the same impact of there were designated campsites for

homeless workers or more affordable housing.

Aquifers and water resources

No more fucking pools in resorts, no more lawns to water, education on the burden that tourists put on our water

Other

Thank you managers of public land!!!

Commenter 81 (Krystina Carpenter)

NCA general

I think creating more space for public lands that protect important resources is vital to the future of this area and our country

Arches National Park expansion

I think expanding it is a great idea

Archeological and cultural resources

I always appreciated the way cultural sites have been categorized to protect their value. Not advertising it all does so much. Keep it sacred. Keep it alive.

Camping

Having so much land for dispersed camping in such a high volume visitation area sounds impossible to control. Maybe there just needs to be more limitation on how much land is available close to destination sites. I feel like those that truly want to disperse will not be upset with having to drive a little further to get to a popular destination.

Commenter 82 (Zoe Huston)

NCA general

I think that designating areas as NCAs is a good tool to bring additional resources to the Moab

BLM. I would like to see these areas shown the map, as well as Forest Service lands in the La Sal mountains, managed based on conservation values. This is an important step in preserving and managing these lands. I also think that we should consider Wild & Scenic River designations for our rivers, including the Colorado, the Dolores, and other tributaries. I hope this can help ensure that future generations of Grand County locals and visitors will be able to enjoy these wildness areas.

Arches National Park expansion

I agree with this proposed expansion as a means of protecting the the surrounding areas from development.

Roads and trails

Given the growth in vision and increasing popularity of motorized sports, I think that the Moab area needs to shift its focus away from motorized vehicle recreation. Existing travel plans and route density need to be decreased in order to protect wildlife, soils and vegetation, and the experiences of visitors enjoying human-powered recreation. I would like to see high-traffic areas (such as Sandflats and other Jeep Safari routes) as well as areas with high user-conflict managed through a limited permit system. I would also like to see sensitive areas such as Labyrinth Canyon restricted to non-motorized travel. My hope is that these measures would reduce the damage done by excessive motorized travel, and help preserve our natural and cultural resources in Grand County.

Wildlife habitat

I think the most effective tool for protecting wildlife habitat is by designating large wilderness areas. This would prohibit motorized and mechanized uses, and will ensure that quality wildlife habitat is buffered from constant human intrusion and impact.

Archeological and cultural resources

Wilderness designation is also an effective tool to protect archaeological and cultural resources.

Camping

Designating dispersed camping locations is an effective tool to address impacts from unregulated camping.

Commenter 83 (Sam Newman)

NCA general

Very glad to see this happening. More and more we talk about the need for higher levels of management, but without access to funding, seems like existing managers have few tools. I would be glad to see more formalized camping. I would also be glad to see this lead to clearly designated areas where free camping IS allowed and its impacts are thought out ahead of time and mitigated. Perhaps a vehicle size limit could be used here to prevent it from just being a place to go dump your rv graywater. But I think it is important for us to be aware of the ways this bill might impact people who currently use public lands as housing of last resort.

Arches National Park expansion

Sensible

Camping

Bathrooms are great foci for camping areas. Glad willow springs has some toilets and would be glad to see them elsewhere.

People will ultimately camp wherever when they are uninformed or in a bind. Concentrating convenient free or reasonably low-fee camping areas with toilets will catch a lot of people who have larger than necessary impacts because they don't know where else to go

Other

Go get 'em!

Commenter 84 (Kelsey Koprowski)

NCA general

I believe the NCAs are a good tool, as long as Wilderness can be specifically designated within a given NCA.

Arches National Park expansion

I support the expansion of Arches National Park. Given the importance of the grandiose views which draw tourists to the park, it would make sense to prevent Mineral Extraction from interrupting those vantage points and maintain a "pristine" 360 viewshed.

Roads and trails

NCA management should heavily prioritize the protection of wildlife, soil, vegetation, and the possibility of a peaceful human-experience. Motorized use shouldn't be allowed in Labyrinth

Canyon, or any spur routes along the canyon rim. Sand Flats should dramatically limit how many guided and independent motorized trips are allowed per day. And high-use OHV trails in the Moab area should employ a permit-system to mitigate over-use of those popular off-road routes.

Wildlife habitat

Designate more wilderness areas to protect and manage wildlife.

Archeological and cultural resources

Designate more wilderness areas.

Camping

Self-contained human waste storage systems must be put to use in the areas where dispersed camping has turned into unmanaged, residential living quarters. We must designate more Wilderness areas to prevent unmanaged camping in areas that deserve special protection. Camping-boundary signage must be employed clearly and more importantly, ENFORCED.

Aquifers and water resources

Employ a system that rewards Hotels for using less water! Also, introduce a reward for residents who opt to give up their green lawn in favor of xeriscape landscaping!

Commenter 87 (liz ballenger)

NCA general

fully supportive of NCAs. Happy with the boundaries.

Arches National Park expansion

yes! Get rid of the grazing and motorized use of these areas!

Roads and trails

Top priority= no motorized use of Labyrinth canyon/Hey Joe. This is ruining wilderness experience for countless river users-- it is infuriating to hear the roar of UTVs after having so much quiet on a river trip for several days after launching at Ruby Ranch. Motorized use should be further restricted there's less conflict with other quieter uses (biking, hiking) that can accommodate more users. Moab now has a reputation for catering to the motorized crowd,

which drives off tourism from quieter recreationists. It only takes a noise from a couple UTVs to ruin the hiking experience of many. Why do we let this continue? Sand Flats used to be a wonderful hiking/biking destination. Not anymore!

Wildlife habitat

less grazing!! Our arid uplands can't handle the yearly devastation from cattle, and it's only getting worse with climate change. We are losing soil, losing vegetation... the condition of rangelands on BLM and allotments in the LaSals are a travesty!!

Aquifers and water resources

please make careful choices in what you approve for development! With the uncertainty in the studies that have estimated our aquifer recharge/safe use, we need to err on the side of caution, particularly in the face of climate change.

Other

I recently saw Pete Gross's email with subject "Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Travel Management Area," dated 1/31/22. I could not agree with it more-- I second everything he says in this letter! I'm a long-time local who now looks almost fondly upon Jeep Safari week, when it used to be the week we dreaded most; jeeps are "quaint" now compared to the onslaught of UTVs we have suffered. A sad commentary, indeed!

Commenter 88 (Cory Farnsworth)

NCA general

*How do you feel about using NCA designation as a tool to bring additional resources to GC public lands
I think this is a corrupt way of thinking. This will not help our environment or our county/community. I have lived here for almost 30 years, everything the county has done recently has been to undermine the longterm locals and line the pockets of the politicians. As far as I am concerned you are all crooks for even considering this.
* Areas you think should or should not be part of an NCA
I think no area should be designated as an NCA, manage them under the label they are currently under, if your current management plans aren't working then it is your own fault, it is your management skills that are incompetence.
* Your thoughts on boundary details of the proposed NCAs
I am against the proposed NCA boundary no matter the boundary size, I believe it is a way to undermine industry.
* Other designations that should be considered instead of or in addition to NCAs
Allow either the BLM or the state to manage these lands. The BLM will at least manage for multiple use. The state will bring income to the state so this would be better than turning it over

to the federal government. Or you can continue to manage them as lands within the county, manage them for multiple use, and actually do your job.

Arches National Park expansion

Arches National Park doesn't need to be expanded. The DWR has problems already managing Big Horn sheep/predators, and how it is right now allows hunting on Dry Mesa and the near area and proper management. Increasing the park size will just increase the amount of exposure to the area. You as a county get nothing out of this in the long term view unless you are getting paid individually under the table. We don't need any more federal land especially if it leads to preservation rather than conservation and proper management of the natural resources, rather than management of recreation which arguably is worse for the environment here than any other industry.

Roads and trails

*How do you feel about using NCA designation as a tool to bring additional resources to GC public lands
I think this is a corrupt way of thinking. This will not help our environment or our county/community.
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I am against the proposed NCA no matter the boundary size
* Other designations that should be considered instead of or in addition to NCAs
Allow either the BLM or the state to manage these lands. The BLM will at least manage for multiple use. The state will bring income to the state so this would be better than turning it over to the federal government. Continue to manage them as lands within the county, manage them for multiple use.

Wildlife habitat

We aren't doing enough to manage wildlife habitat. What are we doing to manage native quail that used to exist in the area? We need to decrease protections on ravens and other predatory birds and increase forage production for pronghorn, bighorn, quail, deer, elk, and cattle. Manage the noxious weeds like tamarisk and russian olive and knap weed and increase willows and cottonwoods and native grasses to benefit beavers and otters. Allow for more trapping of furbearers as well as lobby for the ability to trap cougars and continue to protect the ability to hunt them. Continue livestock grazing, reseeding and mastication programs, etc. Decrease the amount of visitation from non local tourists. Enforce the county's leash law. Enforce current laws against relocating wildlife (such as raccoons, squirrels, skunks, etc.) place a bounty as needed on nuisance animals.

Archeological and cultural resources

Don't increase publicity, don't make any land changes because then you have to list the

archeological resources which allows people who don't care about the land to come and cause harm.

Camping

Fine people for littering but don't designate lands not suitable for camping and lands suitable for camping, as this will cause concentration problems. You already know where people are causing problems, use game cameras and have people sign into areas with their license plate number and information. Allow for local camping but charge or schedule for tourist camping.

Aquifers and water resources

Increase forage production, this will increase percolation of water into the soil and cleaning the water before it goes into the aquifer. Increase fire fuels treatments. Decrease noxious weeds, allow for cattle grazing. Enforce the leash law. Limit the amount of people bathing in water resources. Increase willows to help beavers but still allow for active beaver management by trappers. Install Beaver Dam Analogues where appropriate.

Commenter 89 (Audrey P)

NCA general

Based on the outstanding character of the landscapes of Grand County, and thus the high level of traffic these areas see, it is absolutely appropriate to use NCA designation to bring additional resources to the management of our public lands. I support all of the listed NCA's and would also like to note that many of these contain areas with wilderness characteristics. While NCA's are a great first step to protecting resources, further protection in the form of Wilderness designation would be a more meaningful end result.

Arches National Park expansion

I support expansion of the park boundaries.

Roads and trails

This is a tough question to answer without more specific zones or maps to comment on. While I am supportive of the BLM's multi-use mission and can understand that OHV recreation brings money to the local economy, I feel that it has an outsized representation in travel management in proportion to the number of users per year. I feel that an overall decrease in route density would provide a higher quality of experience to the average user (whether hiking, biking, riding, or driving). It would also provide a more manageable network of designated routes for law enforcement officers to patrol and respond to.

Wildlife habitat

The most effective management tool for managing habitat is the preservation of large swaths of unbroken ecosystems. I think that the designation of NCA's, with more seasonal closures and ultimately wilderness designations could be our best tool. However, more effective education and outreach from the land management agencies, local government, and local businesses would also be a major factor in stewardship of wildlife habitat.

Archeological and cultural resources

Moab is home to some of the most incredible and accessible archaeology in the country. I believe it is a significant resource that deserves protection and respect while remaining open for visitors to experience. First, I believe that the tribes with connections to this area should be given a louder voice when it comes to management recommendations, and should be involved in the early stages of planning processes. Next, I think that the best tool in protecting cultural resources is better education and outreach from the land management agencies, local agencies and govt, and local outfitters and businesses. the Monticello Field Office and Friends of Cedar Mesa have developed a great set of educational icons that can be mixed/matched to address resource concerns for specific locations. Having better more informative signage and a more visible presence (volunteers, site stewards) would be hugely beneficial to managing cultural resources.

Camping

I think about this issue on an almost daily basis. As a resident who values our landscape, it can be painful to see the impacts that uninformed visitors can have. While I know that land managers are trying to address the issue, there are certainly factors that lie more squarely on the shoulders of our local govt. Affordable housing and better management of overnight rentals/second homes would cut down on a significant number of local residents who rely on nearby camping for a place to live. In addition, better (you guessed it) education and outreach to visitors could help inform people of better ways to camp without significantly impacting our public lands.

Aquifers and water resources

It feels way past time to implement limits during low water seasons on water use for lawns and yards in the city. This limitation should be applied even more strictly to things like hotels and private businesses. A more difficult issue is obviously the new construction of massive hotels, condos and accommodations. I support the suspension of any future development without a thorough environmental impact study with a focus on the hydrology of our region. The current rate of growth is unsustainable for many reasons, and water is one of the most important ones.

Commenter 90 (M.A. Russell)

NCA general

I fully support NCA designations to bring (much needed) additional resources for our public lands. An NCA designation makes sense for all areas proposed. I also support additional wilderness designations within these potential boundaries. Labyrinth canyon and surrounding areas, the Book Cliffs, Behind the Rocks, and portions of the La Sals such as Dark Canyon would especially benefit from a wilderness designation to ensure future protection of these unique and special places.

Arches National Park expansion

I support the proposed expansion of Arches National Park to protect the area from future mineral extraction and/or development.

Roads and trails

Motorized recreation should be de-emphasized in all areas. These forms of recreation disrupt the soundscape, destroy vegetation and soils, and disturb wildlife. If preserving these natural areas is the goal, as it should be, motorized recreation can not continue to be an emphasis in public land areas. Motorized recreation should be completely prohibited near Labyrinth Canyon. Areas that are highly used by off-road vehicles should be restricted to permit or guided trips with seasonal use only. This is particularly important for areas of high user conflict such as Sand Flats and Behind the Rocks.

Wildlife habitat

Wilderness areas are the best way to protect wildlife habitat.

Archeological and cultural resources

Wilderness areas will also help protect archeological and cultural resources.

Camping

Dispersed camping should be limited to specific sites. Proper disposal of human waste should be required (ie wag bags).

Commenter 91 (Rose List)

NCA general

I strongly support NCA designations being used to bring additional resources to Grand County

Public Lands, and feel like all of the proposed areas should be a part of NCAs. I also believe that it would be beneficial to consider a wilderness designation for the Book Cliffs area, the Behind the Rocks area, Labyrinth Canyon, as well as portions of the La Sals.

Arches National Park expansion

I support the proposed expansion of Arches.

Roads and trails

I would like to see all of to proposed areas considered for significant decrease/ or ideally elimination of motorized recreation. While I understand this is outside the scope of this management, I believe we should be working towards a future where land will be returned back to Ute Mountain Ute tribe and to work in accordance with that we should be looking at how to do no further harm and take as many measures as we can to protect, preserve, and be good stewards of this forcibly stolen land.

Wildlife habitat

Expansive designated wilderness areas.

Archeological and cultural resources

Expansive designated wilderness areas.

Aquifers and water resources

I am concerned about Grand County's aquifers and water resources and would like to see action taken that reflects the severity of this issue.

Commenter 92 (Tory Hill)

NCA general

If NCA's can preserve and protect existing wilderness areas in Grand County we should certainly use them. I believe we are putting too much emphasis on motorized recreation in Grand County while not enough support for wilderness and quiet recreation.
It seems like a good idea to expand Arches.

Arches National Park expansion

Good idea

Roads and trails

There needs to be some separation in activities. Take the motor boats off the daily!! Keep the jeeps and ATV's out of Labyrinth.
Motors can go anywhere, leave some space for non motors.

Wildlife habitat

Take the non native mountain goats off the LaSals.

Archeological and cultural resources

Quit telling people where they are.

Camping

There continues to be more and more people living in their cars. Give them a place to park, shower, and shit legally.

Aquifers and water resources

Put in place a full water monitoring program for the Moab Valley aquifer. We need to know how much we have, use, waste, and we need to keep a close eye on pollution levels in the water. Especially after fire events when using retardant. It is our best resource.

Other

Once again, if we don't protect it, it will be gone. You can not remake wilderness!

Subject: Re: Scoping input needed for Grand County Public Lands Bill
From: Dave Erley <daveerley@gmail.com>
Date: 6/1/21, 8:39 PM
To: Sarah Stock <sstock@grandcountyutah.net>

One thing that comes to mind is the SITLA land that was not transferred in the BLM land swap. There are two categories of SITLA land; 1) That in BLM and FS land. 2) That in Spanish Valley. As it becomes clear that there is not enough water for their full build-out in SV they might be interested in taking the marginal lands in Spanish Valley out of development if they could get something for it. The higher elevation land, Bill Hedden and I discussed how they could not get all of it in the CV land swap due to valuation issues, would be most appropriate for a Lands Bill

The BLM office has the land ownership maps. I do not have the new one post land swap but it would be good to look at it and get all the SITLA land we are concerned about(light blue), in the upper watershed and whatever we can get in SV, out of their hands.

That is my two cents. We could discuss this by phone to get some of the subtleties and how Bill and Laura Kamala were successful.

Dave

On Mon, May 31, 2021 at 1:40 PM Sarah Stock <sstock@grandcountyutah.net> wrote:

> Dear Dave, John, Gerrish, OB,
>
> Jacques Hadler, Kevin Walker and I are putting together ideas for a possible Grand County public lands bill. At this early stage of the process, we are soliciting input from people who are likely to have well-informed opinions, such as yourself.
>
> Feel free to send us any input you like, but here are some things are we particularly interested in hearing your ideas and opinions on:
>
> * The Grand County Commission would like to insure that all user groups have plenty of opportunities to enjoy and recreate in public lands in the county. This will become increasingly challenging if use levels continue to increase (as they likely will). What provisions would you propose to insure that there is a fair allocation of recreational opportunities?
>
> * We hope that federal legislation will result in significant increases is staffing levels for the BLM and USFS, to insure that visitors are doing all they can to minimize resource damage. Do you have any ideas for how to insure that this increased funding materializes?
>
> *** What could we do to further protect our drinking water aquifers as well as springs an other water sources?**
>
> * Do you have specific input on any of the stretches of river found in the county and how they are designated or managed?

> Thanks,
>
> Sarah
>
> --
> Sarah Stock
> Office: (435)612-0668
> sstock@grandcountyutah.net

The Nature Conservancy
Protecting nature. Preserving life.

The Nature Conservancy
Moab Project Office
P.O. Box 1329
Moab, UT 84532

tel [435] 259-4629
fax [435] 259-2677

nature.org

February 11, 2022

Grand County Commission
125 E. Center Street
Moab, UT 84532

Dear Grand County Commission,

The Nature Conservancy (Conservancy) is pleased to take this opportunity to provide input regarding public lands designations and conservation initiatives in Grand County. We appreciate both the opportunity to comment, and your leadership in initiating a stakeholder process which will potentially lead to federal legislation.

The following narrative is intended to highlight general concepts and initiatives we would like to see enacted. This information is preliminary in nature and is not intended to capture all concepts and programs. Rather it offers an outline to serve as a basis for further discussions. Please also note that any formal endorsement from the Conservancy for specific legislation will require approvals from the Conservancy's Utah Chapter Board of Trustees and our Executive Leadership Team in Washington. We understand that any county lands bill should set aside areas for recreation, development, and conservation. This said, we are pleased to offer initial comments focusing on Priority Landscapes and Sites for conservation. We hope this information will be helpful in your deliberations, and we look forward to continuing to participate in the dialogue you have initiated.

Background Information

The Nature Conservancy

The Conservancy is a non-profit organization with a mission to protect the lands and waters upon which all life depends. The Conservancy is the world's largest conservation organization, with approximately one million members. Working with public and private partners across the country and around the globe, the Conservancy has helped protect more than 119 million acres of land and thousands of miles of rivers worldwide. We have been active in Utah for over 35 years with conservation projects throughout the State, and the completion of 225 conservation projects and the protection of more than one million acres of public and private land. The Conservancy's Utah programs are supported by more than 5,700 members, 800 volunteers and an active board of 25 business and civic leaders.

We have been active in Grand County for three decades and we have maintained a Moab Project Office since 1992. Our major projects in the region have included the 900-acre

Scott and Norma Matheson Wetlands Preserve near Moab, over 4,000 acres of conservation easements and fee lands along the 30 mile stretch of the Colorado River Corridor, and a major public/private conservation initiative in the Book Cliffs.

Additionally, the Conservancy has experience in public lands bills that that may be relevant to a Public Lands Bill process in Grand County. We participated in Public Lands Initiative led by Congressmen Bishop. In 2019, we supported the Emery County Public Land Management Act that was signed into law as the John D. Dingell Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act; and currently serve on the San Rafael Recreation Area Advisory Committee. In Washington County we assisted in passing the Washington County Growth and Conservation Act of 2009 which resulted in establishment the 60,000-acre Red Cliffs Desert Reserve among other conservation projects.

Grand County's Outstanding Natural Features

Encompassing over 3,684 square miles, of which 3% is water Grand County boasts some of the most striking scenery found anywhere in the American Southwest. From the La Sal Mountains to the Colorado River, from aspen forests to red rock canyons, Grand County is also a region rich in biological diversity. Among many hundreds of native plant and animal species within Grand County, 42 have some type of federal or state special management status. Watersheds support valuable riparian lands and key aquatic habitats, and relict sites on mesa tops are of special value to science. The County has a long and rich human heritage; thousands of cultural sites dot the land, and more-recent settlers have sustained themselves from the area's natural resources. Nearly 90% of lands in the county are under federal or state ownership among five primary agencies, whereas private lands constitute less than 5% of the land base.

While we salute Grand County's current federal, state, tribal and local land stewards, additional protection for certain attributes on public lands and waters, as could be achieved through a Public Lands Bill for Grand County, could greatly enhance the conservation of the county's outstanding natural resources, while also helping to sustain local communities and economies at the same time.

Priority Landscapes and Sites

Based on our decades long working experience and using best available science, there are two landscapes and rare plant sites of interest to the Conservancy in Grand County. We believe these are the places with the greatest opportunity to protect Grand County's biologically rich lands and waters.

Priority Landscape #1 Colorado River Corridor

Overview

From Westwater Canyon – where the Colorado River enters Utah to – Canyonlands National Park, the Colorado River flows past some of the world's most stunning canyon landscapes with names such as Fisher Towers, the Priest and Nuns, and Castle Rock. Of special note is Westwater Canyon, one of the most scenic and pristine river reaches in the

West. The oldest exposed rock in Utah forms Westwater's dramatic inner canyon. This extremely hard rock narrows the river canyon, resulting in rapids of international reputation.

Importance to People & Nature
The Colorado River has shaped the landscape of Grand County as well as the human communities of the region. The river system is vital for the local tourist economy, boasting unparalleled recreational opportunities. Visitors from all over the world consider this river segment one of the most scenic resources in the United States. The river corridor also sustains rare native wildlife and scarce plant communities including seven imperiled fish species endemic to the Upper Colorado River basin, cottonwood and willow riparian forests, Mexican spotted owls, peregrine falcons, desert bighorn sheep and bald eagles.

Need for Action
Rural Utah communities dependent on the adjacent lands and healthy waters of the Colorado River face an unknown future from record drought and the realities of land uses such as recreation, mining, and grazing. With the Moab area growing in popularity as a second-home site and with the tourism industry booming, the urgency to protect the integrity of the Colorado River Corridor landscapes is very real. The Colorado River from the Utah/Colorado border to Canyonlands National Park is one of the most important river reaches in the Colorado River Basin in terms of imperiled species and yet it is the only significant stretch on the Colorado Plateau that remains unprotected by federal designation.

Colorado River Corridor Recommendations
The Conservancy believes the Colorado River Corridor is deserving of additional protection to permanently safeguard the scenic, biological, and recreational values of over 100 miles of river. Success in the Colorado River Corridor would mean a new future for the last significant unprotected stretch of the Colorado River by creating a continuous protected river corridor from the Grand Valley in Colorado to the Grand Canyon in Arizona. Our recommendations for the Colorado River Corridor include:

- Establishment of the Colorado/Dolores National Conservation Area as proposed by Grand County and for the purpose of protecting, conserving, and enhancing the unique and nationally important historic, cultural, scientific, scenic, recreational, archeological, natural and education resources of the Conservation Area.

- Wild and Scenic River Designation for lands and waters managed by the BLM from the Utah/Colorado state line to Canyonlands National Park for the purpose of protecting river flows for threatened, endangered and sensitive fish species through Reserved Federal Water Rights.

- Wilderness designation for approximately 32,000 acres surrounding Westwater Canyon.

- Exchange of all SITLA surface parcels and mineral rights (with BLM) within the

specially designated areas not already included in the Utah Recreational Land Exchange Act of 2009. Further, the Conservancy recommends that the proposed legislation not result in new acquisition by SITLA of lands within the specially designated areas or habitat for rare and sensitive wildlife and plant species.

- Exchange of State of Utah Sovereign Lands with the BLM in river segments deemed navigable. Further, the Conservancy recommends that the proposed legislation not result in new acquisition by State of Utah Sovereign of lands within the specially designated areas or habitat for rare and sensitive wildlife and plant species.

Priority Landscape #2 – Greater Green River: Book Cliffs/Labyrinth Canyon

Overview
Desolation/Gray Canyon and adjacent highlands of the Book Cliffs are some of the most rugged and remote lands in the continental United States. Home to bison, elk, moose, and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, these lands also harbor one of the world's greatest collections of rock art and prehistoric sites – and through it all runs the Green River. The Green River is an essential component of native fish conservation in the Upper Colorado River Basin, especially for the recovery of endangered Colorado pikeminnow and razorback sucker.

Importance to People & Nature
At more than one mile deep, Desolation/Gray Canyon is Utah's deepest canyon and habitat for seven native warm water fish species. Whitewater enthusiasts enjoy boating the rapids and exploring Utah's famous outlaw hideouts, ancient dinosaur habitats, and Fremont Native American petroglyphs, all found in Desolation/Gray Canyon. Downstream, south of the town of Green River, is Labyrinth Canyon, where the Green River meanders through a deeply incised canyon bounded by steep, sandstone cliffs. Explorer John Wesley Powell named the canyon "Labyrinth" for its many intricate twists and turns. Completely different from that of Desolation/Gray Canyon, this stretch of river has no rapids, making it an excellent experience for canoe paddlers of all abilities. In this remote river stretch one can find nesting Mexican spotted owls, lambing areas for desert bighorn sheep, roosting areas for burrowing owls and backwaters that harbor endangered fish species.

Need for Action
The spectacular regions of Green River and Book Cliffs includes areas that are widely recognized as supporting important cultural, biological, and recreational values. Water demands, recreation and resource development are all on the rise in different places and at different paces within this region. The most vital elements of the Greater Green River landscape – those valued both by residents and visitors are not sustainable without a new protection plan that recognizes and links the entire system.

Greater Green River Recommendations
The Conservancy proposes using federal land and water designations to complement existing designations in Emery County, successfully protecting the "system" versus the

"parts" of the Green River basin. Our recommendations for the Greater Green River include:

- Establishment of both the Book Cliffs and Labyrinth National Conservation areas as proposed by Grand County and for the purpose of protecting, conserving, and enhancing the unique and nationally important historic, cultural, scientific, scenic, recreational, archeological, natural and education resources of the Conservation Area.

- Wild and Scenic River designation for the lands adjacent to and waters of Desolation/Gray Canyon in Grand County for the purpose of protecting river flows for threatened, endangered and sensitive fish species, through Reserved Federal Water Rights.

- Wild and Scenic River designation for Labyrinth Canyon from the town of Green River to the confluence with the Colorado River in Canyonlands National Park (approximately 120 miles) for the purpose of protecting river flows for threatened, endangered and sensitive fish species, through Reserved Federal Water Rights.

- Exchange of all SITLA surface parcels and mineral rights (with BLM) within the specially designated areas. Further, the Conservancy recommends that the proposed legislation not result in new acquisition by SITLA of lands within the specially designated areas or habitat important to threatened, endangered or sensitive wildlife and plants.

Priority Rare Plant Sites

Overview

Among many hundreds of native plant species within Grand County, 37 are listed as rare in the Utah Plant Guide published by the Utah Native Plant Society in 2022. Of these some are found no place else in world such as Cisco Milkvetch (*Astragalus sabulosus* var. *vehiculus)* that is endemic to Courthouse Wash in southwestern Grand County. Many of these rare plants have some type of federal or state special management status. The location and status of these rare plants are cataloged by Utah's Nature Heritage Program.

Rare Plant Sites Recommendations

The Conservancy believes rare plants deserve special and added protections through a Grand County Public Lands Bill to ensure their continued survival. Our recommendations include:

- Natural Heritage Sites or some similar designation to protect rare plant species in Grand County that are outside of the proposed National Conservation Area boundaries.

- Recognition of the need to protect rare plant species in the purpose statement of the proposed National Conservation Areas that contain special status rare plants.

Priority Landscapes and Sites Conclusion
In conclusion, these two landscapes and rare plant sites represent priorities for the Conservancy, based upon our long-standing history of protecting plants, animals, and natural communities by conserving the lands and waters important to nature and people. We recognize that in any federal legislation process, the exact boundaries of any proposed federal designation will need additional thought, discussion, and refinement. Further, while the priority landscapes and sites listed above focus on Utah's outstanding ecological features, the Conservancy is well aware of Grand County's cultural and archeological resources. Though cultural resource conservation is outside our area of focus, the Conservancy will support measures and designations which serve the twin goals of protecting archeological sites and ecological features at priority locations. We also strongly encourage the involvement of Ingenious Peoples and tribal sovereign nations in developing a Grand County Public Lands Bill that will benefit all sectors.

Other Considerations

Conservation Funding
Federal land designations are just part of the solution. Committed conservation funding is needed for successful large-scale conservation. To this end, the Conservancy recommends increased, dedicated funding for the lands and waters protected through federal designation. In addition to dedicated funding the following are federal and state programs that could be bolstered or initiated to also assist with providing necessary funds.

- *Land and Water Conservation Fund:* Dedicated funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) to be used to acquire and protect in-holdings from willing sellers within newly federally designated landscapes.

- *Farm Bill Funding:* Dedicated funding for easement programs like the Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program and Grassland Reserve Program to ensure conservation of important inholdings within the newly federally designated landscapes.

- *Colorado River Basin NRCS Initiative:* Creation and dedicated funding of a new NRCS Initiative committed to the Colorado River Basin.

- *Utah Conservation Trust Fund:* Creation of a Utah Conservation Trust Fund modeled after Wyoming's and funded through contributions from energy companies, a small increase in royalty taxes and/or the sale of non-ecologically significant BLM land or mineral rights to the State or private interests.

- *Community Impact Fund***:** The establishment of a Community Impact Fund also funded through contributions from energy companies and private foundations to further bolster and diversify the economic future of Grand County.

Summary

Grand County is one of our state's most scenic and biologically rich counties. It is also a popular tourist destination with historic local communities seeking a brighter future. Building on the success of past wilderness and land legislation such as the Washington County Growth and Conservation Act of 2009 and the John D. Dingell Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act of 2019 the Conservancy hopes similar legislative initiatives can address both growth and conservation needs in Grand County. The conservation of Grand County's natural and human heritage will depend on multiple stakeholders working cooperatively. The Nature Conservancy looks forward to being part of this process and is pleased to offer the initial recommendations described here.

Sincerely,

Susan Bellagamba

Susan Bellagamba
Canyonlands Regional Director
The Nature Conservancy

CC: Dave Livermore, Utah State Director, The Nature Conservancy
Megan Nelson, Utah Director of Government Relations, The Nature Conservancy

To: Grand County Commission
November 10, 2021

Re: Public Lands Bill

I write to tell you of my complete opposition to legislatively create 5 separate National Conservation Areas in Grand County, basically covering the entire county with the exception of the I-70 corridor.

I find the rationale for creating these areas to be untenable, devoid of practicality, and completely unwarranted. I spent a career working for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in southeastern Utah, with 28 of those years (1982-2010) spent in Grand County.

What this proposal fails to recognize is the massive level of BLM planning and management plans for federal lands in Grand County that were competed in the 2008 Resource Management Plan (RMP), and again in the 2016 Master Leasing Plan (MLP). These plans studied resources in Grand County exhaustively and included significant public input at all stages. The plans yielded management in these areas that completely understood, acknowledged, and planned for the recreation, visual and front and back country management in these areas.

The 2008 RMP specifically placed management protections and requirements in place to fully protect these resources, and resulted in the detailed zonation of activity areas, particularly in areas of high recreational use. The 2016 MLP further expanded on restrictions in the area relative to oil, gas and potash leasing, and further constrained non-recreational activities on public land such that the minerals industry effectively left Grand County being unable to operate with the layer upon layer of constraints that plan created. The BLM's own socio-economic impact analysis from enactment of the MLP was that it would cost the residents of southeastern Utah $2.1 billion dollars over the 15 years following implementation of the plan, in lost economic activity and revenues to local governments from exploration and development of our oil, gas and potash resources.

And now you seek to add further constraints through the designation of NRA's. This is absolutely unnecessary and if any of you will actually take the time necessary to read and understand the two BLM management plans for the area it would become obvious.

The rationale that this will somehow magically increase funding to BLM is wrong and misguided and has no bearing in the reality of public land management funding. These proposed NRA's will be in constant competition with every other conservation area BLM manages, including National Monuments and other special land designations across the full 270 million acres BLM manages in the west. From my direct experience in BLM, I can tell you that the creation of the Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument in 1998 did not come with any additional funding. The Monument was funded by cutting the operating budgets of every other BLM office in Utah at that time. In later years the National Landscape Conservation program was established, which included an umbrella management structure for all specially designated lands, and they were funded in the same manner. In essence, contrary to your beliefs, there is no magic pot of additional federal money that would be available for adding yet more

land into that system, an absolutely no guarantee of a steady source of federal funding to address the increased management costs that would occur.

Such designations also seem to be tone deaf to what we've seen happen at the Bears Ears National Monument in the past 5 years. When that designation was established the visitation to a once remote and sparsely visited area became a three ring circus, adding to significant resource degradation and desecration and the inability of the local BLM offices to adequately managed the onslaught of visitors coming to this area because of the new "target" placed on it by creating the Monument. Anyone who has been paying attention would tell you the same thing will happen here.

In closing, your rationale for doing this is unpersuasive and unwarranted. After living in Grand County the past 40 years, being engaged in federal land management for 28 years and in local politics during the past 10 years, I suspect this proposal belies the real intent here which from your past actions seems to be to shut the area down to motorized recreation and any and all mineral development. The creation of the 5 NCA's will do nothing more than create additional massive visitation to the area, with absolutely no guarantee of additional federal funding for management, to counter a perceived "problem" that has already been more than adequately addressed by BLM over the past 12 years.

I certainly hope you will be unable to find any of our Utah Congressional delegation or Governors offices willing to take this unnecessary and unjustified proposal forward. The County needs to get aback to managing the County, things like transportation, affordable housing, economic development and the like, and leave the management of the surrounding federal lands to the federal land managers.

A. Lynn Jackson
Moab, Utah
435-260-0417
Former Federal Land Manager 1978-2010
Former Grand County Commissioner 2012-2016

Cc.
Senator Mike Lee
Senator Mitt Romney
Congressman John Curtis
Governor Spencer Cox
State Senator David Hinkins
State Representative Christine Watkins
State Representative Carl Albrecht

Grand County Public Lands Bill
Wildlife

In General:

Public lands are an integral component of the biodiversity that exists on the landscape. Wildlife distribution and abundance are intertwined with public lands that produce quality habitat and retain the resources that wildlife need for survival and reproduction (food, water, cover, and space).

The public lands of Grand County incorporate the complex topography and climate of the Colorado Plateau. This region holds biologically diverse habitats such as sagebrush steppe and shrublands, mountain shrub, pinyon-juniper woodlands, aspen-conifer forest, desert grass and shrublands and riparian zones. This habitat, found on public lands, is key to healthy wildlife populations.

The specific threats that wildlife populations face on Grand County's public lands include persistent drought, improper grazing practices, invasive/non-native species, wildfire and the suppression and wildfire and development. All lead to impacts that can be irreversible to our county's biodiversity.

The North American Model of Wildlife Conservation provides a framework to understand, evaluate and institute wildlife conservation efforts. This model states that wildlife is held in public trust (Utah Division of Wildlife Resources), eliminates the commercialization of wildlife, allocates wildlife by law, eliminates the waste of wildlife, dictates that wildlife is an international resource and states that science should be the proper tool to discharge wildlife policy. This bill stands by the North American Model of Wildlife Conservation.

Components:

The specific components of this bill as they pertain to wildlife include:

- Acknowledging and securing wildlife for both consumptive and non-consumptive use
- Conservation of critical habitat for endangered, threatened and or fragile species
- Conservation of migration corridors
- Conservation of winter and summer range for wildlife populations and acknowledging the importance of connectivity of these ranges
- Conservation of the various components of habitat that are critical to wildlife distribution and abundance. These include forage, water resources, cover and space

Specifics:

- Mitigate damage to and or improve riparian habitat (the richest and most biologically diverse habitat within the county)
- Mitigate damage from and or manipulate grazing practices from livestock
- Mitigate damage from and or suppress invasive and nonnative species on public lands
- Suppress development (building/roads/industry) in critical summer/winter range
- Mitigate fire hazards on public lands
- Monitor range for impacts of drought and attempt to mitigate damage to the range.
- Conserve connectivity by suppressing fragmentation of habitat

RESOLUTION OF THE RED MESA CHAPTER SUPPORTING AMERCIA'S RED ROCK WILDERNESS ACT TO HELP ADDRESS THE CLIMATE CRISIS

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to the Navajo Nation Code, Title 26, Chapter, the Red Mesa Chapter is established and certified as a local government entity of the Navajo Nation vested with the authority to review all matters affecting the Chapter and submit appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation Government of other local agencies by resolution; and

2. On January 20, 2021, President Biden issued Executive Order 13990 "Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crises" ("Executive Order on the Climate Crisis") stating that "[o]ur Nation has an abiding commitment to […] promote and protect our public health and the environment; and conserve our national treasures and monuments, places that secure our national memory" and "[w]here the Federal Government has failed to meet that commitment in the past, it must advance environmental justice . . ."; and

3. President Biden furthermore stated in the Executive Order on the Climate Crisis that the policy of the Administration is to "listen to the science; to improve public health and protect our environment; to ensure access to clean air and water; to limit exposure to dangerous chemicals and pesticides; to hold polluters accountable, including those who disproportionately harm communities of color and low-income communities; to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to bolster resilience to the impacts of climate change; to restore and expand our national treasures and monuments; and to prioritize […] environmental justice . . ."; and

4. President Biden issued a "Memorandum on Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation Relationships" ("Memorandum on Tribal Consultation") on January 26, 2021, which stated that "[i]t is a priority of my Administration to make respect for Tribal sovereignty and self-governance, commitment to fulfilling Federal trust and treaty responsibilities to Tribal Nations, and regular, meaningful, and robust consultation with Tribal Nations cornerstones of Federal Indian policy" and that the U.S. has made promises to Tribal Nations for at least two centuries and "[h]onoring those commitments is particularly vital now, as our Nation faces crises

related to health, the economy, racial justice, and climate change – all of which disproportionately harm Native Americans"; and

5. President Biden further stated in the Memorandum on Tribal Consultation that the Federal Government has much to learn from Tribal Nations and his "Administration is committed to honoring Tribal sovereignty and including Tribal voices in policy deliberation that affects Tribal Communities"; and

6. President Biden issued Executive Order 14008 "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad" on January 27, 2021, which acknowledges the profound climate crisis, and sets forth his Administration's policy of making climate considerations an essential element in its decision-making process on a broad scale "to avoid setting the world on a dangerous, potentially catastrophic, climate trajectory"; and

7. The President's Executive Order further initiated a directive whereby 30 percent of the nation's lands and waters are to be conserved and preserved by 2030 ("30x30") in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and

8. The Red Mesa Chapter recognizes that conserving the undeveloped lands and resources currently managed by the federal government in Utah will help in President Biden's effort to address climate change and will also help protect and preserve the cultural, prehistoric and historic records and legacy of Dine` and other Native Peoples, and the cultural traditions and practices of Native Peoples that continue today; and

9. The Red Mesa Chapter recognizes that one of the best tools the U.S. Congress has to help meet the President's "30x30" goals is to legislatively designate all of the qualified undeveloped public lands in Utah as Wilderness pursuant to The Wilderness Act of 1964 (Pub. L. 88-577); and

10. The Red Mesa Chapter recognizes that management of Wilderness is one of the strongest and most protective designations available to public lands and will keep fossil fuels in the ground so that greenhouse gases and other pollution that exacerbates climate change will not be produced during exploration, development and eventual combustion of those natural resources; and

11. The Red Mesa Chapter is well aware of the significant negative long-term health impacts to our People, and the extensive environmental impacts to our

lands and water that the Dine` have suffered from the exploration and development of oil, gas and uranium near our homes and communities, and that these fossil fuel resources and minerals, once put into production, have also caused broader climate change impacts; and

12. The Red Mesa Chapter recognizes that designating qualified undeveloped lands as Wilderness will provide quantifiable carbon sequestration benefits, and importantly climate adaptation benefits to plants and wildlife, and will also serve to conserve scarce water resources and reduce fugitive dust emissions which exacerbate climate change effects; and

13. The Red Mesa Chapter recognizes that lands in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act (map attached), including lands that were within the boundaries of the original Bears Ears National Monument established by Presidential Proclamation No. 9558 on December 28, 2016, are culturally and traditionally significant to many Native peoples, including Navajo; and

14. The Red Mesa Chapter recognizes that for hundreds of generations Native peoples have lived in the canyons and mountains and on the mesas included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act and that these areas comprise one of the most extensive and significant cultural landscapes in the United States; and

15. The Red Mesa Chapter recognizes that the rock art, cliff dwellings and other structures and ceremonial sites located on lands in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act, are the critically important records of Native peoples' habitation that tells the story of the subsistence of daily life, traditions, and ceremonies of generations past; and

16. The Red Mesa Chapter recognizes that the cultural importance of the lands and resources included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act are sacred to many Native peoples, including Navajo; and

17. The Red Mesa Chapter recognizes that important historic remnants of Navajo hogans, pottery, sweat lodges, sheep-herding camps and farming are found throughout the lands included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act; and

18. The Red Mesa Chapter is aware there are a remarkable variety of plant species, including sensitive plants that are critical to Navajo traditional and

ceremonial uses that grow in areas included in America's Red Rock Wilderness; and

19. The Red Mesa Chapter is aware of many species of wildlife that are important to Navajo ceremonies and Navajo way of life, whose habitats are included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act; and

20. The Red Mesa Chapter acknowledges that protecting the lands and resources included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act – from Cedar Mesa to the Book Cliffs, from the San Rafael Swell and the Escalante to the West Desert – will help protect and preserve the cultural prehistoric and historic records which are the legacy of Navajos and other Native peoples, and help protect the plants and animals that are part of Navajo heritage and cultural traditions and practices that continue through today; and

21. The Red Mesa Chapter is aware that there are various activities, including mineral and energy developments, unmanaged recreation, vandalism and looting, and other actions that could harm the cultural and natural resources on public lands included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act, and that designating these lands as Wilderness will better protect these cultural and natural resources from damaging development and activities.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Red Mesa Chapter hereby supports President Biden's Executive Order 13990 "Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crises" generally and specifically to protect our public health and the environment; and conserve our national treasures and monuments.

2. The Red Mesa Chapter hereby supports President Biden's Executive Order 14008 "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad" and specifically its directive for conserving 30 percent of the nation's lands and waters by 2030.

3. The Red Mesa Chapter hereby supports President Biden's January 26, 2021 "Memorandum on Tribal Consultation" to better meet the United States' centuries old commitments to Tribal Nations.

4. The Red Mesa Chapter hereby supports Congressional wilderness

designation for lands within America's Red Rock Wilderness Act to help address the climate crisis as set forth in Executive Orders 13990 and 14008.

5. The Red Mesa Chapter supports America's Red Rock Wilderness Act to help provide time and places for plants and wildlife to adapt to the changing climate, and to better protect our scarce water resources.

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Red Mesa Chapter at a duly called meeting in Red Mesa, Navajo Nation, UT at which a quorum was present and the same was passed by a vote of _____ in favor, ____ opposed and ___ abstention, this ____day of _____, 2021.

1st Motion by: _____
2nd Motion by: _____

_____
Herman Farley, Chapter President

_____
Marilyn Holly, Vice President

Summary of Chapter Resolutions Supporting Wilderness to Help Address Climate Change

- Pres. Biden has issued a two Executive Orders (13990and 14008) that focus on addressing the current climate crisis.
- The Exec. Orders recognize the health and well-being of low-income communities and people of color (including Native American communities) are hit hardest by climate change - clean air and clean and plentiful water are at risk; exposure to dangerous chemicals from industrial development including, oil and gas drilling and production, uranium mining, etc. disproportionally impact Native Americans and communities of color.
- One of the Exec. Orders specifically calls for protecting and preserving 30% of the Nation's lands and waters by 2030 (known as "30x30") to help stop the progression of climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
    - Large tracts of undeveloped public lands in UT are ideally suited for such protection. Keeping these lands in their natural, undeveloped state will help capture carbon, reduce polluting development/production of fossil fuels and other minerals. This will in turn, help reduce greenhouse gases and to allow these energy-rich minerals to be stored in the ground for use by future generations.
    - Preserving large undeveloped tracts of public lands will help preserve scarce water resources, and will provide places for wildlife and plants to adapt to the changing climate
- America's Redrock Wilderness Act, which would preserve ~9 million acres of public lands in UT, is one of the best ways to help meet Pres. Biden's 30x30 goals
    - Wilderness can be designated only be the US Congress (rather than by the Administration)
    - Wilderness lands are conserved in their natural, undeveloped state.
    - Wilderness designation will keep fossil fuels in the ground, and help reduce greenhouse gas emissions that exacerbate climate change
- Dine` have suffered for decades from the negative effects of uranium mining, milling and processing, and oil and gas development near their homes and communities.
- Dine` and other Native peoples have lived for generations in the canyons, on the mesas and in the mountains included in America's Redrock Wilderness Act, and these areas account for some of the most significant

cultural landscapes in the United States – including sacred, ceremonial, and burial sites, and traditional use and gathering areas.

- Preserving these places in America's Redrock Wilderness Act will not only help meet Pres. Biden's 30x30 goal, but will protect and preserve cultural prehistoric and historic records – the legacy of Dine` and other Native peoples, as well as protect the plants and animals that are part of the Navajo heritage and cultural traditions that continue today.

From: **Dale Parriott** daleparriott@gmail.com
Subject: Re: Grand County public lands bill input
Date: July 1, 2021 at 9:51 AM
To: Kevin Walker kwalker@grandcountyutah.net

DP

To all concerned,
I have been trying to wrap my head around these seemingly new issues for quite a while now and possibly have been dragging my feet over some issues because I have (like Hoyt Axton once said in a song) he's been on his to long. So I will put it plain as I can.
Our local BLM field office and many volunteers from All walks of life worked tirelessly for on a management plan that would be best for our field office land. We all fought, planned, and worked together for many years to do our best to come up with a plan that we felt was the best for the land and also did our best to uphold the types of use this land would, and should enjoy. The agency (BLM) had to make many painful decisions and many inanities have criticized them and even brought costly lawsuits upon them, Whitcher I personally feel has been very waist-full, and has cost the taxpayers thousands dollars.
I hope that the folks running our City and County government will take the time to take a good look through the soup and make a real effort to work with the management plan we have and not spend money and time Re-inventing the wheel. The travel plan we have is the best I have seen I the west, and has provisions for change so to be kept up to date. As fro the forest plan it is still in the air and sadly is really not in the hands of present forest management as I personally see. Perhaps City and County officials can get together with the agencies and work on more defined methods of education for the general public. Tv ads, pamphlets, seminars , Ect. I know this has been tried, but education is the way. Sadly I have never seen a good ad. Advertising needs to be done in a manner that makes sense to folks not a lecture or something that looks and feels like it has been produced by someone who doesn't know anything about what he or she is talking about.
I will be happy to meet and talk to anyone concerned that has an open mind and would like to work on the current problems we have in our community. Thank you
Dale Parriott

> On Jun 15, 2021, at 12:57 PM, Kevin Walker <kwalker@grandcountyutah.net> wrote:
>
> Thanks Dale! I look forward to hearing from you. We're hoping to receive input within the next two weeks.
>
> > On Jun 15, 2021, at 11:28 AM, Dale Parriott <daleparriott@gmail.com> wrote:
> >
> > Kevin, thank you for including me in this matter. At present I am in the middle of a big project. I am VERY concerned about the present land use situation. And will mail you some of my thoughts within a few days. Thanks again,Dale Parriott
> >
> > Sent from my iPhone
> >
> > > On Jun 14, 2021, at 9:00 AM, Kevin Walker <kwalker@grandcountyutah.net> wrote:
> > >
> > > Dear Mike, Doug and Dale,
> > >
> > > Jacques Hadler, Sarah Stock and I are putting together ideas for a possible Grand County public lands bill. At this early stage of the process, we are soliciting input from people who are likely to have well-informed opinions, such as yourselves.
> > >
> > > Feel free to send us any input you like, but here are some things are we particularly interested in hearing your ideas and opinions on:

* The Grand County Commission would like to insure that all user groups have plenty of opportunities to enjoy and recreate in public lands in the county. This will become increasingly challenging if use levels continue to increase (as they likely will). What provisions would you propose to insure that there is a fair allocation of recreational opportunities?

* Should management of motorized trails make more distinctions between different types of motorized vehicles (UTVs, motorcycles, rock crawlers, more traditional jeeps and pick-ups)?

* As you well know, high levels of recreation can have serious negative effects on public lands. What provisions in a public lands bill would you propose to minimize the impacts of recreation?

Thanks,

Kevin

From: **jason publiclandsolutions.org** jason@publiclandsolutions.org
Subject: Grand County bill - 2021
Date: June 23, 2021 at 11:12 AM
To: Kevin Walker kwalker@grandcountyutah.net
Cc: ashley publiclandsolutions.org ashley@publiclandsolutions.org

JP

Hi Kevin — as we discussed Ashley and I were intimately involved during the PLI process in 2014-15 as part of the Big Flat Working Group" providing recommendations to the County — and later re organizing the outdoor recreation community and outdoor businesses for input on the PLI to Congressmen Bishop and Chaffetz. Part of this was highly specific recommendations for Grand County that were supported by outdoor recreation and business community.

Attached below you will see what we proposed at that time — a mix of NCAs, NRAs, WSRs and Wilderness areas — all which seem generally with the recent Grand County Commission public lands vision statement you shared a few weeks ago (and pasted in below). There may be a need to bring some additional attention to the increased in visitation (esp moto and camping) that has occurred since we put all this together 5-6 years ago, including the boom in visitation out in the Labyrinth Canyon area that is the subject of the BLM's travel planning process (and the recent Grand County ls also attached below). You will also see in our map the existing federal and state oil and gas leases — many of which are now governed by the Moab MLP.

See also attached a 2014 letter to Grand County from UT businesses (many/most from Grand County) expressing preferences for the recommendations to Bishop/PLI. Both also attached below.

I went through all this w Jacque last week.

Thanks for looping us in and we're happy ton continue providing input as this proceeds. As this process gains momentum I will also likely be helping/representing Access Fund and Outdoor Alliance with detailed recommendations/input.

Thanks again and please share this information with anyone you think appropriate at the County.

Jason

Jason Keith / Public Land Solutions
Managing Director
P: 303.819.2969
W: PublicLandSolutions.org

Grand County Commission public lands vision statement

Public lands are the cornerstone of Grand County's economy and the quality of life of our residents, providing the community with clean water; quality wildlife habitat; inspiration, quiet, and solitude; rich array of cultural resources; and world-class recreational opportunities. Accordingly, the Grand County Commission's vision for future management of public lands in the county is as follows:

• Ensure that future generations are able to enjoy a landscape that is just as magnificent as the one we enjoy today.

• Support Grand County's economy by protecting and enhancing the quality of the public lands experience for residents and visitors alike.

• Protect Grand County's rivers, watersheds and aquifers; wildlife and habitat; cultural resources; peace and quiet; and undeveloped landscapes and dark night skies.

• Ensure that federal land managers have sufficient resources to prevent increasing visitation levels from degrading public lands.

• Minimize user conflict by ensuring that there is a fair allocation of recreational opportunities between non-motorized, mechanized, and motorized forms of recreation.

• Ensure that natural resource development is compatible with a climate resilient future and the protection of natural landscapes

protection of natural landscapes.



Grand County Propos...-15.pdf



Business Letter re GC...sal.pdf

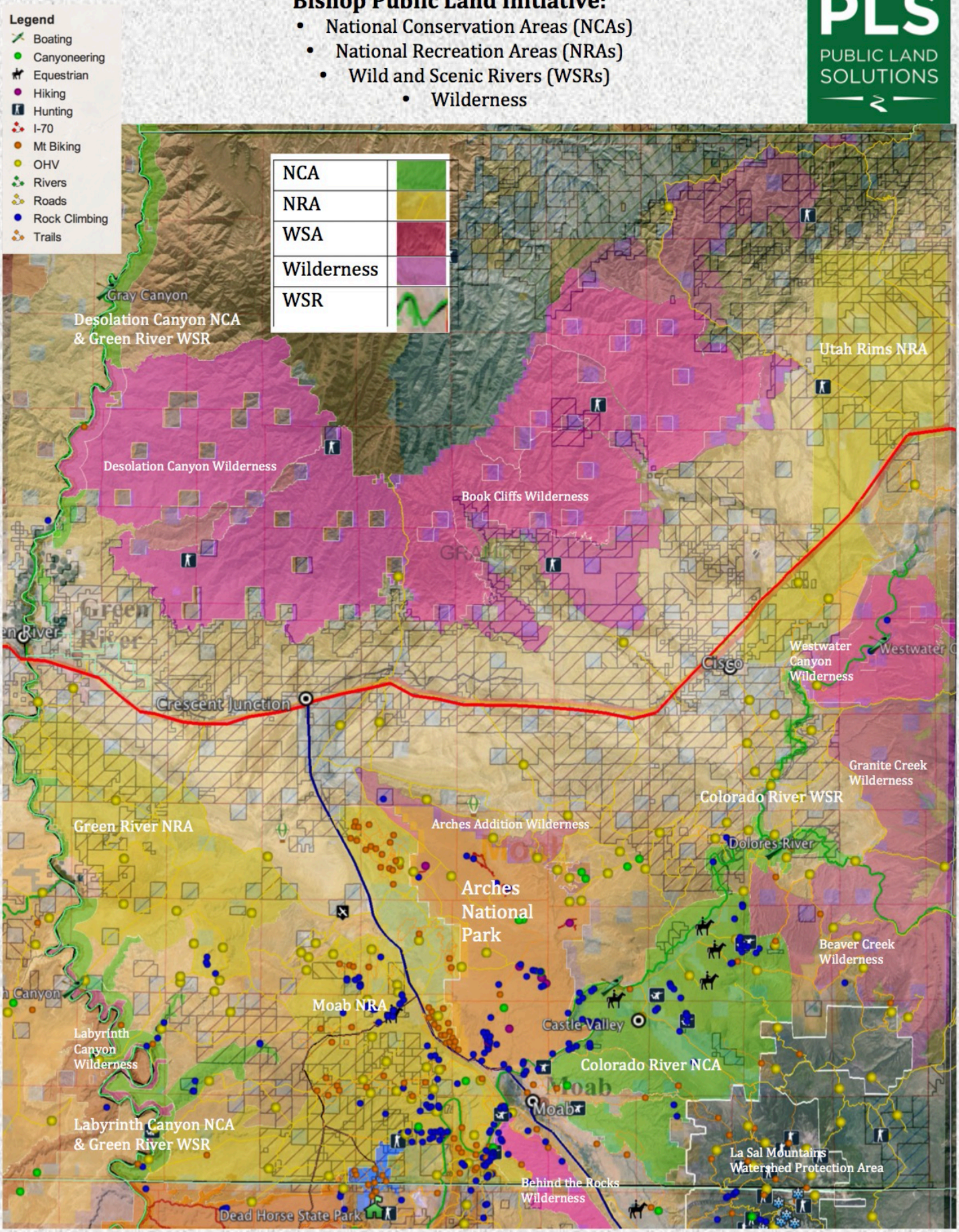


Letter to BLM - Labyrin...al.docx

Proposals for Grand County Recommendations to Bishop Public Land Initiative:

- National Conservation Areas (NCAs)
- National Recreation Areas (NRAs)
- Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSRs)
- Wilderness

PLS PUBLIC LAND SOLUTIONS



Public Land Solutions Proposal for Grand County Recommendations to Bishop Public Lands Initiative

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National Recreation Areas

Moab NRA
The purpose of this designation is to protect and enhance key recreation assets in Grand County. It would include the major trail systems closest to town, both motorized and non-motorized along with key climbing areas and canyoneering among other important recreation assets. Existing oil and gas operations and leases would not be affected. Future leases would be No Surface Occupancy and terminated unproductive leases would be withdrawn from future lease sales. Grazing rights would remain in place and all designated roads and trails would remain open.

Green River NRA
This area would allow additional creation of motorized trails and continued oil and gas leasing. All designated roads and trails would remain open.

Utah Rims NRA
This area would allow additional creation of motorized trails and continued oil and gas leasing. All designated roads and trails would remain open.

National Conservation Areas / Wild and Scenic River Designations

Desolation Canyon NCA / Wild and Scenic River Designation
The purpose of this designation would be to protect Desolation Canyon as a recreation asset and other outstandingly remarkable values of the Green River. The designation would prohibit mineral leasing and hard rock mining. There would be no change to existing water rights or motorized use in the river. All designated roads and trails would remain open.

Labyrinth Canyon NCA / Wild and Scenic River Designation
The purpose of this designation would be to protect Labyrinth Canyon as one of the longest stretches of remote flat water in the U.S. and other outstandingly remarkable values of the Green River. The designation would prohibit mineral leasing and hard rock mining. There would be no change to existing water rights or motorized use on the river. All designated roads and trails would remain open.

Colorado River NCA / Wild and Scenic River Designation
The purpose of this designation would be to protect the recreation economy and outstandingly remarkable values of the Colorado River corridor in Grand County. This designation would prohibit mineral development and hard rock mining. There would be no change to existing water rights or motorized use in the river. All designated roads and trails would remain open.

Wilderness

Desolation Wilderness
Existing Wilderness Study Areas would be designated as Wilderness along with the additional areas noted in the attached map.

Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness
Core areas of Labyrinth Canyon would be designated as Wilderness. The Spring Canyon Road would remain open to the bottom of the canyon.

Book Cliff Wilderness
Existing Wilderness Study Areas would be designated as Wilderness along with the additional areas noted in the attached map. Existing designated motorized routes could be rerouted around the southern boundary.

Westwater Canyon Wilderness
Existing Wilderness Study Areas would be designated as Wilderness along with the additional areas noted in the attached map.

Granite Creek Wilderness
This area would be designated as Wilderness.

Beaver Creek Wilderness
This area would be designated as Wilderness.

Behind the Rocks Wilderness
The existing Wilderness Study Area would be designated as Wilderness.

Arches Addition Wilderness - This area would be designated as Wilderness.

State Institutional Trust Land Administration Land Trades

We have had much discussion with SITLA and other stakeholders about potential SITLA land swaps. We look forward to additional discussions to identify specific trade-outs that will protect recreation assets while identifying appropriate trade-in locations for SITLA in Grand County.

Sand Flats Recreation Area

We support continuing the unique management partnership between Grand County and the Bureau of Land Management for the Sand Flats Recreation Area.

May 7, 2014

Grand County
Attention: Public Lands
125 E. Center St.
Moab, UT 84532

RE: Grand County Council Public Lands Working Committee Alternatives for Bishop Public Lands Initiative

Dear Grand County Council:

The undersigned businesses appreciate your consideration of our concerns regarding Grand County's proposal for the Bishop Public Lands Initiative.

It is our goal to grow our businesses and encourage investment in Grand County that will provide good jobs for all our citizens. We believe Alternative #3 could provide a viable framework for this important public lands bill; for example, we are encouraged by the proposed 400,000-acre National Recreation Area. This proposed NRA has great promise for the protecting and enhancing the recreation economy, both motorized and non-motorized, in Grand County while simultaneously allowing for the development of natural resources.

However, because we oppose the Sego Canyon Transportation Corridor and have significant concerns about the proposed Antiquities Act exclusion we cannot support any of the Working Committee's proposed alternatives.

Sego Canyon Transportation Corridor

We believe the type of industry this road will bring to Grand County will seriously undermine the recreation economy in two primary ways:

1. **Increased Industrial Presence:** The large-scale industrial development made possible by this road improvement is not compatible with a world-class tourist destination. Increases in industrial traffic, facilities and other associated impacts are not conducive to providing revenue-generating outdoor recreation experiences.

2. **Reduced Incentive for Investment**: Press reports of increasing industrial uses in Grand County, and potential air and water issues, discourage both would-be tourists and quality-of-life recruits. Many rural communities around the country are now gaining jobs by attracting small businesses that want to locate in places where environmental quality is guaranteed.

In looking at other rural communities who have encouraged multi-national resource extraction corporations, we see significant amounts of economic leakage from out-of-state executive salaries to the large financial returns required by corporate investors. In addition, we see potential increases in law enforcement and healthcare costs, all of which discourages investment by any other type of business. We do not believe the Sego Canyon Road can deliver the type of economic benefits promised and are deeply concerned it will threaten the ability of our businesses to continue to generate revenue in the county.

Antiquities Act Exclusion

The undersigned are also concerned that the inclusion of Antiquities Act exclusion in each alternative offered by the Public Lands Working Committee will make the bill much less viable in the U.S. Congress. This exclusion significantly increases the number of local and national interests in opposition to this process.

* * *

We appreciate the Public Lands Working Committee's work on these difficult issues, and Grand County's outdoor businesses will continue working diligently with all of our elected officials to resolve these critical public lands issues that are central to our economy. However, for the reasons stated herein we cannot support any of the alternatives proposed for the Bishop Public Land Initiative by the Grand County Public Lands Working Committee.

Sincerely,

Adventure Inn
Jim Schwalen
512 North Main
Moab, UT

Back of Beyond Books
Andy Nettle
83 North Main
Moab, UT

Black Diamond
Peter Metcalf
2092 East 3900
South Salt Lake City, UT

Cali-Cochitta Bed & Breakfast
Kim Boger
110 South 200 East
Moab, UT

Canyon Voyages
Don and Denise Oblak
211 North Main
Moab, UT

Coyote Shuttle
Kristi Jensen
300 South
Moab, UT

Community Rebuilds
Emily Niehaus
548 Locust Lane
Moab, UT

Eddie McStiff's
Audrey Snyder
57 South Main
Moab, UT

Eklecticafe
Julie Fox
352 N. Main Street
Moab, UT

Far Out Expeditions
Vaughn Hadenfeldt
7th and Mulberry
Bluff, UT

Gear Heads
Greg Kennedy
47 South Main Street
Moab, UT

Goulding's Lodge & Tours
Ronnie Baird
1000 Main St.
Monument Valley, UT

Gregory Mountain Products
Bill Kulczycki
Salt Lake City, UT

Imlay Canyon Gear
Tom Jones
2625 S. State Street
Mount Carmel, UT

Lost River Clothing
Grand Properties LLC
Dave Knowles
2151 S. 191
Moab, UT

Love Muffin Café
Wes Shannon
139 North Main
Moab, UT

Magpie Cycling Adventures
Maggie Wilson
PO Box 1496
Moab, UT

Miguel's Baja Grill
Dave Bodner
51 North Main
Moab, UT

Milts Stop & Eat
Moab Trail Marathon
Danelle Ballengee
356 E Mill Creek Drive
Moab, UT

Moab Cliffs & Canyons
Brett Sutteer
253 N. Main
Moab, UT

Moab Cyclery
Escape Adventures
Jacques Hadler
391 S Main Street
Moab, UT

Moab Desert Adventures
Nathan Sydor
415 N Main Street
Moab, UT

Moab Yoga
Angela Houghton
37 East Center Street
Moab, UT

Nichols Expeditions
Chuck and Judy Nichols
Spaish Valley Drive
Moab, UT

O.A.R.S.
Steve Markle
2540 US 191
Moab, UT

Oneway Boatworks
Herm Hoops
PO Box 1234
Jensen, UT

Outdoor Utah, Inc.
Red Oelerich
2273 E. 6200 South
Salt Lake City, UT

Outerbike
Mark Sevenoff
478 Mill Creek
Moab, UT

Peace Tree Café
Karen Whipple
20 South Main
Moab, UT

Petzl America
Nazz Kurth
Freeport Center
Clearfield, UT

POC North America
Jarka Duba
Salt Lake City, UT

Poison Spider Bicycles
Scott Guzman Newton
497 North Main Street
Moab, UT

Quality Bicycle Products
Steve Flagg
859 West 1050 South
Ogden, UT

Recapture Lodge
Jim and Luanne Hook
PO Box 309
Bluff, UT

Red Desert Adventures
Eric Draper
Po Box 5
Springdale, UT

Red River Adventures
Carl Dec
1140 South Main Street
Moab, UT

Rim Tours
Kirstin Peterson
1233 S. 191
Moab, UT

Sabaku Sushi
Frankie Winfrey
Alex Borichevsky
90 East Center Street
Moab, UT

Slickrock Adventures
Cully Erdman
121 E 100 South
Moab, UT

Solfun
Mike Holme
South Hiway 191
Moab, UT

Sorrel River Ranch
Resort
Tim Johnson
Highway 128
Moab, UT

Sloan Law Firm, PLLC
Christina Sloan
76 South Main Street
Moab, UT

The Neighborhood Suites
Helen Boyer, Drake
Taylor, Brian Lugers,
Jenna Woodbury
543 Nichols Lane
Moab, UT

Tom Till Photography
Marcy Till
61 North Main
Moab, UT

Thompson
Manufacturing
Rock Thompson
Freeport Center, Bldg F-11
Clearfield, UT

Treasure Mountain Inn
Andy Beerman
255 Main Street
Park City, UT

Ultra Light Adventure Equipment
Chris McMaster
668 W 1725 North
Logan, UT

Up the Creek Campground / Center Street Suites
Kimberly Schappert
210 East 300 South
Moab, Utah

Waterpocket Press
Chad Niehaus
548 Locust Lane
Moab, UT

Dr. Lionel E Weeks
Director of Surgery
Moab Regional Hospital
450 West Williams Way
Moab, Utah

Western Spirit Cycling
Ashley Korenblat
478 Mill Creek Drive
Moab, UT

With Gaia Design
Kalen Jones
900 Kane Creek Blvd.
Moab, UT

Cc: Congressman Jason Chaffetz
Congressman Rob Bishop
Governor Gary Herbert
Senator Orin Hatch
Senator Mike Lee

Ride with Respect
395 McGill Avenue
Moab, UT 84532
435-259-8334
501(c)(3)

October 19th, 2021

Mary McGann, Chair
Grand County Commission
125 East Center Street
Moab, Utah 84532

Dear Mary:

I am very concerned about the commission's draft letter to the BLM regarding the Travel Management Plan (TMP) revision for the Labyrinth Canyon area. My concerns include the commission's apparent dismissal of input from the Motorized Trails Committee (MTC), which I currently chair, but I am only representing Ride with Respect (RwR) in this letter.

All four of the BLM's preliminary alternatives designate fewer miles open to motorized travel than what the 2008 TMP provided. None of them propose to open a single mile of route that's not already open today. Therefore this set of preliminary alternatives uniquely affects motorized recreationists, so I am disappointed that the commission declined the MTC's request work through any concerns, instead jumping to the conclusion that none of the preliminary alternatives close enough routes.

The 2008 TMP closed half of the existing routes, many of which weren't even analyzed by the BLM (see RwR's attached scoping comments from April 26th). Since then, RwR has dutifully spent several-thousand hours contributing high-quality work in Labyrinth Rims to implement and refine the TMP, and groups like the Moab Friends For Wheelin' worked equally hard. The 2016 settlement agreement (resulting from litigation by groups seeking to vastly expand wilderness designations across BLM and USFS lands with a multiple-use mission) has forced us to spend less time maintaining the trails and more time defending access. This pursuit of re-wilding half of the public lands undermines more practical efforts to conserve natural and social resources. Fortunately the state of Utah has more resources than ever before to assist with trail work, education, and even enforcement. I hope that Grand County will increase its support of these efforts instead of supporting the extreme positions of wilderness-expansion groups that have favored a more adversarial approach to other stakeholders and to the land managers. RwR is open to further restrictions that are carefully developed, and we recognize that Labyrinth Rims is important to a variety of recreationists and wildlife. That said, it contains the most important motorized routes in the whole county, which provide a critical component to Moab's economy and quality of life.

While there may be a few ways in which even Alternative B "falls far short of adequately reducing route density, zoning areas for different recreational opportunities, protecting non-motorized public land experiences, and preserving the Labyrinth Canyon wilderness river experience," in most ways it goes too far. Please consider RwR's perspective on the four issues that your draft letter outlines:

1. "Protecting all of Labyrinth Canyon for a quiet, wilderness river experience."

RwR supports providing a Labyrinth Canyon river opportunity that is relatively primitive. Since 2008, we have helped to block off closed routes that approach the river, and we even worked with the BLM to plan and implement additional closures along the river (none of which is reflected in the baseline analysis of this TMP unfortunately). We are open to closing even more, and the Dead Cow Loop in particular could be rerouted to further reduce sound along the river (not to mention that reasonable sound standards can muffle the loudest vehicles). That said, the commission's draft letter demands the closure of all routes within earshot of the Green River between Ruby Ranch and Mineral Bottom (presumably other than the very end of Spring Canyon graded road). This expectation is not reasonable for a stretch of river with a Scenic designation that continues to have motor boats go up and down since the days of the Friendship Cruise. Getting a taste of the Green River setting is vital to motorized recreationists. Float trips are uncommon for at least half the year. Hey Joe Canyon is an Easter Jeep Safari route unlike any others. Likewise the Dead Cow Loop is unique among motorcycle trails and, although a lot of it is riparian, most of it has a slickrock base that prevents sedimentation and erosion issues typical of riparian routes. Since the west side of Labyrinth Canyon was designated as wilderness, some stakeholders wish to duplicate this designation on the east side. Actually rivers provide excellent wilderness boundaries, thereby providing a different opportunity on each side of the river. There are already primitive opportunities on the east side, and RwR is open to enhancing them, but those seeking a more expansive wilderness experience may need to get a pack raft and cross to the river's west side.

2. "Reducing route density and separating non-motorized and motorized recreational uses."

Wilderness expansion groups have sought to travel plan via buffer zones for many years, but their expectations that areas be a mile (or even just a half-mile) away from routes overlooks several factors, including the fact that:
A. Most of the motorized routes will remain relatively low in use provided that the travel network remains extensive,
B. The sound exposure to a group of motorized recreationists is momentary,
C. Topography buffers sound and sight in many parts of the canyon country, and
D. Reasonable sound standards will substantially mitigate negative impacts.
Noise is a serious concern, which is why RwR supports sound standards that would require roughly a quarter of motorized recreationists to pay upwards of a thousand dollars for a quieter exhaust system. That said, all parties need to have realistic expectations. Should a person who drives fifty miles to hike one mile be guaranteed perpetual silence? Use conflicts often result from excessive vehicle sound, but they sometimes result from critics of motorized recreation breeding intolerance, whether deliberate or inadvertent.

Regarding the "the rims above Labyrinth Canyon and its side canyons in the Mineral Point, Hell Roaring Rim, Spring Canyon Point and Ten Mile Point areas, including along the northern boundary of Canyonlands National Park (Horsethief Point)," although RwR is not opposed to identifying a few routes where negative impacts are excessive, most of the routes that remain open going to and even along these rims are sufficiently far from other users that any negative impacts are negligible. That's the nature of cliffs that stand upwards of a thousand feet.

Regarding "the Gemini Bridges/Magnificent 7, Horsethief, and Navajo Rocks trail areas (including allowing motorized use on portions of the Gold Bar Rim, 7-Up, and Coney Island trails) and Monitor and Merrimac area," although RwR is not opposed to identifying a few routes where uses could be separated by moving the motorized or non-motorized use, keep in mind that Gemini Bridges / Poison Spider is a "motorized backcountry touring" focus area (which means that the BLM zoned it to focus on 4WD trails). Since your letter implies that motorized use should be prohibited on several roads in this area, I strongly suggest that you approach the MTC before making such an implication to the BLM. Also, to be totally upfront, RwR would not even consider closing Gold Bar Rim because it's a premier Easter Jeep Safari route that connects to Golden Spike and Poison Spider.

Nevertheless there may be good reason to build some more bicycle trail, improve the condition of motorized trails, or close short segments of motorized trail somewhere around UT-313 as needed (even though several motorized trails in this area have already been closed after the 2008 TMP for the very purpose of accommodating the development of mountain-bike trails).

3. "Protecting wildlife habitat."

Desert bighorn sheep are important residents of southeast Utah. The 2008 TMP already closed many routes in bighorn sheep habitat, and RwR has subsequently contributed hundreds of hours with the BLM planning and implementing TMP amendments to further avoid lambing habitat, migration corridors, etc. The elongated nature of this habitat requires crossing it in places in order to get anywhere. By avoiding springs and rims, trails can be routed to provide sufficient escape terrain for the sheep. While RwR is open to considering further restrictions, too many more restrictions would make it a lot harder to gain compliance with the resulting TMP, undermining the predictable organization of travel patterns that a TMP is supposed to provide. The most effective way to benefit sheep would be to bolster trail work, enforcement, and education efforts to ensure that vehicles stay out of closed areas and that drivers and riders understand the importance of yielding to wildlife (not to mention the reward of stopping to watch wildlife in their natural habitat).

4. "Protecting cultural resources."

Cultural resources are valuable and irreplaceable, and there may be further restrictions in the form of reroutes or outright closures warranted beyond the many routes closed since 2008, but most protection is best accomplished through delineating the routes to prevent braiding, educating visitors to recognize and respect cultural resources, and even to recognize vandalism or looting so it can be reported. The presence of a route near a cultural site should make vandals or looters worry about getting caught. Closing a route just because it goes near a site would keep most of the public out while failing to keep a criminal out, thereby emboldening the criminal with more privacy. We all need to do a better job of educating new visitors and enforcing the protection of cultural resources, and we don't need to advertise the location of most sites, but keeping lawful people far away from sites is unlikely to stop criminals or to be a winning strategy in the long run.

For these reasons, we ask you to consider RwR's points and work with the MTC before taking a position on the Labyrinth Rims TMP.

Sincerely,



Clif Koontz
Executive Director

April 26, 2021

Submitted through the BLM EPlanning Website on the BLM National NEPA Register, and via email

ATTENTION:
Moab Field Office
Canyon Country District
Bureau of Land Management
blm_ut_mb_comments@blm.gov

RE: ***Public Scoping Comments by Ride with Respect, Colorado Off Highway Vehicle Coalition and Trails Preservation Alliance*** *concerning the BLM's Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Travel Management Plan Environmental Assessment, DOI-BLM-UT-Y010-2020-0097-EA*

Dear Sir or Madame,

Introduction and Background of the Commenting Rider Groups

Ride with Respect (RwR), Colorado Off-Highway Vehicle Coalition (COHVO) and Trails Preservation Alliance (TPA) (collectively "the Rider Groups"), by and through their undersigned counsel, appreciate this opportunity to submit the following scoping comments in the above-referenced Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Travel Management Plan (TMP) environmental assessment (EA) process.

The Rider Groups have been involved in discussions regarding access to areas in the TMA for decades both in travel plans and resources management plans. COHVCO and TPA are signatories to the subject 2017 Utah Statewide TMP Court Settlement Agreement. They along with RwR have been active advocates in the Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges TMA. Specifically within this area, since 2008 RwR has contributed several-thousand hours of high-quality trail work to assist BLM in implementing and refining its travel plan. With many volunteers who were also part of COHVCO and the TPA, RwR has blocked-off closed routes, delineated the open routes, repainted blazes on slickrock, and installed hundreds of signs, dozens of fences, and a half-dozen cattle guards. With grants from the Utah OHV Program, they implemented a dozen major reroutes to move trails away from sensitive resources with a design that

promotes sustainability, safety, and the satisfaction of various trail users. Reevaluating the whole travel plan has actually sidetracked the site-specific progress that we have made. However RwR intends to continue assisting the BLM, and the Utah OHV Program now offers five times more grant funding for trail work and related projects, which comes from the dedicated and reliable revenue stream of OHV registrations.

In the view of the Rider Groups, the Moab area continues to be a global destination for the motorized community. Given the significant restrictions to motorized usage throughout the Moab Field Office, combined with the significant expansion of visitation, there is a definite need to keep the existing motorized travel routes in the TMA open to public use.

Scoping Comments

I.

Rider Groups incorporate by reference the written scoping comments in this submitted April 25, 2021 by Off-Road Business Association, One Voice, United Four-Wheel Drive Association, and United Snowmobile Alliance, and reiterate the following points from those comments among others:

1. The EA should consider at the landscape level the many opportunities for solitude and non-motorized recreation that already exist throughout the Moab Field Office planning area, before considering whether any such additional areas should be designated within the Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges TMA at the expense of existing motorized roads and trails already there.

2. Even in the immediate vicinity of the TMA, there are newly designated opportunities for the highest levels of solitude and quiet recreation by virtue of the newly designated 54,563 acre Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness area directly to the west of the TMA. The EA should take this into consideration.

3. The EA should also examine the extent of non-motorized recreational opportunities that exist in the two large national parks available on the Moab landscape. The 77,000 acre Arches National Park is immediately adjacent to the east of the planning area and 338,000 acre Canyonlands National Park is immediately adjacent to the south of the planning area. Of course motorized usage is entirely prohibited or heavily restricted by Federal law in these Parks. While there is motorized access *to* Canyonlands, this access is exceptionally limited as the Park expressly aims to provide a back-country experience on almost 90% of its acreage. The EA therefore should take into consideration the vast opportunities for non-motorized recreation in these two National Parks.

4. Portions of the Green River that bound the TMA to the west were designated by the Dingell Act of 2019 as a scenic segment or segments in the National Wild and Scenic River system. As such, the river shorelines are to be managed as largely primitive and undeveloped *though accessible by roads*. This is in contrast to a possible Wild designation in the Wild and Scenic River system, under which road access would have been prohibited. The BLM should take special care in scoping this EA to ensure an alternative to protect existing road access to the Green River in the TMA, especially when considering that existing motorized road access to the River is already significantly lower than historically provided.

5. The scope of the EA should include careful review and compliance with the 2008 BLM Moab Field Office Resource Management Plan ("RMP"). Simply put, the Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges TMP should be a tool to apply existing RMP goals and objectives and are not the basis for significant landscape level changes that would conflict with the RMP. While the RMP closes 22% of the Moab Field Office planning area to motorized usage, the RMP specifically identifies the area covered by the present TMP rea as a *motorized expansion area*. Accordingly, the Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges TMA general is the most appropriate in the Moab Field Office planning area for motorized use.

6. The scope of the EA should include the fulfillment of facilities goals and objectives for the Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) set forth in the 2008 RMP. These SRMA goals and objectives are specifically identified in the RMP as follows:

"Potential Future Facilities:
- Bartlett Campground: camping in this area would be restricted to this campground.
- Big Mesa Campground: camping in this area would be restricted to this campground.
- Blue Hills Road OHV Trailhead.
- Courthouse Rock Campground, camping in this area would be restricted to this campground.
- Cowboy Camp Campground, camping in this area would be restricted to this campground.
- Monitor and Merrimac Bicycle and OHV Trailhead relocation.
- White Wash Sand Dunes OHV Parking and Camping Area.
- Gemini Bridges Parking Area and Trailhead."[1]

The Moab Field Office has made progress on some of these goals. The scope of the present EA should consider employing all means necessary to make progress toward completing all of these goals.

8. It should be noted that the foregoing facilities related goals of the RMP, for which the current EA's scope should provide and include, are inconsistent with an imaginary need to convert the use of the TMA for solitude non-motorized recreation. To the contrary, in the 2008 RMP final environmental impact statement, recreational access for multiple use was highlighted as part of the overall strategy for the Moab Field Office as follows:

[1] See, Moab FO RMP FEIS 2008 at pg. 2-23

"3.11.2.5 DEMAND FOR FACILITY DEVELOPMENT
In the past 15 years, the MFO has constructed and maintained a variety of recreation infrastructure. However, the present level of facility development is still not sufficient to meet the needs of the recreating public, nor is it sufficient to protect resources from the recreating public. Areas within the Grand ERMA that are receiving heavy visitation and camping use will require facilities such as camping areas, toilets, information kiosks, marked routes and parking areas in the very near future. These areas include the Utah 313 corridor, the area northwest of Moab known as Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges (including Ten Mile Canyon and White Wash Sand Dunes), the Bartlett Wash/Mill/Tusher Canyon areas, Klondike Bluffs, Bar M, areas south of Moab, Utah Rims, and Kane Creek Crossing area.
It is reasonable to expect that, in the next 15 years, recreation facilities construction will continue to be needed, although the pace of construction is expected to lessen. With visitation to BLM administered public lands around Moab continuing to increase (and with the need for additional facilities already extant with the present visitation), facilities to provide for these visitors must keep pace in order to protect the land and to provide for human sanitation. Current use levels continue to produce degradation of resources, and additional facilities are needed to accommodate visitation and stabilize resource values. Examples of demand-driven development include: 1) providing camping facilities where dispersed camping activity exceeds capacity, or 2) providing marked OHV or bike routes when numbers and types of users change so that route marking can maintain public safety and protect resources. In addition, providing for vehicular users often requires building parking lots, trailheads and toilet facilities."[2]

9. The scope of the EA should consider in detail how BLM's ongoing management of existing roads and trails has significantly reduced conflicts between motorized use, and mechanized and non-motorized use. Documenting these historical facts in the EA, about how current management is generally working to resolve such

[2] *See*, Moab Field Office 2008 RMP FEIS at pg. 3-90.

conflicts, justifies the preservation if not the reasonable expansion of motorized routes and specific other motorized related access goals in the TMA.

10. The scope of the EA should ensure that minimization criteria are applied correctly to address user conflicts. In particular, for the reasons stated in the April 25, 2021 scoping comments submitted in this matter by Off-Road Business Association, One Voice, United Four-Wheel Drive Association, and United Snowmobile Alliance, the BLM should eschew the incorrect interpretation of minimization criteria foisted by the Wilderness Society in its publication entitled, "*Achieving Compliance with the Executive Order "Minimization Criteria" for Off-Road Vehicle Use on Federal Public Lands: Background, Case Studies, and Recommendations and Travel Analysis Best Practices: A Review of Completed Travel Analysis Process Reports.*"

11. The scope of the EA should include and provide for multiple alternatives for addressing and minimizing user conflicts, requiring that any assertions of user conflicts be documented in the scientific process; instead of just accepting wholesale assertions of conflicts and applying a simple closure/no closure binary alternative and analysis for addressing such conflicts. More details on the science of imagined user conflicts and ways to address them are set forth in the above-referenced scoping comments of Off-Road Business Association, One Voice, United Four-Wheel Drive Association, and United Snowmobile Alliance.

II.

Rider Groups submit the following additional scoping comments:

12. Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges may be the most high-profile TMA of the 2017 Court settlement agreement because it includes Easter Jeep Safari routes like Rusty Nail, Where Eagles Dare, and Hey Joe Canyon along with less-popular 4WD routes that provide a more primitive opportunity. The prized network of motorized singletrack includes Cow Freckles Trail, Dead Cow Loop, upper Red Wash routes, and a couple singletracks that reach Crystal Geyser. Local leaders support improving OHV links to

Green River for tourism. Careful consideration toward preserving motorized use of these areas should be included in the scope of the EA.

13. Another important scoping aspect is to include in the EA, consideration of all existing routes on the ground in addition to all currently-designated routes. Consideration of all existing routes on the ground should not be delayed or postponed. Otherwise it may be unduly difficult for the BLM to demonstrate minimization when their baseline is the current designated routes as opposed to all the existing routes, which is essentially what the baseline was in 2008 prior to approval of the current travel plan.

14. To put the roads and trails baseline point more specifically, the Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Rims EA should define its baseline as all the routes inventoried and analyzed by the 2008 RMP (including the 2003 Trails of Dubinky map by Bookcliff Rattlers Motorcycle Club (BRMC)) in addition to routes submitted by RwR but not analyzed by the BLM.[3]

15. In support of the foregoing point, the 2017 court settlement agreement states that the existing TMPs will remain in effect until the BLM issues new TMPs for the twelve TMAs. However it does not state that the existing TMPs will become the baseline for analysis of the new TMPs. Since the 2017 settlement agreement essentially directs the BLM to revisit eleven parts of the 2008 TMPs, the appropriate baseline would

[3] In 2003 RwR submitted the Copper Ridge Motorcycle Loop, but the BLM rejected the data as being redundant with the BRMC data despite the fact that the BRMC data was entirely west of U.S. 191 while the RwR data was entirely east of U.S. 191. In 2007 RwR submitted several more Dubinky routes that the BRMC data had missed in 2003. After all, the BLM had provided only two months—November and December of 2003—for the public to submit route data across the entire field office, most of which was covered in snow during the second month. The routes submitted by RwR in 2003 and 2007 were never considered for designation by the BLM; they deserve consideration in the Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Rims EA. At the very least, they should be part of the baseline for analysis in the Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Rims, as all of them existed prior to the area being limited to designated routes.

be the one that was used to develop the 2008 TMPs in the first place, which is the No Action Alternative of the 2008 FEIS. In other words, to revisit the eleven parts of the 2008 TMPs, we must consider the motorized-travel policies that existed prior to the 2008 RODs.

16. Consistent with the two previous points, the EA should provide for one alternative to include all the existing routes (or at least all of the ones considered prior to the 2008 travel plan). That would amply show how much minimization the BLM has already done through the closure decisionmaking done as part of the 2008 ROD. At the very least, the EA should acknowledge the amount of routes inventoried by the BLM and others like RwR prior to 2008.

17. The EA should be properly scoped to recognize that the 2019 Dingell Act prohibits buffering wilderness areas. Accordingly, even though Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness is close to the Labyrinth Rims TMA, its proximity does not justify further restrictions in TMA areas adjacent to the Wilderness area. This anti-buffering legislative purpose would be improperly undercut were the BLM to give into pressure to curtail public motorized in the TMA adjacent to the Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness.

18. In any event, recreationists seeking solitude within the TMA can consistently find it in the undulating terrain of this canyon country. They may even find it on motorized routes, as protecting the resource of a high mileage of routes reduces the frequency of motorized use on any given route. Further Rider Groups have supported minimum-impact education and reasonable sound standards (such as a limit of 96 dB by SAE J1287 for off-highway motorcycles, which is already law in Colorado) to largely eliminate excessive sound.

19. Extending from Dubinky Well to the city of Green River is the Dubinky trail system, primarily composed of motorized singletrack. BLM-sanctioned motorcycle races that took place there throughout the 1970s and 1980s, and use has multiplied in each subsequent decade. This increased demand for trails warrants adjusting the scope of the EA to provide for increasing the supply of designated trails in the Dubinky trail

system, as decreasing the supply would only concentrate and exacerbate negative impacts.

20. The importance of adhering to the 2008 RMP and using the current EA as a tool to further implement the 2008 RMP, has already been stressed above. Here are some more particulars to include in the scope of the EA in the name of honoring the 2008 RMP:

- The 2008 RMP designated Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Rims as a SRMA, and it includes the OHV focus areas of Dee Pass Motorized Trail Area, White Wash Sand Dunes Open OHV Area, and Gemini Bridges / Poison Spider Mesa Backcountry Touring Area. The EA should be properly scoped to protect those RMP sanctioned uses.

- The 2008 RMP also rejected some pressure from wilderness-expansion groups to close hundreds of miles of routes in the Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Rims TMA that have been left open since then. The wilderness-expansion groups continue to pressure land managers, but their position generally continues to be unjustified. We ask the BLM to show more of its work as needed, but not to capitulate to the threat of sue-and-settle tactics, as Rider Groups stand ready to continue to defend travel plans that provide OHV opportunities.

21. The EA should be scoped to consider this important socio-economic resource value: OHV recreation is without question a major component of Moab's tourism industry, and OHV riders tend to spend more per day than other recreationists. Putting this important socio-economic value in context, the 2008 RMP's conversion of motorized recreation in the TMA from open cross-country or existing routes to designated routes (with the minor exception of White Wash Sand Dunes) means the surface impact to the land is less than 1% of the Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Rims TMA.

22. Comprehensive travel planning should obviously consider adding routes along with subtracting routes from the current TMP. Only when planners consider both options can they identify creative solutions. The 2017 settlement agreement does not direct the BLM to limit its scope to existing routes, let alone to currently-designated routes. If the BLM chooses to limit the Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Rims EA's scope to existing or currently-designated routes, as was done in the Canyon Rims EA, it should exercise great caution when considering the closure of any routes. Subsequent travel planning may determine that an existing route has potential value, for example, when an unremarkable spur route is extended to create a looping opportunity that organizes travel. Closing that spur in the interim would require field work to get compliance, followed by NEPA work to reopen it along with the extension, so it makes more sense to just leave the spur open on account of its potential use.

23. When it comes to routes that are currently designated open, the EA's scope should recognize that any lack of positive evidence of on-the-ground motorized use does not necessarily mean that:

a. The routes have received no OHV use in recent years (as some terrain is prone to disguising evidence of use),

b. The routes have no current value for OHV use (as a lack of use could be due to a lack of wayfinding signs),

c. The routes have no potential value for OHV use (as the amount and types of recreational use increases), or

d. Use of the routes would cause significant adverse impacts (as some routes are essentially innocuous).

24 Consistent with the two previous points, the EA's decision matrix should put the onus on requiring justification before closing any existing route, rather than requiring justification to keep an existing route open.

Sincerely,

/s/
Mark Ward, Legal Counsel
BALANCE RESOURCES

For and On Behalf Of:

Ride with Respect
A Utah Nonprofit Corporation

Colorado Off-Highway Vehicle Coalition and
Trails Preservation Alliance
Colorado Nonprofit Corporations and Signatories to the 2017 Settlement Agreement

SOUTHERN UTAH WILDERNESS ALLIANCE

July 2, 2021

Grand County Commission
Public Lands Subcommittee
125 E. Center St.
Moab, Utah 84532

Sent via email to: jhadler@grandcountyutah.net, kwalker@grandcountyutah.net, sstock@grandcountyutah.net

Re: Recommendations for Grand County Public Lands Legislation

Subcommittee Members,

The Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance (SUWA) appreciates the opportunity to provide information to assist you in developing public lands legislation for Grand County. SUWA and our 15,000 members appreciate the Commission's desire to address public lands conservation and management, issues which are all the more pressing in the face of climate change and the rapid loss of biodiversity throughout the West.

Visionary and bold legislation to conserve large landscapes is vital to addressing climate change, and aligns with the Biden administration's goal of protecting 30 percent of America's land and waters by 2030. Wilderness designation keeps fossil fuels in the ground, preserves habitat connectivity and resiliency, and allows desert lands to continue to sequester carbon, all while protecting the region's natural, cultural, and visual resources for generations.

In addition, forward-thinking legislation will allow Grand County to exert self-determination over public lands management and chart a course for sustainable growth and increasing quality of life for its community. While these public lands belong to all Americans, legislation done right will allow Grand County to protect natural and cultural resources, viewsheds and dark skies, and wildlife and its habitat for the enjoyment of future generations; and ensure the stability of its primary economic driver through leasing withdrawals and a focus on high-quality, quiet public lands experiences.

Importantly, the County can take advantage of legislation to permanently stop the Bookcliffs highway, protect our watershed and drinking water supply, and reign in the exploding recreation use that has diminished the quality of life for residents, which can be done in part by creating balance through significant reductions in the current motorized route network.

While the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lacks sufficient resources and is therefore forced into a reactionary posture on public lands management, Grand County has the unique opportunity to develop wilderness legislation that protects its economy, increases quality of life, and does its part to address the dual climate and extinction crises.

Bureau of Land Management Wilderness

The cornerstone of SUWA's work is the permanent protection of wilderness-quality public lands throughout Utah as designated wilderness, with a focus on 8.4 million acres of BLM-managed public lands identified in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act (ARRWA). S. 1535; H.R. 3780 (117th Congress). Lands proposed for wilderness designation in ARRWA are the result of decades of on-the-ground inventorying and field verification that continues to this day. These areas meet the Wilderness Act's mandate that a wilderness area possess apparent naturalness and contain outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation.[1] To date, the Utah BLM has determined that nearly 80% of lands proposed in ARRWA statewide meet the strict requirements for wilderness set out in the Wilderness Act, with much of the discrepancy occurring in areas where BLM has yet to conduct a wilderness inventory.

Grand County contains roughly 1.5 million acres of BLM-managed public lands. 830,000 acres (55%) of BLM lands in Grand County are proposed for wilderness designation in ARRWA. Attachment A, ARRWA–Grand County. Of the 1.5 million acres of BLM-managed public lands in the county, 362,000 acres are currently managed by BLM as wilderness study areas (WSAs), 47,000 acres are managed as natural areas, and an additional 229,000 acres are identified by BLM as meeting the qualifications for wilderness designation (known as "lands with wilderness characteristics" or LWCs).

As you're aware, Grand County is home to some of the most spectacular public lands in the world. Places like Labyrinth Canyon, Behind the Rocks, Mill Creek, Fisher Towers, the Bookcliffs, and the vast canyons of the Dolores River—to name a few—would be national parks in most any other state. Grand County's wilderness-quality BLM lands are adjoined in many locations by National Park Service recommended wilderness areas in Arches and Canyonlands National Parks, as well as citizen proposed wilderness and Forest Service Inventoried Roadless Areas (IRAs) in the Manti-La Sal National Forest.

We encourage the Commission to draft legislation that designates wilderness for all ARRWA lands within Grand County, including the completion of units that continue into San Juan County (as discussed below). Wilderness designation provides the highest level of protection for public lands, comes with clear statutory and regulatory guidance and an established management framework that is well understood by federal land managers, and ensures that large, intact landscapes will be preserved in perpetuity. As you will see in the attached map, ARRWA wilderness units exclude (or "cherry-stem") maintained Class B motorized routes as well as many highly-used or critical unmaintained Class D routes. These cherry-stemmed routes maintain reasonable public access, establish a manageable and balanced motorized travel system including the protection of viewsheds for motorized recreationists, and ensure that wilderness values, backcountry experiences, and wildlife habitat is protected. It is also our intent to exclude any existing, designated mountain bike trails approved by the Moab BLM.

[1] The Wilderness Act does not require that an area be 5,000 acres or more to be designated as wilderness, but only that an area smaller than 5,000 acres be: (1) contiguous with designated wilderness or wilderness-quality lands, (2) of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition, or (3) any roadless area of public lands. BLM Manual 6310 at 1.6.C.a.2.

The following comments highlight specific issues regarding certain proposed wilderness areas within Grand County:

Labyrinth Canyon

Labyrinth Canyon is arguably the gem of all BLM-managed public lands in Grand County. In 2019, the John D. Dingell Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act established 663,000 acres of designated wilderness in Emery County. P.L. 116-9 (March 12, 2019). Among the lands designated as wilderness by the legislation was the Labyrinth Canyon landscape within Emery County—encompassing 55,000 acres on the west side of the river, from Red Wash to Canyonlands National Park. Grand County must complete the wilderness unit that was started in Emery County to ensure that this remarkable river system is protected. This includes, at a minimum, matching boundaries with the Emery County wilderness unit and closing all Class D routes leading to the river as well as many of the Class D routes leading to overlooks above the river.[2] *See* Attachment A for cherry-stemmed routes. Routes that are currently having a significant impact on the wilderness experience within Labyrinth Canyon include the Hey Joe route, which runs along the river, as well as access points for motorcycles from the Ten Mile Canyon area (Dead Cow/The Tubes and illegal use off of Ten Mile Point). Protecting this unique wilderness river experience and recreational asset is critical.

Bookcliffs

Wilderness designation in the Bookcliffs can put an end to the never-ending push to develop a highway through the region. By establishing wilderness on both sides of all potential highway alignments, Grand County can once and for all guarantee that a highway will never be constructed.

Horsethief Point, Hunter Canyon, Dead Horse Point, Behind the Rocks, and Mill Creek

As mentioned above, wilderness designation for the Horsethief Point (adjacent to the northern boundary of Canyonlands National Park), Hunter Canyon, Dead Horse Point, Behind the Rocks, and Mill Creek ARRWA units should the entirety of these areas, including portions that fall within San Juan County. *See* Attachment A. Failing to do so will result in incomplete wilderness landscapes and will establish an arbitrary and unmanageable wilderness boundary on the county line. Support from the San Juan County commission should be sought in this regard.

National Forest Wilderness

Grand County contains 57,000 acres of the La Sal Mountains, with an additional 83,000 acres falling withing within San Juan County, totaling 140,000 acres of the Manti-La Sal National Forest. Of these 140,000 acres, the Forest Service manages 59,000 acres as Inventoried Roadless

[2] Note that the Mineral Canyon Road to the Mineral Canyon boat ramp and the Spring Canyon Road ending near the river are both Class B roads and would not be closed in ARRWA.

Areas (IRAs), some of which extend into Colorado. Recently, as part of the ongoing Manti-La Sal National Forest land use plan revision, SUWA and the Grand Canyon Trust submitted an 86,000-acre wilderness proposal for the La Sal Mountains. Attachment B- La Sal Mountains Proposed Wilderness. This 86,000-acre wilderness proposal includes most of the existing IRAs, although the proposal removes some portions of IRAs that have been bisected by high-use trail systems. Our intent is to exclude from wilderness designation any existing, designated mountain bike trails approved under the Manti-La Sal National Forest's Moab Non-Motorized Trail Designation Plan (Sept. 2013).

Wilderness designation in the La Sal Mountains will protect Grand County's watershed, protect wildlife through habitat conservation, minimize resource damage by restricting motorized vehicle access, and preserve intact portions of this relatively small but ecologically critical range. Importantly, wilderness designation should include the entire range, the majority of which falls within San Juan County, and support from the San Juan County commission should be sought in this regard. Wilderness designation should also include contiguous Forest Service lands in Colorado that are within and adjacent to the Roc Creek IRA, an area that is managed as an "Upper Tier" unit under the Colorado Roadless Rule and that is proposed for wilderness designation in the Colorado Wilderness Act, a bill sponsored by Representative Diana DeGette.

Motorized Routes

The outdated and yet currently in effect Moab BLM travel management plan, finalized in 2008, has created a situation where there exists a tremendous imbalance between motorized and non-motorized use, and public land resources are being needlessly destroyed. While the plan was always weighted in favor of motorized recreation, it simply wasn't as problematic years ago when the numbers of motorized recreationists were far fewer. But with the explosion in the use of louder and more capable machines, the plan fails to strike a reasonable balance. It allows an extraordinarily high density of motorized routes that threaten natural and cultural resources, wildlife, user experiences, and ultimately the very core of the County's tourism economy.

Residents and visitors seeking quiet, non-motorized experiences are finding fewer and fewer places of solace, and are being forced to seek out locations at the outer reaches of Grand County. While no one has yet calculated the long-term economic impact of allowing loud, highly-destructive motorized recreationists to drive away low-impact visitors, the reality is that the sooner the problem is fixed the better. Visitors come to the public lands surrounding Grand County to experience stunning landscapes and rugged, natural beauty, not to experience the noise, dust, destruction, and aggression that unfortunately accompanies motorized recreation.

Legislation can address this growing problem of excessive off-road vehicle (ORV) use. The high number of designated, unmaintained Class D motorized routes needs to be addressed. Protecting large landscapes as designated wilderness—with limited cherry-stemmed routes and clear, manageable boundaries—will go far to address the current imbalance. But bringing balance will also require reductions in route density in non-wilderness areas and exploring other strategies for limiting ORV use. For example, the County should consider limiting routes where UTVs are permitted (while allowing full-size vehicles), and implementing permit limits or guided-only access in high-use areas (*i.e.,* Sand Flats, Amasa Back, Behind the Rocks/Pritchett Canyon/Moab

Rim, Gold Bar Rim/Poison Spider Mesa, Mill Creek/Flat Pass) or on high-use trails (*i.e.,* Jeep Safari routes).

The current Bush-era travel management plan designated almost 3,700 miles of motorized routes on Moab BLM-managed public lands and has resulted in Grand County being overrun by motorized recreation. Currently, almost 63% of land in Grand County is within ½ mile of a road, with less than 20% of land falling 2 miles or more from a road. Attachment C- Grand County Road Buffer Map. The growth in all forms of recreation since 2008 demands that the motorized travel network be greatly reduced in order to protect cultural and natural resources and wildlife, reduce user conflict, and protect and improve visitor experiences.

Legislation should also close the 1,400-acre White Wash Sand Dunes "open" ORV area where unregulated cross-country ORV use is still permitted. The White Wash area has become a motorized playground where reckless use, excessive noise, and wonton destruction of an ecologically important desert ecosystem is the norm. Use from the 1,400-acre open area spills out onto BLM lands surrounding it, with an extremely high amount of illegal motorized use occurring in the vicinity of the White Wash open area. The Commission should bring this area into the 21st century by limiting motorized use to designated routes.

Importantly, implementation of all these recommendations would still leave ample opportunities for ORV use in Grand County, including leaving the vast majority of the Jeep Safari routes open. As the preeminent Grand County ORV advocate candidly explained at a public meeting in 2018, "we have the ability to lose some [routes] and still have a viable trail system." We agree.

Funding

For BLM-managed public lands, funding sources exist for lands included in the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) (referred to as "National Conservation Lands"). The most relevant National Conservation Lands for Grand County legislation include wilderness, national conservation areas (NCAs), and wild and scenic rivers. Importantly, national recreation areas are not National Conservation Lands, and therefore do not come with NLCS funding. We recommend Grand County focus on established designations within NLCS to ensure funding for implementation and long-term management.

Conclusion

SUWA has more resources devoted to inventorying and monitoring wilderness-quality lands in Utah than BLM; has more expertise working on public lands legislation than any other organization in the state; and possesses the highest-quality, most current information on lands that qualify as wilderness in Grand County. The congressional sponsors of ARRWA, Senator Dick Durbin and Representative Alan Lowenthal, are dedicated to protecting Utah's redrock, and stand willing to assist. To date, SUWA, in partnership with our congressional champions, has worked on and supported three pieces of successful public lands legislation in Utah—Cedar Mountain (2006), Washington County (2009), and Emery County (2019). Conversely, throughout our history we have successfully defeated over a dozen pieces of legislation that failed to adequately protect Utah wilderness.

We are excited for the opportunity to work on another piece of public lands legislation. Grand County is a place that many of our staff call home, and we hope to use our breath of knowledge, resources, and depth of experience to assist the Commission in crafting and moving a meaningful bill for the community and all public land users. We thank you for your time and interest in addressing this important issue, and look forward to providing additional information as you start to formulate a legislative proposal, including additional maps and GIS shapefiles upon request. Please do not hesitate to reach out with any questions.

Sincerely,



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/s/ Scott Groene

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Uncompahgre Reservation

Desolation Canyon

Desolation Canyon Wilderness

Turtle Canyon

Desolation Canyon

Turtle Canyon

Desolation Canyon

Turtle Canyon

Winter Ridge

Sweet Water

Bitter Creek

Hells Hole

Hideout Canyon

Mexico Point

Survey Point

Diamond Canyon

Desolation Canyon

Desolation Canyon

Desolation Canyon

Westwater Canyon

Renegade Point

Big Triangle

Granite Creek

Arches Adj. 1

Arches Adj. 2

Arches Adj. 3

Arches Adj. 4

Arches Adj. 5

Arches Adj. 6

Arches National Park

Arches Adj.

Yellow Bird

Duma Point

San Rafael River

Labyrinth Canyon

Labyrinth Canyon

Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness

Sweetwater Reef

Horsethief Point

Dead Horse Cliffs

Dead Horse Cliffs

Goldbar Canyon

Gooseneck

Hatch\Lockhart\Part

Canyonlands National Park

Horseshoe Canyon

Horseshoe Canyon

Dome Plateau

Porcupine Rim

Morning Glory

Hunters Canyon

Hunters Canyon

Behind the Rocks

Behind the Rocks

Mill Creek

Mill Creek

Mary Jane Canyon

Fisher Towers

Beaver Creek

70

70

191

313

279

128

19

Grand County, Utah

America's Red Rock Wilderness

SOUTHERN UTAH WILDERNESS ALLIANCE

425 East 100 South
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
801 486 3161
www.suwa.org

- Uncompahgre Reservation
- UWC Proposed Wilderness
- DOD
- NPS
- NRA
- National Wildlife Refuge;Wildlife Reserve/Managment Area
- Private
- SITLA
- State Parks and Recreation
- State UDOT
- Tribal Lands
- USFS
- Wilderness

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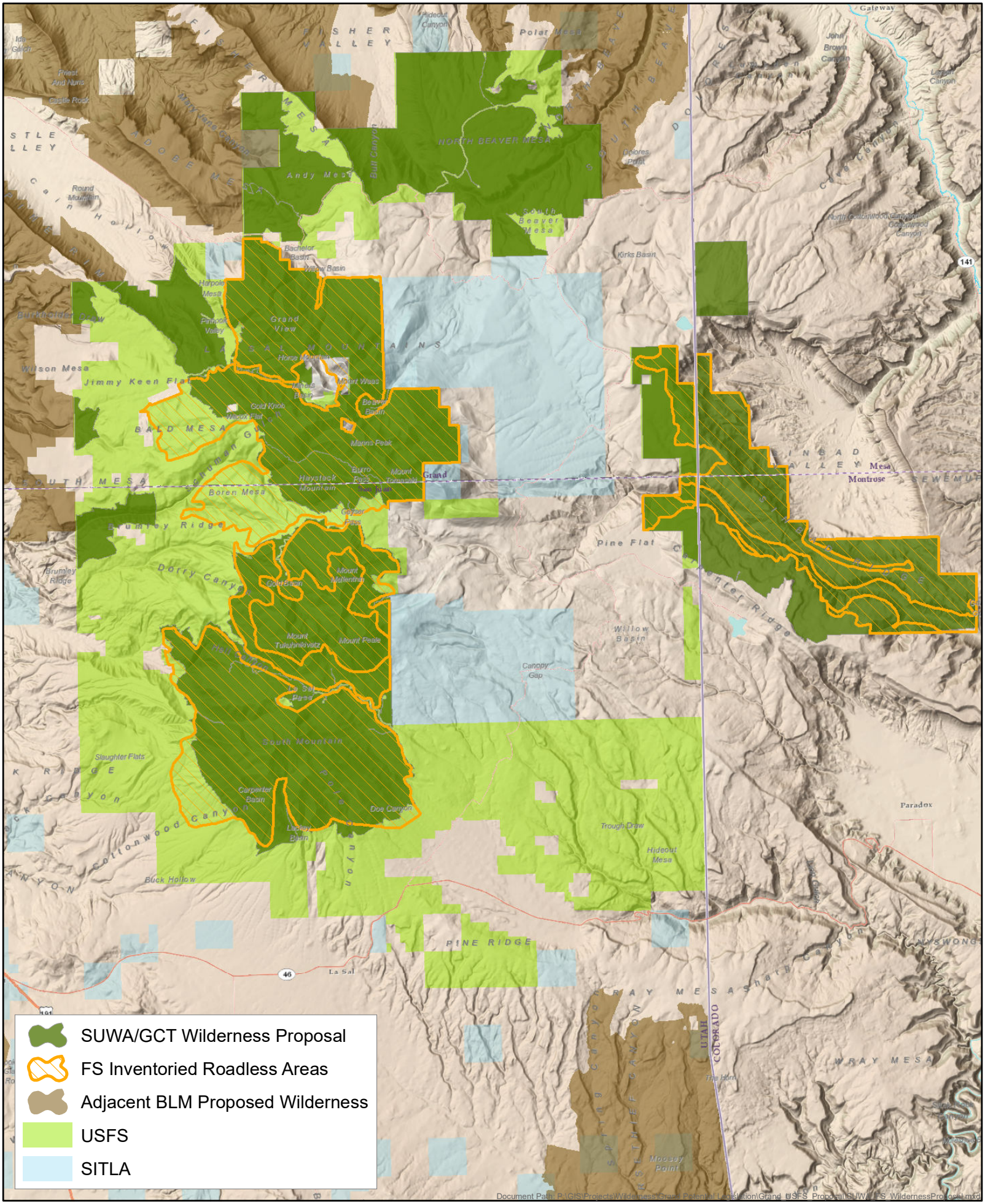
N

FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY
Prepared on: 6/23/2021
Prepared by: Creed Murdock
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N
Datum: North American 1983
Data Sources: ESRI, DOI, USGS, SUWA

Date: 6/23/2021

Document Path: P:\GIS\Projects\Wilderness\ARRWA_CountyMaps\Grand\Grand_ARRWA_103.mxd

Manti-La Sal NF Wilderness Proposal
Grand County, UT



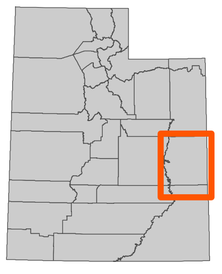
Uncompahgre Tribal Lands

All Roads - County Wide Map (2,356,837 Acres)

Distance from Route

- 0.5 Mile (1,480,444 Acres - 62.8% of County area)
- 1 Mile (410,346 Acres - 17.4% of County area)
- 2 Mile (245,276 Acres - 10.4% of County Area)
- 3 Mile (105,840 Acres - 4.4% of County area)
- 3+ Miles (114,930 Acres - 4.85% of County area)

All Roads (BLM, FS, NPS, private, SITLA, State)



Author: Creed Murdock

Document Path: P:\GIS\Projects\Wilderness\Grand Potential Legislation\Grand Buffer_Feb2_2021\All Roads Map\All_Roads_GrandCounty_Buffer_178.mxd

Concepts for Consideration During Development of a Grand County Public Lands Bill

(First review draft by Russ von Koch, June 7 ,2021)

I. The Grand County Commission Public Lands Vision Statement and this Document

The Grand County Commission's Public Lands Vision Statement describes the value of public lands to Grand County and lists six purposes to be achieved by a public lands bill. The full vision statement is included at the end of this paper for reference.

This document outlines suggested concepts for preparing the text and maps necessary to craft a public lands bill to help attain the Commission's vision. The various observations are meant to be process oriented without intentional advocation for designation of specific areas. The paper does offer suggestions for reviewing several relatively low-profile areas that might otherwise not be considered.

Consistent with fostering the purposes of the vision statement, this document reviews the various types of potential designations that might be considered. It includes comments about why some types of designation might be more useful in achieving the purposes of the vision statement than others. It also provides tips for checking proposed boundaries for both accuracy and consideration of known boundary issues. These later suggestions are offered for the purpose of facilitating required preparation of post designation management plans and on-the-ground implementation.

Please excuse the focus on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered lands. This is a reflection of the land status in Grand County and the initial author's greater knowledge of BLM procedures and issues. Suggestions for greater coverage of National Park Service (NPS) and National Forest (USFS) areas are welcome.

II. Types of Designations and Post Designation Funding

For BLM-administered public lands, designations that qualify for inclusion in the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) qualify for funding not available for other designations. Congressionally designated NLCS areas include: Wilderness Areas (WAs) designated in accordance with the National Wilderness Preservation Act of 1964, rivers designated under the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (WSR), the National Trails System Act of 1968 (including National Scenic Trails and National Historic Trails), National Conservation Areas (NCAs), and National Monuments (NMs). Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) are temporarily part of the NLCS which provide funding for protective monitoring to help assure the continuity of wilderness characteristics pending Congressional review and Congressional designation or release from protective management.

Note: National Recreation Areas are not part of the NLCS nor are Special Recreation Areas (SRMAs) which are normally administrative units established by land use plans.

Note: see https://www.blm.gov/programs/national-conservation-lands/about for more information about the 902 areas encompassing over 37 million acres that make up the NLCS and include about 14% all BLM-administered public lands. There presently 28 BLM NMs, 23 NCAs, 81 units of the WSR System,
751 WAs and WSAs, 18 National Scenic or Historic Trails, and the California National Conservation Lands within the NLCS.

Most of the above designations are established for specific defined purposes. NCAs (congressionally designated) and NMs (designated by Presidential proclamation or Congress) are exceptions as they are typically established to protect a specific list of resources or values found in an individual area. As such, they are very flexible designations that can be established for a variety of purposes. Both NCAs and NMs are normally withdrawn from future mineral entry and from the various land disposal laws. Both normally have their own managers, resource staff, and law enforcement rangers. They typically share office space with a local BLM office. This has been the case in Grand Junction for the two NCAs in Mesa County, McInnis Canyons and Dominguez-Escalante, since 2000 and 2009 respectively. Both NCA's also include designated wilderness areas.

As per BLM's NLCS webpage, the system also includes four other types of Congressionally designated areas that have similar management to NCA's. These include the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in Oregon where management is accomplished in consultation with an advisory committee. Other NCA-like designations include several pre-FLPMA Outstanding Natural Areas, the Headwaters Forest Reserve in California and the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area in California. The Alabama Hills National Scenic Area was designated in March 2019 as a part of the John D. Dingell, Jr Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (The Dingell Act).

III. Local Actions Potentially Relevant to the Development of a Public Lands Bill

A. Grand County's positive long-term relationships with the local federal land management agency offices has produced mutually beneficial management actions and proposals that could be enhanced through the development of a public lands bill. Past examples include:

1) Implementation of protective recreation management at multiple locations around Moab including the Sand Flats and Colorado Riverway recreation areas with county cooperative fee collection and management for Sand Flats,
2) cooperative travel management (roads),
3) cooperative planning for non-motorized and motorized trails,
4) construction of recreation facilities that support the local economy,
5) coordination of permit management for special events, and
6) mutual support of multiple grant applications for trail development and special disaster relief for the Mineral Bottom Road post-flood reconstruction.

B. Where existing protective management of lands is already working for an area, consideration should be given to not disrupt such management by a public lands bill, i.e., an area could be designated for special management, but working aspects of existing management could remain part of overall management. For example, designation of Westwater Canyon or the portions of the Colorado Riverway, as units of the WSR System could be accomplished while maintaining the individuality of these areas and recognizing their existing recreation management.

C. Anticipate that more intensive management may be necessary in additional areas in the future. Past administrative designations and actions, e.g., the designation and management of the Sand Flats and Colorado Riverway recreation areas and camping controls along State Route 313 have been incremental and taken years to implement due to funding limitations. In recent years, the pace of change and use has increased and the likelihood of timed-entry controls for Arches National Park will further displace visitors to BLM and USFS administered lands and require additional management capability to accommodate visitation while maintaining the quality of adjacent public lands.

IV. General Concepts for Consideration during the Public Lands Bill Process

A. Use the public land areas recommended by Grand County in 2015 for Congressional designation and other special management for the Public Lands Initiative (PLI) as a starting point for a Grand County public lands bill. These areas have already been recommended for some type of designation by the county through a public involvement process. They also include both Grand County's prior and 2015 recommendations for Wilderness designation.

B. Recommend standard management designations that qualify for funding through BLM's NLCS. These designations are recognized by Congress for funding and have commonly understood management purposes. The various types of NLCS designations are also reviewed in the response to Commission questions that follows the main body of this document.

The most likely NLCS designations would be for units of the WSR System, WAs, and NCAs.

Note: The only current unit of the NLCS in Grand County is a portion of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail that runs from the county line in Spanish Valley to its crossing of the Green River north of Green River. BLM administered WSAs also receive some funding from the NLCS until they are designated as WAs, with continued funding, or released from further consideration by Congress.

Note: The boundaries of units of the WSR System are set after the rivers are designated. The Wild & Scenic Rivers Act allows for the boundaries to include a maximum average of 320 acres per mile. Consequently, the width of the boundary can be varied to protect the viewshed as seen from the river. For example, along the Colorado River, where a river flows through a relatively narrow gorge, e.g., just downstream from Dewey Bridge, the boundary can be set along nearby clifftops saving average running mile acres for areas where the river canyon widens, e.g., near Fisher Towers.

In an area, like Westwater Canyon, it is possible to designate both a river under the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act and as Wilderness, thus providing the unique protections of both designations. This has already been done by the Dingell Act for the Green River where Wilderness and WSR status overlap. An exception would be like along the Hastings Road, where just WSR designation on the river side of the road allows more flexibility for activities like camping and boating.

Note: The Slickrock Bike Trail, the Fisher Towers Trail, the Bar M Mountain Bike Trail System, the Corona Arch Trail, and the Grandstaff Canyon Trail are National Recreation Trails approved by Secretarial order as authorized by the National Trails System Act of 1968. Such trails are considered to be regional or local in nature and are not part of the NLCS.

C. Consider using a "Moab" (or other name) NCA to cover areas recognized by Grand County as having special needs, such as for the protection and conservation of cultural sites, paleontological areas, watersheds, soils, native plants, wildlife, and geological scenic, and outdoor recreation values. As "recreation" areas, national or otherwise, do not qualify for NLSC funding, such a NCA could include the areas recommended by Grand County for various types of recreation management downriver from Moab as part of the 2015 PLI as these areas share many of the Moab area's conservation values.

Most designations eligible for inclusion in the NLCS, have a specific purpose, i.e., WAs are designated to protect wilderness values. In contrast, NCAs and NMs are "open bucket" type designations created to protect a list of values. Consider NCA designation as a means for providing for the more intensive and extensive management of conservation values to protect resources valued by the community. An NCA does not have to be contiguous and can be used to "fill-in" between other designations, e.g., for designation under the Wilderness or Wild and Scenic Rivers acts where such action is deemed appropriate to provide protection continuity.

As is the case for NCAs, NMs are "open buckets" that can be designated to protect a list of values to serve multiple conservation and management purposes. As NCAs and NMs can be designed to achieve the same purpose, and several NMs designated by Presidential proclamation have been controversial, it might be simpler to just avoid designating a NM.

D. Consider using the general text format for describing the areas to be covered by various designations utilized for the Emery County Lands Bill portion of the Dingell Act. The format of the text follows standard designation language and is familiar to Congressman Curtis's office.

Note: Emery County completed its Public Land Bill process in 2019 with the passage of the Dingell Act (a multi-state, multi-agency, omnibus type of public law). It could be useful to meet with Emery County to see what Grand County might learn from their experiences. Potential contacts for arranging a meeting include: Jim Jennings, Public Lands Administrator (Emery County Public Lands Department), (435) 381-3556, jimj@emery.utah.gov and Commissioner Kent Wilson kentw@emery.utah.gov (believed to have worked on the Emery County Public

Lands Bill), and Commission Chair (Mr.) Lynn Sitterud lynns@emery.utah.gov who is listed as the Emery County contact for Public Lands issues. In Emery County, public lands issues are shown on the county website as a shared responsibility.

E. State Institutional and Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) trade-in areas do not have to be solely within the county of designation. Typically, SITLA parcels are traded out of designated areas and SITLA acquires blocks or individual parcels of public land elsewhere. Both the Utah Recreation Land Exchange Act and the Dingell Act allowed for SITLA Trade-ins outside of Grand County.

V. Areas That May Have Been Overlooked

A. Consider potential designation of several of Grand County's relatively undisturbed natural areas that have limited physical access. Example management of such areas could focus on their potential for use for scientific study. Areas might include:

1. Horse Mesa (between the railroad and the Book Cliffs between Green River and Crescent Junction),

2. Lone Mesa (aka Big Mesa) and the other mesas south of the airport, and

3. the mesa-like upland between Pritchett Canyon and the Kane Creek Road that includes both Pritchett Arch and Funnel Arch, and

Note: Under the Wilderness Act of 1964, areas do not have to be greater than 5,000 acres, just capable of being managed as Wilderness. Such areas could also be part of a larger NCA.

B. Consider conservation management, e.g., as part of an NCA, for lands on the northern end of the Behind the Rocks area between private land above Moab Valley and the Moab Rim Jeep Safari Trail.

Note: Private lands associated with the former Moab Skyway from the rim area down to the Kane Creek were acquired by BLM following closure of the Skyway.

VI. Getting Manageable, Carefully Mapped Boundaries for Each Designated Area

Once the county develops the rough boundary for each area proposed for designation, the commission could request the BLM, NPS, and USFS to help refine GIS maps and acreage data with the goal of producing manageable boundaries for Grand County's public lands bill. Additionally, more accurate boundary data could help avoid several types of boundary glitches discovered after passage of the Dingell Act.

Using boundary information at the BLM's Moab Field Office could also help eliminate known boundary issues related several wilderness study areas in Grand County. Most of these date back to the original BLM wilderness inventory and can only be resolved by Congressional action.

A. Lessons learned during implementation following passage of the Dingell Act include the multiple boundary related examples.

1. When specifying the acreage for a designated area, always use wording like "approximately xx, xxx acres" to avoid being locked into a fixed number of acres that have to be precisely located following designation despite any mapping related errors.

2. Include a general statement that directs the appropriate Secretary (Interior or Agriculture) to provide a final map and acreage for each designated area with a specified number of years following designation, e.g., two years.

3. Where portions of WSAs are not designated as wilderness, try to accurately map and document the location and approximate acreage of such areas in the administrative and legislative records. The Dingell Act did not identify the location of areas removed from WSA protection. This has resulted in uncertainty about their location for post designation planning and management.

Also, if areas released from WSA protection are then included as part of a new designation, the location of such areas should be documented. An example of a location where boundary precision is important would be if Grand County recommends a wilderness boundary for the (still currently named) Negro Bill Canyon WSA that excludes the Lower Porcupine Rim Trail and the portion of the WSA north of the trail from further consideration as wilderness. Such an action might result in the bulk of the existing WSA being designated Wilderness and the remaining portion of the WSA being attached to a recreational river segment designated under the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act, added to a larger NCA or some other action. In such cases, both the boundary change and the associated acreage changes need to be mapped and their acreage tracked for the purpose of post designation clarity.

4. Where narrow road maintenance corridors (sometimes called road buffers) are established along roads between designated protected areas, consider also withdrawing the public lands within the corridors from the mining, mineral leasing, and land disposal laws to prevent potential unanticipated incompatible uses. For example, a road buffer along a road dividing two areas of wilderness could be included within the boundary of a larger NCA and be withdrawn as part of the NCA.

The county could also review including a general provision for road buffers as part of a public lands bill and reserve the specifics of such buffers until post designation planning.

Note: BLM's Wilderness Management Manual encourages the use of road buffers for designations.

5. Check to see that established travel plan routes are not accidently blocked by a designation by doing a multi-layer Geographic Information System (GIS) boundary review.

6. Where a facility, e.g., a communications site has been intentionally excluded from designation, check to see that necessary access is not inadvertently overlooked.

7. Where legal descriptions are proposed to identify the boundaries of areas under consideration for special designation, check to assure that land line type boundaries do not accidently cross nearby roads.

8. Carefully consider areas where the Dingell Act designated both the west and east sides of the Green River as units of the WSR System. As required by the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, BLM has been working to define the boundaries of the designated area along the Green River following the guidance of the Act to:

> *"establish detailed boundaries therefore (which boundaries shall include an average of not more than 320 acres of land per mile measured from the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the river); and determine which of the classes outlined in section 2, subsection (b), of this Act best fit the river or its various segments."*

Given the above guidance, Grand County should carefully consider the boundary along the existing WSR segments of the Green River when contemplating potential adjacent designations. Where an existing WSR boundary exists along the Green River and roads, boat launches, historic sites, or camping areas exist (e.g., the Hastings Road to Nefertiti Rapid), it may be best to not designate an overlapping Wilderness Area as WSR designation would likely be adequate for management purposes. In non-developed areas, having both WSR and WA status could be recommended as has been done along the Green River in Emery County.

Note: The Dingell Act designated sections along the Green River in Emery County as both units of the WSR System and as Wilderness, but did not designate areas in Grand County as Wilderness.

Note: The Hastings Road to Nefertiti Rapid was mapped as a cherry-stemmed road during the wilderness inventory. That means that the lands included within the Desolation Canyon WSA included lands along the west side of the river, the river, and the lands on the east side of the up to the Hastings Road. With its Emery County focus, the Dingell Act did not remove WSA protection from the lands between the river and the Hastings Road. Grand County should strongly consider explicitly recommending release from WSA status for the area between the river and the Hastings Road to facilitate future management and public use of the area.

9. Watch for and eliminate accidental "doughnut" holes between designated areas resulting from mapping glitches. One recently found small undesignated area was found to be surrounded on four sides by designated wilderness for no apparent reason.

Note: James W Sippel at jsippel@blm.gov (406) 243-4625 (not responding), an Instructor at the Carhart Center, is on a team tasked with preparing a BLM Instruction Memorandum to provide guidance for avoiding some to the text problems associated with the Dingell Act. Robert "Bob" Wick, a BLM Headquarters employee stationed in Sacramento could be contacted for a status update on the instruction memo at rwick@blm.gov (916) 216-7704.

B. Avoid known boundary issues by requesting that the federal agencies administering lands under consideration for designation provide information about known boundary problems.

There are some WSA boundary problems that date back to BLM's original wilderness inventory process that took place during the late 1970's and early 1980's. During that period, some areas still did not have the detailed topographical maps for field work, some areas were not then and not yet surveyed, and modern mapping and location capability that we enjoy today was not available. In other instances, boundaries were described rather vaguely (e.g., "boundary follows cliff"). Because Wilderness Study Areas remain WSAs, until released by Congress for other purposes, some of these problems, like the pre-WSA trespass type issues discussed below, can only be resolved by legislation that releases these small areas from WSA protection. For the most part, the uses originated before modern surveys and the wilderness inventory.

Examples of known WSA boundary issues in Grand County include the following problems.

1. Within the boundary of the Flume Canyon WSA, there is a ranch building, stock corrals, and an irrigation ditch associated with the Cottonwood Ranch. These facilities were constructed many years before the WSA was established. The WSA boundary of the Coal Canyon WSA includes another irrigation ditch used by the ranch. The irrigation ditches were authorized many years ago under the Ditches and Canals Act. Relatively frequent flooding over the years has required realignments of the ditches to restore their utility. All of the above facilities were included within a WSA boundary as a result of mapping error. Grand County could recommend legislative removal of these areas from WSA status at the time WA or another designation is considered. Post designation, the BLM could review options for a land exchange with the land owner.

2. Part of the western WSA boundary for the south fork of Mill Creek Canyon WSA is described as the face of the cliff above the east side of the stream. There is a similarly vague "boundary follows cliff" type drawn for a portion of the Behind the Rocks WSA above Spanish Valley. Both of these WSA boundaries were recorded on single sheets of paper with a blunt marker. Future boundary clarity could be enhanced, if designations are approved, by establishing more identifiable boundaries.

3. The Behind the Rocks WSA boundary could be adjusted near the southern end of the Moab Rim Jeep Safari route to reflect the actual location of the parking area below the so-called "Indian Fort".

4. When portions of the Black Ridge WSA along the Colorado-Utah border were designated as the Black Ridge Wilderness Area in both Mesa and Grand counties, a 52-acre hay field was not included in the Wilderness Area. The hay field was inadvertently left as an isolated residual part of the Black Ridge WSA in Grand County. Legislatively releasing this small area from WSA status would facilitate future management, e.g., an exchange.

5. In the far southeastern corner of the Flume Canyon WSA along the Westwater Creek Road, an area of about 200 acres could be considered for Wilderness designation. The WSA boundary of the at this location was drawn incorrectly and does not follow the pipeline right of way.

6. A road and water pipeline serving a portion of the Picture Frame Ranch in Utah is thought to have been inadvertently included with the Westwater WSA. Releasing about two acres from WSA status would be required as a precursor to access authorization.

C. Attempt to anticipate predictable future management needs by considering actions such as the following:

1. Work with the Grand County Road Department to identify areas where increasing the width sections of road buffers might appropriate due to known maintenance difficulties, e.g., where there is a history of flooding or stream migration.

2. Consider where day use facilities such trailhead parking, viewpoints, interpretive sites, and boating access areas might logically be required as part of a road buffer or small boundary adjustment and evaluate withdrawal of such areas from appropriation under the mineral and land laws, e.g., by including them as part on an NCA.

3. Consider known high-value film locations adjacent to roads, e.g., along the Fisher Towers and Onion Creek roads, that might require small road buffer or boundary adjustment to allow for filming.

4. Consider necessary maintenance access to rangeland management and wildlife support facilities.

5. Use up-to-date land ownership maps when evaluating boundaries for designated areas. For example, in many cases, state lands that were not completely surrounded by federal lands often became the boundaries of Wilderness Study Areas. Since that time, land exchanges have taken place that might negate the rationale of the original boundary determination. Examples include the state sections that were traded out along or near WSA boundaries on both sides of the Sand Flats Road. With such adjustments, boundary definition could consider alignments that better match the popular Fins ‘N Things Jeep Safari route and the lands around Morning Glory Natural Bridge could be reviewed for potential designation along with as part of a Grandstaff Canyon Wilderness Area or other designation.

6. Check to see that long abandoned and reclaimed “cherry-stemmed motorized routes”, such as those in the lower sections of Grandstaff Canyon and Mill Creek Canyon and in the Book Cliffs are considered for inclusion or possibly designated as trails.

7. Consider changing place names via the designation process to “Grandstaff Canyon” and “Grandstaff Creek” as part of the description should a “Grandstaff Wilderness Area” or other designation be forthcoming for the WSA.

8. Consider adding designation language that generally approves authorization for the pre-existing numbers of outfitters and guides by type in Wilderness Areas and units of the Wild & Scenic Rivers System for the purpose of recognizing existing use.

VII. Retaining compatibility with existing management plans and actions

To the extent practical, consider retaining place names and boundaries compatible with existing developed recreation management areas and sites such as the Colorado Riverway and Sand Flats recreation areas. Compatibility could include logical extension of such areas while maintaining their general approach to management. Such areas could be included as sub-units of a larger management designation such as an NCA. For post-designation management plans, allow adoption of compatible portions of existing recreation management plans to support continuity of management consistent with the legislative intent of any new designations.

VIII. Post Designation Planning

Congressionally approved public land acts typically specify that management plans need to be produced for designated areas within about two to three years.

1. Consider simplifying the number of plans required by allowing similar areas to be grouped into a combined plans with allowance for planning decisions to be made for individual areas as necessary. Examples of group planning areas would the potential WAs in the Book Cliffs, the three potential WAs around Moab, and other potential designations within a Moab (or Grand?) NCA (or NM?).

2. Further consolidation of planning could include embedding some or all Wilderness areas and designated units of the WSR System within a Moab NCA (or NM). Post designation produced management plans for embedded areas would include resource management, protection, and conservation guidance common to all areas within the NCA and further detail the guidance needed for “grouped” and individual areas.

3. Consider lengthening the number of years for the completion of Congressionally required post designation management plans for designated areas. Recent experience shows requirements for completion of plans within two to three years to be unrealistic when multiple plans must be produced by a single agency office.

IX. Public Involvement

As part of any Grand County initiated public involvement related to a public lands bill, consider initially preparing several theme-base concept type alternatives for public review. The alternatives could vary by the type, size, and location of designations and presented at open-house type workshops with multiple work stations where citizens could learn about the alternatives and provide comment regarding their suitability. The county could then evaluate public comment and prepare a more detailed proposal for a second round of review.

Grand County Public Lands Bill Sub-Committee Questions

On May 30, 2021 Commissioner Kevin Walker asked the following three questions.

Question 1: *The Grand County Commission would like to ensure that all user groups have plenty of opportunities to enjoy and recreate in public lands in the county. This will become increasingly challenging if use levels continue to increase (as they likely will). What provisions would you propose to ensure that there is a fair allocation of recreational opportunities?*

Initial Response

This is a very timely question. Public land use in Grand County is characterized by rapidly increasing recreational use, an increasing variety of uses, and expansion of use into previously seldom visited areas. The expected timed entry system into Arches National Park is likely to exacerbate the present situation as many visitors will spend more of their time in Grand County on other public lands. The challenge for a public lands bill, and subsequent implementation actions, is to maintain the resource and conservation values.

While the scale of increased use is greater and more extensive than in the past, this is not the first time that it has been necessary to implement protective management on public lands in Grand County. In the late, 1980's and early 1990's mountain bike use in the Sand Flats Area and camping at undeveloped sites along the Colorado River prompted BLM to request that Grand County appoint a stakeholder committee to make recommendations. The "Blue Ribbon Committee" produced a list of site management recommendations that ultimately led to improved management of areas near Moab. These actions, are included among those listed below.

Grand County's Public Lands Bill Vision statement emphasizes the protection and conservation of public land resources and values while recognizing the need to provide for balanced recreation opportunities compatible with the overall conservation emphasis.

Designation of at-risk land areas for conservation management through a public lands bill is a first step. A second phase would be administrative action that would include intensive planning, land management agency rule-making (and possibly by compatible county ordinance). Third stage implementation would involve securing funding and direct on the ground implementation

Potential types of actions on an area-by-area basis could include:

1. accommodating a wide range of recreation uses on a landscape scale through by establishing an overall zoning system that spans the recreation opportunity spectrum from developed / motorized to primitive / non-motorized,
2. separating incompatible uses geographically through additional designation of focus areas, such as those already established for biking, vehicle use, climbing, and hiking in the Moab BLM Field Office's current Resource Management Plan (RMP),

3. considering established uses and desired experiences as part of focus area identification,
4. considering impacts of sound when contemplating focus areas,
5. considering regular scheduled temporal e.g., day of week, weekly, etc.) separation of recreational uses for popular areas, and
6. designing new opportunities consistent with the primary focus area use, while generally retaining existing popular opportunities for other uses, e.g., for the Bar M Mountain Bike Focus Area new bike trails and parking were built and the Copper Ridge Jeep Safari Route remained open.

Potential more direct visitor management actions might include:

1. implementing group reservation and fee systems for various uses as necessary, e.g., requiring reservations for use of some of the area's most well-known vehicle "trails" or with the cooperation of the Utah Division of Fire, Forestry and State Lands developing and managing a launch system consistent with campsite availability for Labyrinth Canyon,
2. expanding reserving routes as group use increases or changes,
3. providing additional opportunities for various uses, where appropriate, by issuing reservations that require leadership by an authorized guide,
4. replacing dispersed camping with less-impacting semi-developed fee campgrounds,
5. installing reservable multi-group campsites, like the Lone Mesa group area, to provide hardened, sustainable locations for group users,
6. installing facilities for the above actions, where reasonable as part of re-purposing use of damaged areas, e.g., the Lone Mesa Group Area was built at a former highway materials site.
7. installing and maintaining travel related signage to help keep users on route,
8. closing (physically) and restoring unauthorized travel routes to reduce additional damage, and
9. increasing on-site visitor education and enforcement including quality on-line maps showing available recreation opportunities.

Note: Number 1 could expand the concept of reserving high use motorized routes to specific private groups for short periods already utilized by the Redrock 4-Wheelers for Jeep Safari. A potential reservation system for Labyrinth Canyon has several local precedents.

<u>Question 2</u>: We hope that federal legislation will result in significant increases in staffing levels for the BLM and USFS, to ensure that visitors are doing all they can to minimize resource damage. Do you have any ideas for how to ensure that this increased funding materializes?

<u>Initial Response</u>

Increased funding can come from two primary sources, designating public lands as part of the NLCS and charging user fees at additional locations. Secondarily, the action of designating areas through a public lands bill might help raise the general importance of the public lands in the Moab area. Such additional awareness, coupled with periodic outreach by Grand County, might

indirectly help raise awareness of the need for funding from non-NLCS appropriated federal funds.

1. Focusing on Designating Areas Eligible for NLCS Funding

There can be no guarantees, but elevating portions of the BLM-administered public lands in Grand County to the elite status conferred by Congressional designation that opens the door to potential NLCS funding would likely be helpful. At the least, recent Congressional actions, such as for the areas in Emery County designated via the Dingell Act for both NLCS and non-NLCS status and in San Juan County for their two national monuments have resulted in substantial initial sums for planning and designation implementation.

Note: Presently BLM's Moab Field Office receives relatively small amounts of NLCS funding for WSA monitoring and the Old Spanish National Historic Trail. Grand County could request a budget printout from BLM that details the funding provided to various units of the NLCS.

2. Increasing the Number of Areas and Services Where User Fees are Charged

While it is expensive to build and operate new fee sites, operate reservation systems, and manage special recreation permits, recreation fees collected have provided a continuing source of income for the Moab Field Office. The Moab BLM recreation program primarily functions through the collection of user fees for camping and various types of authorizations for commercial use, special events, and private boater permits (Westwater). Together, these funds enable intensive management and support the a relatively large recreation management staff. They also pay for most BLM law enforcement ranger costs. With the exception of sites partially constructed with grant funding and a few partially built with one-time appropriated funds, most existing BLM recreation facilities used by the public in the Moab Field Office have been constructed using retained fees generated locally. Annual operations costs are also mostly paid from fee accounts.

Additional fee collection would likely primarily come through the development of new campgrounds located to eliminate or reduce the negative resource impacts of long-season dispersed camping in newly popular areas. This Impact reduction strategy has driven the construction of most existing campgrounds and day use facilities, such as trailhead parking areas on BLM-administered public lands near Moab.

Other sources of fee revenue could come from the issuance of more special recreation permits for various types of commercial use including events, and potentially, from reservation systems if it becomes necessary to limit private use of popular areas.

Note: Many BLM offices rely largely upon appropriated funds to support recreation management. Unfortunately, the Moab office receives very little appropriated funding for recreation management compared to other offices in Utah. This is likely due to the office's

relative success with fee collection and almost complete lack of Congressionally designated areas.

3. Raising the relative importance of the public lands in the Moab area might help obtain a larger share of non-NLCS appropriated federal funds for local land management agency offices.

The designation of public lands around Moab for special management by Congress could have the indirect beneficial effect of raising the overall profile of the public lands around Moab for additional consideration when annual appropriated budgets are allocated.

From a budget perspective, the largely undesignated BLM administered lands around Moab are a paradox. On one hand, they are known for their scenery, high visitation, variety of uses, large number of recreation sites, and intensive visitor management. On the other hand, due likely to the lack of recognition by Congress via special designations, these same lands have about the same priority for expending appropriated funds as lands that lack all of the above characteristics. The discrepancy broadens when the Moab Field Office's prowess in collecting fees for camping and fees for commercial, private boating, and special event use is considered, i.e., they already have access to fee funds that most other offices lack.

The problem is that while fee funded popular areas along travel routes near Moab, are doing fairly well, their protective management usually results in limiting their use. Consequently, larger numbers of very mobile visitors, often in large groups, relocate to more distant use areas where protective management is lacking. Large new campsites and parking areas with their equally extensive physical impacts are appearing in previously lightly used areas such as Deadman Point above the Green River, the Klondike Bluffs area, and along the Entrada Road southeast of Dewey Bridge.

Should passage of a public lands bill raise the profile of the Moab area public lands sufficiently to be considered for additional non-NLCS appropriated funds, given the mix of resources values in Grand County, additional appropriated funds could come BLM's cultural resource, paleontological, wildlife, recreation management, wilderness, and other programs.

Note: The following link provides information about BLM's 2022 Budget Proposal showing the various total amounts requested by program.

https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/fy2022-bib-bh007.pdf?utm_content=bufferdc8c2&utm_medium=social&utm_source=facebook.com&utm_campaign=buffer&fbclid=IwAR0JJDz8NE78nKFCjebHT2u-H-k9VO1-EChEAVlkcoTFEE2Ov_UID1e2aec

A long-term strategy might be to periodically inviting BLM leaders and staff from the agency's Headquarters office in Grand Junction to tour sites in and Grand County to see the good things that have already been done and the challenging issues ahead. Over time, annual outreach

might help raise the area's profile. Some trips could also include Utah members of Congress and / or their staff to view newly designated areas and on-going management concerns.

Note: BLM's new (January 2021) head of the National Landscape Conservation System is Assistant Director Mark Lambrecht. He is based in Grand Junction at the BLM headquarters office. Grand County could request a meeting with Mr. Lambrecht to learn more about the NLCS. Such a meeting could be informal, i.e., via a tour of BLM-administered lands within the Colorado Riverway. Here is a link to the news release announcing Mr. Lambrecht's appointment: https://www.blm.gov/press-release/bureau-land-management-announces-appointment-mark-lambrecht-lead-agencys-national

Question 3: One component of a public lands bill could be an expansion of Arches National Park. What are some options for the expanded park boundaries? Should an expanded ANP include as much as possible of important viewsheds, such as the view from Delicate Arch (Dry Mesa and Dome Plateau areas)? If an expanded ANP extends further up the Colorado River, should the boundary be at the top of the cliffs, bottom of the cliffs, or river bank?

Initial Response There are several potential additions to Arches National Park. These include:

1. Dry Mesa and upper Cache Valley, which have no physical access except through the park, at least five significant natural arches, offers expansive views of the Colorado River,
2. Northward expansion of the park in Salt Valley and the Eagle Park Area, which shares similar land forms to Devils Garden, and includes multiple additional arches.
3. The area around Lost Spring which was left out of the last park expansion, and
4. Areas east of the park visible from Delicate Arch
5. The Grand County owned cliffs above Grand County's boat launch area are within the legislative boundary of Arches National Park, so presumably legislation would not be necessary to transfer this inholding to National Park Service administration.

Note: For number 1 above, a portion of Dry Mesa was formerly part of Arches National Monument, this was removed via Proclamation 3360 by President Eisenhower on July 23, 1960 with the following statement: "WHEREAS it appears that it would also be in the public interest to exclude from the monument certain lands in the southeast section thereof, contiguous to the Salt Wash escarpment, which are used for grazing and which have no known scenic or scientific value;…" See: https://www.nps.gov/arch/learn/management/presidential-proclamation-3360.htm

Considering the Dome Plateau and related areas east of Delicate Arch, park is expansion is one of several options. The protection of the viewshed from Delicate Arch and below Dry Mesa along the Colorado River depend in part upon other potential public lands bill designations. For example, Grand County recommended in 2015, as part of the PLI, that the Colorado River along SR 128 be included as a unit of the Wild & Scenic River System. While such lands are not visible from Delicate Arch, the wild and scenic designation could include most of the lands on the

north shore that are readily visible from the river. For the uplands visible from Delicate Arch, inclusion as part of a BLM-administered NCA for viewshed protection and other purposes would also provide special status that would protect the view from Delicate Arch. These actions, like park expansion would result in withdrawal from mining and mineral leasing and the various public land disposal laws.

Note: For number 5 above, Grand County acquired this parcel through the Recreation and Public Purpose act as part of lands transferred for Lions Park. No change is ownership is proposed for the riverside area where the boat ramp is located.

Designation of Wilderness Study Areas within Arches National Park as Wilderness

While not related to park expansion, the designation of all or a portion of the wilderness study areas within Arches National Park would formalize the existing management situation and effective freeze the long-term status of the backcountry areas within the park.

Presently over 96% of Arches National Park has been administratively recommended designation as Wilderness (the final stage of the review process before full designation). The NPS now manages these lands as if they were designated according to management policies approved in 2006. Grand County could consider endorsing Wilderness designation for these lands within Arches National Park as part of a public lands bill.

Grand County Commission public lands vision statement – Approved May 4, 2021

Public lands are the cornerstone of Grand County's economy and the quality of life of our residents, providing the community with clean water; quality wildlife habitat; inspiration, quiet, and solitude; rich array of cultural resources; and world-class recreational opportunities. Accordingly, the Grand County Commission's vision for future management of public lands in the county is as follows:

- Ensure that future generations are able to enjoy a landscape that is just as magnificent as the one we enjoy today.
- Support Grand County's economy by protecting and enhancing the quality of the public lands experience for residents and visitors alike.
- Protect Grand County's rivers, watersheds and aquifers; wildlife and habitat; cultural resources; peace and quiet; and undeveloped landscapes and dark night skies.
- Ensure that federal land managers have sufficient resources to prevent increasing visitation levels from degrading public lands.
- Minimize user conflict by ensuring that there is a fair allocation of recreational opportunities between non-motorized, mechanized, and motorized forms of recreation.
- Ensure that natural resource development is compatible with a climate resilient future and the protection of natural landscapes.

DRAFT

Grand County
Book Cliffs Small Area Plan

> *"The scenery was grand beyond description; the fantastic shapes of the mountains to the northward resembled in some places interminable ranges of fortifications, battlements, and towers, and in others immense Gothic cathedrals; the whole was bathed in beautiful colors thrown over the sky and mountains, and reflected in the stream by a glowing sunset."*
>
> ~ Gwinn Harris Heap, first recorded description of the Book Cliffs by a European, Beal Expedition 1853; retrieved from the June 2003 edition of *The Outcrop* the journal of the Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists

Introduction:

The Book Cliffs area spans southern Uintah County and northern Grand County, eastern Emery and Carbon counties and beyond into western Colorado. Its boundary is described by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as "beginning in the northern desert shrub zone at about 5,000 feet in elevation and rises southward to about 8,500 feet in the aspen and fir zones." The Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation encompasses its western boundary; outside of that, most of the Bookcliff Range is managed by the BLM and the Utah State School & Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA). The Book Cliffs area is renowned for its "frontier mystique,"[1] as it is only accessed by rural dirt roads, used for hunting, recreation, cattle grazing and some fossil fuels extraction. Due to this remote location and limited access, the native wildlife and big game thrive here. The Book Cliffs range is valued for the abundance of solitude, undisturbed habitat, rich archeological sites and cultural history.

Background:

The Book Cliffs was home to _____.
Today, the Northern Ute tribe has jurisdiction over the land within the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation. With respect to the sovereignty and decision making of the tribe and their land, this area plan does not include management objectives for Book Cliffs land within their jurisdiction.

The Book Cliffs represents one of the largest contiguous roadless areas in the Country [citation?]. The BLM manages land within the Book Cliffs where for over three decades, the idea of a highway connecting Northeastern Utah to Southeastern Utah has been widely and thoroughly debated. Since the first formal proposal in the late 1980s, the Book Cliffs highway has been a major election issue in Grand County multiple times (most notably in 1992 and 2014), and in all cases the candidates opposed to the Book Cliffs highway have prevailed.

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[1] https://www.blm.gov/visit/book-cliffs-recreation-area

Purpose: Grand County citizens share common values tied to the Book Cliffs area. And while the land itself is not directly managed by the County, it is used and valued by its citizens. Best planning practice is to plan for all areas within the County and work with the respective land management agencies to coordinate efforts for a shared vision. This Small Area Plan establishes what Grand County citizens value about the Book Cliffs area in its historic and present state, and the goals and policies which support those values. This plan is an amendment to the 2012 General Plan and an appendix of the General Plan 2030 (Update), adopted in the spring of 2022. This Small Area Plan will also be referenced in Grand County's 2022 Resource Management Plan.

Values, Goals and Policies for the Book Cliffs Area:

VALUE: *Healthy, intact ecosystems and wildlife habitat*

As the pressures of climate change increase (drought, heat, disease, invasive species, etc), it becomes more important than ever to conserve land supporting large wildlife populations and to manage intact ecosystems wherever possible. The Book Cliffs are one of the last remaining remote, rugged, and intact habitat for elk, bison, bear, pronghorn and mule deer herds. East and Hay Canyons, and Seep Ridge in particular, provide crucial habitat and migration corridors (Exhibit A. These canyons also harbor scarce perennial water and provide critical winter and yearlong range for mega fauna. (https://wildlifemigration.utah.gov/land-animals/corridors/).

> ***GOAL:*** Manage the Book Cliffs for healthy wildlife populations and protect connected, whole ecosystems and habitat.
>
> ***POLICIES:***
>
> a) Prioritize healthy keystone species populations.
> b) Prioritize protection of riparian areas and water sources.
> c) Prioritize protection of wildlife migratory routes, mating and fawning/calving areas, and essential habitat.
> d) Support travel management planning that reduces the volume of motorized routes in riparian areas, nesting/fawning/calving habitat, and migratory corridors.
> e) Oppose new road construction where it would impact wildlife migration corridors or summer/wintering grounds.
> f) Work to limit animal collision fatalities across the area.
> g) Support creation of conservation easements for wildlife management on privately held land.
> h) Support adaptive management strategies to reevaluate rangeland carrying capacities in relation to efforts to increase wildlife and big game populations, update grazing permits and stocking rates accordingly.

GOAL: Manage area for climate resiliency

POLICIES:

a) Develop drought triggers and responses for rangelands.
b) Enhance the ability of drinking water aquifer watersheds to capture and recharge groundwater.
c) Support land administering agencies in the effort to return wildland fire to the landscape in manners which mimic the ecological fire regimes endemic to the Book Cliffs.
d) Protect areas around springs and riparian areas for habitat.
e) Oppose new fossil fuel development or leasing.

VALUE: *Socio-Cultural resources, past and present*

The Book Cliffs are home to some of the most stunning archeological sites, reflecting indigenous Puebloan tribes dating back thousands of years and more recently, Uintah Utes. Many of these sites have been well preserved over the years, again due to limited access and the remote location. With increased access, via a paved highway, inevitably archeological sites would be exposed to increased vandalism. The region is also recognized for renowned wildland experiences particular to roadless areas. These areas provide an experience for those (horsemen/backpackers/hunters/ fishermen) that only 2% of public lands can provide.

GOAL: Protect petroglyphs/pictographs and other archeological and cultural sites

POLICIES:

a) Support the protection of archeological resources within the Book Cliffs.
b) Support protection of the inscriptions of Euro-Americans during the westward expansion and settlement of the region.
c) Oppose large-scale ground and/or rock face disturbing activities.
d) Oppose new road construction that would increase incidences of vandalism or disturb or disrupt known cultural resources.

GOAL: Preserve the remote, quiet and uncrowded qualities of the Book Cliffs

POLICIES:

a) Manage the area for wilderness, unmechanized, and primitive backcountry
b) Do not increase paved access to the area.
c) Support efforts to “uplist” WSA’s in the Book Cliffs to congressionally designated Wilderness.
d) Support the retention of roadless areas.
e) Oppose the construction of new roadways and new rights-of-way.

VALUE: *Use of public lands with respect to the administrative and fiscal capacity of local government services*

The County supports the BLM's mandate to manage the Book Cliffs area for multiple uses while balancing those uses with the public service capacities of local governments. Within the Book Cliffs area, many miles of County B roads are maintained by Grand County. With increased access to the area, creating more traffic on County B roads, the County will bear the burden of increased maintenance and costs. Local emergency response services, such as firefighting, search and rescue, and EMT provided by the County are expensive to provide, especially in remote areas. Conditions for wildfire are increasing with the effects of climate change, such as the ever advancing spring date of snow melt in the Rocky Mountains. Dust from public lands on the Colorado Plateau landing on snow at high elevations throughout the range is adding to the accelerated pace of snow melt. The early and accelerated pace of snow melt in turn, decreases water availability throughout the summer months, increasing wildfire risk.

GOAL: Support multiple-use management that is considerate of the administrative and fiscal obligations of local governments and capacity of public service providers

POLICIES:

a) Promote fiscal responsibility of County services.
b) Avoid actions that would increase maintenance needs of County B-roads.
c) Promote responsible recreation in the Book Cliffs area.
d) Reduce the demand for search and rescue and law enforcement in remote areas.
e) Promote healthy forests by reducing "fuels" through prescribed burning when appropriate.

GOAL: Support management practices which reduce the negative effects of dust on air quality, visibility, local flora and snow melt

POLICIES:

a) Minimize dust sources on public lands.
b) Reclaim drill pads after production ceases.
c) Reclaim unused or redundant oil and gas roads.
d) No new road construction.

Conclusion: [insert concluding remarks]

Ultimately, a highway through the Book Cliffs range is incompatible with the current uses and the future envisioned uses for the area.

"I am glad that I shall never be young without wild country to be young in. Of what avail are forty freedoms without a blank spot on the map?" ~ Aldo Leopold

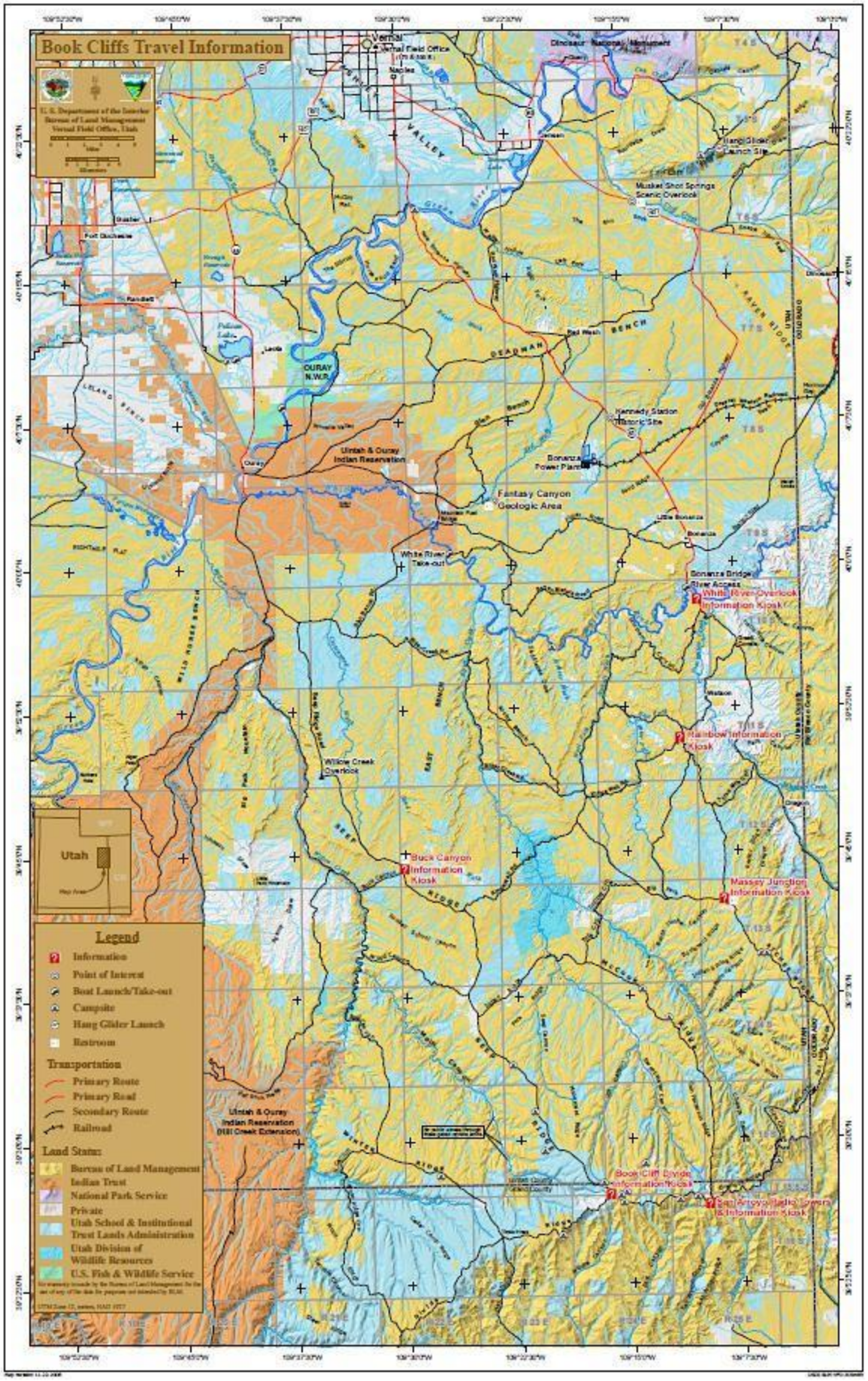

Book Cliffs Travel Information
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Vernal Field Office, Utah
Vernal
Vernal Field Office
(435) 781-4400
Naples
Dinosaur National Monument
Hang Glider
Launch Site
Muskrat Shot Springs
Scenic Overlook
Fort Duchesne
Randlett
Leota
OURAY
N.W.R.
LELAND BENCH
DEADMAN
BENCH
Red Wash
RAVEN RIDGE
Kennedy Station
Historic Site
Uintah & Ouray
Indian Reservation
Bonanza
Power Plant
Fantasy Canyon
Geologic Area
RIGHTMILE PLAT
White River
Take-out
Bonanza Bridge
River Access
White River Overlook
Information Kiosk
Rainbow Information
Kiosk
Willow Creek
Overlook
Buck Canyon
Information
Kiosk
Massey Junction
Information Kiosk
Utah
Legend
Information
Point of Interest
Boat Launch/Take-out
Campsite
Hang Glider Launch
Restroom
Transportation
Primary Route
Primary Road
Secondary Route
Railroad
Land Status:
Bureau of Land Management
Indian Trust
National Park Service
Private
Utah School & Institutional
Trust Lands Administration
Utah Division of
Wildlife Resources
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Uintah & Ouray
Indian Reservation
(Hill Creek Extension)
Book Cliff Divide
Information Kiosk
San Arroyo Radio Towers
& Information Kiosk

Figure 2 Source: Bureau of Land Management
https://www.blm.gov/sites/blm.gov/files/documents/files/Book%20Cliffs%20TravelMap11x17.pdf

GRAND COUNTY
COMMISSION REGULAR MEETING

Grand County Commission Chambers
Hybrid virtual participation on Zoom
Moab, Utah

WATCH ON YOUTUBE - search for: "GRAND COUNTY UTAH GOVERNMENT"

MINUTES
April 19 2022

The Grand County Commission met in a regular meeting on April 19th, 2022. The meeting was held in-person in the Grand County Commission Chambers, with hybrid virtual participation also available via Zoom. It was also broadcast and saved on YouTube (time stamps in parentheses). Attending the meeting in-person were Grand County Commissioners Mary McGann, Trisha Hedin and Jacques Hadler. Josie Kovash entered the meeting in-person at 3:13pm. Kevin Walker joined the meeting in-person at 4:27pm. Commissioner Sarah Stock attended the meeting virtually. Commissioner Evan Clapper joined the meeting virtually at 4:13pm. Also attending in-person were Commission Administrator Mallory Nassau, Associate Commission Administrator Quinn Hall and Clerk/Auditor Gabriel Woytek. Grand County Attorney Christina Sloan and Strategic Development Director Chris Baird was in attendance virtually.

3:02 pm Grand County Water Community Information Session (audio begins at 4:25)

Presenters: Marc Stilson, Southeast Regional Engineer, Utah Division of Water Rights and Chris Wilkowski, USGS

Presentation offered a summary of water information presented within previous few years, water rights policy and records, information regarding monitoring wells, current status of groundwater supply availability, identification of actions needed, descriptions of progressing effort to monitor groundwater, efforts to establish a stream gauge at Pack Creek. Grand County Water Community Information Sessions will continue in the future at quarterly intervals.

4:09 pm Call to Order (1:07:30)

Pledge of Allegiance

Citizens to Be Heard (none at this time)

Presentations (none scheduled)

Department Reports (none scheduled)

Approval of Minutes (Gabriel Woytek, Clerk/Auditor) (1:08:50)

A. April 5th, 2022 (Regular County Commission Meeting)

Motion by Commissioner McGann to approve the minutes from April 5th, 2022.

Motion Seconded by Commissioner Hedin

Discussion (none at this time)

Motion Passes 5-0

Ratification of Payment of Bills (1:09:30)

Motion by Commissioner McGann to approve and ratify payment of bills in the amount of $1,117,697.24 and payroll in the amount of $352,157.64 for a combined total of $1,469,854,.88.

Motion Seconded by Commissioner Hedin

Discussion (none at this time)

Motion passes 5-0

Commission Member Disclosures (1:10:30) (none at this time)

(Commissioner Clapper joined the meeting virtually at 4:13pm)

General Commission Reports and Future Considerations (1:11:00)

Jacques Hadler

- Grand County Trail Mix
- Thompson Springs SSD
- Economic Diversification Advisory Council, no quorum present
- Motorized Trail Committee
- UDOT 'Charging Forward' presentation

Trisha Hedin

- Grand County Planning Commission
- Division of Wildlife Bookcliffs Working Group, impacts of feral horses and cows on wildlife
- Local Homeless Council, 146 individuals seeking services

Sarah Stock

- Moab Area Housing Task Force
- Visit to Mosquito Abatement and Weed Department Facilities to discuss potential needed capital improvements for 2023 budget

Kevin Walker

- Transportation SSD
- Economic Development Advisory Board
- Joint Meeting with San Juan County and Moab City
- Various ongoing discussions regarding Public Lands Proposal and SITLA land trade

Evan Clapper

- Cemetery District
- Grand County EMS

Mary McGann

- Canyon Country Partnership
- Moab Area Travel Council Meeting, presentation from Love Communications

- Solid Waste Special Service District
- Future consideration: monitor and potentially support federal legislation items of interest
- Congressman John Curtis to visit May 4, Town Hall at 7:30pm at Star Hall

Josie Kovash
- UDOT "Charging Forward" presentation, electric charging infrastructure

(Commissioner Walker joined meeting in person at 4:27pm)

Elected Official Reports

Grand County Clerk/Auditor Gabriel Woytek
- Certified as Records Officer
- Pre-Audit engagement process has commenced

Commission Administrator Report

Commission Administrator Mallory Nassau
- Alishia Oliver hired as Commissioner Coordinator
- Upcoming Moab City dispersed parking demonstration

Strategic Development Director Chris Baird
- CIB meeting for Jackson Street Phase II, grant and loan awarded

General Business - Action Items, Discussion and Consideration of:

B. Approving Small Tourism Business Marketing Grant Program Pilot (Ben Alter, Economic Development Specialist) (1:38:00)

Presentation

Staff presented grant program as presented in packet. Commissioner McGann expressed excitement about potential for program. Commissioner Hedin confirmed receipt of feedback to include language specifying eligibility of Spanish Valley region of San Juan County. Staff clarified eligibility requirements of small businesses, offering details on what defines a 'small' business. Commissioner Walker expressed concern regarding support for year-round employment vs. seasonal employment, potential for establishing priorities associated with rewarding businesses that supply year-round jobs. Commissioner Hadler expressed that program targeting tourism based industry will naturally skew seasonal. Commissioner McGann suggested using a points system to account for a variety of variables. Commissioner Walker suggested introducing soft limits on eligibility requirements rather than hard cutoffs.

Motion by Commissioner McGann to approve the Small Tourism Business Marketing Grant Program Pilot for implementation.

Motion Seconded by Commissioner Walker

Discussion (none at this time)

Motion passes 7-0

C. Approving Local Economic Diversification Grant Program Pilot (Ben Alter, Economic Development Specialist) (1:49:58)

Presentation
Staff presented grant program as presented in packet.

Motion by Commissioner McGann to approve the Economic Diversification Grant Program Pilot for implementation.

Motion Seconded by Commissioner Kovash

Discussion
Commissioner Kovash requested update on Small Business Development Center staffing. Staff stated that MOU has been drafted and job to be posted very soon. New SBDC officer will be trained over three months by regional SBDC specialist Megan McFall, will not necessarily be available in processing applications, but McFall to fill in as needed for this process.

Motion passes 7-0

D. Approving SkyWest Seasonal Modification of Flight Schedule at Canyonlands Regional Airport (Tammy Howland, Interim Airport Director) (1:55:10)

Presentation
Staff discussed routine annual flight schedule modification as presented in packet, unchanged from previous two seasons.

Motion by Commissioner McGann to approve the SkyWest seasonal modification of flight schedule as shown in the attachment.

Motion Seconded by Commissioner Kovash

Discussion
Commissioner Walker inquired if schedules were optimized for tourists or residents. Encouraged discussion in the future about emphasizing service for local residents.

Motion passes 7-0

E. Approving the reclassification of the Part Time Library Assistant to a full time, benefited Library Assistant (Renee Baker, Personnel Services Director) (1:59:16)

Presentation
Staff presented decrease part-time hourly pool to convert to a full time position at the teen desk.

Motion by Commissioner Walker to approve the reclassification of the Part Time Teen Services Library Assistant (Grade 7) to a full time, benefitted Teen Services Library Assistant (Grade 7) effective 4/20/2022 and authorize the update to the 2022 Grand County Employee Pay Plan.

Motion Seconded by Commissioner Kovash

Discussion (none at this time)

Motion passes 5-0, McGann and Clapper absent

F. Approving the step adjustment of 5 current Sheriff's Office Employees (Renee Baker, Personnel Services Director) (2:01:40)

Presentation
Staff discussed rationale for potential adjustment as presented in packet. Commissioner Stock asked if this included all employees at GCSO with potential to earn these benefits, staff confirmed that it did. Commissioner Stock asked if this policy was offered across the county, staff explained importance of such a program within GCSO due to hiring difficulties in law enforcement, industry standard practice.

Motion by Commissioner Walker to approve the suspension of personnel policy, Resolution 2968 to approve of step adjustments as proposed for the Sheriff's Office Staff effective 4/20/2022 and authorize an update to the 2022 Employee Pay Plan.

Motion Seconded by Commissioner McGann

Discussion

Motion passes 6-0, Clapper absent

G. Approving the 2022 Bronco Safari Special Event Permit (Angie Book, Old Spanish Trail Arena Director) (2:06:20)

Presentation
Staff presented event details as shown in packet. Commissioner Walker sought clarification that event has taken place in Moab since 2017. Commissioner Stock sought clarification of Special Event permitting process and whether this application met deadlines called out in Ordinance.

Motion by Commissioner McGann to approve the Utah Bronco Safari Special Event Permit under the currently approved special event Ordinance.

Motion Seconded by Commissioner Hedin

Discussion
Commissioner Stock sought clarification that this application passed through Special Events Committee. Commissioner Stock described heavy rotation of motorized-based events on the spring events calendar. Expressed concern with approval given lack of process and saturation of motorized recreation-based events. Commissioner Walker shared this concern, expressed need to select events with less impact given oversaturation of events, look at bigger picture of events calendar when evaluating special events permitting. Commissioner Kovash concurred, expressed need for establishing more proactive criteria for permitting events in County.

Motion passes 5-1, Stock opposed, Clapper absent

H. Approving the purchase of scoreboards for the Old Spanish Trail Arena ballfields (Angie Book, Old Spanish Trail Arena Director) (2:16:40)

Presentation
Staff described details of purchase as presented in packet. Commissioner Walker asked if this constituted a wise purchase given available resources and priorities, stated that it is important to evaluate how districts

spend mineral lease monies when Commission determines allocations. Commissioners Hadler and Hedin spoke to well thought out process by recreation board in approving this purchase.

Motion by Commissioner Hedin to approve the purchase of two scoreboards from Varsity Scoreboards in the amount of $9,955.00

Seconded by Commissioner Walker

Discussion (none at this time)

Motion passes 6-0, Clapper absent

I. Approving Independent Contractor Agreement with Kevin Bowden Construction for Old Spanish Trail Arena ballfield scoreboards (Angie Book, Old Spanish Trail Arena Director) (2:20:35)

Presentation
Staff presented ICA as presented in packet.

Motion by Commissioner Hedin to approve the signature of the Independent Contractor Agreement with Kevin Bowden Construction for the installation of the OSTA ballfield scoreboards and infield backstop hoods in the amount of $34,615.

Motion seconded by Commissioner McGann

Discussion (none at this time)

Motion passes 6-0, Clapper absent

J. Approving amendment to Professional Services Agreement with SCJ Alliance to include a subarea plan for the Book Cliffs (John Guenther, Planning & Zoning Director) (2:22:25)

Presentation
Staff presented amendment as shown in packet. Suggested modifying motion to reflect contract. Commissioner Walker requested clarification on need for this amendment given already existing plan for this area. Commissioner Stock sought clarification on how this fit into overall land use update process.

Motion by Commissioner McGann to direct staff to develop a small area plan for the Book Cliff's Area, incorporating it into the General Plan 2030, as part of the Land Use update.

Motion seconded by Commissioner Hedin

Discussion
Commissioner Stock requested clarification on process timeline. Staff discussed need to complete Land Use Code amendments before adoption of General Plan.

Motion passes 6-0, Clapper absent

K. Approving Disposition of Real Property Parcels 26S22E358401, 26S22E358402, 27S22E014200, and 0003900000D0 - Owned by Grand County and Located within San Juan County, Utah (Chris Baird, Strategic Development Director) (2:28:35)

Presentation
Staff discussed statutory process for potential sale of parcels. Disposition is not an obligation to sell. Brief description of parcels as shown in packet. No comment during public hearing. Commissioner Walker mentioned that San Juan County Administrator Mack McDonald was not aware of process thus far, staff explained that information had been relayed informally. Discussion about possibilities for development on these parcels versus utilizing funds from sale to develop workforce housing in Grand County, preferably in an existing project underway such as Arroyo Crossing. Commissioner Stock expressed hesitance to selling parcel near airport, still interested in hearing offers, reasoned that if workforce is driving from Willow Springs or from mountains, distance from Moab should not preclude development for workforce housing at these parcels. Staff discussed possibility of deed restricting parcels prior to sale.

Motion by Commissioner McGann to approve the disposition of parcels 26S22E358401, 26S22E358402, 27S22E014200, and 0003900000D0 - Owned by Grand County and Located within San Juan County, Utah.

Motion seconded by Commissioner Walker

Discussion
Commissioner Walker emphasized that this step in process is not an obligation to sell, not convinced at this time that selling property is the best direction given value of property holdings to local government.

Motion passes 6-0, Clapper absent

L. Approving volunteer appointment to the Thompson Special Service District Water Board (Chair Hadler) (2:41:10)

Presentation
Chair presented applications as shown in packet. Commissioner Hedin confirmed that residency status of applicant within district was confirmed by board.

Motion by Commissioner McGann to approve the appointments of Ron Pene to serve on the Thompson Special Service District Water Board, with the term expiring 12/31/2022.

Motion seconded by Commissioner Walker

Discussion (none at this time)

Motion passes 6-0, Clapper absent

M. Approving volunteer appointment to the Travel Council Advisory Board (Vice-Chair McGann) (2:43:10)

Presentation
Vice-Chair presented application presented as shown in packet.

Motion by Commissioner McGann to approve the appointments of Alex Borichevsky to serve on the Travel Council Advisory Board, with the term expiring 12/31/2023.

Motion seconded by Commissioner Hedin

Discussion (none at this time)

Motion passes 5-0, Kovash abstaining, Clapper absent

N. Approving Resolution of support for the 30x30 Initiative (Commissioner Stock) (2:44:22)

Presentation
Commissioner Stock discussed importance of Grand County's participation in initiative, as presented in packet. Commissioner Walker asked if this was part of a unified effort by local governments and organizations.

Motion by Commissioner Kovash to adopt a resolution supporting the 30X30 Campaign to Protect 30 Percent of U.S. Lands and Inland Waters and 30 Percent of US Ocean by 2030, and to authorize the Chair's signature on two related letters.

Motion seconded by Commissioner Stock

Discussion
Commissioner Walker thanked Commissioner Stock for her efforts in coordinating this action.

Motion passes 6-0, Clapper absent

O. Adopting Ordinance repealing and replacing Chapter 8.16 (Special Events) of the Grand County General Ordinances and related Ordinance No. 643 (Mallory Nassau, Commission Administrator) (2:50:10)

Presentation
Administrator Nassau presented revisions as shown in packet. Commissioner McGann asked if this revision should be delayed until a more comprehensive upcoming amendment is proposed. Staff explained urgency for some upcoming events and uncertainty regarding COVID-19 safety protocols.

Motion by Commissioner Walker to repeal Chapter 8.16 (Special Events) of the Grand County General Ordinances and related Ordinance No. 643 and adopt new Chapter 8.16 (Special Events), as set forth in the attached Ordinance and its Exhibit A.

Motion seconded by Commissioner Hedin

Discussion
Commissioner Walker expressed no concerns with frequent changes to this Ordinance, that revisions indicate that committee is engaged and working to improve processes.

Motion passes 5-0, Clapper and McGann absent

Citizens to be heard (none at this time)

Consent Agenda – Action Items (2:57:10)

P. Ratifying the Chair's signature on a Common Interest, Joint Defense, Attorney Work Product, and Exchange of Confidential Information Agreement

Q. Approving a Memorandum of Understanding with the Southeast Utah Riparian Partnership

R. Approving Commission board and committee liaison re-assignments

Motion by Commissioner Walker to approve all items on Consent Agenda as presented.

Motion seconded by Commissioner Kovash

Discussion (none at this time)

Motion passes 6-0, Clapper absent

Discussion Items

S. Discussion on visitor messaging and visitor surveys related to noise and other impacts (Commissioner Walker) (2:58:20)

Discussion
Commissioner Walker presented two related discussion items:

(1) UTV noise in residential neighborhoods, efforts to craft messaging that asks people to voluntarily curb noise, provide staff with direction in doing so.

Commissioner Hadler requested clarification on different forms of media and marketing strategies to be used, Commissioner Hedin discussed possible messaging approaches and need for effective action, Commissioner Kovash discussed need to be clear about spelling out proper etiquette and supporting residents affected by noise impacts, Commissioner McGann highlighted success in marketing timed-entry at Arches NP and suggested utilizing similar methods, Commissioner Stock encouraged the use of unconventional messaging approaches.

(2) Research to understand impact of motorized recreation on overall tourism economy, potential effort to fund further research that seeks to understand this relationship in a more detailed way.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that excess noise negatively impacts non-motorized visitation, more scientific data is needed to validate. Discussion regarding potential survey approaches. Economic Development Director August Granath suggested partnering with Wayne Freimund at USU who is already engaged in related research.

T. Calendar items and special events (Quinn Hall, Associate Commission Administrator) (3:16:20)

Public Hearings- Possible Action Items

U. Public hearing on a request to rezone real property located at 75 W. Old Hwy 6 & 50, Thompson Springs from Range and Grazing to General Business (Parcel No. 07-00210105), while preserving the existing OAO-RV/Campground (Planning & Zoning) (3:17:35)

Presentation
Associate Planner Elissa Martin presented rezone application as shown in packet. Commissioner Hedin sought clarification that 'will serve' approach typically associated with new development is being applied by staff in this case due to current water moratorium in Thompson Springs. Applicant John Corkery expressed rationale for request, excitement in establishing rural hub in Thompson Springs, follows Grand County Land Use Code, stated that owner of neighboring Café will also be seeking rezone to General Business. Commissioner Kovash sought clarification on efforts to develop water resources for future development. Developer mentioned current application with BLM for developing spring up canyon, UMTRA pipeline possibility, well drilling. Commissioner Walker asked how this rezone would interact with Overnight Accomodation Overlay. Staff confirmed that this rezone would not encourage further overnight accommodation development.

Chair Hadler opened Public Hearing at 6:34, to remain open until Wednesday, April 27th at 5pm. (no comment at this time)

Motion by Commissioner McGann to enter closed session to discuss the character, professional competence, or physical or mental health of an individual.

Motion seconded by Commissioner Hedin

Motion passes 6-0, Clapper absent

Motion by Commissioner McGann to exit closed session

Motion seconded by Commissioner Walker

Motion passes 6-0, Clapper absent

Chair Hadler adjourned meeting at 7:07pm

_____
Jacques Hadler
Chair, Grand County Commission

_____
Gabriel Woytek
Grand County Clerk/Auditor

JOINT WORKSHOP
GRAND COUNTY COMMISSION &
GRAND COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
LAND USE ANALYSIS

Grand County Commission Chambers
Hybrid virtual participation on Zoom
Moab, Utah

WATCH ON YOUTUBE - search for: "GRAND COUNTY UTAH GOVERNMENT"

MINUTES
25 April 2022

The Grand County Commission met with the Grand County Planning Commission on April 25th, 2022 for a joint workshop. The meeting was held in-person in the Grand County Commission Chambers, with hybrid virtual participation also available via Zoom. It was also broadcast and saved on YouTube. Attending the meeting in-person were Grand County Commissioners Trisha Hedin, Kevin Walker and Sarah Stock. County Commission Chair Jacques Hadler and County Commissioners Josie Kovash, Evan Clapper and Mary McGann attended virtually. Planning Commission Chair Emily Campbell attended virtually, and then in person. Planning Commissioners Makeda Barkley, Tony Mancuso and Steve Evers attended the meeting virtually. Also attending in-person were Associate Commission Administrator Quinn Hall, Clerk/Auditor Gabriel Woytek and Associate Planner Elissa Martin. Commission Administrator Mallory Nassau, Strategic Development Director Chris Baird, Grand County Attorney Christina Sloan, Planning Director John Guenther and Compliance Officer Josh Green were in attendance virtually.

2:32 pm Call to Order

Land Use Analysis Workshop

Bill Grimes from planning consultant SCJ Alliance described process for scenario planning and why it is best suited for Grand County. Explained unique circumstances that defines conditions to which the County must respond, rather than choices that it is free to make. Scenario-based planning anticipates a variety of outcomes, using an approach that plans for the near term and is ready to pivot after 5 years. Based on input from officials and from the public, the future that people expect diverges significantly from the future that people desire. Discussion on the variety of constraints present upon future development. Preferred scenario based on all input gathered involve a variety of nodes for future development. Brief discussion on policy and zoning implications.

Discussion
Clarification offered regarding the inclusion of Castle Valley, that area outside of incorporated area of Castle Valley was considered in planning exercises but no modifications to the town itself.

Planning Commission Chair Campbell suggested focusing on determining unique characteristics of each potential development node.
Commissioner Clapper emphasized need to clean up split zoning, including the necessary buffer zones between commercial and residential. Bill Grimes explained current analysis underway in assessing the needs at these areas.

Commissioner Walker explained interest in the implications on the Land Use Code and explained the need to bring up Land Use Code scenarios early enough for hearty feedback and process. Important to define where we expect to see more residential and where we don't in order to better inform a focused policy approach. Mentioned need to explicitly address affordable/workforce housing solutions.

Commissioner Stock clarified that requests for more commercial development in Castle Valley area must only be enabled through input from the residents of Castle Valley. Commercial development in proposed node at Professor Valley area would necessarily be tourism-oriented. Proposed National Conservation Area potentially encompasses this area.

Planning Commissioner Mancuso explained that any potential development in Professor Valley area must comply with authoritative governmental land use plans.

Commissioner Hedin stated that proposed nodes in Spanish Valley make sense. Discussed the extreme challenges with consideration of future development at Thompson Springs. Agreed with need to establish clear land use guidelines in order to clean up policy making decisions.

Commissioner Kovash discussed community feedback opposing development in Spanish Valley contrasted with its identification as a node for development. Expressed curiosity about discussion pertaining to inevitable growth in the face of climate change.

Planning Commission Chair Campbell discussed the potential for more efficient transportation solutions as an alternative to developing more dispersed services, and other ways of reaching the desired results through alternative solutions.

Planning Commissioner Evers advocated for making necessary adjustments to Highway Commercial to allow for housing solutions and other community needs.

Planning Commissioner Mancuso discussed conflict between desires for development and ecological constraints.

Brian Hunnings, General Manager of Red Cliffs Lodge, offered that Red Cliffs Lodge supports preservation of rural character along Highway 128 corridor, stated that owners have no desires to expand from current commercial uses, only committed to a new western museum and accompanying community giveback program.

_____

Jacques Hadler
Chair, Grand County Commission

_____

Gabriel Woytek
Grand County Clerk/Auditor

DRAFT

Agenda Summary GRAND COUNTY COMMISSION May 3, 2022 AGENDA ITEM: D	
TITLE:	Adopting Ordinance approving rezone real property located at 75 W. Old Hwy 6 & 50, Thompson Springs from Range and Grazing to General Business (Parcel No. 07-0021-0105), while preserving the existing OAO-RV/Campground
FISCAL IMPACT:	N/A
PRESENTER(S):	Elissa Martin, Associate Planner

Prepared By:
ELISSA MARTIN
GRAND COUNTY PLANNING & ZONING

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Attorney Review:

Pending

POSSIBLE MOTION :

I move to:

1. Make the following findings related to Grand County Land Use Code Section 9.2.5 Issues for Consideration regarding the request to rezone real property located at 75 W. Old Highway 6 & 50 in Thompson Springs from Range & Grazing to General Business (GB), while preserving the OAO-RV/Campground overlay as shown in Exhibit A.

   A. Was the existing zone for the property adopted in error?
   B. Has there been a change of character in the area (e.g., installation of public facilities, other zone changes, new growth trends, deterioration, development transitions, etc.)?
   C. Is there a need for the proposed use(s) within the area or community?
   D. Will there be benefits derived by the community or area by granting the proposed rezoning?
   E. Is the proposal in conformance with the policies, intents and requirements of Grand County General Plan, specifically the plan's zoning map amendment guidelines (see pages 44-48 of the Grand County General Plan)?
   F. Should the development be annexed to a city?
   G. Is the proposed density and intensity of use permitted in the proposed zoning district?
   H. Is the site suitable for rezoning based on a consideration of environmental and scenic quality impacts?
   I. Are the proposed uses compatible with the surrounding area or uses; will there be adverse impacts; and/or can any adverse impacts be adequately mitigated?
   J. Are adequate public facilities and services available to serve development for the type and scope suggested by the proposed zone? If utilities are not available, could they be reasonably extended? Is the applicant willing to pay for the extension of public facilities and services necessary to serve the proposed development?
   K. Does the proposed change constitute "spot zoning"?

2. Approve/disapprove the request to rezone real property located at 75 W. Old Highway 6 & 50 in Thompson Springs, known as Grand County Parcel No. 07-0021-0105, from Range & Grazing to General Business (GB), while preserving the OAO-RV/Campground overlay.

BACKGROUND:

The property was historically used for commercial purposes, including a hotel, RV campground, a grocery, a cabaret and a Texaco. It is currently zoned Range & Grazing with an Overnight Accommodations Overlay(OAO)-RV/ Campground district at the north east corner of the property that encompasses the existing Desert Moon Bed & Breakfast, and Campground/RV Park (Exhibit A).

PLANNING COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION:

In a public hearing on February 14, 2022, the Grand County Planning Commission considered evidence and testimony presented with respect to the subject application and unanimously approved a motion to send a favorable recommendation to the Grand County Commission, stating that the existing zoning appears to be in error and that sufficient measures are in place to ensure the commercial use does not exceed existing water rights.

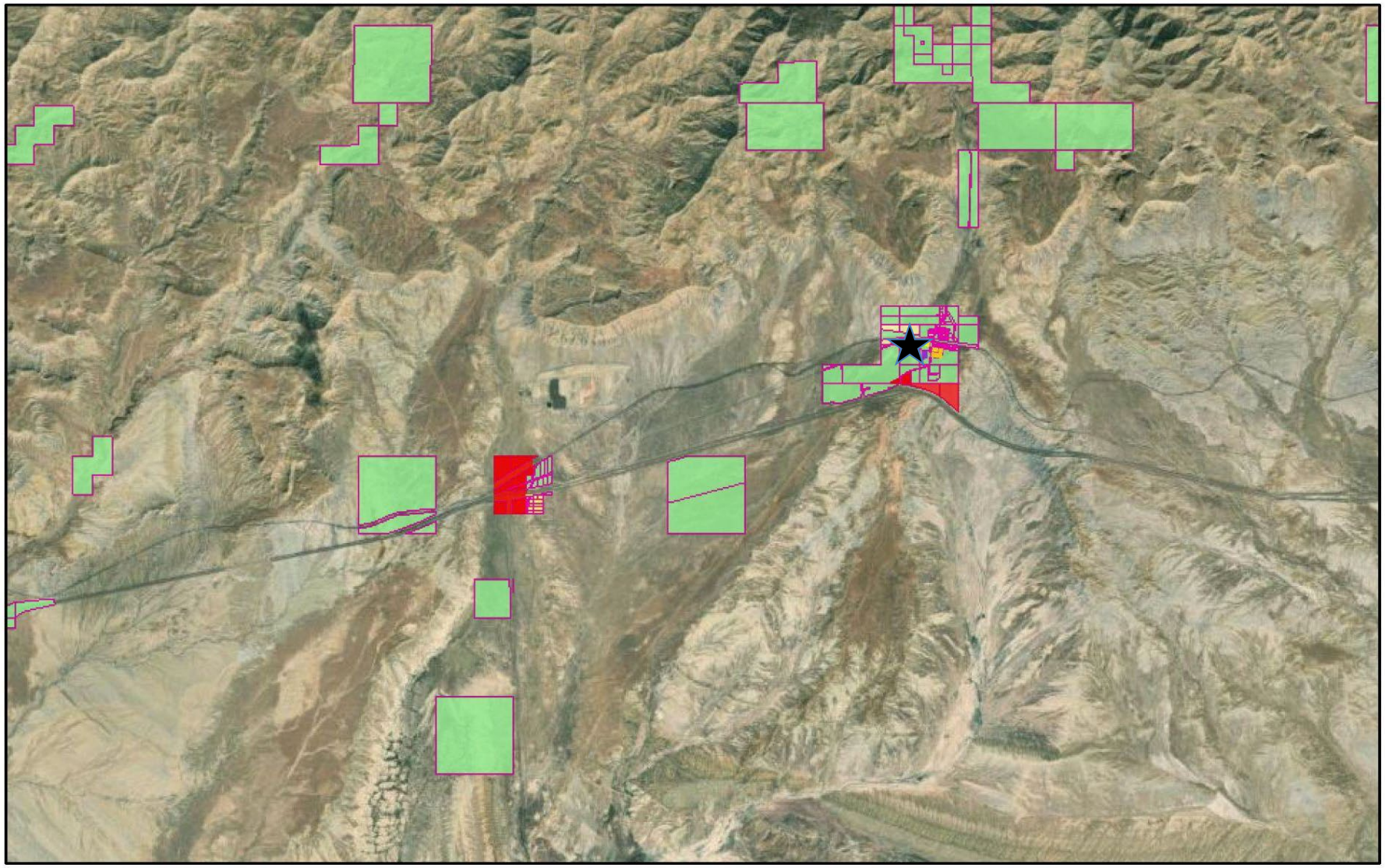
STAFF RECOMMENDATION: NEUTRAL

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. Staff Report
2. Proposed Ordinance
3. Exhibit A zoning maps and surrounding area map
4. Applicant Statement
5. Thompson Special Service District Will Serve letter & Water Availability Statement
6. Remaining Rezone Application Packet (Available Upon Request)
    a. Boundary Survey
    b. Title
    c. Tax Roll
    d. Warranty Deed
    e. Application

Vicinity Map

Desert Moon in Thompson Springs



April 6, 2022

1:144,448

STAFF REPORT
PLANNING & ZONING DEPARTMENT
GRAND COUNTY, UTAH

DATE: February 22, 2022

TO: Grand County Commission

SUBJECT: Desert Moon General Rezone Request – for the underlying zone to be changed from Range & Grazing (RG) to General Business (GB)

PROPERTY OWNER: John Ripley Corkery & Bridget Ann Adams

PROP. OWNER REP: John Ripley Corkery

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 75 W. Old Highway 6 & 50, Thompson Spring, Parcel No. 07-0021-0105

SIZE OF PROPERTY: 10.99 acres

EXISTING ZONE: Range & Grazing (RG), OAO-Campground/RV

EXISTING LAND USE: Residence, Bed & Breakfast, 10 site Campground/RV Park

ADJACENT ZONING AND LAND USE(S): Zones: Range & Grazing (RG) Uses: Residential, Vacant, & RV Park

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APPLICATION TYPE
General Rezone Request

APPLICATION PROCEDURE
Decision Type: Legislative

Public Notices: ☐ Public Meeting at: ☒ Public Hearing at:
☐ Planning Commission ☒ Planning Commission
☐ County Commission ☒County Commission

Attachments:

1. Boundary Survey
2. Applicant Statement
3. TSSD Will Serve letter & Water Analysis
4. TSSD Desert Moon ERU verification
5. Exhibit A: zoning maps and surrounding area maps
6. Title (Available Upon Request)
7. Tax Roll (Available Upon Request)
8. Warranty Deed (Available Upon Request)
9. Application (Online submittal: info available upon request)

PROPERTY HISTORY
The subject parcel is located adjacent to the main historic business intersection in the Town of Thompson Springs and was historically used for commercial purposes, including the historic Desert Moon hotel / RV park and the old Cactus Cabaret. The old Silver Grill cafe is one building over

from Desert Moon and across that intersection is the old Thompson Motel. The property currently consists of an existing Bed & Breakfast with 5 rooms for overnight use as well as a Campground/RV park consisting of 10 RV sites. An existing OAO/RV campground district covers the portion of the property with the overnight rental use (as shown in Exhibit A). The owner's residence is also on site.

SITE IMPROVEMENTS / ADDITIONS / CHANGES
The rezone request requires no current site plan improvements.

Later site improvements in connection to proposed additions of various mixed commercial uses on the property and updates to existing structures will be in accordance with requirements of Article 3 (Use Regulations), Article 5 (Lot Design Standards), Article 6 (General Development Standards), and Article 9 (Administration and Procedures) of the Grand County Land Use Code as well as Grand County Construction Standards and the International Building Code.

PLANNING COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION: Favorable
In a public hearing on February 14, 2022, the Grand County Planning Commission considered all evidence and testimony presented with respect to the subject application and unanimously approved a motion to send a favorable recommendation to the Grand County Commission, stating that the existing zoning appears to be the irregularity and not the request for GB zoning and that sufficient measures are in place to ensure the commercial use does not exceed existing water rights.

I. Project Description

The application is for a General Rezone request to change the current underlying zone of Range & Grazing (RG), on a 10.99-acre parcel located on 75 W. Old Highway 6 & 50 in Thompson Springs, to General Business (GB), which would allow for an array of mixed commercial uses at the property. This rezone would not affect the Overnight Accommodations Overlay zoning that currently exists on a portion of the property as shown in Exhibit A. The future proposed land uses include the addition of 5 employee housing units, small neighborhood retail, personal services (tattoo shop), an artist creator space, an indoor venue space and a small restaurant area.

II. Consistency with 2012 General Plan

A. Per Section 4.4 of the 2012 General Plan, the subject property is located within the Range, Resource and Recreation area of the Future Land Use Plan Designations Map.

The Future Land Use designation of Range, Resource and Recreation encourages development that is consistent with residential densities that range from one dwelling per five acres up to one dwelling per three acres with a 50% open-space set-aside or fee-in-lieu and 25% affordable housing units or fee-in-lieu. In addition to residential uses this designation includes recreation/resort development, agriculture and development/extraction of natural resources.

1. The proposed rezone request to General Business is consistent with the intent of the Range, Resource and Recreation future land use in that the future proposed uses at the subject property include residential density well within the one unit per 5 acres, and

also include recreation/resort type development with the overnight accommodation uses and a venue space, artists creator space, tattoo shop, restaurant and retail.

B. The subject parcel is also located within the Rural Center Future Land Use Plan Designation.

The Future Land Use designation of Rural Center is intended to vary in size from 5 to 30 acres in total and promotes uses such as neighborhood scale retail, small businesses, local commercial, local tourism, on site renewable energy, and residential neighborhoods. Residential density of up to 3.2 units per acre is permitted if it includes (a) 50% open spaces set aside or fee-in-lieu, (b) 25% affordable housing units or fee in lieu, (c) multi-modal options, (pedestrian/bicycle, at a minimum), and (d) no more than ½ of total dwelling units are multi-family.

1. Proposed future land uses would be consistent with the "Rural Center" Future Land Use Map designation by providing a variety of commercial uses that promote local tourism, small business and local commercial.

III. Future Land Use Analysis for Thompson Springs

A. It should also be noted that the Thompson Springs area is anticipated to be evaluated for a broad rezone based on the outcome of the Land Use Analysis that is scheduled to be completed in the summer of 2022. As a result, the city center of Thompson Springs will likely be envisioned to be a commercial hub for the community and prompt rezoning to General Business or similar.

IV. Water Resources

A. While not a requirement of a rezone application, the Planning and Zoning department is requesting a water analysis for property owners applying for rezones in Thompson Springs due to the current moratorium on new water connections with the Thompson Special Service District (TSSD).

1. The submitted analysis and TSSD will serve letter demonstrates an existing water account with 8 ERUs, which supports current and future proposed uses based on state regulation guidelines for peak water usage for each existing and proposed uses in phase I of development.

2. Increase in water usage as a result of future development at the subject property has been discussed with the applicant and will be evaluated in full detail against the Land Use Code and International Business code at Site Plan Review and Building Permit Review. Furthermore, the TSSD has the capacity to monitor water usage and restrict account owners from using more water than their allotted ERUs.

V. Conformance with Grand County Land Use Code (LUC)

A. The Proposed rezone is in conformance with LUC **Article 9, Administration and Procedure and article 9.2.2** - Application for Zoning Map or Text Amendment. in the following ways:

1. A complete application was submitted by the property owner's representative in accordance with provisions of the Grand County Land Use Code Article 9.2.2.

2. The application was reviewed by the zoning administrator and deemed a complete application on January 14, 2022, per article 9.2.2

B. **9.2.5 Issues for Consideration**

In making its determination, the Planning Commission and the County Commission shall consider staff reports, written and oral testimony presented, and the following criteria:

i. Was the existing zone for the property adopted in error?

It may have been the case that the Range and Grazing zone was designated in error, as historically and presently the land use is commercial.

ii. Has there been a change of character in the area (e.g., installation of public facilities, other zone changes, new growth trends, deterioration, development transitions, etc.)?

The Thompson Springs area is undergoing many changes as of late, including a replat of the entire town to improve street design and the general layout of lots. A land use analysis is slated for the summer of 2022 to evaluate zoning for the entire town. Historically, Thompson experienced a boom and a bust, and is now on the upswing of that, showing signs of being a viable commercial and residential node (of course within limitations of water availability) outside of the Moab valley and just off a major Interstate freeway.

iii. Is there a need for the proposed use(s) within the area or community?

Currently, there are minimal retail businesses in the community, and with the relatively far distance from Moab's services and amenities, it could benefit the community to have more options for local retail.

iv. Will there be benefits derived by the community or area by granting the proposed rezoning?

The community may gain the benefits of revitalization, as the rezone may encourage renovation of rundown structures, and general cleanup of the area. The rezone will also provide local retail services, including a restaurant and a venue for gathering and entertainment.

v. Is the proposal in conformance with the policies, intents and requirements of Grand County General Plan, specifically the plan's zoning map amendment guidelines (see pages 44-48 of the Grand County General Plan)?

(see above section on consistency with the General Plan)

vi. Should the development be annexed to a city?

No, the subject property is not within the City's future annexation boundary.

vii. *Is the proposed density and intensity of use permitted in the proposed zoning district?*

The proposed mixed-use commercial, would be permitted in the proposed zoning district of General Business.

viii. *Is the site suitable for rezoning based on a consideration of environmental and scenic quality impacts?*

The site is suitable for the rezoning to GB as it is located in the historic commercial district of Thompson Springs, and is currently used for commercial purposes. With the rezoning of the property, the owner will be allowed to renovate and improve the scenic quality of the area.

ix. *Are the proposed uses compatible with the surrounding area or uses; will there be adverse impacts; and/or can any adverse impacts be adequately mitigated?*

The proposed uses are compatible with surrounding properties, being in the historic commercial center of Thompson Springs. Adverse impacts may include an increase in visitor traffic and increase in water demand. Should the owner propose to intensify commercial uses to the point where traffic becomes a concern, the Planning & Zoning department may request a traffic study at the time of Site Plan review for proposed commercial uses. Currently the TSSD regulates development in relation to water demand, which sufficiently mitigates the impact that this development would have on water.

x. *Are adequate public facilities and services available to serve development for the type and scope suggested by the proposed zone? If utilities are not available, could they be reasonably extended? Is the applicant willing to pay for the extension of public facilities and services necessary to serve the proposed development?*

Rocky Mountain Power and Dominion Energy serve parcels in Thompson Springs and have provided will-serve letters. The TSSD has also provided a will-serve letter for the proposed rezone.

xi. *Does the proposed change constitute "spot zoning"?*

The subject parcel is surrounded by Range and Grazing, but also adjacent to Light Industrial and across the street from Highway Commercial.

C. **The Public Notice requirements** were met for this Public Hearing in accordance with Utah State Code § 17-27a-205.

1. The property owner placed one (1) poster on the property provided by the Planning and Zoning Department in a prominent and visible location on the subject property within five feet of the property line a minimum of 10 days before the Public Hearing.

2. The Planning & Zoning Department placed public notices in accordance with Utah State Code 17-27a-205 on the County website a minimum of 10 days before this hearing.

3. The Planning & Zoning Department placed public notices related to this Public Hearing according to Utah State Code 17-27a-205on the Utah Public Notice website a minimum of 10 days before this hearing.

GRAND COUNTY, UTAH

ORDINANCE NO. _____ (2022)

APPROVING A REZONE FOR PARCEL NO. 07-0021-0105 FROM RANGE AND GRAZING (RG) TO GENERAL BUSINESS (GB)

WHEREAS, John Ripley Corkery, IV and Bridget Ann Adams ("Owner") are the owners of record of 10.99 acres of real property known as Parcel No. 07-0021-0105, more specifically described as follows:

> BEGINNING SOUTH 76 DEG. 06' EAST 1196.4 FROM THE WEST QUARTER SECTION 21, T21S, R20E, THENCE NORTH 08 DEG. 35' EAST 606 FEET, THENCE SOUTH 81 DEG. 25' EAST 790 FEET, THENCE SOUTH 08 DEG. 35' WEST 606 FEET, THENCE NORTH 81 DEG. 25' WEST 790 FEET TO THE POINT OF THE BEGINNING

WHEREAS, the Owner has submitted an application requesting the General Business Zoning District as defined by the Grand County Land Use Code ("LUC") Section 2.9;

WHEREAS, the previously-named Grand County Council (the "Council") adopted the LUC on January 4, 1999 with Ordinance No. 299, and codified with Resolution No. 468 on April 15, 2008, as amended, for the purpose of regulating land use, subdivision and development in Grand County in accordance with the General Plan;

WHEREAS, the the Grand County Council approved Ordinance No. 595 for the Overnight Accommodations Overlay District on a portion of the subject Property on July 18, 2019, as amended by Ordinance No. 607 on January 7, 2020;

WHEREAS, the existing overnight accommodations on site include a five bedroom B&B within the historic hotel as well as a 10 site RV/Campground within the boundary of the OAO district, and will not be affected by the underlying rezone from Range and Grazing to General Business;

WHEREAS, the Owner has submitted an application satisfying the statutory requirements of LUC Section 9.2 (Text and Zoning Map Amendments /Rezonings);

WHEREAS, in a public hearing on February 14, 2022, the Grand County Planning Commission considered evidence and testimony presented with respect to the subject application and unanimously approved a motion to send a favorable recommendation to the Grand County Commission;

WHEREAS, due notice was given that the Grand County Commission would meet to hear and consider the proposed Rezoning application in a public hearing on April 19, 2022;

WHEREAS, the County Commission has heard and considered all evidence and testimony presented with respect to the subject application and has determined that the adoption of this ordinance is in the best interests of the citizens of Grand County, Utah;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the County Commission that it does hereby rezone real property located at 75 W. Old Highway 6 & 50 in Thompson Springs, known as Grand County Parcel No. 07-0021-0105, from Range & Grazing to General Business (GB), while preserving the OAO-RV/Campground overlay.

P**ASSED, ADOPTED, AND APPROVED** by the Grand County Commission in open session this 3rd day of May 2022 by the following vote:

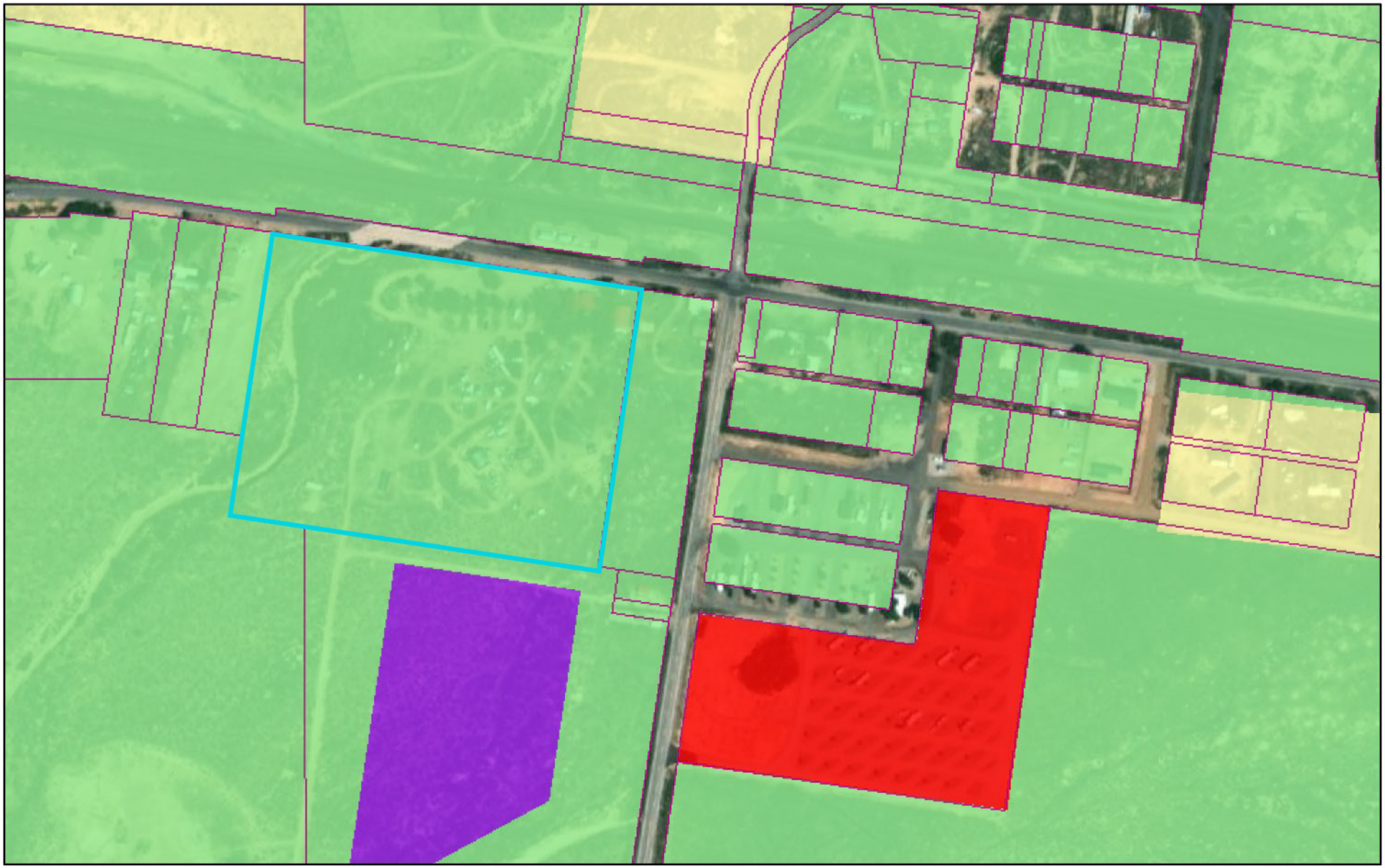
Those voting aye:

Those voting nay:

Those absent:

Grand County Commission	**ATTEST:**
_____	_____
Jacques Hadler, Chairperson	Gabriel Woytek, Clerk

Grand County Parcel Map



April 1, 2022

Current Underlying Zoning

Legend

- Range & Grazing
- Light Industrial
- Highway Commercial
- Small Lot Residential

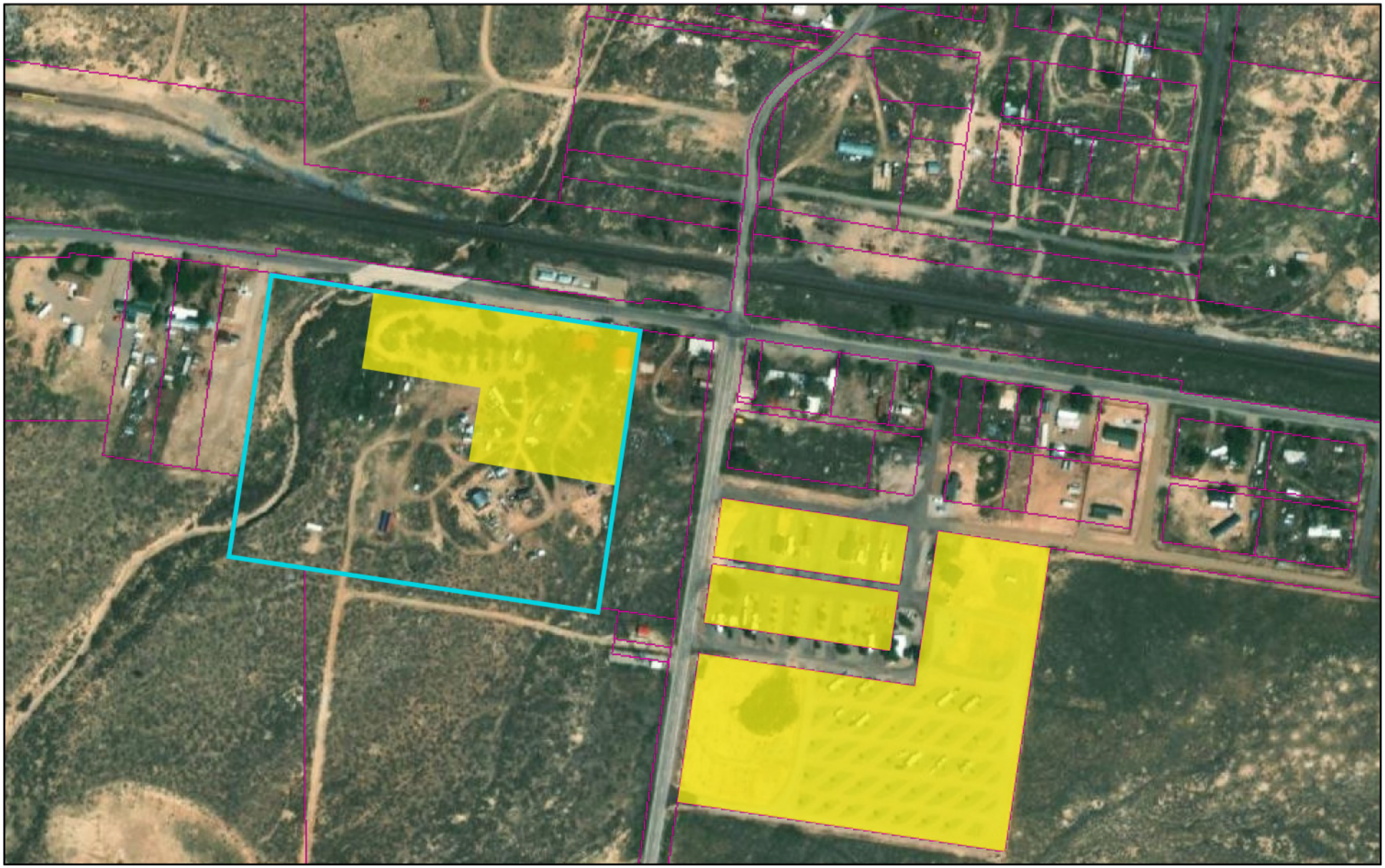
1:4,514

0 0.03 0.06 0.12 mi

0 0.05 0.1 0.19 km

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Grand County Parcel Map



April 1, 2022

1:4,514

0 0.03 0.06 0.12 mi

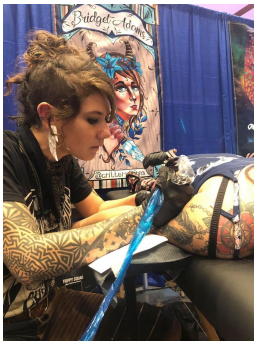
0 0.05 0.1 0.19 km

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Overnight Accomodations Overlay
-- RV / Campground


Frontage Rd
Frontage Rd
Frontage Rd
Frontage Rd
Frontage Rd
Frontage Rd
E Old Hwy 6 & 50
Frontage Rd
E Old Hwy 6 & 50
94
94
94
The Desert Spoon
American
The Desert Moon Hotel
& RV/Tent Campground
Silver Grill Cafe
Thompson Motel
Sego Cyn Rd
Nutter Ave
Nutter Ave
Nutter Ave
Google





Desert Moon Rezone Applicant Statement

The Desert Moon Hotel and RV Park was purchased by John Ripley Corkery IV, RN and Bridget Adams in July of 2020. The couple met working on scenic set designs for films and experiential theme stage environments for fairs and festivals. Bridget, who is an amazing tattoo artist and painter is in the process of transforming the beat up old Desert Moon Bed and Breakfast, campground, and RV park into a unique piece of art in which every room, nook, and cranny will be finished with a stylistic theme. If allowed to move forward the owners plan to turn the Desert Moon into a full fledged retreat center capable of hosting weddings, workshops, and special catered events.

John who is an entrepreneurial RN has not only helped several of the townsfolk with their medical issues but has also become the chairman of the Thompson Special Service District Water Board and has worked diligently to create the space, provide the resources, and lay the groundwork to seed various new businesses and trade work for Thompson Springs at the Desert Moon. The Desert Spoon Food Trailer restaurant is a great example. The seeds have also been planted for an auto shop, a trading post, a tattoo shop, the continuation of the transformation of the Desert Moon into a fully functioning retreat center, and a maker space featuring welding, wood working, and a concrete 3d printer.

Combined, Bridget and John have a large network of extremely talented youthful associates of whom they are continuously recruiting to come help operate the Desert Moon and Desert Spoon and hence help Thompson Springs to flourish. Having experience managing these types of businesses before the couple is also well versed in vetting out the bad apples and dealing with difficult situations.

At this point, in order to continue to grow the various businesses the couple needs to rezone the Desert Moon property to allow for the necessary infrastructure to be renovated or newly constructed. When purchased the commercial property had 2 water taps and 8 ERU's of water, or 120,000 gallons allotted per month. Despite having the necessary water to move forward with their proposed developments, John and Bridget are extremely conscious of their water usage and plan to be as conservative as possible with this precious resource.

The couple is passionate not only about the Desert Moon but also in helping the town of Thompson Springs find more water and become the cute, unique, and boutique town that it has the potential to be. John and Bridget have made the commitment to be a major part of the Thompson Springs and Grand County team and in return are asking that the county commission grant them highway commercial zoning status for the Desert Moon property to help make their dreams come true.

Applicant Statement Questions and Answers Section

1. Was the existing zone for the property adopted in error? We do believe that the existing zone for the property was adopted in error. This is because the property sits right off of the main business intersection in the town of Thompson Springs. The train station used to exist across the street, the neighboring property is the Thompson Cafe, on the other side of the main intersection is the old Thompson Motel and the Ballard RV Park.The Desert Moon property has been operating as a hotel and RV park for over 90 years and the Cactus Cabaret operated in the 1990's. It does not make sense that the property was rezoned to a zone that does not accommodate the businesses that exist on it. Generally speaking it does not make sense that the properties which make up the main intersection in Thompson Springs were rezoned range and graze when the town slowed down. From the density standpoint of range and graze which is one home for every 5 acres clashes with the fact that many of the other home lots that exist in Thompson that are also zoned range and graze when they should not be. The Ballard RV Park was recently zoned highway commercial, and we feel that the Desert Moon property should have the same opportunity to rezone especially since the current zoning does not seem to make sense.

2. Has there been a change of character in the area (e.g. installation of public facilities, other zone changes, new growth trends, deterioration, development transitions, etc.)? Yes recently the Ballard RV Park was rezoned to highway commercial. Also in the past 2 years there has been significant growth and interest in developing Thompson Springs. To be specific:
-The Thompson Cafe is under new ownership and is currently being renovated to open as soon as possible. .
-Ballard RV Park recently doubled in size from 30 RV sites to 60 RV sites.
-Grand County is planning to annex the Thompson Springs Fire House
-Private property owners are looking to subdivide
-Several new private parties have purchased properties and are looking to or are already building homes and/or businesses

-The TSSD has a new water board that is aggressively pursuing new water sources and enacting conservatory policies and billing procedures

3. Is there a need for the proposed use(s) within the area or community? Yes, currently there is no retreat center, auto shop, maker space, medical clinic, tattoo parlor, dance/performance/yoga class studios, trading post, or indoor dining restaurant facilities in Thompson Springs. These businesses will help the town to grow and flourish.

4. Will there be benefits derived by the community or area by granting the proposed rezoning? Yes, if the rezoning is granted it will allow for the development of a retreat center, auto shop, tattoo parlor, trading post, maker space, dance/performance/yoga class studio, and indoor dining restaurant facility. All of these businesses will help to provide much needed jobs, basic necessities, arts and crafts, auto repair, and entertainment to a small town that is in desperate need of such amenities.

5. Is the proposal in conformance with the policies, intents and requirements of Grand County General Plan, specifically Chapter 4: Future Land Use Plan. 1. Open Space/Riperian Area 2. Figure 4.1 listed General Business as “A highly accessible and visible land base for business in the unincorporated county.” This is directly on line with what we are trying to accomplish at the Desert Moon. 3. In regards to the compact development patterns mentioned in the Grand County General Plan, the Desert Moon property central location in Thompson Springs makes it an ideal location for a General Business Zone as in the future it will provide easy centralized access for residents to walk or bike to its location. 4. Thompson Springs has been designated a “Rural Center” in the Grand County General Plan. However the small town currently lacks the basic businesses needed to make it a true “Rural Center”. With a Highway Commercial zoning and the businesses that the Desert Moon owners plan to bring to life, Thompson Springs could truly become a Rural Center that the Grand County General Plan wishes it to be. 5. Desert Moon Development will spur growth in Thompson Springs which is located in an ideal location right off I-70. This will help centralize new development to decrease VMT easing burden on difficult to maintain county roads. 6. Development of the Desert Moon property goes along with the Grand County General Plan “Vision” in Chapter 3 and more specifically “Strategies D and F” in Chapter 3.2.

6. Should the development be annexed to a city? The population of Thompson Springs is not large enough for the community to be considered a town. However with a little growth and population increase the community can register for township and the Desert Moon development would be within the boundaries of the town.

7. Is the proposed density and intensity of use permitted in the proposed zoning district? Yes highway commercial zoning would permit the proposed density and intensity of use.

8. Is the site suitable for rezoning based on a consideration of environmental and scenic quality impacts? Yes due to the long lasting business history on the property the new environmental impact would be minimal. Also the property is surrounded by a railroad, radio tower, utility

buildings, another RV park, and other old run down buildings. The proposed development and historic building updates would likely only improve the scenic quality of the area. On another note, the West border of the Desert Moon property is the only border shared with a residential home property. A large wash area makes up the West side of the Desert Moon property and will be kept environmentally intact as a greenspace zone, perfectly providing a significant buffer between the commercial nature of the Desert Moon and its Westword residential neighbor.

9. Are the proposed uses compatible with the surrounding area or uses; will there be adverse impacts; and/or can any adverse impacts be adequately mitigated? Yes, being in the heart of Thompson Springs right off of the main intersection the proposed business uses make good sense in the natural growth of an old town being redeveloped. The proposed businesses will help to bring more interest into the town and attract other business owners to move in and develop as well. The proposed uses will lead to more traffic in the area but with proper planning increased traffic can easily be controlled.

10.Are adequate public facilities and services available to serve development for the type and scope suggested by the proposed zone? If utilities are not available, could they be reasonably extended? Is the applicant willing to pay for the extension of public facilities and services necessary to serve the proposed development? Fire protection, power, internet services, cellular service, and well maintained road/railway infrastructure is readily available in the town of Thompson Springs. The TSSD and thus Thompson Springs has been calculated to be at a water deficit (which is in the process of being contested) and no new water accounts are being sold at this current time. However the Desert Moon property was purchased with 8 ERU’s (120,000 gallons of water a month), which is enough water to accommodate the proposed Desert Moon growth and development without any new water connections or accounts needing to be installed or created. Therefore there are ample public utilities and infrastructure to allow for the requested rezone and proposed uses on the Desert Moon property.

Thompson Special Service District
101 Fire Station Lane, Thompson Springs, UT 84540

Thompson Special Service District

Will Serve Letter

To whom it may concern,

The owners of the Desert Moon Hotel and RV Park have presented their development plans to the TSSD Board. The board has run water usage calculations for the Desert Moon phase 1 development plan proposal as per the State of Utah's Department of Drinking Water calculation tables R309-510-1 and R309-510-2 that can be located at https://documents.deq.utah.gov/drinking-water/rules/DDW-2017-004422.pdf

Using the State guidelines, the board has found that the peak demand amount of water necessary for the Desert Moon proposed phase 1 development plans fits within the Desert Moon's current allotted water capacity. Furthermore, we have secured a commitment from the Desert Moon owners that if their water usage consistently exceeds their allotted amount that they will need to decrease their business operation capacity until their water usage falls within their 8 ERU capacity.

Below is the will serve motion that was passed on the TSSD in the January 12th, 2022 meeting.

The Desert Moon has 8 ERUS at 15,000 gallons per month each = 120,000 gallons per month = 4000 GPD capacity. The Desert Moon owners are looking to move forward with Phase 1 development projects that do not require more water capacity than the resort is using or currently has. In order to allow the Desert Moon to move forward with these developments the TSSD has voted with majority to provide a will serve letter to Grand County Planning and Zoning both showing the Desert Moon water calculations fall within their current capacity and also allowing the Desert Moon ownership to move forward with their phase 1 development plans due to their pledge to stay within their allotted water capacity. (See Calculations below Desert Moon Ownership Statement).

Statement from the Desert Moon Ownership

In hopes of creating more of a retreat style experience, the Desert Moon Hotel and RV Park has been working with architects, engineers, and contractors to put together plans and be awarded permits from Grand County for several development projects. The projects are listed out below with Phase 1 and Phase 2 designations. We are hoping to do the Phase 1 projects now as we have the water to do so, but wait until we are able to get more water to do the phase 2 items.

1. Phase 1 - Replace the 50 year old septic system. The health department has voiced concern over our antiquated septic system failing and potentially shutting down our business. As such we have been working with a civil engineer to develop plans for a new septic system. These plans have been finished and sent to the State of Utah for their approval. This new septic system will provide enough capacity for both Phase 1 and Phase 2 projects at the Desert Moon.

2. Phase 1 - Revamp of Desert Moon Irrigation system. Installation of new drip line irrigation system for trees - The old Desert Moon irrigation system uses a lot of water especially since it is old and constantly breaking and leaking and thus wasting water. As part of Phase 1 we plan to install a new drip line system with water timers to avoid leaks and save water. We also plan to install a rainwater catchment systems and grey water reuse system to lessen the irrigation water needs.

3. Phase 1 - Build a Maker Space/Repair Garage. With the Maker Space and Repair Garage we essentially want to build a permanent structure to alleviate our current temporary structures that house our wood/metal/concrete working and auto repair setups. The 6 persons currently working on wood/metal/concrete/repair would move their current operations into this building. This building would not be used for commercial purposes until phase 2. **Phase 2** - We plan to make the building a commercial Auto Shop and install a bathroom with toilet/sink/shower in the building

4. Phase 1 - Renovate the existing old dancehall structure to be a functional multi-use building. Phase 1 will include renovating the existing building, and bringing it up to code to act as the indoor dining area for the Desert Spoon food trailer kitchen, Desert Moon guest lounge, and a tattoo artist studio space for Desert Moon owner Bridget Adams.
Phase 2 will include an 18x36ft building addition/extension to create a trading post, adding a sprinkler system to increase the gathering capacity to allow for special events like weddings and birthdays.

5. Phase 1 - Create and relocate 10 employees to employee housing lots. In an effort to clean up the park and make more green space for guests to hang out in in the main area, as part of Phase 1 we are proposing to create 5 employee housing lots with rv septic/water/power hookups to move our employees to. Currently our employees are living very close to camping/RV spaces and we want to change that to make our guests' experiences better. In **Phase 2** we plan to change these lots from RV spaces to employee housing buildings.

6. Phase 1 - Renovate existing bathhouse facilities to better accommodate guests. Our current park bathhouse building is poorly designed with the sink/shower/toilet setups all in the same rooms. We would like to add sperations to these items and add two showers so that our guests don't have to wait in long lines to use the bathrooms.

7. Phase 2 - Add both Long Term and OAO Capacity - As part of Phase 2 Development the Desert Moon would like to add both Long Term and OAO capacity with more RV sites, rental cabins, and campsites. We understand that this will take more water, so we will revisit those plans if and when more water becomes available. **Will need more water capacity.**

8. Phase 2 - Create a spa experience area with sauna, steam room, hot tubs, cool tubs. To increase our guest experience we hope to build a spa area attraction. **Will need more water capacity.**

Desert Moon Water Calculations

The Desert Moon has 8 ERUS at 15,000 gallons per month each ERU = 120,000 gallons per month = **4000 GPD capacity.**

As per State Regulation Guidelines the current/proposed Desert Moon Peak Water Usage Calculation is listed below:

5 Bed and Breakfast Rooms - 150 GPD each = 750 GPD
10 RV Sites - 100 GPD each = 1000 GPD
10 "Boarding House" Employees - 50 GPD each = 500 GPD
5 - 2 Person Campsites with flush toilets - 20 GPD per person = 200 GPD
20 Restaurant Seats - 35 GPD each = 700 GPD
30 Single Service Customers = 60 GPD
Wood/Metal/Concrete/Auto Temp Workshop Spaces - 6 person 15 GPD each = 90 GPD
Tattoo Studio Chair (equivalent to hairdresser chair) = 50 GPD
Total = 3,350 GPD, leaving 650 GPD for irrigation, that's 1.3 ERU's for the new water conserving irrigation system.

Desert Moon Ownership Pledge

The Desert Moon Ownership pledges to keep their water usage within their allotted 8 ERUs with the understanding that if they do not they will have to sacrifice some of their business water capacity until they are in conformity.

If Grand County Planning and Zoning has any questions in regards to this Will Serve Letter please feel free to reach out.

Regards,

Jenna Talbott

TSSD Board Member

435-260-7204

weekdaydionysus@gmail.com

Thompson Special Service District
HC11 Box 400010
Thompson Springs UT 84540

To Whom it my concern:

The Desert Moon Hotel Resort, LLC,

Has 8 ERU's that they are billed for each month.
That they have had for over 5 years.

Thank you
Thompson Springs Special Dist.

Secretary
Lori Bell

Lori J. Bell
12/6/21

Agenda Summary GRAND COUNTY COMMISSION May 3, 2022 Item No. E	
TITLE:	Adopting Resolution approving the Final Plat of Wingate Subdivision, Lot 12 & Tract A Amended located on Parcel No. 02-0WIN-0013 & 02-0WIN-0099
FISCAL IMPACT:	No known fiscal impact
PRESENTER(S):	Elissa Martin, Planning and Zoning

Prepared By:
ELISSA MARTIN

GRAND COUNTY
PLANNING & ZONING

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Attorney Review:

pending

STATED MOTION:

I move to approve/deny the Findings of Fact set forth in the staff report dated March 28, 2022 and the proposed Resolution approving the Plat Amendment of Wingate Subdivision, Lot 12 & Tract A Amended.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: APPROVE

The Wingate Subdivision is consistent with requirements set forth in Grand County Land Use Code Section 9.8.1 Plat Amendments, Article 7 Subdivision Standards, and Article 5 Lot Design Standards.

BACKGROUND:

The plat amendment consists of two parcels within Wingate Subdivision, a Planned Unit Development that was approved on February 24, 2020 via Ordinance No. 590. Subsequently, an Amended Plat of Wingate Subdivision was approved and recorded on May 20, 2020. The current proposal moves the existing lot line between Tract A and Lot 12 in order to enlarge Tract A. Tract A is set aside as Common Area within the Wingate Subdivision and owned by Wingate Village Development, LLC (a HASU-related development entity), the Declarant. Declarant shall convey the Common Area to the HOA before the expiration of the Declarant Control Period, pursuant to the recorded CCRs. This plat amendment will allow for the later construction of a Playground on Tract A.

The size of Lot 12 will be decreased 0.02 acres. and Tract A will be subsequently increased in size by the same.

ATTACHMENT(S):

- Staff Report
- Proposed Resolution
- Final Plat, Wingate Subdivision
- Title Report (Available Upon Request)

STAFF REPORT
PLANNING & ZONING DEPARTMENT
GRAND COUNTY, UTAH

DATE: March 28, 2022

TO: Grand County Commission

SUBJECT: Plat Amendment application for Final Plat of Wingate Subdivision, Lot 12 & Tract A Amended

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PROPERTY OWNER(s): Wingate Village Development LLC & Sommer Stuart

APPLICATION REP: Ben Riley (HASU)

PROPERTY ADDRESS: Tract A: Willow Tree Road, Moab, UT 84532 – Parcel No. 02-0WIN-0099
Lot 12: 3126 Datura Circle, Moab, UT 84532 - Parcel No. 02-0WIN-0013

SIZE OF PROPERTY: Tract A: 0.08 acres (existing)/0.10 acres (new),
Lot 12: 0.16 acres (existing)/0.14 acres (new)

EXISTING ZONE: Rural Residential/Highway Commercial/Planned Unit Development (PUD)

EXISTING LAND USE: Tract A: vacant Common Area, Lot 12: Single Family Dwelling

ADJACENT ZONING AND LAND USE(S): Highway Commercial & Rural Residential

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APPLICATION TYPE:
Plat Amendment

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Approve

APPLICATION PROCEDURE:
Decision Type: Administrative

Public Notices: ☒Public Meeting at:
☐Planning Commission
☒County Commission

☐Public Hearing at:
☐Planning Commission
☐County Commission

ATTACHMENTS
- Amended Final Plat
- Proposed Resolution
- Title Report (Available Upon Request)

SUMMARY OF REQUEST

The applicant is requesting approval of a Plat Amendment located within Wingate Village Subdivision/Planned Unit Development.

The requested Plat Amendment will adjust the existing lot line between Tract A and Lot 12. The application was evaluated and processed against Grand County Land Use Code Section 9.8.1 Plat Amendments, Section 9.5 Final Plat, Article 5 Lot Design Standards, and Article 7 Subdivision Standards.
The approved application would enlarge Tract A by 0.02 acres and would reduce the size of Lot 12 by the same. The request to amend the Plat would allow for the later construction of a playground on Tract A which is designated as Common Area.

PROPERTY HISTORY
The County Commission approved the Wingate Village PUD Final Plat via Ordinance No. 590 on February 24, 2020. Lot 12 is existing as a residential lot containing one single family dwelling and Tract A is existing as vacant Common Area.

SITE IMPROVEMENTS / ADDITIONS / CHANGES
The subject properties are both located along County Roads that are already constructed to County Construction Standards. No roadway improvements are required due to the adjustment of this lot line and no additional site improvements are needed.

FINDINGS OF FACT

Project Description

The application is a request for approval of a Plat Amendment within Wingate Village Subdivision: the Final Plat of Wingate Subdivision, Lot 12 & Tract A Amended

Consistency with the General Plan

1. **FINDING:** The proposed Plat Amendment does not significantly change the originally approved PUD and final plat, which was consistent with the General Plan by providing affordable housing.

Conformance with the Grand County Land Use Code

1. **FINDING**: The proposed subdivision is in conformance with Grand County Land Use Code Article 5 – Lot Design Standards

    a) **EVIDENCE:** The proposed Plat Amendment will adjust the existing lots line between Lot 12 & Tract A while maintaining the Lot and Yard requirements as set forth in the Land Use Code Section 5.5.3 Residential Dimensional Standards in Nonresidential districts as well as those set forth on the previously recorded Final Plat of Wingate Planned Unit Development recorded in 2-25-2020 which requires a minimum lot size of 1478 sq. ft..

2. **FINDING**: The proposed subdivision is in accordance with Land Use Code Article 7 - Subdivision Standards.

    a) **EVIDENCE:** The proposed plat amendment meets the requirements of LUC section 7.6 by providing a 5' Public Utility Easement along the perimeter of Lot 12 as well as maintaining the Public Utility Easement on the west portion of each lot.

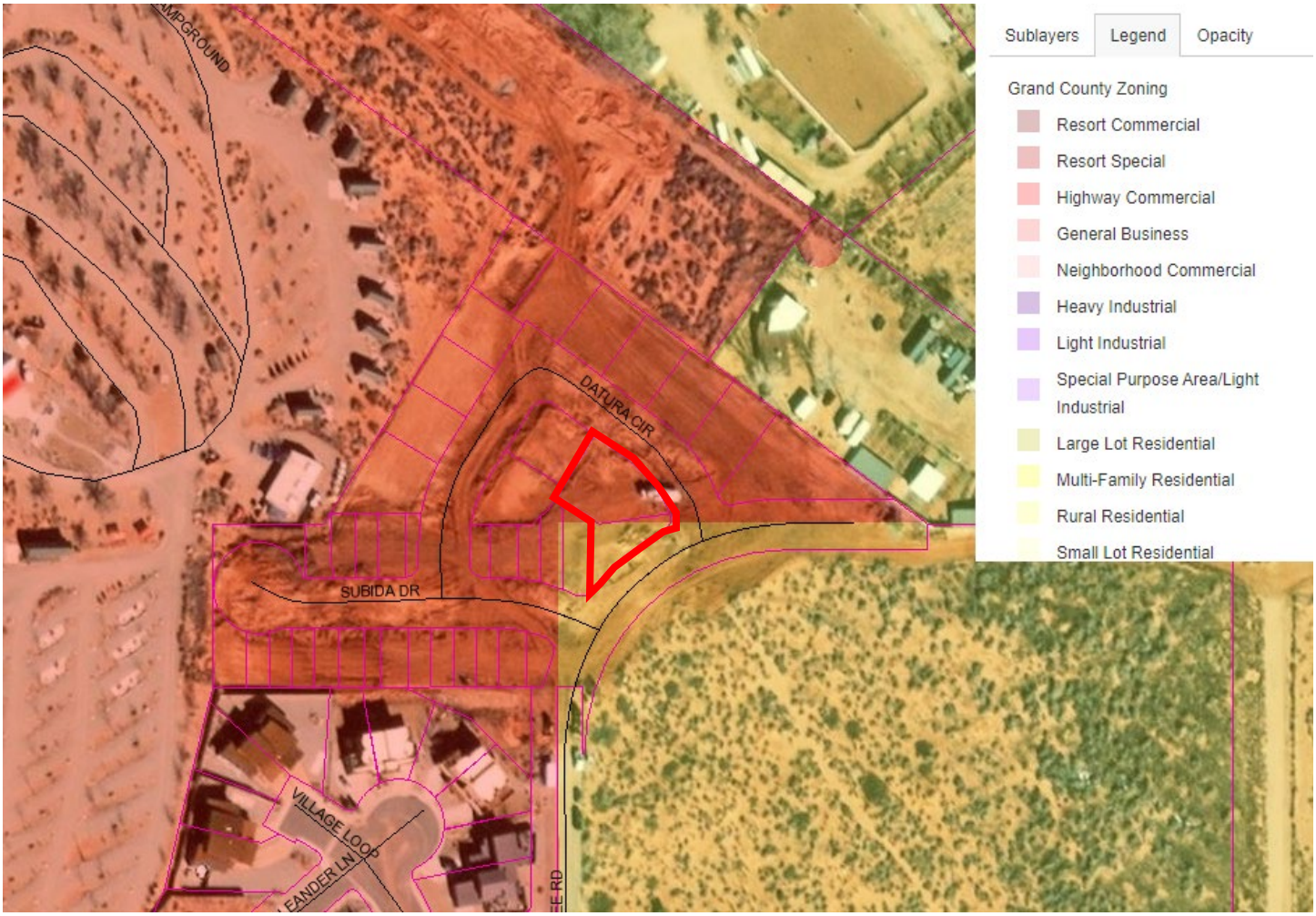
3. **FINDING:** The proposed subdivision is in accordance with the Land Use Code Article 9, Administration and Procedure, including Section 9.1.3 Minimum Submission Requirements, 9.5 Final Plat and 9.8 Plat Amendments.

    a) **EVIDENCE:** The applicant submitted documents for review and approval per requirements in the LUC Article 9.1.3., Minimum Submission Requirements, Article 9.5.1, Final Plat Submittal Requirements and Article 9.8, Plat Amendments.

    b) **EVIDENCE:** The Plat Amendment application was determined complete and approved by Planning & Zoning staff on March 17th, 2022.

APPLICATION MATERIALS for APPROVAL
- Final Plat (Sig)
- Proposed Resolution (Sig)

Vicinity Map



GRAND COUNTY, UTAH
RESOLUTION NO._____ (2022)

APPROVING THE FINAL PLAT FOR WINGATE SUBDIVISION, WINGATE SUBDIVISION, LOT 12 & TRACT A AMENDED

WHEREAS, the previously named Grand County Council ("County Council") adopted the Grand County General Plan ("General Plan") on April 6, 2004, with Resolution No. 2654, as amended by Resolution No. 2976;

WHEREAS, the County Council adopted the Grand County Land Use Code ("LUC") on January 4, 1999 with Ordinance No. 299, as amended, for the purpose of regulating land use, subdivision and development in Grand County in accordance with the General Plan;

WHEREAS, Sommer Stuart and Wingate Village Development LLC, as ("Owners") are the owners of record of Parcel No's 02-0WIN-0099 ("Tract A"), and 02-0WIN-0013 ("Lot 12") respectively; two parcels of land located in the Wingate Subdivision, Planned Unit Development in Grand County, Utah, more specifically described as:

> PARCEL NO. 02-0WIN-0099:
> TRACT A, AMENDED PLAT OF WINGATE SUBDIVISION, A PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN THE SW QUARTER OF SECTION 22, TOWNSHIP 26 SOUTH, RANGE 22 EAST, SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN, GRAND COUNTY, UTAH, RECORDED MAY 21, 2020 IN BOOK 898 AT PAGE 208, ENTRY NO. 537570.
>
> PARCEL NO. 02-0WIN-0013:
> LOT 12, WINGATE SUBDIVISION, A PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN THE SW QUARTER OF SECTION 22, TOWNSHIP 26 SOUTH, RANGE 22 EAST, SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN, GRAND COUNTY, UTAH. TOGETHER WITH AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST IN THE COMMON AREA AS SET FORTH ON SAID PLAT AND AS PROVIDED FOR IN SAID DECLARATION OF PROTECTIVE COVENANTS, CONDITIONS, AND RESTRICTIONS.

WHEREAS, the County Council approved the Wingate Village PUD Final Plat via Ordinance No. 590, recorded on February 25, 2020, and subsequently was amended via approved Amended Plat of Wingate Subdivision recorded on May 20, 2020;

WHEREAS, on March 3, 2022, the Owners submitted an application for a Plat Amendment to adjust the lot line between the two subject parcels;

WHEREAS, the application is subject to the criteria established by Ordinance 646, adopted on September 21, 2021 and incorporated into the LUC Section 9.8 Plat Amendments;

WHEREAS, the Grand County Planning and Zoning Department has determined the application complies with the requirements of the LUC; and

WHEREAS, the Grand County Commission has considered the application and supporting documents in a public meeting;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Grand County Commission hereby grants approval of the Final Plat of Wingate Subdivision, Lot 12 & Tract A Amended.

ADOPTED by the Grand County Commission in open session of a public meeting this 3rd, day of May 2022 by the following vote:

Those voting aye: _____

Those voting nay: _____

Those absent: _____

Grand County Commission **ATTEST:**

_____ _____

Jacques Hadler, Chairman Gabriel Woytek, Clerk/Auditor

RED DESERT Land Surveying

88 East Center Street
Moab, UT 84532
435.259.8171

STANDARD LEGEND

PROPERTY LINES
EASEMENT AS SPECIFIED OR PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT (P.U.E.)
PROPERTY ADJOINING

PROP. CORNER FOUND
PROP. CORNER SET
MAG NAIL FOUND
MAG NAIL SET
BLOCK CORNER
SECTION CORNER MONUMENT

PROJECT TYPE:
SUBDIVISION

PROJECT ADDRESS:
DATURA CIRCLE
Moab, Utah 84532

PROJECT LOCATION:
GRAND COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH

PREPARED FOR:
HOUSING AUTHORITY

DATE:
04/11/2022

JOB NUMBER:
240-21-A

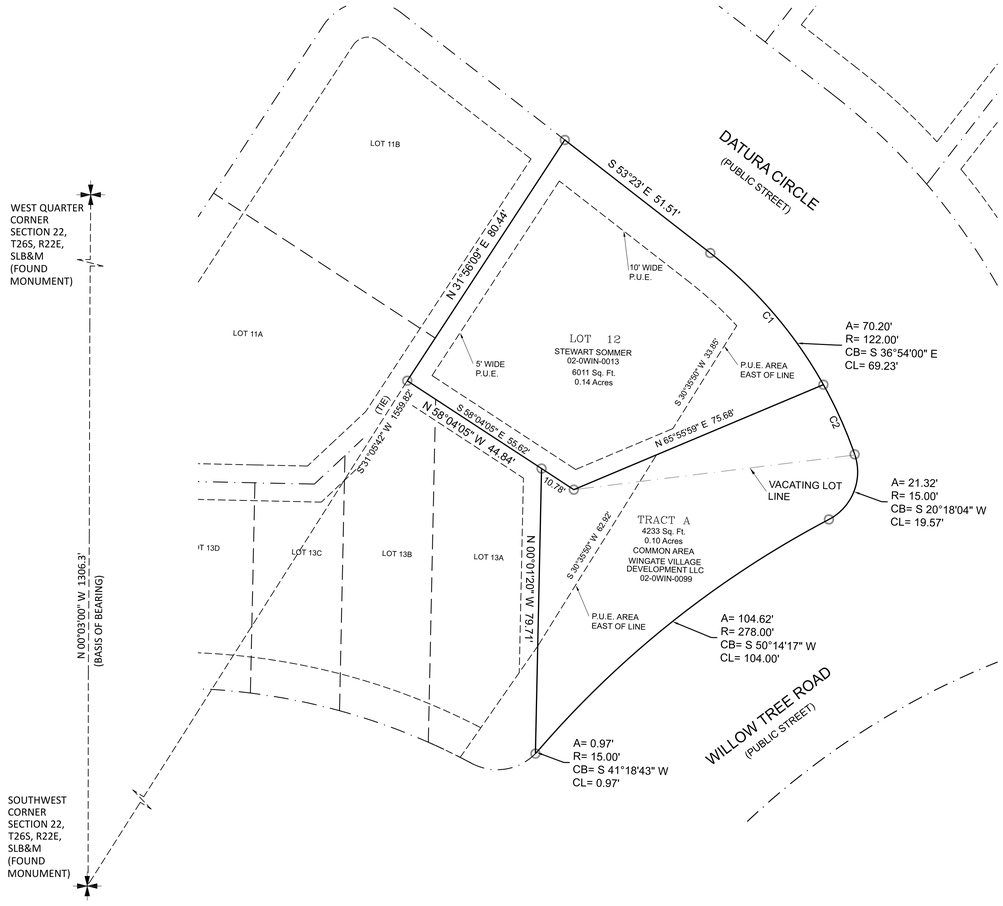
SHEET 1 OF 1

N
W E
S

20' 0' 20' 40'
SCALE: 1" = 20'



VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE



CURVE TABLE

CURVE	RADIUS	ARC LENGTH	CHORD LENGTH	CHORD BEARING
C1	122.00'	48.84'	48.51'	S 41°54'55" E
C2	122.01'	21.36'	21.34'	S 25°25'52" E

A PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT
LOCATED IN THE SW QUARTER OF SECTION 22,
TOWNSHIP 26 SOUTH, RANGE 22 EAST
SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN

SURVEYOR NOTES

THE BASIS OF BEARING IS NORTH 00°03' WEST BETWEEN THE SW AND THE W1/4 OF SECTION 22, TOWNSHIP 26 SOUTH, RANGE 22 EAST, SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN.

THE INTENT OF THE SURVEY IS ADJUST THE LOT LINE BETWEEN LOT 12 AND TRACT A. THIS REDUCES THE AREA OF LOT 12 AND INCREASES THE AREA OF TRACT A COMMON AREA.

5/8" X 24" REBAR WITH SURVEY CAP TO BE PLACED AT ALL LOT CORNERS. CAP SHALL INCLUDE THE BUSINESS NAME OR "P.L.S." FOLLOWED BY THE LICENSE NUMBER OF THE SURVEYOR IN CHARGE. OFF-SET PINS TO BE PLACED IN THE TOP OF THE CURB WHERE APPLICABLE, IN LIEU OF REBAR AND CAP AT FRONT CORNERS.

FINAL PLAT OF
WINGATE SUBDIVISION, LOT 12 & TRACT A AMENDED

A PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT
AMENDING LOT 12 AND TRACT A COMMON LOT LINE
BY LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT
LOCATED IN THE SW QUARTER OF SECTION 22,
TOWNSHIP 26 SOUTH, RANGE 22 EAST
SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN
GRAND COUNTY, UTAH

ORIGINAL PLAT STANDARD NOTES

The Owner(s), Developer(s), and or the Subdivider(s) of the Planned Unit Development known as Wingate Subdivision P.U.D. their respective successors, heirs, and or assigns agree to the following notes:

1: The property owner or the successors H.O.A. shall be responsible for the maintenance of all drainage facilities, common open space, private parking areas not contained on a lot, easements, and any other private facility within the P.U.D. Requirements include, but are not limited to, maintaining the specified detention/retention ponds, the outlet structure, flow restriction devices and facilities needed to convey the flows. Grand County shall have the right to enter the property and inspect these facilities. If the facilities are not properly maintained, the County may provide the necessary main-tenance and assess the costs to the owner of the property.

2: The property owner,or the owner association or an organization other than Grand County shall have legal ownership of the common open space and shall be responsible for the maintenance of the common open space. Said common space is to be deeded to the H.O.A.

3: Emergency access is granted herewith over and across all roads and parking areas for all official emergency vehicles.

4: Certain Covenants and Restrictions for this property will be filed in the office of the Grand County Recorder. It is hereby acknowledged that the County has no responsibility for enforcement of same. Furthermore, any of said Covenants and Restrictions that would have the effect of creating a less restrictive development standard than those included on this plan or other County land use regulation is null and void.

5: All individual lots are subject to a front yard set back, 15 foot for single family lots, and a 10 foot for townhomes lots, 10 foot backyard set backs, and 5 foot single yard setbacks, and utility easements, however, attatched townhomes shall require no side yard set back or grant any side yard easement where attached. Where said rear and side lot lines are common with another lot (excluding attatched townhomes), the 10 foot utility easement shall be 5 feet on each side of said common lot line.

6: All common areas are subject to a blanket utility easement.

SETBACKS SINGLE FAMILY	15 FT. FRONT 10 FT. REAR 5 FT. SIDE

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

I, Lucas Blake, do hereby certify that I am a Professional Land Surveyor, and that I hold License No. 7540504, in accordance with Title 58, Chapter 22, of the Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors Act; I further certify that by authority of the owners I have completed a survey of the property described on this subdivision plat in accordance with Section 17-23-17, have verified all measurements, and have subdivided said tract of land into lots and streets, together with easements, hereafter to be known as WINGATE SUBDIVISION, LOT 12 & TRACT A AMENDED and that the same has been correctly surveyed and monumented on the ground as shown on this plat.

Lucas Blake DATE
License No. 7540504

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the Southwest corner of Lot 12, Wingate Subdivision Corrected, said point being North 31°05'42" East 1559.82 feet from the Southwest corner of Section 22, Township 26 South, Range 22 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian, and proceeding with said lot 12 thence North 31°56'09" East 80.44 feet; thence South 53°23'00" East 51.51 feet; thence with a curve having a radius of 122.00 feet, to the right with an arc length of 70.20 feet, (a chord bearing of South 36°53'57" East 69.24 feet); thence with a compound curve having a radius of 15.00 feet, to the right with an arc length of 21.32 feet, (a chord bearing of South 20°18'03" West 19.57 feet); thence with a reverse curve having a radius of 278.00 feet, to the left with an arc length of 104.62 feet, (a chord bearing of South 50°14'18" West 104.00 feet); thence with a reverse curve having a radius of 25.20 feet, to the right with an arc length of 0.96 feet, (a chord bearing of South 41°40'11" West 0.96 feet); thence North 00°01'20" West 79.70 feet; thence North 58°04'06" West 44.84 feet to the point of beginning, having an area of 10,244 square feet, 0.24 acres.

OWNER'S DEDICATION

Know all men by these presents that the undersigned are the owners of the above described tract of land, and hereby cause the same to be divided into lots, parcels and streets, together with easements as set forth to be hereafter known as WINGATE SUBDIVISION, LOT 102 & TRACT A AMENDED and do hereby dedicate for the perpetual use of the public all roads and other areas shown on this plat as intended for public use. The undersigned owners also hereby convey to any and all public utility companies a perpetual, non-exclusive easement over the public utility easements (and private roads) shown on this plat, the same to be used for the installation, maintenance and operation of utility lines and facilities. The undersigned owners also hereby convey any other easements as shown on this plat to the parties indicated and for the purposes shown hereon.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } S.S.

ON THE _____ DAY OF _____ 2022, PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME, SOMMER STEWART WHOM DID ACKNOWLEDGE TO ME THAT THEY SIGNED THE FOREGOING OWNER'S DEDICATION FREELY AND VOLUNTARILY AND FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES STATED THEREIN.

_____
NOTARY PUBLIC
NOTARY PUBLIC FULL NAME:_____
COMMISSION NUMBER:_____
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES:_____

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } S.S.

ON THE _____ DAY OF _____ 2022, PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME, BEN RILEY FOR WINGATE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT LLC, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF HOUSING AUTHORITY OF SOUTHEASTERN UTAH, WHOM DID ACKNOWLEDGE TO ME THAT THEY SIGNED THE FOREGOING OWNER'S DEDICATION FREELY AND VOLUNTARILY AND FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES STATED THEREIN.

_____
NOTARY PUBLIC
NOTARY PUBLIC FULL NAME:_____
COMMISSION NUMBER:_____
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES:_____

WINGATE VILLAGE, LLC

_____
SOMMER STEWART

WINGATE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT LLC

_____
BEN RILEY - EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF HOUSING AUTHORITY OF SOUTHEASTERN UTAH

COUNTY ENGINEERS APPROVAL

APPROVED BY THE GRAND COUNTY ENGINEER THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 20____.

_____
COUNTY ENGINEER

GRAND COUNTY COMMISSION

PRESENTED TO THE GRAND COUNTY COMMISSION THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 20_____. SUBDIVISION APPROVED.

_____ COUNTY CLERK
_____ CHAIR, GRAND COUNTY COMMISSION

GRAND COUNTY RECORDER

STATE OF UTAH, GRAND COUNTY, RECORDED AT THE REQUEST OF _____

DATE _____ BOOK _____ PAGE _____ FEE _____

_____
COUNTY RECORDER

GRAND COUNTY, UTAH
ORDINANCE 590 (2019)

APPROVING WINGATE VILLAGE PUD FINAL PLAT

WHEREAS, the Grand County General Plan (General Plan) was adopted by the Grand County Council on April 6, 2004, with Resolution #2654 and updated February 7, 2012, with Resolution #2976;

WHEREAS, the Grand County Land Use Code (LUC) was adopted by the Grand County Council on January 4, 1999 with Ordinance No. 299 and amended February 19, 2008, with Ordinance 468 for the purpose of regulating land use, subdivision and development in Grand County in accordance with the General Plan;

WHEREAS, Benjamin Riley of the Housing Authority of Southeastern Utah, (hereinafter referred to as "Applicant"), on behalf of property owner Rural Community Assistance Corporation, submitted an application for the Wingate Village PUD Final Plat, more specifically described as the following real property located in Grand County, Utah, and more specifically described as follows:

> Beginning at a point North 00°03'00" West 1306.3 feet along the section line and North 89°59'00" East 428.8 feet from the Southwest corner of Section 22, Township 26 South, Range 22 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian and running thence South 89°59'00" East 121.30 feet; thence North 31°55'00" East 397.60 feet; thence South 53°22'57" East 565.54 feet; thence South 00°00'50" East 28.00 feet; thence South 89°59'08" West 155.29 feet; thence with a curve having a radius of 222.00 feet, to the left with an arc length of 348.76 feet, (a chord bearing of South 44°58'50" West 313.98 feet); thence South 89°56'12" West 2.04 feet; thence North 00°03'48" West 72.30 feet; thence South 89°57'00" West 406.29 feet; thence North 00°05'00" East 178.00 feet to the point of beginning.
>
> CONTAINS 205,961 sq. ft. OR 4.73 acres, AND 13 LOTS AND 20 UNITS.

WHEREAS, the subject property is zoned Highway Commercial (HC) as more specifically described in the Grand County Land Use Code;

WHEREAS, the Applicant submitted an application to develop the subject property as Wingate Village PUD, Final Plat as approved in the Wingate Village PUD Master Plan, with the proposed use of 34 Single Family units each on a lot, as follows;

PUD Development stipulations table Highway Commercial - PUD		
Primary Uses	Single Family Res. (SFR) & Townhome Res. (TH)	
Accessory Uses	Normal and Customary	
SFR Lots	13 residential lots	
TH Lots	20 residential lots	
Gross Acreage	4.73 Acres Total	
Min. Lot Area	1,478 Square Feet	
Min. SFR Setbacks	Front	15 Feet
	Rear	10 Feet
	Side	5 Feet
Min. TH Setbacks	Front	10 Feet
	Rear	10 Feet
	Side	5 Feet

Ent 536931 Bk 894 Pg 658 - 659
Date: 25-FEB-2020 2:44:39PM
Fee: NoneFiled By: JAC
JOHN ALAN CORTES, Recorder
GRAND COUNTY CORPORATION
For: GRAND COUNTY

Common Area	1.85 Acres (Roads)
	0.38 Acres (Drainage and Open Space)
Building Height	35 Feet
Off St. Parking	2 Spaces per D.U.
ADT	275

WHEREAS, the Grand County Planning Commission reviewed and approved the Wingate Village Preliminary Plat at a public hearing on March 12, 2019;

WHEREAS, due notice was given that the Grand County Council would meet to hear and consider the proposed Final Plat in a public hearing on April 16, 2019;

WHEREAS, the County Council has heard and considered all evidence and testimony presented with respect to the subject application and has determined that the adoption of this ordinance is in the best interests of the citizens of Grand County, Utah;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED that the Grand County Council does hereby approve Wingate Village PUD Final Plat, contingent upon the following:

1. The lot line between the subject parcel and adjacent parcel owned by Grand County School District is adjusted and recorded in order to accommodate the proposed road dedication.
2. The Subdivision Improvement Agreement is approved as to form and content by the Grand County Attorney.
3. Final Plat recordation will not occur until the required public infrastructure improvements have been constructed and approved or the Applicant submits an infrastructure improvements guarantee in a form acceptable to the County Clerk/Auditor.
4. The applicant fixes references to "Salt Lake City" & "Salt Lake County Recorder" found in the Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions of Wingate Village Planned Unit Development.

PASSED, ADOPTED, AND APPROVED by the Grand County Council in open session this 7th day of May, 2019 by the following vote:

Those voting aye: Halliday, McGann, Wells, Morse, Paxman, Clapper

Those voting nay: _____

Those absent: Hawks

ATTEST:

Chris Baird, Clerk/Auditor

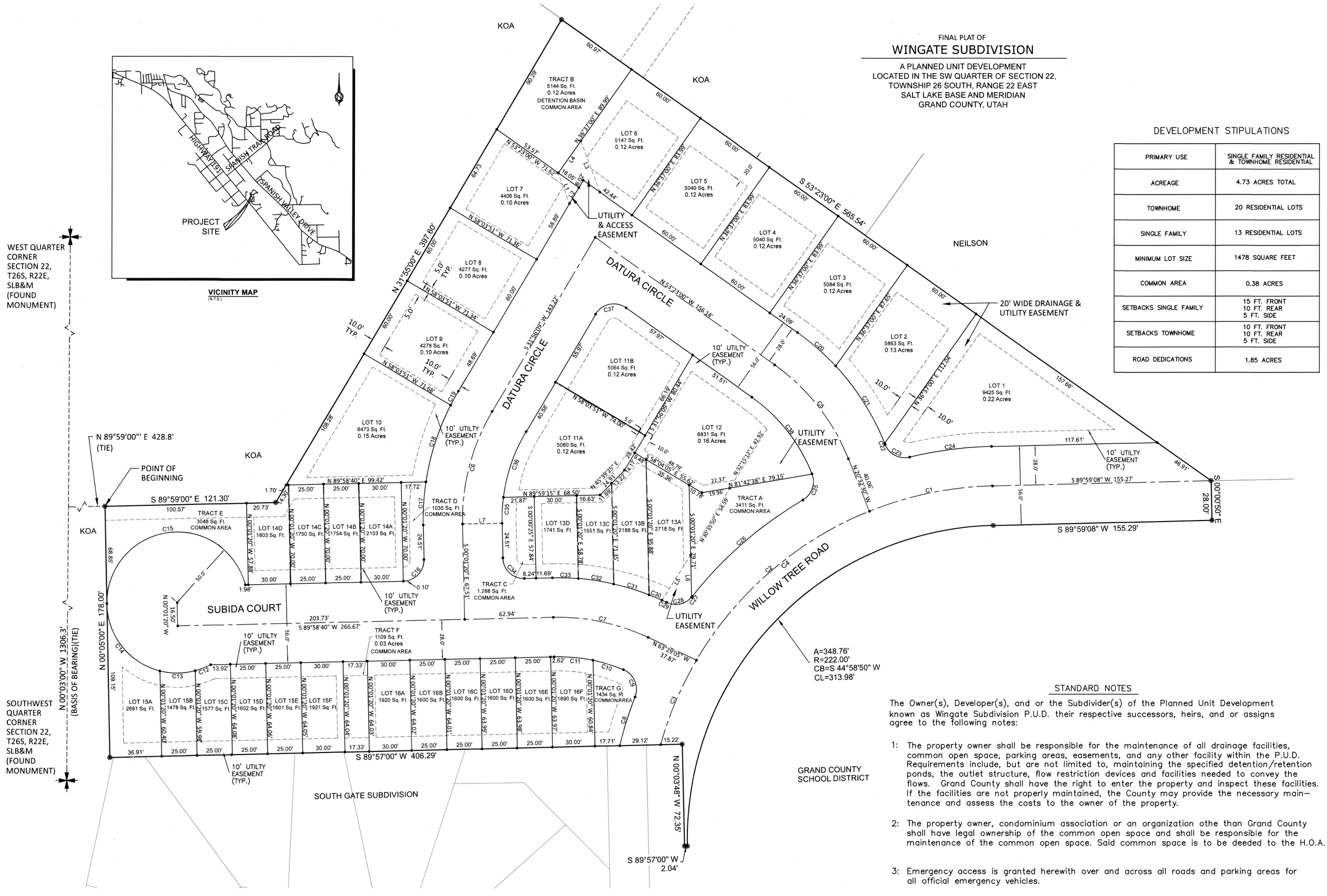
Grand County Council

Evan Clapper, Chairperson

Ent 536931 Bk 0894 Pg 0659

FINAL PLAT OF
WINGATE SUBDIVISION

A PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT
LOCATED IN THE SW QUARTER OF SECTION 22,
TOWNSHIP 26 SOUTH, RANGE 22 EAST
SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN
GRAND COUNTY, UTAH



DEVELOPMENT STIPULATIONS

PRIMARY USE	SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL & TOWNHOME RESIDENTIAL
ACREAGE	4.73 ACRES TOTAL
TOWNHOME	20 RESIDENTIAL LOTS
SINGLE FAMILY	13 RESIDENTIAL LOTS
MINIMUM LOT SIZE	1478 SQUARE FEET
COMMON AREA	0.38 ACRES
SETBACKS SINGLE FAMILY	15 FT. FRONT 10 FT. REAR 5 FT. SIDE
SETBACKS TOWNHOME	10 FT. FRONT 10 FT. REAR 5 FT. SIDE
ROAD DEDICATIONS	1.85 ACRES

CURVE TABLE

CURVE	RADIUS	ARC LENGTH	CHORD LENGTH	CHORD BEARING	DELTA ANGLE
C1	250.00'	89.56'	89.09'	S 79°43'18" W	22.8074
C2	250.00'	164.72'	161.75'	S 50°34'59" W	41.9451
C3	250.00'	65.13'	64.94'	S 24°14'41" W	16.5846
C4	250.00'	319.41'	298.12'	N 53°23'00" E	81.3371
C5	150.00'	85.98'	84.81'	N 36°57'45" W	36.4906
C6	150.00'	83.67'	82.59'	S 15°57'24" W	35.5090
C7	150.00'	69.48'	68.86'	N 76°45'13" W	29.4863
C8	278.00'	36.18'	36.16'	N 18°46'20" E	8.2858
C9	15.00'	23.27'	21.01'	N 21°56'51" W	98.7739
C10	122.00'	22.70'	22.66'	N 71°43'31" W	11.8431
C11	122.00'	27.61'	27.55'	N 83°32'19" W	14.4085
C12	50.00'	11.85'	11.82'	S 69°38'19" W	15.0843
C13	50.00'	25.27'	25.00'	N 89°05'38" W	32.1766
C14	50.00'	65.63'	61.02'	N 37°00'34" W	83.5671
C15	50.00'	144.94'	99.26'	N 83°38'18" E	184.5384
C16	15.00'	23.56'	21.21'	N 44°58'40" E	100.0000
C17	178.00'	30.64'	30.60'	N 04°54'31" E	10.9577
C18	178.00'	57.33'	57.09'	N 19°04'01" E	20.5052
C19	178.00'	11.31'	11.31'	N 30°06'54" E	4.0460
C20	178.00'	36.16'	36.10'	S 47°33'49" E	12.9326
C21	178.00'	65.13'	64.77'	S 31°15'42" E	23.2940
C22	178.00'	0.95'	0.95'	N 20°37'33" W	3410
C23	15.00'	21.37'	19.61'	S 61°17'15" E	90.7003
C24	278.00'	58.65'	58.54'	N 83°56'28" E	13.4307
C25	15.00'	21.32'	19.57'	S 20°18'04" W	90.4843
C26	278.00'	104.62'	104.00'	S 50°14'17" W	23.9578
C27	15.00'	0.97'	0.97'	S 41°18'43" W	4.1220
C28	15.00'	19.30'	18.00'	S 80°01'57" W	81.9236
C29	178.00'	3.64'	3.64'	N 63°41'18" W	1.3031
C30	178.00'	9.87'	9.87'	N 65°51'49" W	3.5310
C31	178.00'	26.36'	26.34'	N 71°41'42" W	9.4277
C32	178.00'	25.41'	25.39'	N 80°01'35" W	9.0868
C33	178.00'	18.35'	18.34'	N 87°04'08" W	6.5630
C34	15.00'	23.56'	21.21'	N 45°01'20" W	100.0000
C35	122.00'	18.40'	18.38'	N 04°17'52" E	9.6002
C36	122.00'	49.65'	49.31'	N 20°16'36" E	25.9088
C37	15.00'	24.79'	22.06'	N 79°16'34" E	105.2011
C38	122.00'	70.20'	69.23'	S 36°54'00" E	36.6295

LINE TABLE

LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	S 19°06'55" E	23.13'
L2	N 31°56'09" E	13.07'
L3	N 19°06'55" W	38.74'
L4	S 36°37'00" W	27.81'
L5	N 33°36'21" E	37.91'
L6	N 00°01'20" W	30.56'
L7	N 89°58'40" E	28.00'

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

I, Lucas Blake, certify that I am a Professional Land Surveyor as prescribed under the laws of the state of Utah and that I hold license no. 7540504. I further certify that a land survey was made of the property described below, and have subdivided said tract of land into lots and streets hereafter to be known as:

WINGATE SUBDIVISION

and that same has been correctly surveyed and staked on the ground as shown on this plat.

2/25/20

Lucas Blake — Date

License No. 7540504

LICENSED PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR — 2/26/20 — No. 7540504 — LUCAS BLAKE — STATE OF UTAH

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point North 00°03'00" West 1306.3 feet along the section line and North 89°59'00" East 428.8 feet from the Southwest corner of Section 22, Township 26 South, Range 22 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian and running
thence South 89°59'00" East 121.30 feet;
thence North 31°55'00" East 397.60 feet;
thence South 53°23'00" East 565.54 feet;
thence South 00°00'50" East 28.00 feet;
thence South 89°59'08" West 155.29 feet;
thence with a curve having a radius of 222.00 feet, to the left with an arc length of 348.76 feet, (a chord bearing of South 44°58'50" West 313.98 feet);
thence South 89°57'00" West 2.04 feet;
thence North 00°03'48" West 72.35 feet;
thence South 89°57'00" West 406.29 feet;
thence North 00°05'00" East 178.00 feet
to the point of beginning.

CONTAINS 205,961 sq. ft. OR 4.73 acres, AND 13 LOTS AND 20 UNITS.

OWNER'S DEDICATIION

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT THE UNDERSIGNED OWNERS OF THE HEREON DESCRIBED TRACT OF LAND HAVING CAUSED SAME TO BE SUBDIVIDED INTO LOTS AND STREETS TO BE HEREAFTER KNOWN AS:

WINGATE SUBDIVISION

DO HEREBY DEDICATE FOR PERPETUAL USE OF THE PUBLIC ALL PARCELS OF LAND SHOWN ON THIS PLAT AS INTENDED FOR PUBLIC USE.

By: Ben Riley, Executive Director
Housing Authority of Southeastern Utah

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF UTAH
COUNTY OF GRAND } S.S.

ON THE 25th DAY OF FEBRUARY 20 20, PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME,

BENJAMIN RILEY WHOM DID ACKNOWLEDGE TO ME THAT THEY SIGNED THE FOREGOING OWNER'S DEDICATION FREELY AND VOLUNTARILY AND FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES STATED THEREIN.

NOTARY PUBLIC
NOTARY PUBLIC FULL NAME: JENNA WHETZEL
COMMISSION NUMBER: 695184
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: MAY 30, 2021

STANDARD NOTES

The Owner(s), Developer(s), and or the Subdivider(s) of the Planned Unit Development known as Wingate Subdivision P.U.D. their respective successors, heirs, and or assigns agree to the following notes:

1: The property owner shall be responsible for the maintenance of all drainage facilities, common open space, parking areas, easements, and any other facility within the P.U.D. Requirements include, but are not limited to, maintaining the specified detention/retention ponds, the outlet structure, flow restriction devices and facilities needed to convey the flows. Grand County shall have the right to enter the property and inspect these facilities. If the facilities are not properly maintained, the County may provide the necessary maintenance and assess the costs to the owner of the property.

2: The property owner, condominium association or an organization othe than Grand County shall have legal ownership of the common open space and shall be responsible for the maintenance of the common open space. Said common space is to be deeded to the H.O.A.

3: Emergency access is granted herewith over and across all roads and parking areas for all official emergency vehicles.

4: Certain Covenants and Restrictions for this property will be filed in the office of the Grand County Recorder. It is hereby acknowledged that the County has no responsibility for enforcement of same. Furthermore, any of said Covenants and Restrictions that would have the effect of creating a less restrictive development standard than those included on this plan or other County land use regulation is null and void.

5: All individual lots are subject to a 10 foot wide front, back, and 5' side utility easement. Where said rear and side lot lines are common with another lot, the 10 foot easement shall be 5 feet on each side of said common lot line.

6: All common areas are subject to a blanket utility easement.

LEGEND

- Utility Easement
- Property Corner
- Section Corner Monument

GRAPHIC SCALE
40 0 20 40
1" (INCH) = 40 ' (FEET)

A PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT
LOCATED IN THE SW QUARTER OF SECTION 22,
TOWNSHIP 26 SOUTH, RANGE 22 EAST
SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN

RED DESERT Land Surveying
30 South 100 East
Moab, UT 84532
435.259.8171

Project	188-16
Date	2/19/20
Sheet	1 OF 1

COUNTY ENGINEERS APPROVAL
APPROVED BY THE GRAND COUNTY ENGINEER THIS 24th DAY OF February, 2020.
COUNTY ENGINEER

COUNTY COUNCIL APPROVAL
PRESENTED TO THE GRAND COUNTY COUNCIL THIS 24 DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2020. SUBDIVISION APPROVED.
COUNTY CLERK — VICE CHAIRMAN, GRAND COUNTY COUNCIL

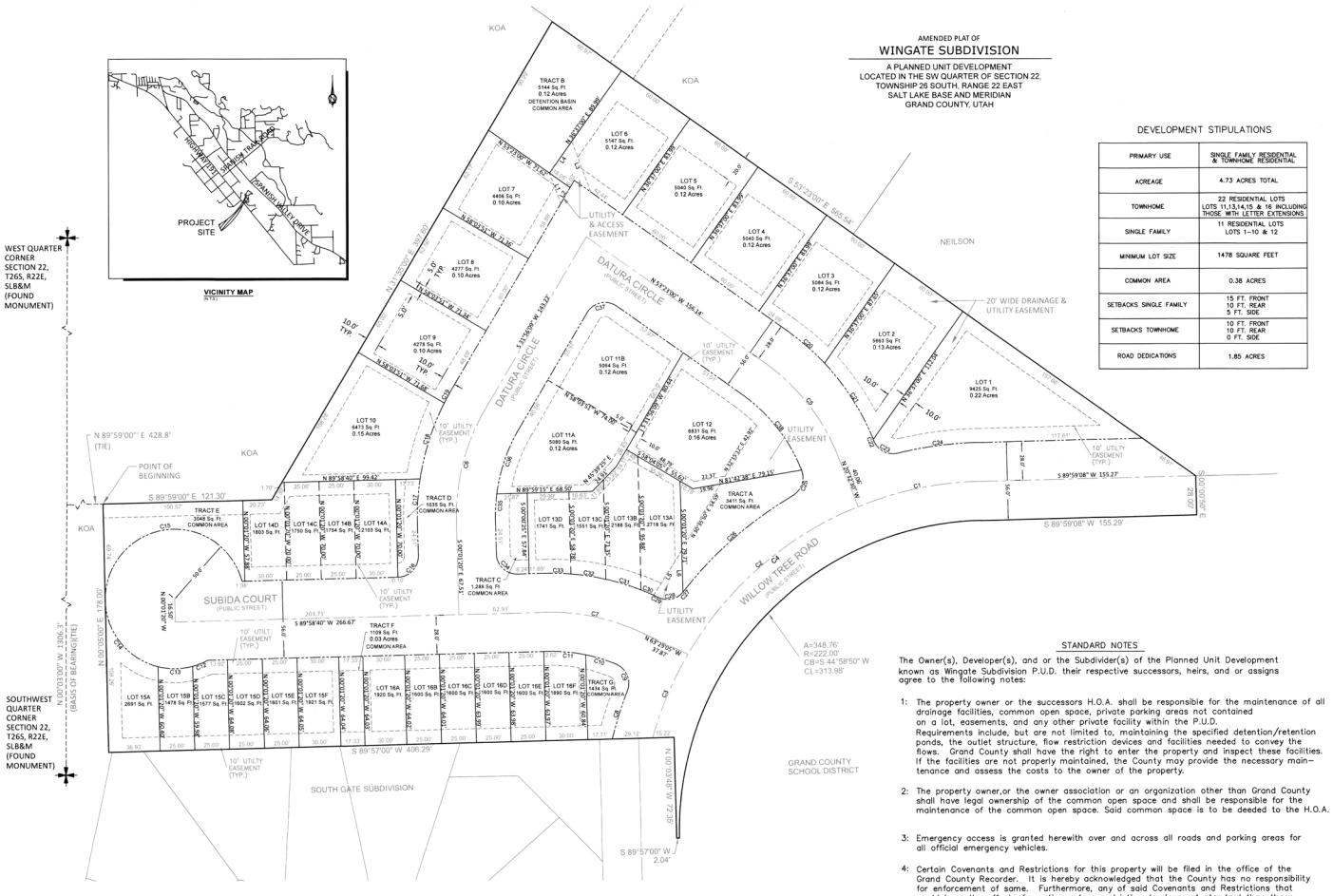
COUNTY RECORDER NO. 536932
STATE OF UTAH, GRAND COUNTY, RECORDED AT THE REQUEST OF Housing Authority of Southeastern Utah
DATE 2-25-20 BOOK 894 PAGE 660 FEE 130.00
COUNTY RECORDER

Ent 536932 Bk 894 Pg 660
Date: 25-FEB-2020 2:48:38PM
Fee: $130.00 Check Filed By: JAC
JOHN ALAN CORTES, Recorder
GRAND COUNTY CORPORATION
For: HOUSING AUTHORITY OF SOUTHEASTE RN UTAH

AMENDED PLAT OF
WINGATE SUBDIVISION

A PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT
LOCATED IN THE SW QUARTER OF SECTION 22,
TOWNSHIP 26 SOUTH, RANGE 22 EAST
SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN
GRAND COUNTY, UTAH

VICINITY MAP
(N.T.S.)



DEVELOPMENT STIPULATIONS

PRIMARY USE	SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL & TOWNHOME RESIDENTIAL
ACREAGE	4.73 ACRES TOTAL
TOWNHOME	22 RESIDENTIAL LOTS LOTS 11,13,14,15 & 16 INCLUDING THOSE WITH LETTER EXTENSIONS
SINGLE FAMILY	11 RESIDENTIAL LOTS LOTS 1–10 & 12
MINIMUM LOT SIZE	1478 SQUARE FEET
COMMON AREA	0.38 ACRES
SETBACKS SINGLE FAMILY	15 FT. FRONT 10 FT. REAR 5 FT. SIDE
SETBACKS TOWNHOME	10 FT. FRONT 10 FT. REAR 0 FT. SIDE
ROAD DEDICATIONS	1.85 ACRES

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

I, Lucas Blake, certify that I am a Professional Land Surveyor as prescribed under the laws of the state of Utah and that I hold license no. 7540504. I further certify that a land survey was made of the property described below, and have subdivided said tract of land into lots and streets hereafter to be known as:

AMENDED PLAT OF WINGATE SUBDIVISION

and that same has been correctly surveyed and staked on the ground as shown on this plat.

5/20/20

Lucas Blake — Date

License No. 7540504

LICENSED PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR — No. 7540504 — LUCAS BLAKE — STATE OF UTAH

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thence South 89°59'00" East 121.30 feet;
thence North 31°55'00" East 397.60 feet;
thence South 53°23'00" East 565.54 feet;
thence South 00°00'50" East 28.00 feet;
thence South 89°59'08" West 155.29 feet;
thence with a curve having a radius of 222.00 feet, to the left with an arc length of 348.76 feet, (a chord bearing of South 44°58'50" West 313.98 feet);
thence South 89°57'00" West 2.04 feet;
thence North 00°03'48" West 72.35 feet;
thence South 89°57'00" West 406.29 feet;
thence North 00°05'00" East 178.00 feet
to the point of beginning.

CONTAINS 205,961 sq. ft. OR 4.73 acres, AND 11 SINGLE FAMILY LOTS AND 22 TOWNHOME LOTS.

OWNER'S DEDICATIION

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT THE UNDERSIGNED OWNERS OF THE HEREON DESCRIBED TRACT OF LAND HAVING CAUSED SAME TO BE SUBDIVIDED INTO LOTS AND STREETS TO BE HEREAFTER KNOWN AS:

AMENDED PLAT OF WINGATE SUBDIVISION

DO HEREBY DEDICATE FOR PERPETUAL USE OF THE PUBLIC ALL PUBLIC STREETS AND UTILITY EASEMENTS SHOWN ON THIS PLAT AS INTENDED FOR PUBLIC USE.

By: Ben Riley, Executive Director of
Housing Authority of Southeastern Utah

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF Utah
COUNTY OF Grand } S.S.

ON THE 20TH DAY OF May 2020, PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME,
BENJAMIN RILEY WHOM DID ACKNOWLEDGE TO ME THAT THEY SIGNED THE FOREGOING OWNER'S DEDICATION FREELY AND VOLUNTARILY AND FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES STATED THEREIN.

NOTARY PUBLIC
NOTARY PUBLIC FULL NAME: JENNA WHETZEL
COMMISSION NUMBER: 695124
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: MAY 30, 2021

NOTARY PUBLIC
JENNA WHETZEL
695124
COMMISSION EXPIRES
MAY 30, 2021
STATE OF UTAH

STANDARD NOTES

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1: The property owner or the successors H.O.A. shall be responsible for the maintenance of all drainage facilities, common open space, private parking areas not contained on a lot, easements, and any other private facility within the P.U.D. Requirements include, but are not limited to, maintaining the specified detention/retention ponds, the outlet structure, flow restriction devices and facilities needed to convey the flows. Grand County shall have the right to enter the property and inspect these facilities. If the facilities are not properly maintained, the County may provide the necessary maintenance and assess the costs to the owner of the property.

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3: Emergency access is granted herewith over and across all roads and parking areas for all official emergency vehicles.

4: Certain Covenants and Restrictions for this property will be filed in the office of the Grand County Recorder. It is hereby acknowledged that the County has no responsibility for enforcement of same. Furthermore, any of said Covenants and Restrictions that would have the effect of creating a less restrictive development standard than those included on this plan or other County land use regulation is null and void.

5: All individual lots are subject to a front yard set back, 15 foot for single family lots, and a 10 foot for townhomes lots, 10 foot backyard set backs, and 5 foot single yard setbacks, and utility easements, however, attatched townhomes shall require no side yard set back or grant any side yard easement where attatched. Where said rear and side lot lines are common with another lot (excluding attatched townhomes), the 10 foot utility easement shall be 5 feet on each side of said common lot line.

6: All common areas are subject to a blanket utility easement.

CURVE TABLE					
CURVE	RADIUS	ARC LENGTH	CHORD LENGTH	CHORD BEARING	DELTA ANGLE
C1	250.00'	89.56'	89.09'	S 79°43'18" W	22.8074
C2	250.00'	164.72'	161.75'	S 50°34'59" W	41.9451
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C10	122.00'	22.70'	22.66'	N 71°43'31" W	11.8431
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C13	50.00'	25.27'	25.00'	N 89°05'38" W	32.1766
C14	50.00'	65.63'	61.02'	N 37°00'34" W	83.5671
C15	50.00'	144.94'	99.28'	N 83°38'18" E	184.5384
C16	15.00'	23.56'	21.21'	N 44°58'40" E	100.0000
C17	178.00'	50.64'	50.60'	N 04°54'51" E	10.9577
C18	178.00'	57.33'	57.09'	N 19°04'01" E	20.5052
C19	178.00'	11.31'	11.31'	N 30°06'54" E	4.0460
C20	178.00'	36.16'	36.10'	S 47°13'49" E	12.9326
C21	178.00'	65.13'	64.77'	S 31°15'42" E	23.2940
C22	178.00'	0.95'	0.95'	N 20°37'33" W	.3410
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C26	278.00'	104.62'	104.00'	S 50°14'17" W	23.9578
C27	15.00'	0.97'	0.97'	S 41°18'43" W	4.1220
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C29	178.00'	3.64'	3.64'	N 63°41'18" W	1.3031
C30	178.00'	9.87'	9.87'	N 65°51'49" W	3.5310
C31	178.00'	26.36'	26.34'	N 71°41'42" W	9.4277
C32	178.00'	25.41'	25.39'	N 80°01'35" W	9.0868
C33	178.00'	18.35'	18.34'	N 87°04'08" W	6.5630
C34	15.00'	23.56'	21.21'	N 45°01'20" W	100.0000
C35	122.00'	18.40'	18.38'	N 04°17'52" E	9.6002
C36	122.00'	49.65'	49.31'	N 20°16'36" E	25.9088
C37	15.00'	24.79'	22.06'	N 79°16'34" E	105.2011
C38	122.00'	70.20'	69.23'	S 36°54'00" E	36.6295

LINE TABLE		
LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	S 19°06'55" E	23.13'
L2	N 31°56'09" E	13.07'
L3	N 19°06'55" W	38.74'
L4	S 36°37'00" W	27.81'
L5	N 33°36'21" E	37.91'
L6	N 00°01'20" W	30.56'

LEGEND
- Utility Easement
- Property Corner
- Section Corner Monument

GRAPHIC SCALE
40 0 20 40
1" (INCH) = 40 ' (FEET)

Pursuant to the Grand County Land Use Code, Section 9.9.3(F), this Corrected Plat to correct and clarifies multiple components contained in the original Wingate Subdivision Plat recorded in the Grand County Recorder's Offices on February 25th, 2020, as Entry 536932, In Bk 894, at Pg. 660. The clarifications are summarized as follows: (a) correction of the Development Stipulations Table to identify each of the 11 single family and 22 townhome lots; (b) clarification of the side yard setbacks applicable to shared wall lot lines for the townhome Lots; provided, however, that all other sideyard setbacks for the townhome lots are as stated in the LUC; (c) correction of errors in Standard Notes 1, 2 and 5, including the removal in Note 1 of any suggestion of public parking areas, in Note 2 to correct a grammatical error, and in Note 5 to confirm that no side yard setback is required for attached townhomes, and that no public easement is granted between attached townhomes; and (d) additional corrections and clarifications elsewhere on the plat regarding the number of single family and townhome lots, the designation of the streets as "public streets," and the Owner's

A PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT
LOCATED IN THE SW QUARTER OF SECTION 22,
TOWNSHIP 26 SOUTH, RANGE 22 EAST
SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN

RED DESERT Land Surveying
30 South 100 East
Moab, UT 84532
435.259.8171

Project	188-16
Date	05/04/2020
Sheet	1 OF 1

COUNTY ZONING APPROVAL

APPROVED BY THE GRAND COUNTY ZONING ADMINISTRATOR THIS 23RD DAY OF May, 20 20.

ZONING ADMINISTRATOR

COUNTY COUNCIL APPROVAL

PRESENTED TO THE GRAND COUNTY COUNCIL THIS 20 DAY OF May 20 20. SUBDIVISION APPROVED.

COUNTY CLERK

CHAIRMAN, GRAND COUNTY COUNCIL

Ent 537570 Bk 898 Pg 208-213
Date: 21-MAY-2020 2:37:19PM
Fee: $120.00 Check Filed By: JAC
JENN KLAIN CORTES, Recorder
GRAND COUNTY CORPORATION
For: HOUSING AUTHORITY OF SOUTHEASTE
RN UTAH

When recorded return to:

Dennis K. Poole
POOLE & ASSOCIATES, L.C.
4543 South 700 East, Suite 200
Salt Lake City, UT 84107

Ent 537571 Bk 898 Pg 214 - 271
Date: 21-MAY-2020 3:41:39PM
Fee: $100.00 Check Filed By: JAC
JOHN ALAN CORTES, Recorder
GRAND COUNTY CORPORATION
For: HOUSING AUTHORITY OF SOUTHEASTE
RN UTAH

Tax Parcel No.:

AMENDED AND RESTATED DECLARATION OF COVENANTS, CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF WINGATE VILLAGE PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT

This Amended and Restated Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions of Wingate Village Planned Unit Development (this "Declaration") is made and entered into as of MAY 20, 2020, by WINGATE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT, LLC ("Declarant"), for the purpose of establishing a residential planned unit development project known as WINGATE VILLAGE PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT.

RECITALS

A. Declarant is the owner of certain real property located in Moab, Grand County, Utah, which is more particularly described in Exhibit B attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference (the "Property"). Defined terms used in these Recitals and this Agreement shall have the meanings given in Article 1 below.

B. Declarant intends to create a residential planned unit development on the Property that will be known as "Wingate Village Planned Unit Development" (the "Project"). The Project will consist of thirty-three (33) Lots upon each of which the Declarant or Owner will construct a single family and/or multifamily residence ("Residence"). Declarant shall specify, on the subdivision plat or as otherwise allowed by this Declaration, the areas available for single family residences ("Single Family Area") and the areas available for multifamily residences ("Multifamily Area"). Notwithstanding anything in this Declaration to the contrary, the Project is a planned unit development and not a cooperative or a condominium project.

C. Declarant recorded that certain Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions of Wingate Village Planned Unit Development with the Grand County Recorder on February 25, 2020, as Entry No. 536933, in Book 894, beginning at Page 661 (the "Original Declaration"), for the mutual benefit of the Owners. Each Owner acquiring a Lot or a Residence in the Project is taking the same subject to all of the terms and conditions of this Declaration and, by accepting title thereto, agrees to be bound by this Declaration.

D. Declarant desires to make certain corrections and modifications to the Original Declaration and to do so by amending and restating the Original Declaration as set forth herein.

DECLARATION

Declarant hereby declares that all of the Property described below shall be held, sold, conveyed and occupied subject to the following covenants, conditions, restrictions, easements, assessments, charges and liens, and to the Plat recorded concurrently herewith. This Declaration is for the purpose of protecting the value and desirability of the Property and the individual Lots and Units by, among other things, establishing and coordinating architectural styles and using design, landscape and architectural features to create a pleasing environment. This Declaration shall be construed as covenants of equitable servitude; shall run with the land and be binding on all parties having any right, title or interest in the Property or any part thereof, their heirs, successors and assigns; and shall inure to the benefit of each Owner thereof. The above Recitals shall constitute a part of this Declaration and are incorporated herein by this reference.

ARTICLE 1
DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

The following definitions and concepts shall control in this Declaration:

1.1. "Actual Knowledge" shall have the meaning specified in Section 17.4.

1.2. "Articles" means and refers to the Articles of Incorporation of the Association. The purpose of the Articles is to establish the Association as a non-profit corporation under Utah law.

1.3. "Association" means the Wingate Village Homeowners Association, a Utah nonprofit corporation, its successors and assigns.

1.4. "Authorized User" means, with respect to the use of a Unit or Common Area, an Owner, its Tenant, and the respective family members, guests, licensees, and invitees.

1.5. "Bylaws" means and refers to the Bylaws of the Association, as the same may be amended, modified or restated from time to time as permitted in the Articles and Bylaws. The purpose of the Bylaws is to govern the Association's internal affairs, such as (for purposes of example but not limitation) voting, elections and meetings. A copy of the initial Bylaws is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

1.6. "Common Area" means all real property, including the improvements thereto and facilities thereon, which the Association owns, leases or otherwise holds possessory or use rights in, at any given time, for the common use and enjoyment of the Owners. Common Area has been designated on the Plat and may be otherwise established as provided for in this Declaration. The Declarant anticipates that the Common Area will include a detention pond, playground, areas around the cul-d-sac, as designated on the Plat, and signage at the entry to the Project.

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1.7. "Common Expenses" means the actual and estimated expenses incurred, or anticipated to be incurred, by the Association for the general benefit of the Owners, including any reasonable reserve, as the Association may find necessary and appropriate pursuant to the Governing Documents.

1.8. "Community Association Act" means the Utah Community Association Act, Title 57, Chapter 8a of the Utah Code, and any amendments thereto.

1.9. "Covered Loss" has the meaning set forth in Section 5.1(h).

1.10. "Declarant" means Wingate Village Development, LLC, a Utah limited liability company, and its successors and assigns.

1.11. "Declarant Control Period" means the period of time during which the Declarant has Class B membership status as provided for herein.

1.12. "Declaration" means this Amended and Restated Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions of Wingate Village Planned Unit Development and any amendments, restatements, supplements or annexations thereto which are recorded in the official records of the Grand County Recorder, State of Utah.

1.13. "Entire Membership" means all Members of the Association.

1.14. "First Mortgage" mean a Mortgage which is secured by a Lot and the appurtenances thereto, which is superior in priority to all other Mortgages with respect to such Lot and appurtenances.

1.15. "Governing Documents" means, collectively, this Declaration, the Articles, the Bylaws and any amendments or supplements to any of the foregoing, and includes any rules, regulations and resolutions established pursuant to the authority of the Declaration, Articles or Bylaws.

1.16. "Lot" means a separately numbered and individually described plot of land shown on the Plat designated as a Lot for private ownership. The Plat initially contains thirty-three (33) Lots, of which twenty-two (22) Lots are anticipated to contain attached townhomes.

1.17. "Lot Damage" has the meaning set forth in Section 5.1(h).

1.18. "Lot Damage Percentage" has the meaning set forth in Section 5.1(h).

1.19. "Lot Owner" means the owner of a Lot and is synonymous with the term "Owner".

1.20. "Member" means a member of the Association and is synonymous with the term "Owner". As used herein and in the Bylaws and Articles, "Member" is used to identify Owners as members of the Association.

1.21. "Mortgage" means a mortgage, a deed of trust, a deed to secure a debt or any other form of security instrument encumbering title to any Lot.

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1.22. "Mortgagee" means and refers to a lender holding a Mortgage, and includes a beneficiary under a deed of trust.

1.23. "Multifamily Area" includes Lots 11A, 11B, 13A, 13B, 13C, 13D, 14A, 14B, 14C, 14D, 15A, 15B, 15C, 15D, 15E, 15F, 16A, 16B, 16C, 16D, 16E, and 16F, as designated on the Plat and Units located thereon.

1.24. "Owner" means the entity, person or group of persons owning fee simple title to any Lot and the improvements located thereon, if any, which is within the Property. Regardless of the number of parties participating in ownership of each Lot, the group of those parties shall be treated as one "Owner." The term "Owner" may include purchasers under a real estate purchase contract, provided such purchaser is granted the rights of an "Owner" in such contract, but does not include persons who hold an interest merely as security for the performance of an obligation unless and until title is acquired by foreclosure or similar proceedings. Membership is appurtenant to and may not be separated from Lot ownership.

1.25. "Plat" means the subdivision plat recorded herewith prepared and certified by a Utah Registered Land Surveyor and any amendments or replacements thereof, or additions thereto.

1.26. "Priority Mortgage" means, with respect to a Lot, each of a First Mortgage and a Second Mortgage secured by such Lot.

1.27. "Project" means the residential and multifamily subdivision project known or referred to as "The Wingate Village, Planned Development" which comprises the entire Property and which is made subject to this Declaration.

1.28. "Property" means the real property which is more fully described in Exhibit B attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

1.29. "Property Insurance" has the meaning given in Section 5.1.

1.30. "Second Mortgage" means a Mortgage which is secured by a Lot and the appurtenance thereto, which is superior in priority to all other Mortgages with respect to such Lot and appurtenances other than a First Mortgage.

1.31. "Single Family" has the meaning set forth in Section 10.3.

1.32. "Single Family Area" includes Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12, as designated on the Plat.

1.33. "Tenant" has the meaning set forth in Section 10.2.

1.34. "Unit" means a single family dwelling in the Single Family Area, with or without walls or roofs in common with other single family dwellings, or an attached townhome in the Multifamily Area. It is intended that there will be eleven (11) Units located within the Single Family Area, and twenty-two (22) Units located within the Multifamily Area.

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ARTICLE 2
PROPERTY RIGHTS

2.1. **Owner's Acknowledgment; Notice to Purchasers**. By accepting title to any Lot, all Owners are given notice that the use of their Units and Common Area is limited by the covenants, conditions, restrictions, easements and other provisions in the Governing Documents, as they may be amended, expanded, modified or restated from time to time. Each Owner, by acceptance of a deed, acknowledges and agrees that the use and enjoyment and marketability of his or her Unit can be limited, restricted or otherwise affected by said covenants, conditions, restrictions, easements and other provisions in the Governing Documents. All purchasers of Units are on notice that the Association may have adopted changes to the Governing Documents that might differ from those a purchaser might receive from or have disclosed by the Owner from whom the purchaser is purchasing his or her Unit, including the initial Bylaws attached hereto as Exhibit A. Purchasers are encouraged to obtain copies of the current Governing Documents, which may be obtained from the Association.

2.2. **Units**.

(a) Ownership. Each Unit located upon a Lot is owned in fee simple by the Owner of such Lot, subject to the covenants, conditions, restrictions and easements in this Declaration and other provisions of the Governing Documents.

(b) Activities within Units. No rule shall interfere with the activities carried on within the confines of Units; provided, however, the Association may (i) restrict or prohibit commercial or other activities not normally associated with property that is intended for residential use, (ii) restrict or prohibit any activities that create additional monetary costs for the Association or other Owners, (ii) restrict or prohibit any activities that create a danger to the health or safety of occupants of other Units, (iv) restrict or prohibit any activities that generate excessive noise or traffic, (v) restrict or prohibit any activities that create unsightly conditions visible outside the dwelling, or (vi) restrict or prohibit any activities that create an unreasonable source of annoyance, all as may be determined by the Association.

(c) Household Composition. No rule of the Association shall interfere with the freedom of Owners to determine the composition of their households, except that the Association shall have the power, in its discretion, to require that all occupants of residences in the Single Family Area or of Units in the Multifamily Area be members of a single housekeeping unit and to limit the total number of occupants permitted in each Unit on the basis of the size and facilities of the Unit and its fair use of the Common Area.

2.3.1 **Common Area**.

(a) Ownership; Conveyance. Prior to the expiration of the Declarant Control Period, the Declarant will convey fee simple title to the Common Area to the Association, free and clear of all encumbrances and liens, but subject to this Declaration, and easements and rights-of-way of record. The Association shall accept the deed of conveyance of the Common Area upon Declarant's presentment of the same.

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(b) Rights of Use and Rules and Regulations Concerning the Common Area. Subject to the provisions of Section 2.5 below, every Owner shall have a right and easement of use and enjoyment in and to the Common Area which easement shall be appurtenant to and shall pass with the title to every Lot, subject to the Governing Documents. The Board shall have the right to establish and enforce rules and regulations governing the use of the Common Area, including but not limited to rights of use, hours of use, delegation of use, and standards of conduct. Additional rights to establish rules and regulations governing the Common Area may be set forth and established elsewhere in the Governing Documents.

(c) Board Authority and Rights in the Common Area. The Board shall have the right, for and on behalf of the Association, to:

(i) enter into agreements or leases which provide for use of the Common Area by a similar association in consideration for use of the Common Area and facilities of the other association or for cash consideration, or for use by third parties for cash consideration;

(ii) with the approval of at least sixty-seven percent (67%) of Owners to sell, exchange, hypothecate, alienate, mortgage, encumber, dedicate, release or transfer all or part of the Common Area to any private individual, corporate entity, public agency, authority or utility;

(iii) grant easements for public utilities or other public purposes consistent with the intended use of the Common Area;

(iv) take such steps as are reasonably necessary or desirable to protect the Common Area against foreclosure; and

(v) take such other actions with respect to the Common Area which are authorized by or otherwise consistent with the Governing Documents.

2.3. **IRS Section 42 Tax Credit Project.** Declarant anticipates that the Multifamily Area will be financed as a low income housing tax credit project ("LIHTC Project"), and, as such, will be subject to additional restrictions which will be recorded against the Multifamily Area. All governing Documents will be interpreted and/or amended so as to be consistent with the requirements of the LIHTC Project, and all rules promulgated by and actions taken by the Board and the Members shall be consistent with the LIHTC Project requirements.

2.4. **Declarant's Right of Use**. As part of the overall program of development of the Property into a residential community and to encourage the marketing thereof, the Declarant shall have the right of use of the Common Area, including any community buildings, without charge during the Declarant Control Period to aid in its development and marketing activities.

2.5. **Delegation of Use**. Any Owner may delegate its right of enjoyment of the Common Area to its Tenant and their Authorized Users, but only in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations of the Association and other Governing Documents. The Board may, by rule, require Owners to forfeit their right of use in the Common Area for so long as the Owner has delegated its right of use in the Common Area to its Tenant. The repair costs for any

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damage to the Common Area and their facilities, including personal property owned by the Association, caused by an Owner, or its Authorized Users, shall create a debt to the Association. Such debts owed to the Association as a result of damage to the Common Area and facilities shall be a specific assessment charged to the Owner who caused, or whose Authorized Users caused, such damage.

2.6. **Declarant's Reasonable Rights to Develop**. Notwithstanding anything in the Governing Documents to the contrary, no rule or action by the Association shall unreasonably impede Declarant's right to develop and market the Project.

ARTICLE 3
ASSOCIATION, MEMBERSHIP AND VOTING RIGHTS

3.1. **Membership**. Every Owner is a Member of the Association. Membership in the Association automatically transfers upon transfer of title of a Lot by the record Owner to another person or entity, and membership in the Association is appurtenant to, and may not be separated from, ownership of a Lot.

3.2. **Voting Rights**. The Association has two (2) classes of voting membership, Class A and Class B.

(a) Class A. Each Owner of a Lot is a Class A Member, except that the Declarant is not a Class A member until Declarant's membership converts to Class A membership as provided for in Section 3.2(b) below. Class A Members are entitled to one (1) vote for each Lot owned. When more than one person holds an interest in any Lot, the group of such persons shall constitute a single Member, and the vote for such Lot shall be exercised as they among themselves determine, but in no event shall more than one vote be cast with respect to any Lot. A vote cast at any Association meeting by any co-Owner, whether in person or by proxy, is conclusively presumed to be the vote of all co-Owners of the Lot concerned unless written objection is made prior to that meeting, or verbal objection is made at that meeting, by another co-Owner of the same Lot. In the event an objection is made, the vote(s) involved shall not be counted for any purpose except to determine whether a quorum exists. If a single Owner owns more than one Lot, the Owner is entitled to one vote for each Unit located upon a Lot owned by such Owner.

(b) Class B. The Class B member is the Declarant. The Class B member is entitled to four (4) votes for each Lot owned by the Declarant. Declarant will cease to be a Class B member and shall become a Class A member on the happening of one of the following events, whichever first occurs:

(i) Sixty (60) days after the date upon which seventy-five percent (75%) of the Lots subject to this Declaration have been conveyed to persons other than Declarant; or

(ii) Seven (7) years after all Declarants have ceased to offer Lots for sale in the ordinary course of business; or

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(iii) the date Declarant notifies the other Owners in writing that it is waiving its right to four (4) votes for each Lot owned by it.

Upon the occurrence of the first of any of the foregoing events, Declarant shall thereafter be entitled to one (1) vote for each Lot owned by it.

3.3. **Change of Corporate Status**. The Association has been or will be set up and established as a non-profit corporation under Utah law. However, the continuing existence and viability of the Association is not vested in its corporate status. During any period in which the Association is not incorporated or otherwise has a change of corporate status (*e.g.*, involuntary dissolution under the Utah Nonprofit Corporation Act for failure to file for corporate renewal), the Governing Documents shall nevertheless continue to be effective as the Governing Documents of the Association, and the Association shall have all rights, power and authority granted in the Governing Documents, and no Owner may escape or avoid any assessment, charge, lien, rule or other matter contained in the Governing Documents by virtue of such change of corporate of status. In the case of the suspension or administrative dissolution of the Association for failure to file annual reports or similar documents necessary to maintain its corporate existence, any two (2) Members are authorized, to the extent they deem necessary and without approval of the other Members, to take such actions as may be reasonably necessary to remove any suspension or administrative dissolution, including the authority to re-incorporate the Association under the same or similar name of the Association, and such corporation shall be deemed the successor to the Association. If the Members fail to remove any suspension or reincorporate as provided herein, the Association shall continue to operate and function under the Governing Documents as an unincorporated association.

3.4. **Rulemaking Authority**. The Association may, from time to time, subject to the provisions of the Governing Documents, adopt, amend, modify and repeal reasonable rules and regulations governing the Project, including without limitation the use of any Common Area, parking restrictions and limitations, limitations upon vehicular travel within the Community, and restrictions on other activities or improvements on the Property.

3.5. **Notice; Promulgation of Rules**. A copy of the Association's rules and regulations, as they may from time to time be adopted, amended or repealed, shall be mailed or otherwise delivered to each Owner. Upon such mailing or other delivery, said rules and regulations shall have the same force and effect as if they were set forth in, and were a part of, this Declaration. In addition to or in lieu of providing notice by mail, the Association may provide notice by electronic means such as electronic mail (e-mail) to Owners and may require that Owners, in addition to keeping the Association informed as to their current mailing address, maintain a current e-mail address with the Association for such purpose.

ARTICLE 4
FINANCES AND ASSESSMENTS

4.1. **Assessments; Authority**. The Association is hereby authorized to levy assessments against the Owners as provided for herein. The following are the types of assessments that may be levied by the Association, which are more particularly described below: (a) annual assessments or charges; (b) special assessments; (c) specific assessments;

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(d) emergency assessments; (e) any other amount or assessment levied or charged by the Association pursuant to this Declaration; and (f) interest, costs of collection and reasonable attorney fees, as hereinafter provided.

4.2. **Creation of Lien and Personal Obligation of Assessments**. Excepting Declarant, each Owner of any Lot by acceptance of a deed therefor, whether or not it shall be so expressed in any such deed or other conveyance, covenants and agrees to pay to the Association all assessments and charges, however denominated, which are authorized in the Governing Documents. All such amounts shall be a charge on the Lot and shall be a continuing lien upon the Lot against which each such assessment or amount is charged, which lien shall arise when the Owner fails or refuses to pay an assessment when due. Such assessments and other amounts shall also be the personal obligation of the person who was the Owner of such Lot at the time when the assessment became due. No Owner may exempt himself or herself from liability for assessments by nonuse of the Common Area, by the sale, transfer, disposition or abandonment of his or her Lot, or by any other means. The obligation to pay assessments is a separate and independent covenant on the part of each Owner. No diminution or abatement of assessments or set-off shall be claimed or allowed for any alleged failure of the Association or Declarant to take some action or perform some function required of it, or for inconvenience or discomfort arising from the making or repairs or improvements, or from any other action it takes. If any Lot has more than one person as an Owner at the time an assessment or charge is made pursuant to this Article 4, the obligations and liabilities of all such persons as Owners shall be joint and several.

4.3. **Purpose of Assessments**. The assessments levied by the Association shall be used to advance the purposes for which the Association was formed, as set forth and articulated in the Governing Documents. The assessments may provide for, but are not limited to, the payment of insurance maintained by the Association; the payment of the cost of repairing, replacing, maintaining and construction or acquiring additions to the Common Area; the payment and cost of maintaining any private roadways; the payment of sewer, water and trash removal charges for the Project which are not separately assessed to each Owner or Unit; the payment of administrative expenses of the Association; the payment of insurance deductible amounts; the establishment of capital and operational reserve accounts; the payment of any professional services deemed necessary and desirable by the Association; and other amounts required by this Declaration or that the Association shall determine to be necessary to meet the primary purposes of the Association.

4.4. **Initial Annual Assessments**. The Declarant shall initially establish the amount of the annual assessments. Thereafter, the establishment of annual assessments shall be according to the procedures and requirements of Section 4.5 below and the Governing Documents.

4.5. **Annual Assessments; Budgeting**.

(a) Adoption of Budget. At least sixty (60) days before the beginning of each fiscal year, the Association shall prepare a budget of the estimated Common Expenses for that year. Annual assessments for Common Expenses shall be based upon the estimated net cash flow requirements of the Association to cover items including, without limitation, the cost of routine maintenance and operating of the Common Area; the cost of common sewer and water

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utilities and trash removal services provided to the Project that aren't separately metered and assessed to individual Owners and Units; premiums for insurance coverage as deemed desirable or necessary by the Association; landscaping, care of grounds, and common lighting within the Common Area; routine renovations within the Common Area; wages; common water and utility charges for the Common Area; reserves for any insurance deductible; legal and accounting fees; expenses and liabilities from a previous assessment period; and the supplementing of any reserve fund established by the Association.

(b) Notice of Budget and Assessment. The Association shall send a copy of the final budget, together with notice of the amount of the annual assessment to be levied pursuant to such budget, to each Owner at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of such budget. The budget shall automatically become effective unless disapproved in writing by Members representing at least sixty-seven percent (67%) of all eligible votes in the Association. Any such petition must be presented to the Association within ten (10) days after notice of the budget and assessment. There shall be no obligation to call a meeting for the purpose of considering the budget except on petition of the Members as provided for special meetings pursuant to the Bylaws. Unless the budget for the assessment is disapproved by the Members as set forth above, the Association is thereafter authorized to levy the assessment as provided for herein.

(c) Failure or Delay in Adopting Budget. The failure or delay of the Association to prepare, distribute or adopt a budget for any fiscal year shall not constitute a waiver or release in any manner of an Owner's obligation to pay his or her allocable share of the expenses of the Association. In the event of such failure or delay, all Owners shall continue to pay assessments on the same basis as during the last year for which a budget was adopted and an assessment was made until notified of the amount of the new annual assessment, which new assessment shall be due on the first day of the next payment period which begins more than thirty (30) days after such new annual or adjusted budget is adopted and the Owners receive notice as provided herein.

(d) Automatic Budget Approval. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the budget proposed by the Association will increase the annual assessment by an amount not greater than five percent (5%) more than the previous annual assessment, then such budget and corresponding annual assessment shall be automatically approved and effective upon thirty (30) days' notice.

(e) Adjustment of Budget and Assessment. The Association may revise the budget and adjust the annual assessment from time to time during the year, subject to the notice requirements and the right of the Members to disapprove the revised budget as set forth in Section 4.5(b) above; provided, however, that such an adjustment is exempt from the requirements of Section 4.5(b) if the adjustment would either decrease the annual assessment or increase the annual assessment by no greater than five percent (5%).

4.6. **Special Assessments**. In addition to the annual assessments, the Association may levy a special assessment in any assessment year, applicable to that year only, to cover unbudgeted expenses or expenses in excess of those budgeted, including without limitation the costs to defray, in whole or in part, the cost of any construction, reconstruction, repair or replacement of the Common Area that may be undertaken by the Association. Any such special

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assessment may be levied against the entire Membership if such special assessment is for Common Expenses. Except as otherwise provided in this Declaration, any special assessment relating to Common Expenses shall require the affirmative vote or written consent of a majority of the entire Membership. Special assessments shall be payable in such manner and at such times as determined by the Association and may be payable in installments extending beyond the fiscal years in which the special assessment is approved.

4.7. **Specific Assessments**. The Association shall have the power to levy specific assessments against one or more particular Lots to cover costs which are attributable to, beneficial to, or incurred in maintenance, insuring, or in bringing any Unit located thereon into compliance with the Governing Documents, or costs incurred as a consequence of the conduct of the Owner or occupants of the Unit located upon such Lot, their agents, contractors, employees, licensees, invitees or guests; provided, however, the Association shall give the Owner of such Lot against whom the specific assessment is being made prior written notice and an opportunity for a hearing, in accordance with the Bylaws, before levying any specific assessment under this subsection.

4.8. **Emergency Assessments**. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Declaration, the Association may levy emergency assessments in response to an emergency situation. Prior to the imposition or collection of any assessment due to an emergency situation, the Association shall pass a resolution containing the written findings as to the necessity of such expenditure and why the expenditure was not or could not have been reasonably foreseen or accurately predicted in the budgeting process and the resolution shall be distributed to the Members with the notice of the emergency assessment. An emergency situation is one in which the Association finds:

(a) An expenditure, in its discretion, required by an order of a court, to defend the Association in litigation, or to settle litigation;

(b) An expenditure necessary to repair or maintain the Property or any part of it for which the Association is responsible where a threat to personal safety on the Property is discovered;

(c) An expenditure necessary to repair, maintain or cover actual Association expenses for the Property or any part of it that could not have been reasonably foreseen by the Association in preparing and distributing the pro forma operating budget (for example: an emergency repair of a common area improvement damaged in an uninsured casualty, attorney fees incurred in the defense of litigation, etc.); or

(d) Such other situations in which the Association finds that immediate action is necessary and in the best interests of the Association.

4.9. **Uniform Rate of Assessment**. Unless otherwise provided for in this Declaration or elsewhere in the Governing Documents, assessments must be fixed at a uniform rate for all Lots (meaning each Lot's share of the annual and special assessments shall be equal to one (1) divided by the total number of Lots subject to assessment, expressed as a percentage (i.e., if there are 33 lots subject to assessment, each Lot's share is equal to 1 divided by 33 or 3.0303% of each

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annual and special assessments)); provided, however, that no assessments shall accrue against the Declarant for Lots owned by Declarant so long as the Declarant has Class B membership and Units located upon such Lots are not occupied.

4.10. **Declarant's Option to Fund Budget Deficits**. During the Declarant Control Period, Declarant may, in its sole discretion and without any obligation to do so, fund any budget deficit of the Association, including without limitation funding any initial capital or operational reserve fund. In the event Declarant funds any budget deficit, it shall not establish any obligation by Declarant to continue to fund any future deficits.

4.11. **Payment; Due Dates**. The assessments provided for herein shall commence to accrue against a Lot upon: (a) conveyance of the Lot to a bona fide purchaser, adjusting the amount of such assessment according to the number of months remaining in the fiscal year, or (b) occupancy of a Unit located upon such Lot by Owner or its Tenant. Due dates shall be established by resolution of the Association, with such resolution. Installments of assessments may be levied and collected on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, or annual basis, as determined by resolution of the Association. The Association may require advance payment of assessments at closing of the transfer of title to a Lot.

4.12. **Capitalization of Association**. Upon acquisition of record title to a Lot by the first Owner thereof other than Declarant, a contribution shall be made by or on behalf of the purchaser to the working capital of the Association in an amount equal to (i) 15% of the annual assessment per Lot for that year, or (ii) in such other amount as the Association may specify which may be a flat rate from year to year approximating 15% of the annual assessment per Lot levied during the first year in which the Association adopts a budget, but in no event shall such contribution from Declarant exceed $300 per Lot. This amount shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, the annual assessment and shall not be considered an advance payment of such assessment. This amount shall be for use in covering operating expenses and other expenses incurred by the Association pursuant to the Governing Documents.

4.13. **Effect of Non-Payment of Assessment; Remedies of the Association**. Any assessment or installment thereof not paid within thirty (30) days after the due date therefor shall be delinquent and shall bear interest from the due date at the rate of eighteen percent (18%) per annum (or such lesser rate as the Association shall determine appropriate) until paid. In addition, the Association may assess a late fee for each delinquent installment that shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the installment.

(a) Remedies. To enforce this Article 4, the Association may, in the name of the Association:

(i) bring an action at law against the Owner personally obligated to pay any such delinquent assessment without waiving Association's lien for the assessment;

(ii) foreclose the lien against the Lot in accordance with the laws of the State of Utah applicable to the exercise of powers of sale in deeds of trust or to the foreclosure of mortgages, or in any other manner permitted by law;

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(iii) restrict, limit or totally terminate any or all services performed by the Association on behalf of the delinquent Owner;

(iv) [intentionally deleted];

(v) exercise any other rights authorized by the Community Association Act for non-payment of assessments and other charges, including but not limited to the recordation of a notice of lien in the offices of the Grand County Recorder;

(vi) suspend the voting rights of the Owner for any period during which any assessment or portion thereof against the Owner's Lot remains unpaid; and/or

(vii) accelerate all assessment installments that will become due within the subsequent twelve (12) months so that all such assessments for that period become due and payable at once. This acceleration provision may only be invoked against an Owner who has been delinquent in paying any assessment or installment two (2) or more times within a twelve (12) month period.

(b) Attorney Fees and Costs. There shall be added to the amount of any delinquent assessment the costs and expenses of any action, sale or foreclosure, and reasonable attorney fees incurred by the Association, together with, where applicable, an account for the reasonable rental for the Unit from time to time of commencement of the foreclosure. The Association shall be entitled to the appointment of a receiver to collect the rental income or the reasonable rental without regard to the value of the other security.

(c) Power of Sale. A power of sale is hereby conferred upon the Association which it may exercise to foreclose the Association lien on any Lot and improvements located thereon to collect any assessment due under this Declaration. Under the power of sale, an Owner's Lot may be sold in the manner provided by Utah law pertaining to deeds of trust as if said Association were beneficiary under a deed of trust and said Owner was the "trustor." For purposes of foreclosing on any Lot as provided herein, and in compliance with Utah Code Ann. §57-8a-212(1)(j), the Declarant hereby conveys and warrants pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §57-1-20 and 57-8a-402 to South Eastern Utah Title Company, with power of sale, the Lots and all improvements to the Lots for the purpose of securing payment of assessments under the terms of this Declaration. The Association may designate any person or entity qualified by law to serve as trustee for purposes of power of sale foreclosure.

4.14. **Exempt Property**. The following property subject to this Declaration is exempt from the assessments created herein: (a) all property dedicated to and accepted by any local public authority; (b) the Common Area; (c) all Lots or other real property owned by Declarant unless the same are occupied by Tenants; and (d) any other property declared exempt as set forth in this Declaration or within any Plat.

4.15. **Subordination of Lien to Priority Mortgages**. The lien of the assessments provided for herein shall be subordinate to the lien of any Priority Mortgage held by a Mortgagee if the Priority Mortgage was recorded prior to the date the assessment became due.

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4.16. **Termination of Lien**. A sale or transfer of any Lot shall not affect any assessment lien made as to such Lot prior to such sale or transfer; provided, however, the sale or transfer of any Lot pursuant to foreclosure of a Priority Mortgage or any proceeding in lieu thereof, shall extinguish the assessment lien as to payments which became due prior to such sale or transfer. No sale or transfer, however, shall relieve a Lot or Owner from personal liability for assessments coming due after he or she takes title or from the lien of such later assessments.

4.17. **Books, Records and Audit**.

(a) The Association shall maintain current copies of the Governing Documents and other similar documents, as well as its own books, records and financial statements which shall all be available for inspection by Owners and insurers as well as by holders, insurers and guarantors of first mortgages during normal business hours upon reasonable notice. Charges shall be made for copying, researching or extracting from such documents. An Owner or holder, insurer or guarantor of a first Mortgage may obtain an audit of Association records at its own expense so long as the results of the audit are provided to the Association.

(b) The Association shall prepare a roster of Owners for each Lot and the assessments applicable thereto at the same time that it shall fix the amount of the annual assessment, which roster shall be kept by the Treasurer of the Association, who shall record payments of assessments and shall allow inspection of the roster by any Member at reasonable times.

(c) The Association shall, upon demand, and for a reasonable charge, furnish a certificate signed by an officer of the Association setting forth whether the assessment on a specified Lot has been paid. Such certificates, when properly issued, shall be conclusive evidence of the payment of any assessment or fractional part thereof which is therein shown to have been paid.

ARTICLE 5
INSURANCE

5.1. **Property and Casualty Insurance**.

(a) The Directors of the Association (as provided in the Bylaws) shall keep all insurable improvements and fixtures of the Common Area insured against loss or damage by fire for the full insurance replacement cost thereof, and may obtain insurance against such other hazards and casualties as the Association may deem desirable. The Association may also insure any other property whether real or personal, owned by the Association, against loss or damage by fire and such other hazards as the Association may deem desirable, with the Association as the Owner and beneficiary of such insurance. The insurance coverage with respect to the Common Area shall be written in the name of, and the proceeds thereof shall be payable to, the Association. Insurance proceeds shall be used by the Association for the repair or replacement of the property for which the insurance was carried. Premiums for all insurance carried by the Association are Common Expenses which shall be included in the annual assessments made by the Association.

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(b) To the extent reasonably available, the Association shall obtain and continue in effect, on behalf of all Owners all insurance required to be obtained by it pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §57-8a-403, including blanket property insurance on the physical structure of all Units and the Common Area insuring against all risks of direct physical loss commonly insured against, including fire and extended coverage perils (the "Property Insurance"). **If the Association becomes aware that Property Insurance is not reasonably available, it shall give all Owners notice of such fact within seven (7) days of such initial determination.** The total amount of coverage provided by the Property Insurance shall not be less than 100% of the full replacement cost of the insured property at the time the insurance is purchased and at each renewal date, excluding items normally excluded from property insurance policies and without deduction for depreciation or coinsurance. The Property Insurance policy may contain a reasonable deductible and the amount thereof shall not be subtracted from the face amount of the policy in determining whether the policy limits satisfy the requirements herein. The Property Insurance shall include coverage for any fixture, improvement or betterment installed by an Owner to his or her Unit, including floor coverings, cabinets, light fixtures, electrical fixtures, heating or plumbing fixtures, paint, wall coverings, windows and any other item permanently part of or affixed to the Unit. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the Association is not required to obtain Property Insurance or any other insurance for any property or other improvement that is not attached to a Unit or other attached dwelling. If Property Insurance is obtained as specified in this Subsection 5.1(b), the provisions of Subsection 5.1(c) through (i) shall be applicable to such Property Insurance and the Lots and Units covered thereby.

(c) The Property Insurance shall be written in the name of the Association, and the proceeds thereof shall be payable to the Association as trustee for the Owners. Each Owner shall be an insured under the Property Insurance policy.

(d) Insurance premiums for the Property Insurance policy, and any other insurance premiums paid by the Association, shall be a Common Expense of the Association to be included in the annual assessments levied by the Association; provided, however, that if Property Insurance is obtained for less than all Units, the premium therefore shall be allocated solely to the Lots and Units covered by such Property Insurance.

(e) The Association may make a special assessment to each Owner to cover the amount of any deductible under the Property Insurance policy, not to exceed $10,000 in the aggregate or such other amount satisfying the requirements of Utah Code. Ann. §57-8a-405(9). The Association shall set aside the amount of any deductible collected pursuant to this subsection and not use the same for any purpose other than paying the deductible with respect to any claim made on the Property Insurance policy.

(f) In the event of an insured loss covered by the Property Insurance policy, the deductible shall be treated as a Common Expense in the same manner as the premiums for the Property Insurance policy. However, if the Association reasonably determines, after notice and opportunity to be heard, that the loss is the result of the negligence or willful misconduct of one or more Owners, their guests, invitees or lessees, then the Association may assess the full amount of such deductible against such Owner and the Owner's Lot.

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(g) If a loss occurs that is covered by the Property Insurance policy in the name of the Association and another property insurance policy in the name of an Owner:

(i) the Association's policy provides primary insurance coverage; and

(ii) notwithstanding Subsection 5.1(e) and subject to Subsection 5.1(g) (A) the Owner is responsible for the Association's policy deductible, and (B) the Owner's policy applies to that portion of the loss attributable to the Association's policy deductible.

(h) As used in this Subsection 5.1(h), "Covered Loss" means a loss, resulting from a single event or occurrence, that is covered by the Association's Property Insurance policy; "Lot Damage" means damage to any combination of a Lot, a dwelling on a Lot, or appurtenant to a dwelling on a Lot; and "Lot Damage Percentage" means the percentage of total damage resulting in a Covered Loss that is attributable to Lot Damage. An Owner who owns a Lot that has suffered Lot Damage as part of a Covered Loss is responsible for an amount calculated by applying the Lot Damage Percentage for that Lot to the amount of the deductible under the Association's Property Insurance policy. If an Owner does not pay the amount required under this Subsection 5.1(h) within thirty (30) days after substantial completion of the repairs to, as applicable, the Lot or a dwelling on the Lot, the Association may levy an assessment against the Lot for that amount.

(i) The Association shall provide notice to each Owner of the Owner's obligation under Subsection 5.1(g) for the Association's policy deductible and of any change in the amount of the deductible.

(j) If, in the exercise of the business judgment rule, the Association determines that a claim is likely not to exceed the Association's Property Insurance policy deductible, then (i) the Owner's policy is considered the policy for primary coverage to the amount of the Association's policy deductible; (ii) the Owner who does not have a policy to cover the Association's Property Insurance policy deductible is responsible for the loss to the amount of the Association's policy deductible, as provided in Subsection 5.1(h); and (iii) the Association need not tender the claim to the Association's insurer.

5.2. **Replacement or Repair of Property**. In the event of damage to or destruction of any part of the Common Area improvements, the Association shall repair or replace the same from the insurance proceeds available. If such insurance proceeds are insufficient to cover the costs of repair or replacement of the property damaged or destroyed, the Association may make a reconstruction assessment against all Owners (allocable by Lots) to cover the additional cost of repair or replacement not covered by the insurance proceeds, in addition to any other common assessments made against such Owner. In the event that the Association is maintaining blanket casualty and fire insurance on all or a portion of the Lots and Units, the Association shall repair or replace the same to the extent of the insurance proceeds available. In the event of damage or destruction by fire or other casualty to any portion of the Property covered by insurance written in the name of the Association, the Directors are empowered to and shall represent the Members in any proceedings, negotiations, settlements or agreements. The Association is appointed attorney-in-fact of each Owner for this purpose.

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5.3. **Damage to a Portion of the Project**.

(a) If a portion of the Project for which the Association is required to obtain Property Insurance is damaged or destroyed, the Association shall repair or replace the portion within a reasonable amount of time unless:

(i) the Project is terminated;

(ii) repair or replacement would be illegal under a state statute or local ordinance governing health or safety; or

(iii) (A) at least 67% of the allocated voting interests of the Owners in the Association vote not to rebuild; and (B) each Owner of a dwelling on a Lot that will not be rebuilt votes not to rebuild.

(b) If a portion of the Project is not repaired or replaced because the Project is terminated, the termination provisions of applicable law and the Governing documents apply.

The cost of repair or replacement in excess of Property Insurance proceeds and reserves is a Common Expense.

5.4. **Entire Project Damaged or Destroyed**. If the entire Project is damaged or destroyed and not repaired or replaced, then:

(a) The Association shall use the Property Insurance proceeds attributable to any damaged Common Area to restore the damaged area to a condition compatible with the remainder of the Project;

(b) The Association shall distribute the insurance proceeds attributable to Lots and common areas (if any) that are not rebuilt to:

(i) the Owners of the Lots that are not rebuilt;

(ii) the Owners of the Lots to which the Common Area that are not rebuilt were allocated; or

(iii) the Mortgagees or lien holders of the Lots; and

(c) The Association shall distribute the remainder of the insurance proceeds to all the Owners or Mortgagees in proportion to the Common Expense liabilities of all the Lots.

5.5. **Decision Not to Rebuild a Unit**. If the Owners of a Lot containing a Unit elect not to rebuild all of the Unit formerly located upon such Lot, such Lot shall nevertheless be allocated an assessment as specified in Section 4.9.

5.6. **Liability Insurance**. The Directors shall obtain a comprehensive policy of public liability insurance covering all of the Common Area for at least $1,000,000.00 per occurrence for personal or bodily injury and property damage that results from the operation, maintenance or

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use of the Common Area. Liability insurance policies obtained by the Association shall contain a "severability of interest" clause or endorsement which shall preclude the insurer from denying the claim of an Owner because of negligent acts of the Association or other Owners.

5.7. **Fidelity Insurance**. The Association, in its discretion, may elect to obtain fidelity coverage against dishonest acts on the part of managers, directors, officers, employees, volunteers, management agents or others responsible for handling funds held and collected by the Association for the benefit of the Owners or Members. If the Association elects to procure fidelity insurance, the Association shall seek a policy which shall (a) name the Association as obligee or beneficiary, (b) be written in an amount not less than the sum of (i) three months' operating expenses and (ii) the maximum reserves of the Association which may be on deposit at any time, and (c) contain waivers of any defense based on the exclusion of persons who serve without compensation from any definition of "employee."

5.8. **Annual Review of Policies**. The Association shall review all insurance policies at least annually in order to ascertain whether the coverage contained in the policies is sufficient to make any necessary repairs or replacements of the property which may be damaged or destroyed. The Association may, to the extent it deems necessary to more fully protect and insure the Association and its property, or to otherwise comply with evolving laws and insurance standards, modify the coverage standards set forth in this Article 5 without the necessity of amending this Declaration.

5.9. **Changes to Community Association Act**. The insurance provisions set forth in this Article 5 are intended to comply with and conform to the terms and conditions in Part 4 of the Community Association Act. If Part 4 of the Community Association Act is amended or modified after the date of this Declaration, the Declarant during the Declarant Control Period and the Association after the Declarant Control Period may amend this Article 5 to conform to the terms and conditions of Part 4 of the Community Association Act, as amended, by filing a recorded amendment to or restatement of this Declaration in the official records of the Grand County Recorder, State of Utah.

5.10. **First Mortgagee Right to Obtain Insurance**. In the event any property and casualty insurance required to be obtained by the Association described in this Article 5, is not maintained, or the premiums therefore are not paid when due, any First Mortgagee or any combination of First Mortgagees may jointly or singularly, upon written notice to the Association, pay such premiums or secure such insurance. Any First Mortgagee which expends funds for any of such purposes shall be entitled to immediate reimbursement therefor from the Association.

ARTICLE 6
ARCHITECTURAL CONTROLS AND STANDARDS

6.1. **Architectural Control Committee**. There is hereby created an Architectural Control Committee ("ACC") which shall be composed of a minimum of three (3) or more representatives appointed by the Board of Directors. If the Board of Directors does not establish or appoint the ACC the Board itself shall carry out the functions and responsibilities of the ACC. Notwithstanding the above, during the Declarant Control Period, the Declarant shall be entitled

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to carry out the functions and responsibilities of the ACC or may otherwise appoint all members of the ACC. The Association shall have no jurisdiction over architectural matters during the Declarant Control Period. Unless appointed by the Declarant, all members of the ACC shall be Members of the Association.

6.2. **Architectural Control Committee Approval**. The ACC's primary responsibility is to ensure that the exteriors of all Units, including the roofs, be maintained in the same color and texture as originally established by the Declarant and that no Owner or other person attach, erect, install, or place any thing on the exterior of Units or the interior of Units where the same might be visible from outside the Unit, or other buildings and structures in the Property without first obtaining ACC approval in accordance with this Article. In this regard, no structure, building, fence, wall, or thing shall be placed, erected, or installed upon any Lot or to any Unit and no improvements or other work (including exterior alterations of existing improvements, or planting or removal of landscaping) shall take place within the Property until the plans and specifications showing, without limitation, the nature, kind, shape, height, materials, colors and location of the same shall have been submitted to and approved in writing by the ACC in accordance with this Article and any rules and regulations adopted by the ACC pursuant to the authority of this Article. ACC approval shall be required regardless of whether the structure, building, fence, wall, or thing to be constructed, placed, erected, or installed is new, or an addition, extension or expansion, change or alteration, or re-construction, replacement, re-erection, or re-installation of any of the foregoing. Nothing herein shall preclude the replacement of trees and plants of the same type and variety which have died.

6.3. **Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, and Procedures**. The Architectural Control Committee may establish rules, regulations, guidelines, and procedures to govern the submission, review, and approval of any plans submitted to it for review. Any rules, regulations, guidelines, and procedures established by the Architectural Control Committee hereunder may be made available to any Member upon request by that Member.

6.4. **Abandonment of Architectural Plan**. Without the prior written approval or vote of at least sixty-seven percent (67%) of the Entire Membership, neither the Association nor the ACC shall have the power, by act or omission, to change, waive or abandon any plan, scheme or regulations pertaining to the architectural design or the exterior appearance or maintenance of Units, and the maintenance of the Common Area , including walls, fences, driveways, lawns and plantings.

6.5. **Application to Declarant**. The Declarant shall not be required to comply with the provisions of this Article in the initial construction of the Property.

ARTICLE 7
PARTY WALLS

7.1. **General Rules of Law to Apply**. Each wall that is built as a part of the original construction of a Unit upon the Project which serves and/or separates any two adjoining Units located upon separate Lots shall constitute a party wall. To the extent not inconsistent with the provisions of this Article 7, the general rules of law regarding party walls and liability for property damage due to negligence or willful acts or omissions shall apply thereto.

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7.2. **Sharing of Repair and Maintenance**. The cost of reasonable repair and maintenance of a party wall shall be shared equally by the Owners of Lots who make use of the wall.

7.3. **Destruction by Fire or Other Casualty**. If a party wall is destroyed or damaged by fire or other casualty, then, to the extent said destruction or damage is not covered by insurance and repaired out of the proceeds of the same, any Owner who has used the wall may restore it, and if the other Owners thereafter make use of the wall, they shall contribute to the cost of restoration thereof in proportion to such use, without prejudice, however, to the right of any such Owners to call for a larger contribution from the others under any rule of law regarding liability for negligent or willful acts or omissions.

7.4. **Exposure to Elements**. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article 7, an Owner who by negligent or willful actions causes a party wall to be exposed to the elements shall bear the whole cost of furnishing the necessary protection against such elements to the extent that said protection is not covered by insurance and paid for out of the proceeds of the same.

7.5. **Right to Contribution Runs with Land**. The right of any Owner to contribution from any other Owner under this Article 7 shall be appurtenant to the land and shall pass to such Owner's successors-in-title.

ARTICLE 8
MAINTENANCE

8.1. **Association's Responsibility**. The Association shall be responsible for maintenance of the Common Area, and, if the Board of Directors of the Association elects from time-to-time to do so, all or a portion of the sidewalks as described in Section 8.3 below. The cost of such maintenance shall be a Common Expense. This maintenance includes but is not limited to upkeep of all landscaping, upkeep and maintenance of the playground, the detention facility, and any other buildings and facilities which constitute part of the Common Area.

8.2. **Disclaimer of Responsibility**. The Association shall not have any responsibility for upkeep and maintenance of the Project or the Units, unless expressly required by this Declaration or expressly assumed by the Association pursuant to the authority of this Declaration.

8.3. **Owner's Responsibility**. Each Owner of a Lot shall be responsible for maintenance of the Unit located upon such Lot, in a manner consistent with all applicable provisions of the Governing Documents, unless such maintenance responsibility is otherwise assumed by or assigned to the Association by the Governing Documents. Without limiting the foregoing, each Owner shall, at such Owner's cost and expense, maintain its Unit so as to preserve, protect and restore the appearance thereof consistent with the original design and construction of all Units. Each Owner shall also be responsible, at his or her sole cost and expense, to remove snow, ice and other obstacles from any public or private walkways or sidewalks appurtenant to its Unit, unless the Association has elected to take over the maintenance of all or a portion of the sidewalks upon action of the Board of Directors of the

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Association as provided in Section 8.1 above. For purposes of this Section 8.3, public sidewalks located in front of (and for end Units, to the side of) each Unit shall be deemed appurtenant to that Unit. The Association may, however, in the default of the Owner to perform maintenance with respect to an Owner's Unit which is such Owner's responsibility, and after ten (10) days' written notice to such Owner (which notice shall not be required in the event of emergency or threat to life, health, property or safety), provide exterior maintenance upon the Unit for which such Owner is responsible and may shall charge such Owner the costs of such maintenance as a specific assessment.

8.4. **Access at Reasonable Hours**. For the sole purpose of performing the ~~maintenance required or otherwise authorized by this Article 8, the Association, through its duly~~ authorized agents or employees, shall have the right, after reasonable notice to the Owner, to enter upon any Lot at reasonable hours.

8.5. **Other Services Provided by Association**. In addition to the maintenance of the common detention area and pond servicing the Project and the payment of all costs with respect thereto, to the extent determined to be necessary or desirable by the Association, the Association may provide additional services to the Owners as a Common Expense or specific assessment, as appropriate.

8.6. **Alteration of Certain Maintenance Duties by Rule**. The duty of maintenance for the area of a Lot outside the walls of a Unit may be altered by rule of the Association.

ARTICLE 9
USE AND CONDUCT RESTRICTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

The following use and other restrictions shall apply to the Project. These restrictions are in addition to those established by federal, state, or local law and ordinance and those which may be set forth elsewhere in the Governing Documents.

9.1. **General Use Restrictions**. All of the Property which is subject to this Declaration is hereby restricted to residential dwellings and buildings in connection therewith. All buildings or structures erected on the Property shall be of new construction and no buildings or structures shall be removed from other locations to the Property. After the initial construction of a Unit on a Lot (as permitted by all applicable laws), no subsequent building or structure dissimilar to that initial construction shall be built on that Lot. No building or structure of a temporary character, trailer, basement, tent, camper, shack, garage, barn or other outbuilding shall be placed or used on any Lot at any time.

9.2. **Quiet Enjoyment**. No noxious or offensive activity shall be carried on upon any part of the Property nor shall anything be done thereon which may be or may become an annoyance or nuisance to the Owners or their Authorized Users, or which shall in any way interfere with the quiet enjoyment of each of the Owners or which shall in any way increase the rate of insurance.

9.3. **Parking**. No Owner or its Authorized Users shall park more than two (2) motor vehicles on each of its Lot or within the Project at any time. No motor vehicle which is inoperable shall be allowed within the Property (other than within the enclosed garage of a Unit),

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and any inoperable motor vehicle which remains parked on any Lot (other than in the enclosed garage of a Unit) over 72 hours shall be subject to removal by the Association at the vehicle owner's expense, which expense shall be payable on demand. If the motor vehicle is owned by an Owner, any amounts payable to the Association pursuant to this Section 8.4 shall be secured by the Lot, and the Association may enforce collection of said amounts in the same manner provided for in this Declaration for the collection of assessments. Recreational vehicles, boats, travel trailers and similar personal property shall only be parked within the Project as permitted by rule of the Association.

9.4. **Timeshares Prohibited**. No Owner shall offer or sell any interest in a Unit under a "timesharing" or "interval ownership" plan, or any similar plan.

9.5. **Signs**. The Association shall have the right to regulate the display, use, size and location of signs within the Property. The right to regulate includes the right of prohibition. Notwithstanding the Association's right of regulation, no signs, advertising signs, billboards, objects of unsightly appearance or nuisances shall be erected, placed or permitted to remain on the exterior of any Unit, within or upon the Common Area, or any portion of the Property. Nor shall such signs, billboards, objects of unsightly appearance, or nuisances be placed or permitted to remain within any Unit where the same are visible from the public streets or roadways. The foregoing restrictions shall not apply to the commercial activities, signs and billboards, if any, of the Declarant or its agents during the Declarant Control Period or by the Association in furtherance of its powers and purposes set forth in the Governing Documents, as the same may be amended from time to time.

9.6. **Compliance with Laws**. No Owner shall permit anything to be done or kept in his Unit or any part of the Property that is in violation of any applicable federal, state, or local law, ordinance, or regulation or in violation of any LIHTC Project restrictions.

9.7. **No Commercial Activities**. No commercial activities of any kind whatever shall be conducted on any portion of the Property, including an in-home business as defined by local ordinances. The foregoing restrictions shall not apply to the commercial activities, signs and billboards, if any, of the Declarant or its agents during the construction and sales period or by the Association in furtherance of its powers and purposes set forth in the Governing Documents, as the same may be amended from time to time or to any on-site property manager under contract to perform services for the Association. Nothing in this Section 9.7 shall prelude the leasing of a Lot and appurtenant Unit as authorized in Article 10.

9.8. **Smoking**. The Association is authorized to, by rule or resolution, prohibit tobacco smoking or vaping within or around the Common Areas and any other portion of the Property, including within Units or on patios of any Unit when it is reasonably determined that the smoke or the smell from the smoking might filter or drift into other Units or interfere with the use and enjoyment of the Property by Owners or their Authorized Users. In addition, the Association is authorized to enforce and otherwise bring an action for nuisance under the provisions of Title 78, Chapter 38 of the Utah Code for and on behalf of any Owner against any other Owner or Authorized User whose smoking creates or constitutes a nuisance under said provision of the Utah Code.

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9.9. **Pets and Animals**.

(a) Restrictions. The Association has the right to regulate and restrict, by rule of the Association, the keeping and harboring of pets and animals within the Property, including the keeping and harboring of pets and animals within the Units. This right includes the right to restrict the type, breed or species of animal, the number of animals which may be kept, the areas in which the animals may be kept or taken, and to completely eliminate the keeping and harboring of pets. Until such time as the Association adopts a policy expressly authorizing the keeping of pets and animals, the same shall not be prohibited within the Property. The Association may also establish procedural rules and regulations to implement its rules which ~~should include provisions for notice and hearing. Commercial breeding of pets and animals is~~ prohibited within the Property and may not be allowed or authorized by Association rule or resolution.

(b) Owner Responsibility. In the event the Association authorizes the keeping of pets and animals, Owners and their Authorized Users must take due care to ensure that their pets and animals do not make excessive noises, cause any offensive smell, or create any physical threat to the safety of any other Owner or Authorized User within the Property, or the safety of any Owner or Authorized User, particularly among children. Owners and Authorized Users are responsible for any property damage, injury, or disturbance that their pet may cause or inflict anywhere within the Property. To the extent the Association is subjected or otherwise exposed to any liability, claims, damages, costs, losses, or expense as a result of the actions of an animal, the Association has the right to make a claim against the Owner and/or Authorized User. Owners shall indemnify the Association from any claims, damages, or causes of action that arise from or otherwise relate to the conduct of their or Authorized Users' pets. This indemnification shall include any attorney fees, costs and expenses incurred by the Association.

9.10. **Hazardous Activities and Substances**. No Owner shall engage in or permit any of said Owner's Authorized Users to engage in any activity that will cause an increase in insurance premiums for insurance coverage on the Property nor shall any Owner or any Owner's Authorized Users engage in any activity that will cause or permit any hazardous substance or material to be stored, used or disposed of on or within the Property.

9.11. **External Apparatus**. The Association, by rule adopted by the Association, regulate, restrict or prohibit Owners and their Authorized Users from hanging, displaying, attaching or otherwise affixing any object (including without limitation awnings, canopies or shutters) on the exterior or roof of a Unit if the same is visible from the public street in front of each Unit (*i.e.,* Willow Tree Road, Subida Court, or Datura Circle) if such object detracts from the overall appearance and appeal of the Project.

9.12. **Exterior Television or Other Antennas**. To the extent not prohibited by law, no television, radio or other electronic antenna or device of any type shall be erected, constructed, affixed, placed or permitted to remain on the exterior of any Unit, on any Common Area, or the exterior of any building or structure upon the Property, or within any Unit, including the roof, where the same is visible from outside the Unit. The Association is hereby authorized to establish and promulgate rules and regulations to govern the placement and installation of

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antennas covered by the Federal Communications Commission's rules on "Over-the-Air Reception Devices," which requires such antennas to be screened from street level view.

9.13. **Garbage Removal**. All rubbish, trash and garbage shall be regularly removed from each Unit and shall not be allowed to accumulate therein. Garbage shall be placed in proper containers. Garbage containers for each Unit shall be kept inside the garage of such Unit until such garbage containers are ready to be placed on the street for pick up by the city.

9.14. **Pest Control**. No Owner or Authorized User or occupant shall permit any object or condition to exist within or upon a Unit which would induce, breed or harbor insects, rodents or other pests. Each Owner shall perform such pest control activities within and upon his or her Unit as may be necessary to prevent insects, rodents and other pests from being present in his or her Unit.

9.15. **Oil and Mining Operations**. No oil drilling, oil development operations, oil refining, quarrying or mining operations of any kind shall be permitted upon or in the Property. No derrick, lift, shaft or other structure designed for use in boring for oil or natural gas shall be erected, maintained or permitted upon the Property.

9.16. **Interior Utilities**. All utilities, fixtures and equipment installed within a Lot, commencing at a point where the utility lines, pipes, wires, conduits or systems enter boundaries of a Lot, shall be maintained and kept in repair by the Owner thereof. An Owner shall do no act or any work that will impair any easement or hereditament nor do any act nor allow any condition to exist which will adversely affect the other Lots or Owners.

ARTICLE 10
LEASES AND LEASING

10.1. **Purpose and Intent of Lease Restrictions**. The purpose of this Article 10 is to further Declarant's intent to protect the value and desirability of the Project as a harmonious and attractive residential community and to avoid any deterioration of the same into a transient-apartment like community.

10.2. **Notification of Board**. An Owner who enters into a lease or rental agreement must notify the Association of the same, in writing, within fifteen (15) days after execution of the lease or rental agreement and along with such notification must provide to the Association a copy of the lease or rental agreement. An Owner must comply with the foregoing notice provision for each tenant, lessee, or tenant however designated under the lease and including multiple parties of the foregoing (collectively referred to as a "Tenant") with which it enters into a lease or rental agreement and for each renewal of any existing lease or rental agreement.

10.3. **Leasing Restrictions**. Any lease or rental agreement for any Unit shall be in writing and shall clearly state that (a) the terms of such lease or rental agreement shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of this Declaration and the other Governing Documents and (b) any failure by Tenant to comply with the terms of such documents shall be a default under the lease. Units may be leased only in their entirety. There shall be no subleasing of Units or assignment of leases without prior written approval of the Association. To further Declarant's intent, as set forth above, Owners may only lease a Unit to a Tenant which consists of a Single

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Family. For purposes of this Article, the term "Single Family" means an individual living alone, a group of two or more persons each related to the other by blood, marriage or legal adoption, or a group of not more than four persons who maintain a single housekeeping unit within the Unit. Any lease or rental agreement, whether an initial agreement or any renewal thereof, shall provide for a minimum lease term of not less than six (6) months; provided, however, the Association shall have the power to allow leases for a term of less than six months upon a showing by the Owner that such a lease is required to avoid undue hardship. Furthermore, the Association is authorized to make this Article more restrictive, including without limitation requiring longer minimum lease periods and establishing rental caps on the number of Units that may be rented within the Property. In no event shall nightly rentals be allowed.

10.4. **Enforcement Against Owner**. Notwithstanding any other rights of enforcement under this Declaration and other Governing Documents, or by applicable law, the Association may impose a fine, not to exceed $250, which shall constitute a lien upon such Owner's Lot, for each violation by Owner's Tenant of this Declaration or other Governing Documents. Such fine shall be imposed after the Association has given an Owner (and Tenant if it elects) not less than ten (10) days' written notice of such violation, and the Owner or its Tenant has failed to take appropriate actions within such 10-day period to remedy the same; provided, however, the Association shall not be required to give written notice before assessing a fine if the Association has previously given the Owner or its Tenant written notice during the preceding 12-month period for the same or similar violations. The Association may impose an additional fine on the Owner for each day such violation continues after the 10-day notice period provided herein (unless the Association is not required to give ten (10) days' written notice as provided herein), which additional fines shall constitute a lien upon such Owner's Lot. The Association need not provide any additional notice prior to fining an Owner for a continuing violation. There shall be added to any such fine reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred by the Association in enforcing this Article. Any fine levied pursuant to this Article shall be recoverable by the Association in the same manner as an assessment under Article 4 and shall create a lien in favor of the Association against the Owner's Lot in the same manner as an assessment.

10.5. **Enforcement of Lease by Association**. Any lease or rental agreement for any Unit within the Property shall include the following language, and, if such language is not expressly contained in such lease or rental agreement, the Owner leasing his Unit hereby agrees that such language shall be deemed incorporated into the lease:

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NOTICE: Any violation of the Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions of Wingate Village, Planned Development. (the "Declaration") and/or any rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto (collectively, the "Violations"), by the lessee, tenant, any occupant or any guest of Tenant, is deemed to be a default under the terms of the lease and authorizes the Landlord/Owner to terminate the lease without liability and to evict the Tenant in accordance with Utah law. The Landlord/Owner hereby delegates and assigns to the Wingate Village Homeowners' Association, or any management company which contracts with the Owner or the Association, power and authority of enforcement against the Tenant for breaches resulting from any Violations, including the power and authority to evict the Tenant as attorney-in-fact on behalf and for the benefit of the Landlord/Owner, in accordance with the terms hereof. If the Association proceeds to evict the Tenant, any costs, including reasonable attorney fees, court costs, and any other expenses incurred by the Association associated with the eviction shall be an assessment and lien against the Lot.

10.6. **Cumulative Nature of Remedies**. The remedies provided in this Article are cumulative and in addition to any remedies provided in this Declaration or at law or in equity.

ARTICLE 11
SAFETY AND SECURITY

Each Owner and occupant of a Unit, and their respective Authorized Users, shall be responsible for their own personal safety and security of their property within the Property. Neither the Association nor Declarant shall in any way be considered insurers or guarantors of safety or security within the Property, nor shall either be held liable for any loss or damage by reason of failure to provide adequate security or ineffectiveness of security measures undertaken.

ARTICLE 12
EASEMENTS

12.1. **Encroachments**. Each Lot and the Property included in the Common Area shall be subject to an easement for encroachments created by construction, settling and overhangs, as designed or constructed by the Declarant. In the event a Unit or permitted structure containing on a Lot is partially or totally destroyed and then rebuilt, the Owners of the Lots so affected agree that minor encroachments of parts of the adjacent Units or Common Area due to construction shall be permitted and that a valid easement for said encroachment and the maintenance thereof shall exist.

12.2. **Utilities**. There is designated on the Plat an easement upon, across, over and under the Property for public utility purposes. By virtue of this easement, it shall be expressly permissible for all public utilities serving the Property to lay, construct, renew, operate and maintain conduits, cables, pipes, mains, ducts, wires and other necessary equipment on the Property, provided that all such services shall be placed underground, except for necessary facilities required to be maintained above ground and except that said public utilities may affix and maintain electrical and/or telephone wires, circuits and conduits on, above, across and under roofs and exterior walls. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Section

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12.2, no sewers, electrical lines, water lines, or other utilities may be installed or relocated on the Property in such a way as to unreasonably encroach upon or limit the use of the Common Area, the Common Areas or any structure thereon. In the initial exercise of easement rights under this Section 12.2, a utility shall make reasonable efforts to occupy and use the same physical location or areas as other utilities. After a utility service has initially exercised its easement rights under this Section 12.2, the utility shall make reasonable efforts to occupy and use the same physical location as its prior installations. Should any utility furnishing a service covered by the general easement herein provided request a specific easement by separate recordable document, Declarant or the Association shall have the right to grant such easement on said Property without conflicting with the terms hereof. Declarant reserves the right to convey to itself and to other adjoining landowners, easements for roadway and utility use in the Project and the right to connect to and use utility easements owned or controlled by the Association or serving the Property.

12.3. **Maintenance by Association**. An easement is hereby granted to the Association, its officers, agents, employees and to any maintenance company selected by the Association to enter in or to cross over a Lot and any Common Area to perform the duties of maintenance and repair authorized or permitted the Association under this Declaration or the other Governing Documents.

12.4. **Drainage and Irrigation Easements**. Declarant reserves for itself and its successors and assigns, and for the Association, and its officers, agents, employees and successors and assigns, an easement to enter on, across, over, in and under any portion of the Property for the purpose of modifying the grade of any drainage channels on the Property to improve the drainage of water. Declarant also reserves the right to use or delegate the use of any irrigation ditches existing on the Property on the date this Declaration is recorded, and Declarant reserves for itself and its successors and assigns the right to construct, access and maintain additional irrigation ditches and lines on the Property for such other purposes as Declarant may from time to time deem appropriate.

12.5. **Owners' Easements of Enjoyment**. Every Owner has a right and easement of use and enjoyment in and to the Common Area designated by the Declarant for the exclusive use of an Owner's Unit. This easement is appurtenant to and passes with the title to every Lot, subject to the provisions of the Governing Documents. An Owner has no easement of use of the air space outside of the boundaries of its Unit or, in the case of a patio or deck, outside the confines of the patio or deck as depicted on the Plat. Therefore, subject to the Association's right of regulation, each Owner's easement of use with respect to an appurtenant patio or deck shall not extend (i) horizontally beyond or outside of the center line of any wall or other exterior surface constituting the perimeter boundary of the patio or deck or (ii) vertically beyond the interior surface of any covered area or ceiling over the patio/deck. In the event that a patio or deck is uncovered, the Owner's easement of use of the airspace for such patio or deck shall not extend beyond the height of the interior surface of the ceiling within the Owner's Unit.

12.6. **Easement for Declarant**. The Declarant shall have a transferable easement over and on the Project and the facilities and utilities of the Project for the purpose of making improvements on the Property for the purpose of doing all things reasonably necessary and proper in connection with the development and marketing of the Project.

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12.7. **Reservation of Easements by Declarant**. The Declarant hereby reserves to itself during the Declarant Control Period the right to reserve easements over, beneath and through the Property, including over the Common Area and related facilities, for the purpose of making improvements to and developing the Property, including without limitation constructing, installing, marketing and maintaining any landscaping features, entrance features, project signage, street lights, paths, trails or sidewalks or other facilities or things benefiting the Property. The Declarant reserves to itself during the Declarant Control Period the right to make any dedications and to reserve, grant, vacate or terminate any easements, rights-of-ways and licenses as may be reasonably required by any governmental authority or to carry out the intent and design of the Declarant's plan for development of the Property, without compensation therefor.

12.8. **Easements of Record**. The easements provided for in this Article 12 shall in no way affect any other recorded easement.

12.9. **Limitations on Easements**. In no event shall any easement granted or reserved herein be construed to or have the effect of permitting entry into the interior portion of any Unit.

ARTICLE 13
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS

13.1. **Intent and Purpose of Special Development Rights**. In addition to any other rights granted or reserved to the Declarant in this Declaration and the other Governing Documents, and notwithstanding any covenants, conditions, restrictions or other provisions of limitation within this Declaration, the Declarant, as the developer of the Property, is granted special development rights. These combinations of rights maximize the flexibility of the Declarant to adjust the size and mix of the Property to the demands of the marketplace, both before and after creation of the Project. This Declaration shall be liberally construed to advance Declarant's rights and interest in developing the Property.

13.2. **Municipal Zoning and Subdivision Approvals**. The Declarant shall have the right to further subdivide the Property and to apply for any zoning or subdivision approvals or permits from Grand County, Utah, or any other applicable governmental authority with respect to the Property or any adjacent property owned by Declarant, whether or not such adjacent property is annexed into the Project. This right includes but is not limited to applying for and obtaining zoning permits, subdivision approvals, plat approvals or approvals to amend the Plat or any plats. Further, except for any such approval that would (a) affect title to the Owner's Unit(s) or (b) alter the boundaries of an Owner's Lot, each Owner hereby waives his or her right to object to any such approval sought by Declarant, and, to the extent the approval and consent of any Owner is required under state or local law each Owner agrees to sign the application or other documents required for such action.

13.3. **Declarant Business, Marketing and Sales**. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary contained in this Declaration or any other Governing Documents, it shall be expressly permissible for Declarant, or its written designee, to maintain such facilities and conduct such activities as in the sole opinion of Declarant may be reasonably required, convenient or incidental to the construction and sale of Lots and/or Units during the Declarant

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Control Period, and upon such portion of the Property as Declarant deems necessary, including without limitation a business office, storage areas, construction yard, signs, model units and sales offices. As part of the overall program of development of the Property into a residential community and to encourage the marketing thereof, the Declarant shall have the right of use of any Units which have not been conveyed to purchasers without charge during the Declarant Control Period to aid in its marketing activities.

13.4. **Additional Development Rights**. The Declarant shall have the right to (a) dedicate any access roads and streets serving the Property for and to public use, to grant road easements with respect thereto and to allow such street or road to be used by owners of adjacent land; (b) convert any part or portion of the Property to a different regime of residential ownership; or (c) create or designate common areas or within the Property.

13.5. **Assignment of Declarant's Rights**. Any and all rights and powers of the Declarant contained in this Declaration and other Governing Documents may be delegated, transferred or assigned by the Declarant, in whole or in part. To be effective, any such delegation, transfer, or assignment must be in writing, signed by Declarant, indicate the extent and nature of such assignment, and be recorded in the Office of the Grand County Recorder.

ARTICLE 14
AMENDMENT

14.1. **By Class A Members**. Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, this Declaration may be amended, modified, extended, or revoked, in whole or in part, by the affirmative vote or written consent, obtained by written ballot or otherwise, or any combination thereof, of Owners representing at least sixty-seven percent (67%) of the total votes in the Association. Notwithstanding the above, the percentage of votes necessary to amend a specific provision shall not be less than the prescribed percentage of affirmative votes required for action to be taken under that provision.

14.2. **By Declarant**. Declarant has the right to unilaterally amend, modify, extend or revoke this Declaration for any purpose during the Declarant Control Period, with or without notice to the Class A Members. Thereafter, Declarant may unilaterally amend this Declaration if such amendment is necessary (a) to bring any provision into compliance with any applicable governmental statute, rule, regulation, or judicial determination; (b) to enable any reputable title insurance company to issue title insurance coverage on any Lot; (c) to enable any institutional or governmental lender, purchaser, insurer, or guarantor of mortgage loans to make, purchase, insure, or guarantee mortgage loans on any Lot; (d) to satisfy the requirements of any local, state or federal governmental agency; or (e) to correct any scrivener's error. However, any such amendment occurring after the Declarant Control Period shall not adversely affect the title to any Lot unless the Owner shall consent in writing. Declarant's right to amend shall be construed liberally and shall include, without limitation, the right to amend and/or restate this Declaration in part or in its entirety.

14.3. **By the Association**. The Association has the right, after the Declarant Control Period, to unilaterally amend this Declaration if such amendment is necessary to bring any

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provision into compliance with any applicable governmental statute, rule, regulation, or judicial determination.

14.4. **Validity**. No amendment made by the Class A Members or the Association during the Declarant Control Period shall be effective unless the Declarant provides its prior express written consent to such amendment, which consent is within Declarant's sole and absolute discretion. Any procedural challenge to an amendment must be made within six months of its recordation or such amendment shall be presumed to have been validly adopted. In no event shall a change of conditions or circumstances operate to amend any provisions of this Declaration.

14.5. **Effective Date**. Unless a later effective date is specified in the amendment, any amendment shall be immediately effective upon recording in the office of the Grand County Recorder a copy of such amendment accompanied by a verified certificate of the Secretary of the Association stating that the required number of votes or consents was obtained and that a record of such votes or originals of the consents will be placed on file in the Association's office. In the case of unilateral amendment by Declarant as provided for herein, such amendment shall be immediately effective upon recording in the official records of the Grand County Recorder, State of Utah, a copy of such amendment signed and verified by the Declarant.

ARTICLE 15
ENFORCEMENT

15.1. **Violations Deemed a Nuisance**. Every violation of this Declaration or any rule, regulation, or resolution established pursuant to the authority of this Declaration is deemed a nuisance and is subject to all the remedies provided for the abatement or correction of the violation provided for in this Declaration, any rule, regulation or resolution, or by law or equity.

15.2. **Legal Action Authorized**. The Association, the Declarant or any Owner, shall have the right to enforce, by any proceeding at law or in equity, all provisions of this Declaration or any rule, regulation or resolution established pursuant to the authority of this Declaration, including all charges and liens now or hereafter imposed pursuant to the authority of this Declaration, against any person, persons or entities violating or attempting to violate any provision of this Declaration or any rule, regulation or resolution established pursuant to the authority of this Declaration, to restrain or abate or otherwise recover damages for the violation, and against the land to enforce any charge or lien created by this Declaration. In addition to taking legal action, the Declarant and the Association shall have the right to grant variances and stay enforcement proceedings against any Owner on a case-by-case basis when they determine such action is in the best interests of the Association.

15.3. **Fines and Penalties**. The Association may levy a fine or penalty against any Owner who fails to refrain from violating this Declaration or any rule or regulation established pursuant to the authority of this Declaration. Such fine or penalty shall be in an amount that is specifically provided for in a fine schedule adopted, and amended from time to time, by the Association. The Association may establish time frames and requirements for written notice, hearings, and cure periods for Owners in violation prior to levying such fine or penalty, which notice shall be at least 48 hours. Any fine or penalty levied by the Association that is not paid

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within 15 days (such time period shall be stayed should the Governing Documents require any period to cure or for notice and hearing) shall be recoverable by the Association in the same manner as an assessment under Article 4, and shall create a lien in favor of the Association against the Owner's Unit in the same manner as an assessment.

15.4. **Attorney Fees and Costs**. Any fine or penalty levied against an Owner for any violation shall include any attorney fees and costs incurred by the Association with respect to such violation. The prevailing party in any action to enforce this Declaration or any rule or regulation established pursuant to the authority of this Declaration shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred in such action.

15.5. **Nonexclusive Remedies**. All the remedies set forth in this Declaration are cumulative and not exclusive to any others provided elsewhere in the Governing Documents, the Community Association Act, or by other applicable laws and ordinances.

15.6. **Non-Liability**. The Association, officers, or Members of the Association shall not be liable to any Owner, Tenant, Authorized User, or other individual for a mistake in judgment, or for any negligence or non-feasance arising in connection with the performance or non-performance of duties under the Governing Documents or the Community Association Act.

15.7. **Arbitration; Mediation**. The Association may, by rule or resolution, establish procedures for mandatory mediation or arbitration to settle disputes between and among the Association and Owners. Any such rule or resolution shall operate prospectively only.

ARTICLE 16
GENERAL PROVISIONS

16.1. **Implied Rights; Board Authority**. The Association may exercise any right or privilege given to it expressly by the Governing Documents, or reasonably implied from or reasonably necessary to effectuate any such right or privilege. All rights and powers of the Association may be exercised by the Association without a vote of the membership except where applicable law or the Governing Documents specifically require a vote of the membership.

16.2. **Disclaimer of Liability**. The Association shall not be liable for any failure of services to be obtained by the Association or paid for as a Common Expense, or for personal injury or property damage caused by the elements, any Owner, or any other person resulting from electricity, water, snow or ice which may leak or flow from or over any of the Property or from any pipe, drain, conduit, appliance or equipment, or any secondary or consequential damages of any type. No diminution, offset or abatement of any assessment shall be claimed or allowed for inconvenience or discomfort arising from the making of repairs or improvements to the Property by the Association or from any action taken by the Association to comply with any law, ordinance, or with the order or directive of any governmental authority.

16.3. **Dates and Times**. In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by the Governing Documents, the day of the act, event or default from which the designated period of time begins to run shall not be included. The last day of the period so computed shall be included, unless it is a Saturday, a Sunday or a state or federal holiday, in which event the period

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runs until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a state or federal holiday. The deadline of the last day of the period so computed shall be 5:00 P.M., Mountain Time.

16.4. **Interpretive Conflicts**. In the event of any conflict between the provisions of any of the Governing Documents, the documents shall control in the following order of authority: (1) the Declaration; (2) the Articles; (3) the Bylaws; and (4) any rule, regulation, or resolution passed pursuant to the authority of the foregoing documents.

16.5. **Severability**. All of the terms and provisions of this Declaration shall be construed together, but if any one of said terms and provisions, or any part thereof, shall at any time be held invalid, or for any reason become unenforceable, no other terms and provisions, or any part thereof, shall be thereby affected or impaired; and the Declarant, Association and Owners, their successors, heirs and assigns shall be bound by each term and provision of this Declaration, irrespective of the invalidity or enforceability of any other term or provision.

16.6. **Duration**. The covenants, conditions, restrictions and easements of this Declaration shall run with and bind the Property, and shall inure to the benefit of, and be enforceable by, the Association, the Owner of any Lot subject to this Declaration, and their respective legal representatives, heirs, successors and assigns for a term of sixty (60) years from the date this Declaration is recorded, after which time said covenants shall be automatically extended for successive periods of ten (10) years unless terminated by sixty-seven percent (67%) of the Owners and the recordation of a notice of termination in the official records of the Grand County Recorder, State of Utah.

16.7. **Notices**. Any notice required to be sent under the provisions of this Declaration shall be deemed to have been properly sent when deposited in the U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, to the last known address of the person who is entitled to receive it. The Association may, by resolution, adopt a policy for notification via electronic communication or transmission (such as e-mail) to Owners in lieu of notice by mail. In addition, the Association may require that Owners maintain a current e-mail address with the Association for such purpose. The Association may, from time to time, adopt other methods for giving any notice to Owners for purposes of this Declaration or the other governing documents, provided such methods are fair and reasonable and otherwise comply with the Community Association Act.

16.8. **Gender and Grammar**. The singular, wherever used herein, shall be construed to mean the plural when applicable, and the necessary grammatical changes required to make the provisions hereof apply either to corporations or individuals, men or women, shall in all cases be assumed as though in each case fully expressed.

16.9. **Waivers**. No provision contained in this Declaration shall be deemed to have been waived by reason of any failure to enforce it, irrespective of the number of violations which may occur.

16.10. **Topical Headings**. The topical headings contained in any article, section, or subsection of this Declaration are for convenience only and do not define, limit, or construe the contents of this Declaration or any provision hereof.

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ARTICLE 17
MORTGAGEE RIGHTS

17.1. **Rights of Mortgagees**. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Declaration, no amendment of this Declaration shall operate to defeat the rights of a Mortgagee under any Mortgage upon a Lot made in good faith and for value, and recorded prior to the recordation of such amendment, provided that after the foreclosure of any such Mortgage such Lot shall remain subject to this Declaration, as amended.

17.2. **Mortgagee Receipt of Title**. In the event a Mortgagee holding a Priority Mortgage obtains title to any Lot by any method permitted under law and/or pursuant to any provisions in the Priority Mortgage, as provided in Section 4.16, such Mortgagee will not be liable for any such Lot's unpaid assessments which accrued prior to the acquisition of title to such Lot by such Mortgagee. The liens created upon any Lot as provided in this Declaration or the Community Association Act shall be subject and subordinate to, and shall not affect the rights of a Mortgagee under any recorded Priority Mortgage made in good faith and for value, except as to any recorded liens for unpaid assessments or other charges which became delinquent before such Priority Mortgage was recorded. Further, upon obtaining title to any such Unit, such Mortgagee shall have the unrestricted right to exercise any vote as may be attributable to such Unit in any meeting of the Association or otherwise.

17.3. **Right to Pay**. Any person or entity holding a lien on a Lot may pay, but shall not be required to pay, any amounts secured by a lien in favor of the Association, created pursuant to the terms of this Declaration, and upon such payment such person or entity shall be subrogated to all rights of the Association with respect to such lien, including priority, limited to the amount of such lien.

17.4. **Approvals Required by First Mortgagees**.

The prior written approval of First Mortgagees holding sixty-seven percent (67%) of the First Mortgages (based upon one vote for each First Mortgage per Lot) as to which the Board has "Actual Knowledge" (as such phrase is defined below), must be obtained for the following:

a. Abandonment or termination of the Project regime.

b. Any change in the pro rata interest or obligations of any individual Lot for the purpose of: (i) levying assessments or charges or allocating distributions of hazard insurance proceeds or condemnation awards, (ii) determining the pro rata share of ownership of each Lot in the Common Areas, or (iii) changing the relative voting rights of each Lot.

c. The partition, subdivision or merger of any Lot.

d. Abandonment, partition, subdivision, encumbrance, sale or transfer of the Common Areas; provided, however, the granting of easements for public utilities or for other public purposes consistent with the intended use of the Common Areas by the Project shall not be deemed a transfer within the meaning of this clause.

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e. Use of insurance proceeds for losses to any portion of the Project whether to Lots (if insured by the Association) or to Common Areas, for other than the repair, replacement or reconstruction of such improvements, except as provided by statute in cases of substantial loss to the Units and/or Common Areas of the Project.

f. Imposition of any restrictions on the leasing of Lots and/or Units inconsistent with the provisions of Article 10;

g. Imposition of any restrictions on an Owner's right to sell or transfer his or her Lot and Unit;

h. Restoration or repair of improvements to Common Areas after partial condemnation in a manner other than that specified in the Declaration; or

i. Any material amendment of the Governing Documents, including the Declaration, the Plat, the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the Association and any Rules and Regulations. "Material amendment" includes any provision affecting the provisions in Sections 17.4 a through h referenced above, however, an amendment to such documents shall not be considered material if it is for the purpose of correcting technical errors, to comply with applicable law, or for clarification only.

For purposes of this Section 17.4, the phrase "Actual Knowledge" means the actual knowledge of the Association or of any management company for the Project, after commercially reasonable due inquiry, limited to inspection of the records of the Grand County Recorder and examination of written notices received by the Association from First Mortgagees, each such notice identifying a First Mortgagee, its address for notice, and the identity of the Lot secured by such requesting First Mortgagee's First Mortgage. Each successor to a First Mortgagee providing notice as specified above, shall have the obligation to notify the Association of such successor's receipt of a First Mortgage, its address and the identity of its security.

Notices to First Mortgagees of any proposed amendment to the Governing Documents or of any action that requires the consent or approval of First Mortgagees as specified in this Section 17.4 shall be in writing and sent to each First Mortgagee by certified or registered mail to the First Mortgagee's address listed for receiving notices in the recorded Mortgage or the address specified in prior written notice to the Association. In the event the person designated in the notice for receiving the response has not received a response either consenting to or refusing to accept the amendment or action, the First Mortgagee's consent is presumed; provided, however, if a First Mortgagee responds within sixty (60) days of the date of the notice and indicates that the First Mortgage has been assigned or conveyed to another person without recording any document evidencing such assignment or conveyance, the Association may not presume the First Mortgagee's consent and the Association shall send a notice as required above to the person assigned or conveyed the First Mortgage.

17.5. **Notice To First Mortgagees and Investor Members of an Owner**.

The Board shall deliver or cause to be delivered prompt written notice to any First Mortgagee, any, servicer, insurer or guarantor of any First Mortgage, or to any investor member

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in an Owner of one or more Lots (an "Owner Investor Member"), as to which the Association has Actual Knowledge (as such phrase is defined in Section 17.4 above), of any of the following events:

a. Any condemnation loss or any casualty loss which affects a portion of the Property or any Unit on which there is a Mortgage held, insured or guaranteed by such Mortgagee;

b. Any delinquency in the payment of assessments or charges owed by an Owner, whose Unit is subject to a First Mortgage held, insured or guaranteed by such Mortgagee, which default remains uncured for a period of sixty (60) days;

c. Any lapse, cancellation or material modification of any insurance policy or fidelity bond maintained by the Association;

d. Any proposed action which would require the consent of a specified percentage of First Mortgagees as specified in Section 17.4; and

e. Any judgment rendered against the Association.

A First Mortgagee and/or Owner Investor Member, upon which the Association has Actual Knowledge, shall have the right, but not the obligation, to cure any such default within sixty (60) days after the receipt of written notice of the default of an Owner prior to any party taking any enforcement action under this Declaration. The Association shall also deliver or cause to be delivered to each First Mortgagee and Investor Member requesting notice, written notice of every meeting of the Association.

Notices to First Mortgagees or Owner Investor Members of any event specified in this Section 17.5 shall be in writing and sent to each First Mortgagee or Owner Investor Member by first class mail to the First Mortgagee's or Owner Investor Member's address, as applicable, listed for receiving notices in the recorded Mortgage or the address specified in prior written notice to the Association.

17.6. Estoppel Certificate

Within ten (10) days of receipt of a written request of a Mortgagee, each of the Association, the Owners, or Declarant, or their authorized agents, as applicable, agrees to execute and deliver a statement in writing to the requesting Mortgagee certifying to all or any part of the following information as such requesting Mortgagee shall require: that, as of the date of such certification, the Governing Documents are unmodified and are in full force and effect, with respect to a particular Lot or Lots there are no outstanding unpaid assessments or charges due and payable, and no default exists, or, if there is a default, the nature of such default.

17.7 Acknowledged First Mortgagee and Owner Investor Member. For purposes of Sections 17.4 and 17.5, Rocky Mountain Community Reinvestment Corporation, a Utah nonprofit corporation, shall be deemed a First Mortgagee and NEF Assignment Corporation, an Illinois not-for profit corporation, as nominee, and its successors, shall be deemed an Owner Investor Member of Wingate Village Development, LLC, as long as each, respectively, holds a

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First Mortgage upon a Lot and Wingate Village Development, LLC, is the Owner of a Lot within the Project.

[***Signatures on following page.***]

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, as the Declarant herein, has hereunto set its hand this 20th day of May, 2020

WINGATE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT, LLC
a Utah limited liability company

By its Manager, Housing Authority of Southeastern Utah

By: _____
Ben Riley
Its: Executive Director

SIGNATURE WITNESSING

STATE OF UTAH)
): ss
COUNTY OF GRAND)

On this 20th day of MAY, in the year 2020, before me, JENNA WHETZEL, personally appeared Ben Riley, the Executive Director of the Housing Authority of Southeastern Utah, a Manager of WINGATE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT, LLC, proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification to be the person whose name is signed on the preceding or attached document in my presence.

NOTARY PUBLIC
JENNA WHETZEL
695124
COMMISSION EXPIRES
MAY 30, 2021
STATE OF UTAH

_____
Notary Public

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LOT OWNER CONSENT

The undersigned, being the current Owner of Lot 1, hereby gives his or her consent to the foregoing Amended and Restated Declaration and all amendments resulting therefore, and acknowledges that his or her interest in the Lot identified above shall be subject to and subordinate to the terms and conditions of the foregoing Amended and Restated Declaration.

DATED the 19 day of May, 2020.

RYAN BURTON LOWE and
RUTH YVETTE LOWE

By: _____
Ryan Burton Lowe

By: _____
Ruth Yvette Lowe

STATE OF UTAH)
: ss.
COUNTY OF GRAND)

On the 19 day of May, 2020, personally appeared before me RYAN BURTON LOWE and RUTH YVETTE LOWE, the signers of the within instrument, who duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

SHAUNA RENEE VINK
Notary Public State of Utah
My Commission Expires on:
May 1, 2023
Comm. Number: 706094

_____
NOTARY PUBLIC

Ent 537571 Bk 0898 Pg 0251

LOT OWNER CONSENT

The undersigned, being the current Owner of Lot 2, hereby gives his or her consent to the foregoing Amended and Restated Declaration and all amendments resulting therefore, and acknowledges that his or her interest in the Lot identified above shall be subject to and subordinate to the terms and conditions of the foregoing Amended and Restated Declaration.

DATED the 19 day of May, 2020.

REBECCA LEE PATTERSON

By: _____
Rebecca Lee Patterson

STATE OF UTAH)
: ss.
COUNTY OF GRAND)

On the 19 day of May, 2020, personally appeared before me REBECCA LEE PATTERSON, the signer of the within instrument, who duly acknowledged to me that she executed the same.

KAYLI WILLIAMS
Notary Public State of Utah
My Commission Expires on:
February 5, 2024
Comm. Number: 710424

_____
NOTARY PUBLIC

Ent 537571 Bk 0898 Pg 0252

LOT OWNER CONSENT

The undersigned, being the current Owner of Lot 3, hereby gives his or her consent to the foregoing Amended and Restated Declaration and all amendments resulting therefore, and acknowledges that his or her interest in the Lot identified above shall be subject to and subordinate to the terms and conditions of the foregoing Amended and Restated Declaration.

DATED the 20th day of May, 2020.

JENNA RAE GARDINEER

By: _____
Jenna Rae Gardineer

STATE OF UTAH)
: ss.
COUNTY OF GRAND)

On the 20 day of May, 2020, personally appeared before me JENNA RAE GARDINEER, the signer of the within instrument, who duly acknowledged to me that she executed the same.

KAYLI WILLIAMS
Notary Public State of Utah
My Commission Expires on:
February 5, 2024
Comm. Number: 710424

_____
NOTARY PUBLIC

Ent 537571 Bk 0898 Pg 0253

LOT OWNER CONSENT

The undersigned, being the current Owner of Lot 4, hereby gives his or her consent to the foregoing Amended and Restated Declaration and all amendments resulting therefore, and acknowledges that his or her interest in the Lot identified above shall be subject to and subordinate to the terms and conditions of the foregoing Amended and Restated Declaration.

DATED the 19th day of May, 2020.

SAMANTHA McLAUGHLIN

By: Samantha McLaughlin
Samantha McLaughlin

STATE OF UTAH)
: ss.
COUNTY OF GRAND)

On the 19 day of May, 2020, personally appeared before me SAMANTHA McLAUGHLIN, the signer of the within instrument, who duly acknowledged to me that she executed the same.

KAYLI WILLIAMS
Notary Public State of Utah
My Commission Expires on:
February 5, 2024
Comm. Number: 710424

Kayli Williams
NOTARY PUBLIC

Ent 537571 Bk 0898 Pg 0254

LOT OWNER CONSENT

The undersigned, being the current Owner of Lot 5, hereby gives his or her consent to the foregoing Amended and Restated Declaration and all amendments resulting therefore, and acknowledges that his or her interest in the Lot identified above shall be subject to and subordinate to the terms and conditions of the foregoing Amended and Restated Declaration.

DATED the 20 day of May, 2020.

JORDAN I. JENSEN

By: _____
Jordan I. Jensen

STATE OF UTAH)
: ss.
COUNTY OF GRAND)

On the 20 day of May, 2020, personally appeared before me JORDAN I. JENSEN, the signer of the within instrument, who duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

SHAUNA RENEE VINK
Notary Public State of Utah
My Commission Expires on:
May 1, 2023
Comm. Number: 706094

_____
NOTARY PUBLIC

Ent 537571 Bk 0898 Pg 0255

LOT OWNER CONSENT

The undersigned, being the current Owner of Lot 12, hereby gives his or her consent to the foregoing Amended and Restated Declaration and all amendments resulting therefore, and acknowledges that his or her interest in the Lot identified above shall be subject to and subordinate to the terms and conditions of the foregoing Amended and Restated Declaration.

DATED the 19 day of May, 2020.

SOMMER STEWART

By: _____
Sommer Stewart

STATE OF UTAH)
: ss.
COUNTY OF GRAND)

On the 19 day of May, 2020, personally appeared before me SOMMER STEWART, the signer of the within instrument, who duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

KAYLI WILLIAMS
Notary Public State of Utah
My Commission Expires on:
February 5, 2024
Comm. Number: 710424

_____
NOTARY PUBLIC

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AGREEMENT AND CONSENT OF LIENHOLDER

Rural Community Assistance Corporation, as the holder of one or more liens affecting one or more Lots described in the Declaration, hereby agrees and consents to the foregoing Amended and Restated Declaration.

DATED the 20 day of May, 2020.

RURAL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE CORPORATION

By: _____

Name: David Ebenezer

Title: Chief Financial Offer

STATE OF UTAH)
: ss.
COUNTY OF _____)

On the ____ day of _____, 2020, personally appeared before me _____, who acknowledged himself to be the _____ of RURAL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE CORPORATION, and being authorized to do so, he executed the foregoing instrument for the purposes therein contained, by signing the name of the company, by himself as such officer.

_____
NOTARY PUBLIC

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Please See Attached California All-Purpose Acknowledgment

CALIFORNIA ALL-PURPOSE ACKNOWLEDGMENT **CIVIL CODE § 1189**

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

State of California)
County of Yolo)

On May 20, 2020 before me, Debra L. Cunningham,
Date *Here Insert Name and Title of the Officer*

personally appeared David Ebenezer
Name(s) of Signer(s)

who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

DEBRA L. CUNNINGHAM
Notary Public - California
Yolo County
Commission # 2220805
My Comm. Expires Nov 5, 2021

Signature _____
Signature of Notary Public

Place Notary Seal Above

OPTIONAL

Though this section is optional, completing this information can deter alteration of the document or fraudulent reattachment of this form to an unintended document.

Description of Attached Document

Title or Type of Document: _____
Document Date: _____ Number of Pages: _____
Signer(s) Other Than Named Above: _____

Capacity(ies) Claimed by Signer(s)

Signer's Name: _____	Signer's Name: _____
☐ Corporate Officer — Title(s): _____	☐ Corporate Officer — Title(s): _____
☐ Partner — ☐ Limited ☐ General	☐ Partner — ☐ Limited ☐ General
☐ Individual ☐ Attorney in Fact	☐ Individual ☐ Attorney in Fact
☐ Trustee ☐ Guardian or Conservator	☐ Trustee ☐ Guardian or Conservator
☐ Other: _____	☐ Other: _____
Signer Is Representing: _____	Signer Is Representing: _____

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EXHIBIT A

BYLAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION

[*See attached.*]

Ent 537571 Bk 0898 Pg 0259

AMENDED AND RESTATED BYLAWS
OF THE
WINGATE VILLAGE
HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION

These Amended and Restated Bylaws apply to the Wingate Village Planned Unit Development project located in Grand County, Utah (the "Project"), and govern the Wingate Village Homeowners Association, a Utah nonprofit corporation (the "Association").

ARTICLE 1
OFFICES AND REGISTERED AGENT

1.1. **Principal Office**. The principal office of the Association shall be located in Grand County, Utah, at such place as the Board shall designate. The location of the principal office may be changed by resolution of the Board of Directors.

1.2. **Registered Office and Agent**. The registered office and agent of the Association, as required by the Utah Revised Nonprofit Corporation Act, Utah Code §§ 16-6a-101 *et seq.* (the "Act"), may be changed from time to time as provided in the Act.

ARTICLE 2
DEFINITIONS - DECLARATION

Capitalized terms used in these Bylaws that are not defined herein shall have the meanings given in that certain "Amended and Restated Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions of Wingate Village Planned Unit Development" dated May 20th, 2020 (the "Declaration"), and recorded in the official records of the Grand County Recorder, State of Utah, on May 21st, 2020.

ARTICLE 3
MEMBERSHIP AND VOTING RIGHTS

3.1. **Membership**. The Association shall have two classes of membership, Class A and Class B, as more fully set forth in the Declaration.

3.2. **Voting Rights**. Voting rights for each class of membership shall be as set forth in Section 3.2 of the Declaration.

3.3. **Evidence of Membership**. No person, persons, entity or entities shall exercise the rights of membership until satisfactory proof has been furnished to the Secretary of the Association of the qualification of such person as a Member, or as a nominee of a Member, pursuant to the terms of the Articles and the Bylaws. Such proof may consist of a copy of a duly executed and acknowledged warranty deed or title insurance policy showing said person, persons, entity or entities, or the person nominating him or her qualified in accordance therewith, in which event said deed or title insurance policy shall be deemed conclusive evidence in the absence of a conflicting claim based upon a later deed or title insurance policy.

3.4. **Suspension of Membership**. The rights of membership are subject to the payment of assessments and other charges levied by the Association. If a Member fails to make payment of any assessment or other charge levied by the Association within thirty (30) days after the same shall become due and payable the voting rights of such Member may be suspended by the Board of Directors until such assessment or charge has been paid. Rights of a Member may also be suspended for violation of any of the use restrictions and for infraction of any rules and regulations established by the Board of Directors for a period not to exceed sixty (60) days. Except for suspension of voting rights for failure to pay assessments or other charges, any suspension of the rights of membership shall be pursuant to notice and hearing. The Board shall establish a procedure for notice and hearing that is fair and reasonable taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances.

ARTICLE 4
MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

4.1. **Annual meetings**. There shall be no requirement to hold an annual meeting during the period of Declarant's Class B membership (*i.e.,* during the Declarant Control Period, as defined in the Declaration). Thereafter, annual meetings of the Members for the election of Directors, the presentation of the annual financial report of the Association and for the transaction of such other business as the Board of Directors may determine, shall be held at such time and place as may be designated by the Board. If the day of the annual meeting of the Members is a legal holiday, the meeting will be held at the same hour of the first day following which is not a legal holiday.

4.2. **Special Meetings**. Special meetings of the Members may be called at any time by the President or by the Board of Directors, or upon written request of the Members who are entitled to vote twenty-five percent (25%) of all of the votes of the Association.

4.3. **Notice of Meetings**. Written notice of each meeting of the Members shall be given by, or at the direction of, the Secretary or person authorized to call the meeting, by mailing a copy of such notice, postage prepaid, at least thirty (30) days before such meeting to each Member entitled to vote on the matter for which the meeting has called, addressed to the Member's address last appearing on the books of the Association. Such notice shall specify the place, date and hour of the meeting, and, in the case of a special meeting, the purpose of the meeting.

4.4. **Waiver of Notice**. The notice provided for hereinabove is not indispensable and any meeting of the Members shall be deemed validly called for all purposes if all Members are represented thereat in person or by proxy, or if a quorum is present and waivers of notice of time, place and purpose of such meeting shall be duly executed in writing either before or after said meeting by those Members not so represented or not given such notice. The attendance of any Member at a meeting in person or by proxy, without protesting prior to the conclusion of the meeting the lack of notice of such meeting, shall constitute a waiver of notice by that Member.

4.5. **Quorum**. Except as hereafter provided, and as otherwise provided in the Articles or Declaration, the presence at the meeting of Members entitled to cast, or of proxies entitled to cast, forty percent (40%) of all the votes of each class of membership shall constitute a quorum

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for any action. If, however, such quorum shall not be present or represented at any meeting, the Members entitled to vote thereat shall have power to adjourn the meeting from time to time, without notice other than announcement at the meeting, until a quorum as aforesaid shall be present or be represented. Where the Declaration requires a percentage vote of all Members, the quorum required for such vote must be the same as the minimum percentage vote required to approve the action which is the subject of the vote; provided however, that in calculating any such percentage, Members whose voting rights have been suspended shall not be included.

4.6. **Proxies**. At all meetings of Members, each Member may vote in person or by proxy. All proxies shall be in writing and filed with the Secretary prior to the vote being taken at meeting for which the proxy is valid. Every proxy shall be revocable and shall automatically cease when the Membership of the Member voting by proxy has ceased.

4.7. **Voting**. If a quorum is present, the affirmative vote of the majority of the Members present at the meeting shall be the act of all the Members, unless the act of a greater number is expressly required by law, by the Declaration, by the Articles, or elsewhere in these Bylaws. Upon direction of the presiding officer, the vote upon any business at a meeting shall be by ballot, but otherwise any such vote need not be by ballot.

4.8. **Action by Written Ballot in Lieu of Meeting**. Any action authorized to be taken at any annual, regular, or special meeting may be taken by written ballot in lieu of such meeting if the ballot is delivered by or at the direction of the Secretary to each Member entitled to vote on the matter, which ballot shall: (a) set forth in detail the proposed action; (b) provide an opportunity to vote for or against the proposed action; (c) state the date when such ballot must be returned in order to be counted, which date shall not be less than thirty (30) days after delivery of the ballot; (d) state by what means it shall be returned and where; and (e) shall be accompanied by any written information, which has been approved by a majority of the Board, sufficient to permit each Member casting the ballot to reach an informed decision on the matter. Each ballot shall contain a means of identification for each Member entitled to vote, which shall identify such Member by Unit number. The number of votes cast by written ballot pursuant to this section shall constitute a quorum for action on the matter. Where any matter in the Governing Documents calls for the consent of Members but does not specify that such consent must be obtained at a meeting, then no meeting of the Members shall be required or is necessary to obtain such consents.

4.9. **Acceptance of Votes**. If the name signed on any consent, written ballot, vote, waiver, proxy appointment, or proxy appointment revocation, corresponds to the name of a Member, the Association, acting in good faith, may accept and give effect to the same as the act of the Member, notwithstanding that the signature may not be technically correct. For example, if a Unit is owned by a trust, thereby making the trust the Member, and the individual fails to sign as "trustee," it shall not invalidate the signature or vote of the Member.

4.10. **Procedure; Parliamentary Rules.** The order of business and all other matters of procedure at every meeting of Members shall be determined by the presiding officer. Except as may be modified by resolution of the Board, *Robert's Rules of Order* (current edition) shall govern the conduct of Association proceedings when not in conflict with Utah law or the Governing Documents.

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4.11. **Place of Meetings**. The Board of Directors may designate the place of any annual or special meeting of the Members by stating or fixing such place pursuant to resolution; provided, however, that such place must be within Grand County, State of Utah. If the Board of Directors makes no designation, annual and regular meetings shall be held at the Association's principal office.

ARTICLE 5
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

5.1. **Qualifications**. A Director must be a natural person of at least 18 years of age or older and, except with respect to directors appointed by the Declarant, a Member of the Association. In the event that a Member is not a natural person, a natural person who holds an ownership interest in the entity which is the Member, or an officer, agent, or employee of such Member or of an entity which holds an ownership interest in such Member, may serve as a member of the Board of Directors if duly appointed or elected as provided for herein. If a Member which is not a natural person is entitled to more than one vote, more than one director of the Association may be nominated and elected from among the owners, officers, agents, or employees of such Member or entities holding an ownership interest in such Member.

5.2. **Number**. The affairs of this Association shall be managed by a Board of Directors consisting of at least three (3) qualified persons. The number of directors may range from a minimum of three (3) to a maximum of five (5) directors. The number of persons constituting the whole Board of Directors may be fixed from time to time within this range by resolution of the Board of Directors.

5.3. **Term of Office; Staggered Terms**. At the first annual meeting at which Members elect the Directors, the two (2) persons obtaining the highest number of votes shall serve for two (2) years and all others shall serve for one (1) year. Thereafter, upon the expiration of the initial term of each director, his or her successor shall be elected for one-year terms. Nothing shall prevent any person from serving as a director for successive terms or more than one term if duly elected by the Members.

5.4. **Removal**. Any Director may be removed from the Board with cause, by a majority vote of the Members of the Association. Any Director who shall be absent from three (3) consecutive Board meetings shall be automatically removed from the Board unless otherwise determined by the Board. In the event of death, resignation or removal of a Director, a temporary successor shall be selected by the remaining Directors and shall serve for the unexpired term of his or her predecessor or until special election of a successor. In the event no Director remains in office to appoint a temporary successor, Members may call a special meeting of the Members in accordance with the provisions of Section 4.2 and elect successor Directors in accordance with the provisions of Article 10.

5.5. **Compensation**. No Director shall receive compensation for any service he or she may render to the Association. However, any Director may be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in the performance of his or duties as a Director.

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5.6. **Declarant Control Period**. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, Directors serving during the Declarant Control Period (as defined in the Declaration) shall be appointed by the Declarant acting in its sole discretion and shall serve at the pleasure of the Declarant. There shall be no requirement for the election of Directors as forth in Article 6 until the termination of the Declarant Control Period unless the Declarant expressly provides otherwise in writing.

ARTICLE 6
NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

6.1. **Nomination**. Nominations for election to the Board may be made from the floor at the annual meeting of Members. In addition, the Board of Directors may establish a nominating committee to nominate qualified Members for election to the Board. If established, the Nominating Committee shall consist of a chairman, who shall be a member of the Board of Directors, and two (2) or more Members of the Association. If a Member is not a natural person, the Nominating Committee may include owners, officers, agents, or employees of such Member or an entity holding an ownership interest in such Member. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors at least sixty (60) days prior to each annual meeting of the Members, to serve through such annual meeting. The nominating committee shall make as many nominations for election to the Board of Directors as it shall in its discretion determine, but not less than the number of vacancies that are to be filled.

6.2. **Election; Voting**. Election to the Board of Directors shall be by secret written ballot. At such election the Members or their proxies may cast, in respect to each vacancy, as many votes as they are entitled to exercise under the provisions of the Articles and these Bylaws. The persons receiving the largest number of votes shall be elected. Cumulative voting is not permitted.

6.3. **Voting by Mail**. Election of Directors may be handled by mail voting in the following manner, which may be, at the determination of the Board, the sole method of voting or used in conjunction with in-person voting. Ballots shall be sent to each Member by the Secretary not more than sixty (60) days and not fewer than thirty (30) days before the date set for election. Ballots shall instruct Members to seal their ballot in a ballot envelope and then place the sealed envelope into a larger envelope along with a signed paper, provided by the Secretary, identifying the Member whose vote is contained in the inner envelope. Ballots may be delivered to the Secretary in person or by mail; provided however, ballots must be received by the Secretary prior to the election. Upon receiving the ballots, the corporate secretary shall open the outer envelope, remove the identification paper and record which Members have voted. The identification paper and outer envelope shall then be separated from the ballot envelope. The ballot envelope shall be retained by the Secretary until opened on the election date.

ARTICLE 7
MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

7.1. **Regular Meetings**. The first meeting of the Board of Directors will follow the annual meeting of the Members at which a Board is first elected by the Members. Thereafter, regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at such date, time and place as may be

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determined from time to time by resolution of the Board of Directors. Written notification of each regular Board meeting shall be delivered or mailed to all Directors at least seven (7) days prior to any regular Board meeting. Meetings of the Board shall be open to all Members, unless litigation or potential litigation, contract negotiation or employment or personnel matters are being discussed.

7.2. **Special Meetings**. Special meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held when called by the President of the Association or by any two (2) Directors, after not less than two (2) days' notice to each Director.

7.3. **Quorum**. A majority of the number of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Every act or decision done or made by a majority of the Directors present at a duly held meeting at which a quorum is present shall be regarded as the act of the Board, unless a greater number is required by law, the Articles or these Bylaws.

7.4. **Action Without a Meeting**. Whenever the Directors are required or permitted to take any action by vote, such action may be taken without a meeting on written consent, setting forth the action so taken, signed by all Directors.

7.5. **Place of Meetings**. Regular or special meetings of the Board of Directors during the Declarant Control Period may be held in or out of the State of Utah. Regular or special meetings of the Board of Directors who are elected by the Members shall be held in Grand County, Utah.

7.6. **Presence of Directors at Meetings**. The Board may allow any director to participate in a regular or special meeting by, or conduct the meeting through the use of, any means of communication by which all directors participating in the meeting may hear each other during the meeting. A director participating in a meeting through means permitted under this section shall be considered to be present in person at the meeting.

ARTICLE 8
POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

8.1. **Powers**. All corporate powers shall be exercised by or under the authority of, and the business and affairs of the Association managed under the direction of, the Board of Directors, subject to any limitations set forth in the Declaration, the Act, or the Articles.

8.2. **Duties**. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to manage the affairs of the Association in accordance with the terms of the Act, the Articles, the Declaration, and these Bylaws, and other Governing Documents.

ARTICLE 9
OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES

9.1. **Enumeration of Offices**. The officers of this Association shall be a President and Vice-President, who shall at all times be Members of the Board of Directors, a secretary and a treasurer, who need not be Members of the Board of Directors nor of the Association, and such other officers as the Board may from time to time create by resolution.

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9.2. **Election of Officers**. The election of officers shall take place at the first meeting of the Board of Directors following each annual meeting of the Members.

9.3. **Term**. The Board shall elect the officers of the Association annually and each shall hold office for one (1) year unless the officer shall sooner resign, or be removed, or otherwise be disqualified to serve.

9.4. **Special Appointments**. The Board may elect such other officers as the affairs of the Association may require, each of whom shall hold office for such period, have such authority, and perform such duties as the Board may, from time to time, determine.

9.5. **Resignation and Removal**. The Board may remove any officer from office with or without cause. Any officer may resign at any time by giving notice to the Board, or any officer of the Board. Such resignation shall take effect on the date of receipt of such notice or at any later time specified therein, and unless otherwise necessary to make it effective.

9.6. **Vacancies**. A vacancy in any office may be filled by appointment by the Board. The officer appointed to such vacancy shall serve for the remainder of the term of the officer being replaced.

9.7. **Multiple Offices**. The same person may hold the offices of secretary and treasurer. No person shall simultaneously hold more than one of any of the other offices except in the case of special office created pursuant to Section 9.4.

9.8. **Duties**. The officers and their duties are as follows:

(a) President. The president shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors; shall see that orders and resolutions of the Board are carried out; shall sign all leases, mortgages, deeds and other written instruments and shall co-sign all checks and promissory notes.

(b) Vice President. The vice-president shall act in the place and stead of the president in the event of absence, inability or refusal to act, and shall exercise and discharge such other duties as may be required by the Board.

(c) Secretary. The secretary shall record the votes and keep the minutes of all meetings and proceedings of the Board and the Association together with their addresses and shall perform such other duties as required by the Board.

(d) Treasurer. The treasurer shall receive and deposit in appropriate bank accounts all monies of the Association and disburse such funds as directed by resolution of the Board of Directors; sign all checks and promissory notes of the Association; maintain a roster of all Members, assessments and payments; keep proper books of account; issue certificates of payment of assessments; notify the Board of Members who are delinquent in paying assessments; prepare an annual budget and statement of income and expenditures to be presented to the membership at its regular annual meeting; and deliver a copy of the budget and statement to the Members at said meeting.

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9.9. **Compensation**. No salary or other compensation for services shall be paid to any officer of the Association for services rendered by such officer, but this shall not preclude an officer of the Association from performing any other service for the Association as an employee and receiving compensation therefor.

9.10. **Declarant Control Period**. Officers serving during the Declarant Control Period shall serve at the pleasure of the Board and need not be elected on an annual basis as set forth herein.

ARTICLE 10
COMMITTEES

10.1. **Creation and Appointment**. The Board may create such committees as it deems necessary and appropriate to perform such tasks as the Board may designate by resolution. The Board shall have the authority to appoint members of each committee it creates. Each committee shall operate in accordance with the terms of such resolution.

10.2. **Architectural Control Committee**. The Board may establish an Architectural Control Committee composed of three (3) or more representatives who may be appointed by the Directors or by the Declarant and given authority with respect to architectural control matters described in the Declaration and such other matters as the Board may delegate.

ARTICLE 11
FINANCIAL MATTERS; INSURANCE

11.1. **Assessments and Other Financial Matters**. The Board of Directors shall have the power to make assessments, impose finds and take all other actions with respect to financial and similar matters, and to enforce any violation of the Governing Documents that the Association may take pursuant to the Declaration, including without limitation pursuing any right or remedy for the nonpayment of any assessment or fine. In so doing, the Board of Directors shall have all rights, powers and privileges set forth in the Utah "Community Association Act," Utah Code Sections 57-8a-101, *et seq.* (as the same may be amended from time to time, the "Community Association Act").

11.2. **Depositories**. The Board of Directors shall select such depositories as it considers proper for the funds of the Association. All checks and drafts against such deposited funds shall be signed and countersigned by persons authorized by these Bylaws or by Board resolution to sign such checks and drafts.

11.3. **Contracts; Management Contract**. The Board of Directors may authorize any officer or officers, agent or agents, in addition to those specified in these Bylaws, to enter into any contract or execute and deliver any instrument in the name of or on behalf of the Association, and such authority may be general or confined to specific instances. Unless so authorized by the Board of Directors, no officer, agent or employee shall have any power or authority to bind the Association by any contract or engagement or to pledge its credit or render it liable for any purpose or for any amount.

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11.4. **Fiscal Year**. The fiscal year of the Association shall be determined by the Board of Directors of the Association.

11.5. **Annual Report; Reserve Analysis**. The Board of Directors shall present at the annual meeting of the Members the report of the Treasurer, giving the annual budget and a statement of income and expenses, and a report of other affairs of the Association during the preceding year. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Board of Directors shall comply with the requirements of the Community Association Act concerning preparing, advertising or disclosing, presenting and adopting budgets for the Association; cause a reserve analysis to be done from time to time, but not less frequently than as required by the Community Association Act; present any reserve analysis to the Members at a special or regular meeting and provide an opportunity for the Members to discuss the same and vote on whether or not to establish a reserve fund and, if so, how to fund it; if approved by the Members, create or establish a reserve fund separate from other funds of the Association in accordance with the Community Association Act; and use funds in the reserve account for the uses permitted under the Community Association Act. The Board of Directors shall provide all Members, at the expense of the Association, copies of said annual budget and statement of income and expense.

11.6. **Insurance**. The Board of Directors shall take such actions as may be necessary under the Declaration or the Community Association Act with respect to obtaining and maintaining insurance for the Project.

ARTICLE 12
BOOKS AND RECORDS

12.1. **Association Records**. The Association shall keep and maintain those records required by the Declaration, the Act, and these Bylaws. Such records shall be maintained in written form or in another form capable of conversion into written form within a reasonable time.

12.2. **Inspection of Books and Records**. The books, records, and papers of the Association shall at all times, during reasonable business hours, be subject to inspection by any Member. The Articles and these Bylaws shall be available for inspection by any Member at the principal office of the Association, where copies may be purchased at reasonable cost.

ARTICLE 13
RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Board of Directors shall have the power to adopt and establish by resolution such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary for the maintenance, operation, management and control of the Property, equipment, facilities and utility systems of the Association. The Board of Directors may alter from time to time such rules and regulations. The Members shall at all times obey such regulations and use their best efforts to see that they are faithfully observed by the persons with whom they reside, their family, guests, tenants, invitees and others over whom they may exercise control or supervision.

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ARTICLE 14
AMENDMENT

14.1. **By the Board**. These Bylaws may be altered, amended or repealed, in whole or in part, by a majority vote of the Board of Directors at any regular Board meeting or at a special Board meeting called for that purpose.

14.2. **By the Class A Members**. These Bylaws and any amendments thereto may be altered, amended or repealed, in whole or in part, by a majority vote of the Members at any annual meeting of the Members or at any special meeting of the Members called for that purpose.

14.3. **By Declarant**. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, during the Declarant Control Period, Declarant has the right to unilaterally alter, amend or repeal these Bylaws, in whole or in part, for any purpose, with or without notice to the Class A Members. Thereafter, Declarant may unilaterally amend these Bylaws if such amendment is necessary (a) to bring any provision into compliance with any applicable governmental statute, rule, regulation, or judicial determination; (b) to enable any reputable title insurance company to issue title insurance coverage on any Unit; (c) to enable any institutional or governmental lender, purchaser, insurer, or guarantor of mortgage loans to make, purchase, insure, or guarantee mortgage loans on any Unit; (d) to satisfy the requirements of any local, state, or federal governmental agency; or (e) to correct any scrivener's error.

14.4. **Validity**. No amendment made by the Board or the Class A Members during the Declarant Control Period shall be effective unless the Declarant provides its prior express written consent to such amendment, which consent is within Declarant's sole and absolute discretion. No amendment may remove, revoke, or modify any right or privilege of Declarant without the written consent of Declarant. Any procedural challenge to an amendment must be made within six months of the effective date of the amendment or such amendment shall be presumed to have been validly adopted. In no event shall a change of conditions or circumstances operate to amend any provisions of these Bylaws.

14.5. **Effective Date**. Any amendment to these Bylaws shall be effective upon the date such amendment is duly adopted as provided for herein, which date the Secretary shall certify on the amendment and file with the Association's records. The Board shall provide notice to Members of any amendment to these Bylaws, however, the receipt of such notice shall not be a prerequisite to the validity of the amendment.

ARTICLE 15
GENERAL PROVISIONS

15.1. **Notices; Electronic Notice**. Any notice required to be sent under the provisions of these Bylaws shall be deemed to have been properly sent when deposited in the U.S. Mail, postpaid, to the last known address of the person who is entitled to receive it. Members are required to maintain a current mailing address with the Association. In the absence of specific instruction from the Member, the Members current mailing address will be deemed to be the mailing address for the Unit owned by the Member. The Board may, by resolution, adopt a

Ent 537571 Bk 0898 Pg 0269

policy for notification via electronic communication or transmission (such as e-mail) to Members in lieu of notice by mail. In addition, the Board may require that Members maintain a current e-mail address with the Board for such purpose.

15.2. **Dates and Times**. In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by these Bylaws, the day of the act, event, or default from which the designated period of time begins to run shall not be included. The last day of the period so computed shall be included, unless it is a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday (either federal or Utah state), in which event the period runs until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday. The deadline of the last day of the period so computed shall be 5:00 P.M., Mountain Time.

15.3. **Waivers**. No provision contained in these Bylaws shall be deemed to have been waived by reason of any failure to enforce or follow it, irrespective of the number of violations which may occur.

15.4. **Construction and Interpretation**. These Bylaws shall be construed wherever possible as consistent with the Declaration and the Act. Conflicts between documents shall be resolved as set forth in the Declaration.

15.5. **Gender and Grammar**. The singular, wherever used herein, shall be construed to mean the plural when applicable, and the necessary grammatical changes required to make the provisions hereof apply either to corporations or individuals, men or women, shall in all cases be assumed as though in each case fully expressed.

15.6. **Titles and Headings**. The titles and headings contained in these Bylaws are for convenience only and do not define, limit, or construe the contents of these Bylaws.

* * *

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned hereby certifies that he is the duly elected/appointed Secretary of the Wingate Village Homeowners Association, a Utah nonprofit corporation, and the foregoing Amended and Restated Bylaws constitute the Amended and Restated Bylaws of said Association as duly adopted by the Board of Directors of the Association on the 20th day of May 2020.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of May 2020.

Name: Benjamin Riley, President, Wingate Village HOA

Ent 537571 Bk 0898 Pg 0270

EXHIBIT B

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

The following real property is located in Grand County, Utah:

Beginning at a point North 00°03'00" West 1306.3 feet along the section line and North 89°59'00" East 428.8 feet from the Southwest corner of Section 22, Township 26 South, Range 22 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian and running
thence South 89°59'00" East 121.30 feet;
thence North 31°55'00" East 397.60 feet;
thence South 53°23'00" East 565.54 feet;
thence South 00°00'50" East 28.00 feet;
thence South 89°59'08" West 155.29 feet;
thence with a curve having a radius of 222.00 feet, to the left with an arc length of 348.76 feet, (a chord bearing of South 44°58'50" West 313.98 feet);
thence South 89°57'00" West 2.04 feet;
thence North 00°03'48" West 72.35 feet;
thence South 89°57'00" West 406,29 feet;
thence North 00°05'00" East 178.00 feet
to the point of beginning.

CONTAINS 205,961 sq. ft. OR 4.73 acres, AND 11 SINGLE-FAMILY LOTS AND 22 TOWNHOME LOTS.

Ent 537571 Bk 0898 Pg 0271

AGENDA SUMMARY

GRAND COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING

MAY 3, 2022

Agenda Item: F

TITLE:	Special Event Application for the 2022 Raptors on the Rocks
FISCAL IMPACT:	
PRESENTER(S):	Angie Book Director of The Old Spanish Trail Arena

Prepared By:

Angie Book
OSTA Director
(435)
Email

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Attorney Review:

SUGGESTED MOTION:

I move to approve the special event permit for the 2022 Raptors on the Rocks under the currently approved special event ordinance.

BACKGROUND:

This will be Raptors on the Rocks second annual year. The event is for Ford Raptor enthusiasts for 3 days of organized trails, and overall club camaraderie at The Old Spanish Trail Arena. There will be approximately 50 registered vehicles with about 75 participants in total.

The event packet has been reviewed and approved by the Special Event committee and all Referral Agencies.

ATTACHMENT(S):

- Special Event Application
- Signed OSTA Agreement
- Signed Indemnification
- Supplemental Documents available upon request

Form 2930-2
(February 2020)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SPECIAL RECREATION PERMIT

(16 U.S.C. 6801 et seq., 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq., 43 CFR Group 2930)

Permit No.
MFO-Y010-21-121R

BLM Issuing Office
Moab Field Office

Permittee: Alpine ATV LLC, DBA Raptor on the Rocks

Authorized Representative: Charles Yarbrough

Address:
782 Lupine Drive
Alpine, UT 84004

Phone Number: (801) 310-4059

Email Address: chuck@raptoraddiction.com

Fax Number:

Website: www.raptoraddiction.com

Permit is for *(check all that apply)*: ☐ Commercial Use ☐ Competitive Use ☑ Organized Group Activity or Event ☐ Vending

Date Issued: _____ Date Expires: 12/31/2031 *(Terms greater that one year subject to annual authorization)*

Seasonal or other period of limitations:

Permit Fee Formula: Organized Group: Greater of $115/year or $6/person/day
If other, specify:

Assigned Sites *(commercial only)*: ☑ None No. of Assigned Sites subject to fees:

Special Area Fees Apply: ☐ Yes ☑ No Special Area Fee:

Minimum insurance coverage requirement: Low Risk: $300,000 per occurrence, $600,000 annual aggregate

Permit is valid only if a current Certificate of Insurance, listing the United States as additional insured, is on file with the issuing BLM Office.

Post use report due date(s): 30 days after last use of year Bond Requirement: ☑ None Bond Amount: 0

Purpose and activities authorized

4x4 Event-Designated Routes

Approved Area of Operation

Jeep Safari Routes (No Hells/Fins & Things), Jeep Safari Routes (No Hells/Fins & Things), Jeep Safari Routes

Certification of Information: I certify use of this permit will be as per the operations plan on file with BLM. I acknowledge I am required to comply with any conditions required by the BLM including the General Terms and Permit Stipulations listed on the following pages of this form and any additional stipulations which may be attached.

Additional stipulations are attached: ☑ Yes ☐ No

(Permittee Signature) 4/22/22 (Date)

Approved and issued for the conduct of permitted activities and locations shown on this permit and in conformance with the operating plan. Permit is subject to General Terms and Permit Stipulations any additional stipulations attached.

Nicollee Gaddis-Wyatt (BLM Authorized Officer Printed Name) (BLM Authorized Officer Signature) 4/25/2022 (Date)

(Continued on page 2)

Raptors on the Rocks

Cleaning Schedule

Day	Time	Name	Areas
Friday	7pm	Julie Yarbrough	Office and enty way
Saturday	4pm	Julie Yarbrough	Office and enty way
Saturday	7pm	Makenna Wilde	Concession Area (food)
Saturday	7pm	Julie Yarbrough	Office and enty way
Sunday	10am	Julie Yarbrough	Clean entire areas, dump trash

Medical & First Aid Plan

Name of Event: Raptors On the Rocks

Contact Name with Phone Number: Alex Yarbrough
801-390-4449

Dates of Event: May 13-15, 2022

Number of Attendees: 80

Location of First Aid Kit (Needs to be labeled on OSTA Map): First aid Kit located at Registration Desk (Concession Stand)

Responsible person to dial 9-1-1: Alex Yarbrough

Description of Safety Plan at OSTA: First Aid Station is located at the Concession Stand. In case of emergency 911 will be used.

Description of Safety Plan "IF" event leaves OSTA (Locations of First Aid Kits): Each Trail leader has a first aid kit. Should an emergency occur, trail leader will call 911.

Check List

- ☐ **Emailed CPR/First Aid Card of responsible person**
- ☐ **Reviewed and complied with Grand County EMS Special Event Guidelines Medical Plan.**
- ☐ **Submitted map/layout of OSTA Property with First Aid station labeled.**
- ☐ **Submitted Application to GCEMS if EMT or Ambulance is required at event. Email copy of application to OSTA.**

Certificate of Completion
Alexandrea Goodnight
has completed the requirements for
Advanced Life Support
conducted by
American Red Cross
Date Completed: **07/01/2021**
Valid Period: **2 Years**
Certificate ID: **00MMAVB**

American Red Cross

Scan code or visit:

https://www.redcross.org/take-a-class/qrcode?certnumber=00MMAVB

Certificate of Completion
Alexandrea Goodnight
has completed the requirements for
Basic Life Support
conducted by
American Red Cross
Date Completed: **07/01/2021**
Valid Period: **2 Years**
Certificate ID: **00MMBN5**

American Red Cross

Scan code or visit:

https://www.redcross.org/take-a-class/qrcode?certnumber=00MMBN5

Date of Event:		May 12-15	Arrival Date:	Departure Date:
Times of Event		See schedule of events		
Name of Group:		Raptors on the Rocks		
Contact Person:		Chucks Yarbrough & Julie		
Phone Number:		(801) 310-4059		
Email Address:		chucks_yarbrough@yahoo.com		
Expected # of Spectators		LOCAL:	OUT OF TOWN:	STAFF:

40 Trucks
75 Participants

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12 Raptors on the Rocks	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
		Remove 2 panels				

© 2007 Vertex42 LLC, www.vertex42.com/calendars

Arena	Conf. Room	Outside Arena	Parking Lot	Pavilion	Stalls	Soccer Fields	Upper Park Lot	Baseball Fields	Scorer Box/ Conf. Room #2	Warm up Arena

Description of event: Ford Raptor

Power Required: Yes

Water Required: Yes

Furniture Required: Yes

Compaction Level of Dirt: Soft compact

Cleaning will be maintained by: Chuck & Final by OSTA

Final Cleaning by: OSTA

Any Special Deliveries: NO

Dumpster with open top: OSTA
Verified with Monument on: Spoke With:
Drop off times: Final pick up:

Portable Restrooms & Sinks: OSTA
Verified with Zunich on: Spoke With:
Drop off times: Final pick up:

Alcohol: NO
Location of Beer Garden: Permit for:

Permits: BLM

Safety Plan (Dangerous Event): attached

Temporary Structures (How will they be secured to the ground): NO

Other Special Instructions:

Insurance Received On (If hiring/using concessionaire they must be named additionally insured) 1/2 Million: Received

501-C3 Documentation Received On: N/A

Non-Refundable Deposit (Administration fee) Received On:

Refundable Security Deposit Received On: Rolled over from 2021

Payment Received On:

Security Deposit Paid back on:

Address for Deposit to be sent to & Name on refund check:

Door Code & What Doors: 9076

	Item	Notes	Received On
✓	Insurance (Signed W/ correct #'s & GC named additionally insured)	Need to correct address	4/22/22
✓	Special Event Application		3/25/22
✓	Site Plan (include first aid station)		3/25/22
✓	Schedule of event		3/25/22
✓	Sales Tax License (SE Sales Tax #)		3/25/22
✓	Business License	Need Bill Hulse signature ✓	4/7/22
✓	Course Map (if leaving OSTA)		3/25/22
X	Alcohol Permit (DABC)		
✓	BLM Permits		4/27/22
X	SITLA Permits		
X	Forest Service Permits		
X	Arches National Park Permits		
X	Canyonlands Park Permits		
X	Dead Horse State Park Permits		
X	City of Moab Permits		
X	Film Permits		
X	Other Permits		
X	Shuttle Plan		
✓	Indemnification Agreement		3/25/22
✓	Pledge Agreement		3/25/22
X	COVID-19 Event Planning Template		
X	Written Procedure of Mask Mandate (Enforcement)		
✓	Signed OSTA Agreement		3/25/22
X	Admission fees, booth fees		
X	Traffic Control		
✓	Security with Contact Numbers		3/25/22
✓	Cleaning Schedule with Contact Numbers		3/25/22
✓	EMS First Aid Sheet	Medical Cards rec. 4/26/22 ✓	4/22/22
	Grand County Sheriff		
	Moab City Police Department		
	Utah Highway Patrol		
	Moab Fire		
	Health Department		
	UDOT		
	Other Special Services needed		
✓	Statement of Authority		3/25/22
	Post Event Evaluations		

SEC Member	Email Address	Department	Initial Approval Date	Final Approval Date	Notes
Mallory Nassau	mnassu@grandcountyutah.net	Commission			
Quinn Hall	qhall@grandcountyutah.net	Commission			
Christina Sloan	csloan@grandcountyutah.net	County Attorney	4/24/22		Email
Angela Book	abook@grandcountyutah.net	OSTA Director			
Gaberial Woytek	gwoytek@grandcountyutah.net	Commissioner	4/25/22		Email
Rachel ~~August~~ Granath	agranath@grandcountyutah.net	MTC	4/25/22		Email

Referral Agency	Agency Member	Email Address	Approval Date	Source of Approval	Notes
Clerk's Office	Jana Smith	jsmith@grandcountyutah.net	2/22/22	Email	fixed from Ground to Gran
Building	Bill Hulse	bhulse@grandcountyutah.net	4/25/22	Email	
Moab Fire	Brandon McGuffee	bmcguffee@moabfiredepartment.org	4/26/22	Email	
Road Dept.	Bill Jackson	bjackson@grandcountyutah.net	4/26/22	Email	
GCSO	Steve White	swhite@grandcountysheriff.org	4/27/22	Text	
GCSO	Darrel Meacham	dmecham@grandcountysheriff.org	\	\	
Planning	Jenna Gorney	jgorney@grandcountyutah.net	4/25/22		Email
EMS	Andy Smith	asmith@grandcountyems.net	\	\	
EMS	Michelle Mefret	mmefret@grandcountyems.net	4/22/22		*Need to send CPR Card Emailed 4/26/22
UHP	Kyle Curtis	kcurtis@utah.gov	4/23/22	Email	

201690T
NOT TRANSFERABLE

From: May 13, 2022
Expires: May 15, 2022

BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COUNCIL PERSONS, GRAND COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH

This Temporary Business License

IS GRANTED TO

Raptors on the Rocks in conformity to the Laws of the State of Utah, to conduct Temporary business at Spanish Trail Arena, Grand County, State of Utah, commencing on May 13,2022 and ending on May 15,2022. Subject to the provisions of the Laws of the State of Utah, having paid into the County Treasury the sum of dollars in accordance with the order of the Board of County Council Persons and the same is hereby duly authorized.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Grand County on April 07,2022

Deputy Clerk

County Clerk

Raptors on the Rocks

Security

Name	Phone Number
Lance Wilde	801-616-0017
Zane Yarbrough	801-885-1808

INDEMNIFICATION, HOLD HARMLESS AND RELEASE OF LIABILITY AGREEMENT

Whereas Alpine ATV, LLC (hereinafter "User") desire(s) to use Grand County (herein after "County") Property or Facilities located at Old Spanish Trail Arena to engage in the following activities; Raptors on the Rocks, and in consideration of County's willingness to allow User to use said facilities and/or property, I

CHARLES R. YARBROUGH, as the duly authorized agent acting on behalf of the User, herewith agree and promise Indemnify and hold County, its officers, agents, officials and employees, and volunteers harmless and release them for and from any liability, costs or expenses arising from any action, causes of action, claims for relief, demands, damages, expenses, costs, fees, or compensation, whether or not said actions, causes of action, claims for relief, demands, damages, costs, fees, expenses and/or compensations are known or unknown, are in law or equity, and without limitation, all claims of relief which can be set forth through a complaint or otherwise that may arise out of the acts or omissions, negligent or otherwise of User, County, and/or their respective officers, agents, officials, members, employees, and volunteers, or any person or persons.

In addition, User agrees to repair, solely at Users Cost, all damage to the County's facilities or equipment arising out of User's use or possession of said facilities or property.

User further agrees and promises to provide County with Certificate of Insurance verifying that User has acquired insurance sufficient to support User's promise to Indemnify and Hold County Harmless as outlined above.

User acknowledges that User has been advised to consult legal counsel and have had the opportunity to consult with legal counsel prior to entering into this Indemnification / Hold Harmless / Release of Liability Agreement.

User understands and agrees that, by signing this Indemnification / Hold Harmless / Release of Liability Agreement, that User relinquishes all rights or claims to adjudication or recourse to which User may be entitled in relation to any damages or injury that may arise out of the above described activities.

User warrants that User enters into this agreement with full knowledge of the meaning and future effect of the promises, releases and waivers contained herein.

User warrants that User has entered into the releases and waivers contained in this Agreement voluntarily and that User makes them without any duress or undue influence of any nature by any person or entity.

User agrees to assume all risk, chance or hazard that any loss sustained by User or any other person or entity may be greater or more extensive than is known, anticipated or expected.

Signature of User Agent

Date: 2/8/22

CHARLES R YARBROUGH

Printed Name of User Agent

GRAND COUNTY
FACILITIES
RENTAL AGREEMENT

Event Name Raptors on the Rocks

Event Date May 12-15, 2022

Event Contact Person Chuck Yardbrough

Contact Person's Cell # (801) 310-4059

Contact Person's Email chuck_yarbrough@yahoo.com

It is the Renter's responsibility to confirm event dates on the OSTA website to ensure accuracy. Go to: http://www.grandcountyutah.net to view our Calendar.

√	**Possible requirement(s) for your event*** *** Please consult ____ for more information**	**Recommended Time Frame**
	Special Event Permit (County)—not needed for small events	6-12 months prior
	Sponsors (budgets are set 3 months prior to new year)	1 year prior
	Temporary Alcohol Permit (County & State approval required)	3 months prior
	General Commercial Insurance (Grand County must be designated as Additional Insured)	2 months prior
	Security Deposit by separate check (determined per OSTA policy), from which the non-refundable $50.00 Booking Fee shall be deducted	2 months prior
	Safety Plan (required for some events at the discretion of OSTA's Manager)	Prior to contract signing
	Temporary Business Permit for each out of County vendor ($10 payable to Grand County)	At event
	Payment for Event per Grand County Code Section 3.06.110 (Fees of the Old Spanish Trail Arena Recreation Complex)	Last day of event or up to 1 week after
	Security Deposit refund less deductions for damage, if any	Within 30 days

Old Spanish Trail Arena Conditions of Conduct

General rules
Children must not be subject to alcohol or drugs in any area that they are occupying.
Children must be supervised at all times.
No walking on bleacher tops by anyone.
No access behind bucking or roping chute areas for any person not involved with an equine event involving roping or bronc/bull riding. Only exception is to retrieve a ball.

Sound
Music or speech decibel rating from sound systems must not in excess of 85db

Alcohol
Alcohol must be in cans only (pull rings must not be left on the floor-No glass containers are allowed on the arena dirt or grass areas. Intoxicated persons will be asked to leave the facility

Event shut down times
Ballfields events curfew 10:30pm to 7am
Arena events curfew 12pm to 7am

Motorized Vehicles
No vehicles are allowed on any concrete (this includes the pavilion and walkway, foot paths, concrete slabs outside arena doors.
Motorized vehicles can access the arena dirt areas when authorized by OSTA staff.
Drivers will not spin motor vehicle wheels on any surface and will obey the speed limits while driving on site. 20mph on roads, 10mph near pedestrians, livestock and near buildings.

Smoking
Smoking is not allowed in the buildings and within 25 feet of a door or window. Any cigarette butts left in the arena or outside the arena will be the responsibility of the event manager to have them cleaned up.

Building surfaces
Building surfaces equipment and furniture if damaged or removed from site will be paid for by the event manager at the replacement cost.

Inappropriate behavior
Anyone that is abusive, argumentative or threatening to another person on site will be removed from the site either voluntarily or by a sheriff's department officer.

Security Deposits
A portion or all of a security deposit will be withheld by Grand County for violation of the above and the time taken to resolve the issue.

OSTA Security
OSTA Staff will be required at cost of event holder for all events where alcohol is served or live entertainment is present, min. of 2 staff.

*****Violation of any rule revokes loss of deposit.**

Initial _____

GRAND COUNTY
FACILITIES RENTAL AGREEMENT

This **FACILITIES RENTAL AGREEMENT**, entered into by and between Grand County, a Utah political subdivision (hereinafter "County"), which owns the following facility known as: **The Old Spanish Trail Arena** ("OSTA") located at 3641 S Hwy 191 (hereinafter "Owner"), and __Chuck Yarbrough_____ (hereinafter "Renter").

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Facilities: **The Old Spanish Trail Arena Recreation Complex**

Purpose of Function: Raptors on the Rocks

Term of Use: Starting May 12, 2022 Ending May 15, 2022

Charges by line Item:

Items Charged	# Of Days/hrs	Amount	Amount Total
Indoor Arena	3	$450.00	$1,350.00
Soft Compaction of floor	1	$250.00	$250.00
Removal of 2 panels	2	$30.00	$60.00
Chairs $1 each per day	50	$3.00	$150.00
Tables $2 each per day	5	$6.00	$30.00
Final Clean (Daily clean to be maintained by ROTR) $30 an hour x 2 staff. Estimated at 4 hours - if additional time is needed that will be billed seperately.	8	$30.00	$240.00
			$0.00
ALL CAMPING WILL BE PAID DIRECTLY TO OSTA. ALL CAMPERS WILL NEED TO OBTAIN A CAMPING TAG THROUGH OSTA.			$0.00
			$0
Non-Refundable Administration Fee	1	$50.00	$50.00
Total Cost of event (subject to ticket sales, business licenses, and concession sales)		**Sub Total:**	**$2,130.00**
Refundable security Deposit - Rolled over from 2021 event	0	$400.00	$0.00
Extended total including refundable security deposit		Total:	$2,130.00

Initial _____

Security Deposit

Renter shall pay to County $450.00 as a Security Deposit, $50.00 of is a Non-refundable Administration Fee pursuant to Grand County Code Section 8.16.100. County shall return the Security Deposit to Renter within thirty (30) days of the termination of this Agreement, subject to forfeiture provisions below. County shall apply the Security Deposit towards the costs of cleaning/damage to the property/furniture in the event the renter returns Property to County in worse condition than the Inspection Report of Facility (hereinafter "Inspection"), attached as Exhibit "A." County may assess additional fees and costs to Renter in the event of damage to the facility, or furniture over and above the cost of cleaning/replacement.

Duties of Renter

Immediately upon entering into possession of the Property, Renter shall inspect the Property for safety and usability of the Property for its intended purpose utilizing the Inspection Report of Facility (see attached Exhibit "A," hereinafter "Inspection"), and Renter shall then immediately report to County any preexisting damage to the Property (contrary to any pre-existing damage shown on the Inspection), or the existence of any danger on the Property which may cause injury to Renter, or Renter's guests. At the end of the rental term, Renter shall clean and restore the Property to its condition before rental and return possession of the Property to County. If Renter or Renter's guests or invitees cause any damage to Property, Renter shall immediately report the damage to County, and Renter shall repair damage during the rental term.

Serving of Alcohol

Renter may serve alcohol on premise when done so in accordance with all Federal, State, and Local laws. Renter shall warrant that all servers of alcohol have the necessary licenses and certificates required to serve alcohol. Renter shall assume all liability in serving alcohol and provide at Renter's sole expense insurance coverage that includes serving alcohol. Renter shall further include County as an Additional Insured on such insurance policy. Proof of insurance shall be submitted sufficient to the County's Insurance Coordinator that liability with serving alcohol is included with insurance coverage. Proof of insurance shall be in the form attached as Exhibit "B."

Indemnification

Renter shall release, Indemnify, defend, and hold harmless County from any and all claims, losses, judgements, expenses, fees (including attorneys' fees), and costs asserted against or incurred by County or arising from any action of Renter, its guests and invitees, or its use of the Facility or this Agreement, regardless of cause, unless due solely by the negligence of the County. Renter also guarantees to have all participants in activities that involve physical exertion shall complete and execute the Participant's release form attached in Exhibit "A" prior to participating in the event.

Initial _____

GRAND COUNTY
FACILITIES
RENTAL AGREEMENT

Event Name Raptors on the Rocks

Event Date May 12-15, 2022

Event Contact Person Chuck Yardbrough

Contact Person's Cell # (801) 310-4059

Contact Person's Email chuck_yarbrough@yahoo.com

It is the Renter's responsibility to confirm event dates on the OSTA website to ensure accuracy. Go to: http://www.grandcountyutah.net to view our Calendar.

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Arena events curfew 12pm to 7am

Motorized Vehicles
No vehicles are allowed on any concrete (this includes the pavilion and walkway, foot paths, concrete slabs outside arena doors.
Motorized vehicles can access the arena dirt areas when authorized by OSTA staff.
Drivers will not spin motor vehicle wheels on any surface and will obey the speed limits while driving on site. 20mph on roads, 10mph near pedestrians, livestock and near buildings.

Smoking
Smoking is not allowed in the buildings and within 25 feet of a door or window. Any cigarette butts left in the arena or outside the arena will be the responsibility of the event manager to have them cleaned up.

Building surfaces
Building surfaces equipment and furniture if damaged or removed from site will be paid for by the event manager at the replacement cost.

Inappropriate behavior
Anyone that is abusive, argumentative or threatening to another person on site will be removed from the site either voluntarily or by a sheriff's department officer.

Security Deposits
A portion or all of a security deposit will be withheld by Grand County for violation of the above and the time taken to resolve the issue.

OSTA Security
OSTA Staff will be required at cost of event holder for all events where alcohol is served or live entertainment is present, min. of 2 staff.

*****Violation of any rule revokes loss of deposit.**

Initial_____

GRAND COUNTY
FACILITIES RENTAL AGREEMENT

This **FACILITIES RENTAL AGREEMENT**, entered into by and between Grand County, a Utah political subdivision (hereinafter "County"), which owns the following facility known as: **The Old Spanish Trail Arena** ("OSTA") located at 3641 S Hwy 191 (hereinafter "Owner"), and __Chuck Yarbrough_____ (hereinafter "Renter").

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Facilities: **The Old Spanish Trail Arena Recreation Complex**

Purpose of Function: Raptors on the Rocks

Term of Use: Starting May 12, 2022 Ending May 15, 2022

Charges by line Item:

Items Charged	# Of Days/hrs	Amount	Amount Total
Indoor Arena	3	$450.00	$1,350.00
Soft Compaction of floor	1	$250.00	$250.00
Removal of 2 panels	2	$30.00	$60.00
Chairs $1 each per day	50	$3.00	$150.00
Tables $2 each per day	5	$6.00	$30.00
Final Clean (Daily clean to be maintained by ROTR) $30 an hour x 2 staff. Estimated at 4 hours - if additional time is needed that will be billed seperately.	8	$30.00	$240.00
			$0.00
ALL CAMPING WILL BE PAID DIRECTLY TO OSTA. ALL CAMPERS WILL NEED TO OBTAIN A CAMPING TAG THROUGH OSTA.			$0.00
			$0
Non-Refundable Administration Fee	1	$50.00	$50.00
Total Cost of event (subject to ticket sales, business licenses, and concession sales		**Sub Total:**	**$2,130.00**
Refundable security Deposit	1	$400.00	$400.00
Extended total including refundable security deposit		Total:	$2,530.00

Initial _____

Security Deposit

Renter shall pay to County $450.00 as a Security Deposit, $50.00 of is a Non-refundable Administration Fee pursuant to Grand County Code Section 8.16.100. County shall return the Security Deposit to Renter within thirty (30) days of the termination of this Agreement, subject to forfeiture provisions below. County shall apply the Security Deposit towards the costs of cleaning/damage to the property/furniture in the event the renter returns Property to County in worse condition than the Inspection Report of Facility (hereinafter "Inspection"), attached as Exhibit "A." County may assess additional fees and costs to Renter in the event of damage to the facility, or furniture over and above the cost of cleaning/replacement.

Duties of Renter

Immediately upon entering into possession of the Property, Renter shall inspect the Property for safety and usability of the Property for its intended purpose utilizing the Inspection Report of Facility (see attached Exhibit "A," hereinafter "Inspection"), and Renter shall then immediately report to County any preexisting damage to the Property (contrary to any pre-existing damage shown on the Inspection), or the existence of any danger on the Property which may cause injury to Renter, or Renter's guests. At the end of the rental term, Renter shall clean and restore the Property to its condition before rental and return possession of the Property to County. If Renter or Renter's guests or invitees cause any damage to Property, Renter shall immediately report the damage to County, and Renter shall repair damage during the rental term.

Serving of Alcohol

Renter may serve alcohol on premise when done so in accordance with all Federal, State, and Local laws. Renter shall warrant that all servers of alcohol have the necessary licenses and certificates required to serve alcohol. Renter shall assume all liability in serving alcohol and provide at Renter's sole expense insurance coverage that includes serving alcohol. Renter shall further include County as an Additional Insured on such insurance policy. Proof of insurance shall be submitted sufficient to the County's Insurance Coordinator that liability with serving alcohol is included with insurance coverage. Proof of insurance shall be in the form attached as Exhibit "B."

Indemnification

Renter shall release, Indemnify, defend, and hold harmless County from any and all claims, losses, judgements, expenses, fees (including attorneys' fees), and costs asserted against or incurred by County or arising from any action of Renter, its guests and invitees, or its use of the Facility or this Agreement, regardless of cause, unless due solely by the negligence of the County. Renter also guarantees to have all participants in activities that involve physical exertion shall complete and execute the Participant's release form attached in Exhibit "A" prior to participating in the event.

Initial_____

Breach and Liquidated Damages

If Renter breaches any provision of this Agreement, and damages suffered by County cannot be estimated, calculated, or determined, then Renter shall forfeit the entire Security Deposit to County as liquidated damages. In addition to forfeiture of the Security Deposit, nothing in this provision or this Agreement shall prevent County from pursuing other legal remedies to seek relief or compensation for damages above and beyond the amount of the Security Deposit.

Termination

Either party may terminate this Agreement by providing written notice 30 days in advance of the termination date. Notice is effective upon receipt. In all cases the County may terminate this agreement in fewer days specified herein when the County is notified that the event for which the facility is rented for will violate or may likely violate any city, county, state, or federal law.

Termination by Damage Not the Fault of Renter

Upon prior written notice of twenty-four (24) hours, effective upon receipt, County may terminate this Agreement and retake exclusive possession of the Property if fire, natural causes or disaster, or a previous renter destroys the Property to the extent that it may no longer be used for its purpose, in which case, County shall return to Renter the Security Deposit and all unused rental fees, calculated on a prorated daily basis.

Special Terms and Conditions

The Property is unique, and as such, may require special terms and conditions in addition to those listed above, which are listed more particularly on the attached Exhibit "D", incorporated within this Agreement by reference, and to which this Agreement is subject. The County cannot accept any liability during an event for loss of comfort, services, equipment and the like due to weather, accidental shutoffs and breakdowns. Every effort will be made to ensure continuance of an Event through temporary means and pre-planning etc.

Attorneys' Fees

In the event of a legal proceeding to enforce the terms of this Agreement, for each claim, the Court shall award the prevailing party its reasonable collection costs, including attorneys' fees and costs, incurred in enforcing this Agreement and asserting or defending the claim.

Venue and Jurisdiction

The parties hereunder consent to the jurisdiction of the 7th District Court in Moab for adjudication of any dispute, transaction or occurrence arising out of this Agreement and the laws of the State of Utah shall govern this Agreement.

Initial _____

Entire Agreement/Amendment

This Agreement, and its exhibits, contain the entire agreement of the Parties with regards to the rental of the Facility and shall be binding and inure to the benefit of each party's respective employees, agents, successors and assigns. This Agreement may not be altered or amended except by a writing duly executed by the Parties.**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the Parties have executed this Agreement, subject also to the Special Terms and Conditions contained within Exhibits "A", "B", "C", and "D." All photocopies, or fax transmissions of this Agreement shall have the same force and effect as the original, whether executed by the parties contemporaneously or separately and transmitted by fax.

Renter -Dated: 3/22/22

Signature: _____

By: Charles R Yabrough (Printed name)

Address: 782 Lupine Drive
Alpine UT 84004

Phone: 801-310-4059
Email: Chuck-yabrough@yahoo.com

County Dated: March 15, 2022

Signature: _____

By: Angela Book (Printed name)

Its: OSTA Director

Address: 3641S Hwy 191 Moab UT 84532

Phone: (435) 259-1311 or (435) 259-6226
Email: abook@grandcountyutah.net

Initial _____

Exhibit "A"

Participant's Release Form

GRAND COUNTY RELEASE AND WAIVER OF LIABILITY & PARENTAL PERMISSION, HOLD HARMLESS, AND INDEMNIFICATION AGREEMENT

EVENT(s): _____

Date(s): _____

Location: Grand County-The Old Spanish Trail Arena 3641 S. Hwy 191 Moab, Utah 84532

The undersigned hereby states that he/she is an adult participant or the parent or legal guardian of the below named minor participant, and that the said parent or legal guardian grants permission for said minor participant to participate in said event(s). Furthermore, the parent or legal guardian:

1. **Hereby acknowledges that the activities of the above-named event(s) are very dangerous and involve the risk of serious injury and/or death and/or property damage and hereby assumes full responsibility for any risk of such injury, death or damage whether caused by negligence of releasee or otherwise.**
2. **Hereby agrees to indemnify, save and hold harmless Grand County, grand county special service district, and each agency designee, agent, and employee,** for any loss, liability, damage, or cost they may incur arising out of the participation of the undersigned's child or the minor over which the undersigned has legal guardianship in the event(s) whether caused by the negligence of the releasees or otherwise.
3. **Hereby agrees** that the hold harmless, and indemnity agreement extends to all acts of negligence by the releasees, including negligent rescue operations or procedures of the releasees or any person aforementioned.
4. **Hereby agrees to release from liability, indemnify, save and hold harmless releasee, and each of its designees, agents, and employees,** for any loss, liability, damage, or cost they may incur due to, health, sickness (including the current outbreak of equine herpes virus), injury, or possible death of any pet or livestock, including health concerns that may appear later after the undersigned's participation in the event(s).
5. **Herby agrees to release from liability, indemnify, save and hold harmless releasee, and each of its designees, agents, and employees,** for any loss, liability, damage, or cost they may incur due to, accident to themselves or others, health, sickness, or injury by flying a hang glider, para-gliders, motorized ultra-lite or similar flying machines including health concerns that may appear later after the undersigned's in activities with the before mentioned aircraft/flying machine. Any crash or accident involving yourself or a third party will be your sole responsibility.

I have read the forgoing agreement, fully understanding its terms, understanding that i have given up substantial rights by signing it, and have signed freely and voluntarily without inducement, assurance or guarantee being made to me. Adults signature must be added alongside child's name

	Adults Name	Adults Signature	Childs Name	Childs Signature
1				
2				

Initial _____

	Adults Name	Adults Signature	Childs Name	Childs Signature
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4				
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Initial _____

	Adults Name	Adults Signature	Childs Name	Childs Signature
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Note extra pages may be added above.

Exhibit "B"

Inspection Report of Facility

Property: The Old Spanish Trail Arena Recreational Complex 3641 S. Hwy. 191, Moab, Utah 84532

The County has inspected the Property and found it to be in the condition described below. Renter agrees to inspect the real property immediately upon entering into possession of the real property or the beginning of the term of rental (whichever occurs first) and notify County of any pre-existing damage dangerous condition on the property. Failure by Renter to inspect and notify County shall be construed as a waiver of any future claim for damages and as acquiescence to and the County's inspection. Items identified as unclean prior to event omitted.

(Include below a description of various aspects of the property, e.g.: tables, chairs, equipment, carpets, walls, restrooms, etc., that the County will inspect immediately prior to the term)

Arena	Ballfields
Furniture cleaned -tables, chairs, chalkboards, carpet, blinds- If used	**Furniture cleaned** -tables, chairs, chalkboards, carpet, blinds
Building surfaces cleaned -floors, walls, ceilings, windows, bleachers- If used	**Building surfaces cleaned** -floors, walls, ceilings, windows, bleachers
Building fixtures cleaned- toilets, urinals, basins, mirrors	**Building fixtures cleaned-** toilets, urinals, basins, mirrors
Garbage's- pick up all garbage, empty and reline trash cans into dumpsters	**Garbage's-** pick up all garbage, empty and reline trash cans into dumpsters
Grounds-pick up garbage and manure.	**Grounds-** repair damage to grass and fences, pick up garbage
Arena- No animal excrement left in the arena –must be cleaned up before leaving.	**Fields- No animal excrement on the fields – must be cleaned up before leaving**
Stalls- clean and remove manure to specified onsite dump	

Initial

Exhibit "C"

Proof of Insurance

Renter has submitted and the County's Insurance Coordinator has approved the Proof of Insurance to cover the Renter's duty to indemnify, described in this agreement. Proof of insurance is attached in this Exhibit.

Renter shall designate Grand County Utah as an Additional Insured on all such insurance policies and provide proof of the same.

Insurance values

Each occurrence	**$1,000,000**
Damage to rented premises	**$1,000,000**
Personal Injury	**$1,000,000**
General aggregate	**$2,000,000**
Products Comp/OP AGG	**$2,000,000**

Renter warrants having all participants in sporting events or activities that involve physical exertion to complete and executed the Participant's Release Form attached in this Exhibit.

Exhibit "D"

Special Terms and Conditions

Renter herewith agrees to abide with the following special terms and conditions as described below or a separate page labeled as Special Terms and Conditions and attached to this agreement. If a separate page is attached each page shall be initialed by the County's authorized agent and renter.

1. **Cleaning:** User Cleans, Renter is responsible for the cleaning, sanitizing, sweeping and mopping all restrooms that are used (trash, toilet paper, etc.), emptying of the trash cans inside and outside of the rented facility, and cleaning of the rented facility as necessary. User is also responsible for putting away any tables and/or chairs that are used during the event. Bleachers and Dugouts must also be cleaned after event. OSTA staff is available to clean during event but event holder will be charged appropriate fees according to the authorized fee schedule. In the event that the event holder would like to have OSTA staff clean before/during/ or after event, OSTA must be informed before the start date of event to discuss what hours are needed for OSTA staff to be present for cleaning. OSTA staff will only be available to clean during the agreed upon hours. If event is using stalls, it is the event holder's responsibility to make sure stalls are cleaned up after event unless otherwise stated in contract. If OSTA staff has to clean stalls and it is NOT stated in contract, event holder will pay a fee of $5 per stall to be cleaned and a minimum of $35 for the tractor fee.

2. **Set Up and Take Down**: Renter is responsible for the set up and take down before/during/and after the event. Renter is also responsible for the care and management of their own equipment. OSTA is not liable for any damages or theft that may occur to renter's equipment during the event duration. If event holder needs assistance from OSTA staff to assist with set up and/or take down of event, event holder will be charged the appropriate fees according to the authorized fee schedule and should inform OSTA before start date of event to discuss what hours are needed for OSTA staff to be present for assistant with set up and/or take down.

3. **Banners/Posters/Signs**: NO Banners/Posters/Signs etc. are to be hung on ANY painted surfaces. If Banners/Posters/Signs etc. are hung on any painted surface Renter will be responsible for the repainting of that area if damaged and it will be taken out of the security/cleaning deposit. No tape is to be used to hang up posters and the like and all zip ties etc. shall be placed in garbage during clean up period.

4. **Access to Stalls**: Renter must allow stall renters, and other customers & client access to stalls and or other rentable areas not involved in this event and this for the duration of the entire event. Overnight stall renters use designated overnight stalls that will be available in the central barn area, unless arrangements have been made prior for event holder to rent all central stalls. Under these circumstances, OSTA will use the north stalls for overnight rentals during this event. In the example of a non-equestrian event renting the full facility, overnight stalls will remain in north barn area. OSTA will designate the stalls and the 'access road' needed to allow trucks with horse trailers to pull through and turn around and exit during the event. If any arenas on facility are not being rented, event holder must also

Exhibit "B"

Inspection Report of Facility

Property: The Old Spanish Trail Arena Recreational Complex 3641 S. Hwy. 191, Moab, Utah 84532

The County has inspected the Property and found it to be in the condition described below. Renter agrees to inspect the real property immediately upon entering into possession of the real property or the beginning of the term of rental (whichever occurs first) and notify County of any pre-existing damage dangerous condition on the property. Failure by Renter to inspect and notify County shall be construed as a waiver of any future claim for damages and as acquiescence to and the County's inspection. Items identified as unclean prior to event omitted.

(Include below a description of various aspects of the property, e.g.: tables, chairs, equipment, carpets, walls, restrooms, etc., that the County will inspect immediately prior to the term)

Arena	Ballfields
Furniture cleaned -tables, chairs, chalkboards, carpet, blinds- If used	**Furniture cleaned** -tables, chairs, chalkboards, carpet, blinds
Building surfaces cleaned -floors, walls, ceilings, windows, bleachers- If used	**Building surfaces cleaned** -floors, walls, ceilings, windows, bleachers
Building fixtures cleaned- toilets, urinals, basins, mirrors	**Building fixtures cleaned-** toilets, urinals, basins, mirrors
Garbage's- pick up all garbage, empty and reline trash cans into dumpsters	**Garbage's-** pick up all garbage, empty and reline trash cans into dumpsters
Grounds-pick up garbage and manure.	**Grounds-** repair damage to grass and fences, pick up garbage
Arena- No animal excrement left in the arena –must be cleaned up before leaving.	**Fields- No animal excrement on the fields – must be cleaned up before leaving**
Stalls- clean and remove manure to specified onsite dump	

allow other event renters and local equestrian riders access to arena(s) and areas that are not being rented.

5. **Contact Information**: Contact information from both OSTA and Renter must be provided before Event begins. OSTA employees will only work with Renter's designated representatives and any requests must be channeled through these representatives.

6. **Removal of Equipment/Property:** No privately owned or personal equipment or property may be left on OSTA property after events conclude unless agreement is made prior. Any item(s) left over 30 days, without agreement of such, shall become the property of Grand County and shall be disposed of according to the law.

7. **Staff Parking:** During the event duration the event holder must **ALWAYS** leave the parking spaces in front of the OSTA Office door available for OSTA Staff. That will include AT LEAST FIVE vehicle spaces available **AT ALL TIMES.** These spaces have 'OSTA Employee Parking Only' signs and if someone other than an OSTA employee is parked in these designated parking stalls they will be towed at Owners Expense.

8. **Traffic Laws:** All guests, participants and vehicles drivers must obey the laws of the land which also apply on the Old Spanish Trail Arena site. Any infractions will be referred to the Sheriff's Department.

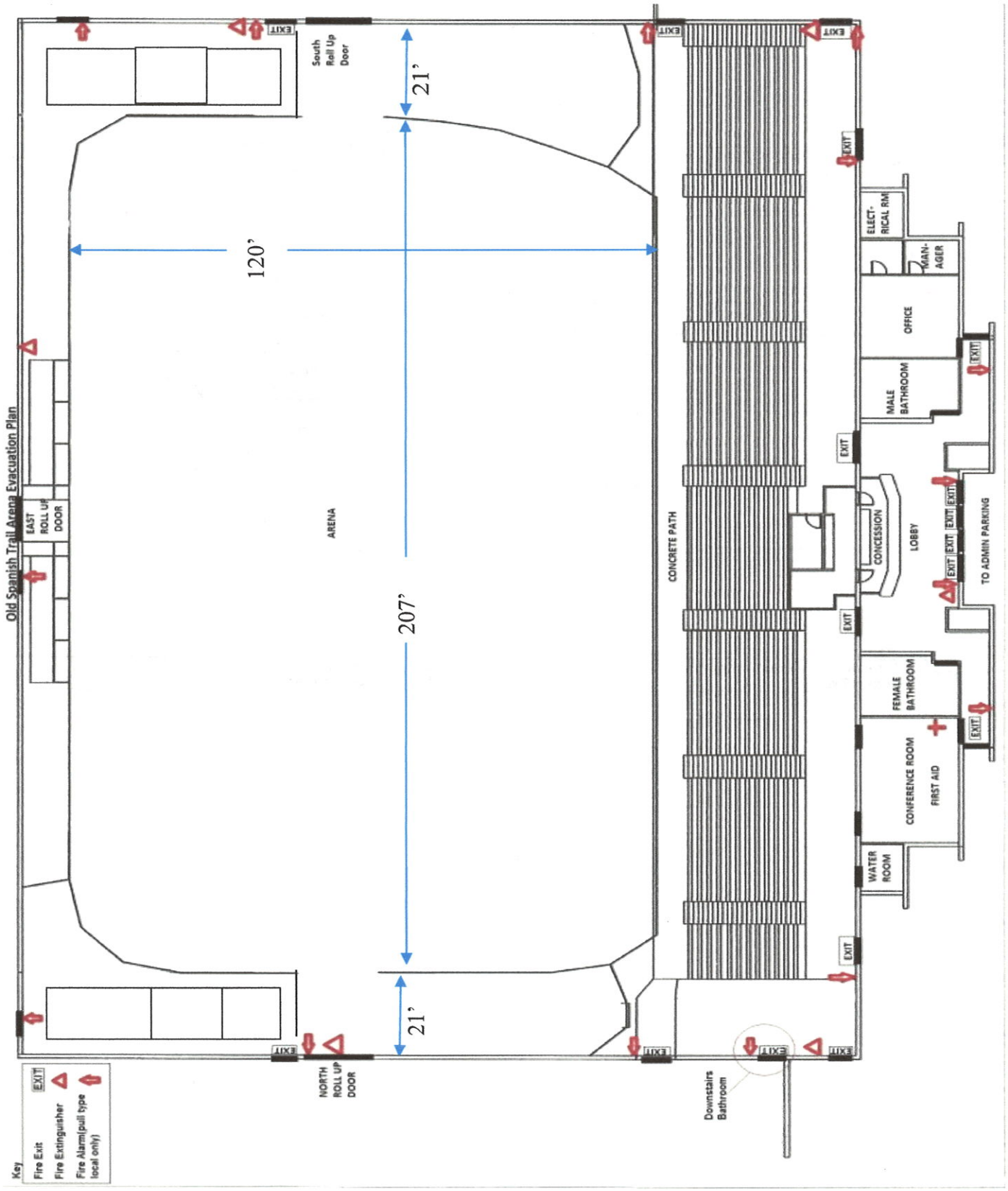
   - Speed limit is 20mph maximum on roads and 10mph maximum around buildings and people. The speed limit is for personal safety of the public and to reduce the advent of dust.
   - No parking in front of Fire Exits or on emergency access roads as agreed with event holders.
   - No speeding, excess noise or burn outs or the like will be tolerated from vehicle drivers.
   - There is no access to and from site for non-street licensed vehicles except by trailer.
   - No vehicles are permitted on gardens, grass, ponds, pavilion, curb and footpath concrete

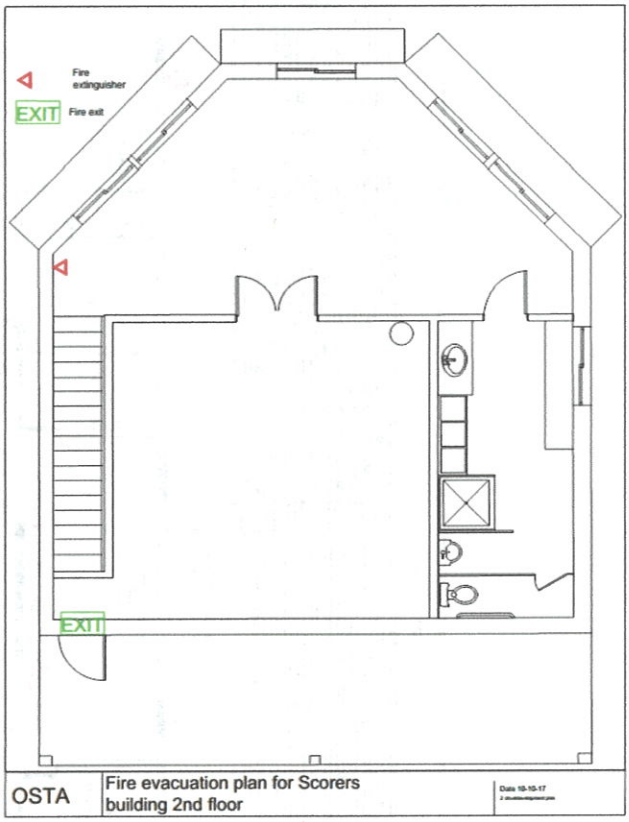
9- **Evening Hours:** There is a requirement that all event activity should cease at 12:30 a.m. except for cleaning & security operations for Arena area and 10:30pm at the Ball Fields.

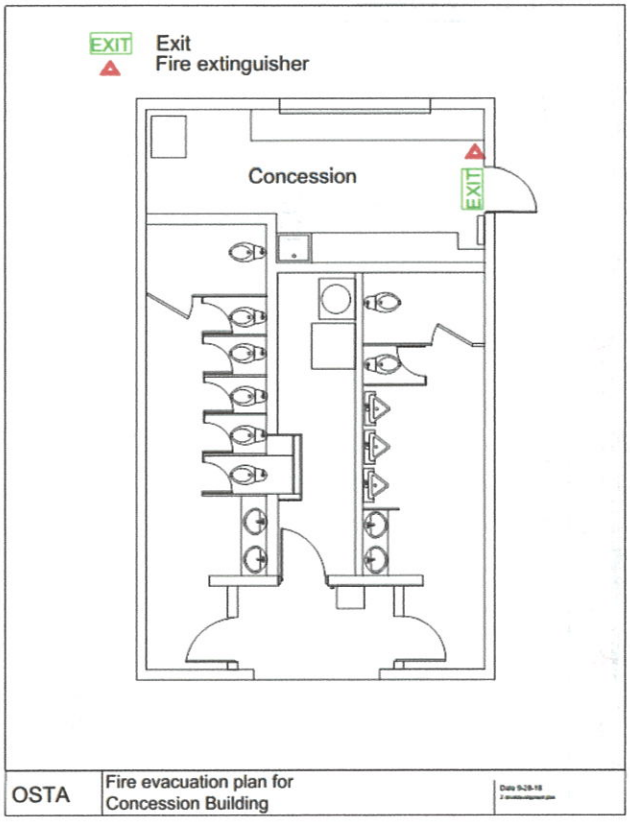
It is the Renter's responsibility to enforce all rules and to protect areas of The Old Spanish Trail Arena community asset being used for their event.

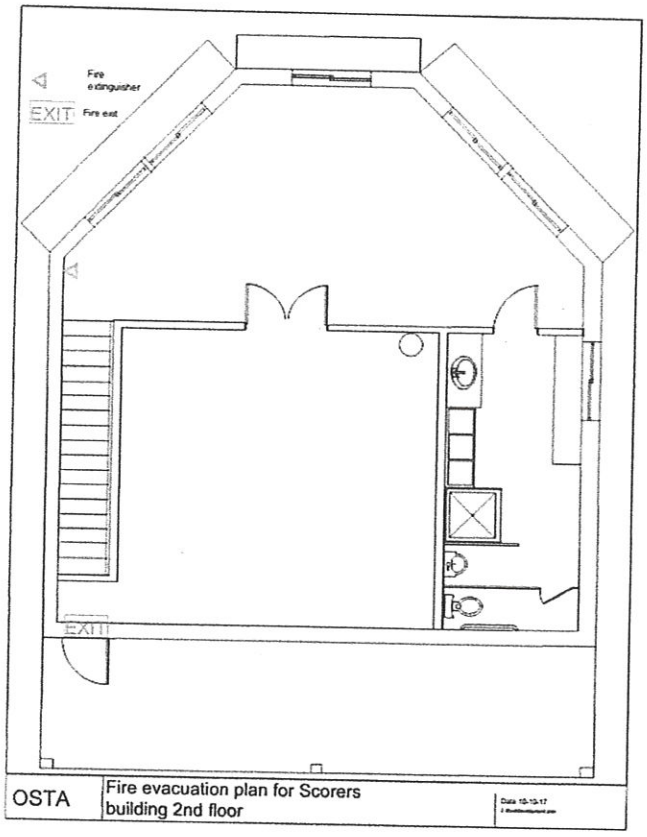
I hereby have read and agree to special terms and conditions.

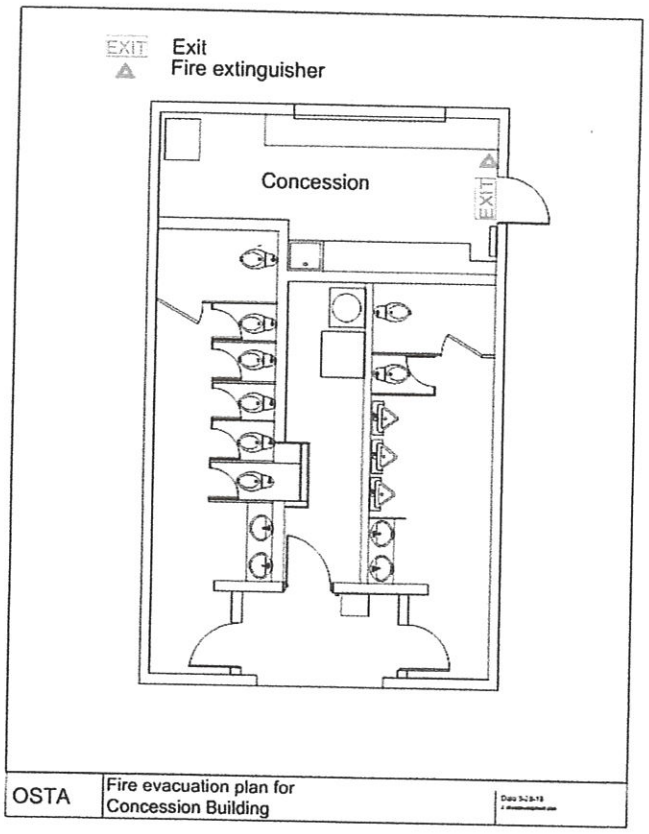
Signature _____ **Date** 3/22/22

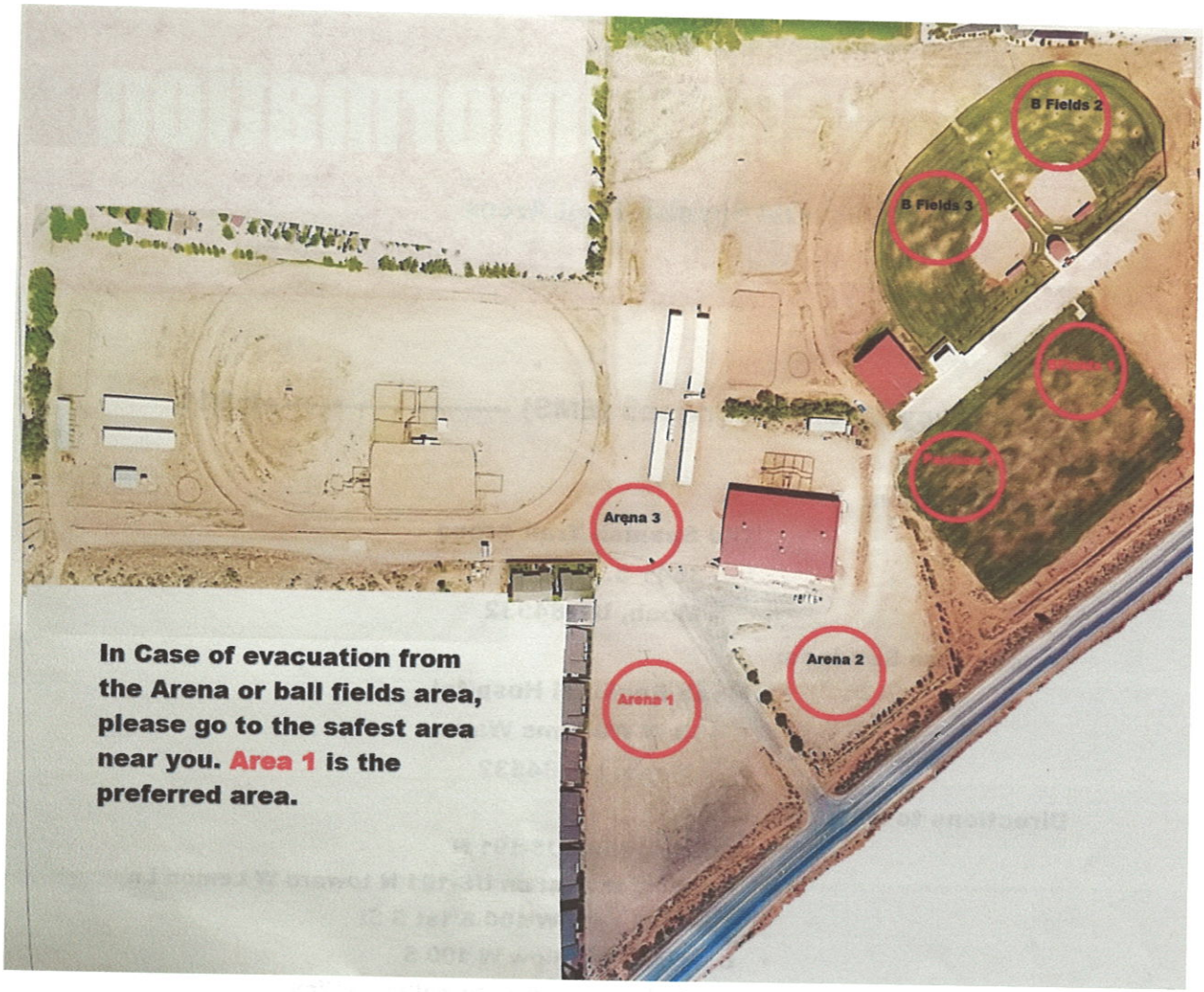

Old Spanish Trail Arena Evacuation Plan
EAST ROLL UP DOOR
South Roll Up Door
ARENA
120'
207'
21'
21'
NORTH ROLL UP DOOR
CONCRETE PATH
Downstairs Bathroom
ELECT-RICAL RM
MAN-AGER
OFFICE
MALE BATHROOM
CONCESSION
LOBBY
TO ADMIN PARKING
FEMALE BATHROOM
CONFERENCE ROOM
FIRST AID
WATER ROOM
EXIT
Key
Fire Exit
Fire Extinguisher
Fire Alarm(pull type local only)


Fire extinguisher
EXIT
Fire exit
EXIT
OSTA
Fire evacuation plan for Scorers building 2nd floor


EXIT
Exit
Fire extinguisher
Concession
EXIT
OSTA
Fire evacuation plan for Concession Building


Fire extinguisher
EXIT Fire exit
EXIT
OSTA
Fire evacuation plan for Scorers building 2nd floor


EXIT Exit
Fire extinguisher
Concession
EXIT
OSTA
Fire evacuation plan for Concession Building


B Fields 2
B Fields 3
Arena 3
Arena 2
Arena 1
In Case of evacuation from the Arena or ball fields area, please go to the safest area near you. Area 1 is the preferred area.

Emergency Information

Old Spanish Trail Arena

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) ----------> 911

Event Location:

Old Spanish Trail Arena
3641 S. Hwy 191
Moab, UT 84532

Urgent Care Services:

Moab Regional Hospital
450 W Williams Way
Moab, UT 84532

Directions to Hospital:

- **Starting from US-191 N**
- **Head northwest on US-191 N toward W Lemon Ln**
- **Turn left onto W 100 S/1st S St**
- **Continue to follow W 100 S**
- **Take the 2nd left onto Williams Way**
- **Arriving at 450 W Williams Way**
- **Total: 5.7 mi - about 9 minutes**

Other Emergency Contacts:

Grand County Sherriff's Department →	**435-259-8115**
Moab City Police Department →	**435-259-8938**
Moab Fire Department →	**435-259-5557**

Arena Manager 435 259 6226 or 435 259 1311
If there is any emergency, please call the Arena Manager after first calling the relevent emergency response departments.

For all building problems please call the Arena Manager.

COMPLIANCE PLEDGE

This COMPLIANCE PLEDGE is made this 8 day of February 20 22 by CHUCK YARBROUGH personally ("Applicant"), and on behalf of ALPINE ATV (the "Business/Organization"), and in consideration of requesting and obtaining a special event permit in Grand County for RAPTORS ON THE ROCKS (the "Special Event"). The Applicant and Business/Organization shall be referred to collectively herein as Applicant.

1. Applicant hereby acknowledges and understands that:

   a. COVID-19 is a contagion that spreads from person to person. The Southeast Utah Health Department ("SEUHD") recognizes the need for the public to continue to work cooperatively and proactively to slow the spread of COVID-19 and to address the myriad challenges that may arise due to COVID-19. Since March of 2020 and continuing to today, SEUHD has repeatedly found that this need is especially present in Grand County.

   b. Similarly, SEUHD has found that COVID-19 poses a continuing and immediate threat to the public health of Grand County residents and visitors. The Delta variant of the COVID-19 virus is the dominant strain actively circulating in Grand County and is more contagious than the original virus and other variants. Grand County is now exceeding the thresholds set in March 2021 by the Utah Legislature in House Bill 294, which terminated all public health orders related to COVID-19 upon the occurrence of three events, only two of which remain relevant.

   c. Currently, Grand County is in a High Level of Transmission under criteria separately established by the State of Utah and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). As of late summer 2021, Grand County has an 8.5% positivity rate, and a case rate of 297 per 100,000 population. Statewide, Utah hospitals have an 82% total ICU utilization rate, with 28.9% ICU COVID19 utilization. As such, Moab Regional hospital has had occasions where it has been very difficult to find a bed for patients that need to be transported.

   d. The Grand County Commission has adopted Ordinance No. 634 (2021) which modernized the County's special events permitting process, created safer events through additional enforcement and limitations protocols, and codified certain COVID-19 regulations (the "COVID Regulations");

   e. Utah Statute §17-53-223 allows a county to make all regulations necessary to provide for the safety, and preserve the health, peace and comfort of the county, it's inhabitants, and property, and Utah Statute §17-50-302 provides that a county may exercise a power, or perform a function, that is reasonably related to the safety, health, morals and welfare of the county inhabitants, except as limited or prohibited by statute;

   f. Under Utah Statute § 53-2a-209, all orders, rules, and regulations promulgated by a county, and not in conflict with existing laws, shall have full force and effect of law during the state of emergency.

2. Applicant further hereby acknowledges and understands that:

   a. COVID-19 is caused by a virus that spreads easily from person to person, and may result in serious illness or death, and has been characterized by the World Health Organization as a worldwide pandemic;

   b. An infected individual can transmit COVID-19 even if the individual does not present symptoms or know that one is infected;

c. Grand County is located in rural and remote Southeast Utah and served by the Moab Regional Hospital which has no intensive care unit and has very limited capacity to care for severe COVID-19 patients;

d. Grand County desires to protect its residents, visitors, and economy by ensuring special events are capable and committed to compliance with health mandates and orders;

e. For these reasons, there is no medical exemption at Special Events in Grand County for individuals who cannot or are unwilling to wear a Face Covering; and

f. **Failure to enforce the COVID-19 Plan or the COVID Regulations, each as amended, may lead to the immediate closure of the Special Event, criminal or civil penalties as the law allows, and/or suspension of the Applicant's eligibility for permits in Grand County for a period of at least one (1) year.**

3. Applicant hereby promises and agrees to:

a. Adhere strictly and enforce its COVID-19 Plan, submitted and approved by Grand County, and the COVID Regulations, each as amended, at all times during the Special Event, including denial of entry to or participation in the Special Event for any participant, patron, vendor, volunteer, staff, or agent who does not wear a Face Covering or otherwise violates the COVID-19 Plan or the COVID Regulations;

b. Post conspicuous signage at all event staging areas that: (i) lists COVID-19 symptoms; (ii) asks individuals experiencing COVID-19 symptoms to stay home; and (iii) provides notice of face mask and physical distancing requirements; and

c. Provide access to the Special Event to Grand County, its staff and officials, for unannounced inspections during the Special Event to ensure compliance with the permit conditions, COVID-19 Plan and COVID Regulations.

APPLICANT, Individually

Name: Charles R. Yarbrough
Date: 2/8/22

Name:
Date:

BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION

Name: Charles R. Yarbrough Date: 2/8/22
Title: Owner

Name: Date:
Title:

STATEMENT OF AUTHORITY
Alpine ATV, LLC

Entity Name: Alpine ATV, LLC

Type of Entity: LLC

Formation State: UT

Mailing Address: 782 Lupine Drive, Alpine, UT 84004

Name and Position of Each Person Authorized to Bind the Entity and Execute Contracts for the Entity:

Chuck Yarbrough, Owner

Julie Yarbrough, Representative

Such Authority is: _XX__ NOT LIMITED ____ LIMITED as follows:

This Statement of Authority is Executed by the Entity pursuant to Utah Law.

This Statement of Authority amends and supersedes all prior Statements of Authority which shall be of no further force or effect.

Effective Date:

ENTITY NAME: Alpine ATV, LLC (Raptors on the Rocks)

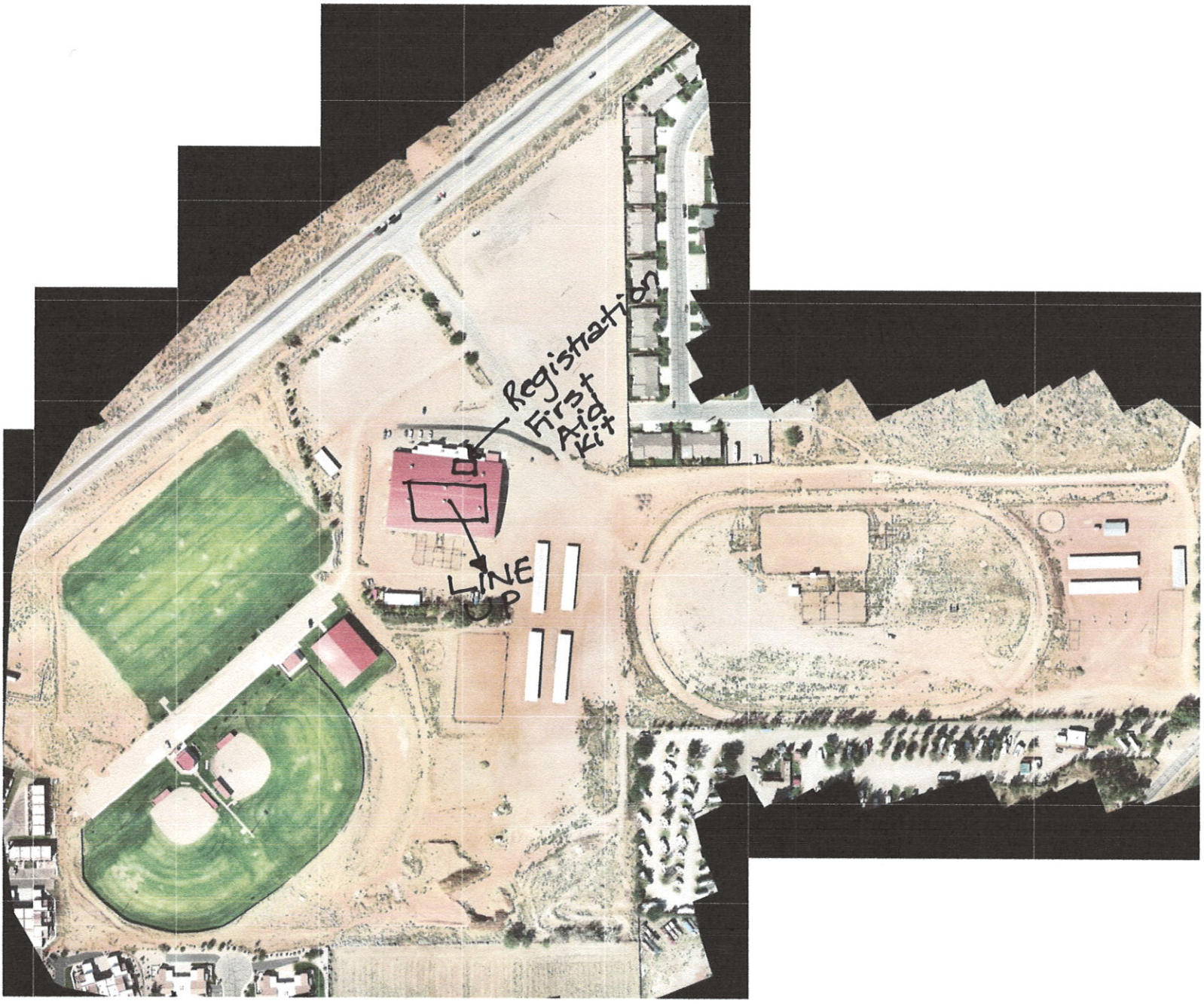
2/8/22

By:
Its:

By:
Its:

By:
Its:

By:
Its:


Registration
First Aid Kit
LINE UP



Angela Book <abook@grandcountyutah.net>

Online Form Submittal: OSTA Special Event Permit Application 2021

noreply@civicplus.com <noreply@civicplus.com>
To: abook@grandcountyutah.net

Fri, Mar 25, 2022 at 10:31 AM

OSTA Special Event Permit Application 2021

SPECIAL EVENT APPLICATION FOR OSTA EVENTS

APPLICANT INFORMATION

GRAND COUNTY, UTAH ORDINANCE 643 Special Events with EXH A	/DocumentCenter/View/12787/Ord-643-Special-Events-with-Exh-A
I have read and understand the Grand County, Utah Ordinance 643 Special Events EXH A	Yes
I understand that All Grand County Permittee and Special Events shall comply with any County's Public Health Order and the Grand County Special Events Ordinance (Chapter 8.16 of the General County Ordinances) in effect at the time of the Special Event.	Yes
COVID - PLEDGE	/DocumentCenter/View/12786/Compliance-Pledge-FORM-rev-081921

Fill out the COVID Pledge and upload to other documents at the bottom of the application.

I have read and understand the Covid Pledge.	Yes
Statement of Authority	/DocumentCenter/View/12788/STATEMENT-OF-AUTHORITY

A COVID-19 plan will require the prohibition of spectators while in high or moderate risk.

COVID-19 EVENT PLANNING TEMPLATE	/DocumentCenter/View/11365/COVID_19_Event_Planning_Template_Fillable_Form

Fill out the COVID 19 Template in detail. Upload to other documents at the bottom of the application.

A detailed summary will need to be submitted on how you intend to enforce the mask mandate during your event. Please include this with your COVID Template.

OSTA Security / Compliance Officer	Yes
Today's Date	2/27/2022
First Name	Julie
Last Name	Yarbrough
Application Type	Renewal Application
Applying 180 business days prior to the first day of the event?	yes
Applicant Name:	Chuck Yarbrough
Business or Organization:	Raptors on the Rocks
Mailing Address:	782 Lupine Drive
City	Alpine
State	Utah
Zip	84004
Email Address:	h2oskimom@yahoo.com
Phone:	801-310-4059
Cell:	801-885-1044
Event Web Address:	*Field not completed.*
Contact on-Call During the Event:	Chuck Yarbrough
Contact's Cell Phone:	801-885-1044
Contact's Email:	chuck_yarbrough@yahoo.com
Alternative on-Call:	Julie Yarbrough
Alternative on-Call Cell Phone:	801-885-1044
Alternative on-Call Email:	h2oskimom@yahoo.com

EVENT DETAILS

Event Name:	Raptors on the Rocks
Specific Description of Event:	Ford Raptor Run on the Trails
Preparation Begins	5/12/2022 3:00 PM

Event Start Date & Time	5/13/2022 8:00 AM
Event End Date & Time	5/15/2022 8:00 AM
Clean-up Completed	5/15/2022 12:00 PM
Please indicate which locations your event will be renting on OSTA grounds (Main Arena, Pavilion, Ballfields, Outdoor Arena, Parking lots, etc.)	Main Arena, Parking lot

Security /Cleaning Deposits
Required at least 8 weeks prior to event. Deposit will be determined pending type of event, size, entertainment, and if alcohol will be served.

Concession	*Field not completed.*
Managers/Food Handlers Permit	*Field not completed.*
Concessionaires Insurance	*Field not completed.*
Property Owner Affidavit	https://www.grandcountyutah.net/DocumentCenter/View/10950/Property-Owner-Affidavit
Event Location & Property Description:	*Field not completed.*
Trails or Surrounding Land Use:	EJS Trails BLM ONLY
Weather/Cancellation Policy:	None
Ticket Sales:	NA

"Daily Total Attendance" shall mean and include all registrants, participants, spectators (including family of the registrants/participants), staff, hired entities or contractors, and volunteers.

Number of Event Staff & Volunteers	8
Maximum Number of Participants	75
Number of Spectators	0
Number of Event Staff & Volunteers	8
Maximum Number of Participants	75
Number of Spectators	0
Number of Event Staff &	8

Volunteers	
Maximum Number of Participants	75
Number of Spectators	0
Number of Event Staff & Volunteers	0
Maximum Number of Participants	0
Number of Spectators	0
Number of Event Staff & Volunteers	0
Maximum Number of Participants	*Field not completed.*
Number of Spectators	0
Number of Event Staff & Volunteers	0
Maximum Number of Participants	0
Number of Spectators	0
Number of Event Staff & Volunteers	0
Maximum Number of Participants	0
Number of Spectators	0
Number of Event Staff/Volunteers	0
Maximum Number of Participants	0
Number of Spectators	0
Number of Event Staff & Volunteers	0
Maximum Number of Participants	0
Number of Spectators	0
Daily total attendance Staff/Volunteers	8
Daily total of attendance of	75

Participants	
Day Total of Spectators	0

CHECK YES OR NO FOR EACH

1. Event date verified with OSTA?	Yes
2. Will you be serving alcohol?	No
3. Public street/road or parking lot closure?	No
4. Mechandise Sales/Vendors Requiring Sales Tax Collection?	Yes
5. Onsite Food Service Vendors Requiring Sales Tax Collection?	No
6. Security or Escort required?	No
7. Race, Parade or Pedestrian/Bicycle event?	No
8. Emergency Management Services required?	No
9. Additional needs-portable toilets, waste collection, & recycling?	No
10. Stages, platforms, scaffolding, bleachers grandstands, canopies, tents, booths, vehicles and trailers?	No
11. Approval/permits from other entities? (see section 10 below for more details)	Yes
12. Is Grand County listed as an Additional Insured on Certificate of Insurance?	Yes
13. Is power required	Yes
14. Is water required	No
15. Furniture Rental (Tables, Chairs, Sound System, Timing Equipment, etc)	Yes

16. Will you require compacting of arena dirt (floor)	Yes
17. Hiring of OSTA Staff for cleaning during/after event	No
18. Any Special Deliveries	No
19. Will you have live entertainment (bands, DJ's, shows, animal events, etc)	No
20. Will your event require any Tractor time, or implement use	No
21. Will your event require use of stalls/pens for overnight use.	No
22. Will you event offer overnight camping options.	Yes
23. If renting Ballfields - Will you require lighting	No
24. Will you require any rail/pen removal	No

If you answered yes to any of the above questions, please supply more information below as pertinent to each question. OSTA highly suggest site visits and in person meetings prior to any large event.

Field not completed.

1. DATE VERIFICATION WITH THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL ARENA

We ask that all events verify their event dates for site availability and event conflict. Contact OSTA to discuss availability. Contact numbers are (435) 259-1311 or (435) 259-6226 you may also email Angela Book Director of OSTA at abook@grandcountyutah.net **DATES ARE NOT CONSIDERED VERIFIED UNTIL OSTA HAS DATES POSTED ON EVENT CALENDAR* Verification of dates is not a guarantee of approval for event. The SEC will review all applications and issue permit numbers.*

2. TRAFFIC PLAN - STREET/ROAD OR PARKING LOT CLOSURE: DETAILED MAP & OUTLINE REQUIRED

All events that require street closures have street activities or require public parking to be blocked off must provide the following information and a Traffic Control Plan and uploaded with the site plan. All of the following must be on the site/sketch plan. All street closures proposed. Races indicate the start/end locations. Entrances and Exits. Parking and overflow parking needs to have the number of estimated vehicles. Applicants may work directly with Grand County to provide these services.

Please contact the Sheriff's Office and the Road Department for a cost estimate for providing this service.

Sheriff's Office (435) 259-8115 swhite@grandcountysheriff.org

Road Department (435) 259-5308 bjackson@grandcountyutah.net

Specify street/road(s) indicated on the Event Site Plan Sketch & Traffic Control Plan attached to this application. Streets or parking lots may only be barricaded for the date and hours specified below. Due to extraordinary demands placed on public roads by special events, Grand County reserves the right to require an engineered traffic plan for events expecting more than 250 participants.

Street(s)/Road/Hwy to be closed: Attach Detailed Map.	*Field not completed.*
Date of Street or Parking Lot Closure:	*Field not completed.*
Time(s) of Street or Parking Log Closure:	*Field not completed.*
Name of Traffic Control Coordinator:	*Field not completed.*
Phone:	*Field not completed.*

3. ESCORT OR SECURITY:
Grand County Sheriff's Office reserves the right to specify the need for escorts and/or the number of security personnel required at an event. The Sheriff's Office will review all Special Event Permit applications for required escort and/or security arrangements. The safety of the community and attendees are a primary concern at all times.

By signing this Special Event Permit application I certify I have read, understand and agree to the conditions as set forth by the Sheriff's Office and any other conditions deemed appropriate.

Applicants may make their own arrangements for escorts/security or may work directly with the Sheriff's Office to provide these services. Please contact the Sheriff's Office for a cost estimate for providing this service.

Sheriff's Fees;
Special Events shall be subject to any applicable Sheriff fees established by the G.C. Consolidated Fee Schedule.

Sheriff's Office (435) 259-8115 swhite@grandcountysheriff.org

The applicant will provide security or escort for the Special Event through the company listed below.

Name of Escort/Security	*Field not completed.*

Company:	
Contact Person Name:	*Field not completed.*
Security Contact Phone:	*Field not completed.*
Email:	*Field not completed.*

4. EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES:

Grand County EMS reserves the right to specify need for and number of Emergency Medical Staff required at an event. The EMS Department will review all Special Event Permit applications for required medical services. The safety of the community and attendees are primary concern at all times. Indicate which arrangement is planned for this event.

EMS Guidelines	https://www.grandcountyutah.net/DocumentCenter/View/7445/EMS-Guidelines

EMS Department (435) 259-1301

Indicate One	*Field not completed.*
Agreement (Yes or No)	*Field not completed.*
Name of Staff/Volunteer	*Field not completed.*
Contact Phone	*Field not completed.*
Contact Email	*Field not completed.*
Name of Staff/Volunteer	*Field not completed.*
Contact Phone	*Field not completed.*
Contact Email	*Field not completed.*
Name of Staff/Volunteer	*Field not completed.*
Contact Phone	*Field not completed.*
Contact Email	*Field not completed.*
If you have additional Staff/Volunteers upload the information here.	*Field not completed.*
CPR Certifications can be uploaded here or as described below.	*Field not completed.*

The applicant will provide Emergency Medical Services for the Special Event. Fill out the following.

Name of Medical Provider:	*Field not completed.*
Contact Person Name:	*Field not completed.*

Contact Phone:	*Field not completed.*
Email:	*Field not completed.*
Name of Staff Member	*Field not completed.*
Contact Phone Number	*Field not completed.*
Contact Email	*Field not completed.*
Name of Staff Memeber	*Field not completed.*
Contact Phone Number	*Field not completed.*
Contact Email	*Field not completed.*
Name of Staff Member	*Field not completed.*
Contact Phone Number	*Field not completed.*
Contact Email	*Field not completed.*
GPS coordinates for Helicopter Landing Zone (remote event):	*Field not completed.*
GPS coordinates for first aid locations and important intersections:	*Field not completed.*

Livestock Events:

A veterinarian may be required to be on site at all times during your event.

Name of Veterinarian Clinic	*Field not completed.*
First Name	Julie
Last Name	Yarbrough
Street Number	*Field not completed.*
Street Name	*Field not completed.*
Street Type	*Field not completed.*
City	*Field not completed.*
State	*Field not completed.*
Zip	*Field not completed.*
Office Number	*Field not completed.*
Cell Number	*Field not completed.*
Emergency Number	*Field not completed.*

Attach Communications Plan for event emergencies. Be sure s te map includes EMS locations.

Names and certifications of all medical providers shall be attached with the application. See EMS Special Event Guidelines.

5. STAGES, PLATFORMS, SCAFFOLDING, BLEACHERS, GRANDSTANDS, CANOPIES, TENTS, BOOTHS, VEHICLES, AND TRAILERS:
May require inspection by the Building Department and/or Fire Department. PLEASE NOTE ALL SECURING OF STRUCTURES NEED TO BE APPROVED THROUGH OSTA (CERTAIN LOCATIONS DO NOT ALLOW STAKING AND WATER BARRELS WILL BE REQUIRED)

OSTA DOES NOT ALLOW VEHICLES ON THE CONCRETE FLOOR OF THE PAVILION! SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS NEED TO BE GIVEN FOR VEHICLES ON THE GRASS.

NO OBJECTS THAT TAKE FLIGHT ARE ALLOWED ON OSTA PROPERTY WITHOUT PROPER AUTHORIZATION.

NO BOUNCE HOUSES ARE ALLOWED AT OSTA.

Describe any semi-permanent, mobile or moveable buildings, structure or vehicles to be used including stages, carts, stands, fences and barriers and attach illustrations and indicate location of these items on the Site/Sketch Plan.	*Field not completed.*

Please contact the Building Dept. and Fire Department for information regarding permitting and inspections.

Building Department (435) 259-1344 bhulse@grandcountyutah.net

Fire Department (435) 259-5557 bmcguffeemoabfire@gmail.com

6. ALCOHOL PERMIT:
Complete the state & county approval process 60 days prior to the first day of the event's proposed date to start. Please contact the County Clerk's Office for temporary alcohol permit information (435) 259-1321. Local consent is granted by Grand County Commission and must be approved and processed prior to obtaining a required Special Event Permit from the Utah Department of Alcohol Beverage Control (DABC) www.abc.utah.gov (801) 977-6800

Approval letter from the Grand County Commission and the DABC.
Download approval letters at the bottom of the application in Other Related Documents.

CHECK THE COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING DATES - THEY MEET TWICE A MONTH, YOU WILL NEED TO GET ON THE AGENDA FOR APPROVAL. THIS WILL START THE 60 DAY PROCESS.

Beer Garden
Include location on the site/sketch plan.

7. BUSINESS LICENSE & SALES TAX COLLECTION
Temporary Business License is obtained at the County Clerk's Office (435) 259-1321.

Attach Business License	*Field not completed.*
Utah State Temporary Sales Tax Application	https://www.grandcountyutah.net/DocumentCenter/View/11347/Single-Vendor-Application-1
Special Event Sales Tax License	https://tax.utah.gov/sales/specialevents#temporary
Attach Utah Sales Tax License	*Field not completed.*

• *http://bit.ly/TempBizForm - Required for all non-resident applicants; otherwise attach the local Moab or County annual business license.*

• *http://bit.ly/TempUTStateTax - Required for all out-of-state applicants; otherwise attach the annual Utah State Tax License or 501 (c) 3 document.*

Utah State Tax Licensing is obtained by contacting the Special Events Unit in the Salt Lake City Office at 801.297.6303 or 1.800.662.4335, ext. 6303. Email: specialevent@utah.gov or website: http://tax.utah.gov/sales/specialevents

501(c)3
Attach a copy of your 501 (c) 3

Attach 501 (c) 3 document	*Field not completed.*

RAFFLES AND GAMBLING ARE ILLEGAL IN THE STATE OF UTAH

A. Merchandise Vendors:
It is the responsibility of the event organizer to provide all vendors with the information they need to collect and remit sales tax on the sale of food, drinks, souvenirs, services and any other taxable item or activity at the special event. It is the responsibility of the event organizer to pay tax on the retail sales of admissions according to the location of the activity or event regardless of the ticket purchase location. Temporary licenses are issued to each individual participant of a special event or the promoter of a special event may receive a number of temporary licenses for the vendors participating in his/her show. Each Special Event Licensee is responsible for ensuring compliance with Utah State Tax Commission requirements

Vendors
Vendors name and location on the site/sketch plan.

Number of Merchandise Vendors:	0

1. Name of Company/Vendor, Contact Name	*Field not completed.*
Sales Tax Number	*Field not completed.*
Phone	*Field not completed.*
2. Name of Company/Vendor, Contact Name	*Field not completed.*
Sales Tax Number	*Field not completed.*
Phone	*Field not completed.*
3. Name of Company/Vendor, Contact Name	*Field not completed.*
Sales Tax Number	*Field not completed.*
Phone	*Field not completed.*
4. Name of Company/Vendor, Contact Name	*Field not completed.*
Sales Tax number	*Field not completed.*
Phone	*Field not completed.*
If you have more than four vendors please attach additional information.	*Field not completed.*

B. Food Vendors:

Food Service Vendors require a Food Service Permit, http://grandcountyutah.net/DocumentCenter/View/3725, please complete and submit to Southeast Utah Health Department. See Temporary Food Service Permit for instructions. Food service already authorized by city, county and/or SEUHD to conduct in Moab and Grand County are exempt.

Food Vendor

Food Vendor name and location on the site/sketch plan.

Additional Insurance requirements for using OSTA concession	*Field not completed.*
Attach Insurance	*Field not completed.*
Number of Food Vendors*:	*Field not completed.*
Temporary Food Service Permit Application	https://www.grandcountyutah.net/DocumentCenter/View/7446/Temporary-Food-Service-Permit-Application
1. Name of Company/Vendor, Contact Name	*Field not completed.*
Sales Tax Number	*Field not completed.*

Phone	*Field not completed.*
2. Name of Company/Vendor, Contact Name	*Field not completed.*
Sales Tax Number	*Field not completed.*
Phone	*Field not completed.*
3. Name of Company/Vendor, Contact Name	*Field not completed.*
Sales Tax Number	*Field not completed.*
Phone	*Field not completed.*
4. Name of Company/Vendor, Contact Name	*Field not completed.*
Sales Tax Number	*Field not completed.*
Phone	*Field not completed.*
If you have more than four vendors please attach additional information.	*Field not completed.*

8. JEEP, UTV, RACE, PARADE, OR PEDESTRIAN / BICYCLE EVENT:
If this is a Jeep or 4X4 Event, NO UTV or ATV's are permitted. All UTV and ATV Events must be approved by the Grand County Commission.

Number & Type of Motor Vehicles to be used (if any):	40 Trucks
Number of Walkers/Foot Racers:	0
Number of Bicyclists	0
Description of staging/pre-event gathering and finish areas and event route:	Each morning all trucks will meet at the arena and stage for departure. All trucks return from the various trails at the end of both Friday and Saturday. Sunday participants depart directly from the trails.

9. ADDITIONAL NEEDS-PORTABLE TOILETS, GARBAGE COLLECTION, & RECYCLING:
The following requirements must be met.

Sanitation - Garbage - Recycling
Name and location of all restrooms, garbage cans, and recycling locations. Site/sketch plan.

Sanitation Service commitments, including the following minimum requirements: daily, compost, recycling and garbage pick-up, daily restroom hauling and cleaning, handwash replenishing, and waste diversion plan.

Bathroom Facilities

Daily restroom hauling and cleaning. Specify their locations on your Site Plan Sketch.

Sanitation Service Providers Name	*Field not completed.*
Phone	*Field not completed.*
Email	*Field not completed.*
Attach Sanitation Contract if applicable.	*Field not completed.*

Garbage:
Daily garbage pick-up.

Please describe your detailed clean up plan during and after the event:	Daily cleaning is performed by volunteers. All trash is bagged, removed and deposited into facility receptacles.
Attach Garbage Contract	*Field not completed.*

Recycling:
Required and is the responsibility of the permit holder. This must be a detailed description of how recyclables will be sorted and where it will be recycled.

Please describe in detail your recycling plan:	Plastic and aluminum cans will be tossed into a dedicated trash can for recycling.
Attach Recycling Contract if applicable.	*Field not completed.*

If not recycling, a fee will be added to meet Sustainability requirements to dispose of trash as Grand County sees fit.

10. APPROVAL/PERMITS FROM OTHER ENTITIES (PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):
Grand County's Special Event Permit does not exclude you from having to permit with other entities neither can Grand County issue permits or approve activities on behalf of other jurisdictions. It is the responsibility of the organization or event planner to secure any and all necessary approvals from other entities.

Permits from other entities, if applicable. Please check all that apply:	BLM: (435) 259-2100; www.blm.gov
Permit from other entity	*Field not completed.*
Permit from other entity	*Field not completed.*
Permit from other entity	*Field not completed.*
Permit from other entity	*Field not completed.*

11. Proof of Insurance
A copy of your Certificate of Insurance naming Grand County as an Additional Insured in an amount not less than $1 million per occurrence and $1 million

aggregate unless a letter amount is approved in writing by the Commission, Administrator or County Attorney.

Grand County 125 East Center Street Moab Utah 84532

Upload copy of Certificate of Insurance	*Field not completed.*
Indemnification & Liability Agreement Affidavit	https://www.grandcountyutah.net/DocumentCenter/View/7449/Indemnification--Liability-Agreement-Affidavit
Indemnification and Liability Agreement	*Field not completed.*

REFER TO EXHIBIT A - 8.16.090 in the Grand County Ordinance 643 (2021)
A list/description of Special Events requirements

The list below is for you to check off the documents as you have uploaded them.

CHECKLIST OF REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS / TASKS:

REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS / TASKS: The following supporting materials are required:	Conformation from OSTA verifying date. A signed OSTA agreement will be required., Administration fee paid with signed OSTA Rental Agreement, Certificate of liability insurance: current policy names Grand County additionally insured , Site Plan (include First Aid Station), Course Map (if leaving OSTA), Signed Indemnification Agreement , Signed Pledge, Signed Statement of Authority, Notorized property owner(s) signature(s), see attached form (if applicable), Food Service Permit (If applicable), Sanitation service commitments, Recycling/Garbage Plan, Business License or Temporary Business License , Utah State Tax License or copy of 501(c)3, Utah State SE Sales Tax License, Information about fees generated by event - admission charges, booth fees, rental charges, A description of the number and types of vendors planned for the event, Traffic control plan, include fire evacuation routes and suppression, as it pertains to event, Alcohol permit, Dept. of Alcoholic Beverage Control (DABC) and local, (If applicable), Security Plan (If required), Medical Services Plan (Provide specifics outlined in 2018 EMS Event Guidelines), Security List with contact phone numbers, Cleaning Schedule with contact phone numbers, Schedule of daily events, Shuttle Plan, COVID 19 TEMPLATE with written procedure on mask mandate (enforcement), Permits from other entities (If applicable)____City of Moab ____UDOT ____BLM ____Forest Service ____Arches National Park ____DABC ____SITLA____Canyonlands National Park ____Dead Horse Point State Park, Film Permits
Site Plan and/or Detailed Course Map	Site Plan and/or Detailed Course Map (See Below for Details)

OSTA Site Map	/DocumentCenter/View/11370/OSTA-Site-Plan
Site Plan and/or Detailed Course Map	*Field not completed.*
Other Related Documents	*Field not completed.*
2021 Fee Schedule	/DocumentCenter/View/12007/OSTA-Fee-Schedule

GROUND FOR DENIAL

8.16.130 Grounds for Denial The Committee, or the County Commission upon referral, may deny an application for a Special Events Permittee for any of the following reasons: 1. Applicant submits incorrect, incomplete, or false information; 2. The proposed Special Event threatens or is incompatible with the public health, safety, peace, comfort or welfare of Grand County residents or visitors, including community or neighboring uses and morales, or may result in an unreasonable inconvenience or cost to the public; 3. The zoning of the proposed event site does not permit the use contemplated by the applicant; 4. Applicant refuses or fails to pay required fees or to comply with permit requirements or conditions; 5. Impacts associated with the proposed Special Event cannot be mitigated; 6. Applicant does not meet the deadlines and timelines required herein; 7. The proposed Special Event places unreasonable competing demands on County resources and/or conflict in proposed date(s), time and location with a reoccurring Special Event that is in good standing with the Committee and/or has an established annual date or season; 8. The Committee otherwise supports a denial based on Post Event Evaluation(s) and community complaints regarding incompatibility of the event with community health, safety, comfort, peace, and welfare; or 9. Executive or Public Health orders preclude the Event as per the order's provisions. In the event of denial of a Special Events Permit, the applicant may submit a written appeal to the County within thirty (30) days of the Final Decision pursuant to Title 1 of the Grand County Ordinances.

APPLICANT CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of perjury that this application and all information submitted as a part of this application are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. Should any of the information or representations submitted in connection with this application be incorrect or untrue, I understand that Grand County may rescind any approval, or take any other legal or appropriate action. I also acknowledge that I have reviewed the applicable Grand County Ordinance located on the County website (grandcountyutah.net) and that items and checklists contained in this application are basic and minimum requirements only and that other requirements may be imposed that are unique to the event. I understand approval is non-transferable and valid only for the above mentioned location, dates, and applicant.

Applicant Certification	By checking this box and typing my name below, I am electronically signing my application.
First Name	Chuck
Middle Initial	R
Last Name	Yarbrough
Date	2/27/2022

OSTA Contact Information:
The Old Spanish Trail Arena 3641 S. HWY 191(Physical) 125 E. Center St. (Mailing) Moab, UT. 84532 (435) 259-1311 or (435) 259-6226
abook@grandcountyutah.net

Email not displaying correctly? View it in your browser.

Trail Schedule

Raptors on the Rocks

Routes

Day	Date	Trail	Start Location
Friday	13-May-22	Onion Creek	Arena parking lot
Friday	13-May-22	Thomponson Canyon, Polar Mesa	Top of Onion Creek
Saturday	14-May-22	Chicken Corners	Arena parking lot
Saturday	14-May-22	Lockhart Basin (Only beginning section)	Chicken Corners trail
Saturday	14-May-22	Sand Area South of Town	Arena parking lot
Sunday	15-May-22	Mineral Point	Arena parking lot
Sunday	15-May-22	Gemini Bridges	Mineral Point Trailhead

Start Time	End Location	End Time
9:45am	Arena parking lot	12pm
12pm	Arena parking lot	4pm
9:45am	Lockhart Basin Trail	1pm
1pm	Arena parking lot	4pm
7pm	Sand Area South of Town	11pm
9:45am	Mineral Point Trailhead	12pm
12pm	Highway 191	3pm

AGENDA SUMMARY

GRAND COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING

MAY 3RD, 2022

Agenda Item: G

TITLE:	Approving FLSA exemption for the position of Film Commissioner
FISCAL IMPACT:	None, salary will remain at the budgeted amount.
PRESENTER(S):	Renee Baker, Personnel Services Director

Prepared By:

Renee Baker
Personnel Services
Director
435-259-1323
rbaker@grandcountyutah.net

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Attorney Review:

SUGGESTED MOTION:

I move to approve the Fair Standards and Labor Act administrative exemption for the position of Film Commissioner effective May 16th, 2022.

BACKGROUND:

Grand County took on the Film Commission under the Economic Development Department effective January 1st, 2022. At that point we were unclear what the position hours would fully look like. After having the position in place for a few months, there is a need for the scheduling and flexibility that a salaried/ exempt position can offer.

Currently the Film Commissioner position is a Grade 9. Salary range : $48,881.46- $73,937.59

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. Job Description
2. Completed FLSA Exemption Checklist
3. Fact Sheet related to the Administrative Exemption
4. 2022 Grade and Step Chart

Grand County
Job Description

Title:	Film Commissioner	**Job Code:**	**2740**
Division:	Administration	**Effective Date:**	**1/2022**
Department:	Economic Development	**Last Revised:**	**11/2021**

GENERAL PURPOSE

Performs a variety of **complex administrative, technical and professional duties** related to the planning, organizing, promoting and coordinating the film commission and special event services. .

SUPERVISION RECEIVED

Works under the direct supervision of the Economic Development Director

SUPERVISION EXERCISED

Provides general supervision to Economic Department staff on a project by project basis.

ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS

Administration: Performs various day-to-day administrative functions; assists in preparing, negotiating and administering film commission budget; ensures compliance with established budget limitations; writes and runs reports.

Tracks and analyzes multiple industry based statistics; develops and implements communication in the form of reports, press releases, letters, advertisements, merchandise design and other documents.

Coordinates with international, national and regional production companies and special event organizers as the local liaison providing information regarding locations, multiple land use agency and municipal permits, crew, support services and accommodations. Tracks production and events expenditures.

Generate public information and public relations activities informing local government, media and the public of industry activities and film commission campaigns and initiatives.

Monitor technological trends that may provide industry business opportunities for local film and event companies

Film Commission Duties

Promote Grand County, Moab and Southeast Utah as a site for on-location filming to producers, directors and location scouts and managers; develop and implement a comprehensive marketing plan for filming activity in the Grand County region integrating advertising, trade shows, internet marketing, traditional mailings, and marketing trips.

Provide traditional film commission services including a location photo/video library, updated local crew listings, and scouting services.

Coordinate with local film and video production companies and entrepreneurs to encourage local productions, including active pursuit of financing and industry training. Generate economic data detailing the impact film and video projects have on the local economy.

Represent Grand County and the local film and video industry at international, national and regional industry forums, festivals, conferences and trade shows. Represent Grand County and the local film and video industry at media events, community organizations' meetings, government functions, and business gatherings.

Establish and maintain a close working relationship with the Utah Film Commission and with other regional film commissions in Utah and surrounding states, especially Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

Maintain active membership with AFCI (Association of Film Commissioners International and their film commission offices around the globe.

Maintains and updates website information and film commission social media accounts.

Ongoing maintenance and updates of film permits issued, project database and production expenditures.

Develop and manage community and public events (development, film licensing, coordination, equipment set up and maintenance, marketing etc.) Short film competitions, and educational outreach.

Maintain film commission rental equipment keeping it in working order and up to date with the times.

Grantsmanship: Prepare and submits grant applications and others as monies become available for local film and tourism based projects and events; manages awarded grants to ensure compliance with grantor conditions and requirements; prepares and submits various periodic reports as required. Develops and maintains industry partnerships and sponsorships.

Special Events: Performs duties to facilitate the special event permitting process for events in Grand County. Uses tracking software to schedule events dates and review special event for permitting according to established ordinances. Promotes public and private venues and facilities in Grand County.
Develops working relationships with event planners, assist groups and organizations with logistical planning of on-site and off-site special events and programs. Negotiates room blocks with local properties, connects event planners with local vendors.

Supports special event coordination as needed. Tracks economic data related to special event coordination in Grand County and provides responses to internal and external requests for economic data.

Economic Development Department General Needs:
Collects and analyzes data and drafts reports in support of department initiatives and in response to external requests for regional economic information. Produce and distribute written, graphical, and digital media communications for the Department related to public policies, workshops, information events, business economic reports and other information as needed.

Attends Travel Council Advisory Board meetings, Grand County Commission and Moab Chamber of Commerce meetings as needed.

Support the Economic Development Department to accomplish ad hoc tasks in line with the skill set of this position as needed.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS

1. Education and Experience:

A. Graduation from college with a bachelor's degree in cinematography, production, business administration or closely related field.

AND

B. Six (6) years of responsible experience performing above or related duties; preference for experience related to the film/ tourism industry.

OR

C. An equivalent combination of education and experience.

2. Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities:

Thorough knowledge of Grand County and its tourism potential in relation to film, special events, lodging industry; economic development and tourism at the local, state, and national level; advertising, design, layout and copy writing; the methods and techniques of developing and operating film commissions and sales and marketing programs; various software applications, i.e., Windows, PowerPoint, Word, and Excel, etc.; graphic design methods and practices related to advertising, design, layout and copywriting; public speaking; fiscal management and budget development; general office maintenance and practices; grantsmanship, business and technical writing; interpersonal communication skills; public relations; the policies and procedures of the county; pertinent federal, state and local laws, codes and regulations; transient room tax laws; principles of management, supervision and employee motivation.

Thorough skill in the art of diplomacy, cooperative problem solving and lobbying; use of office equipment, i.e. personal computer, phone, fax, adding machine, copy machine, scanner, digital camera, etc.; math skills, English and grammar skills; the use of audio visual equipment.

Ability to deal effectively with hazards and stress related to public safety duties; maintain accurate records; be firm and courteous with the public; develop effective working relationships with supervisors, fellow employees and the public; use discretion and good judgment; follow written and verbal instruction; operate a two-way radio; understand common radio code; learn quickly the laws, ordinances; work in an environment where exposure to all weather conditions would be expected in the performance of the job; perform moderate amounts of physical labor; work independently, interpret general orders and research data and information, prepare letters to property owners and report of findings, communicate effectively, verbally and in writing; perform effectively in stressful situations.

3. Special Qualifications:

Must possess a valid driver's license.
Must successfully pass a criminal history background check.
Successful completion of pre-employment drug screening is required.

4. Work Environment:

Tasks require a variety of physical activities periodically involving muscular strain related to walking, standing, stooping, sitting, pulling and reaching. Essential functions require talking, hearing and seeing. Common eye, hand, finger dexterity required to perform essential functions. Mental application utilizes memory for details, verbal instructions, emotional stability, discriminating thinking and guided problem solving. Frequent travel required in normal course of job performance.

*****

Disclaimer: The above statements describe the general nature, level, and type of work performed by the incumbent(s) assigned to this classification. They are not intended to be an exhaustive list of all responsibilities, demands, and skills required of personnel so classified. Job descriptions are not intended to and do not imply or create any employment, compensation, or contract rights to any person or persons. Management reserves the right to add, delete, or modify any and/or all provisions of this description at any time as needed without notice. This job description supersedes earlier versions.

I _____have reviewed the above job description. Date_____

Grand County
Position Exemption Status Questionnaire

Position Title: FILM COMMISSION COORDINATOR

Grade: 9 Annual Salary: $67,663.23 Weekly: $1301.22

Date: 4.22.2022

Completed by: RENEE BAKER

Completion of this questionnaire helps determine the exemption status of a position. Check the appropriate exemption (executive, administrative, professional, computer-related, outside sales or highly compensated), then check all boxes under the selected exemption that are applicable. To qualify for an exemption, all boxes must be checked for that exemption. Access the exemption regulations (29 CFR Part 541).

EXECUTIVE (examples: chief executive officer, controller, vice president, director)

- Regularly receives a predetermined amount of pay constituting all or part of the employee's salary, which is not subject to reduction because of variations in the quality or quantity of work performed. Access the DOL's salary basis information.
- Is paid at least $684 weekly (effective Jan. 1, 2020).
- Primary duty consists of managing the enterprise or a customarily recognized department or subdivision of the enterprise.
- Customarily and regularly directs the work of two or more full-time employees or their equivalents (for example, one full-time employee and two half-time employees).
- Has the authority to hire or fire other employees OR makes recommendations that carry weight as to the hiring, firing, advancement, promotion or any other change in status of other employees.

ADMINISTRATIVE (examples: manager, supervisor, administrator)

- Regularly receives a predetermined amount of pay constituting all or part of the employee's salary, which is not subject to reduction because of variations in the quality or quantity of work performed. Access the DOL's salary basis information.
- Is paid at least $684 weekly (effective Jan. 1, 2020).
- Primary duty consists of performing office or non-manual work directly related to the management or general business operations of the employer or the employer's customers.
- Work includes the exercise of discretion and independent judgment with respect to matters of significance.

Grand County
Position Exemption Status Questionnaire

PROFESSIONAL: LEARNED AND CREATIVE (examples: accountant, nurse, engineer, composer, singer, graphic designer)

- Regularly receives a predetermined amount of pay constituting all or part of the employee's salary, which is not subject to reduction because of variations in the quality or quantity of work performed. Access the DOL's salary basis information.

- Is paid at least $684 weekly (effective Jan. 1, 2020). (Note: For teachers, licensed or certified practitioners of law and medicine, and medical interns and residents covered under this exemption, the salary basis and salary requirements do NOT apply).

LEARNED PROFESSIONAL

- Primary duty consists of the performance of work that requires advanced knowledge (beyond high school) and that is predominantly intellectual in character and consistently includes the exercise of discretion and independent judgment.
- The advanced knowledge is in a field of science or learning.
- The advanced knowledge was acquired by a prolonged course of specialized intellectual instruction. (This knowledge may be demonstrated either by possessing the appropriate academic degree or by having substantially the same knowledge level and performing substantially the same work as degreed employees but possessing advanced knowledge only through a combination of work experience and intellectual instruction.)

CREATIVE PROFESSIONAL

- Primary duty consists of the performance of work requiring invention, imagination, originality or talent in a recognized field of artistic or creative endeavor as opposed to routine mental, manual, mechanical or physical work.

COMPUTER-RELATED (examples: network or database analyst, developer, programmer, software engineer)

- Is paid at least $684 weekly (effective Jan. 1, 2020) OR $27.63 per hour. That is, this exemption does NOT have to meet the salary basis requirement to regularly receive a predetermined amount of pay constituting all or part of the employee's salary, which is not subject to reduction because of variations in the quality or quantity of work performed IF paid at least $27.63 on an hourly basis.

Grand County
Position Exemption Status Questionnaire

Primary duty consists of:

- The application of system-analyst techniques and procedures, including consulting with users to determine hardware, software or systems functional specifications, OR

- The design, development, documentation, analysis, creation, testing or modification of computer systems or programs, OR

- The design, documentation, testing, creation or modification of computer programs related to machine-operating systems, OR

- A combination of these duties which requires the same level of skills.

OUTSIDE SALES (examples: salespeople, contract negotiators)

- The salary basis and salary requirements do NOT apply for this exemption. That is, this exemption does NOT have the salary basis requirement to regularly receive a predetermined amount of pay constituting all or part of the employee's salary, AND this exemption does NOT require payment of a minimum salary. Commission-only pay is allowable under this exemption.

- Primary duty consists of making sales or obtaining orders for contracts for services or for the use of facilities for which consideration will be paid by the client or customer.
- Customarily and regularly is engaged away from the employer's place or places of business.

Grand County
Position Exemption Status Questionnaire

HIGHLY COMPENSATED EMPLOYEES PERFORMING EXECUTIVE, PROFESSIONAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES

- Is paid an annual total compensation of $107,432 or more, which includes at least $684 per week paid on a salary basis (effective Jan. 1, 2020). The required total annual compensation of $107,432 or more may consist of commissions, nondiscretionary bonuses and other nondiscretionary compensation earned during a 52-week period, but does not include credit for board or lodging, payments for medical or life insurance, or contributions to retirement plans or other fringe benefits.
- Primary duty consists of performing non-manual office work. Note: No matter how highly paid, manual workers or other blue-collar workers, including non-management construction workers, who perform work involving repetitive operations with their hands, physical skill and energy are not eligible for this exemption.
- Customarily and regularly performs at least one of the exempt duties or responsibilities of the executive, professional or administrative exemption.

Position Determination: EXEMPT-UNDER ADMIN EXEMPTION

Signature: _____

*__Note:__ The Department of Labor revised the regulations located at 29 C.F.R. part 541 with an effective date of January 1, 2020. WHD will continue to enforce the 2004 part 541 regulations through December 31, 2019, including the $455 per week standard salary level and $100,000 annual compensation level for Highly Compensated Employees. The final rule is available at: https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/09/27/2019-20353/defining-and-delimiting-the-exemptions-for-executive-administrative-professional-outside-sales-and.

U.S. Department of Labor
Wage and Hour Division

U.S. Wage and Hour Division
(Revised September 2019)

Fact Sheet #17C: Exemption for Administrative Employees Under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)

This fact sheet provides information on the exemption from minimum wage and overtime pay provided by Section 13(a)(1) of the FLSA as defined by Regulations, 29 C.F.R. Part 541, as applied to administrative employees.

The FLSA requires that most employees in the United States be paid at least the federal minimum wage for all hours worked and overtime pay at not less than time and one-half the regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 hours in a workweek.

However, Section 13(a)(1) of the FLSA provides an exemption from both minimum wage and overtime pay for employees employed as bona fide executive, administrative, professional and outside sales employees. Section 13(a)(1) and Section 13(a)(17) also exempt certain computer employees. To qualify for exemption, employees generally must meet certain tests regarding their job duties and be paid on a salary basis at not less than $684* per week. Job titles do not determine exempt status. In order for an exemption to apply, an employee's specific job duties and salary must meet all the requirements of the Department's regulations.

See other fact sheets in this series for more information on the exemptions for executive, professional, computer and outside sales employees, and for more information on the salary basis requirement.

Administrative Exemption

To qualify for the administrative employee exemption, all of the following tests must be met:

- The employee must be compensated on a salary or fee basis (as defined in the regulations) at a rate not less than $684* per week;
- The employee's primary duty must be the performance of office or non-manual work directly related to the management or general business operations of the employer or the employer's customers; and
- The employee's primary duty includes the exercise of discretion and independent judgment with respect to matters of significance.

Primary Duty

"Primary duty" means the principal, main, major or most important duty that the employee performs. Determination of an employee's primary duty must be based on all the facts in a particular case, with the major emphasis on the character of the employee's job as a whole.

Directly Related to Management or General Business Operations

To meet the "directly related to management or general business operations" requirement, an employee must perform work directly related to assisting with the running or servicing of the business, as distinguished, for example from working on a manufacturing production line or selling a product in a retail or service establishment. Work "directly related to management or general business operations" includes, but is not limited to, work in functional areas such as tax; finance; accounting; budgeting; auditing; insurance; quality control; purchasing; procurement; advertising; marketing; research; safety and health; personnel management; human resources; employee benefits; labor relations; public relations; government relations; computer network, Internet and database administration; legal and regulatory compliance; and similar activities.

Employer's Customers

An employee may qualify for the administrative exemption if the employee's primary duty is the performance of work directly related to the management or general business operations of the employer's customers. Thus, employees acting as advisors or consultants to their employer's clients or customers — as tax experts or financial consultants, for example — may be exempt.

Discretion and Independent Judgment

In general, the exercise of discretion and independent judgment involves the comparison and the evaluation of possible courses of conduct and acting or making a decision after the various possibilities have been considered. The term must be applied in the light of all the facts involved in the employee's particular employment situation, and implies that the employee has authority to make an independent choice, free from immediate direction or supervision. Factors to consider include, but are not limited to: whether the employee has authority to formulate, affect, interpret, or implement management policies or operating practices; whether the employee carries out major assignments in conducting the operations of the business; whether the employee performs work that affects business operations to a substantial degree; whether the employee has authority to commit the employer in matters that have significant financial impact; whether the employee has authority to waive or deviate from established policies and procedures without prior approval, and other factors set forth in the regulation. The fact that an employee's decisions are revised or reversed after review does not mean that the employee is not exercising discretion and independent judgment. The exercise of discretion and independent judgment must be more than the use of skill in applying well-established techniques, procedures or specific standards described in manuals or other sources.

Matters of Significance

The term "matters of significance" refers to the level of importance or consequence of the work performed. An employee does not exercise discretion and independent judgment with respect to matters of significance merely because the employer will experience financial losses if the employee fails to perform the job properly. Similarly, an employee who operates very expensive equipment does not exercise discretion and independent judgment with respect to matters of significance merely

because improper performance of the employee's duties may cause serious financial loss to the employer.

Educational Establishments and Administrative Functions

The administrative exemption is also available to employees compensated on a salary or fee basis at a rate not less than $684* a week, or on a salary basis which is at least equal to the entrance salary for teachers in the same educational establishment, and whose primary duty is performing administrative functions directly related to academic instruction or training in an educational establishment. Academic administrative functions include operations directly in the field of education, and do not include jobs relating to areas outside the educational field. Employees engaged in academic administrative functions include: the superintendent or other head of an elementary or secondary school system, and any assistants responsible for administration of such matters as curriculum, quality and methods of instructing, measuring and testing the learning potential and achievement of students, establishing and maintaining academic and grading standards, and other aspects of the teaching program; the principal and any vice-principals responsible for the operation of an elementary or secondary school; department heads in institutions of higher education responsible for the various subject matter departments; academic counselors and other employees with similar responsibilities. Having a primary duty of performing administrative functions directly related to academic instruction or training in an educational establishment includes, by its very nature, exercising discretion and independent judgment with respect to matters of significance.

Highly Compensated Employees

Highly compensated employees performing office or non-manual work and paid total annual compensation of $107,432 or more (which must include at least $684* per week paid on a salary or fee basis) are exempt from the FLSA if they customarily and regularly perform at least one of the duties of an exempt executive, administrative or professional employee identified in the standard tests for exemption.

Where to Obtain Additional Information

For additional information, visit our Wage and Hour Division Website: http://www.wagehour.dol.gov and/or call our toll-free information and helpline, available 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. in your time zone, 1-866-4USWAGE (1-866-487-9243).

When state law differs from the federal FLSA, an employer must comply with the standard most protective to employees. Links to your state labor department can be found at www.dol.gov/contacts/state_of.htm.

This publication is for general information and is not to be considered in the same light as official statements of position contained in the regulations.

1-866-4-USWAGE
TTY: 1-866-487-9243
Contact Us

U.S. Department of Labor
Frances Perkins Building
200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20210

Grand County
2022 Grade and Step Chart with 5.9% COLA
Exhibit C

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10	Step 11	Step 12	Step 13	Step 14	Step 15
Grade 1	15.9062	16.3834	16.8749	17.3811	17.9026	18.4396	18.9928	19.5626	20.1495	20.7540	21.3766	22.0179	22.6784	23.3588	24.0596
Grade 2	16.7015	17.2026	17.7186	18.2502	18.7977	19.3616	19.9425	20.5408	21.1570	21.7917	22.4454	23.1188	23.8124	24.5267	25.2625
Grade 3	17.5366	18.0627	18.6046	19.1627	19.7376	20.3297	20.9396	21.5678	22.2148	22.8813	23.5677	24.2747	25.0030	25.7531	26.5257
Grade 4	18.4134	18.9658	19.5348	20.1208	20.7245	21.3462	21.9866	22.6462	23.3256	24.0253	24.7461	25.4885	26.2531	27.0407	27.8519
Grade 5	19.3341	19.9141	20.5115	21.1269	21.7607	22.4135	23.0859	23.7785	24.4918	25.2266	25.9834	26.7629	27.5658	28.3928	29.2445
Grade 6	20.3008	20.9098	21.5371	22.1832	22.8487	23.5342	24.2402	24.9674	25.7164	26.4879	27.2826	28.1010	28.9441	29.8124	30.7068
Grade 7	21.3158	21.9553	22.6140	23.2924	23.9912	24.7109	25.4522	26.2158	27.0023	27.8123	28.6467	29.5061	30.3913	31.3030	32.2421
Grade 8	22.3816	23.0531	23.7447	24.4570	25.1907	25.9464	26.7248	27.5266	28.3524	29.2029	30.0790	30.9814	31.9108	32.8682	33.8542
Grade 9	23.5007	24.2057	24.9319	25.6799	26.4502	27.2438	28.0611	28.9029	29.7700	30.6631	31.5830	32.5305	33.5064	34.5116	35.5469
Grade 10	24.6757	25.4160	26.1785	26.9638	27.7728	28.6059	29.4641	30.3480	31.2585	32.1962	33.1621	34.1570	35.1817	36.2372	37.3243
Grade 11	25.9095	26.6868	27.4874	28.3120	29.1614	30.0362	30.9373	31.8654	32.8214	33.8061	34.8202	35.8648	36.9408	38.0490	39.1905
Grade 12	27.2050	28.0211	28.8618	29.7276	30.6195	31.5381	32.4842	33.4587	34.4625	35.4964	36.5612	37.6581	38.7878	39.9515	41.1500
Grade 13	28.5652	29.4222	30.3049	31.2140	32.1504	33.1150	34.1084	35.1317	36.1856	37.2712	38.3893	39.5410	40.7272	41.9490	43.2075
Grade 14	29.9935	30.8933	31.8201	32.7747	33.7580	34.7707	35.8138	36.8882	37.9949	39.1347	40.3088	41.5180	42.7636	44.0465	45.3679
Grade 15	31.4932	32.4380	33.4111	34.4135	35.4459	36.5092	37.6045	38.7326	39.8946	41.0915	42.3242	43.5939	44.9018	46.2488	47.6363
Grade 16	33.0678	34.0599	35.0817	36.1341	37.2182	38.3347	39.4847	40.6693	41.8894	43.1460	44.4404	45.7736	47.1468	48.5612	50.0181
Grade 17	34.7212	35.7629	36.8358	37.9408	39.0791	40.2514	41.4590	42.7027	43.9838	45.3033	46.6624	48.0623	49.5042	50.9893	52.5190
Grade 18	36.4573	37.5510	38.6776	39.8379	41.0330	42.2640	43.5319	44.8379	46.1830	47.5685	48.9956	50.4654	51.9794	53.5388	55.1449
Grade 19	38.2802	39.4286	40.6114	41.8298	43.0847	44.3772	45.7085	47.0798	48.4922	49.9469	51.4453	52.9887	54.5784	56.2157	57.9022
Grade 20	40.1942	41.4000	42.6420	43.9213	45.2389	46.5961	47.9939	49.4338	50.9168	52.4443	54.0176	55.6381	57.3073	59.0265	60.7973
Grade 21	42.2039	43.4700	44.7741	46.1173	47.5008	48.9259	50.3936	51.9055	53.4626	55.0665	56.7185	58.4200	60.1726	61.9778	63.8372
Grade 22	44.3141	45.6435	47.0128	48.4232	49.8759	51.3722	52.9133	54.5007	56.1357	57.8198	59.5544	61.3410	63.1813	65.0767	67.0290
Grade 23	46.5298	47.9257	49.3634	50.8443	52.3697	53.9408	55.5590	57.2258	58.9425	60.7108	62.5321	64.4081	66.3403	68.3306	70.3805
Grade 24	48.8563	50.3220	51.8316	53.3866	54.9882	56.6378	58.3369	60.0871	61.8897	63.7464	65.6587	67.6285	69.6574	71.7471	73.8995
Grade 25	51.2991	52.8381	54.4232	56.0559	57.7376	59.4697	61.2538	63.0914	64.9841	66.9337	68.9417	71.0099	73.1402	75.3344	77.5945
Grade 26	53.8640	55.4800	57.1444	58.8587	60.6245	62.4432	64.3165	66.2460	68.2334	70.2804	72.3888	74.5604	76.7972	79.1012	81.4742
Grade 27	56.5572	58.2540	60.0016	61.8016	63.6557	65.5653	67.5323	69.5583	71.6450	73.7944	76.0082	78.2884	80.6371	83.0562	85.5479
Grade 28	59.3851	61.1667	63.0017	64.8917	66.8385	68.8436	70.9089	73.0362	75.2273	77.4841	79.8086	82.2029	84.6690	87.2090	89.8253
Grade 29	62.3544	64.2250	66.1517	68.1363	70.1804	72.2858	74.4544	76.6880	78.9886	81.3583	83.7990	86.3130	88.9024	91.5695	94.3166
Grade 30	65.4721	67.4362	69.4593	71.5431	73.6894	75.9001	78.1771	80.5224	82.9381	85.4262	87.9890	90.6287	93.3475	96.1480	99.0324

AGENDA SUMMARY

GRAND COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING

MAY 3RD, 2022

Agenda Item: H

TITLE:	Approving Grade Change and FLSA exemption for the position of Family Support Director
FISCAL IMPACT:	~$35k annually (~$10k for 2022)
PRESENTER(S):	Renee Baker, Personnel Services Director

Prepared By:

Renee Baker
Personnel Services Director
435-259-1323
rbaker@grandcountyutah.net

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Attorney Review:

SUGGESTED MOTION:

I move to approve the Grade Change from a Grade 10 to a Grade 13 and exemption status from non-exempt to Fair Standards and Labor Act executive exemption for the position of Family Support Director effective on the start date of the new Director and authorize the update to the 2022 Position Pay Plan.

BACKGROUND:

Grade Change Justification:

Based on the updated job description in 1/2022 for recruitment posting, the incoming Director is tasked with handling more of the executive/ administrative side of the duties related to the center. They are also tasked with facilitating fundraising efforts and spinning the center out of the County and into its own non- profit. (This is how the majority of Family Support Centers across the state operate.). We have reached out to Christmas Box House International who is willing to cover a portion of the difference in the 2022 budget and the Director will be responsible for facilitating fundraising additional funds throughout the remainder of the year. The Grade Change would also bring it into the pack as far as other County Directors, and would equalize it with the closest related position of CJC Director.

The $35K fiscal impact is based on the full years budget, when amending the budget we figure based of this full cost. However the actual cost will be closer to $22K, of which $10,600 will be donated by the Christmas Box House International. CBI and the Utah Family Support Center have also offered to assist the incoming Director to find additional funding and resources.

Exemption Justification:

Traditionally with the type of work that the current Center Director is doing we have left the position as non- exempt. With the change in Job Description and Grade Change the incoming hire will be expected to operate as the Center Executive, the position should allow for the

flexibility that an exempt position can offer to accommodate the increased administrative duties.

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. Job Description
2. Budget Worksheet (Showing cost difference)
3. Completed FLSA Exemption Checklist
4. Fact Sheet related to the Executive Exemption
5. 2022 Position Pay Plan- Attorney's Department
6. 2022 Position Pay Plan- Director Levels
7. 2022 Grade and Step Chart

Grand County
Job Description

Title:	Family Support Center Director	**Job Code:**	**1305**
Division:	Family Support Center	**Effective Date:**	
Department:	Attorney	**Last Revised:**	1/2022

GENERAL PURPOSE

Performs a variety of **professional, managerial, general administrative, and supervisory duties** related planning, organizing, coordinating, and directing the operations of the Family Support Center that involve offering a safe haven for abused and neglected children.

SUPERVISION RECEIVED

Works under the general guidance of the Grand County Attorney.

SUPERVISION EXERCISED

Provides close and general supervision to Crises Nursery Worker and on-call direct staff for the Family Support Center.

ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS

Management and Administration: Manages all aspects of the Family Support Center which includes, but is not limited to, budget administration, administering programs to be in compliance with policy, state statutes, and laws; record keeping; inventory controls; record keeping; and monthly billings. Documents services to clients for reports and billing purposes.

Develops, implements, and evaluates support center programs for the delivery of service; evaluates new programs; researches possible new programs for the center. Ensures the programs are meeting and exceeding all laws and guidelines.

Researches and writes grants. Ensures the center receives and maintains licenses and certifications for operations. Monitors grants to ensure the center programs and activities are in compliance. Prepares and submits all reports required by policy and law. With County support, transitions the Family Support Center to an independent 501(c)(3) non-profit organization.

Oversees and coordinates four (4) family/ community events in each fiscal year period.

Professional Services: Provides in crises services, clinical intervention, advocacy, and referrals for clients and families.

Helps destitute families receive temporary assistance. Coordinates and schedules allied agencies involved with child abuse investigations; facilitates interagency collaboration and participation.

Public/Departmental Relations: Ensures positive public relations for the center and acts as the liaison to other coordinating agencies. Educates the public, community, outside and inside agencies, and legislators regarding child abuse issues and problems.

Successfully communicates with the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS), Division of Human Services (DHS), Division of Workforce Services (DWS), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and City of Moab on an as-needed basis.

Coordinates and manages the Family Support Center Advisory Board. Organizes and coordinates special events to support the center. Provides training and public speaking to allied agencies and the community. Serves as a member on community committees and networks with allied agencies to support protocols and best practices and methods.

Staffing & Personnel Management: In conjunction with the Personnel Services Director and Commission Administrator, recruits, hires, disciplines, and dismisses department employees; assigns personnel and equipment to maintain scheduled operations; oversees the training of personnel in the operation of equipment; establishes priorities for equipment repair and purchase; oversees record keeping of all work performed, hours worked by individual employees, time records for departmental payroll, leave records, etc..

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS

1. Education and Experience:

A. Graduation from college with a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration, Social Work, Psychology, or a related field.

AND

B. Four (4) years of relevant professional management experience, preferably in the non-profit sector.

OR

C. An equivalent combination of education and experience

2. Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities:

Considerable knowledge of principles, practices, and functions for accessible respite care and education; child abuse investigations; child abuse investigation techniques and best practices for child abuse laws; social casework principles; crises intervention theory and techniques. Social Service systems including protective service programs and procedures. Effective interviewing methods, principles, and techniques. Effective training and supervision of staff. Networking, public relation, committee leadership, and participation. Current and pending legislative issues that affect operations. **Working knowledge of** procedures and techniques of budgeting preparation and administration. Principles and practices of supervision, training, and performance management.

Skill in the use of office equipment, working with families and children in crises, public speaking and educating the public and community about child abuse.

Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing. Supervise, train, and evaluate employees. Maintain records and prepare reports. Establish and maintain effective working relationships with employees and other community agencies. Recognize and maintain confidentiality. Respond quickly, appropriately, and effectively to crisis situations. Function independently and work with various economic and social backgrounds. Build collaboration and cohesion among and between agencies using the center.

3. Special Qualifications:

Must be able to pass a background investigation administered by the Department of Human Services Must possess a current Utah driver's license. Must be able to pass the Department of Public Safety- Driver's License Record Check. Must pass a pre-employment drug screening. Must obtain a CPR and First Aid certification. Must obtain a Food Handler's Permit.

4. Work Environment:

Potentially stressful situations in daily work. Tasks require a variety of physical activities not generally involving muscular strain. Physical demands may occur in activities related to walking, standing, stooping, sitting, reaching, etc. Talking, hearing and seeing required in the daily performance of job duties. Occasional exposure to environmental hazards resulting from on-site project inspections. Mental application utilizes memory for details, emotional stability and discriminating thinking and creative problem solving. Periodic travel required in course of performing portions of job functions.

*****

Disclaimer: The above statements describe the general nature, level, and type of work performed by the incumbent(s) assigned to this classification. They are not intended to be an exhaustive list of all responsibilities, demands, and skills required of personnel so classified. Job descriptions are not intended to and do not imply or create any employment, compensation, or contract rights to any person or persons. Management reserves the right to add, delete, or modify any and/or all provisions of this description at any time as needed without notice. This job description supersedes earlier versions.

I _____have reviewed the above job description. Date_____

(Employee)

Grand County
Details for 46-4110-110-000. SALARIES

CURRENT:

Position Number	Position Title	GI Account	Payroll Department	Standard Hours
FAMILY SUPPORT CENTER Total				
9999	**CRISIS NURSEY WORKER**	**46-4110-110-000**	**FAMILY SUPPC**	**1,040**
947	CRISIS NURSERY WORKER	46-4110-110-000	FAMILY SUPPC	600
631	DIRECTOR	46-4110-110-000	FAMILY SUPPC	2,080
2189	CRISIS NURSERY WORKER	46-4110-110-000	FAMILY SUPPC	2,080
2043	CRISIS NURSERY WORKER	46-4110-110-000	FAMILY SUPPC	1,040
820	CRISIS NURSERY WORKER	46-4110-110-000	FAMILY SUPPC	2,080
Grand Total				

Proposal: Director to Grade 13

Position Number	Position Title	GI Account	Payroll Department	Standard Hours
9999	**CRISIS NURSEY WORKER**	**46-4110-110-000**	**FAMILY SUPPC**	**1,040**
947	CRISIS NURSERY WORKER	46-4110-110-000	FAMILY SUPPC	600
631	DIRECTOR	46-4110-110-000	FAMILY SUPPC	2,080
2189	CRISIS NURSERY WORKER	46-4110-110-000	FAMILY SUPPC	2,080
2043	CRISIS NURSERY WORKER	46-4110-110-000	FAMILY SUPPC	1,040
820	CRISIS NURSERY WORKER	46-4110-110-000	FAMILY SUPPC	2,080
Grand Total				

Hourly Rate	Base Annual Wage	Proposed salary	Merit Percentage	Merit	Cola Percentage	Cola Amount	Annual Salary	Overtime Percentage
	177,836	**0**		**3,867**		**10,491**	**192,194**	
18.2569	**18,987**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**5.90%**	**1,120**	**20,107**	**0.00%**
18.2569	10,954	0	0.00%	0	5.90%	646	11,600	0.00%
25.4616	52,960	0	3.00%	1,589	5.90%	3,125	57,674	0.00%
18.2569	37,974	0	3.00%	1,139	5.90%	2,240	41,353	0.00%
18.2569	18,987	0	0.00%	0	5.90%	1,120	20,107	0.00%
18.2569	37,974	0	3.00%	1,139	5.90%	2,240	41,353	0.00%
	177,836	**0**		**3,867**		**10,491**	**192,194**	

Hourly Rate	Base Annual Wage	Proposed salary	Merit Percentage	Merit	Cola Percentage	Cola Amount	Annual Salary	Overtime Percentage
18.2569	**18,987**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**5.90%**	**1,120**	**20,107**	**0.00%**
18.2569	10,954	0	0.00%	0	5.90%	646	11,600	0.00%
39.5409	82,245	0					82,245	0.00%
18.2569	37,974	0	3.00%	1,139	5.90%	2,240	41,353	0.00%
18.2569	18,987	0	0.00%	0	5.90%	1,120	20,107	0.00%
18.2569	37,974	0	3.00%	1,139	5.90%	2,240	41,353	0.00%
	207,121	**0**		**2,278**		**7,366**	**216,765**	

Overtime	Salary Cost Of Employee	URS Tier	URS Percentage	URS Amount	Health Insurance Tier	Health Insurance Amount	Dental	Vision
0	**192,194**			**25,852**		**44,687**	**2,330**	**307**
0	**20,107**		**0.00%**	**0**		**0**	**0**	**0**
0	11,600		0.00%	0		0	0	0
0	57,674	Tier 1 Full Time	20.46%	11,800	Traditional Sir	10,097	420	61
0	41,353	Tier 2 Full Time	16.99%	7,026	HSA Family	24,493	1,490	185
0	20,107		0.00%	0		0	0	0
0	41,353	Tier 2 Full Time	16.99%	7,026	Traditional Sir	10,097	420	61
0	**192,194**			**25,852**		**44,687**	**2,330**	**307**

Overtime	Salary Cost Of Employee	URS Tier	URS Percentage	URS Amount	Health Insurance Tier	Health Insurance Amount	Dental	Vision
0	**20,107**		**0.00%**	**0**		**0**	**0**	**0**
0	11,600		0.00%	0		0	0	0
0	82,245	Tier 1 Full Time	20.46%	16,827	HSA 2- PAR	16,329	754	117
0	41,353	Tier 2 Full Time	16.99%	7,026	HSA Family	24,493	1,490	185
0	20,107		0.00%	0		0	0	0
0	41,353	Tier 2 Full Time	16.99%	7,026	Traditional Sir	10,097	420	61
0	**216,765**			**30,879**		**50,919**	**2,664**	**363**
	24,571							
	0							

Life	EAP	LTD	Workers Comp Rate	Workers Compensation Amount	Payroll Taxes (FICA/Med)	Total Benefits
766	**105**	**730**		**3,286**	**14,703**	**97,149**
0	**0**	**0**	**1.71%**	**344**	**1,538**	**1,882**
0	0	0	1.71%	198	887	1,085
250	35	300	1.71%	986	4,412	29,347
266	35	215	1.71%	707	3,164	39,992
0	0	0	1.71%	344	1,538	1,882
250	35	215	1.71%	707	3,164	22,961
766	**105**	**730**		**3,286**	**14,703**	**97,149**

Life	EAP	LTD	Workers Comp Rate	Workers Compensation Amount	Payroll Taxes (FICA/Med)	Total Benefits
0	**0**	**0**	**1.71%**	**344**	**1,538**	1,882
0	0	0	1.71%	198	887	1,085
266	35	300	1.71%	1,406	6,292	42,326
266	35	215	1.71%	707	3,164	37,581
0	0	0	1.71%	344	1,538	1,882
250	35	215	1.71%	707	3,164	21,975
782	**105**	**730**		**3,706**	**16,583**	**106,731**

TOTAL DIFFERENCE:

SALARY DIFFERENCE:

BENEFIT DIFFERENCE: *

* BENEFIT COST MAY CHANGE DUE TC

Full Cost Of Employee
289,343
21,989
12,685
87,021
81,345
21,989
64,314
289,343
289,343

Full Cost Of Employee
21,989
12,685
124,571
78,934
21,989
63,328
323,496
323,496
34,153
24,571
9,582

) PLAN CHOOSEN.

Grand County
Position Exemption Status Questionnaire

Position Title: FILM COMMISSION COORDINATOR

Grade: 9 Annual Salary: $67,663.23 Weekly: $1301.22

Date: 4.22.2022

Completed by: RENEE BAKER

Completion of this questionnaire helps determine the exemption status of a position. Check the appropriate exemption (executive, administrative, professional, computer-related, outside sales or highly compensated), then check all boxes under the selected exemption that are applicable. To qualify for an exemption, all boxes must be checked for that exemption. Access the exemption regulations (29 CFR Part 541).

EXECUTIVE (examples: chief executive officer, controller, vice president, director)

- ○ Regularly receives a predetermined amount of pay constituting all or part of the employee's salary, which is not subject to reduction because of variations in the quality or quantity of work performed. Access the DOL's salary basis information.
- ○ Is paid at least $684 weekly (effective Jan. 1, 2020).
- ○ Primary duty consists of managing the enterprise or a customarily recognized department or subdivision of the enterprise.
- ○ Customarily and regularly directs the work of two or more full-time employees or their equivalents (for example, one full-time employee and two half-time employees).
- ○ Has the authority to hire or fire other employees OR makes recommendations that carry weight as to the hiring, firing, advancement, promotion or any other change in status of other employees.

ADMINISTRATIVE (examples: manager, supervisor, administrator)

- ○ Regularly receives a predetermined amount of pay constituting all or part of the employee's salary, which is not subject to reduction because of variations in the quality or quantity of work performed. Access the DOL's salary basis information.
- ○ Is paid at least $684 weekly (effective Jan. 1, 2020).
- ○ Primary duty consists of performing office or non-manual work directly related to the management or general business operations of the employer or the employer's customers.
- ○ Work includes the exercise of discretion and independent judgment with respect to matters of significance.

Grand County
Position Exemption Status Questionnaire

PROFESSIONAL: LEARNED AND CREATIVE (examples: accountant, nurse, engineer, composer, singer, graphic designer)

- Regularly receives a predetermined amount of pay constituting all or part of the employee's salary, which is not subject to reduction because of variations in the quality or quantity of work performed. Access the DOL's salary basis information.

- Is paid at least $684 weekly (effective Jan. 1, 2020). (Note: For teachers, licensed or certified practitioners of law and medicine, and medical interns and residents covered under this exemption, the salary basis and salary requirements do NOT apply).

LEARNED PROFESSIONAL

- Primary duty consists of the performance of work that requires advanced knowledge (beyond high school) and that is predominantly intellectual in character and consistently includes the exercise of discretion and independent judgment.
- The advanced knowledge is in a field of science or learning.
- The advanced knowledge was acquired by a prolonged course of specialized intellectual instruction. (This knowledge may be demonstrated either by possessing the appropriate academic degree or by having substantially the same knowledge level and performing substantially the same work as degreed employees but possessing advanced knowledge only through a combination of work experience and intellectual instruction.)

CREATIVE PROFESSIONAL

- Primary duty consists of the performance of work requiring invention, imagination, originality or talent in a recognized field of artistic or creative endeavor as opposed to routine mental, manual, mechanical or physical work.

COMPUTER-RELATED (examples: network or database analyst, developer, programmer, software engineer)

- Is paid at least $684 weekly (effective Jan. 1, 2020) OR $27.63 per hour. That is, this exemption does NOT have to meet the salary basis requirement to regularly receive a predetermined amount of pay constituting all or part of the employee's salary, which is not subject to reduction because of variations in the quality or quantity of work performed IF paid at least $27.63 on an hourly basis.

Grand County
Position Exemption Status Questionnaire

Primary duty consists of:

- The application of system-analyst techniques and procedures, including consulting with users to determine hardware, software or systems functional specifications, OR

- The design, development, documentation, analysis, creation, testing or modification of computer systems or programs, OR

- The design, documentation, testing, creation or modification of computer programs related to machine-operating systems, OR

- A combination of these duties which requires the same level of skills.

OUTSIDE SALES (examples: salespeople, contract negotiators)

- The salary basis and salary requirements do NOT apply for this exemption. That is, this exemption does NOT have the salary basis requirement to regularly receive a predetermined amount of pay constituting all or part of the employee's salary, AND this exemption does NOT require payment of a minimum salary. Commission-only pay is allowable under this exemption.

- Primary duty consists of making sales or obtaining orders for contracts for services or for the use of facilities for which consideration will be paid by the client or customer.
- Customarily and regularly is engaged away from the employer's place or places of business.

Grand County
Position Exemption Status Questionnaire

HIGHLY COMPENSATED EMPLOYEES PERFORMING EXECUTIVE, PROFESSIONAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES

- Is paid an annual total compensation of $107,432 or more, which includes at least $684 per week paid on a salary basis (effective Jan. 1, 2020). The required total annual compensation of $107,432 or more may consist of commissions, nondiscretionary bonuses and other nondiscretionary compensation earned during a 52-week period, but does not include credit for board or lodging, payments for medical or life insurance, or contributions to retirement plans or other fringe benefits.
- Primary duty consists of performing non-manual office work. Note: No matter how highly paid, manual workers or other blue-collar workers, including non-management construction workers, who perform work involving repetitive operations with their hands, physical skill and energy are not eligible for this exemption.
- Customarily and regularly performs at least one of the exempt duties or responsibilities of the executive, professional or administrative exemption.

Position Determination: EXEMPT-UNDER ADMIN EXEMPTION

Signature: _____

Grand County
2022 Position Pay Plan with 5.9% COLA
Exhibit A

JD #	Job Title	Grade	Hourly Minimum	Hourly Max	Annual Minimum	Annual Max	Notes	Commission Approved Change
	Attorney							
	Grand County Attorney	ELECTED	$78.5910	$78.5910	$163,469.36	$163,469.36		
1350	Chief Deputy County Attorney	24	$48.8563	$73.8995	$101,621.04	$153,710.95		
1340	Deputy County Attorney	18	$36.4573	$55.1449	$75,831.19	$114,701.48		
1310	Executive Paralegal /Office Manager	13	$28.5652	$43.2075	$59,415.72	$89,871.61		
1320	Paralegal	9	$23.5007	$35.5469	$48,881.46	$73,937.59		
1330	Prosecutorial Asst.	7	$21.3158	$32.2421	$44,336.92	$67,063.58		
1305	Director - Children's Justice Center	13	$28.5652	$43.2075	$59,415.72	$89,871.61		
1345	Director - Family Support Center	10	$24.6757	$37.3243	$51,325.53	$77,634.47		
1325	Crisis Nursery Worker - Family Support Center	5	$19.3341	$29.2445	$40,214.90	$60,828.64		

Grand County
2022 Position Pay Plan- Director Level

Department	Title	Grade	Status	Hourly Min.	Hourly Max	Annual Min.	Annual Max.
Active Transportation and Trails	Director	12	EXEMPT	$27.20	$41.15	$56,586.40	$85,592.01
Airport	Director	21	EXEMPT	$42.20	$63.84	$87,784.08	$132,781.30
Assessor	Assessor		ELECTED	$44.59	$44.59	$92,752.61	$92,752.61
Attorney	Attorney		ELECTED	$78.59	$78.59	$163,469.28	$163,469.28
Building Inspector	Chief Building Official	16	EXEMPT	$33.07	$50.02	$68,781.12	$104,037.62
Clerk/ Auditor	Clerk/ Auditor		ELECTED	$45.62	$45.62	$94,883.15	$94,883.15
Childrens Justice Center	Director	13	EXEMPT	$28.57	$43.21	$59,415.72	$89,871.61
Commission Admin.	Commission Admin.	26	EXEMPT	$53.86	$81.47	$112,037.20	$169,466.32
Commission Admin.	Asssociate Commission Admin	24	EXEMPT	$48.86	$73.90	$101,621.04	$153,710.95
Commission Admin.	Strategic Development Director	26	EXEMPT	$53.86	$81.47	$112,037.20	$169,466.32
Courthouse Maint.	Facilites Supervisor	14	EXEMPT	$29.99	$45.37	$62,386.51	$94,365.19
Economic Development	Director	18	EXEMPT	$36.46	$55.14	$75,831.19	$114,701.48
Family Support Center	Director	10	NON- EXEMPT	$24.68	$37.32	$51,325.53	$77,634.47
IT	Director	17	EXEMPT	$34.72	$52.52	$72,220.18	$109,239.50
Grand Center	Director	14	EXEMPT	$29.99	$45.37	$62,386.51	$94,365.19
Justice Court	Judge		APPOINTED	$30.57	$30.57	$63,580.19	$63,580.19
Library	Director	18	EXEMPT	$36.46	$55.14	$75,831.19	$114,701.48
OSTA	Director	14	EXEMPT	$29.99	$45.37	$62,386.51	$94,365.19
Personnel Services	Director	19	EXEMPT	$38.28	$57.90	$79,622.75	$120,436.55
Planning and Zoning	Director	20	EXEMPT	$40.19	$60.80	$83,603.88	$126,458.38
Sandflats	Director	14	EXEMPT	$29.99	$45.37	$62,386.51	$94,365.19
Sheriff	Sheriff		ELECTED	$53.62	$53.62	$111,534.59	$111,534.59
Surveyor	Surveyor		ELECTED	$18.86	$18.86	$39,221.10	$39,221.10
Recorder	Recorder		ELECTED	$43.48	$43.48	$90,448.18	$90,448.18
Roads	Supervisor	16	EXEMPT	$33.07	$50.02	$68,781.12	$104,037.62
Treasurer	Treasurer		ELECTED	$43.79	$43.79	$91,074.05	$91,074.05
Weed Control	Director	12	EXEMPT	$27.20	$41.15	$56,586.40	$85,592.01

AVERAGE:	$38.44	$51.32	$79,947.19	$106,746.35
AVERAGE: (REMOVING ELECTED)	$35.72	$54.03	$74,295.32	$112,378.33

*__Note:__ The Department of Labor revised the regulations located at 29 C.F.R. part 541 with an effective date of January 1, 2020. WHD will continue to enforce the 2004 part 541 regulations through December 31, 2019, including the $455 per week standard salary level and $100,000 annual compensation level for Highly Compensated Employees. The final rule is available at: https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/09/27/2019-20353/defining-and-delimiting-the-exemptions-for-executive-administrative-professional-outside-sales-and.

U.S. Department of Labor
Wage and Hour Division

U.S. Wage and Hour Division
(Revised September 2019)

Fact Sheet #17B: Exemption for Executive Employees Under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)

This fact sheet provides information on the exemption from minimum wage and overtime pay provided by Section 13(a)(1) of the FLSA as defined by Regulations, 29 C.F.R. Part 541, as applied to executive employees.

The FLSA requires that most employees in the United States be paid at least the federal minimum wage for all hours worked and overtime pay at not less than time and one-half the regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 hours in a workweek.

However, Section 13(a)(1) of the FLSA provides an exemption from both minimum wage and overtime pay for employees employed as bona fide executive, administrative, professional and outside sales employees. Section 13(a)(1) and Section 13(a)(17) also exempt certain computer employees. To qualify for exemption, employees generally must meet certain tests regarding their job duties and be paid on a salary basis at not less than $684* per week. Job titles do not determine exempt status. In order for an exemption to apply, an employee's specific job duties and salary must meet all the requirements of the Department's regulations.

See other fact sheets in this series for more information on the exemptions for administrative, professional, computer and outside sales employees, and for more information on the salary basis requirement.

Executive Exemption

To qualify for the executive employee exemption, all of the following tests must be met:

- The employee must be compensated on a salary basis (as defined in the regulations) at a rate not less than $684* per week;
- The employee's primary duty must be managing the enterprise, or managing a customarily recognized department or subdivision of the enterprise;
- The employee must customarily and regularly direct the work of at least two or more other full-time employees or their equivalent; and
- The employee must have the authority to hire or fire other employees, or the employee's suggestions and recommendations as to the hiring, firing, advancement, promotion or any other change of status of other employees must be given particular weight.

Primary Duty

"Primary duty" means the principal, main, major or most important duty that the employee performs. Determination of an employee's primary duty must be based on all the facts in a particular case, with the major emphasis on the character of the employee's job as a whole.

Management

Generally, "management" includes, but is not limited to, activities such as interviewing, selecting, and training of employees; setting and adjusting their rates of pay and hours of work; directing the work of employees; maintaining production or sales records for use in supervision or control; appraising employees' productivity and efficiency for the purpose of recommending promotions or other changes in status; handling employee complaints and grievances; disciplining employees; planning the work; determining the techniques to be used; apportioning the work among the employees; determining the type of materials, supplies, machinery, equipment or tools to be used or merchandise to be bought, stocked and sold; controlling the flow and distribution of materials or merchandise and supplies; providing for the safety and security of the employees or the property; planning and controlling the budget; and monitoring or implementing legal compliance measures.

Department or Subdivision

The phrase "a customarily recognized department or subdivision" is intended to distinguish between a mere collection of employees assigned from time to time to a specific job or series of jobs and a unit with permanent status and function.

Customarily and Regularly

The phrase "customarily and regularly" means greater than occasional but less than constant; it includes work normally done every workweek, but does not include isolated or one-time tasks.

Two or More

The phrase "two or more other employees" means two full-time employees or their equivalent. For example, one full-time and two half-time employees are equivalent to two full-time employees. The supervision can be distributed among two, three or more employees, but each such employee must customarily and regularly direct the work of two or more other full-time employees or the equivalent. For example, a department with five full-time nonexempt workers may have up to two exempt supervisors if each supervisor directs the work of two of those workers.

Particular Weight

Factors to be considered in determining whether an employee's recommendations as to hiring, firing, advancement, promotion or any other change of status are given "particular weight" include, but are not limited to, whether it is part of the employee's job duties to make such recommendations, and the frequency with which such recommendations are made, requested, and relied upon. Generally, an executive's recommendations must pertain to employees whom the executive customarily and regularly directs. It does not include occasional suggestions. An employee's recommendations may still be deemed to have "particular weight" even if a higher level manager's recommendation has more importance and even if the employee does not have authority to make the ultimate decision as to the employee's change in status.

Exemption of Business Owners

Under a special rule for business owners, an employee who owns at least a bona fide 20-percent equity interest in the enterprise in which employed, regardless of the type of business organization (e.g., corporation, partnership, or other), and who is actively engaged in its management, is considered a bona fide exempt executive.

Highly Compensated Employees

Highly compensated employees performing office or non-manual work and paid total annual compensation of $107,432 or more (which must include at least $684* per week paid on a salary or fee basis) are exempt from the FLSA if they customarily and regularly perform at least one of the duties of an exempt executive, administrative or professional employee identified in the standard tests for exemption.

Where to Obtain Additional Information

For additional information, visit our Wage and Hour Division Website: http://www.wagehour.dol.gov and/or call our toll-free information and helpline, available 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. in your time zone, 1-866-4USWAGE (1-866-487-9243).

When state law differs from the federal FLSA, an employer must comply with the standard most protective to employees. Links to your state labor department can be found at www.dol.gov/contacts/state_of.htm.

This publication is for general information and is not to be considered in the same light as official statements of position contained in the regulations.

U.S. Department of Labor
Frances Perkins Building
200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20210

1-866-4-USWAGE
TTY: 1-866-487-9243
Contact Us

Grand County
2022 Grade and Step Chart with 5.9% COLA
Exhibit C

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10	Step 11	Step 12	Step 13	Step 14	Step 15
Grade 1	15.9062	16.3834	16.8749	17.3811	17.9026	18.4396	18.9928	19.5626	20.1495	20.7540	21.3766	22.0179	22.6784	23.3588	24.0596
Grade 2	16.7015	17.2026	17.7186	18.2502	18.7977	19.3616	19.9425	20.5408	21.1570	21.7917	22.4454	23.1188	23.8124	24.5267	25.2625
Grade 3	17.5366	18.0627	18.6046	19.1627	19.7376	20.3297	20.9396	21.5678	22.2148	22.8813	23.5677	24.2747	25.0030	25.7531	26.5257
Grade 4	18.4134	18.9658	19.5348	20.1208	20.7245	21.3462	21.9866	22.6462	23.3256	24.0253	24.7461	25.4885	26.2531	27.0407	27.8519
Grade 5	19.3341	19.9141	20.5115	21.1269	21.7607	22.4135	23.0859	23.7785	24.4918	25.2266	25.9834	26.7629	27.5658	28.3928	29.2445
Grade 6	20.3008	20.9098	21.5371	22.1832	22.8487	23.5342	24.2402	24.9674	25.7164	26.4879	27.2826	28.1010	28.9441	29.8124	30.7068
Grade 7	21.3158	21.9553	22.6140	23.2924	23.9912	24.7109	25.4522	26.2158	27.0023	27.8123	28.6467	29.5061	30.3913	31.3030	32.2421
Grade 8	22.3816	23.0531	23.7447	24.4570	25.1907	25.9464	26.7248	27.5266	28.3524	29.2029	30.0790	30.9814	31.9108	32.8682	33.8542
Grade 9	23.5007	24.2057	24.9319	25.6799	26.4502	27.2438	28.0611	28.9029	29.7700	30.6631	31.5830	32.5305	33.5064	34.5116	35.5469
Grade 10	24.6757	25.4160	26.1785	26.9638	27.7728	28.6059	29.4641	30.3480	31.2585	32.1962	33.1621	34.1570	35.1817	36.2372	37.3243
Grade 11	25.9095	26.6868	27.4874	28.3120	29.1614	30.0362	30.9373	31.8654	32.8214	33.8061	34.8202	35.8648	36.9408	38.0490	39.1905
Grade 12	27.2050	28.0211	28.8618	29.7276	30.6195	31.5381	32.4842	33.4587	34.4625	35.4964	36.5612	37.6581	38.7878	39.9515	41.1500
Grade 13	28.5652	29.4222	30.3049	31.2140	32.1504	33.1150	34.1084	35.1317	36.1856	37.2712	38.3893	39.5410	40.7272	41.9490	43.2075
Grade 14	29.9935	30.8933	31.8201	32.7747	33.7580	34.7707	35.8138	36.8882	37.9949	39.1347	40.3088	41.5180	42.7636	44.0465	45.3679
Grade 15	31.4932	32.4380	33.4111	34.4135	35.4459	36.5092	37.6045	38.7326	39.8946	41.0915	42.3242	43.5939	44.9018	46.2488	47.6363
Grade 16	33.0678	34.0599	35.0817	36.1341	37.2182	38.3347	39.4847	40.6693	41.8894	43.1460	44.4404	45.7736	47.1468	48.5612	50.0181
Grade 17	34.7212	35.7629	36.8358	37.9408	39.0791	40.2514	41.4590	42.7027	43.9838	45.3033	46.6624	48.0623	49.5042	50.9893	52.5190
Grade 18	36.4573	37.5510	38.6776	39.8379	41.0330	42.2640	43.5319	44.8379	46.1830	47.5685	48.9956	50.4654	51.9794	53.5388	55.1449
Grade 19	38.2802	39.4286	40.6114	41.8298	43.0847	44.3772	45.7085	47.0798	48.4922	49.9469	51.4453	52.9887	54.5784	56.2157	57.9022
Grade 20	40.1942	41.4000	42.6420	43.9213	45.2389	46.5961	47.9939	49.4338	50.9168	52.4443	54.0176	55.6381	57.3073	59.0265	60.7973
Grade 21	42.2039	43.4700	44.7741	46.1173	47.5008	48.9259	50.3936	51.9055	53.4626	55.0665	56.7185	58.4200	60.1726	61.9778	63.8372
Grade 22	44.3141	45.6435	47.0128	48.4232	49.8759	51.3722	52.9133	54.5007	56.1357	57.8198	59.5544	61.3410	63.1813	65.0767	67.0290
Grade 23	46.5298	47.9257	49.3634	50.8443	52.3697	53.9408	55.5590	57.2258	58.9425	60.7108	62.5321	64.4081	66.3403	68.3306	70.3805
Grade 24	48.8563	50.3220	51.8316	53.3866	54.9882	56.6378	58.3369	60.0871	61.8897	63.7464	65.6587	67.6285	69.6574	71.7471	73.8995
Grade 25	51.2991	52.8381	54.4232	56.0559	57.7376	59.4697	61.2538	63.0914	64.9841	66.9337	68.9417	71.0099	73.1402	75.3344	77.5945
Grade 26	53.8640	55.4800	57.1444	58.8587	60.6245	62.4432	64.3165	66.2460	68.2334	70.2804	72.3888	74.5604	76.7972	79.1012	81.4742
Grade 27	56.5572	58.2540	60.0016	61.8016	63.6557	65.5653	67.5323	69.5583	71.6450	73.7944	76.0082	78.2884	80.6371	83.0562	85.5479
Grade 28	59.3851	61.1667	63.0017	64.8917	66.8385	68.8436	70.9089	73.0362	75.2273	77.4841	79.8086	82.2029	84.6690	87.2090	89.8253
Grade 29	62.3544	64.2250	66.1517	68.1363	70.1804	72.2858	74.4544	76.6880	78.9886	81.3583	83.7990	86.3130	88.9024	91.5695	94.3166
Grade 30	65.4721	67.4362	69.4593	71.5431	73.6894	75.9001	78.1771	80.5224	82.9381	85.4262	87.9890	90.6287	93.3475	96.1480	99.0324

AGENDA SUMMARY

GRAND COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING

MAY 3RD, 2022

Agenda Item: I

TITLE:	Approving updated job descriptions for Grand Center Director and Grand Center Facilities Coordinator
FISCAL IMPACT:	None, budget for 2022 to remain the same.
PRESENTER(S):	Renee Baker, Personnel Services Director

Prepared By:

Renee Baker
Personnel Services Director
435-259-1323
rbaker@grandcountyutah.net

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Attorney Review:

SUGGESTED MOTION:

I move to approve the updated job descriptions for Grand Center Director and Grand Center Facilities Coordinator effective May 4th, 2022.

BACKGROUND:

The Facilities Coordinator position has not been updated since 2017, one of the most significant changes is that there is no longer funding to the Center for the Active Re- Entry duties the position was covering.

It made more sense to move the Ombudsperson duties to the Director.

No proposed change to Grades of either positions.

Significant Changes: Grand Center Director
-Addition of Ombudsperson Duties

Significant Changes: Grand Center Facilities Coordinator
-Removal of Active Re-Entry Duties (No longer funded.)
-Removal of Ombudsperson Duties
-Addition of Community Outreach

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. REDLINED - 1900 GRAND CENTER DIRECTOR JD
2. REDLINED- 1910- GRAND CENTER FACILITIES COORDINATOR JD
3. CURRENT - 1900 GRAND CENTER DIRECTOR JD
4. CURRENT- 1910 GRAND CENTER FACILITIES COORDINATOR JD

INCLUDEPICTURE

Grand County
Job Description

Title:	Director	**Job Code:**	**1900**
Division:	Administration	**Effective Date:**	10/2021
Department:	Grand Center	**Last Revised:**	**10/2021**

GENERAL PURPOSE

Performs a variety of executive level **duties** related planning, organizing, coordinating, and directing the operations of the Grand Center that provides services to senior citizens and community members. Acts as publicity and event developer to promote multi use aspects of the Grand Center including conferences, cultural and recreational programming. .

SUPERVISION RECEIVED

Works under the general supervision of the Grand Commission Administrator.

SUPERVISION EXERCISED

Provides close supervision to the Grand Center staff. Oversees the management of vendors and Grand Center users.

ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS

Management & Administration: Manages the day to day operations of the Grand Center. Develops cooperative relationships with Community Organizations and boards to promote multi use aspects of the Grand Center including conferences, cultural and recreational programming. Prepares and recommends departmental budget; administers departmental budget and directs procedures to assure compliance with established budgets; assures all equipment purchases, requisitions, supplies and materials conform to departmental needs and goals; monitors departmental auditing process; maintains records of operations, personnel, expenditures and equipment. Writes and ensures policies and procedures are followed at the center.

Ensures the development of center systems by collecting, tracking, reporting activities, required data elements, and achieving department goals. Maintains all files on clients that participate in the programs to include records, forms and monthly reports; handles receipt of funds received for services. Assists with Medicare Part D and billing issues.

Maintenance/ Facilities Management: Determines maintenance, construction and remodeling projections, develops cost proposals and makes recommendations for the same; prepares bid specifications for contracted projects; monitors contracted projects to assure quality and timely completion. Oversees the maintenance of the facility and grounds, including inventory of the Grand Center.

Staffing & Personnel Management: In conjunction with the Personnel Services Director and Commission Administrator, recruits, hires, disciplines, and dismisses department employees; establishes performance standards and goals; provides career development; assigns personnel to maintain scheduled operations; oversees the training of personnel in the center; oversees record keeping of all work performed, hours worked by individual employees, time records for departmental payroll, and leave records.

Strategic Planning: Attends and presents at County Commission meetings as required; apprises of management and operational needs; prepares proposal impacting Grand Center expansion and revenue generation, develops long ranges and short range strategic plans; develops and implements policies and procedures.

Senior Center Professional Services: Coordinates with local medical personnel to verify eligibility for program participation; ensures that recreation, education, and socialization for participating seniors is being provided; coordinates agencies to provide educational courses and other services for senior citizens;

Provides information referral of seniors to appropriate community agencies; assists staff in developing senior programs.

Attends meetings, workshops, and conferences that pertain to senior issues, nutrition, and transportation; writes and sends out the Grand Center newsletter.

Conference Center Professional Services: Solicits and negotiates for the use of grounds and facilities and the scheduling of events; collects and receipts fees; establishes contracts for use; monitors use to assure compliance with agreements; creates and maintains a business plan with long- term projections (10 yr.) to increase revenue and provide Grand Center.

The Long-Term Care Ombudsman: Acts as an advocate to protect the health, safety, welfare and rights of individuals 60 years of age or older who reside in a nursing or residential facility; resolves complaints actin in four roles, i.e., friendly visitor, mediator, educator and advocate; utilizes advocacy and represents the rights and residents' interests over those of any other party or parties involved in disputes.

Develops and promotes working relationships with various groups and associations, coordinates use and access contracts.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS

1. Education and Experience:

   A. Graduation from college with a Bachelor's degree in Business Management, , Social Work, Psychology, or a closely related field.

   B. Six (6) years of progressively responsible work experience related to the above.

   AND

   C An equivalent combination of education and experience.

   OR

2. Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities:

   Thorough knowledge of theories, principles, and objectives of vulnerable adults; personnel supervision, management, and development; administration and organization methods; budget management; program development and evaluation; accessing community resources and relationship building; marketing materials; computer systems; negotiation and conflict resolution; food service in a commercial environment; federal, state, and county applicable rules and regulations.

   Considerable skills in interpersonal relationships, decision making, and use of computer software programs; the art of diplomacy, communications and creative problem solving.

   Ability to direct the work of others and prioritize and manage work schedules; establish and maintain effective working relationships with employees, other agencies and the public; communicate effectively, verbally and in writing; implement cooperative problem-solving processes; anticipate changing needs for services and facilities; operate personal computer and various software applications for word processing; exercise tact and judgment in communicating with patrons; interpret and communicate rules, regulations, policies and procedures; analyze and evaluate program data; relate to individuals from diverse backgrounds; act independently within scope of responsibilities; relate effectively with older adults; effectively communicate verbally and in writing; assess emergency situations.

3. Special Qualifications:

   Must be able to pass a background investigation.
   Must possess a current Utah driver's license.
   Must pass a pre-employment drug screening.
   Must obtain a CPR and First Aid certification, and Food Handlers Permit within three months of employment.

4. Work Environment:

   Incumbent of the position performs in a typical office setting with appropriate climate controls. Tasks require variety of physical activities, not generally involving muscular strain, such as walking, standing, stooping, sitting and reaching. Talking, hearing and seeing essential to the performance of essential functions. Common eye, hand, finger, leg and foot dexterity also utilized in performance of daily tasks. Occasional exposure to changing environmental conditions due to local automobile travel. Mental application utilizes memory for details, emotional stability, discriminating thinking and creative problem solving.

*****

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I _____have reviewed the above job description. Date_____

(Employee)

Grand County
Job Description

Title:	Facility Coordinator	**Job Code:**	**1910**
Division:	Operations	**Effective Date:**	9/2017
Department:	Grand Center	**Last Revised:**	

GENERAL PURPOSE

Performs a variety of **administrative** tasks related to planning, organizing, and coordinating the Grand Center activities, events for seniors and community events or meetings.

SUPERVISION RECEIVED

Works under the direct supervision of the Program Director and

SUPERVISION EXERCISED

Provides direct supervision to volunteers.

ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS

Senior Center Management: Ensures the development of recreational programming for seniors. Develops, maintains, and monitors community partnerships.

Oversees the activities for seniors. Organizes volunteers to teach the classes at the center. Assists the activities committee in planning senior activities. Transports seniors as needed for events. Ensures the rooms are set-up for class activities.

Ensures recruitment, training, retention, and placement of volunteers for the Grand Center operations.

Community Outreach: Organize community outreach events and partnerships. Provides or organizes training and awareness for both senior and community programs and resources.

Develops the monthly newsletter and events calendar.

Manages the Grand Center's social media accounts, and assists the Program Director with the webpage.

Facility Management: Oversees the maintenance of the facility and grounds, including inventory of all County property.

Oversees all aspects of facilities management that includes, but is not limited to, scheduling, execution of the contract, and ensuring proper insurance coverage; ensuring the facility is properly set-up, collecting of fees, inspecting facility after rental. Communicates to staff regarding the proper set-up of the facility. Maintains a calendar of events and publishes the calendar to center staff.

Schedules and prepares contracts; oversees facility security, insurance and collection of fees. Coordinates with the kitchen manager to make provision for commercial kitchen rental.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS

1. Education and Experience

   A. Graduation from high school, plus one (1) year of specialized training, chef school, or related instruction;

   AND

   B. Three (3) years of experience working with the older population and volunteers or related duties;

   OR

   C. An equivalent combination of education and experience.

2. Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities:

Thorough knowledge of theories, principles, and objectives of vulnerable adults; program development and evaluation; accessing community resources and relationship building; marketing materials; computer systems; negotiation and conflict resolution; food service in a commercial environment; federal, state, and county applicable rules and regulations.

Considerable skills in interpersonal relationships, decision making, and use of computer software programs; the art of diplomacy, communications and creative problem solving.

Ability to direct the work of volunteers and prioritize and manage work schedules; establish and maintain effective working relationships with employees, other agencies and the public; communicate effectively, verbally and in writing; implement cooperative problem-solving processes; anticipate changing needs for services and facilities; operate personal computer and various software applications for word processing; exercise tact and judgment in communicating with patrons; interpret and communicate rules, regulations, policies and procedures; analyze and evaluate program data; relate to individuals from diverse backgrounds; act independently within scope of responsibilities; relate effectively with older adults; effectively communicate verbally and in writing; assess emergency situations.

3. Special Qualifications:

Must be able to pass a background investigation. Must possess a current Utah driver's license. Must pass a pre-employment drug screening. Must obtain a CPR and First Aid certification, and Food Handlers Permit within three months of employment.

4. Work Environment:

Incumbent of the position performs in a typical office setting with appropriate climate controls. Tasks require a variety of physical activities, not generally involving muscular strain, such as walking, standing, stooping, sitting and reaching. Talking, hearing and seeing are essential to the performance of essential functions. Common eye, hand, finger, leg and foot dexterity also utilized in performance of daily tasks. Occasional exposure to changing environmental conditions due to local automobile travel. Mental application utilizes memory for details, emotional stability, discriminating thinking and creative problem solving.

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I _____have reviewed the above job description. Date_____

(Employee)

Grand County
Job Description

Title:	Director	**Job Code:**	**1900**
Division:	Administration	**Effective Date:**	10/2021
Department:	Grand Center	**Last Revised:**	**10/2021**

GENERAL PURPOSE

Performs a variety of executive level **duties** related planning, organizing, coordinating, and directing the operations of the Grand Center that provides services to senior citizens and community members. Acts as publicity and event developer to promote multi use aspects of the Grand Center including conferences, cultural and recreational programming. .

SUPERVISION RECEIVED

Works under the general supervision of the Grand Commission Administrator.

SUPERVISION EXERCISED

Provides close supervision to the Grand Center staff. Oversees the management of vendors and Grand Center users.

ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS

Management & Administration: Manages the day to day operations of the Grand Center. Develops cooperative relationships with Community Organizations and boards to promote multi use aspects of the Grand Center including conferences, cultural and recreational programming. Prepares and recommends departmental budget; administers departmental budget and directs procedures to assure compliance with established budgets; assures all equipment purchases, requisitions, supplies and materials conform to departmental needs and goals; monitors departmental auditing process; maintains records of operations, personnel, expenditures and equipment. Writes and ensures policies and procedures are followed at the center.

Ensures the development of center systems by collecting, tracking, reporting activities, required data elements, and achieving department goals. Maintains all files on clients that participate in the programs to include records, forms and monthly reports; handles receipt of funds received for services. Assists with Medicare Part D and billing issues.

Maintenance/ Facilities Management: Determines maintenance, construction and remodeling projections, develops cost proposals and makes recommendations for the same; prepares bid specifications for contracted projects; monitors contracted projects to assure quality and timely completion. Oversees the maintenance of the facility and grounds, including inventory of the Grand Center.

Staffing & Personnel Management: In conjunction with the Personnel Services Director and Commission Administrator, recruits, hires, disciplines, and dismisses department employees; establishes performance standards and goals; provides career development; assigns personnel to maintain scheduled operations; oversees the training of personnel in the center; oversees record keeping of all work performed, hours worked by individual employees, time records for departmental payroll, and leave records.

Strategic Planning: Attends and presents at County Commission meetings as required; apprises of management and operational needs; prepares proposal impacting Grand Center expansion and revenue generation, develops long ranges and short range strategic plans; develops and implements policies and procedures.

Senior Center Professional Services: Coordinates with local medical personnel to verify eligibility for program participation; ensures that recreation, education, and socialization for participating seniors is being provided; coordinates agencies to provide educational courses and other services for senior citizens;

Provides information referral of seniors to appropriate community agencies; assists staff in developing senior programs.

Attends meetings, workshops, and conferences that pertain to senior issues, nutrition, and transportation; writes and sends out the Grand Center newsletter.

Conference Center Professional Services: Solicits and negotiates for the use of grounds and facilities and the scheduling of events; collects and receipts fees; establishes contracts for use; monitors use to assure compliance with agreements; creates and maintains a business plan with long- term projections (10 yr.) to increase revenue and provide Grand Center.

Develops and promotes working relationships with various groups and associations, coordinates use and access contracts.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS

1. Education and Experience:

   A. Graduation from college with a Bachelor's degree in Business Management, , Social Work, Psychology, or a closely related field.

   AND

   B. Six (6) years of progressively responsible work experience related to the above.

   OR

   C An equivalent combination of education and experience.

2. Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities:

   Thorough knowledge of theories, principles, and objectives of vulnerable adults; personnel supervision, management, and development; administration and organization methods; budget management; program development and evaluation; accessing community resources and relationship building; marketing materials; computer systems; negotiation and conflict resolution; food service in a commercial environment; federal, state, and county applicable rules and regulations.

   Considerable skills in interpersonal relationships, decision making, and use of computer software programs; the art of diplomacy, communications and creative problem solving.

   Ability to direct the work of others and prioritize and manage work schedules; establish and maintain effective working relationships with employees, other agencies and the public; communicate effectively, verbally and in writing; implement cooperative problem-solving processes; anticipate changing needs for services and facilities; operate personal computer and various software applications for word processing; exercise tact and judgment in communicating with patrons; interpret and communicate rules, regulations, policies and procedures; analyze and evaluate program data; relate to individuals from diverse backgrounds; act independently within scope of responsibilities; relate effectively with older adults; effectively communicate verbally and in writing; assess emergency situations.

3. Special Qualifications:

   Must be able to pass a background investigation.
   Must possess a current Utah driver's license.
   Must pass a pre-employment drug screening.
   Must obtain a CPR and First Aid certification, and Food Handlers Permit within three months of employment.

4. Work Environment:

   Incumbent of the position performs in a typical office setting with appropriate climate controls. Tasks require variety of physical activities, not generally involving muscular strain, such as walking, standing, stooping, sitting and reaching. Talking, hearing and seeing essential to the performance of essential functions. Common eye, hand, finger, leg and foot dexterity also utilized in performance of daily tasks. Occasional exposure to changing environmental conditions due to local automobile travel. Mental application utilizes memory for details, emotional stability, discriminating thinking and creative problem solving.

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I _____have reviewed the above job description. Date_____

(Employee)

Grand County
Job Description

Title:	Facility Coordinator	**Job Code:**	**1910**
Division:	Operations	**Effective Date:**	9/2017
Department:	Grand Center	**Last Revised:**	

GENERAL PURPOSE

Performs a variety of **administrative** tasks related to planning, organizing, and coordinating the Grand Center activities and events for seniors. Provides programs for the disabled, vision impaired, and Active Re-Entry.

SUPERVISION RECEIVED

Works under the direct supervision of the Program Director. Receives functional supervision from the Active Re-Entry Executive Director with program oversight provided by the Office of the Utah State Ombudsman.

SUPERVISION EXERCISED

Provides direct supervision to volunteers.

ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS

Independent Living Assistive Technology (IL/AT): Oversees the program to increase the level of community based independent living services to older vision impaired individuals. Increases the awareness of the services for the older vision impaired. Coordinates training groups for the vision impaired organizations. Attends Community meetings for Independent Living.

Follows-up with older adults after the clinics, delivers equipment, teaches necessary daily skills that assist the visual impaired to live more independently within their own home. Visits clients in their homes to teach and prepare the home to help with daily tasks, such as marking where appliances are and how to maneuver the house.

Conducts outreach and public awareness activities for referrals that include contacting local health providers. Enters information into the software program regarding consumer information.

The Long-Term Care Ombudsman: Acts as an advocate to protect the health, safety, welfare and rights of individuals 60 years of age or older who reside in a nursing or residential facility; resolves complaints actin in four roles, i.e., friendly visitor, mediator, educator and advocate; utilizes advocacy and represents the rights and residents' interests over those of any other party or parties involved in disputes.

Senior Center Management: Ensures the development recreational programming for seniors. Develops, maintains, and monitors community partnerships.

Oversees the activities for seniors. Organizes volunteers to teach the classes at the center. Assists the activities committee in planning senior activities. Transports seniors as needed for events. Ensures the rooms are set-up for class activities.

Ensures recruitment, training, retention, and placement of volunteers for the Grand Center operations.

Facility Management: Oversees the maintenance of the facility and grounds, including inventory of all County property.

Oversees all aspects of facilities management that includes, but is not limited to, scheduling, execution of the contract, and ensuring proper insurance coverage; ensuring the facility is properly set-up, collecting of fees, inspecting facility after rental. Communicates to staff regarding the proper set-up of the facility. Maintains a calendar of events and publishes the calendar to center staff.

Schedules and prepares contracts; oversees facility security, insurance and collection of fees. Coordinates with the kitchen manager to make provision for commercial kitchen rental.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS

1. Education and Experience

   A. Graduation from high school, plus one (1) year of specialized training, chef school, or related instruction;

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2. Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities:

Thorough knowledge of theories, principles, and objectives of vulnerable adults; program development and evaluation; accessing community resources and relationship building; marketing materials; computer systems; negotiation and conflict resolution; food service in a commercial environment; federal, state, and county applicable rules and regulations.

Considerable skills in interpersonal relationships, decision making, and use of computer software programs; the art of diplomacy, communications and creative problem solving.

Ability to direct the work of volunteers and prioritize and manage work schedules; establish and maintain effective working relationships with employees, other agencies and the public; communicate effectively, verbally and in writing; implement cooperative problem-solving processes; anticipate changing needs for services and facilities; operate personal computer and various software applications for word processing; exercise tact and judgment in communicating with patrons; interpret and communicate rules, regulations, policies and procedures; analyze and evaluate program data; relate to individuals from diverse backgrounds; act independently within scope of responsibilities; relate effectively with older adults; effectively communicate verbally and in writing; assess emergency situations.

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I _____have reviewed the above job description. Date_____

(Employee)

AGENDA SUMMARY GRAND COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING MAY 3, 2022 Agenda Item: J	
TITLE:	**REPEALING TITLE 5 (BUSINESS LICENSES) OF THE GRAND COUNTY GENERAL ORDINANCES AND RELATED ORDINANCE NO. 632 AND ADOPTING NEW TITLE 5 (BUSINESS LICENSES)**
FISCAL IMPACT:	N/A
PRESENTER(S):	Christina Sloan, County Attorney

Prepared By:

Christina Sloan,
County Attorney

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Attorney Review:

Complete

RECOMMENDATION:

I move to repeal Title 5 (Business Licenses) of the Grand County General Ordinances and related Ordinance No. 632 and adopt new Title 5 (Business Licenses) of the Grand County General Ordinances.

BACKGROUND:

H.B. 146 struck down most of the County's ATV regulations - and is effective May 4, 2022. This revision brings Title 5 into compliance with H.B. 146.

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. Proposed Ordinance
2. Exhibit A, proposed Title 5 Amendments, redlined against current regulations

GRAND COUNTY, UTAH
ORDINANCE NO. ____ (2022)

REPEALING TITLE 5 (BUSINESS LICENSES) OF THE GRAND COUNTY GENERAL ORDINANCES AND RELATED ORDINANCE NO. 632 AND ADOPTING NEW TITLE 5 (BUSINESS LICENSES) OF THE GRAND COUNTY GENERAL ORDINANCES

WHEREAS, Chapter 27a of Title 17 of the Utah Code requires the County to provide for the health, safety, and welfare of its residents; to improve the peace and good order, comfort, convenience, and aesthetics of the County; protect the tax base; foster the state's agricultural and other industries; promote the orderly development of urban and nonurban development; and provide fundamental fairness in land use regulation;

WHEREAS, Utah Code § 17-53-216 permits the County's legislative body, by ordinance, to provide for the licensing of businesses for the purpose of regulation;

WHEREAS, as provided in Utah Code § 17-50-302, the County may exercise powers and perform functions that are reasonably related to the "safety, health, morals, and welfare of County inhabitants," including the levy and collection of taxes and assessment;

WHEREAS, in further exercise of the County's general powers, as provided in Utah Code § 17-53-223, the county may "pass all ordinances and rules and make all regulations, not repugnant to law, necessary for carrying into effect or discharging the powers and duties conferred by this title, and as are necessary and proper to provide for the safety, and preserve the health, promote the prosperity, improve the morals, peace, and good order, comfort, and convenience of the county and its inhabitants, and for the protection of property in the county;"

WHEREAS, as provided in Utah Code § 17-53-216, the County may adopt ordinances which provide for the licensing of businesses defined as "any enterprise carried on for the purpose of gain or economic profit," within their jurisdictions for the purpose of regulation and includes the power to deny, revoke, or suspend such license;

WHEREAS, Utah Code § 59-1-210 reserves the power to administer, supervise, and enforce the tax laws of the State to the Utah Tax Commission but does not limit the power of the County to investigate public officers, persons, and officers or agents of corporations for failure or neglect to comply with the statutes governing the reporting, assessment, and taxation of property;

WHEREAS, Grand County adopted amended business licensing and alcohol regulations via Ordinance No. 635 (2021), which are codified in Title 5 (Business Licenses) of the Grand County General Ordinances;

WHEREAS, in light of an increase in Excessive and Unusual Noise created by motor vehicles in the County, including street-legal ATVs rented/leased and used by local businesses, the County desires to update Title 5 to more effectively regulate such ATV Businesses and their ATV Fleets;

WHEREAS, numerous studies have found noise pollution increases anxiety, depression, high blood pressure, heart disease, and stroke; small increases in unwanted ambient sound have significant health effects[1] and noise aggravates health conditions by inducing higher levels of stress;[2] and

WHEREAS, the procedures and timelines set forth in Ordinance No. 635 have proven to be less efficient in reducing and/or mitigating noise from ATV Fleets, in particular the timing for requiring vehicle licensing and compliance with Title 11 via noise testing;

WHEREAS, local Overnight Accommodation and Motor Vehicle Businesses are or may be under-reporting and under-paying sales and use taxes based on misunderstandings of tax requirements and classifications, which tax information, including occupancy and rental reporting, and payments are critical to the ability of Grand County to efficient run its local government, mitigate the impacts of its tourism economy, mitigate the impacts of its ATV economy, and increase economic diversity to the benefit of the community; and

WHEREAS, upon consideration of this matter at a public workshop on May 2, 2022 and a public meeting on May 3, 2022, the Grand County Commission determined this Ordinance is in the best interests of the public;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED that the Grand County Commission hereby:

1. Repeals Title 5 (Business Licenses) to the Grand County General Ordinances and related Ordinance No. 632; and

2. Adopts new Title 5 (Business Licenses) of the Grand County General Ordinances as follows: ***see Exhibit A.***

To preserve the peace and health of the County, its residents, and its visitors, this Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon publication in the *Times Independent* pursuant to Utah Statute.

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[1] Jariwala, Noise Pollution and Human Health: A Review, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/319329633_Noise_Pollution_Human_Health_A_Review

[2] Floud, Medication use in relation to noise from aircraft and road traffic in six European countries: results of the HYENA study, https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21084328/; Schmidt, Effect of nighttime aircraft noise exposure on endothelial function and stress hormone release in healthy adults https://academic.oup.com/eurheartj/article/34/45/3508/435199; Hahad, Annoyance to Different Noise Sources is Associated With Atrial Fibrillation, https://www.internationaljournalofcardiology.com/article/S0167-5273(17)37174-7/fulltext; Orban, Residential Road Traffic Noise and High Depressive Symptoms after Five Years of Follow-up: Results from the Heinz Nixdorf Recall Study, https://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/doi/10.1289/ehp.1409400

ADOPTED by the Commission in a public meeting on May 3, 2022 as follows:

Those voting aye:
Those voting nay:
Those absent:

Grand County Commission:

_____
Jacques Hadler, Chair

ATTEST:

_____
Gabriel Woytek, Clerk/Auditor

Title 5

BUSINESS LICENSES

Chapters:

5.01 General Regulations
5.02 All Terrain Vehicles~~Motor Vehicles~~
5.03 Overnight Accommodations
5.04 Alcoholic Beverages
5.05 Penalties-Violations

Chapter 5.01

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Sections:

5.01.010 Purpose
5.01.020 Definitions
5.01.030 License required; Exemptions
~~5.01.040 Sales Tax Workshop~~
5.01.040 Sales Tax Affidavit
5.01.050 Term; Renewal; Reapplication
5.01.060 License fees
5.01.070 License application, general
5.01.080 Contents of application
5.01.090 Display of license
5.01.100 Inspection
5.01.110 Compliance with law
5.01.120 Transferability
5.01.130 License issuance or denial
5.01.140 Revocation
5.01.150 Appeal

PROTECTED DRAFT

5.01.010 Purpose

Pursuant to powers granted by the State of Utah as set forth in various provisions of the Utah Code, as amended, the County intends by this Title to regulate and license businesses and occupations within its unincorporated limits, to maintain a current index of licensed businesses and occupations, and to regulate licensed entities. Where this Chapter imposes a greater restriction upon persons, premises or personal property than is imposed or

required by such existing provisions of law, contract or deed, the provisions of this Title shall control. The amendment of this Title does not preclude enforcement of violations or collection of business license taxes and penalty fees under this chapter which existed at the time of taxation or violation prior to the implementation of any amendment.

5.01.020 Definitions

For the purposes of this Title 5 only, the following terms shall be defined as follows.

A. "Alcoholic Beverage" shall have the same meaning as that assigned in Utah Code § 32B-1-101, as amended.

B. "ATV" means all-terrain street-legal vehicles as defined under the Utah Traffic Code, including Utah Code § 41-6a-1509.

C. "ATV Business" means all businesses that sell, rent, or guide ATVs or otherwise provide a client experience involving an ATV, including ATV sales and ATV outfitter, guide service, and rental businesses, to the extent permitted in this Title 5 and the Grand County Land Use Code. References to ATV Business shall include its owners, agents, and guides when acting in an official capacity for the ATV Business.

D. "ATV Rental Business" means all businesses that rent or lease ATVs for independent use by a customer for consideration. An ATV Rental Business may also provide ATV outfitting and guide services.

E. "ATV Outfitter and Guide Service Business" means all businesses that rent ATVs or allow use of ATVs during a guided tour or other service with an agent of the ATV Business by a customer for consideration. An ATV Outfitter and Guide Service Business may not provide ATVs rented or leased by a customer for their independent use for consideration.

F. "ATV Fleet" means all ATVs rented/leased, driven, or used by an ATV Business, including ATVs provided to a customer for their use as part of an outfitting or guide service and ATVs driven by an agent.

G. "ATV Rental Fleet" means all ATVs rented or leased by a customer for their independent use for consideration. An ATV Rental Fleet does not include ATVs driven solely by customers during a guided tour.

H. "Business" means and includes all activities or any enterprise, person, or entity, engaged in, carried on, or otherwise operated for the purpose of gain or economic profit in Grand County regardless of whether profit is made, including Special Events, except that the acts of employees rendering services to employers are not included in this definition.

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I. “Community Zone” means an area which is critical to the peace, welfare, health and safety of a community, including designated School Zones; trails, including parkways; parks, open space, and sports facilities maintained by the County or the City of Moab; and areas in which local, state, and federal government offices are located.

J. “Engaging in Business” or “Carrying on Business” means and includes, without limitation, marketing in Grand County, marketing activities that occur in Grand County, collecting fees or making sales in Grand County, manufacturing goods or property, rendering personal services in exchange for consideration, or conducting other business activities in Grand County. The rendering of personal services by an employee to an employer under any contract of personal employment shall not be considered as engaging in business.

K. “Home Business” or “Home Based Business” means any Business which is conducted entirely within the principal residential building or within a permitted accessory structure and is clearly incidental, secondary and in addition to the use of the structure for residential dwelling purposes.

L. “License” means a certificate or document issued by the county evidencing permission or authority of its named holder to carry on a particular business or to pursue a particular occupation.

M. “Licensee” means the person to whom a license has been issued pursuant to the provisions of this chapter or to whom a consent, permit or registration has been granted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter when the term “licensee” is used in a general sense of this definition.

N. “Local Consent” means an authorization to sell, store, or otherwise lawfully use Alcoholic Beverages granted by the Grand County Commission under this Chapter and as required by the Utah Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (“DABC”). As used herein, Local Consent shall include a Special Use Permit Local Consent for Special Events, as required by DABC.

O. “Motor Vehicle Business” means a Business which rents or leases Motor Vehicles, or otherwise provides a Motor Vehicle to a customer for their use as part of an outfitting or guide service, including but not limited to ATV Businesses.

P. “Non-Conforming Use” means a legal and continued use of property that was allowed under the zoning regulations at the time the use was established but which, because of subsequent changes in those regulations, is no longer a permitted use.

PROTECTED DRAFT

Q. "Parcel of Real Property" shall mean any an identifiable unit of land that has been subdivided or condominiumized or is otherwise treated as separate for valuation or zoning purposes and represented by a unique Parcel Number assigned by Grand County;

R. "Person" means any individual, receiver, assignor, trustee in bankruptcy, trust, estate, firm, general or limited partnership, joint venture, club, company, joint stock company, business trust, corporation, association, society, limited liability company, or other group of individuals acting as a unit, whether mutual, cooperative, fraternal, nonprofit or otherwise.

S. "Place of Business" means a location maintained or operated within the County at which a person engages in business and shall include taverns, cabarets, and any other place where the general public is invited or admitted for business purposes.

T. "Principal Office Address" means the main office or headquarters of the business, at which location business decisions are made.

U. "Retailer" means any person engaged in the sale or distribution of beer to the consumer.

V. "Short-Term Accommodations" shall have the meaning assigned in Article 10 of the Grand County Land Use Code, as amended.

W. "Special Events" shall have the meaning assigned in Section 8.16.030 of the Grand County General Ordinances.

X. "Overnight Accommodation Business" means any Business which rents or leases Short-Term Accommodations for less than thirty (30) days, as defined by the Grand County Land Use Code, as amended.

Y. "Owner" means any person or entity with an interest in and often dominion over the property, with exclusive use, control, or possession of property.

Z. "Vehicle" or "Motor Vehicle" means any vehicle included within Utah Code § 41-1a-102, including ATVs.

AA. "Wholesaler" means any person or persons other than a brewer engaged in the distribution of Alcoholic Beverages in wholesale or jobbing quantities, to retailers.

5.01.030 License required; Exemptions;

A. *Licensed required*.

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1. It is unlawful for any Person to engage in, carry on, or operate any Business within, or use, operate, or maintain a physical location in, the unincorporated area of Grand County, State of Utah without first obtaining a business license required by this Chapter for each Principal Office Address, except as provided in Section 5.01.030.B.

2. It is unlawful for any Person to engage in, carry on, or operate any Overnight Accommodation Business within the unincorporated area of Grand County, State of Utah without first obtaining a business license required by this Chapter for each separate Parcel of Real Property rented or leased for Short Term Accommodations.

3. Every Person desiring to engage in business in the unincorporated areas of Grand County on a temporary basis shall be required to obtain a temporary business license before commencing to engage in such business. Temporary business licenses shall be good for thirty-one (31) calendar days from the date of issue.

4. Except as otherwise provided by Grand County Ordinance, all Special Events require a general or temporary business license.

5. All Businesses operating in a Non-Conforming Use require a general business license.

B. *Exemptions*. The following Businesses are exempt from the licensing requirements of this Chapter:

1. Businesses operated only occasionally by a Person under 18 years of age; and

2. Businesses without a physical location in the County IF 1) they are licensed by the City of Moab or the Town of Castle Valley; 2) the use permitted by the reciprocal license is otherwise legal in Grand County under local, state, and federal law, including but not limited to the Grand County General Ordinances and the Land Use Code; and 3) any Person doing Business in the unincorporated County shall provide to the office of the County Clerk a copy of its business license application within five (5) business days of submission to the City of Moab or Town of Castle Valley and a copy of its business license within five (5) business days of issuance by the City of Moab or Town of Castle Valley. In the event an exempt Business violates this Title 5, the County may revoke the exemption pursuant to the procedures set forth herein, including but not limited to Sections 5.01.140 and 5.01.150.

5.01.040 Sales Tax Affidavit

Each Business Sales and Use Tax License Number (or AirBnB/VRBO Account Number, or similar equivalent) shall submit a Sales Tax Affidavit, on forms maintained by the Grand County Clerk/Auditor, with each business license application and renewal signed by an authorized representative for the Business which attests to the following:

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A. The Business shall collect and pay the "combined sales and uses tax rate" for Grand County as established by the Utah Tax Commission and published at: https://tax.utah.gov/sales/rates, as may be amended by state and local law, plus additional sales and uses taxes, as applicable for the particularized business use, including, but not limited to:

1. OHV rental tax on all short-term rentals of off-highway vehicles and recreational vehicles at the rate of 7% pursuant to Grand County Ordinance No. 641 (2021) and Utah Code § 59-12-603(1)(a)(ii);

2. Motor vehicle rental tax on all short-term leases and rentals not exceeding 30 days at the rate of 2.5% of the price paid or charged, pursuant to Utah Code § 59-12-1201;

3. Motor vehicle rental tax on all short-term rentals, except for short-term rentals of motor vehicles made for the purpose of temporarily replacing a person's motor vehicle that is being repaired pursuant to a repair or an insurance agreement, at the rate of 7% pursuant to Grand County Ordinance No. 641 (2021) and Utah Code § 59-12-603(1)(a)(i)(A) and (B); and

4. State and local transient room tax established by the Utah Tax Commission and published at: https://tax.utah.gov/salestax/rate/22q1other.pdf, which combined rate as of January 1, 2022 is 4.57%, as may be amended by state and local law.

B. As set forth in Utah Tax Commission Publication 69, the Business shall pay sales tax on the use of any personal property used or consumed during a tour or other guided service, including food, equipment, and vehicles, including mountain bikes, motor vehicles, and ATVs, which sales tax shall be applied to the price of the entire tour package if the Business cannot separately determine the cost of the personal property used or consumed;

C. The Business understands that the County provides the sales tax rate for the Business' convenience only; it is the responsibility of the Business to know, collect, and pay the applicable sales tax as required by the Utah Sales and Use Tax Act; and

D. The Business understands that the Business and its owners shall be subject to civil and criminal penalties for failure to comply with the Utah Sales and Use Tax Act, and

corresponding Grand County Ordinances enacting or imposing permissible sales and uses taxes.

5.01.050 Term; Renewal; Reapplication

A. *Term*. Licenses issued under this Chapter shall be valid upon approval until January 31 of the year following issuance. All license fees provided in this Chapter shall be paid annually in advance by the Licensee to the office of the County Clerk upon application and on or before January 31 of each year. No license fee or any part thereof shall be refunded for any reason whatsoever after the license has been granted or issued.

B. *Renewal*.

1. On or before January 1 each year, the office of County Clerk shall send the applicable business license renewal application to each Licensee which shall state the amount of the license fee imposed for the year. The renewal application shall be returned by the Licensee to the office of the County Clerk according to the renewal application directions.

2. Renewal of licenses is not of right and no claim of vested rights shall inure to a Licensee who has received licenses in past years.

C. *Reapplication*. A new business license is required where the Business moves its Principal Office Address or desires to add uses to their business license, in which event the Business shall submit a new business license application to the office of the County Clerk with the licensing fee established for new applications in the Grand County Consolidated Fee Schedule.

5.01.070 License fees

License fees shall be established by the Grand County Consolidated Fee Schedule, prorated on a quarterly basis for applications submitted after Quarter 1 of the effective licensing year, and paid prior to issuance of any License by the County; provided, however, that Home Businesses, as defined hereunder, are exempt from the license fee pursuant to Utah Statute § 17-53-216, as amended.

5.01.080 License application, general

A. All applications for business licenses shall be submitted to the office of the County Clerk on forms provided for that purpose with the accompanying license fee required by the Grand County Consolidated Fee Ordinance.

B. Submission of a business license application does not constitute approval.

~~C. All Motor Vehicle Businesses shall submit a Vehicle License Application to the office of the County Clerk on forms provided for that purpose. The Vehicle License Application is required in addition to the general business license for all other other business uses, even if conducted by the same business entity.~~

C. The general business license required by this Title is in addition to all other approvals, licenses and permits required by other County ordinances, or state or federal

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law; ~~including those additional requirements for Motor Vehicle and Overnight Accommodation Businesses set forth in Chapters 5.02 and 5.03~~.

5.01.090 Contents of application

A. All applications for any type of business license, including renewal applications, shall include:

1. Name and contact information of the Business;
2. Name and contact information for the Responsible Person for the Business ~~to whom the license shall be issued~~,
3. Nature of the Business and Description of Business Use;
4. Principal Office Address;
5. Mailing address, if different;
6. Physical address~~Place of Business~~, if different;
7. Sales and Use Tax License Number (or AirBnB/VRBO Account Number, or similar equivalent);
8. Sales Tax Affidavit;
9. Certificate of Existence from the Division of Corporations;
10. Statement of Authority proving signatory authority for the Business;
11. For ATV Businesses, as required by Chapter 5.02:
    i. ATV Equipment Affidavit;
12. For Overnight Accommodation Businesses, as required by Chapter 5.03:
    i. Physical address and Parcel No. for each Parcel of Real Property;
    ii. Number of rooms used for Short Term Accommodations;
13. Signatures of County officials and designees, including:
    i. Building Inspector;
    ii. Planning and Zoning;
    iii. Fire Department; and
    iv. Sanitarian/Health Department;
14. Fee(s) established by the Grand County Consolidated Fee Schedule, prorated on a quarterly basis for applications submitted after Quarter 1 (January-March); and
15. Additional documentation as the County may reasonably require.

5.01.100 Display of license

Every License granted under this Chapter shall be displayed in a prominent place and shall be available for inspection by any official or officer of Grand County. Every Licensee not having a fixed Place of Business shall carry such license, or a copy thereof, with them at all times while carrying on their Business and shall produce the License for inspection when requested to do so by any person.

5.01.110 Inspection

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A. Prior to issuance of a new License required hereunder, the applicant shall permit inspections to be made of the prospective Principal Office and Place of Business, if different, by the appropriate department of the county or other governmental agency to ensure compliance with zoning, fire, health and safety codes. No license shall be granted without the approval of all such required inspections.

B. Licensed Places of Businesses may be inspected periodically by departments of the county for compliance with License conditions, law or policy, and/or zoning, fire, health and safety codes and orders.

C. Written notice of violation shall be given by the inspecting agent of the County to a Licensee upon the finding of any violation, which notice shall provide for a reasonable period not to exceed thirty (30) days in which to cure such violations. If a Licensee fails to cure such violations, the County may pursue all remedies available to it under law, including those civil and criminal penalties specifically set forth in Chapter 5.04.

5.01.120 Compliance with Law

Every Licensee and other Person doing Business in Grand County shall be in compliance with all local, state, and federal law and regulations including this Chapter. Non-compliance shall be a violation of this Title.

5.01.130 Transferability

A. Except as expressly permitted in this Section 5.01.120.D, no License granted under this Title 5 may be assigned, transferred, or sold by the Licensee nor used for any purpose or Business other than that for which said License was issued.

B. A License issued for a particular location may not be transferred for use to another location.

C. Any License transferred or used in violation of this Section shall be deemed revoked.

D. An ATV Business may transfer its Business License upon the following conditions:

1. The ATV Business is in compliance with local, state, and federal law and all conditions of its license;
2. The ATV Business terminates its existing Business License simultaneously with approval of the new ATV Business License;
3. The new applicant complies with the requirements of this Title; and
4. The County approves the new ATV Business License hereunder.

5.01.140 License issuance or denial

A. Within thirty (30) days of the County Clerk's receipt of a complete application that includes all of the items required by Section 5.01.080, the office of the County Clerk shall either a) issue the license requested, with or without conditions; or b) deny the license in writing. If the County Clerk determines the application is incomplete, the County Clerk shall provide written notice to the Licensee, and shall reconsider the complete application once

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submitted. Nothing herein shall limit the County Clerk from conferring with the Commission Administrator or County Attorney when reviewing applications.

B. An application submitted hereunder may be denied if:

1. The Applicant has:

i. Obtained a license by fraud, misrepresentation, or deceit;

ii. Failed to pay personal property or real property taxes or other required taxes or fees imposed by the County, including prior licensing fees;

iii. Violated the laws of the state of Utah, the United States, or Grand County;

iv. Failed to comply with the conditions or requirements of a conditional use permit; or

v. Failed to comply with the terms of any agreement with the County, including a development agreement or approval; or

2. For conditional uses, reasonable conditions cannot be imposed to substantially mitigate the reasonably anticipated detrimental effects of the proposed use or reasonable conditions cannot be imposed to achieve compliance.

5.01.150 Revocation

A. The County Clerk or County Commission may revoke a License issued hereunder if the Licensee has:

1. Obtained a license by fraud, misrepresentation, or deceit;

2. Failed to pay license fees or other fees imposed by the County within thirty (30) days of their due date;

3. Failed to pay personal or real property taxes or other required taxes imposed by the County, including prior licensing fees, within thirty (30) days of their due date;

4. Violated the laws of Grand County, the State of Utah, or the United States;

5. Failed to comply with the conditions or requirements of the License or a conditional use permit; or

6. Failed to comply with the terms of any agreement with the County, including a development agreement or approval.

5.01.160 Appeal

An applicant may appeal a revocation or denial of a License issued under this Chapter by submission of a written request for administrative hearing pursuant to Chapter 1.16 of the Grand County General Ordinances, as amended, within thirty (30) days of the County's written decision.

Chapter 5.02

PROTECTED DRAFT

ALL TERRAIN VEHICLES ~~MOTOR VEHICLES~~

Sections:

5.02.010 Purpose
~~5.02.020 Fleets~~
5.02.020 Maximum Number of ATV Business Licenses~~Noise Compliance Certificate~~
5.02.030 ATV Equipment Affidavit

5.02.010 Purpose

With this Chapter 5.02, the County's primary purpose is to protect and preserve its residential areas and Community Zones from avoidable noise impacts caused by ~~motor vehicles, including but not limited to~~ street-legal ATVs which create~~ing~~ Excessive or Unusual Noise. The County's secondary purpose is to balance the natural quiet of the surrounding desert landscape with its world-class recreation economy that depends on a variety of users and recreational experiences including mountain bikers, motorized Jeep/4x4 users, hikers, equestrians, hunters, boaters, climbers, dirt bikers, motorcyclists, bird watchers, road bikers, and adventure athletes such as basejumpers and slackliners.

~~5.02.020 Fleets~~

~~A. *Inventory Required*. Each Motor Vehicle Business shall file with the office of the County Clerk an inventory list identifying the make, model, year, parts (OEM or modified), type (Jeep/Truck/ATV/UTV/Passenger Car, etc.), and use (tour or rental) of each Motor Vehicle included in their fleet on or before January 31 of each year upon licensing renewal.~~

~~B. *Maximum Fleet Size*. An ATV Fleet shall not exceed eighteen (18) street-legal ATVs, and a Rental ATV Fleet shall not exceed the size disclosed in its written inventory filed with the Office of the County Clerk prior to April 15, 2021 (the date of original adoption of this Section 5.02.020), until such time as all ATVs in the ATV Fleet can meet an 88 dbA maximum sound pressure level under the Stationary/Equipment Test set forth in Table 1, Chapter 11.05 of the General Grand County Ordinances, at which time the maximum fleet size limitation terminates for that ATV Business.~~

~~1. This Section does not limit the right of an ATV Business to maintain the ATV Fleet size disclosed in its written inventory filed with the Office of the County Clerk prior to adoption of this Title 5.~~

5.02.020 Maximum Number of ATV Business Licenses~~ Noise Compliance Certificate~~

The office of the County Clerk may issue no more than three (3) Business Licenses to ATV Rental Businesses and four (4) additional Business Licenses to ATV Outfitter and Guide Service Businesses.

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B. *ATV Identification.*

1. Each ATV Business shall install stickers identifying the Business Name and Logo and a unique number provided by the County on each side of each ATV in the ATV Fleet, which stickers shall be of a size that is legible from fifty (50').

2. Each ATV Business operating within Sand Flats Recreation Area shall install a whip flag on each ATV in the ATV Fleet identifying it by a unique number provided by the County, which whip flag shall be of a size that is legible from fifty (50').

C. *Maximum Sound Pressure Levels, db(A) for ATVs*. All ATVs in an ATV Fleet, including all those ATVs sold, rented, or driven by an ATV Business (or their owners, agents, and guides), shall not exceed the maximum sound pressure levels established in Title 11 of the Grand County General Ordinances. Further, an ATV Business shall not use, operate or maintain an ATV in its ATV Fleet with OEM modifications which increases the volume of the machine. Each ATV Business shall file a certificate of compliance with the Stationary/Equipment test set forth in Table 1, Chapter 11.05 of the Grand County General Ordinances ("Noise Compliance Certificate") issued by the County's Code Compliance Officer or other designee annually upon renewal of the business license, at the sole cost of the ATV Business pursuant to the fees set forth in the Grand County Consolidated Fee Ordinance. The County Clerk shall not issue a Vehicle license to an ATV Business until the Noise Compliance Certificate is submitted by the applicant.

1. To comply with testing requirements herein, each ATV Business shall subject each "like-kind" ATV in its Fleet to a Stationary/Equipment test with the County's Code Compliance Officer or other designee pursuant to this Section. As used herein, "like-kind" shall mean the same make, model, year, and parts (OEM or modified), as determined by the Code Compliance Officer upon review of the Vehicle Inventory.
2. Notwithstanding the foregoing, all ATVs in an ATV Fleet are subject to reasonable noise testing and inspection as deemed necessary by the County's Code Compliance Officer or other designee.
3. In the event the County receives a noise complaint against an ATV in an ATV Fleet or has other reasonable evidence of modification of an ATV after issuing the Noise Compliance Certificate, the County reserves the right to test that ATV by the Moving/Operational Test set forth in Table 2, Chapter 11.05.
4. Each ATV Business shall demonstrate compliance with this Section by February 28, 2022; provided, however, that an ATV Business may elect to trailer their ATVs to trailheads in lieu of meeting the sound pressure level

PROJECT DRAFT

~~requirement until January 31, 2023 at which time all ATVs in an ATV Fleet must comply with this Section.~~

~~D. *Maximum Caravan Size*. Each ATV Business shall limit the number of ATVs traveling together on paved County B Roads as follows:~~

~~1. In a guided tour, the maximum caravan shall be six (6) ATVs, one of which must be driven by a guide representing the ATV Business; and~~

~~2. In an unguided rental group, the maximum caravan shall be four (4) ATVs.~~

~~E. *Education*. Each ATV Business shall provide education to each client or customer regarding trail and street etiquette and the County's OHV Speed Limits and Noise Ordinance.~~

~~F. *Compliance with County Law*. Each ATV Business, their owners, agents or guides, and clients or lessees, shall comply with County law, including the OHV speed limit and noise regulations set forth in Title 11 (Noise Pollution) of the Grand County General Ordinances.~~

~~G. *Enforcement*. Violations of this Section by an ATV Business (including its owner, agent or guide acting in official capacity), or three (3) or more violations of this Chapter 5.02 by a client or lessee of an ATV Business in any calendar year, shall constitute grounds for revocation of the business license under Chapter 5.01.~~

5.02.030 ATV Equipment Affidavit

ATV Businesses shall submit an ATV Equipment Affidavit signed by an authorized representative for the ATV Business with their business license application and renewal which attests to the following:

A. The ATV Business shall not alter the OEM mufflers on any ATVs in their ATV Fleet in any way which increases the volume of the machine. ~~If the ATV Business otherwise modifies an ATV in their ATV Fleet in a way that is noise neutral or quieter after the County issues the Certificate of Compliance, the ATV Business shall notify the County and request another noise test to ensure compliance with this Title 5;~~

~~B. The ATV Business shall keep records of each modification made to each ATV, which records shall be shared with Grand County upon request in a timely manner; and~~

B. All ATVs sold, rented, or driven by an ATV Business (or their owners, agents, and guides) shall not exceed the maximum sound pressure levels established in Title 11 of the Grand County General Ordinances.

C. The ATV Business shall require each individual renting an ATV in their ATV Fleet independent of a guided tour to complete the off-highway vehicle safety education and training program required by Utah Statute § 41-22-31, as amended, concerning respectful, sustainable, and on-trail off-highway vehicle operation, and respect for communities affected by off-highway vehicle operation.

PROPOSED DRAFT

Chapter 5.03

OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS

5.03.010 General Regulations for Overnight Accommodation

5.03.010 General Regulations for Overnight Accommodations

A. *Notification*. Each Overnight Accommodation Business shall post a laminated 8.5x14" (or larger) sign in a form provided by the County in a conspicuous location near each primary ingress and egress which summarizes the County's Noise Pollution Ordinance; states that the Ordinance is strictly enforced; and requests guests operate their ATVs in a manner which reduces noise in residential areas and on public lands, including driving the speed limit and limiting their caravan size to 6 ATVs.

~~B. *Compliance with County Law*. Each Overnight Accommodation Business, their owners, agents and customers shall comply with County law., including the OHV speed limit and noise regulations set forth in Title 11 (Noise Pollution) of the Grand County General Ordinances.~~

~~C. *Enforcement*. Three (3) or more violations of this Section by an Overnight Accommodation Business or a customer of an Overnight Accommodation Business in any calendar year shall constitute grounds for revocation of the Business License under Chapter 5.01.~~

Chapter 5.04

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Sections:

5.04.010 Local Consent required
5.04.020 Compliance with Law

5.04.010 Local Consent required

It is unlawful for any Person to knowingly permit or allow customers, guests, or any other person to possess Alcoholic Beverages upon which the seal has been broken, or to consume Alcoholic Beverages at such Place of Business, including a Special Event held in the unincorporated County, without first obtaining a Local Consent under this Chapter on forms provided by the County Clerk and/or Utah Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control ("DABC") for that purpose with the accompanying Local Consent fee, as applicable.

5.04.020 Compliance with Law

PROTECTED DRAFT

Every Licensee and other Person doing Business in Grand County shall be in compliance with all local, state, and federal law and regulations relating to the sale, manufacture, possession, keeping, giving, storing and transporting of Alcoholic Beverages, as applicable, and any other relevant health and safety codes and orders. Non-compliance shall be a violation of this Title.

Chapter 5.05

PENALTIES-VIOLATIONS

Sections:

5.05.010 Civil and Criminal Penalties
5.05.020 Civil Fines - Administrative Review and Appeal

5.05.010 Penalties-Violation

Violations of any provision of this Title 5 may be punishable by civil and criminal penalties, including but not limited to: i) Civil Fines, as defined in Chapter 1.04 of the Grand County General Ordinances, as amended, in the amounts set forth in the Grand County Consolidated Fee Schedule or $100 per violation per day, whichever is greater; ii) revocation or suspension of a business license; and/or iii) criminal citation of a class B misdemeanor upon conviction thereof.

5.05.020 Civil Fines - Administrative Review and Appeal

All Civil Fines provided for in this section shall be in addition to the criminal penalties available to the County and shall be enforced as provided in Chapter 1.16 of the Grand County General Ordinances.

PROTECTED DRAFT

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GRAND COUNTY, UTAH
ORDINANCE NO. 641 (2021)

AMENDING ORDINANCE NOS. 286 (1997) AND 570 (2017) TO IMPOSE TOURISM, RECREATION, CULTURAL, CONVENTION, AND AIRPORT FACILITIES TAXES AND PROVIDE FOR COLLECTION THEREOF

WHEREAS, Utah Code § 59-12-603(1)(a) permits a county legislative body to impose certain taxes, including tax on short-term rentals of motor vehicles and restaurant sales;

WHEREAS, beginning on January 1, 2021, Utah Code § 59-12-603(1)(a)(ii) also permits a county legislative body of any county to impose a tax of not to exceed 7% on all short-term rentals of off-highway vehicles and recreational vehicles ("OHVs/ATVs");

WHEREAS, Utah Code § 41-22-10.5(2) prohibits a county from prohibiting or restricting the use of a street-legal all-terrain vehicle on a street or highway where the use of another street-legal vehicle is permitted;

WHEREAS, on October 1, 1997, the previously named Grand County Council (the "County Council") adopted Ordinance No. 286 to impose a one percent (1%) tax on restaurant sales and three percent (3%) tax on short-term rentals of motor vehicles to fund the development, operation, and maintenance of tourism, recreation, and convention facilities within Grand County;

WHEREAS, on December 19, 2017, the County Council amended Ordinance No. 286 by adopting Ordinance No. 570 to impose an additional four percent (4%) tax on short-term rentals of motor vehicles to fund the development, operation, and maintenance of tourism, recreation, cultural, convention, and airport facilities within Grand County;

WHEREAS, OHV/ATV tourism in Grand County has increased rapidly since 2015 when the Utah Legislature amended Utah Code § 41-22-10.5(2) to permit ATVs on County roads, which tourism includes the rental of such recreational vehicles;

WHEREAS, impacts associated with OHV/ATV tourism are unique and strain local law enforcement capacity to manage related traffic, excessive noise, and resource degradation; and

WHEREAS, for these reasons and those articulated at a public meeting on August 3, 2021, the Grand County Commission finds that this ordinance is in the best interest of Grand County residents and the general public;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED THAT THE GRAND COUNTY COMMISSION hereby amends Ordinance Nos. 286 and 570 to impose a seven percent (7%) tax on all short-term leases and rentals of off-highway vehicles and recreational vehicles in addition to those imposed taxes under County law as follows:

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1. PURPOSE: This ordinance is enacted to provide Grand County with an additional source of revenue that may be used for financing tourism promotion, and the development, operation, and maintenance of an airport facility, a convention facility, a cultural facility, a recreation facility, or a tourist facility within Grand County. The provisions of this ordinance shall be interpreted and construed to accomplish such purpose.

2. DEFINITIONS: As used in this ordinance:

"Airport Facility" - means an airport of regional significance, as defined by the Transportation Commission by rule made in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

"Airport facility" includes:

(i) an appurtenance to an airport, including a fixed guideway that provides transportation service to or from the airport;

(ii) a control tower, including a radar system;

(iii) a public area of an airport; or

(iv) a terminal facility.

"All-terrain type I vehicle" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code 41-22-2.

"All-terrain type II vehicle" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code 41-22-2.

"All-terrain type III vehicle" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code 41-22-2.

"Convention facility" means any publicly owned or operated convention center, sports arena, or other facility at which conventions, conferences, and other gatherings are held and whose primary business or function is to host such conventions, conferences, and other gatherings.

"Cultural facility" means any publicly owned or operated museum, theater, art center, music hall, or other cultural or arts facility.

"Off-highway Vehicle" means any snowmobile, all-terrain type I vehicle, all-terrain type II vehicle, all-terrain type III vehicle, or motorcycle. "Off-highway vehicle" does not include a vehicle that is a motor vehicle under Utah Code 41-1a-102.

"Motor vehicle" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code 41-1a-102

"Motorcycle" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code 41-22-2.

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"Recreation facility" or "tourist facility" means any publicly owned or operated park, campground, marina, dock, golf course, water park, historic park, monument, planetarium, zoo, bicycle trails, and other recreation or tourism-related facility.

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicular unit other than a mobile home, primarily designed as a temporary dwelling for travel, recreational, or vacation use, that is pulled by another vehicle. "Recreational vehicle" includes; a travel trailer, a camping trailer, and a fifth wheel trailer. "Recreational vehicle" does not include a vehicle that is a motor vehicle under Utah Code 41-1a-102.

"Restaurant" includes any coffee shop, cafeteria, luncheonette, soda fountain, or fast-food service where food is prepared for immediate consumption. "Restaurant" does not include any retail establishment whose primary business or function is the sale of fuel or food items for off-premise, but not immediate, consumption; and, a theater that sells food items, but not a dinner theater.

"Short-term rental" means a lease or rental that is 30 days or less.

"Snowmobile" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code 41-22-2.

"Travel trailer," "camping trailer," or "fifth wheel trailer" means a portable vehicle without motive power, designed as a temporary dwelling for travel, recreational, or vacation use that does not require a special highway movement permit when drawn by a self-propelled motor vehicle.

3. IMPOSITION OF TAX AND AMOUNT OF TAX: There are hereby levied tourism, recreation, cultural, convention, and airport facilities taxes as follows in subparagraphs (1) and (2) as adopted in Ordinance No. 286 (1997); subparagraph (3) as adopted in Ordinance 570 (2017); and, subparagraph (4) as adopted herein:

(1) 1% of all sales of the following that are sold by a restaurant located within Grand County or within any city or town located within Grand County: (A) alcoholic beverages; (b) food and food ingredients; or (C) prepared food; and,

(2) 3% on all short-term motor leases and rentals of motor vehicles, except for leases and rentals of motor vehicles made for the purpose of temporarily replacing a person's motor vehicle that is being repaired pursuant to a repair or an insurance agreement; and

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(3) 4% on all short-term leases and rentals of motor vehicles, except for leases and rentals of motor vehicles made for the purpose of temporarily replacing a person's motor vehicle that is being repaired pursuant to a repair or an insurance agreement.

In accordance with Utah Code Annotated, Section 59-12-603(8), be it known that the State Tax Commission ("commission") shall distribute the revenue generated by the tax under this paragraph. (3), except for any portion retained and deposited by the commission as an administrative charge, to each county collecting a tax under State Code Section 59-12-603 Subsection (1)(a)(i)(B) according to the following formula:

(a) the commission shall distribute 70% of the revenue based on the percentages generated by dividing the revenue collected by each county under Subsection (1)(a)(i)(B) by the total revenue collected by all counties under Subsection (1)(a)(i)(B); and

(b) the commission shall distribute 30% of the revenue based on the percentages generated by dividing the population of each county collecting a tax under Subsection (1)(a)(i)(B) by the total population of all counties collecting a tax under Subsection (1)(a)(i)(B).

(4) 7% on all short-term leases and rentals of off-highway vehicles and recreational vehicles.

4. USE OF REVENUES: The revenues received from the taxes herein levied shall be used solely for financing tourism promotion and the development, operation, and maintenance of (1) an airport facility; (2) a convention facility; (3) a cultural facility; (4) a recreation facility; or (5) a tourist facility. A tax imposed under this ordinance may, in accordance with Utah Code § 59-12-603(3), be pledged as security for bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness incurred by a county, city, or town under Utah Code Annotated Title 11, Chapter 14, Local Government Bonding Act, or a community reinvestment agency under Utah Code Annotated Title 17C, Chapter 1, Part 5, Agency Bonds, to finance: (1) an airport facility; (2) a convention facility; (3) a cultural facility; (4) a recreation facility; or (5) a tourist facility.

5. COLLECTION: A tax imposed under this ordinance shall be administered, collected, and enforced in accordance with the same procedures used to administer, collect, and enforce the tax under Utah Code Annotated Title 59, Chapter 12, Part 1, Tax Collection.

6. LICENSE REQUIRED: All persons, companies, corporations, or other similar persons, groups or organizations required under the terms of this ordinance to collect a tax imposed herein shall obtain from the State Commission a license to do so.

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7. PENALTIES: Any person, company, corporation, or other group or organization subject to the terms of this act which shall fail to obtain the required license or fail to collect the tax imposed by this ordinance shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This ordinance shall become effective upon the 1st day of the fiscal quarter following a 90 day waiting period which begins upon the submission of this ordinance to the Utah State Tax Commission.

APPROVED by Grand County Commission in a regular public meeting on August 3, 2021 by the following vote:

Those voting aye: Clapper, Hadler, Hedin, McGann, Stock, Walker, Woytek

Those voting nay: _____

Those absent: _____

Grand County Commission: **ATTEST:**

Mary McGann

Mary McGann, Chair

Quinn Hall, Clerk/Auditor



Christina Sloan <csloan@grandcountyutah.net>

Examples for Short-term Rentals of Off-highway and Recreational Vehicles Tax

Mike Lee USTC <mclee@utah.gov> Fri, Apr 8, 2022 at 8:49 AM
To: Christina Sloan <Csloan@grandcountyutah.net>

Attached are the examples we talked about. They should help you resolve the issues you are finding. These examples will also be used as the basis to update Publication 69.

Feel free to share these examples with those in the industry and as always let me know if you have any questions.

--
Mike Lee CPA, MBA
Director
Taxpayer Services Division
Utah State Tax Commission
Phone: 801-297-6304
Fax: 801-297-6358

Short Term Leasing of OHVs ATVs Recreational Vehicles DRAFT Scenarios Updated 2-23-22.pdf
44K

Short-term Rentals of Off-highway and Recreational Vehicles Tax
(Currently only Grand County)

The Short-term rentals of Off-highway and Recreational Vehicles tax may be imposed by a County up to a rate of 7%. It is charged on short-term rentals (less than 30-days) of snowmobiles; motorcycles; all-terrain type I, II and III vehicles; travel trailers; camping trailers and fifth wheel trailers. It does not apply to motor vehicles (including Jeeps), which may be subject to the short-term leasing tax.

OHV: Off-highway Vehicle
ATV: All-terrain Vehicle

Example 1:

A tour operator provides an OHV / ATV for a customer to use during a tour and requires the customer to sign a contract assuming liability for any damages they may cause to the vehicle while in use. This is a rental of the OHV / ATV. The tour company should purchase the OHV / ATV tax exempt under the resale/release exemption and charge sales tax and the short-term rentals of off-highway and recreational vehicles tax for the rental of the vehicle. The tour company would also charge sales tax for the separately stated admission charge for their tour (unless exempt).

Example 2:

A tour company purchases an OHV / ATV tax exempt under the resale/release exemption and rents out the OHV /ATV to their customer separately from the charge for the tour. The tour company charges sales tax and the short-term rentals of off-highway and recreational vehicles tax on the rental charge of the vehicle. The tour company would also charge sales tax for the separately stated admission charge for their tour (unless exempt).

Example 3:

A tour company rents an OHV / ATV tax-exempt from a third-party rental company under the resale/release exemption and rents out the OHV /ATV to their customer separately from the charge for the tour. The tour company charges their customer sales tax and the short-term rentals of off-highway and recreational vehicles tax for the rental of the vehicle. The tour company would also charge sales tax for the separately stated admission charge for their tour (unless exempt).

Noise 2.0 REBOOT

LISTED IN NO PARTICULAR ORDER

Estimated Fiscal Impact
$ - Up to $50,000 per year
$$ - $50,001 - $100,000 per year
$$$ - $100,001 - $250,000 per year
$$$$ - More than $250,000 per year

1. **Education/Advertising**
    a. Potential program components may include:
        i. Retool “Do It Like a Local” into a substantive/meaningful campaign
        ii. Use local artists
        iii. Remove ATVs from all imaging/advertising
        iv. Create specific video(s) to address ATV noise pollution
        v. Engage in active anti-noise pollution campaigns in other markets
        vi. Utah Office of Tourism partnership
            1. Create meaningful state advertising campaign for responsible recreation
            2. Cross-market local educational materials/videos on noise pollution
        vii. State Parks OHV Program partnership
            1. Help develop HB 180 course curriculum
            2. https://stateparks.utah.gov/activities/off-highway-vehicles/
            3. Cross-market local educational materials/videos on noise pollution
            4. Distribute whipflags instead of stickers to more easily ID ATVs from afar, etc.
    b. Possible Local Noise Slogans:
        i. Respect Moab Neighborhoods; Trailer Your ATV Through Town
        ii. Respect Quiet Neighborhoods; Tread Lightly in Town
        iii. Drive Like You Live Here; Trailer Your ATV Through Town
        iv. RESPECT: Your Adventure Starts in a Neighborhood
    c. Fiscal Impact: $-$$$

2. **Signage/Map App updates**
    a. Work with City to install signs along all of the E-W streets off 400 East
        i. Local Traffic Only
        ii. No Access to Sand Flats Recreation Area
        iii. Not a Through Street
    b. Systematically engage all map apps, including trail apps, to direct SFRA traffic along Mill Creek Drive
    c. Fiscal Impact: $

3. **Noise Enforcement**

a. Increase LEO enforcement of:
    i. City and County Noise Ordinances
        1. Noise 2.0 Noise Meter Training with Noise Expert, GCSO, and Code Compliance May 10-12
    ii. City and County ATV speed limits
    iii. Noise suppression equipment laws
    iv. Licensing and registration laws
b. Fiscal Impact: $-$$$

4. BLM Partnership

a. Request the BLM to impose additional Special Recreation Permit conditions on ATV businesses operating in Grand County such as whipflags, increased ratio of guides to clients, inventory requirements, and noise testing
b. Explore permit or reservation system at Sand Flats Recreation Area on motorized trails to balance impact of noise pollution on other users
c. Fiscal Impact: $

5. **State Legislative Engagement**
    a. Bring UT Legislators to Moab to meet with City/County leaders, experience noise on the ground, etc.
    b. Sponsor Moab locals/leaders going to the Utah Capital on a regular basis to meet with an lobby Utah legislators
    c. Partner with large business and developers who are interested in regulating or removing ATVs from City streets and County roads
    d. Fiscal Impact: $

6. **“Moab Steward” gold medal ATV business voluntary program** to recognize local ATV businesses to lower the noise pollution created by their ATVs and incentivize responsible recreation
    a. Potential program components may include:
        i. Noise/inventory measurement
        ii. Customer Education
        iii. ATV ID - logos/whipflags
        iv. Overnight rental regulation (dawn to dusk only)
        v. Science Moab “Science Certified” status for guides
    b. Fiscal Impact: $

7. **Land Use Regulation**
    a. Review zoning as a tool to manage impacts to neighborhoods created by UTV rental and tour businesses (while acknowledging that we can only regulate these businesses, not prohibit them, under state and federal law)
    b. Revisit fencing laws within X ft of Hwy 191 and major collector streets/roads to allow residents more noise relief via higher fences, waived permit fees, etc.
    c. Fiscal Impact: $

8. **Civil enforcement**
    a. Create civil enforcement/citation process for noise
    b. Noise radars that issue automatic citations (or use for education/awareness purposes only)
    c. Fiscal Impact: $$ (if education/awareness level effort); $$$$ (if enforcement level effort)

AGENDA SUMMARY

GRAND COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING

MAY 3, 2022

Agenda Item: K

TITLE:	Reallocation of funds provided through the Rural County Grant Program Part A Fiscal Year 2022
FISCAL IMPACT:	None
PRESENTER(S):	Ben Alter, Grand County Economic Development

Prepared By:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Attorney Review:

N/A

SUGGESTED MOTION:

I move to approve the Grand County Economic Development Department's (EDD) suggested reallocation of funds for the FY22 Rural County Grant Part A award.

BACKGROUND:

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. Proposed reallocation of funds for the FY22 Rural County Grant Part A Award

Proposed Reallocation of Funds Provided Through the Rural County Grant Program - Part A, Fiscal Year 2022

Program	Original Budgeted Amount	Adjusted Amount	Reason for Proposed Reallocation
Workforce Housing Support	$42,000	$126,000	The EDD and its governing bodies have identified this as an economic development priority
Business Support Grants	$35,000	0	With the approval of our local business grants (funded by TRT), these funds can be reallocated
Day Care Grants	$35,000	$100,000	The EDD and its governing bodies have identified this as an economic development priority
Entrepreneurship Program	$30,000	0	With the approval of our local business grants (funded by TRT), these funds can be reallocated
Canyonlands Business Summit	$30,000	$10,000	With sponsorships and ticket sales offsetting summit costs, the EDD can reallocate $20,000 from this line item
Support for Women-Owned and Minority Businesses	$25,000	0	The EDD intends to use its DEI criteria to address this need in its local business grants
Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Program	$15,000	0	The EDD intends to use its DEI criteria to address this need in its local business grants
Economic Development Outreach	$10,000	0	This is provided for in the EDD's Economic Diversification budget
Education Grants	$7,000	0	The EDD intends to combine this line item with its workforce development efforts, which is provided for in the Economic Diversification budget
Remote Working Outreach	$7,000	0	The EDD intends to combine this line item with its workforce development efforts, which is provided for in the Economic Diversification budget
AmeriCorps VISTA	$4,000	$4,000	n/a
TOTAL	**$240,000**	**$240,000**	

AGENDA SUMMARY

GRAND COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING

MAY 3, 2022

Agenda Item: L

TITLE:	Resolution to Repeal Resolution NO. 3260 and Amend the Grand County Economic Development Advisory Board ("EDAB") Resolution NO. 3228
FISCAL IMPACT:	None
PRESENTER(S):	Ben Alter, Grand County Economic Development

Prepared By:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Attorney Review:

N/A

SUGGESTED MOTION:

I move to approve the Resolution, repealing Resolution NO. 3260 and amend Resolution No. 3228 Economic Development Advisory Board (EDAB)

BACKGROUND:

The administration of both the Economic Development Advisory Board (EDAB) and the Economic Diversification Advisory Council (EDAC) has proven an administrative challenge for the Grand County Economic Development Department (EDD). Both bodies convened a joint meeting in January of this year to discuss combining the two, with members of both bodies expressing support. Both bodies advise the EDD on local economic development priorities and have benefitted from active participation from its members; however, due to the language of Resolution NO. 3260, all EDAC members' terms expired at the end of calendar year 2021. This has rendered EDAC unable to meet in an official capacity.

Utah State Senate bill 0095 (S.B. 95, "Economic Development Amendments") requires that a County Economic Development Advisory Board (CED Board) exist and maintain certain membership requirements to allow a rural county to apply to the state's Rural County Grant program. The EDD proposes dissolving the EDAC body, appointing its active members to the EDAB body, and broadening the focus of the EDAB body through the proposed bylaws amendments. The creation of a singular, S.B. 95-compliant board tasked with advising on all local economic development priorities will support the EDD's operations and efficiencies.

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. Proposed amended Grand County, Utah Resolution NO. 3228 - CLEAN
2. Proposed amended Grand County, Utah Resolution NO. 3228 bylaws (Exhibit A2) - REDLINED

GRAND COUNTY, UTAH
RESOLUTION NO. 3228

REPEALING RESOLUTION NO. 3260 AND AMENDING RESOLUTION NO. 3228, THE BYLAWS OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY BOARD ("EDAB")

WHEREAS, pursuant to Utah Code Section 17-54-104, which was established by S.B. 95 (2020), Grand County must create a County Economic Development Board ("CED Board") in order to be eligible for the rural county grant program established in Section 17-54-100 of Utah S.B. 95;

WHEREAS, each rural county that seeks to obtain a rural county grant shall create a CED board composed of at least the following members appointed by the county legislative body:

- a county representative;
- a representative of a municipality in the county;
- a workforce development representative;
- a private-sector representative; and
- a member of the public who lives in the county
- the county legislative body may also appoint additional members with experience or expertise in economic development matters. In appointing members of the CED board, the county legislative body may consider gender and socioeconomic diversity;

WHEREAS, each CED board shall assist and advise the county legislative body on:

- applying for a Rural County Grant;
- what projects should be funded by grant money provided to a rural county under the program; and
- preparing reporting requirements for grant money received by a rural county under the program.

WHEREAS, the rural county grant program is designed to address the economic development needs of rural counties, which needs may include:

- business recruitment, development, and expansion;
- workforce training and development; and,
- infrastructure and capital facilities improvements for business development

WHEREAS, Grand County aims to increase its prosperity and resilience as a community by diversifying the economy and strengthening existing industries;

WHEREAS, Grand County seeks vital input from county residents, business leaders and elected officials to prioritize economic development projects and opportunities;

WHEREAS, on May 19, 2020, the County Council originally considered this item in a public meeting held on;

WHEREAS, the County Council heard and considered all evidence and testimony presented with respect to the proposed resolution to establish the Grand County Economic Development Advisory Board ("EDAB");

WHEREAS, on May 19, 2020, the County Council approved Resolution No. 3228 and established EDAB;

WHEREAS, on January 19, 2021, the Grand County Commission adopted Resolution No. 3260 and established the Economic Diversification Advisory Council ("EDAC") to advance policies and activities that aim to shorten the gap between wages and a cost of living by creating, attracting, and growing higher paying job opportunities for its residents;

WHEREAS, the County Commission maintains that economic diversity is an essential component for a healthy society and economy, and a diverse economy is more resilient against unexpected or uncontrollable market volatility; and,

WHEREAS, the County Economic Development Department (EDD) has determined that it wishes to maintain the priorities of the EDAC body while lessening the administrative needs associated with maintaining two economic development governing bodies.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Grand County Commission that it does hereby:

1. Repeal Resolution No. 3260, dissolving the EDAC,
2. Amend the Bylaws of the EDAB, attached hereto as Exhibit A.

APPROVED by the Grand County Commission in open session this 3rd day of May 2022, by the following vote:

Those voting aye:

Those voting nay: _____

Those absent: _____

ATTEST:

_____
Gabriel Woytek, Clerk/Auditor

Grand County Commission

_____
Jaques Hadler, Chair

Exhibit A

EDAB Bylaws

(See attached)

Exhibit A

Grand County Economic Development Advisory BOARD ("EDAB") BYLAWS

ARTICLE I. NAME OF ORGANIZATION

The Grand County Economic Development Advisory Board (the "EDAB").

ARTICLE II. BOARD PURPOSE

Section 1. County Economic Development (CED) Advisory Board Purpose

This board has organized exclusively to further the economic development, workforce opportunities, and business services across Grand County. The EDAB will liaise with the newly formed Rural County Grant Program ("RCGP"), created by Utah SB 0095 (Economic Development Amendments, 2020), which mandates that for each rural county to apply they must have a CED Board in place.

Section 2. Specific Purpose

The EDAB shall assist and advise the county legislative body on:

- Applying for a grant under the RCGP
- What projects should be funded by grant money provided to a rural county under RCGP
- Preparing reporting requirements for grant money received by a rural county under RCGP
- Reviewing ordinances to identify barriers to economic diversification and recommending policies and law that enhance opportunities for economic diversification in Grand County
- Serving as a resource for the Grand County Economic Development Director, the Grand County Planning and Zoning Director, and as an advisory council to the Grand County Commission on issues pertaining to economic diversification

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for Membership

The County's legislative body shall appoint members of the EDAB in line with Section 17-54-104 of Utah SB 0095, which states that each EDAB shall be composed of at least the following members:

- A county representative
- A representative from a municipality in the county
- A workforce development representative

- A private sector representative
- A member of the public who lives in the county

Note, additional members can be added at the County's discretion, but are not mandatory. Members are appointed at the behest of the County's legislative body, but applications shall be open to any current resident, property owner, business operator, or employee of the county. In appointing members of the EDAB, the County may consider gender and socioeconomic diversity.

Section 2. Membership

A. The board shall consist of five (5) non-voting members and no more than five (5) voting members:

   i. One (1) voting member nominated by the Moab Area Chamber of Commerce
   ii. One (1) voting member nominated by the Utah Department of Workforce Services
   iii. One (1) voting private sector representative, selected at large
   iv. No more than two (2) voting members of the public who live in the county, selected at large
   v. One (1) non-voting staff member from the Grand County Planning & Zoning Department
   vi. One (1) non-voting member nominated by Utah State University
   vii. One (1) non-voting member of the Grand County Commission
   viii. One (1) non-voting City of Moab elected official or staff representative
   ix. One (1) non-voting Grand County Economic Development Director

B. Non-voting members will serve until otherwise unable or replaced. Voting members will serve a term of one year.

C. A member whose term has expired may continue to hold office until a successor is appointed and qualified.

D. A vacancy occurring in the board shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as was the original appointment.

Section 3. Rights of Members

Each member shall be eligible to appoint one voting representative to cast the member's vote in association elections.

Section 4. Resignation and Termination

Any member may resign by filing a written resignation with the board. A member can have their membership terminated by the County's legislative body.

Section 5. Non-voting Membership

The board shall have the authority to establish and define non-voting categories of membership to the extent it sees that necessary.

ARTICLE IV. MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

Section 1. Regular Meetings

Regular meetings of the members shall be held monthly, at a time and place designated by the board chair.

Section 2. Annual Meetings

An annual meeting of the members shall take place in the month of September, the specific date, time and location of which will be designated by the chair. At the annual meeting the members shall elect officers, receive reports on the activities of the association, and determine economic priorities for consideration in the coming year.

Section 3. Special Meetings

Special meetings may be called by the chair or a simple majority of the board of directors.

Section 4 Notice of Meetings

Electronic notice of each meeting shall be given to each voting member not less than two days prior to the meeting. The Board will also follow The Open and Public Meetings Act (Utah Code Title 52, Chapter 4), which mandates that notice and the agendas of public meetings be available to the public.

Section 5. Quorum

A quorum for a meeting of the members shall consist of a majority of the total body membership. The presence, in person or via phone, of a majority of current members of the Board of Directors shall be necessary at any meeting to constitute a quorum to transact business, but a lesser number shall have power to adjourn to a specified later date without notice.

Section 6. Voting

All issues to be voted on shall be decided by a simple majority of those present at the meeting in which the vote takes place.

ARTICLE V. MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES & TERM

Section 1. Member Responsibilities

All applications for the RCGP shall be received, reviewed, and voted on the members of the EDAB. Applications that are approved will be submitted to the Office of Rural Development in collaboration with the rural partnership board in accordance with SB 0095 and Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

The board will ensure that approved grants meet eligibility and reporting criteria for a rural county to receive grant money under SB 0095 Subsection (4)(b), including relevant submission forms, reporting requirements, and deadlines.

The Board will not recommend more than $800,000 of aggregate grant awards annually and will work with County leaders to prioritize applicants that:

- Align with the existing priorities defined in Grand County's existing General Plan and related economic development plans
- Demonstrate clear economic need
- Utilize local or in-kind resources in combination with the grant
- Have evidence that jobs will be created
- Have evidence that there will be a positive return on investment

Section 2. Reporting Responsibilities

On or before September 1st of each year, if the county has received a grant under the RCGP in the previous 12 months, the Board shall provide a written report to the rural partnership board that describes:

- The amount of grant money the county has received;
- How grant money has been distributed by the county, including what companies or entities have utilized grant money, how much grant money each company or entity has received, and how each company or entity has used the money;
- An evaluation of the effectiveness of awarded grants in improving economic development in the county, including the number of jobs created, infrastructure that has been created, and capital improvements in the county;
- How much matching money has been utilized by the county and what entities have provided the matching money;
- Any other reporting, auditing, or post-performance requirements established by the Office of Rural Development in collaboration with the rural partnership board under Subsection (6) in SB 0095.

Note, County staff may be appointed to assist with the creation of reporting documents.

Section 3. Tenure, Requirements, and Qualifications

Newly appointed members of the CED Board who have not served before shall serve initial one-year terms. At the conclusion of the initial one-year term, the County's legislative body may decide to retain the members for additional terms or appoint new members.

Section 4. Forfeiture

Any member of the EDAB who fails to fulfill any of his or her requirements as set forth in this Article by shall automatically forfeit his or her seat on the Board. Members that fail to attend three or more consecutive meetings shall be considered for removal from the board.

Section 5. Vacancies

Whenever any vacancy occurs in the EDAB it shall be filled without undue delay by the County's legislative body.

ARTICLE VI. OFFICERS

The officers of this Board shall be the Chair, Vice-Chair, and Secretary. All officers must have the status of active members of the Board.

Section 1. Chair

The Chair shall preside at all meetings of the membership. The Chair shall have the following duties:

- He/She shall preside at all meetings of the Board.
- He/She shall ensure any ongoing reporting requirements are met with the Office of Rural Development and rural partnership board in collaboration with County officials.

Section 2. Vice-Chair

The Vice-Chair shall be vested with all the powers and shall perform all the duties of the Chair during the absence of the latter.

Section 3. Secretary

The Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Board, and all meetings of members, and assisted by a county staff member, will act as a clerk thereof. The Secretary's duties shall consist of:

- Assisted by a county staff member, He/She shall record all votes and minutes of all proceedings.
- Assisted by a county staff member, he/she shall send notices of all meetings to the public.

Section 4. Election of Officers

Officers will be sought on a volunteer basis and may be appointed by majority vote of the Board.

Section 5. Removal of Officer

The Advisory Board with the concurrence of 3/4 of the members voting at the meeting may remove any officer of the Board of Directors and elect a successor for the unexpired term. No officer of the Board of Directors shall be expelled without an opportunity to be heard and notice of such motion of expulsion shall be given to the member in writing twenty (20) days prior to the meeting at which motion shall be presented, setting forth the reasons of the Board for such expulsion.

Section 6. Vacancies

The Board shall also be responsible for nominating persons to fill vacancies which occur between annual meetings, including those of officers. The persons so elected shall hold membership or office for the unexpired term in respect of which such vacancy occurred.

ARTICLE VII. – Conflict of Interest

Section 1: Purpose

The purpose of the conflict of interest policy is to protect this EDAB and its members from approving grants that might benefit the private interest of a Board member. This policy is intended to supplement but not replace any applicable state and federal laws governing conflict of interest applicable to governmental organizations.

Section 2: Definitions

a) Interested Person

Any Board member who has a direct or indirect financial interest, as defined below, is an interested person.

b) Financial Interest

A person has a financial interest if the person has, directly or indirectly, through business, investment, or family:

1. An ownership or investment interest in any entity with which the EDAB is considering an application, transaction, or arrangement,

2. A compensation arrangement with the EDAB or with any entity or individual with which the EDAB has a transaction or arrangement, or

3. A potential ownership or investment interest in, or compensation arrangement with, any entity or individual with which the EDAB is negotiating a transaction or arrangement.

Compensation includes direct and indirect remuneration as well as gifts or favors that are not insubstantial.

A financial interest is not necessarily a conflict of interest. Under Article III, Section 2, a person who has a financial interest may have a conflict of interest only if the appropriate governing board or committee decides that a conflict of interest exists.

Section 3. Procedures

a) Duty to Disclose. In connection with any actual or possible conflict of interest, an interested person must disclose the existence of the financial interest and be given the opportunity to disclose all material facts to the Board considering the proposed transaction or arrangement.

b) Determining Whether a Conflict of Interest Exists. After disclosure of the financial interest and all material facts, and after any discussion with the interested person, he/she shall leave the governing Board or committee meeting while the determination of a conflict of interest is discussed and voted upon. The remaining Board or committee members shall decide if a conflict of interest exists.

c) Procedures for Addressing the Conflict of Interest

1. An interested person may make a presentation at the governing board or committee meeting, but after the presentation, he/she shall leave the meeting during the discussion of, and the vote on, the transaction or arrangement involving the possible conflict of interest.

2. After exercising due diligence, the governing board or committee shall determine whether the Organization can obtain with reasonable efforts a more advantageous transaction or arrangement from a person or entity that would not give rise to a conflict of interest.

3. If a more advantageous transaction or arrangement is not reasonably possible under circumstances not producing a conflict of interest, the governing board or committee shall determine by a majority vote of the disinterested directors whether the transaction or arrangement is in the EDAB's best interest, for its own benefit, and whether it is fair and reasonable. In conformity with the above determination it shall make its decision as to whether to enter into the transaction or arrangement.

d) Violations of the Conflicts of Interest Policy

1. If the governing board or committee has reasonable cause to believe a member has failed to disclose actual or possible conflicts of interest, it shall inform the member of the basis for such belief and afford the member an opportunity to explain the alleged failure to disclose.

2. If, after hearing the member's response and after making further investigation as warranted by the circumstances, the governing board or committee determines the member has failed to disclose an actual or possible conflict of interest, it shall take appropriate disciplinary and corrective action.

ADOPTION OF BYLAWS

We, the undersigned, consent to, and hereby do, adopt the foregoing amended Bylaws.

ADOPTED AND APPROVED by the Grand County Commission on this 3 day of May, 2022.

_____

County Commission Chair

_____

County Clerk/Auditor

GRAND COUNTY, UTAH
RESOLUTION NO. 3228~~O. _____~~

~~RESOLUTION TO~~ REPEALING RESOLUTION NO. 3260 ~~ESTABLISH THE~~ AND AMENDING RESOLUTION NO. 3228, THE BYLAWS OF THE ~~GRAND COUNTY~~ ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY BOARD (~~GCED BOARD~~"EDAB")

WHEREAS, pursuant to Utah Code Section 17-54-104, which was established by S.B. 95 (2020), Grand County must create a County Economic Development Board ("CED Board") in order to be eligible for the rural county grant program established in Section 17-54-100 of Utah S.B. 95;

WHEREAS, each rural county that seeks to obtain a rural county grant shall create a CED board composed of at least the following members appointed by the county legislative body:

- a county representative;
- a representative of a municipality in the county;
- a workforce development representative;
- a private-sector representative; and
- a member of the public who lives in the county
- the county legislative body may also appoint additional members with experience or expertise in economic development matters. In appointing members of the CED board, the county legislative body may consider gender and socioeconomic diversity;

WHEREAS, each CED board shall assist and advise the county legislative body on:

- applying for a Rural County Grant;
- what projects should be funded by grant money provided to a rural county under the program; and
- preparing reporting requirements for grant money received by a rural county under the program.

WHEREAS, the rural county grant program is designed to address the economic development needs of rural counties, which needs may include:

- business recruitment, development, and expansion;
- workforce training and development; and,
- infrastructure and capital facilities improvements for business development

WHEREAS, Grand County aims to increase its prosperity and resilience as a community by diversifying the economy and strengthening existing industries;

WHEREAS, Grand County seeks vital input from county residents, business leaders and elected officials to prioritize economic development projects and opportunities;

WHEREAS, on May 19, 2020, the County Council originally considered this item in a public meeting held on ~~May 19, 2020~~;

WHEREAS, the County Council ~~has~~ heard and considered all evidence and testimony presented with respect to the proposed resolution to establish the Grand County Economic Development Advisory Board (~~"GCED Board"~~"EDAB");

WHEREAS, on May 19, 2020, the County Council approved Resolution No. 3228 and established EDAB;

WHEREAS, on January 19, 2021, the Grand County Commission adopted Resolution No. 3260 and established the Economic Diversification Advisory Council ("EDAC") to advance policies and activities that aim to shorten the gap between wages and a cost of living by creating, attracting, and growing higher paying job opportunities for its residents;

WHEREAS, the County Commission maintains that economic diversity is an essential component for a healthy society and economy, and a diverse economy is more resilient against unexpected or uncontrollable market volatility; and,

WHEREAS, the County Economic Development Department (EDD) has determined that it wishes to maintain the priorities of the EDAC body while lessening the administrative needs associated with maintaining two economic development governing bodies.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Grand County ~~Council~~ Commission that it does hereby:

1. Repeal Resolution No. 3260, dissolving the EDAC,
2. Amend the Bylaws of the EDAB, attached hereto as Exhibit A.~~establish the Grand County Economic Development Advisory Board ("GCED Board"), with members to be appointed in a public meeting on June 2, 2020.~~

~~This resolution also approves the GCED Board bylaws attached as Exhibit A.~~

APPROVED by the Grand County ~~Council~~ Commission in open session this ~~19nd~~ 3rd day of May 202~~0~~, by the following vote:

Those voting aye: ~~*McGann, Paxman, Wells, Woytek, Clapper, Hawks, Halliday*~~

Those voting nay: _____

Those absent: _____

ATTEST:

Grand County ~~Council~~Commission

_____

~~Quinn Hall~~Gabriel Woytek, Clerk/Auditor

_____

~~Mary McGann~~Jaques Hadler, Chair

Exhibit A

~~GCED Board~~EDAB Bylaws

(See attached)

AGENDA SUMMARY

GRAND COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING

MAY 3, 2022

Agenda Item: M

TITLE:	Appointment of new members to the Grand County Economic Development Advisory Board (EDAB)
FISCAL IMPACT:	None
PRESENTER(S):	Ben Alter, Grand County Economic Development

Prepared By:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Attorney Review:

N/A

SUGGESTED MOTION:

I move to approve the following appointments to the Economic Development Advisory Board:

- Emily Campbell, as a member of the public who lives in the county, with the term expiring 12/31/2022
- Elissa Martin, as the Grand County Planning & Zoning Department representative
- Mary McGann, as the Grand County Commission representative
- August Granath, as the Grand County Economic Development Director representative

BACKGROUND:

With the exception of Emily Campbell, all proposed appointments would fill permanent EDAB member positions created by the amendment of Resolution No. 3228. Prior to the expiration of her term, Emily was an engaged member of the Economic Diversification Advisory Council. If appointed to EDAB, she would serve in the role of "member of the public who lives in the county".

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. Current and proposed EDAB board members and positions

Current and Proposed Economic Development Advisory Board (EDAB) Members and Positions

-

The below highlighted names are proposed appointments to the EDAB for Grand County Commission consideration on May 3 of 2022.

Position	**Required by SB95?**	**Est. during bylaws amend?**	**Status**	**Member**
County representative	Yes	Yes (as county commissioner position), permanent	Vacant	Mary McGann
Representative from a municipality in the county	Yes	No	Filled	Jazmine Duncan
Workforce development representative	Yes	No	Filled	Kelly Thornton
Private sector representative	Yes	No	Filled	Brad Bertoch
Member of the public who lives in the county	Yes	No	Filled	Rob Walker
Utah State University Representative	No	Yes, permanent	Filled	Lianna Etchberger
Chamber of Commerce Representative	No	Yes, permanent	Filled	Laici Shumway
Member of the public who lives in the county	No	No	Vacant	Emily Campbell
Grand County Planning & Zoning staff	No	Yes, permanent	Vacant	Elissa Martin
Grand County Economic Development Director	No	Yes, permanent	Vacant	August Granath

CONSENT AGENDA SUMMARY

GRAND COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING

May 3, 2022

Consent Agenda Items: N-O

TITLE:	N. Approving Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF) Invasive Species Mitigation Grant Application for FY 2022-2023 O. Approving local consent for Roughies on the Rocks single event liquor permit
FISCAL IMPACT:	See Corresponding Agenda Summaries, if any
PRESENTER(S):	None

Prepared By:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Attorney Review:

N/A

RECOMMENDATION:

I move to adopt the consent agenda as presented.

BACKGROUND:

See corresponding agenda summaries, if any, and related attachments.

ATTACHMENT(S):

See corresponding agenda summaries, if any, and related attachments.

AGENDA SUMMARY

GRAND COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MAY 3, 2022

Agenda Item: N

TITLE:	Approving Proposed Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF) Invasive Species Mitigation Grant Application for FY 2022-2023
FISCAL IMPACT:	Matching in kind with time and equipment
PRESENTER(S):	

Prepared By:

Elizabeth (Izzi) Weimholt, Grand County Weed Supervisor
435-259-1369
eweimholt@grandcountyutah.net

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Attorney Review:

N/A

RECOMMENDATION:

I move to approve the proposed Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF) Invasive Species Mitigation for FY 2022-2023, "Phase II - Grand County Giant Reed, African Rue, and the Book Cliffs", as presented, and authorize the Chair to sign all associated documents.

BACKGROUND:

This grant provides funding for three of the Weed Department's major projects – Giant reed and Ravennagrass treatments on private property in Moab, Castle Valley, Spanish Valley, and Thompson Springs; Houndstongue and Black henbane removal in various canyons in the Book Cliffs; and African rue treatments on an oil pad off of HWY 313. Included in this proposal are funds for hiring four weeks of Youth Corps labor, Weeds Department seasonal labor, plant replacement vouchers (to replace Giant reed and Ravennagrass removed on private property), small hand tools and herbicide, and camping per diems.

ATTACHMENT(S):

Grant Application

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
GRANT AGREEMENT

____1. **CONTRACTING PARTIES:** This Grant Agreement (Agreement), is between the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food ("UDAF"), Grantor, and the following Grantee:

Grantee Name: **Grand County,** Contact Person: **Elizabeth Weimholt,**

Street Address: **125 East Center Street** City: **Moab** State: **Utah** Zip code: **84532**

A (please check one):

☐ Sole Proprietor ☒ Governmental Agency ☐ Other-Specify Type _____

____2. **GRANTEE IS AN INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR:** Grantee is an Independent Contractor, and has no authority, express or implied, to bind the State of Utah, UDAF, or any of their officers, agents, or employees.

____3. **CERTIFICATION OF NON-DEBARMENT:** For Grantees receiving any Federal funds: Grantee certifies that neither it nor its principals, officers, agents, employees, contractors or sub-contractors are presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible or voluntarily excluded from entering into this Agreement by any governmental entity. If Grantee cannot so certify, it shall submit a written explanation and shall obtain *prior* written approval for this Agreement from the UDAF Commissioner, or his/her designee. Failure of Grantee to obtain such prior written approval shall be considered a material breach of this Agreement.

____4. **PURPOSE OF AGREEMENT:** To pass funds to Grantee for the following purpose: Invasive Species Mitigation fund for the Identifying Effective Control and Revegetation Strategies for **Phase II Grand County – Giant Reed, African Rue, and the Book Cliffs** pursuant to § UCA 4-17-114 and UCA § 4-17-115.

____5. **AGREEMENT PERIOD:** This Agreement is effective **07/01/2022**and expires **06/30/2023**, unless terminated early due to a breach or other reason stated in this Agreement or extended or amended, at Grantor's discretion and with Grantor's approval.

____6. **AGREEMENT AMOUNT:** The total amount Grantee will receive pursuant to this Agreement is **$42,840.00.**

____7. **FUNDING:** The funding provided to Grantee pursuant to this Agreement constitutes a grant of state money and/or federal pass-through money as defined in UCA § 63G-6a-103(36), § 63J-1-220, and § 51-2a-201.5. If Grantee is receiving any funding through any other source or is providing any amount of matching funds for this project, such funding must be disclosed and reported as set forth in paragraph 10 of this Agreement. As such, Grantee agrees to be bound by all applicable terms under those Utah Code sections, including, but not limited to, the auditing and reporting requirements set forth in UCA § 51-2a-101 *et seq*.

____8. **EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS.** Grantee shall expend the funds provided pursuant to this Agreement only for the purpose(s) stated in this Agreement and as outlined in Grantee's FY2023 application for Invasive Species Mitigation Application (Attachment B).

____9. **COMPLIANCE WITH STATE AND FEDERAL LAW.** Grantee shall comply with all state and federal laws that apply to the subject matter and purpose of the Grant.

___10. **GRANTEE REPORTING AND INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS:** Grantee shall comply with the following reporting and inspection requirements:

A. Upon request by Grantor, Grantee shall prepare and provide Grantor with the reports below:

(1) An annual written description and an itemized report detailing the expenditure of the state money, or the intended expenditure of any state money that has not been spent;

(2) A final written itemized report when all the state money is spent;

(3) Written certification that Grantee, as defined both in this Agreement and as defined in the Additional Terms and Conditions, agrees to, and is in compliance with, all stated terms and conditions set forth in Attachment A ("Additional Terms and Conditions");

(4) An annual written description and an itemized report detailing the expenditure of any other funding anticipated, received or actually expended, including any such funding that has not been spent; and

(5) A final written itemized report regarding any funds received or expended pursuant to subsection (4).

B. Upon request, Grantee will provide access to UDAF for inspection of the project during the planning, surveying, construction, testing and completion of the project.

___11. **BILLING REQUIREMENTS:** Payments to Grantee shall be made as follows:

A. Grantee shall submit payment requests no more often than once a month. Grantee will use the payment request process established by Grantor through the Amplifund platform and submission of a request shall be by Grantee and the contractor, sub-contractor, sub-grantee or assignee (if any) who either authorized, performed or oversaw the actual work completed, and has the legal authority to bind that specific entity.

(1) Grantee will maintain all invoices, receipts and any other documentation associated with the project until all work undertaken pursuant to this Agreement is complete, and a final report detailing the work completed is filed with UDAF.

(2) Grantee shall allow UDAF to examine any and all records under paragraph 11 within a reasonable time upon request by Grantor. For purposes of this Agreement, a reasonable time shall not exceed thirty (30) days after the date of the original request, unless otherwise specified in this Agreement.

B. Grantor may delay or deny payment to Grantee for billings or claims for services that do not meet the billing deadlines outlined below.

(1) **Final Billings:** Grantee shall submit all billings for costs incurred on or before June 30th of a given fiscal year **no later than July 10th** of the following fiscal year, regardless of Grantee's billing period or the expiration or termination date of this Agreement. Final billings not received by UDAF by July 10th of a given fiscal year may not be reimbursed in full or in part.

(2) **Billings Upon Termination of Agreement:** Grantee shall submit all final billings under this Agreement within 14 days of termination of the Agreement, regardless of the Grantee's billing period. Billings not received by UDAF within that 14-day period after the termination date may not be reimbursed in full or in part.

C. Grantee and Grantor may negotiate a payment and billing budget to track payments and project progress. This budget shall not be effective or waive any provision in paragraph 11 unless it is in writing, signed and dated by both Grantee and Grantor, and unless the provision to be waived is specifically identified in that writing. In the absence of those requirements, all provisions in paragraph 11 remain in full force and effect and are legally binding.

D. In accordance with Attachment A, UDAF may withhold 10% of the total grant award of **$42,840.00** until all work undertaken pursuant to this Agreement is complete, the project is approved by UDAF, GIS data of the treatment areas is completed, and a final report detailing the work completed is filed with UDAF.

___12. **REDUCTION OF FUNDS:** If Grantor becomes subject to a legislative change, revocation of statutory authority, lack of appropriated funds or unavailability of funds, which would render Grantee's delivery or performance under this Agreement impossible, or unnecessary, Grantor may terminate this Agreement in whole or in part. If the legislature does not appropriate funds for paying Grantor's obligations on this Agreement, or if funding to Grantor is reduced due to an order by the Governor, or is required by state law, or if federal funding (when applicable) is not provided, or requires any return or "giveback" of funds required for Grantor to continue payments, or if the federal or state executive branch mandates any cuts or holdbacks in spending, or if UDAF decides to reduce the payments pursuant to this Agreement, Grantor may terminate this Agreement or proportionately reduce the requirements of this Agreement and the amounts to be paid by Grantor to Grantee for meeting such requirements.

___13. **INDEMNIFICATION:** Grantee acknowledges that Grantor is a governmental entity as defined by the Utah Governmental Immunity Act, UCA § 63G-7-101, *et. seq*. Grantor does not waive any defenses otherwise available under the Governmental Immunity Act. Unless the Utah Governmental Immunity Act also applies as to Grantee, Grantee shall indemnify, hold harmless, and release the State of Utah, and all of its officers, agents, employees and volunteers from and against any and all loss, damages, injury, liability, suits, and proceedings relating to this Agreement which are caused in whole or in part by the acts, omissions, or negligence of Grantor or any of its officers, agents, employees and volunteers.

___14. **COPYRIGHT:** INTENTIONALLY DELETED

___15. **ASSIGNMENT:** Grantee shall not assign, sell, sub-grant, or sub-contract its rights or responsibilities under this Agreement unless approved in writing by Grantor. If Grantee elects to so do, Grantee does so with the express understanding that no provision under this Agreement is waived by Grantor, unless specifically acknowledged in writing, and Grantee is still bound and required to fulfill all obligations, terms and conditions set forth under this Agreement, whether performed by Grantee, its officers, agents, employees, contractors or sub-contractors.

___16. **AMENDMENTS:** The parties may modify this Agreement only by written amendment signed by both parties. Any amendments shall be attached to the original signed copy of this Agreement.

___17. **REMEDIES:** If Grantor determines that Grantee, its officers, agents, employees, contractors or sub-contractors, have failed to comply with, or breached, any of the terms or conditions set forth in this Agreement (including the terms and conditions set forth in any attachments to this Agreement), Grantor may pursue any of the following remedies against Grantee, and/or its officers, agents, employees, contractors or sub-contractors, at its discretion; including but not limited to:

a. **Disallow Costs.** Grantor may disallow any costs otherwise allowed under this Agreement to Grantee and adjust its payments to Grantee by deducting such disallowed costs.

b. **Withhold Payment.** It may withhold funds from Grantee for non-compliance with any of the terms of this Agreement, misuse of public funds, or failure to comply with State and federal law.

(1) If an audit finding or judicial determination is made that Grantee misused public funds, Grantor may also withhold funds otherwise allocated to Grantee to cover the costs of any audits, attorneys' fees and other expenses. Grantor shall give Grantee prior written notice that the payment(s) will be withheld. The notice shall specify the reasons for such withholding. Grantor shall inform Grantee whether any amounts withheld may be released, and if so, the actions that Grantee must take to bring about the release of any amounts withheld.

(2) If an independent CPA audit or Grantor review determines that the payments made by Grantor to Grantee were incorrectly paid or were based on incorrect information from the Grantee, Grantor may adjust or withhold Grantee's payments for the remainder of the contract period or until Grantor fully recoups the funds.

c. **Require Repayment.** Upon written request by Grantor, any overpayments, disallowed costs, excess payments or questioned costs are immediately due and payable by Grantee. In the alternative, Grantor shall have the right to withhold any or all subsequent payments pursuant to this Agreement until it fully recoups these funds. In such cases, Grantee shall not be relieved of meeting the requirements of this Agreement.

d. **Require Corrective Action.** Grantee shall comply with the terms of any corrective action plan required by Grantor.

e. **Pursue Any Legal Remedy.** Grantor and Grantee may avail themselves of all remedies allowed by state or federal law.

f. **Terminate the Agreement.** Grantor may terminate this Agreement in accordance with the termination provisions outlined below.

___18. **RIGHT TO TERMINATE UPON THIRTY DAYS NOTICE.** Grantor may terminate this Agreement, with or without cause, in advance of the Agreement's expiration date, by giving the other party 30 days written notice.

___19. **NO THIRD-PARTY BENEFICIARY RIGHTS.** No provision in this Agreement is intended or shall create any rights with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement in any third party.

___20. **JURISDICTION:** The provisions of this Agreement shall be construed and governed by the laws of the State of Utah. The parties will submit to the jurisdiction of the courts of Utah for any dispute arising out of this Agreement or the breach thereof. Venue shall be in Salt Lake City, in the Third Judicial District Court for Salt Lake County, Utah.

___21. **ENTIRE AGREEMENT:** This Agreement, including any attachments and/or documents referenced herein, constitutes the entire agreement between the parties and supersedes all prior and contemporaneous oral or written agreements.

___22. **GRANTEE HAS NOT ALTERED THIS AGREEMENT:** By signing this Agreement, Grantee represents that neither it nor its employees or representatives have in any way altered the language or provisions in the Agreement, and that this Agreement contains exactly the same provisions that appeared in this document and its exhibits when Grantor originally sent it to Grantee.

___23. **AUTHORITY OF PERSON SIGNING FOR THE GRANTEE:** Grantee represents that the person who has signed this Agreement on behalf of Grantee has full legal authority to bind Grantee and to execute this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties executed this Agreement:

GRANTEE
(GRAND COUNTY)

By: _____

Type/Print Name: _____

Title/Position: _____

Date: _____

GRANTOR
(UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

By: _____

Type/Print Name: _____

Title/Position: _____

Date: _____

Required Approvals:

_____
Program Manager Date

_____
UDAF Administrative Services Date

_____
Director Division of Purchasing Date

_____
Director of Finance Date

UDAF Contact: Aaron Eagar Phone: 801.602.1961 Email: aeagar@utah.gov

Attachment A

Additional Terms and Conditions

_____ 1. Grantee, on behalf of itself, its officers, agents, employees, contractors, sub-contractors or assigns (hereinafter Grantee), will be liable for compliance with all local, state, and federal laws, rules and ordinances pertaining to the work being done in this agreement.

_____ 2. Grantee will provide the Utah Department of Agriculture (UDAF) a report meeting the requirements set forth in UCA § 9-8-404(1)(a)(i) and (ii) to, "take into account the effect of the expenditure or undertaking on any historic property." This report will be completed and signed by an archeologist holding a valid Principal Investigator Permit issued by Public Lands Policy and Coordinating Office.

_____ 3. Grantee will refrain from all ground disturbing activities until UDAF provides a written letter to the grantee authorizing work to proceed. This is to ensure that requirements of UCA § 9-8-404(1)(a) have been met.

_____ 4. If during ground disturbing activity, Grantee encounters any subsurface archaeological deposits including, but not limited to, prehistoric artifacts or features (pithouses, charcoal staining from hearths, etc.), historic building foundations or walls, outhouse/privies, or dense trash deposits, work must be halted within 50' of the discovery and notification made to UDAF. If known historic properties are unintentionally affected, and not previously consulted on, in a manner that alters the characteristics of the properties that make it/them eligible to the National Register, UDAF will halt work and contact the state historic preservation officer (SHPO). UDAF will continue to halt work until an assessment of the discovery is completed by the agency and communicated to the SHPO.

_____ 5. Human Remains Discovery: If human remains, potential human remains, associated or unassociated funerary objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are discovered, work within 100' will stop immediately. Verbal notification of the discovery will be made immediately to local law enforcement authorities, the appropriate land management agency official, and the Antiquities Section of the Utah Division of State History. Human remains discovered on state or privately-owned land will be treated consistent with all requirements of applicable Utah state laws regarding the treatment of human remains including UCA § 76-9-704, UCA § 9-8-302, UCA § 9-8-309, and UCA § 9-9-401 *et seq*.

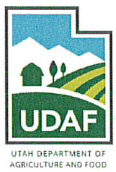
_____ 6. UDAF may, in its sole discretion, withhold 10% of the total grant award until all work undertaken pursuant to the grant agreement is complete and the final GIS data and final report detailing the work completed are filed with UDAF.

_____ 7. Upon request, Grantee will provide access to UDAF for inspection of the project during the planning, surveying, construction, testing, and completion of the project.

By: _____ Type/Print Name: _____

Title/Position: _____ Date: _____ # **2023-037**

Grand County Phase II- Giant Reed, African Rue, and the Book Cliffs



Phase II - Grand County Giant Reed, African Rue, and the Book Cliffs

Prepared by Grand County Noxious Weeds
for Utah Department of Agriculture and Food FY 2023 Invasive Species Mitigation

Submitted by Elizabeth Weimholt

Submitted on 04/20/2022 1:24 PM Mountain Standard Time

Opportunity Details

Opportunity Information

Title
FY 2023 Invasive Species Mitigation

Description
The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF) is now accepting Invasive Species Mitigation Weed Control Grant Applications for the 2022-23 season. The goal of this program is to allocate funds to projects which have management strategies with a high degree of potential success in the State of Utah.

Eligible Activities:
- Early detection and rapid response
- Treating critical acres that protect larger land use areas
- Monitoring and preventing the spread of small populations and new introductions
- Monitoring and rehabilitating established infestations
- Research related to invasive species

Awarding Agency Name
Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

Agency Contact Name
Aaron Eagar

Agency Contact Phone
(801) 602-1961

Agency Contact Email
aeagar@utah.gov

Opportunity Manager
Aaron Eagar

Public Link
https://www.gotomygrants.com/Public/Opportunities/Details/b77faf83-0312-41cd-8483-d4451d939c48

Is Published
Yes

Funding Information

Total Program Funding
$1,800,000.00

Award Information

Award Range
$1,000.00 - $125,000.00

Award Period
07/01/2022 - 06/30/2023

Award Type
Competitive

Indirect Costs Allowed
Yes

Indirect Cost Description

Your administration / Indirect costs cannot exceed a total of 10% of your total project budget. Any grant application with a higher administration cost of 10% will not be accepted.

Indirect Cost Rate

10.00 %

Matching Requirement

No

Submission Information

Submission Window

02/01/2022 12:00 AM - 04/13/2022 5:00 PM

Submission Timeline Type

One Time

Submission Timeline Additional Information

We will accept applications up the close of business day at 5:00PM

Allow Multiple Applications

Yes

Application Review Start Date / Pre-Qualification Deadline

03/18/2022 12:00 AM

Other Submission Requirements

Only complete applications will be moved to the ranking committee for project ranking. As part of UDAF's dedication to excellence, each grant application will be reviewed for completeness. Any applications which are incomplete will not be considered for ranking and funding. All applications will require a Utah Spatial Invasive Infestation Project Analysis (SIIPA) included. If you are not familiar with the Utah SIIPA, please contact program manager.

Question Submission Information

Question Submission Open Date

Question Submission Close Date

Question Submission Email Address

aeagar@utah.gov

Question Submission Additional Information

Your project will require a Utah SIIPA geodatabase file, SIIPA project Map, and a SIIPA project report. If you are not familiar with the Utah SIIPA platform you can download the training guide below. Once you have gone through the guide if you need further assistance you can contact technical support for assistance.

Attachments

- SIIPA ISM training Guide

Technical Assistance Session

Session Date and Time

Conference Info / Registration Link

Email Aaron Eagar @ aeagar@utah.gov to make an appointment

Eligibility Information

Eligibility Type

Public

Additional Eligibility Information

Universities; Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMA's); County Weed Boards; Federal or State Agencies; Federal, State, Tribal or Private Landowners; Conservation Districts, nonprofits, and/or other Political Subdivisions.

Additional Information

Additional Information URL

https://ag.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Utah_SIIPA_Guide.pdf

Additional Information URL Description

This is a link to the Utah SIIPA training guide.

Project Information

Application Information

Application Name
Phase II - Grand County Giant Reed, African Rue, and the Book Cliffs

Award Requested
$42,840.00

Total Award Budget
$42,840.00

Primary Contact Information

Name
Elizabeth Weimholt

Email Address
eweimholt@grandcountyutah.net

Address
125 E Center St
Moab, Utah 84532

Phone Number
(435) 259-1369

Project Description

Utah SIIPA Modeling Tool

SIIPA Requirements for the UDAF Grant Application

In order to be considered for ISM funding you will be required to create a Utah SIIPA model of your project area.

If you have not created a SIIPA for your project, you should save at this point and do it before filling out the rest of the grant application.

The information from your SIIPA Project Report will be needed in order to complete your application.

Once you have built your project in the Utah SIIPA, you will be asked to save the following three files.

1- Print Map of your project and save as a PDF file.

2- Run report and save the report as a PDF file.

3- Download file (zipped Geodatabase file of your project).

Email the zipped Geodatabase file to bduncan@Utah.gov

Use the upload buttons below to provide the PDF map of your project and the PDF Project Report.

Upload SIIPA Project Report
Grand County SIIPA Report

Upload SIIPA Project Map
Full Project SIIPA

Additional Files
African rue SIIPA map

Restoration Activities Information

UDAF Grant Applications with restoration activities that include seed

In order to be considered for ISM funding you are required to provide a seed mix profile along with a map of where the seeding will take place on your project.

Upload Seed Mix

Upload Map of Restoration area

Applicant Information

Organization Information

Please list the name of the Organization applying for these State funds
Grand County

Does your Organization have a Utah Vendor Number
No

What type of Organization are you (Please choose for the list below)
County Weed Board

Project Manager Contact Information

(Project Manager) First Name
Elizabeth

(Project Manager) Last Name
Weimholt

Mailing Address
125 E Center St

City
Moab

State
Utah

Zip Code
84532

Telephone Number (XXX) XXX-XXXX
4352591369

Cell Phone Number (XXX) XXX-XXXX
6126550806

Email Address
eweimholt@grandcountyutah.net

Financial Agent Information

Please list the name of the Fiscal Organization responsible for holding the contract for this project
Grand County Clerks Office

(Fiscal Contact) First Name
Gabriel

(Fiscal Contact) Last Name
Woytek

Mailing Address
125 E Center St

City
Moab

State

Utah

Zip Code
84532

Telephone (XXX) XXX-XXXX
4352591322

Cell Phone (XXX) XXX-XXXX
4352591322

Email Address
gwoytek@grandcountyutah.net

Project Evaluation--Internal to UDAF

Project Management - Infested Area (Reviewer Only)
Select an item...

EDRR - Weed List (Reviewer Only)
Select an item...

Economic Benefit - SGMA (Reviewer Only)
Select an item...

Economic Benefit - Grazing Allotment (Reviewer Only)
Select an item...

Wildlife Impact - Elk (Reviewer Only)
Select an item...

Wildlife Impact - Mule Deer (Reviewer Only)
Select an item...

Water Ranking - Water Quality (Reviewer Only)
Select an item...

Water Ranking - Water Assessment Index (Reviewer Only)
Select an item...

Wildfire Section - Wildfire Risk (Reviewer Only)
Select an item...

Economic Benefit - Wildland Area Index (Reviewer Only)
Select an item...

Economic Benefit - Wildfire Effect (Reviewer Only)
Select an item...

Project Management - Priority Focus Area (Reviewer Only)
Select an item...

Quality Throughput - VS- Operational Expense

What is the QT/OE score for the project (Reviewer Only)

91

UDAF internal tracking number (Reviewer Only)

2023-037

Ranking Committee

Cost per Acre Evaluation (Reviewer Only)

Select an item...

(Reviewer Only)

In evaluating the cost per acre, there is a wide range of possibilities for each species. Please keep in mind the following items when giving a score.

1- An aerial applican is always cheaper than boom spraying. Boom spraying is always cheaper then Hand spraying. Hand spraying is always cheaper then backpack spraying. Backpack spraying is always cheaper than hand pulling.

- Some projects might require a specific type of chemical treatment due to slope, trees, powerlines, population, federal restrictions, or other factors. Your ranking should take this in account and be reflected in how your score.

2- Some species cost more to treat. Russian Olive, Tamarisk, Aurundo, Phragmites, Purple Loostrife, and Garlic Mustard will naturally have a higher cost per acre for treatment.

3- Restoration activities add as much as 40% more to a project which will dramatically impact the cost per acre. Make sure you are aware if the cost per acre includes a restoration component.

Taking all of these factors into consideration, you should give the project a cost per acre score between 0-10 with 10 being the best cost per acre for this type of project.

(Reviewer Only)

Ranking Committee

Chemical Profiles in relation to species/treatment/timing (Reviewer Only)

Select an item...

(Reviewer Only)

In evaluating the dynamics of the project there are multiple ways a project manager could apporach treatment and restoration. Please keep in mind the following items when giving a score.

1- Are they using the right chemical for the species they have outlined as their target species and will be utilizing public money to treat.

2- Are they applyng the chemical at the best time for the species they have identified as their target.

3- Are they applying a chemical which reduces / eliminates germintion prior to a restoration activity scheduled?

Taking all of these factors in to account. Was you able to find the necessary information in their project description and activities to give the project a ranking in this category. Give the project a socre between 0-10 with 10 being the higest score for this cetegory.

(Reviewer Only)

Ranking Committee

Partnership and Matching Funds (Reviewer Only)

Select an item...

(Reviewer Only)

In evaluating a score for partnership and matching funds, keep in mind that matching funds is not a requirement for funding. Please keep in mind the following intems when give a score.

1- Do you believe the partners listed are a list of name only partners?

2- Did the Project Manager list how the partners would be involved in the project? Are you convinced of these as true partnerships?

3- Does the inkind and monitary contributions listed add true value to the Project? (cost per acre, management, long term monitoring)

Taking all of these factors into acount, do you belive the project manger gathered enough partners to make the cosst to the public benificial. Give the project a score between 0-10 with 10 bewing the higest score for this category.

(Reviewer Only)

Project Information

Project Name / Project Description / Project Location

For the project name, please provide a descriptive name which incorporates the organization, the location, and the species in the name is preferred.

Some examples of project names would be:

Cache County Goatsrue mitigation west

Tooele County Yellow Starthistle Vernon treatment

Park City Corporation Vipers bugloss Virginia Mine restoration

Virgin City Scotch thistle Peterson property treatment

Please list the name of your Project

Phase II - Grand County Giant Reed, African Rue, and the Book Cliffs

For the project location, it should include a general location of your project at a more detailed level than which County your project is in.

Example:

Project is located in Utah County at the Boy Scout camp in Payson Canyon. The Boy Scout camp in located about 8 miles up the canyon and is called Camp Maple Dell. The project incorporates the main scout camp along with known trails which lead up to the Payson lakes campground.

Please give a description of your project location

Giant reed, Ravenna grass - Located mostly on private property in Moab, Castle Valley, Thompson Springs, and Unincorporated San Juan County
African rue - Off of HWY 313, adjacent to Gemini Bridges Trail
Black henbane, Houndstongue - Focused on infestations in the Book Cliffs, specifically Horse Canyon, South Canyon, East Canyon, Wire Fence Canyon, and along major roads

Project is located in which County. If your project covers multiple Counties hold down CTRL and make multiple selections

Grand, San Juan, Uintah

Primary and Secondary Treatment Species

The Primary and Seconday Treatment Species should be the species with the highest frequency of treatment within your project.

Please pay attention to the following details:

Your Primary and Secondary Treatment species should be relational to your *budget* and your *treatments*.

The Utah SIIPA will evaluate all species within your project area and define a ranking score from your overall project.

Defining your Primary and Secondary Treatment species helps to outline your treatment timing, chemical profile, and treatment methods.

You can review your project species specifics from your Utah SIIPA Project Report. Look under the heading "Species" to see the breakout of your project.

Please select which Species is the Primary Target for treatment in your Project area.

Giant Reed

Please select which Species is the Secondary Target for treatment in your Project area.

African Rue

Primary / Secondary Treatment Species Acres

The Primary and Secondary Treatment Acres should be reflective in your total acres listed in your Utah SIIPA Report.

Please pay attention to the following details:

Your Primary and Secondary Treatment Acres should be relational to your budget and your treatments.

Your Primary and Secondary Treatment Acres should be calculated from your Project SIIPA Report.

If the Project SIIPA Report Acres is not a good representation of your project, you will need to explain why in the project description.

You can review your project species specifics from your Utah SIIPA Project Report. Look under the heading "Species" to see the breakout of your project.

Please list the Primary Treatment Species Acres From SIIPA Report. You can find this under the section called "Species" and find your species in the table.

214

Please list the Secondary Target Species Acres From SIIPA Report. You can find this under the section called "Species" and find your species in the table.

5

Please list all other Species of concern within your Project area.

Houndstongue (Cynoglossum officinale) - 98 acres
Black henbane (Hyoscyamus niger)) - 160 acres
Ravenna grass (Tripidium ravennae) - not hosted on SIIPA, county-listed Class 4

Project Description

Please provide a detailed description of your proposed Project .

Please pay attention to the following details:

Your description should include any history of the project area if necessary.

If your budget does not match (Acres, Species) listed in your SIIPA project report, you will need to explain why in your description.

If your project includes a restoration activity that will disturb soil, identify it in your description and how many acres.

If your project is not being monitored by UDAF explain how you will measure your performance on this project.

Project Description

Phase II - Grand County Giant reed, African rue, and the Book Cliffs is a continuation of the successful FY2022 grant by the same name (sans 'phase II'). The projects described below are multi-year projects that span almost the entirety of Grand County, from the upper reaches of the northern county line in the Book Cliffs, to just below the San Juan county line to the south. While these project areas are large, and often remote, Grand County has still been able to achieve noticeable progress at every site. In hopes of continuing these improvements, this grant application has changed only slightly from FY 2022, including the addition of monitoring transect establishment in the Book Cliffs, and the subtraction of Common reed (Phragmites australis) in Hay canyon.

The target species for this proposal are Giant reed (Arundo donax), African rue (Peganum harmala), Black henbane (Hyoscyamus niger), and Houndstongue (Cynoglossum officinale). The county-listed Ravenna grass (Tripidium ravennae) is also a target species, and will be treated on private property as an addition to Giant reed treatments.

The Giant Reed project is a multi-year effort in removing this Class 1B weed from private property in the city of Moab, Unincorporated San Juan County, and the towns of Castle Valley and Thompson Springs. This project has been critical in preventing Giant Reed from establishing in local wetlands and the adjacent Colorado River. Treatment for this plant involves mechanical removal (hand-digging), chemical application, or a combination of the two. As compensation for landowners, vouchers for replacement plants from a local native plant nursery are provided. In conjunction with Giant Reed treatments, we will be removing Ravenna grass (Grand County Class 4) from properties if desired, especially near riparian areas.

African Rue (Class 1A) was found in Grand County in the summer of 2020, making it the first sighting in the state of Utah. This treatment will be focused on control and eradication, as the current infested area is of manageable size. Treatment will consist of mainly chemical strategies, but will utilize mechanical treatments if appropriate. Additionally, cultural control methods will be employed through education and outreach. This area is being monitored by the Utah Department of Agriculture, a project that Grand County personnel assist with.

The Book Cliffs host two separate projects. The first project will be a combined effort from Grand County personnel and a Moab-based Youth Corps, mechanically removing Black Henbane (Hyoscyamus niger) and Houndstongue (Cynoglossum officinale). This strategy was first used in the fall of 2020, and again in 2021 and 2022, with excellent results. The second project, conducted by Grand County personnel, will be chemical application in any area where mechanical treatment is deemed inefficient or ineffective. This year will be the first year that monitoring transects are established in these treatment areas. Monitoring will be conducted by Grand County, with the assistance of the Youth Corps, and will be monitored for a minimum of 5 years.

Project Land Ownership and Partners

Land Ownership

Please list all land ownership acres.

You will find the acres broken out into land ownership in the SIIPA report under the section called "Acreage Report".

Please list all Federal Land (Acres) From SIIPA Report.
669

Please list all Private Land (Acres) From SIIPA Report.
232

Please list all State Land (Acres) From SIIPA Report.
974

Primary Treatment Species Acres

Please list the acres for each land ownership for your Primary Treatment Species.

You will find the acres broken out into land ownership in the SIIPA report under the section called "Species".

Primary Treatment Species Acres (Federal Land) From SIIPA Report.
0

Primary Treatment Species Acres (Private Land) From SIIPA Report.
213

Primary Treatment Species Acres (State Land) From SIIPA Report.
1

Secondary Treatment Species Acres

Please list the acres for each land ownership for your Secondary Treatment Species.

You will find the acres broken out into land ownership in the SIIPA report under the section called "Species"

Secondary Treatment Species Acres (Federal Land) From SIIPA Report.
5

Secondary Treatment Species Acres (Private Land) From SIIPA Report.
0

Secondary Treatment Species Acres (State Land) from SIIPA Report.
0

Project Partner Contributions

Please list the Total In-Kind Contributions.

Total dollar amount for Private Contributions of In-Kind

Total dollar amount for State and local Government Contributions of In-Kind

$55,000.00

Please list the Total Monetary Contributions

Total dollar amount for Private Monetary Contributions

Total dollar amount for State and local Government Monetary Contributions

Total dollar amount for Federal Monetary Contributions

Please list the dollar amount of the Total In-Kind Contributions

$55,000.00

Please list the dollar amount of the Total Monetary Contributions

Please provide a complete list of Partners who are providing either In-kind value or Monetary value to your Project. Do not list partners who are not adding value to the project. You can upload a list of partners who support your project as additional information. If you list a partner here, you should have accounted for either In-Kind or Monetary contribution above.

In-kind contributions from Grand County

In-kind contributions from School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration

Budget

Proposed Budget Summary

Expense Budget

		Grant Funded	Total Budgeted
Personnel			
	Seasonal Wages	$22,500.00	$22,500.00
	Subtotal	**$22,500.00**	**$22,500.00**
Supplies			
	Supplies	$440.00	$440.00
	Subtotal	**$440.00**	**$440.00**
Consultants/Contracts			
	Youth Corps Contracts	$16,000.00	$16,000.00
	Subtotal	**$16,000.00**	**$16,000.00**
Chemicals			
	Herbicide Treatments	$400.00	$400.00
	Subtotal	**$400.00**	**$400.00**
Indirect			
	Camping Per Diem	$500.00	$500.00
	Subtotal	**$500.00**	**$500.00**
Other			
	Replacement Vouchers	$3,000.00	$3,000.00
	Subtotal	**$3,000.00**	**$3,000.00**
	Total Proposed Cost	**$42,840.00**	**$42,840.00**

Revenue Budget

		Grant Funded	Total Budgeted
Grant Funding			
	Award Requested	$42,840.00	$42,840.00
	Subtotal	**$42,840.00**	**$42,840.00**
	Total Proposed Revenue	**$42,840.00**	**$42,840.00**

Proposed Budget Detail

See attached spreadsheet.

Proposed Budget Narrative

Personnel

Please list the total dollar amount of labor you are asking from the ISM program. Your labor can include: Private Land Owner County Employee Seasonal labor with County, Federal, Municipalities, and University.

Seasonal Wages

Grant-funded Grand County seasonal technicians

Supplies

Please list the total dollar amount of Supplies you are asking from the ISM program. An Example of Approved Items would include: Safety gloves, eye protection, hearing protection, first aid. Backpack and hand sprayers for remote locations. Various hand tools including shovels, rakes, and hammers. Tools needed for Monitoring. Tools needed for Mapping including gps units and tablets. Tools needed for documentation including camera, GoPro, etc. GIS cost associated with mapping. Printing, layout. Archaeological clearance, PLSS clearance with Project County. Purchase of Biological agents, material for collection. Education material such as signs, field guides, and other educational material

Supplies

PPE, handheld spray equipment, hand tools, field guides, monitoring equipment

Consultants/Contracts

Please list the total dollar amount for Consultants / Contracts you are asking from the ISM program. Items can include: Private companies who offer spraying services. Aerial spraying / seeding / fertilizer, Tree removal / other invasive species removal, Use of animal grazing treatments (cows, goats), Long term monitoring contract with private or Federal. Rental / Contract for equipment to complete the project Use of Range drill, agricultural drill, chain harrow. Contracted Restoration Activities Contract for either on the ground or aerial documentation.

Youth Corps Contracts

Contract for two hitches in the Book Cliffs (one in Fall 2022 and one in Spring 2023) with a locally-based Youth Corps crew (Utah Conservation Corps) .

Chemicals

Please list the total dollar amount of Herbicide, Surfactant, and Fertilizer you are asking from the ISM program.

Herbicide Treatments

Giant reed / Ravenna grass treatment ($100), African rue treatment ($150), Black henbane and Houndstongue treatment ($150)

Indirect

Please list the total dollar amount you will be requesting from the ISM program for administration of your project. (Your administration cost cannot exceed a total of 10% of your total project budget) Any grant application with a higher administration cost of 10% will not be accepted.

Camping Per Diem

Per Diem costs associated with carrying out projects in the Book Cliffs.

Other

Please list the total dollar amount for any items that do not fit into the other defined categories. Be aware that you will be required to explain any request within the Other category

Replacement Vouchers

Vouchers for plant replacement after Giant reed / Ravenna grass removal. Vouchers will be redeemed only at local plant nurseries.

Performance Plan

Proposed Performance Plan

Chemical Treatment

Goal Name	Goal Type	Goal Details
Chemical Treatment African rue	Numeric	Number to be Achieved 5
Chemical Treatment Giant reed and Ravenna grass	Numeric	Number to be Achieved 107
Chemical Treatment in the Book Cliffs	Numeric	Number to be Achieved 40

Mechanical Treatment

Goal Name	Goal Type	Goal Details
Giant reed and Ravenna grass removal	Numeric	Number to be Achieved 100
Book Cliffs Black henbane and Houndstongue removal	Numeric	Number to be Achieved 245

Restoration

Goal Name	Goal Type	Goal Details
Giant Reed / Ravenna grass replacement vouchers	Numeric	Number to be Achieved 213

Invasive Species Mapping

Goal Name	Goal Type	Goal Details
EDDmaps	Numeric	Number to be Achieved 1,875

Monitoring / Documentation

Goal Name	Goal Type	Goal Details

Goal Name	Goal Type	Goal Details
Monitoring Transects in Book Cliffs	Numeric	Number to be Achieved 4

Education / Outreach

Goal Name	Goal Type	Goal Details
Informational Pamphlet / Guide Distribution	Numeric	Number to be Achieved 200
Youth Corps training	Numeric	Number to be Achieved 50

Proposed Performance Narrative

Chemical Treatment

Please define your treatment plan. You should include the following information: -Acres treated under this activity (Type this in "Number to be Achieved") -Projected timing of this activity (which month will this activity happen) -What application type will be used (Aerial, boom, spot etc.)

Chemical Treatment African rue

This treatment will be a spot application by backpack sprayer or spray truck. This treatment will take place in summer/fall of 2022, and again in spring 2023.

Chemical Treatment Giant reed and Ravenna grass

In an effort to work with property owners, we will offer the option for chemical treatment of Giant reed and Ravenna grass. This activity will consist of either careful backpack spraying, or brush application to cut stalks. Treatment will take place between October 2022 and April 2023.

Chemical Treatment in the Book Cliffs

In areas where chemical application is deemed more effective than mechanical removal, we will spot-spray with either backpack sprayers or our spray truck on Black henbane and Houndstongue. This treatment will take place in East, South, Wire Fence, and Horse canyons, and along any major road in the Book Cliffs. This treatment will take place from July - October 2022, and April-June 2023.

Mechanical Treatment

Please define your treatment plan. You should include the following information: -Acres treated under this activity (Type this in "Number to be Achieved") -Projected timing of this activity (which month will this activity happen)

Giant reed and Ravenna grass removal

In an effort to work with property owners, we will offer the option for mechanical removal of Giant reed and Ravenna grass. This activity will consist of digging the plants out with hand tools. Treatment will take place between October 2022 and April 2023.

Book Cliffs Black henbane and Houndstongue removal

With the help of a local Youth Corps, we will remove Black henbane and Houndstongue with hand tools from several areas in the Book Cliffs (East, Horse, Wire Fence, and South Canyons, and along major roads). This treatment will take place in late fall 2022 and early spring 2023.

Restoration

Please define your treatment plan. You should include the following information: -Acres treated under this activity (Type this in "Number to be Achieved") -Projected timing of this activity (which month will this activity happen) -What type of drill (Range or Agricultural)

Giant Reed / Ravenna grass replacement vouchers

After treating Giant reed and Ravenna grass on private property, we will give property owners a voucher to replace their plants with native plants from a local nursery. This activity will happen mainly from October 2022 to April 2023.

Invasive Species Mapping

Please define your Mapping plan. You should include the following information: -Number of Acres you will Mapping under this activity (Type this in "Number to be Achieved") -Projected timing of this activity (which month will this activity happen) -List the target species you will be mapping for this activity

EDDmaps

We will consistently update EDDmaps points with new information, new infestations, and new treatments. This activity will happen year-round, and we will primarily target Giant reed, African rue, Ravenna grass, Black henbane, and Houndstongue.

Monitoring / Documentation

Please define your Monitoring plan. You should include the following information: -Number of Transects you will place under this activity (Type this in "Number to be Achieved") -Projected timing of this activity (which month will this activity happen) -List the target species you will be Monitoring for this activity

Monitoring Transects in Book Cliffs

We will set up at least one monitoring transect in South, Horse, Wire Fence, and East canyons, and collect data in late fall and early spring. These transects will be revisited for 5 years minimum. Our target species will be Black henbane and Houndstongue.

Education / Outreach

Please define your Education / Outreach plan. You should include the following information: -Total people impacted from this activity (Type this in "Number to be Achieved") -Projected timing of this activity (which month will this activity happen) -How this will be accomplished (meeting, brochures, flyers, webinar, etc)

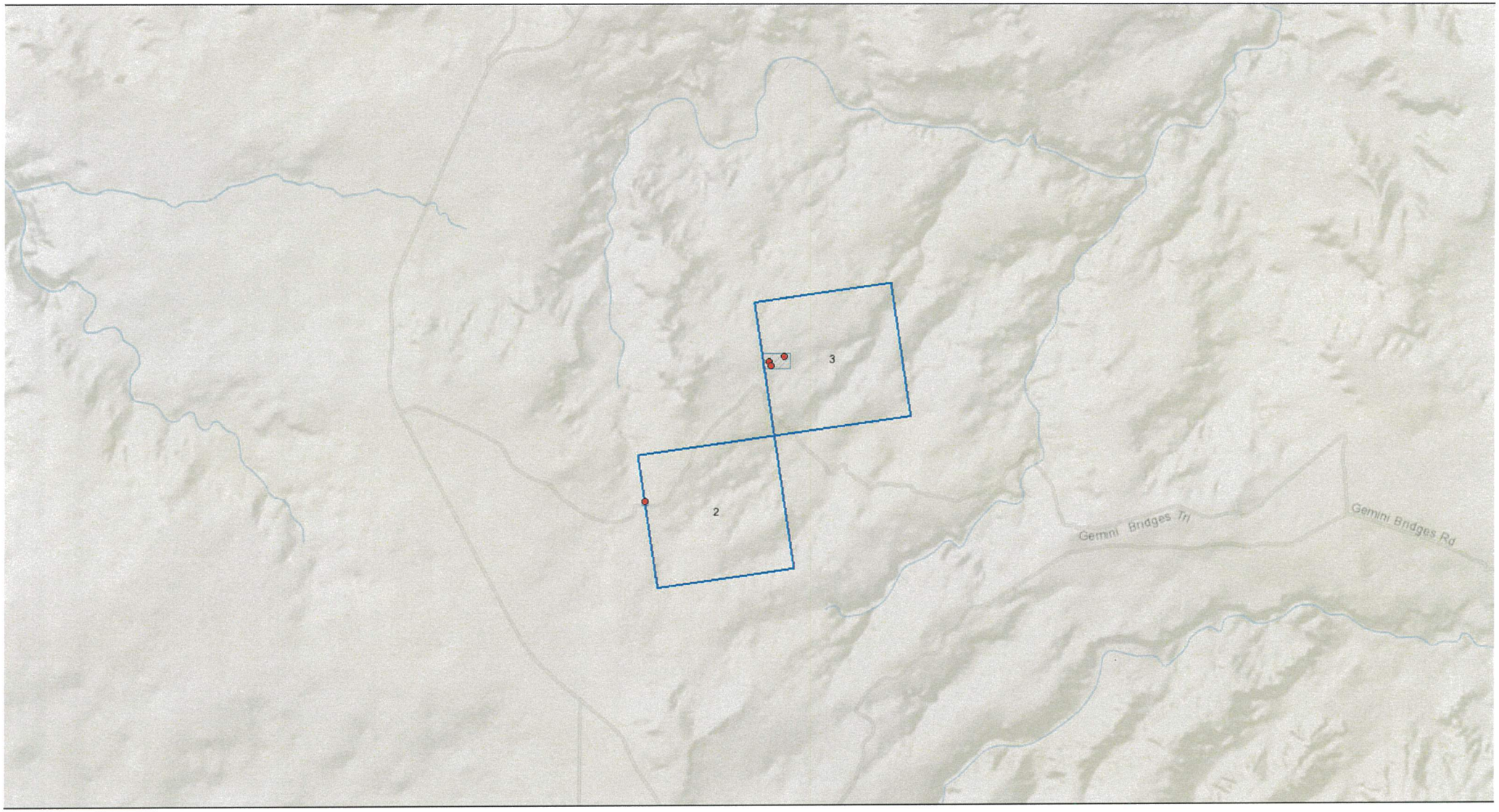
Informational Pamphlet / Guide Distribution

Our department will distribute informational pamphlets on Giant reed, African rue, and Ravenna grass. We will also distribute Utah's Noxious Weed Field Guide at local events. This activity will happen year-round.

Youth Corps training

We will provide training to the local Youth Corps on noxious weed identification, herbicide safety, and transect monitoring through classes and direct work. This activity will take place year-round.

African rue



rch 17, 2022

- Simp
- Biocontrol
- Project
- Priority Areas for Treatment

assess

- Priority for Treatment- 1
- Priority for Treatment- 2
- Priority for Treatment- 3
- Priority for Treatment- 4
- Priority for Treatment- 5
- Priority for Treatment- 6
- Priority for Treatment- 7
- Priority for Treatment- 8
- Priority for Treatment- 9

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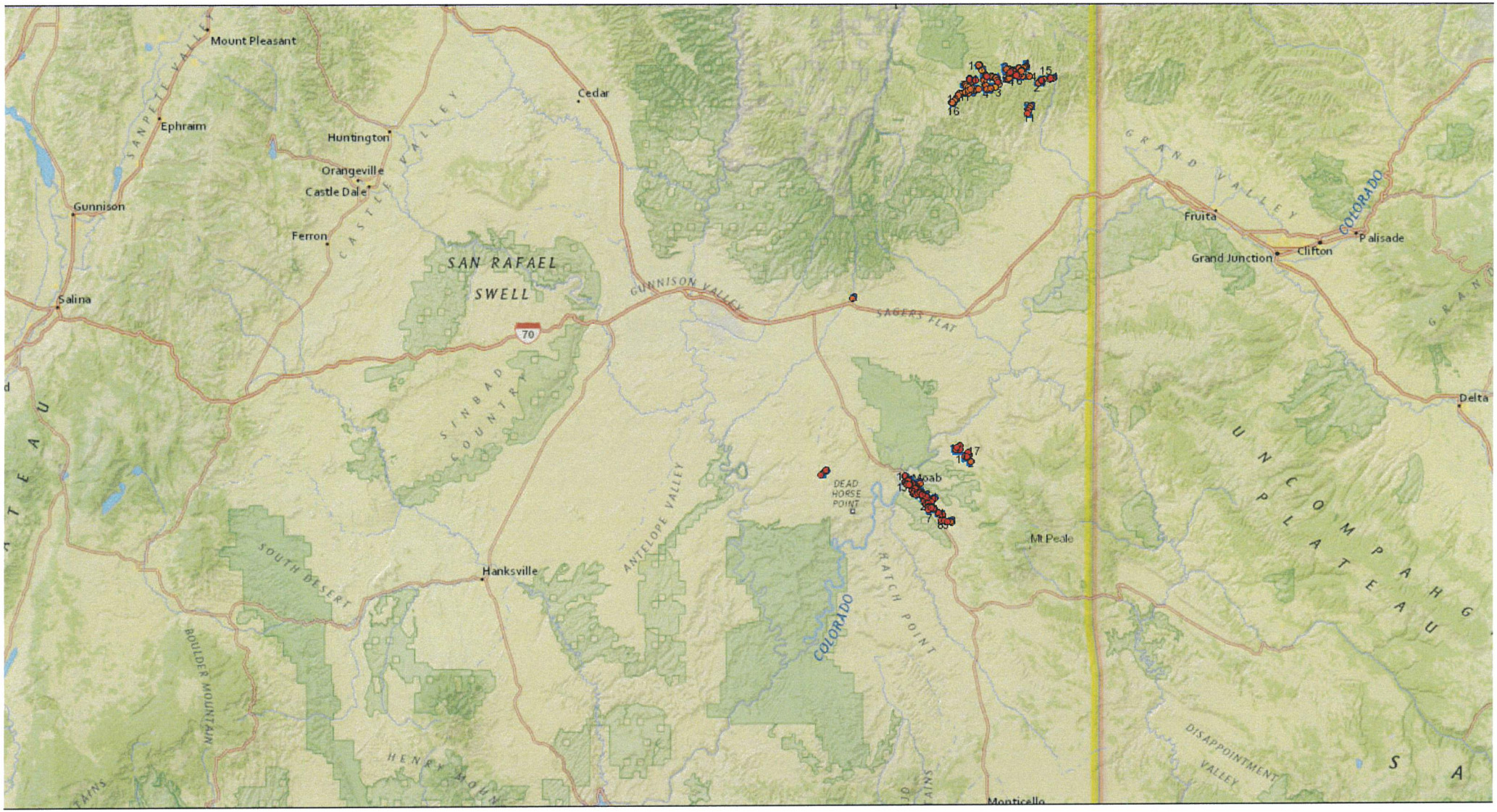
0 0.35 0.7 1.4

0 0.5 1 2 km

National Geographic, Esri, Garmin, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USG
NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, increment P Corp.

EDDMapS for (
eddmaps.org all rights reser

Full Project



rch 17, 2022

- Simp
- Biocontrol
- Project
- Priority Areas for Treatment

assess

- Priority for Treatment- 1
- Priority for Treatment- 2
- Priority for Treatment- 3
- Priority for Treatment- 4
- Priority for Treatment- 5
- Priority for Treatment- 6
- Priority for Treatment- 7
- Priority for Treatment- 8
- Priority for Treatment- 9

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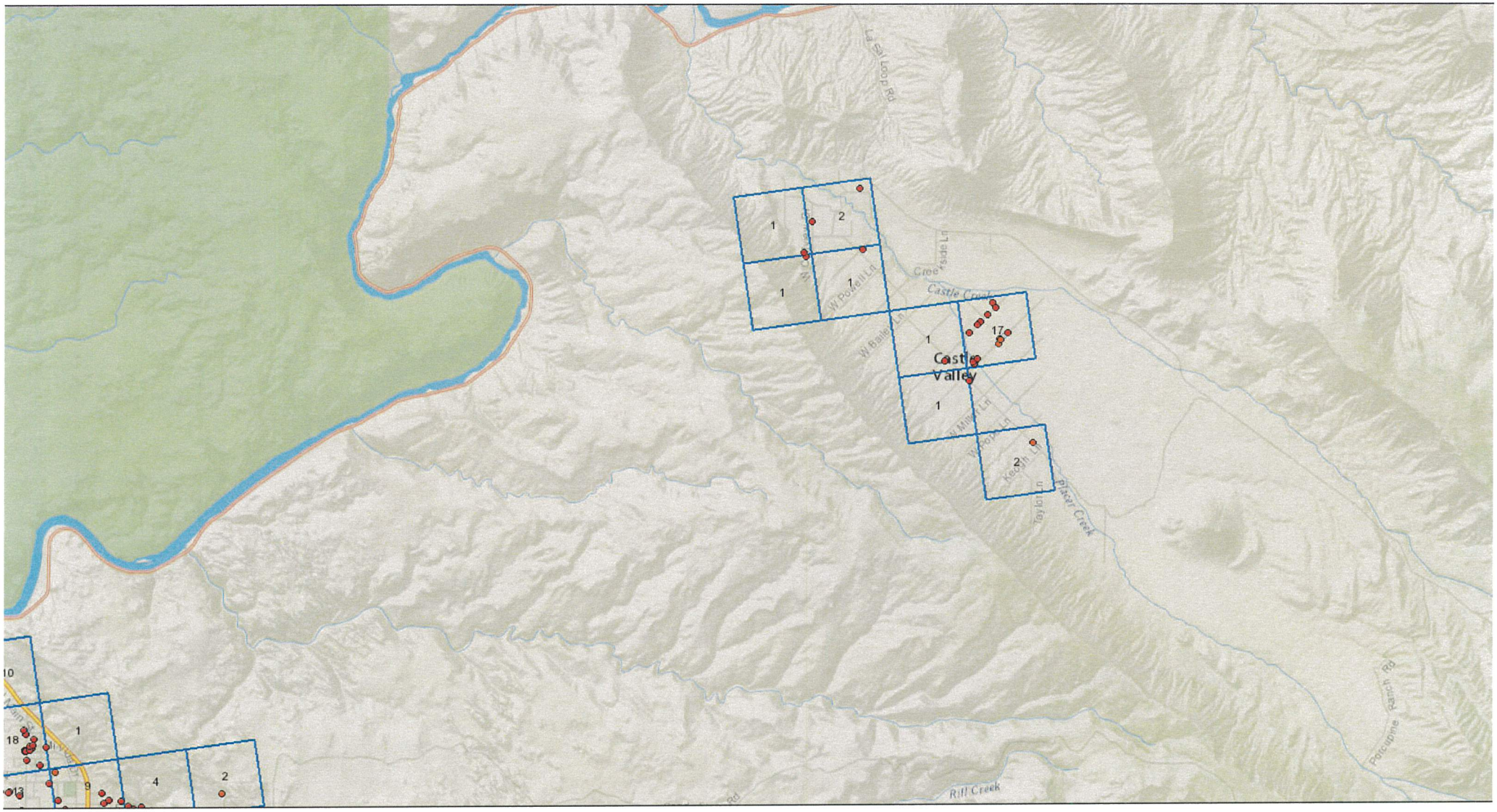
0 10 20 40 mi

0 15 30 60 km

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NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, increment P Corp.

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eddmaps.org all rights resen

Giant reed Castle Valley



rch 17, 2022

- Simp
- Biocontrol
- Project
- Priority Areas for Treatment

assess

- Priority for Treatment- 1
- Priority for Treatment- 2
- Priority for Treatment- 3
- Priority for Treatment- 4
- Priority for Treatment- 5
- Priority for Treatment- 6
- Priority for Treatment- 7
- Priority for Treatment- 8
- Priority for Treatment- 9

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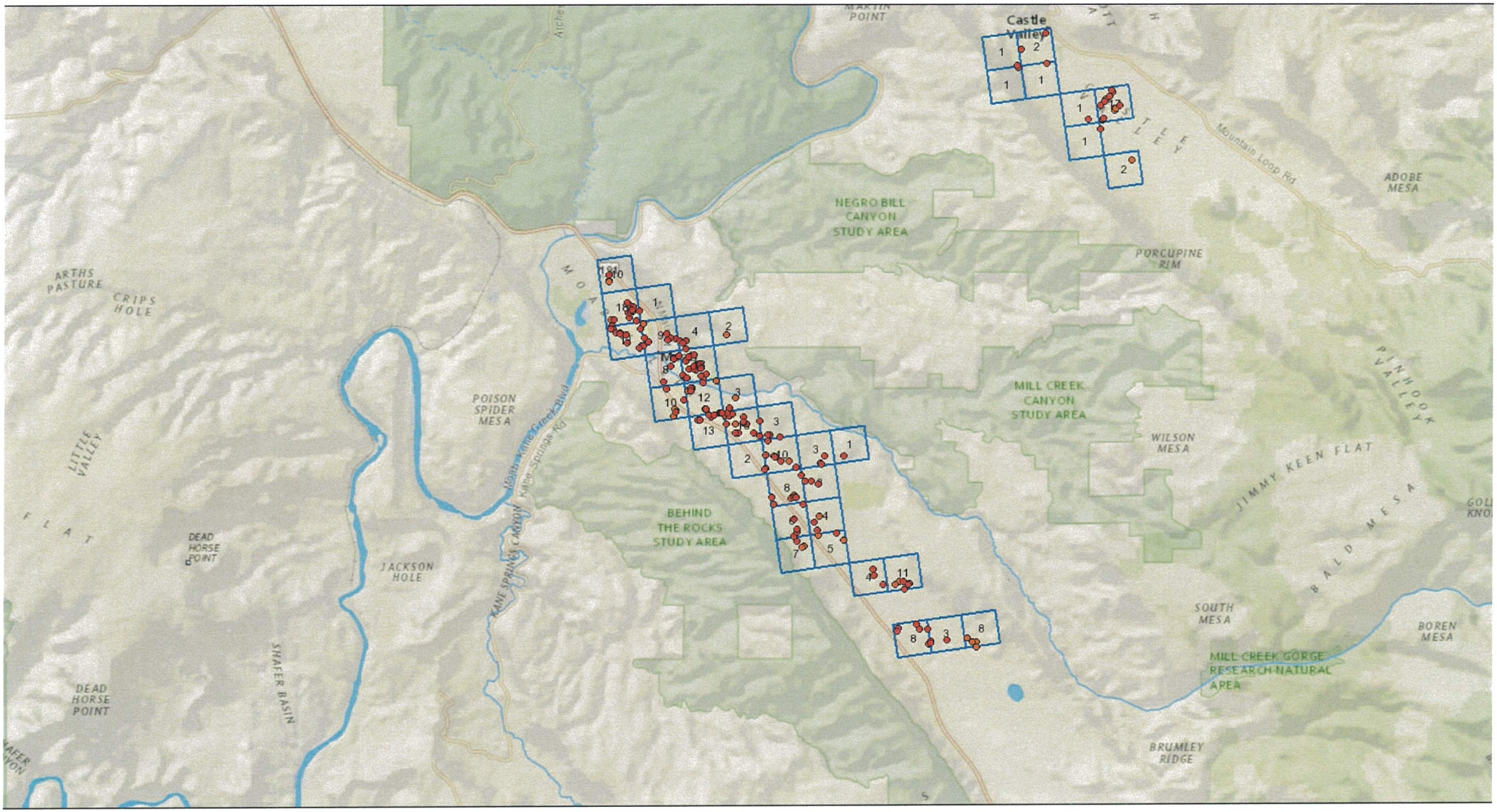
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0 1 2 4 km

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NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, increment P Corp.

EDDMapS for (
eddmaps.org all rights resen

Giant reed Moab and Castle Valley



rch 17, 2022

- Simp
- Biocontrol
- Project
- Priority Areas for Treatment

assess

- Priority for Treatment- 1
- Priority for Treatment- 2
- Priority for Treatment- 3
- Priority for Treatment- 4
- Priority for Treatment- 5
- Priority for Treatment- 6
- Priority for Treatment- 7
- Priority for Treatment- 8
- Priority for Treatment- 9

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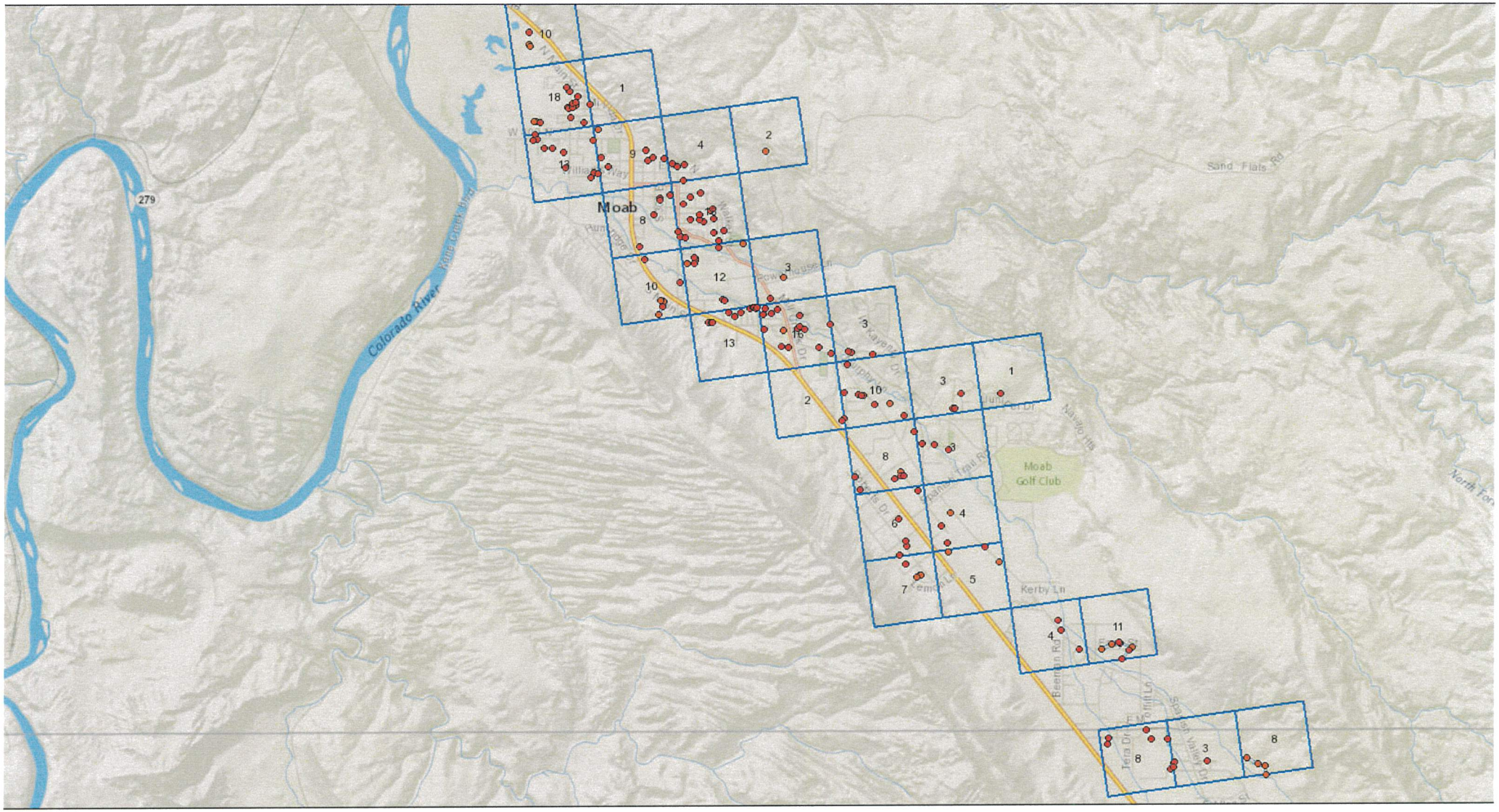
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0 2.25 4.5 9 k

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NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, increment P Corp.

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eddmaps.org all rights reser

Giant reed Moab



rch 17, 2022

- Simp
- Biocontrol
- Project
- Priority Areas for Treatment

assess

- Priority for Treatment- 1
- Priority for Treatment- 2
- Priority for Treatment- 3
- Priority for Treatment- 4
- Priority for Treatment- 5
- Priority for Treatment- 6
- Priority for Treatment- 7
- Priority for Treatment- 8
- Priority for Treatment- 9

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0 0.5 1 2 mi

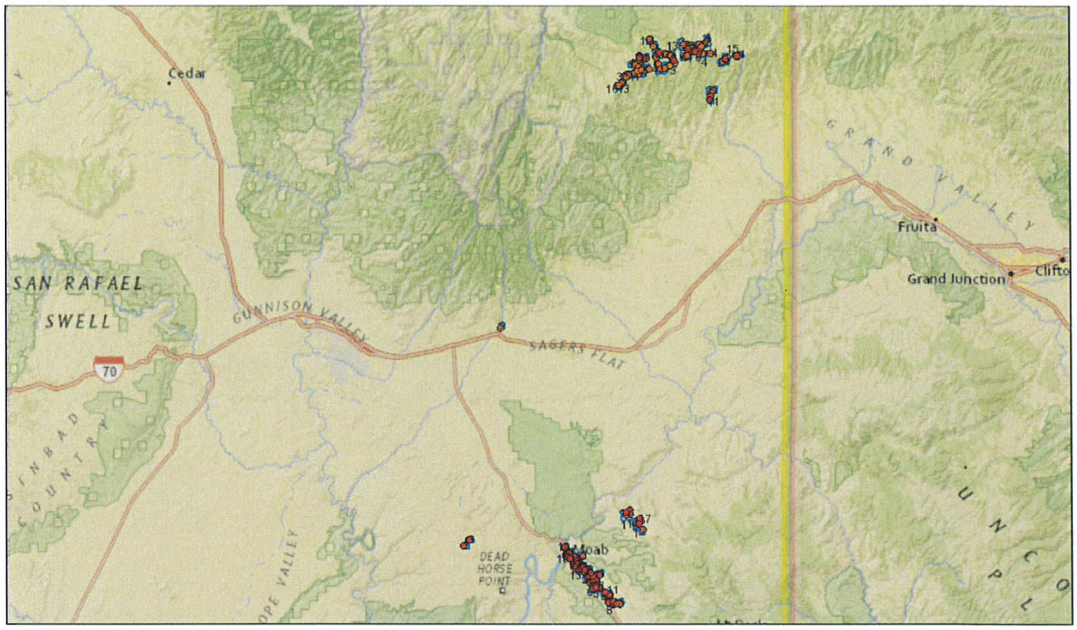
0 1 2 4 km

National Geographic, Esri, Garmin, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USG
NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, increment P Corp.

EDDMapS for (
eddmaps.org all rights reser

EDDMapS find · map · track

SIIPA Model Results



March 17, 2022

assess

- Simp
- Biocontrol
- Project
- Priority Areas for Treatment
- Priority for Treatment- 1
- Priority for Treatment- 2
- Priority for Treatment- 3
- Priority for Treatment- 4
- Priority for Treatment- 5
- Priority for Treatment- 6
- Priority for Treatment- 7
- Priority for Treatment- 8
- Priority for Treatment- 9

National Geographic, Esri, Garmin, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, iPC

Acreage Report

GRANT ITEM	AMOUNT
TOTAL ACRES	1875
TOTAL FEDERAL ACRES	669
TOTAL PRIVATE ACRES	232
TOTAL STATE ACRES	974
PERCENT FEDERAL	36
PERCENT PRIVATE	12
PERCENT STATE	52

Project

OBJECT ID	PERCENT STATE	PERCENT FEDERAL	PERCENT PRIVATE	STATE ACRES	FEDERAL ACRES	PRIVATE ACRES	TOTAL ACRES	CENTER Y	CENTER
1			100			5	5	38.4953	-109.4446
2			100			2	2	38.495	-109.459
3			100			1	1	38.4957	-109.4533
4			100			1	1	38.4987	-109.4625
5			100			1	1	38.4986	-109.4599
6			100			1	1	38.4999	-109.4635
7	50		50	1		1	2	38.4985	-109.47
8			100			7	7	38.5112	-109.4699
9			100			1	1	38.5147	-109.4784
10			100			1	1	38.5133	-109.478
11			100			1	1	38.5108	-109.4749
12			100			1	1	38.5251	-109.5042
13			100			1	1	38.5207	-109.502
14			100			1	1	38.5236	-109.5053
15			100			1	1	38.5222	-109.5042
16			100			1	1	38.5252	-109.4971
17			100			1	1	38.5241	-109.497
18			100			1	1	38.5245	-109.4909
19			100			1	1	38.5226	-109.4884
20			100			3	3	38.5341	-109.5053
21			100			1	1	38.534	-109.5128
22			100			1	1	38.5323	-109.5119
23			100			1	1	38.5283	-109.5053
24			100			1	1	38.5322	-109.5022
25			100			1	1	38.5291	-109.4967
26			100			1	1	38.5275	-109.4982
27			100			1	1	38.5431	-109.4961
28			100			1	1	38.5383	-109.4993
29			100			1	1	38.54	-109.5028
30			100			1	1	38.5385	-109.5014
31			100			1	1	38.5377	-109.497
32			100			1	1	38.545	-109.5119
33			100			1	1	38.5417	-109.5148
34			100			1	1	38.5437	-109.5095
35			100			1	1	38.5438	-109.507
36			100			1	1	38.5423	-109.5045
37			100			1	1	38.5453	-109.5147
38			100			1	1	38.5452	-109.495
39			100			1	1	38.5451	-109.4883
40			100			1	1	38.5567	-109.5299
41			100			2	2	38.5539	-109.522
42			100			1	1	38.5578	-109.5351
43			100			1	1	38.5561	-109.5342
44			100			1	1	38.5555	-109.5333
45			100			1	1	38.556	-109.5322
46			100			1	1	38.5558	-109.5283
47			100			1	1	38.5538	-109.5282
48			100			1	1	38.5566	-109.528
49			100			1	1	38.5559	-109.5271
50			100			1	1	38.5507	-109.5138
51			100			1	1	38.5514	-109.5247
52			100			1	1	38.5536	-109.5249
53			100			1	1	38.5566	-109.526
54			100			1	1	38.5557	-109.5222
55			100			1	1	38.5544	-109.517
56			100			1	1	38.5579	-109.5271
57			100			1	1	38.5513	-109.519
58			100			1	1	38.5506	-109.5169
59			100			1	1	38.5491	-109.5141
60			100			1	1	38.5503	-109.5099
61			100			1	1	38.5547	-109.5373
62			100			2	2	38.5568	-109.5456
63			100			2	2	38.5626	-109.5406
64			100			1	1	38.5662	-109.5421
65			100			1	1	38.5601	-109.5424
66			100			1	1	38.5631	-109.5485
67			100			1	1	38.567	-109.5428
68			100			1	1	38.5699	-109.5371
69			100			1	1	38.5686	-109.5408
70			100			1	1	38.5685	-109.5392
71			100			1	1	38.5682	-109.5384
72			100			1	1	38.5667	-109.5367
73			100			1	1	38.5652	-109.536
74			100			1	1	38.5653	-109.5317
75			100			1	1	38.5692	-109.547
76			100			1	1	38.5713	-109.5459
77			100			1	1	38.5706	-109.5419
78			100			1	1	38.5693	-109.5392
79			100			1	1	38.5686	-109.5369

80			100			1	1	38.567	-109.5351
81			100			1	1	38.5649	-109.5494
82			100			1	1	38.5719	-109.5442
83			100			1	1	38.5716	-109.5407
84			100			1	1	38.5738	-109.5419
85			100			1	1	38.5722	-109.539
86			100			1	1	38.5766	-109.5476
87			100			1	1	38.5767	-109.5452
88			100			1	1	38.5778	-109.5483
89			100			1	1	38.5761	-109.5439
90			100			1	1	38.5756	-109.5429
91			100			1	1	38.5759	-109.5417
92			100			1	1	38.5747	-109.5567
93			100			1	1	38.578	-109.564
94			100			1	1	38.5775	-109.5621
95			100			1	1	38.5755	-109.5619
96			100			1	1	38.5769	-109.5558
97			100			1	1	38.5741	-109.5575
98			100			1	1	38.5756	-109.5546
99			100			1	1	38.5791	-109.5574
100			100			1	1	38.5608	-109.525
101	100			1			1	38.5776	-109.5282
102			100			3	3	38.5837	-109.5607
103			100			1	1	38.5816	-109.5667
104			100			1	1	38.584	-109.5578
105			100			2	2	38.586	-109.5614
106			100			1	1	38.5822	-109.561
107			100			1	1	38.5815	-109.5588
108			100			1	1	38.5851	-109.5599
109			100			1	1	38.5806	-109.5564
110			100			1	1	38.578	-109.5655
111			100			2	2	38.5795	-109.5671
112			100			1	1	38.5919	-109.568
113			100			1	1	38.5936	-109.5679
114			100			1	1	38.6243	-109.3912
115			100			4	4	38.6385	-109.3963
116			100			1	1	38.6352	-109.401
117			100			1	1	38.6353	-109.406
118			100			1	1	38.6327	-109.402
119			100			1	1	38.6392	-109.4018
120			100			1	1	38.6403	-109.4003
121			100			1	1	38.6428	-109.3978
122			100			1	1	38.6415	-109.3988
123			100			1	1	38.654	-109.4286
124			100			1	1	38.6496	-109.4298
125			100			1	1	38.6503	-109.42
126			100			1	1	38.6584	-109.4205
127			100			1	1	38.9724	-109.7117
128		100			6		6	38.606	-109.7846
129		100			1		1	38.5966	-109.7957
130		99	1		167	2	169	39.4407	-109.1899
131		100			129		129	39.4581	-109.2528
132	26	49	25	50	96	49	195	39.442	-109.2885
133		100			4		4	39.445	-109.2629
134		100			5		5	39.445	-109.2522
135	96	4		309	14		323	39.4454	-109.3434
136	93	7		257	18		275	39.4099	-109.4131
137	100			28			28	39.4274	-109.4061
138	100			136			136	39.4285	-109.394
139	100			4			4	39.4267	-109.3976
140	100			4			4	39.4321	-109.3961
141		100			14		14	39.4275	-109.3528
142	96	4		25	1		26	39.4388	-109.357
143	100			4			4	39.4365	-109.3786
144		100			143		143	39.4182	-109.3355
145		100			59		59	39.374	-109.2345
146			100			11	11	39.4479	-109.286
147	100			82			82	39.4601	-109.2924
148			100			21	21	39.453	-109.287
149		100			9		9	39.4522	-109.2687
150		100			3		3	39.4616	-109.2599
151	100			9			9	39.446	-109.234
152	100			64			64	39.3898	-109.4414

Prioritization

TYPE	CLASS	WEIGHT	DESCRIPTION
habitat	1	1	highest priority
habitat	2	3	medium priority
habitat	3	5	lowest priority habitats
control	1	1	highest priority
control	2	3	medium priority
control	3	5	lowest priority
impact	1	1	highest priority
impact	2	3	medium priority
impact	3	5	lowest priority
extent	1	5	lowest priority
extent	2	3	medium priority
extent	3	1	highest priority

Species

SUBJECT NUMBER	SUBJECT NAME	FREQUENCY	IMPACT CLASS	CONTROL CLASS	PRIVATE ACRES	FEDERAL ACRES	STATE ACRES	TOTAL ACRES	PERCENT PRIVATE	PERCENT FEDERAL	PERCENT STATE	QT	NUMBER(T)	WEI MODE
5502	houndstongue	92	2	2	3	36	59	98	3	37	60	456	19	24
4388	Russian knapweed	1	2	2			1	1			100	216	9	24
5736	black henbane	149	1	1	10	63	87	160	6	39	54	140	7	20
3011	musk thistle, nodding thistle	6	2	2		2	4	6		33	67	114	6	19
3009	giant reed	212	1	1	213		1	214	100			90	3	30
6158	African rue	5	1	1		5		5		100		68	2	34
5931	perennial pepperweed	1	2	2	1			1	100			46	2	23
5632	myrtle spurge	1	3	3	1			1	100			43	2	21.5
2792	Canada thistle	3	2	2			3	3			100	20	1	20

Habitat

DETAILED DESC	ECO LU	Class
Rocky Mountain Subalpine-High Montane Conifer Forest	Rocky Mountain Aspen Forest and Woodland	1
Southern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Forest	Southern Rocky Mountain Dry-Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland	1
Southern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Forest	Southern Rocky Mountain Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland	1
Southern Rocky Mountain & Colorado Plateau Two-needle Pinyon - One-seed Juniper Woodland	Colorado Plateau Pinyon-Juniper Shrubland	1
Southern Rocky Mountain & Colorado Plateau Two-needle Pinyon - One-seed Juniper Woodland	Colorado Plateau Pinyon-Juniper Woodland	1
Rocky Mountain-Great Basin Montane Riparian Forest	Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland	1
Southern Rocky Mountain Montane Shrubland	Rocky Mountain Gambel Oak-Mixed Montane Shrubland	1
Southern Rocky Mountain Montane Shrubland	Rocky Mountain Lower Montane-Foothill Shrubland	1
Western North American Montane-Subalpine Marsh, Wet Meadow & Shrubland	Rocky Mountain Alpine-Montane Wet Meadow	1
Warm & Cool Desert Alkali-Saline marsh, Playa & Shrubland	Inter-Mountain Basins Greasewood Flat	1
Great Basin Saltbush Scrub	Inter-Mountain Basins Mat Saltbush Shrubland	2
Great Basin-Intermountain Tall Sagebrush Steppe & Shrubland	Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Shrubland	2
Great Basin-Intermountain Tall Sagebrush Steppe & Shrubland	Inter-Mountain Basins Montane Sagebrush Steppe	2
Great Basin-Intermountain Dry Shrubland & Grassland	Colorado Plateau Blackbrush-Mormon-tea Shrubland	2
Great Basin-Intermountain Dry Shrubland & Grassland	Inter-Mountain Basins Semi-Desert Grassland	2
Intermountain Basins Cliff, Scree & Badlands Sparse Vegetation	Colorado Plateau Mixed Bedrock Canyon and Tableland	2
Herbaceous Agricultural Vegetation	Cultivated Cropland	3
Pasture & Hay Field Crop	Pasture/Hay	3
Introduced & Semi Natural Vegetation	Introduced Riparian and Wetland Vegetation	1
Recently Disturbed or Modified	Recently burned shrubland	1
Recently Disturbed or Modified	Disturbed/Successional - Shrub Regeneration	1
Developed & Urban	Developed, Open Space	1
Developed & Urban	Developed, Low Intensity	1
Developed & Urban	Developed, Medium Intensity	1
Developed & Urban	Developed, High Intensity	1

Biocontrol

YEAR	AGENT	HOST COMMON	HOST GENUS	HOST SPECIES	REPORTER

SIMP

YEAR	SITE	TARGET WEED	AGENT

Attachment C

DECLARATION OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST

FOR CONTRACTED OR GRANTED OBLIGATIONS WITH THE UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

Because contracted /grant obligations with the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF) can be construed as "being employed" by the State of Utah you are required by state law (UCA § 67-16-101 et seq.) to disclose any conflict of interest you may have relating to your contract or grant with Utah Department of Agriculture and Food. Please list below and explain any involvement you may have with: State Government, Local Government including committees, districts, or boards, irrigation boards, Colorado River Salinity Control Program, United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or other party that has influence or participates with UDAF's Invasive Species Mitigation program.

1).

2).

3).

4).

I understand that the filing of this Declaration of Conflict of Interest with Utah Department of Agriculture and Food satisfies the requirements of Utah's Public Officers' and Employees' Ethics Act.

I hereby declare under criminal penalty under the law of Utah that everything stated in this document is true.

_____ _____

Signature **Date**

_____ _____

Printed Name **Location**

Witnessed before me_____**on**_____.

_____

Printed Name (Witness)

AGENDA SUMMARY

GRAND COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING

MAY 3, 2022

Agenda Item: O

TITLE:	Approval of Roughies on the Rocks Local Consent
FISCAL IMPACT:	
PRESENTER(S):	Angie Book Director of The Old Spanish Trail Arena

Prepared By:

Angie Book
OSTA Director
(435) 259-1311
abook@grandcountyutah.net

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Attorney Review:

SUGGESTED MOTION:

I move to approve the Local consent for the 2022 Roughies on the Rocks event at The Old Spanish Trail Arena on May 20th & 21st, 2022.

BACKGROUND:

Roughies on the Rocks is a new event for The Old Spanish Trail Arena. This event is the Cody Custers IMBA World Qualifier, which will be bull riding only. The event holder would like to achieve a ticketed spectator goal of 1,000. Multiple local sponsors for this event have already been obtained.

ATTACHMENT(S):

- Local Consent Application
- SE Application

SINGLE EVENT PERMIT
Local Consent

PURPOSE: Local business licensing authority provides written consent to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission to issue an event permit to an organization for the purposes of storage, sale, offer for sale, furnish, or allow the consumption of an alcoholic product on the event premises

AUTHORITY: Utah Code 32B-9-201

Grand County, [ ] City [ ] Town [✓] County
Local business license authority

hereby grants its consent to the issuance of a temporary single event permit license to:

Applicant Entity/Organization: Korey McArthur / McArthur Mini bucking bulls

Event Name: Roughies On The Rocks, Road to Reno Qualifier

Event location address: 3641 S Hwy 191 (street) Moab (city) UTAH (state) 84532 (zip)

On the 20th - 21st (dates) day(s) of May (month), 2022 (year)

during the hours of 12 PM - 10 PM (defined hours from – to), pursuant to the provision of Utah Code 32B-9.

We recommend this entity as conducting a civic or community enterprise* **[ ] Yes** **[ ] No**
[ ] Not providing a recommendation

***As Part of local consent required by 32B-9-201(1)(c), the locality *may* provide a recommendation as to whether the entity is conducting a civic or community enterprise.** A civic or community enterprise means a function that is in the nature of a temporary special event such as a social, business, religious, political, governmental, educational, recreational, cultural, charitable, athletic, theatrical, scholastic, artistic, or scientific event. A "civic or community enterprise" generally is a gathering that brings members of a community together for the common good. Single event permits may not be issued to or obtained by an entity or organization for the purpose of avoiding or attempting to avoid the requirement of state retail alcohol licensing.

Chelsie Young
Authorized Signature

Chelsie Young | Secretary
Name/Title

4/27/22
Date

This is a suggested format. A locally produced city, town, or county form is acceptable.
AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 2015, LOCAL CONSENT MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE DABC BY THE APPLICANT.

Item P

GC Master Calendar, Grand County Courthouse-3-1-Council Chambers (30), Holidays in United States

May 2022 (Mountain Time - Denver)

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
2 9am - RB- HOLD @ Grand 10am - Noise Working Group 12pm - RB- HOLD @ Grand 1pm - Community 1pm - Noise Workshop - 4pm - Weed Bd. Mtg 5pm - Airport Bd. Mtg. @ 5:30pm - Mosquito Ab. Mtg	3 8:30am - SARC meeting 8:30am - Safety & Action 2pm - Workshop-BOE- 4pm - Commission Meeting	4 3pm - Econ Diversification	5 Cinco de Mayo 8:30am - May Leadership 11am - Housing Task Force 2pm - OSTA-BLM Film 7pm - Water SSD & GWSSA	6
9 4:30pm - Planning 4:30pm - Planning	10 11am - Trail Mix Mtg 2pm - Conservation Dist. Mtg 3pm - MATC Bd. Mtg 3pm - MATC Meeting @ Grand 5:30pm - OSTA Mtg 6pm - Cemetery Bd Mtg	11 9am - DRT Meeting @ Grand 1pm - Homeless Coordinating 6:30pm - Thompson Water	12 12:30pm - Motorized Trails 2pm - Boat ramp update @ 3pm - EDAB @ Grand County 5pm - Library Bd. Mtg 5:30pm - Cany Healthcare	13 10am - HPC Meeting @ Grand
16	17 9am - EMS SSD meeting @ 4pm - Commission Meeting 4pm - Moab Fire Protection 4pm - TSSSFD Mtg	18 1pm - Watershed Partnership 1:30pm - Perf. Rvw. Mtg 4pm - Solid Waste SSD Mtg 5:30pm - Museum Mtg 7pm - Rec. SSD Bd. Mtg @	19 12pm - HASU Bd. Mtg 1:30pm - Moab Spanish valley 4pm - Arches SSD Mtg 4pm - HPC Mtg 4pm - HPC meeting @ Hybrid 7pm - Water SSD & GWSSA	20
23 4:30pm - Planning 4:30pm - Planning	24 2:45pm - 4 Corners Bd. Mtg 5pm - Public Health Bd. Mtg	25 8:30am - Chamber of	26 10am - Dark skies meeting @ 12pm - SEUALG Mtg	27
30 Memorial Day	31	1 First Day of LGBTQ+ Pride 3pm - Econ Diversification	2 11am - Housing Task Force 7pm - Water SSD & GWSSA	3

Date	Size	Event Name	Location	Event Type	Date Verified	Does this event require a SEC Permit	Other Info	Reoccuring event Yes or No
2022 Season	50	Skate Moab	Pavilion	Roller Skating	Reoccuring event	No		Yes
2022 Season (Tue & Thur)	40	ZUMBA	Pavilion	Excercise	Reoccuring event	No		Yes
2022 Season	40	Baseball	Baseball Fields	Athletic	Reoccuring event	No		
2022 Season	40-60	Soccer	Soccer Fields	Athletic	Reoccuring event	No		
February	80	Dog Agility	OSTA - Main Arena	Dog agility	Cancelled for 2021	No		YES
March - May	20-50	Soccer	Soccer Fields	Sporting Event	Reoccuring event	No	Daily Practices including games through the week and on weekends	Yes
March - May	20-50	Baseball	Baseball Fields	Sporting Event	Reoccuring event	No	Daily Practices including games through the week and on weekends	Yes
March 28th - April 2, 2022	1000+	Trail Fest	OSTA - Full Facility, Race in County	Running Expo	Jan. 2021	Yes		
April 8th - 16th	1000+	Jeep Safari	OSTA - Full Facility w/ Trails	Jeep Event	Approved w/ Commission 2-16-21	Yes	On OSTA Calendar & Trail Permits for 10 Years	YES
April 5th - 9th	20	Rigging for Rescue	OSTA - Conference room	Training	Reoccuring event	No		YES
May 25th - 31st	250	Cruise Moab	OSTA - Main Arena, Camping, Trails	Toyota	Reoccuring event	Yes	On OSTA Calendar & Trail Permits for 10 Years	YES
April Will Advise	250	Fallen Peach Officer	OSTA - Pavilion	Ceremony	Cancelled for 2021 Reoccuring even	Yes		YES
April 19th - 22nd, 2022	100+	Jeepster Commando	OSTA - Main Arena, Trails	Jeep	2019	Yes		
May 6th -8th	25	Mandy Rush Barrel Race Clinic	OSTA - Main Arena	Clinic	Reoccuring event	No		YES
May 6th	250	Bronco Safari	OSTA - Pavilion, Trails	Bronco	Reoccuring event	Yes		YES
May 9-14	80-100	Private Goverment	OSTA - Main Arena	Private - Goverment	Reoccuring event	No		YES
May 22nd	80-100 Vehicles	Gone Moab	OSTA - Main Arena	Nissan Event	Cancelled for 2021Reoccuring even	Yes		YES
May 28th-30th	200	Barrels 4 Bucks	OSTA - Main Arena	Barrel Racing	Cancelled for 2021	Yes		YES
June 4th - 6th / OCTOBER TBD	-	Canyolands PRCA Rodeo	OSTA - Main Arena	Rodeo	Tent. Oct 1st - 3rd on hold (most likely using these dates)	Will Advise	Has a Grand County Resolution in place.	YES
June 11th	60	Youth M.U.L.E.Y.	OSTA - Main Arena	Youth Outdoors Clinic	Reoccuring event	No		YES
June 15th - 19th	30	Wilderness Adventures	OSTA - Main Arena	Youth Training	Reoccuring event	No		YES
September 3rd -6th	200 +	Barrels 4 Bucks	OSTA - Main Arena	Barrel Racing	Reoccuring event	Yes		YES
September 26th-30th (tent)		Solihul Society	OSTA - Main Arena, Camping, Trails	Land Rover	2019	Yes	This event happens every other year.	YES
September 24th - 26th	200	Barrels 4 Bucks	OSTA - Main Arena	Barrel Racing	Reoccuring event	Yes		YES
October 2	100	Frisbee Tournament	OSTA - Soccer Fields	Frisbee	Reoccuring event	Yes		YES
October 8th - 10th	50	Moab Fire Dept. w/ UVU Fire	OSTA - Ballfield rd/ Scorekeeper bldg.	Fire Certification	Reoccuring event	No		YES
October 8th - 10th	200+	Points and Pebbles Gem Show	OSTA - Main Arena	Rock Show	Reoccuring event	Yes		YES
October 15th - 16th	1000	PGP Auto Show	OSTA - Soccer Fields & Pavilion	Car Show	Feb. 2021	Yes		YES
October 18th - 22nd	25	Rigging for Rescue	OSTA - Conference room	Training	Reoccuring event	No		YES
October 21st - 23rd	200	Jeep Jamboree	OSTA - Main Arena & trails	Jeep Event	Reoccuring event	Yes		YES
October 22nd - 24th	200	Barrels 4 Bucks	OSTA - Main Arena	Barrel Racing	Reoccuring event	Yes		YES
October 27th - 29th	25	Jeep Jamboree	OSTA - Pavilion & Trails	Intro to 4x4 driving Jeep	Feb. 2021	No		YES
October 29th-31st	Will Advise	Raptors in the Rocks	OSTA Upper Parking Lot (Might do campin	FORD - 4x4 Event	April 2021	Yes		
October 31st	1000+	Trunk or Treat	OSTA - Ballfield road	Halloween trick or treating	Reoccuring event	Will Advise		YES
November 4th-7th	Will Advise	Moab Craggin	OSTA - Pavilion & Racetrack	Craggin Event	Will Advise date is being held tentat	Yes		

AGENDA SUMMARY **GRAND COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING** **MAY 3, 2022** Agenda Item: Q	
TITLE:	General Plan 2030
FISCAL IMPACT:	Not applicable
PRESENTER(S):	John J.Guenther, Planning and Zoning Director

Prepared By:
JOHN J.GUENTHER
PLANNING AND ZONING DIRECTOR

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:
Attorney Review:

**** COUNTY POLICY IS TO VOTE AT THE MEETING FOLLOWING THE PUBLIC HEARING.**

SUGGESTED MOTION:
I move to repeal the General Plan 2012 and adopt the Grand County General Plan 2030.

BACKGROUND:
The General Plan (GP) 2030 has received stakeholder, and Planning and County Commission (CC) review. The Planning Commission recommended that the General Plan be advanced to the County Commission for consideration.

The major milestones include:

1. November 10, 2021 – Public open house in concert with the Transportation Plan;
2. December 2, 2021- Steering Committee review and guidance;
3. December 13, 2021 - Posting of first draft and Planning Commission (PC) workshop;
4. January 10, 2022 – Joint PC and CC workshop;
5. January 10 – February 25, 2022 – Penultimate draft review and feedback;
6. February 25 – March 14, 2022 – Final draft of GP posted and prepared for PC meeting and referral to Public Hearing;
7. March 14 – PC reference for public notice and setting a public hearing for April 11, 2022; and
8. April 11, 2022 – PC public hearing consideration and recommendation to the County Commission for adoption.

NEXT STEPS:
This staff report attaches a comment matrix of recommendations and rationale for CC reference. ***The Planning Commission recommended that staff insert three changes to the proposed General Plan 2030. Please refer to attachment #4 Exhibit A:***

1. ***Seasonal housing opportunities;***
2. ***Renewable energy goals; and***
3. ***Noise mitigation policies.***

It is important to recognize the comments received from elected and appointed officials and their contributions to the document.

Most of the comments have been referenced, while others have been embedded into the attached document without comment.

As the GP presents a framework for changes to each element over time, many comments have been referred to master plan and study changes that will occur over the next two years.

As mentioned previously the potential adoption date of May 3 will lead into neighborhood planning and other master planning updates in 2022 including the following potential update times:

1. ***1.*** State mandated updates and review: Many of the elements contain the required data but some state mandates like the ***Resource Management plans are still in flux. Other elements requiring review are Water, and Housing.*** Updates – December 2022.
2. Land use – June 2022;
3. Transportation Master Plan – August 2022;
4. Public Engagement Master Plan – July 2022;
5. Economic Master Plan – December 2022;
6. Affordable Housing Master Plan – October 2022;
7. Impact fee study and plan – December 2022; and
8. An implementation workshop with both the PC and CC is planned for May 2022.

Attachments:

1. Ordinance recital;
2. Staff recommendation document from Phase 1;
3. Staff recommendations from Phase 4;
4. Exhibit A - General Plan 2030 Final Draft – redlined;
    a. Table of Contents; and
    b. Schedules.

GRAND COUNTY, UTAH
ORDINANCE NO. _____ (2022)

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE GENERAL PLAN BY REPEALING AND REPLACING THE 2012 GENERAL PLAN WITH THE 2022 GENERAL PLAN

WHEREAS, Utah Code § 17-27a-102 enables a County to enact all ordinances, resolutions, and rules and various forms of land use controls and development agreements that the county considers necessary or appropriate for the use and development of land within the unincorporated area of the county;

WHEREAS, Utah Code § 17-27a-401 provides for the consideration and adoption of a comprehensive general plan that considers present and future needs of the ~~municipality~~ county; and may provide for a list of elements within the plan;

WHEREAS, the previously named Grand County Council adopted the Grand County General Plan with Ordinance No. ____, as amended, for the purpose of regulating present and future needs;

WHEREAS, the County adopts ordinances from time to time to modify its General Plan to improve the quality and order of land development, coordinate and integrate long range planning elements such as land use, public safety, parks and recreation, infrastructure, decision making, finance, sustainability, environment, social, and economic while aligning the General Plan with changing community conditions, state law, and contemporary planning concepts;

WHEREAS, the County desires to repeal and replace the 2012 General Plan with a completely updated 2022 General Plan, that identifies key gaps in planning elements and provides for implementation strategies for updates;

WHEREAS, on _____, at a public hearing, the Planning Commission forwarded a favorable recommendation to repeal and replace the 2012 General Plan with the 2022 General Plan;

WHEREAS, on _____, the County Commission held a public hearing to solicit public comment regarding this amendment; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED that the Grand County Commission does hereby approve repealing and replacing the 2012 General Plan as amended with the 2022 General Plan;

See Exhibit A

APPROVED by Grand County Commission in a regular public meeting on _____ by the following vote:

Those voting aye: _____

Those voting nay: _____

Those absent: _____

Grand County Commission:

ATTEST:

_____ _____

Jacques Hadler, Chair Gabriel Woytek, Clerk/Auditor

GRAND COUNTY GENERAL PLAN 2030

"Adventurous Small Town Spirit"

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GRAND COUNTY GENERAL PLAN 2030

"Adventurous Small Town Spirit"

Attachment #1 - Grand County General Plan 2030

Google drive document reference
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1XSoRAgSinIhV4qmzzm66E01dnM8UdcjQ?usp=sharing

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In 2021 Grand County embarked on a top down approach that identifies key long range planning gaps through a stakeholder and decision maker interview regime. The General Plan is then considered for adoption with a robust implementation strategy for all 10 primary elements.

As master plans and studies unfold for adoption (*e.g. Land Use and Levels of Service Analysis, Economic Development Master Plan, and Impact fee analysis)* each segment will be updated. As the Plan is comprehensive in nature, each element must be integrated with the whole to achieve a basket of coordinated and functional strategies.

Special thanks goes to the General Plan and Land Use Steering Committee (2021) for providing leadership, support and input into the Plan. Those members were:

1. County commission – Chair Mary McGann; and Commissioner Kevin Walker;
2. Planning Commission Chair – Emily Campbell;
3. Administration – Mallory Nassau;
4. Economic Development Director – August Granath; previously Elaine Gizler;
5. Trails Director – Maddelyn Logowitz;
6. Sheriff – Steve White;
7. Moab Fire Protection Official – Brandon McGuffee
8. Building Official – Bill Hulse
9. Environmental Health Director – Orion Rogers
10. Housing – Jenna Whetzel or Ben Riley
11. Legal – Christina Sloan
12. Canyonlands Regional Airport Director – Andy Solsvig
13. Grand County Roads Director – Bill Jackson
14. Bureau of Land Management Field Manager – Nicholle Gaddis-Wyatt
15. School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) – Elise Erler and Bryan Torgerson;
16. Moab Area Water Partnership – Arne Hultquist;
17. Grand Water and Sewer and Service Agency Agency Manager – Dana Van Horn
18. City of Moab Planning Director – Cory Shurtleff; and previously Nora Shepard.

Two public open houses on November 10, 2021 and March 3, 2022 displayed a series of strategic and work plan formats for comment:

1. Land use and levels of service;
2. Transportation;
3. Housing;
4. Water and Sewer;
5. Building Safety;
6. Roads and Trails;
7. Strategic planning;
8. Spanish Valley survey;
9. Health services and hospital; and
10. Economic Development.

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SECTION 1: OVERVIEW

1.1 ROLE OF THE GRAND COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

The 2021 Plan is a top-down approach to the strategic development of policies, objectives, implementation and indicators. Crucial to the formation of the Plan is alignment with State Law.

Phase 1 – General Plan and Implementation Plan Update:

In 2021, Administration chose to test the viability of the Plan by updating important implementation objectives through a needs analysis that suggests future annual cycles and renewal of each element (e.g., Land Use) until the General Plan (GP) fully integrates all elements comprehensively.

The 2021 exercise began with interviews of Directors and decision makers within County Departments, agencies, non-government organizations, and other interested parties. The Implementation section identifies their roles, planning linkages with this Plan and the resultant needs and gaps that direct future evolution of the Plan. That next step is a full public engagement outreach with all segments of the community, including jurisdictional and development partners. That step, directed by the Planning and County Commissions encourages community residents and visitors to identify and give their insights, concerns in open forums that eventually form part of a broader and integrated document that can be calibrated against the physical land forms, policies, objectives and strategic implementation attributes of an updated plan.

Phase 2 – Community Outreach and Key Plan Updates:
That process will involve a number of meetings and interactions over the next *year and a half (18 months),* the Planning and Zoning Department facilitates three phases:

1. Listening – open ended concerns, insights, comments, and critiques that are catalogued, documented and referenced by staff;
2. Clarifying – with references to current and new policies and the received comments reflect on the feedback and ensure it is accurate and confirmed; and
3. Strategies – each department returns with ideas, concepts and programs that attempt to address options, and ways forward for the community.

Further Strategic and Master Planning work initiated by the community and County Commission and, guided by the Steering Committee, will continue to inform this Plan and bring ongoing relevance to its goals, policies, work programs and indicators. Early updates to the following plans will raise this Plan's profile and connectivity with all community enterprise:

1. 2021 – Community Strategic Plan (CSP); Unified Transportation Master Plan (UTMP) and Land Use Levels of Service Analysis and Grand County Public Lands Proposal; Public Engagement Master Plan; Regional Master Plan;

2. 2022 - Parks and Recreation Master Plan; Economic Development Master Plan; Infrastructure Master Plan (water, liquid waste and storm); Social Master Plan; and

3. 2023 - Resource Management Plan (RMP); Capital Improvement Plan; Public Safety Master Plan (Sheriff; Emergency Services; Fire and Emergency Operations).

The Grand County General Plan (GP), known as "The Adventurous Small Town Spirit", is a comprehensive policy framework with goals, policies and objectives guiding the growth and

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development of the County. As THE policy document it needs to reflect the vision of the residents. Although its main purpose guides the physical development of the County, the community-wide initiative supports inclusivity in all elements - social, economic and environmental factors.

Visionary and long-term, the GP links to the County Strategic Plan, and initiates major work programs including indicators, that can migrate into financial and performance plans. From a 20 year or generational plan to an annual plan the County considers the General Plan as the bellwether of measured progress.

Each County Department considers the implementation of this Plan within the context of their long–term objectives. Monitoring and reporting play an important role in the implementation of the Plan (refer to the Implementation section for proposed next steps).

1.2 BASIS AND PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The General Plan seeks to build a comprehensive interactive family of elements. For example, Land Use and Infrastructure need integration so that long term servicing and development opportunities work together. A list of adopted Plans and Studies are identified in Appendix E. The comprehensive policy framework guides the physical, environmental, economic, social and cultural development of the County.

1.3 POLICY CONTEXT

The General Plan supports the objectives of the County's Strategic Plan and integrates other County plans within each element. The Plan comprehensively addresses land use, community health, economic vitality and community wellbeing including public safety – policing, fire, emergency services and emergency response. The vital health of any community depends on sound fiscal management and data that assigns the value of development to the proper source of the expense. A fiscal impact analysis articulates the equity and imbalances

1.4 PREPARATION OF THE PLAN

The Plan was developed through a strategic planning process that involved the Planning Commission, County Commission, County staff, interested agencies and community partners, and the public as noted above. An intensive planning exercise with the public sets the path toward the major changes to the General Plan and then charted the next steps for updates within the following 18 months as indicated in the implementation section.

An on-line engagement platform on the County Website (https://grandcountyconnects.com/) stipulates phases and comment opportunities. The General Plan Steering Committee guides the consideration and adoption process, as defined in the terms of reference:

1. Internal and external policy consistency;
2. Regulatory consistency and pertinence;
3. Engagement strategies;
4. Phasing and timing;
5. Reporting, indicators and outcomes; and
6. Review and adoption schedules.

The Planning and County Commission recognize that early and ongoing public participation grounds the Plan and helps embed neighborhood identity. In 2012 the General Plan update process included

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the following visioning exercise:

> *…draft Vision, Goals and Strategies were presented at two open house meetings with a combined attendance of over 175 people... A total of 173 surveys were collected. Participants indicated whether they liked, were okay/neutral or disliked individual goals and strategies.*
>
> *The event also included an educational presentation to clarify the meaning/intent of the goals and strategies…The results of these open house meetings were compiled and discussed in WG meetings. Based on direction from the WG, the Vision, Goals and Strategies were revised to incorporate the results.*

1.5 OVERVIEW OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

In 2010 and 2011, Administration and the Working Group conducted several stakeholder consultation meetings with various groups ranging from developers, housing partners, community clubs, education partners, environment, corrections, business partners, health region, non-profit organizations, and tourism.

> *…Utilizing the General Plan Citizens Working Group (WG) began developing goals and strategies over the course of eight facilitated meetings in Moab.*
>
> *The 13 member WG was selected by a sub-committee of planning commissioners and planning staff and represented a broad cross section of the community. There were two representatives from the County Planning Commission on the WG. The WG was responsible for providing general direction for the plan, reviewing draft materials, and providing written revisions to specific plan elements.*

The public participation process allowed the County to gain an understanding of how residents feel about their County now, and how they would like to see it evolve in the future, with appropriate opportunities for public education, involvement, input and discussion.

The mechanisms for the process included the Working Group, surveys and public meetings. The 2012 exercise referenced other strategic plans into this Plan, forming implementation strategies to deal with gaps and future updates.

In this phase of the General Plan Update the Planning Commission held two workshops on July 12, 2021 and August 23, 2021 and a public engagement session on November 10, 2021. Key recommendations and policy direction is referenced in the Part 4 – Decision Making.

The County Commission is formulating a ***Strategic Plan*** which will be vetted through the public and embedded within the decision making of this Plan.

The current board, committee and agency decision making process is mapped with various recommendations and policy directions, in Section 4.

1.6 OVERVIEW OF THE CONTENT OF THE PLAN

The overall goal of the Plan is to achieve a sustainable community – where development takes place in an orderly, efficient and logical manner and shapes the long term health of the community across all aspects of urban planning.

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This Plan, as envisioned, guides and balances finances, the economy, the environment and social needs. The Plan emphasizes the neighborhood and development nodes as building blocks of the County. *Development Hubs and Nodes* compliment sector and sub-area plans to create synergies and take advantage of mixed use development options. The Plan policy areas are:

1. Context and Outcomes;
2. Horizons;
3. Decision Making;
4. Sustainability;
5. Land Use;
6. Transportation;
7. Infrastructure;
8. Parks, Recreation and Natural Areas;
9. Environment;
10. Healthy Economy and Social Environment;
11. Public Safety;
12. Culture;
13. Finance; and
14. Implementation Strategies.

1.6.1 DECISION MAKING, SUSTAINABILITY AND STRATEGIC PLANNING

The Plan maps current Commission decision making through committees, boards, ad hoc groups, community clubs, and Commission meeting formats - executive and formal sessions. The Plan is built around neighborhood engagement and decision making, always searching for effective ways of bringing a broad based and transparent discussion into the public realm.

One value in the Commission's Strategic Plan seeks to:

> *…welcome diverse perspectives and initiatives by continuously engaging residents, reducing physical and technological barriers and improving access to County resources*.

With guidance from the Planning and County Commission, Administration established a staff managed policy group to garner feedback on all policies and procedures.

The current mapping of decision making identifies various gaps. Quality decision making will always arise from sustainable and strategic plan objectives, casting a light that strengthens community dialogue and sense of place.

The implementation matrices catalog the form and shape of interaction for each element, requesting different and more effective ways of achieving a strategy.

The County is known as a national and international destination for visitors and outdoor enthusiasts. It is uniquely situated on the Colorado Plateau with the Colorado and Green Rivers prominent in the landscape. The topography is beautifully demarcated by dynamic vistas, ridgelines and bounteous canyons and rock formations. Diverse economic ventures are seen as important measures to maintain resilience especially in these sectors:

- research and land management;
- A
- mining;
- manufacturing and processing;

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- tourism; and
- retail/commerce.

These activities bring economic and social benefits to our County, but create challenges - providing adequate infrastructure, housing and transportation. Development and expansion must take place in coordination with plans for growth and development in adjacent municipalities.

Direction from this Plan facilitates the integration with and coordination of the many other plans of different regional stakeholders. This section identifies areas for future residential, commercial/industrial expansion, not only to allow the County to target local efforts, but to work with jurisdictional partners on mutual regional growth management strategies.

Goals and objectives of this section seek to:

1. Foster a relationship of trust and cooperation with regional stakeholders – Counties, City, and State and Federal land including National and State Parks.
2. The County's role as a partner in managing growth through land development;
3. Identify plans for mixed use, and serviced industrial and commercial land;
4. Consider annexation strategies only when supported by financially sound infrastructure plans; and
5. Consider extension of services beyond County boundaries only when accompanied by a growth management plans that consider the cost of services.

1.6.2 LAND USE

The Plan anticipates future housing needs arising from changes in demographic structure and includes goals and objectives that strengthen and support a variety of housing types and styles. A housing forum parallels this Plan formulation and informs these policies. Administration acknowledged the need to update land use and reference zoning transition goals and policies through a land use levels of service analysis. The County recognizes the need to steward quality development and future policy work around land assembly and marketing, and the importance of infrastructure in meeting the demands of development (e.g. water). The Plan will then be updated accordingly.

An updated land use map will articulate the future shape and characteristics of the County by beginning to focus growth and, as needed, constrain the extension of County core services. Interested developers should be able to capture a vision between transportation, parks, land use and zoning to see how development can unfold iteratively and sustainably.

The focus on compact centers or nodes combines with residential infill policies that sustain long-term residential growth. Of particular importance, the residential land use section focuses neighborhoods in existing areas.

The Sustainability section describes key goals that brings all Plan elements together and echoes the following through Smart Growth Principles:

1. Promote a compact and adaptable rural/urban form with variety of housing choices;
2. Encourage innovative housing forms that fit into the neighborhood, and contribute positively to the community;

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3. Develops master plan frameworks for the fringe areas around the County and public lands, waterfront, scenic corridors and neighborhood nodes;
4. Balance planned development with market demands, reducing conflict and integrating livability and community standards that privilege open and gridded streets, and quality building form; and
5. Revitalize and redevelop as necessary the older areas of the County (particularly those areas in need).

1.6.3 TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Diverse mobility including bikes, pedestrian, river ways, equestrian, public transit, or shuttle, gives the community access options to services, work, and recreation without dependence on the single occupant vehicle. Important facets of sustainability, land use and transportation work to build noise and dust buffers, reduce community anxiety, balance density, heighten opportunity for open space, instill natural experiences and preserve environmental values.

Thriving communities depend on transportation equality as residents interact constructively and freely. Neighborhood safety depends on open yards and walkways, and well-lit and monitored spaces. As all politics are local so all good urban environments spring from integrated space. This Plan explores complete streets (bikes, pedestrians, managed lighting, recreation, trees and landscaping, and an open building form), reducing speed, increasing mobility, reducing noise impacts, and demonstrates examples of private and public space working together.

Policies in this section:

1. Continues the hierarchy of streets that are open, non-gated, and gridded but interesting and complete;
2. Promotes alternative street layouts and cross sections to create a pedestrian friendly community;
3. Promotes a pedestrian friendly environment and alternative modes of transportation;
4. Encourages the use of safe trails and connections in new neighborhoods following CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) principles and seeking cost effective to methodologies; and
5. Establishes a foundation of sound planning for the Canyonlands Airport area.

The Plan emphasizes safe, efficient and effective management of water, wastewater, stormwater and solid waste services. The policies promote timely and cost effective upgrading and construction of infrastructure services. One priority reinforces impact and servicing fees as fundamental to cost effective development. The County's role ensures a steady supply of pre-serviced land to manage growth and land use.

Policies in this section:

1. Invest in and ensure that infrastructure and services are provided in a logical, cost effective and innovative manner;
2. Protects the quality, source, and distribution of water;
3. Ensures safe and adequate wastewater and stormwater management;

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4. Invests in new and existing infrastructure;
5. Fairly distributes the costs incurred for supplying infrastructure through impact fees and servicing fees;
6. Establishes Capital planning initiatives synchronized with service providers;
7. Reference levels of service, urban and rural growth planning structure land use decisions and implicate the value of land, robust land use mapping in concert with infrastructure, references these opportunities and points to future ordinances and policies that support predictable development patterns; and
8. Continue to support the Solid Waste Special Service District's voucher program, allowing each residential property one free truck load of trash disposal per year.

1.6.4 PARKS AND RECREATION

This Plan recognizes the importance of protecting the natural and environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. public lands, steep slopes, watersheds, river valley and wetlands), gauging the cumulative impacts of development (hard surface, air quality, contamination, noise, excessive lighting, and reduced habitats) which will not only maintain the health of the environment but also contribute to quality of life for residents.

Policies in this section promote a healthy environment by:

1. Supporting a network of accessible parks, open spaces and trails to meet the needs of residents;
2. Protecting and enhancing the natural environment;
3. Supplying a balanced system of active (playfields and playgrounds) and passive open spaces (e.g. parks) that contribute to leisure time activities and conserves the natural environment within the County; and
4. Mapping trails and mobility linkages to shopping, parks, schools, and work; beginning to specify park types, site layouts, qualities, and balance.

1.6.5 ENVIRONMENT

Citizen collaboration in processes that encompass the air, land and water builds resiliency within the community and encourages care and stewardship in residents. Goals and policies support reducing cumulative impacts, leveraging land value through brownfield partnerships, recognizing and protecting threatened habitat and migratory routes, improving natural spaces within all settings, encouraging stewardship, and improving partnerships between all aspects of sustainable ventures. Mapping begins to recognize sensitive areas and guide protection methodology.

Policies include:

1. Engage a major university and student partnership evaluating easy wins in all environmental sectors;
2. Establish a land use checklist and educational program around environmental stewardship;
3. Manage and mitigate hazardous lands including unstable soils, watersheds, steep slopes

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and flood plain;

4. Support habitat preservation and reduce fragmentation and impairment; and
5. Support development that does not impact and improves view sheds, scenic corridors, and natural environments.

1.6.6 SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURE

The strategy for a healthy social environment is to ensure that social aspects of individual and neighborhood health and well-being contribute toward the health and safety of the County. The Plan recognizes that a sound functioning social milieu contributes to independent and interdependent health, behavior and capacity. This Plan champions these values and realizes that the private, professional and volunteer sectors must work together to build the personal and social capital necessary for resident well-being. Moreover, it validates the intimate relationship between the social, cultural, environmental and economic dimensions. Finally, it acknowledges that large differences within the community decrease the health, well-being and competency of all. In other words, the members of the community are interdependent and what happens to one affects all. To facilitate capacity within the community, the concept of hubs or nodes, particularly educational hubs and tourism hubs outlined in the Social section, utilize social, cultural and economic goals.

Policies in this section acknowledge:

1. The potential for schools to contribute to the social, cultural and recreational fabric of the community;
2. The role of education and training in providing access to employment;
3. The role of health services and facilities in promoting a vital community;
4. The need for barrier–free accessibility to facilities and services;
5. The role of the Sheriff, fire and emergency medical services in promoting the health and safety of all residents;
6. The role of CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) principles in planning for a safe, healthy and livable County; and
7. The importance of County government's role in developing and promoting policies that stimulate social cohesion and collective capacity in the community.

1.6.7 PUBLIC SAFETY

Public safety needs to not only recognize the crucial role of first responders in our society, but the integral role played in resident safety. Prevention and proactive engagement always leverage personal responsibility and accentuate hope and achievement. The Sheriff, fire and emergency services work at the street and corporate level to expand citizen capacity and protect the vulnerable.

Performance objectives such as fire response times and crime reduction targets set

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benchmarks for safe standards tuned to each neighborhood, and then support sound financial planning for the County. Policies recognize the importance of a safely built environment to reduce the incidence of fire, crime and accidents. As incidences occur, the community builds capacity to respond and then support, nurture and care for its residents.

Policies in this section encourage a collaborative approach between service providers through a master plan that:

1. Consider data, reporting and improvements on a regular basis;
2. Points toward neighborhood level public safety and clean-up;
3. Ensures code enforcement outreach and proactive community engagement; and
4. Provides consistent emergency response for all services including Fire, EMS, emergency response, and the Sheriff.

1.6.8 ECONOMY

A healthy economy not only provides residents with access to employment and income but creates an environment in which business and industry thrive. To achieve a balanced economy, it is important to assume a proactive, multi-dimensional approach. This Plan acknowledges that the physical and social environments within a community are related to its health. The resource industry, tourism, entrepreneurial enterprises, government and the service industry are some traditional economic drivers in the area. However, arts, culture, tourism, information technology and manufacturing can add a degree of diversification to the economic base. Policies in the Plan emphasize one of Grand County's advantages, national and state parks, as an amenity that can enhance and support an overall economic strategy. Urban renewal and redevelopment projects contribute to the employment base as well as help create a more vibrant community. This Plan also addresses the concept of an Airport Industrial Hub and the idea of business/research parks as a way of clustering activity.

A 2022 economic forum or business summit and master plan will further strengthen and edit the policies in this section:

1. Support the development and implementation of a long-term economic strategies such as the *Grand County Strategic Plan, 2022*;
2. Support the existing business community while promoting new businesses;
3. Maintain and promote the County's regional position as a tourism and research mecca by strengthening its role as the regional, commercial, cultural, and educational center; and
4. Promote co-operative relationships and partnerships with surrounding municipalities and public and tribal lands to promote economic development.

1.6.9 IMPLEMENTATION AND INDICATORS

The General Plan guides decision making through an integrated approach articulating work programs and indicators from the goals and policies. The Plan acknowledges that many of the goals can impact the budget. The bridge between a long range plan and annual budgeting comes through the County Commission, community deliberations, project lists, work programs and regular reference to this Plan.

The implementation strategies will continue to apply the Plan and point toward important updates. Focus groups using indicators with regular reporting can articulate the health of the

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community and gauge the effectiveness of the Plan. Other planning tools such as the Land Use Code, concept and small area plans, and subdivision plans, capital and operating budgets, taxation, incentives, and committees will always continue to embolden the Plan.
In this section, policies:

1. Address the various planning implementation tools available;
2. Emphasize the importance of sustainable sources that help fund the Plan;
3. Promote public participation and group decision making as fundamental to the planning process; and
4. Acknowledge the importance of gathering community indicators through annual monitoring and reporting.

SECTION TWO: CONTEXT AND OUTCOMES

1. **HISTORICAL CONTEXT** [1]*Moab is the county seat of Grand County and a regional center of southeastern Utah. It is located in the Spanish Valley between the Colorado River to the northeast and the 12,500-foot-high La Sal Mountains to the Southwest. The valley is fifteen miles long and three miles wide within the heart of the Colorado Plateau.*

Known variously as Grand Valley, Spanish Valley, and Mormon Fort, the biblical name Moab was adopted in 1880 when a mail route was established between Salina, Utah, and Ouray, Colorado. The first permanent settlers arrived in 1878-79; but before that date Native Americans, including the Sabuagana Utes, have long occupied the valley and used the nearby crossing of the Colorado River.

Even before settlement, the Moab area had a long and colorful history. Late in 1765 Juan Maria Antonio de Rivera reached the Moab area with an expedition sent north from New Mexico to reconnoiter the land on both sides of the Colorado River. Although other New Mexican traders probably used the crossing, their travels have gone unrecorded, and it is not until 1830, when the Spanish Trail was opened between Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Los Angeles, California, that the river crossing became of great significance.

In an unsuccessful attempt to control the crossing of the Colorado River and carry out missionary work among the Indians of southeastern Utah, forty-one men were called by Mormon leaders in April 1855 to establish the Elk Mountain Mission at present-day Moab. Traveling from Sanpete Valley along the Old Spanish Trail, the group crossed the Colorado River in mid-June and commenced construction of a rock fort. They remained until late September of 1855, at which time they returned to Sanpete Valley after Indian attacks destroyed their crops and left three men dead.

More than two decades later, in 1878, permanent settlers returned to Moab to establish farms and ranches. As the community evolved, a Mormon ward and a community school were established in 1881. Construction of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad between Denver and Salt Lake City brought the railroad to within thirty-five miles of Moab at Thompson Springs and provided a much-desired railroad connection.

A ferry across the Colorado River was in operation by 1885. The first bridge across the Colorado, a three-span steel bridge, was completed in 1912. By the first decade of the twentieth century, Moab had developed as one

[1] Information provided by Margaret S. Bearnson *Utah History Encyclopedia* at Utah

of Utah's finest fruit-growing areas, producing peaches, apples, and some grapes. Moab became the county seat when Grand County was created from portions of Emery and Uintah counties in 1890. Moab was incorporated as a town in January 1903 and became a third-class city in December 1936.

Although some mining was done along the Colorado River and in the La Sal Mountains, Moab's economy was based on farming, ranching, and fruit growing until the uranium boom of the early 1950s brought in scores of prospectors, miners, workers, and speculators, increasing the population of Moab from 1,275 in 1950 to 4,682 in 1960. During the boom, the nation's second largest uranium processing mill was completed just outside

Moab in 1956, employing more than two hundred workers. The uranium boom brought new motels, cafes, stores, schools, and businesses to Moab.

Uranium was extracted from near Moab as early as the first decade of the twentieth century, and in 1911 the first attempt to drill a commercial oil well between Thompson and Moab was undertaken. Oil promised to enrich the Moab economy during the 1920s, but it was not until 1957 when three oil-producing fields were opened near Moab that something of an oil boom hit the area, a boom that lasted into the 1960s.

As the demand for uranium began to decrease in the early 1960s, potash became the most recent boom industry to hit Moab. A modern potash plant was built in 1963 and a railroad spur line completed from the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad at Crescent Junction to the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company mill outside Moab.

Arguably Moab's largest industry, at least for the last quarter century, is the tourist industry. As early as 1906 the Grand Valley Times began promoting the tourism possibilities of the area, and in 1909 the Moab Commercial Club was organized to advertise the scenic attractions and recreational advantages of the Moab region.

A significant boost to tourism came with the designation of Arches National Monument in 1929; however, the Great Depression and World War II brought few visitors to the Moab area. After World War II the river-running craze began slowly in the 1950s, gained momentum in the 1960s, and became a staple of the region's tourist industry by the early 1970s. The establishment in 1964 of Canyonlands National Park, for which Moab serves as the northern gateway, was another milepost along the way to Moab's becoming an important tourist and recreation destination. During the 1980s Moab, with its hundreds of miles of slickrock trails, gained worldwide fame as a mountain-biking center.

Evidence of indigenous occupation up to 10,000BCE has been seen in Grand County. The present city of Moab is the site of pueblo farming communities of the 11th and 12th centuries. These groups were already vanished when the first European explorers entered the country; instead, nomadic Ute tribes were here.

In 1881 the area was known as Grand Valley, and Moab was a "wild west" town. A 1991 visitor to Moab later said it was known as the toughest town in Utah because the area and surrounding country has many deep canyons, rivers, mountains and wilderness areas, becoming a hideout for outlaws. The local economy was initially based on farming and livestock. Mining came in at the end of the 19th century, and the railroad arrived. The first school in the county was started in 1881. Mormon settlers began planting fruit trees by 1879, and by 1910 Moab was a significant fruit-production center.

Due to the distances involved, the settlers of eastern Emery County found it difficult to conduct county business in that county's seat. By March 13, 1890 their petitions caused the Utah Territory legislature to designate the

eastern portion of the county as a separate entity, to be named Grand County, named for the Grand River (whose name was changed to Colorado River in 1921). The county boundaries were adjusted in 1892 and in 2003.

Exploration for deep petroleum deposits began in the 1920s, and this industry has made significant contributions to the economy since that time. Other significant industries include uranium mining, and filmmaking.[3]



Delicate Arch, one of the most famous arches in Arches National Park

[2]Geographically Grand County lies on the east side of Utah. Its east border abuts the west border of the state of Colorado. The Green River flows southward through the eastern part of central Utah, and its meandering course defines the western border of Grand County.

The Colorado River enters the east side of Grand County from Colorado, flowing southwestward toward its confluence with the Green in San Juan County, south of Grand. The Dolores River enters Grand County from Colorado, flowing westward to its confluence with the Colorado River near Dewey.

Grand County terrain is arid, rough, and spectacularly carved by water and wind erosion, exposing red rock formations that have created a solid tourist industry. The area is little used for agriculture unless irrigation is available. The terrain is filled with hills and protuberances, but generally slopes to the south and to the west.

Its highest point is Mount Waas in the SE part of the county, at 12,336' (3760m) ASL. The county has a total area of 3,684 square miles (9,540 km^2), of which 3,672 square miles (9,510 km^2) is land and 12 square miles (31 km^2) (0.3%) is water. Deserts, cliffs and plateaus make up the scenery, with few settlements apart from the city of Moab, a Colorado River oasis. Arches National Park lies in the southern part of the county, just north of Moab. A northern portion of Canyonlands National Park lies in the southwest corner of the county.

Grand County and the City of Moab combine the benefits of both a small town and urban living. The County is close to mountains, canyons, rivers, surrounded by open public lands and recreational opportunities, contributing to its high quality of life. All these features influence growth and development.

The history of the County shows tourism growth outstripping the necessary range of housing options and support services, especially for the service sector. However, the last several decades have seen many improvements in community and municipal facilities. Such progress serves as a reminder that much still remains to be done.

[2] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_County,_Utah

Prior to the 1980s, the development of the County had been influenced by policies, many of them informal and not formally adopted by the County Commission. The 2022 General Plan (GP) update replaces the 2012 General Plan. To check implementation progress and revisit goals and strategies, administrative staff interviewed a number of stakeholders and decision makers. Those collated results queried current plans, strategies, mapping and reporting. Each of the edited results are embedded within the various sections of this Plan.

2. Historical Plans

In 2008, the *Grand County Land Use Code* was redrafted. Major gaps continue to be identified in the key development regulations. An important implementation strategy develops performance based frameworks for both the engineering development standards and the land use code and identifies important alignments with this Plan – e.g. land use and zoning.

This Plan incorporates previous sub-area plans adopted between 1998 and 2003, and then the Small Area Plan (2020) within the North Highway 191 corridor:

1. The North Gateway; and
2. Small Area Plan – North Corridor – 2020.

The plans highlighted future land use patterns with concept maps. Most of the general development standards listed in the sub-area plans were implemented in the 2008 Land Use Code and were generally supported by the public. Flood plain data can be found at this link https://grandcountyutah.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=10d6e158878d4530b9ffeb1fa641defb

Figure 1.1 Plans Adopted by Reference in the General Plan (see Appendix E)

Plan Adopted by Reference	Year Adopted
Grand County Wilderness Plan	1995 (GP 2012)
Grand County Scenic Byways Corridor Management Plan	2008
Grand County and City of Moab Housing Study and Affordable Housing Plan	2009
Grand County Non-motorized Trails Master Plan	2011
Small Area Plan	2020
Resource Management Plan	2017
Spanish Valley Stormwater Master Plan	2011
Airport Master Plan	2015
County Commission Strategic Plan	2022
Grand County Resource Needs Assessment	2012
Spanish Valley Transportation Master Plan	2008
Grand Water and Sewer Water Conservation and Management Plan	2020
North Corridor Gateway Plan (https://moabcity.org/DocumentCenter/View/50/MoabGrandNorthGatewayPlanfinal?bidId=)	2001

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3. GROWTH PROJECTIONS AND TRENDS

Population forecasting models were prepared by the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute as part of the University of Utah – David Eccles School of Business. They produce population projections for the state of Utah and all 29 counties and updated every four years.

Figure 2.2. Grand County and Municipality Population Projection through 2060

Grand County Population Projections

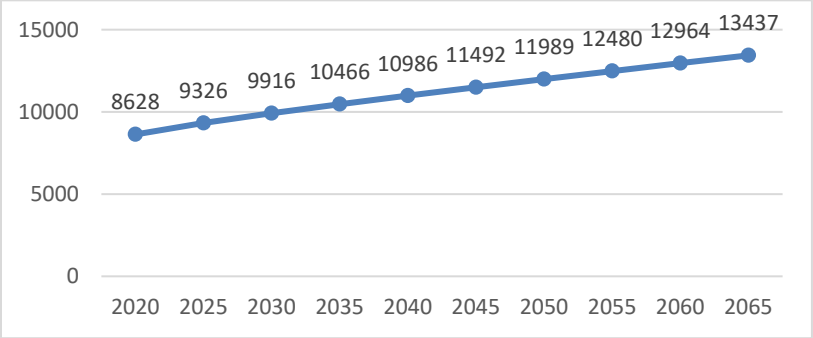
2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
9,669	11,695	12,745	13,736	14,480

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

According to the 2019 US Census data, Grand County population was **9,669 as of 2020**. Moab city has a population of 5,268, and the town of Castle Valley has a reported population of 350. *Unincorporated Grand County population is 4,022.*

Demographers and state economists are forecasting continued population and employment growth in Grand County. On average the population has experienced a growth rate of 1.07% over the past 10 years; this trend is expected to continue through 2030, but decrease to 0.6% by 2060. Employment in the county has been increasing at an average annual rate of 2.4% with growth in excess of 5% in 2004 and 2005. The DEA is projecting continued employment growth; however, growth is expected to be modest, averaging 0.7% through 2020 (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3. Grand County Total Employment Forecast



Source: Kem C Gardner Institute Data

Who is in Grand County?

Grand County's demographics analysis must be broadened beyond estimates of the number of full-time residents because at any given time of year, thousands of people in Grand County are not full-time residents. To keep this characteristic of the county in the forefront, the demographic description breaks the population into segments: 1) full-time residents, 2) tourists and 3) part-time residents, 4) second-home/vacation home owners and 5) seasonal workers.

Full-Time Residents

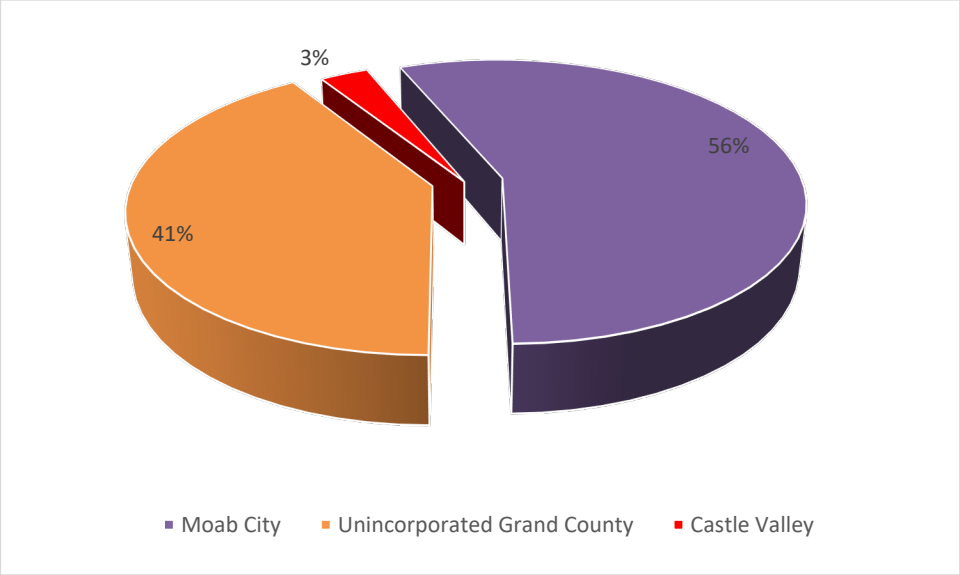
Approximately 60% of the full-time population in Grand County is part of the labor force. The average household size is 2.28, with 65% of residents owning homes and 35% renting (Figure 2.6). The average 2019 per capita income totals $27,431 (Figure 2.4). Average monthly wage of 2020 is $3,154 (Utah Workforce Data). The 2020 Labor Force population was 6,161. Average unemployment rates in 2020 was approximately 9.5%. This percentage is slightly higher than annual averages, which could be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 2.4. Population and Workforce Data

2020 Population	9669	US Census Bureau
2019 Labor Force	5494	US Census Bureau
2019 Per Capita Income	58196	Utah Dept of Workforce Services

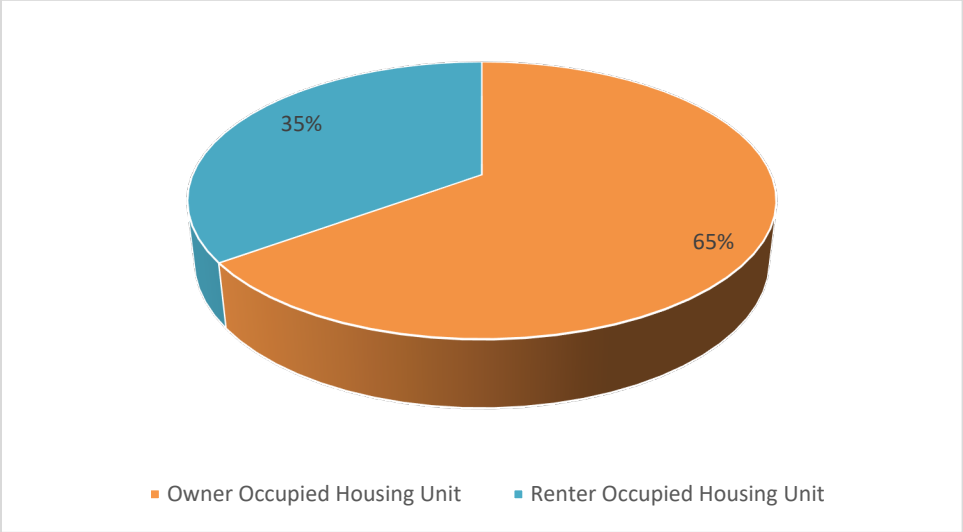
According to the 2012 Census, 56% of the county population resides in Moab, 41% in unincorporated regions of the county and 3% in Castle Valley (Figure 2.5).

Figure 2.5. Population Distribution



Source: 2020 Census

Figure 2.6. Tenure of Occupied Housing Units



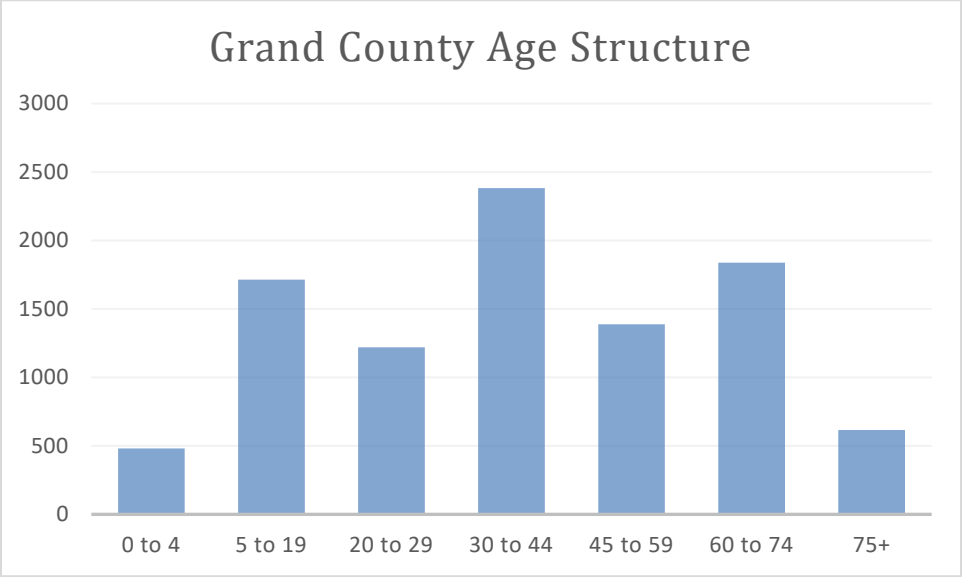
Source: US Census Bureau

According to the 2019 age-structure estimate from the US Census data, the baby boomer generation, currently ages 57 through 75, accounts for approximately a quarter of residents in Grand County (Figure 2.7).

According to US Census estimates, in the past decade the population of Grand County has increased by approximately 653 individuals, for a total increase of about 7%. Examining the population change by age group shows that two age groups are moving to the area: baby boomers and young adults.

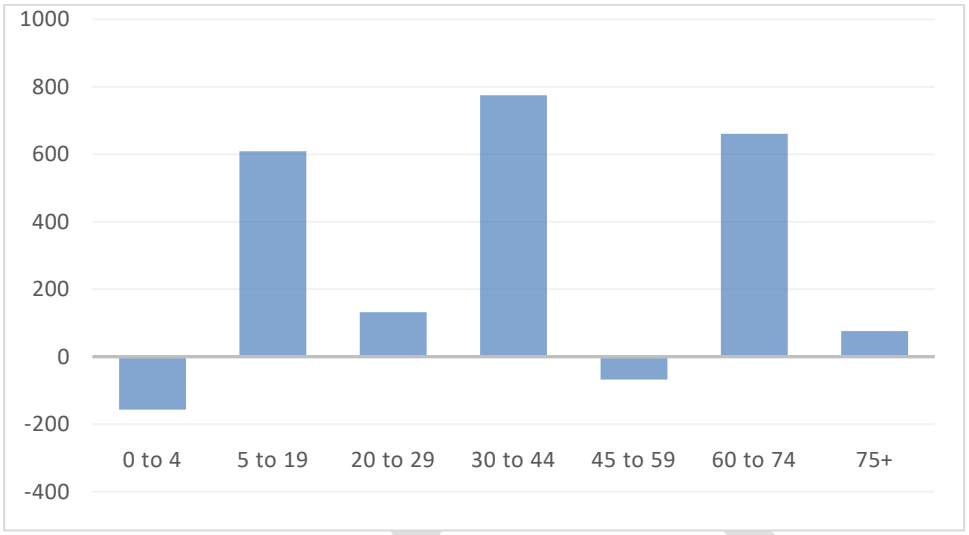
Over half of new residents moving to Grand County are between the ages of 30 and 44 (Figure 2.8). This suggests that many of the new residents are younger individuals attracted by the outdoor lifestyle and recreation in Grand County, and older, financially stable individuals nearing retirement age purchasing retirement and second homes.

Figure 2.7. Grand County Age Structure



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Source: 2019 US Census Bureau Data
Figure 2.8. Grand County Population Change 2010-2020

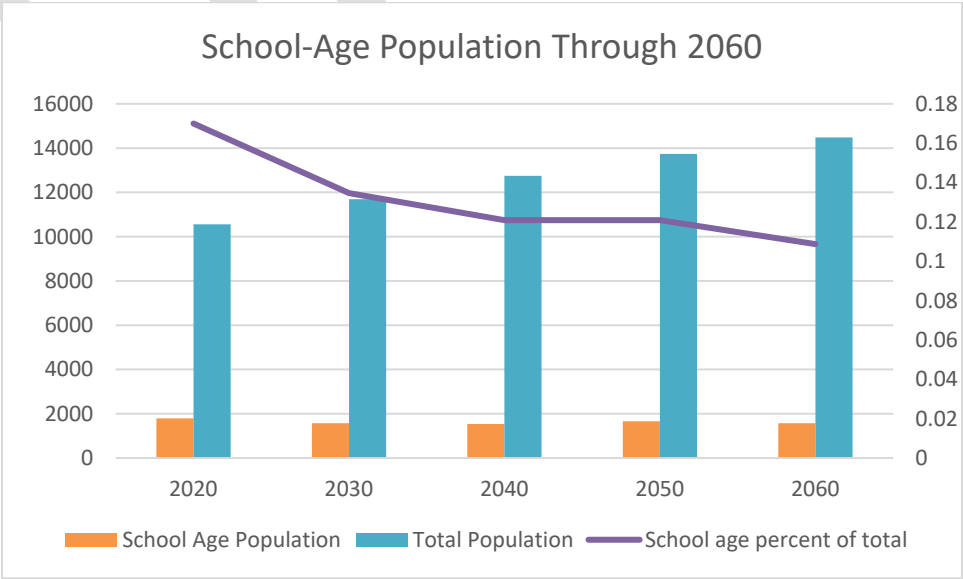


Source: 2020 US Census Bureau

The negative growth rates in the bottom age group indicates decreasing enrollment in area schools in the next 10 years, unless a larger number of young adults can establish themselves in Grand County and remain through their 30's and 40's.

While the total population is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1% through 2060, the school-age population is projected to increase by less than 0.5% (Figure 2.9). In 2010, individuals between the ages of 5 and 17 composed about 17% of the total population. This ratio is down from the 2000 level of 20% and down from 1990, when the school- age population totaled 24% total population. This ratio is expected to decrease to 11% by 2060.

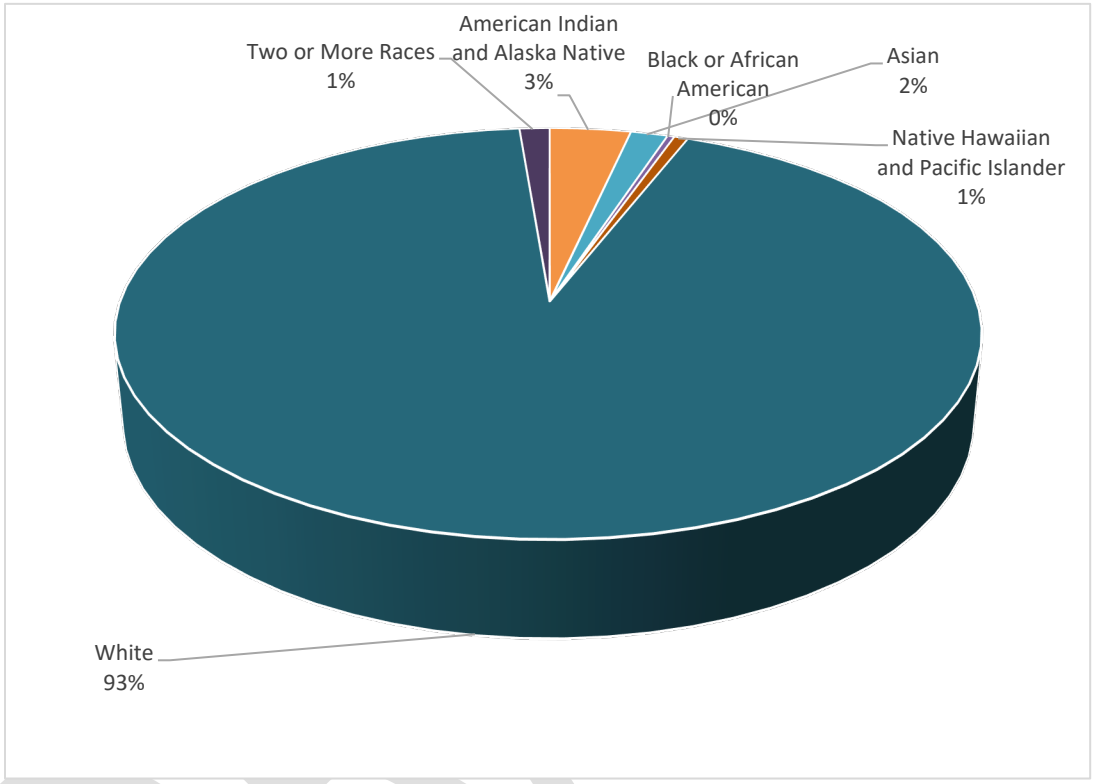
Figure 2.9. School-Age Population through 2060



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

The majority of Grand County's population is white; only 7% of residents are not white (Figure 2.10). This corresponds with the diversity of the population in 2000, also when only 7% of the population was non-white. Diversity has not grown significantly. Measured separately from race shows that 10.3% of residents are of Hispanic or Latino origin according to the 2010 U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 2.10. Grand County Population by Race



Source: 2020 Census

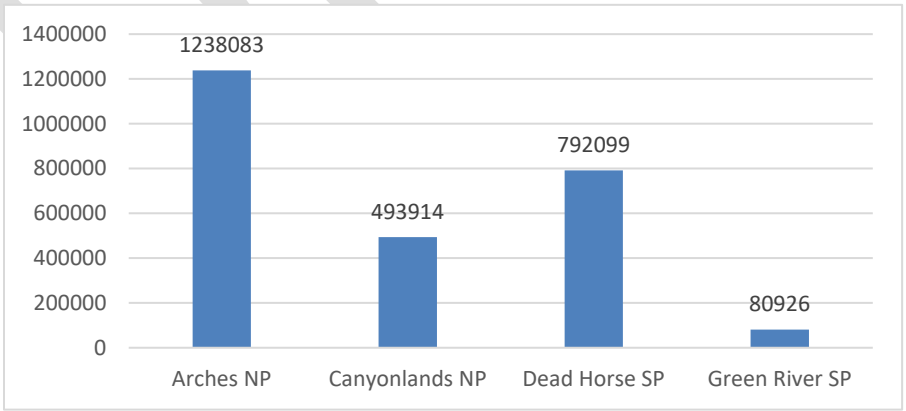


Figure 2.11. 2020 Grand County Tourism Indicators - Source: Grand County Quarterly Economic Reports

Part-time residents

There are two types of part-time residents: second home/vacation home owners and seasonal workers. Second home use parallels the peaks and off-seasons of the tourist seasons. Seasonal workers also

reside in the region during the busy times of year when jobs are available.

Tourists

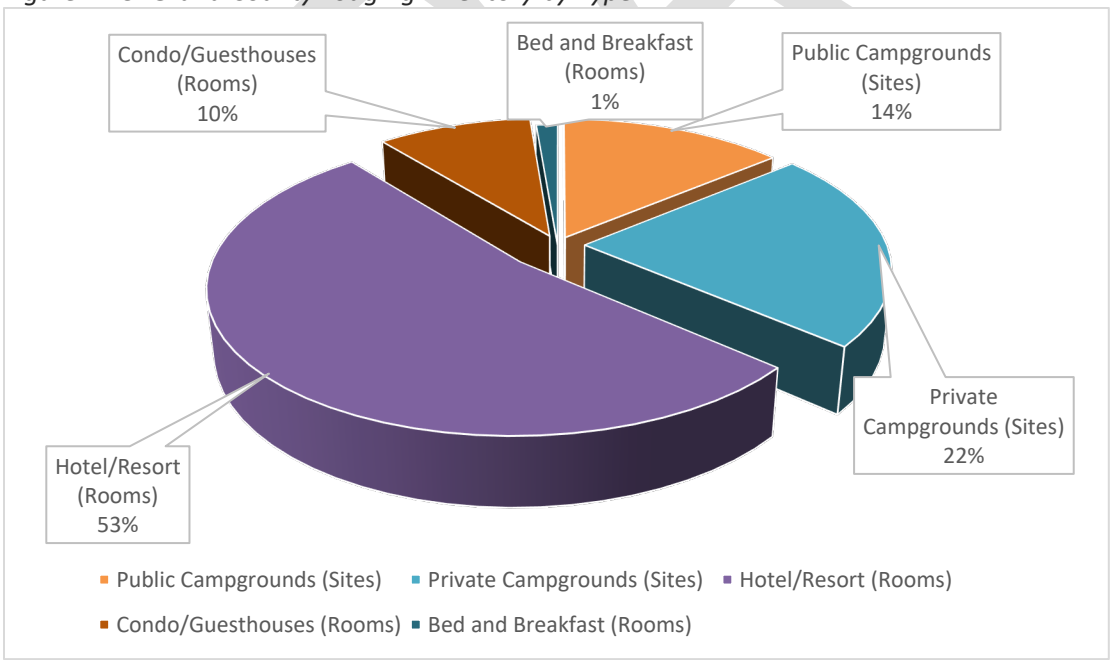
The Utah State Tourism Office collects and maintains data from numerous sources, which can be used as indicators for tourism trends (Figure 2.11). Annually over 3 million vehicles cross the 1-70 Utah/Colorado border. However, not all of these trips are tourism-related. In 2020, the two national parks in the area had a combined visitation greater than 1.7 million, state parks had over 850,000 visitors.

Another measure of tourist activity in Grand County is the county's lodging inventory (Figures 2.12 and 2.13). The county has over 5,000 campground sites and rooms. Fifty-three percent of the lodging stock is rooms in hotels or resorts and 22% is private campgrounds. There are also over 750 established public campsites in the county.

Figure 2.12. Grand County Lodging Inventory

Lodging Type	Inventory – 2015	Inventory – 2020	Percent +/-
Public Campgrounds (Sites)	533	761	42.78%
Private Campgrounds (Sites)	1,260	1,223	-2.94%
Hotel/Resort (Rooms)	2,065	2,888	39.85%
Condo/Guesthouses (Rooms)	442	524	18.55%
Bed and Breakfast (Rooms)	59	71	20.34%
TOTAL	4359	5467	25.42%

Figure 2.13. Grand County Lodging Inventory by Type



Source: Moab Area Travel Council

A rough estimate of total visits can be derived by multiplying the total monthly room capacity, assuming double occupancy, by the monthly county average occupancy rates. This yields a total of nearly 2.5 million room nights (Figure 2.14).

The total room nights are divided by the average stay length to calculate total overnight visitors. According to a Utah Office of Tourism survey of Utah visitors, 40% of leisure visitors are on day trips. Therefore, it is assumed that there are an equal number of day-trip visitors. This is added to the total room nights to achieve the end estimate of 2.75 million visitor days.

Figure 2.14. Total Estimated Visits

TOTAL ESTIMATED VISITS		
Total Room nights	2,478,355	Calculations
Average Stay Length	3.2 days	Utah Office of Tourism
Overnight visitors	688,432	Calculations
Percent day trips	40%	Utah Office of Tourism
Day trips	275,373	Calculations
Total Annual Visitor Days	2,753,728	Calculations

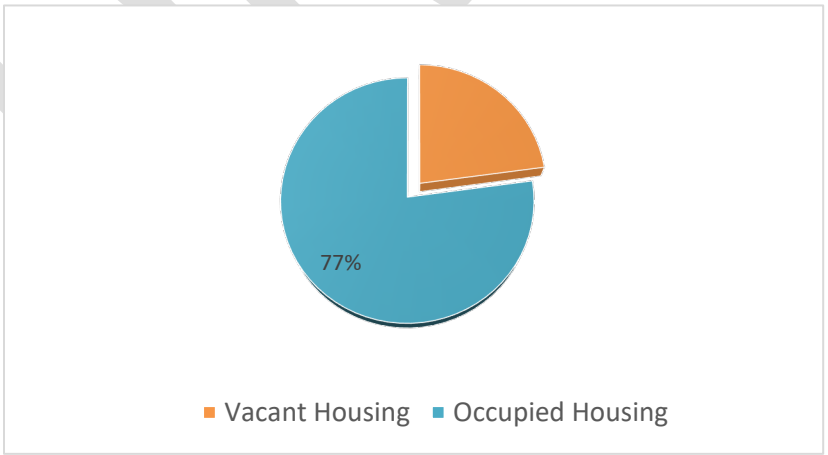
Source: Calculations

Second Home Owners

According to Grand County data from 2021, second home dwellings (for example, retirement and/or vacation homes) made up 25% of the county's housing stock (Figure 2.16). While this may not seem like a significant portion of the housing stock, even a small external demand for housing units does seriously impact housing prices in a relatively small market. Experience has shown that an accurate measure of second-home ownership requires a customized site-specific study.

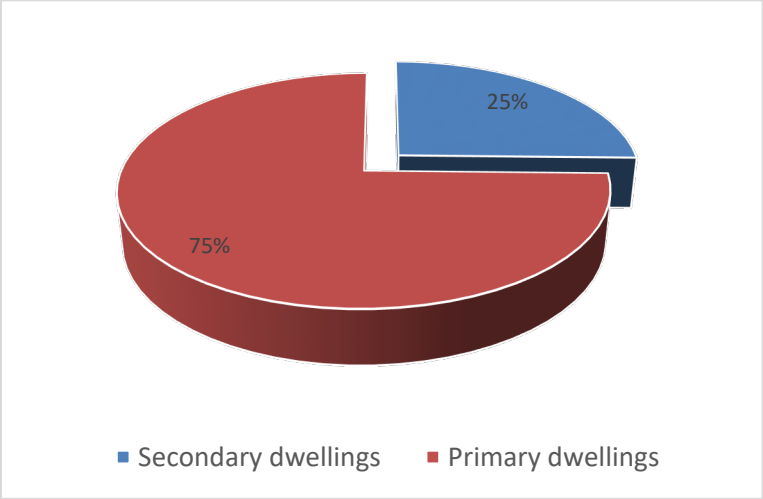
Grand County's landscape and moderate climate make it very appealing to out-of-area investors. Consequently, the local housing market has experienced increased external market demand for second/seasonal homes, retirement homes, and general investment properties. External-market real estate purchasers have the ability to bid higher purchase prices than those supported by prevailing wages in the local market.

Figure 2.15. Housing Unit Stock by Occupancy



Sources: 2020 US Census data

Figure 2.16. Primary and Secondary Dwelling units



Source: Grand County Treasurer's Office data

There are a total of 5192 dwellings in Grand County that are either occupied or unoccupied. Secondary dwellings in Grand County have been increasing at a high rate within the last decade. In the 2012 General Plan, an estimated 12% of homes were secondary dwellings. According to 2021 data, now 25% of homes are secondary dwellings, either used by second homeowners or used as overnight rental properties.

The impact of second homes in Grand County is relatively small when compared to mature resort communities such as Pitkin County and San Miguel County, Colorado. Secondary residences in these counties can impact peak population more than any other land use in the county. However, even the relatively small number of second homes in Moab could impact peak overnight population by about 4%.

Figure 2.17. Grand County Peak Overnight Population

Full Time Residents Population	9669
Tourists (Full Lodging Inventory)	5469
Secondary Dwellings	1144
Total Overnight Population	16282

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Moab Area Travel Council Lodging Information

4. OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Several socio-demographic factors and characteristics of the County all point to opportunities. Some of these factors and characteristics include:

- Natural resources – solar, helium, forestry and oil/gas;
- Human resources – research and development, re-training, University articulation, service sector career development;
- Built environment – serviced industrial/commercial, mixed use, managed growth referenced in the an adopted land use and infrastructure plan, collaborative master plans with all public lands;

Nevertheless, there still remain challenges. For example, the County should start to diversify its

economic base and develop an adopted managed growth plan.

In meeting opportunities and challenges attributed to growth, the County strives to make the most of development that is already built. As part of its mandate, the County works with citizens, community, public and private stakeholders and business groups to sustain our neighborhoods and businesses. The County supports repair, upgrade and renewal of all building and service infrastructure.

The County makes the most efficient use of infrastructure by promoting infill development in existing neighborhoods and business areas and accommodates intensification of land uses along transportation corridors with existing services. The County promotes investment in commercial and residential development in the Development Nodes that promote hubs for social, economic and cultural activities. The County anticipates regional and national economic, environmental and social shifts that will impact business conditions.

To facilitate long-term planning, the County designates residential, commercial and industrial land to prepare for projected development in each sector for the next 20 years (see Schedules 16.1.1 and 16.1.2). Development will proceed in accordance with our ability to provide municipal services and infrastructure based on the values of residents expressed in the long–term vision for the County.

SECTION THREE: HORIZONS

3.1 OVERVIEW

To be representative of the community, a Plan needs to reflect the broad based values of all stakeholders. A *vision* is an important part of growth management and it should be built upon the diverse values of the community. Growth management concerns the rate, form, location and type of community development. It can also be used in response to or in *anticipation* of growth. The vision for this Plan recognizes that economic development needs to be linked with socio-cultural and environmental development. The challenge of growth management is in mitigating any potential negative impacts of growth.

3.2 VISION AND STRATEGIC PLAN

The County adopted a Strategic Plan in 2022 with:

- Core value statements;
- A vision statement; and
- Key Indicators.

The Strategic Plan guides the values in the General Plan in terms of symmetry, pace and priority. The Plan fashions the character of the built, social and economic environment – demonstrating open and integrated development, administrative and elected relationships, County and community engagement and decision making, social structures and support, and preservation and enhancement of the environment. Smart growth policy statements align with the Strategic Plan elements.

3.3 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

Strategic planning with IT is crucial for public information accessibility, online integration between departments, and increased online perspectives. The backbone of any municipal system is Parcel data. Our current system is a state of the art Geographic Information System (GIS). The County has a dedicated ARCGIS server with a large database for all employee access and a public interface for the

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County Land Use Code and parcel, zoning and aerial systems.

The permits and planning system functions with the proprietary IWORQ system using a cloud server. This system is underutilized by many departments. IT chooses systems based on staff resources for configuration and customization, onsite maintenance, the depth and flexibility of the user experience, security, integration, public facing best practices, change management best practices, and financial scalability.

The Emergency software Spillman (Motorola) and Lexipol which have integrated dispatch, emergency operation policies and procedures and integrate with GIS. Civic plus is the County website administration software, and is currently due for a free redesign. The Library is the main user. Currently there are 13 official Grand County Facebook accounts.

Goal

Update the County's IT master plan to address design, development, systems analysis, integration, public access and symmetry between the various systems.

Policies

i. Develop two IT guidance groups for strategic input – a strategic committee and a user group;
ii. Within the strategic plan highlight important milestones, systems analysis timetables for short and medium term, security risk analysis, customer service options, and streamlined business practices; and
iii. Continue to support online engagement platforms that integrate all County communication strategies and practices.

3.4 DEVELOPMENT HUBS OR NODES

A hub or node is a center of activity through which traffic, services and/or communication is routed and focused. It is a central area that connects multiple sectors in a single network. Improvements in one sector will reinforce improvements in others. The overall goal of development hubs is to promote and encourage interaction and specialization of activities within each hub by way of zoning, land uses, and infrastructure policies and objectives.

Different types of development hubs have been identified for the next several decades. The hubs are mainly based on geographic locations and proximity to existing infrastructures and services. They include:

1. Airport Industrial;
2. North Corridor Recreation;
3. Thompson Springs;
4. Cisco;
5. Spanish Trail and Hwy. 191; and
6. Lemon Lane;
7. Scenic corridors – Hwy 191 north and south, Hwy 128, Sand Flat area
8. Land Use study identification (2022)

The *Airport Industrial Hub* has been identified as the area around the Canyonlands Airport. The industrial land base is limited without additional expansion. There are potentially many industrial opportunities for the area surrounding the Airport with successful public lands and infrastructure partnerships. Boundaries for intensification of development must be established in concert with private and public lands. Master plans and an updated airport overlay need to mitigate airport impacts.

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Highway corridor mixed use nodes are identified in the Rural Hubs at Lemon Lane and Spanish Trail will encourage a range of residential building and land form types including small lot residential, mixed use, neighborhood commercial and light industrial.

The *North Recreation Corridor* references the Special Area Plan that identifies permanent land use types like resort commercial and gateway opportunities. The North Corridor Plan 2001 references development within the City/County area immediately north of the City.

Directing development to managed growth areas will lower overall infrastructure costs and drive social and economic development in the community.

Educational and Research Hubs focus compact development in areas with mixed use resources. A core concept of this Plan is to consider identified hubs as centers of economic, socio-cultural and physical excellence.

Another type of hub is on a neighborhood scale. Residents desire a strong community with strong neighborhoods and support services that enable their families to thrive. These neighborhood hubs are intended to focus on the delivery of social support and some services at a neighborhood scale. The goal is to nurture these hubs to provide a center where recreation, social support and volunteer needs can be met.

3.5 NEIGHBORHOODS

The design of a neighborhood can create a built environment that contributes to sustainable and inclusive communities. To maintain the value of public and private investment already made in existing areas, neighborhoods should be capable of renewal. In a simple definition, a sustainable community affords its residents the opportunity to live, work and play, today and in the future. It provides them with the opportunity to meet their diverse needs both in the present and in the future. A sustainable community is also a safe and inclusive community – one that is well-planned and offers equality of services for all.

For this reason, the built environment will be designed in such a way that communities are active, inclusive and safe, environmentally sensitive, well connected, thriving with services accessible to all. It is hoped that the policies in this Plan will help create and maintain a high quality of life in all neighborhoods. A balance needs to be struck between the needs of neighborhoods and the County as a whole. These policies will be implemented through concept plans, the Land Use Code, and the subdivision and development processes.

While preparing and reviewing concept plans, subdivision plans, and Land Use Code amendments, the following criteria must be considered:

1. Housing options;
2. Sustainability;
3. Efficient and effective use of servicing and infrastructure; and
4. Access to transportation, housing, employment, recreation and amenities.

The neighborhood concept is based on the residential neighborhood unit - sufficient in size to support an elementary school, small scale commercial space and has a geographical identity defined by topography and streets. In a neighborhood unit, the elementary school, shopping, parkland and recreation facilities focus identity. The interior street system slows down traffic to reduce the traffic

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risk, provide for multiple unit housing, neighborhood shopping outlets and community facilities within the neighborhood. Decreases in family size drives the need to recalibrate neighborhood size.

3.6 DESIGN STANDARDS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Two basic neighborhood street patterns are evident in the County. Those areas developed prior to 1980 exhibit a rural road arrangement around large lot agricultural lands. Residential developments since 2000 have tended to follow a more curvilinear street pattern, as exemplified by Spanish Valley Drive. The trend today is to design neighborhoods with the needs of pedestrians, cyclists and transit in mind for health, social and environmental reasons. Complete streets and walkable neighborhoods encourage a mix of land uses such as housing, parks, schools and neighborhood shopping.

This Plan will begin to illustrate street layouts, cross sections and visualizations that characterize neighborhood principles, as outlined in the Land Use section (reference Appendix F).

SECTION FOUR: DECISION MAKING

4.1 OVERVIEW AND STRATEGIES

The County adopted a draft Strategic Plan in October 2021 that references a vision and a value statement. This Plan needs to reinforce the democratic ideal embedded in County decision making and actively search for creative and effective ways that negotiate all the elements in the Plan.

Early and ongoing public engagement breathes relevance into actions. Decision making structure is expressed through (reference decision making chart and appendix for individual committee structures):

1. Elected officials – Commission; Assessor; Attorney; Clerk/Auditor; Justice Court Judge; Recorder; Sheriff; Surveyor; Treasurer;
2. Committees – Arches hot spot; audit; Local emergency; Homeless coordinating; Moab tailings; Motorized trails committee; Old Spanish trail arena; Sand flats stewardship; Special events; Star hall; and Trail mix;
3. Boards and Commissions – Planning commission; Airport; Board of adjustment; Budget advisory; Children's justice center; Council on aging; Economic development advisory board; Economic diversification advisory council; Historical preservation commission; Housing authority of southeastern Utah; Housing task force; Library board; Noxious weed control board; and Travel advisory board;
4. Community groups – neighborhood groups and associations encouraged to participate on the Grand County online engagement platform;
5. Special Service and Local District Boards – Arches special service district; Canyonlands Health care; Grand County cemetery maintenance; Grand County recreation; Grand County transportation; Grand Water & Sewer Service agency; Grand County Special Service Water District board; Grand County water conservancy district board; Spanish Valley Water and Sewer improvement district; Moab mosquito abatement district; Grand County Solid Waste management; Thompson springs special service water district board; and Thompson springs special service fire district; Moab Area Water Partnership (MAWP);
6. Agencies and referral groups – Non-governmental groups, and non-profits; and
7. Decision making considers the guiding elements of smart growth and uses initiative to find and source out options for constructive engagement including:
    a. Media – social, print, web, newsletters, reports, on-line access and mailings;
    b. Face-to-face – open houses with appointed and elected officials, presentations, door-to-door, committees, forums and round tables; and

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c. Formal – public hearings, County and Planning Commission meetings.

4.2 COUNTY, REGION AND AGENCIES

The quality of decision making depends on adaptively responding to changing circumstances, but, more importantly, consistently and reliably scaffolding ideas from all groups especially the underserved. Administration must "buy-in" to Commission policies and strategies and regularly interact to reinforce consistency. The following goals and policies guide the actions in implementation and help reinforce the political impetus in community planning:

Goal:

Educate and inform employees about County programs, issues and initiatives.

Policies:

i. Establish a communications committee and orientation program considering regular communication to all staff including those off-site;

ii. Make information about corporate priorities and initiatives easy to access through online databases and frequently asked questions;

iii. Promote and leverage existing internal online database of general inquiries/frequently asked questions for employees to find answers;

iv. Increase employees' knowledge of departmental functions across the organization;

v. Provide relevant resources and additional information/links to program information;

vi. Involve employees in decision making through teams, networks and questionnaires;

vii. Improve the organization's ability to anticipate and respond to issues;

viii. Develop an issues management protocol to effectively identify, monitor and respond to issues; and

ix. Foster a cultural shift to embody an "oneness" between employees and management.

Goal:

Develop a public engagement strategy to guide the public consultation process and create consistency across the organization.

Policies:

i. Ensure compliance with *American with Disabilities Act (ADA)*;

ii. Consult and engage in diverse locations and ways;

iii. Create informal opportunities for feedback;

iv. Explore best practices in public engagement;

v. Identify new and alternative opportunities for public engagement that are accessible and convenient to the public;

vi. Leverage website and social media to promote opportunities for input including specific apps;

vii. Increase the public's trust that the County genuinely wants input and will take various points of view into consideration;

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viii. Create a "How to get involved" section on the website that lists public engagement opportunities;

ix. Establish communication channels with local organizations to reach a multitude of stakeholders in a targeted and cost-efficient approach (e.g. neighborhood groups, libraries, committees and agencies, and University);

x. Conduct a pilot project with a local organization (e.g. Chamber of Commerce) to establish and test an approach where the organization provides County information to its members on behalf of the County and solicits feedback; and

xi. Have stakeholder groups host public events and opportunities for people to talk to County employees to learn more about County initiatives and issues.

Goal:

Improve the quality of the County's key stakeholder relationships and map legislative and reporting gaps across all political and referral agencies.

Policies:

i. Enhance the County's media relations strategy;

ii. Provide more information on critical or complex issues through media packages, media briefings, and more face-to-face time with key reporters;

iii. Consistently identify newsworthy stories and present them in a way that's compelling;

iv. Ensure inquiries from the media are given a high priority and responded to as quickly and efficiently as possible;

v. Balance the use of traditional consultation methods (e.g. public meetings, surveys) and emerging methods (e.g. online forums) to best suit the situation;

vi. Develop a social media strategy;

vii. Establish stronger ties with neighborhood groups, boards and committees, and coalitions (e.g. community centers, community clubs, libraries, and youth advisory committee)*;*

viii. Work with stakeholder groups to host public events at which County employees and Commission members can address County issues;

ix. Explore the possibility of leveraging existing advisory committees (or groups with a similar structure) to help identify key issues;

x. Continue to implement the County Strategic Plan and ensure that the customer service standards are compliant with *ADA;*

xi. Provide appropriate customer service training and resources for employees;

xii. Make the public aware of the County's customer service standards, including timelines for responding to inquiries, mail, and email;

xiii. Make regular stakeholders research a cornerstone of County activities and regularly endeavor to understand what's important to residents;

xiv. Conduct community trend surveys every year;

xv. Increase use of research and public opinion polls in County decision-making;

xvi. Consider the formation of focus groups to annually report on community indicators; and

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xvii. Increase communication skills and enhance the communications capacity of the organization as a whole.

Goal:

Increase stakeholders' awareness of County programs and initiatives.

Policies:

i. Enhance the County media relations strategy. Ensure that County news is covered by local media and increase accurate media coverage of County services and initiatives*;*

ii. Continue to rely on the County's advertising program to convey important information to residents;

iii. Review existing advertising policies and update them to reflect changing circumstances;

iv. Continue to write and produce high impact ads;

v. Make County information and opportunities for input more accessible;

vi. Explore the possibility of establishing one-stop information stations throughout the community;

vii. Create an inventory of languages spoken by employees. Leverage the translation capabilities of County employees to affordably and informally provide information in languages other than English;

viii. Work with cultural groups to translate and distribute the document to new residents who may not have access to the Internet or speak English;

ix. Participate in speaking engagements and public outreach;

x. Build on existing school outreach programs (local government week, engineers in the classroom, water conservation programs, land use transportation, and parks and recreation);

xi. Continue to host public outreach events and open houses, especially for long range planning projects like the General Plan and leverage social media;

xii. Revamp the County's website. Focus on presenting information as one voice rather than as information from various departments. Whenever possible, build in opportunities for users to provide feedback on issues and services of the day; considering the user experience; and

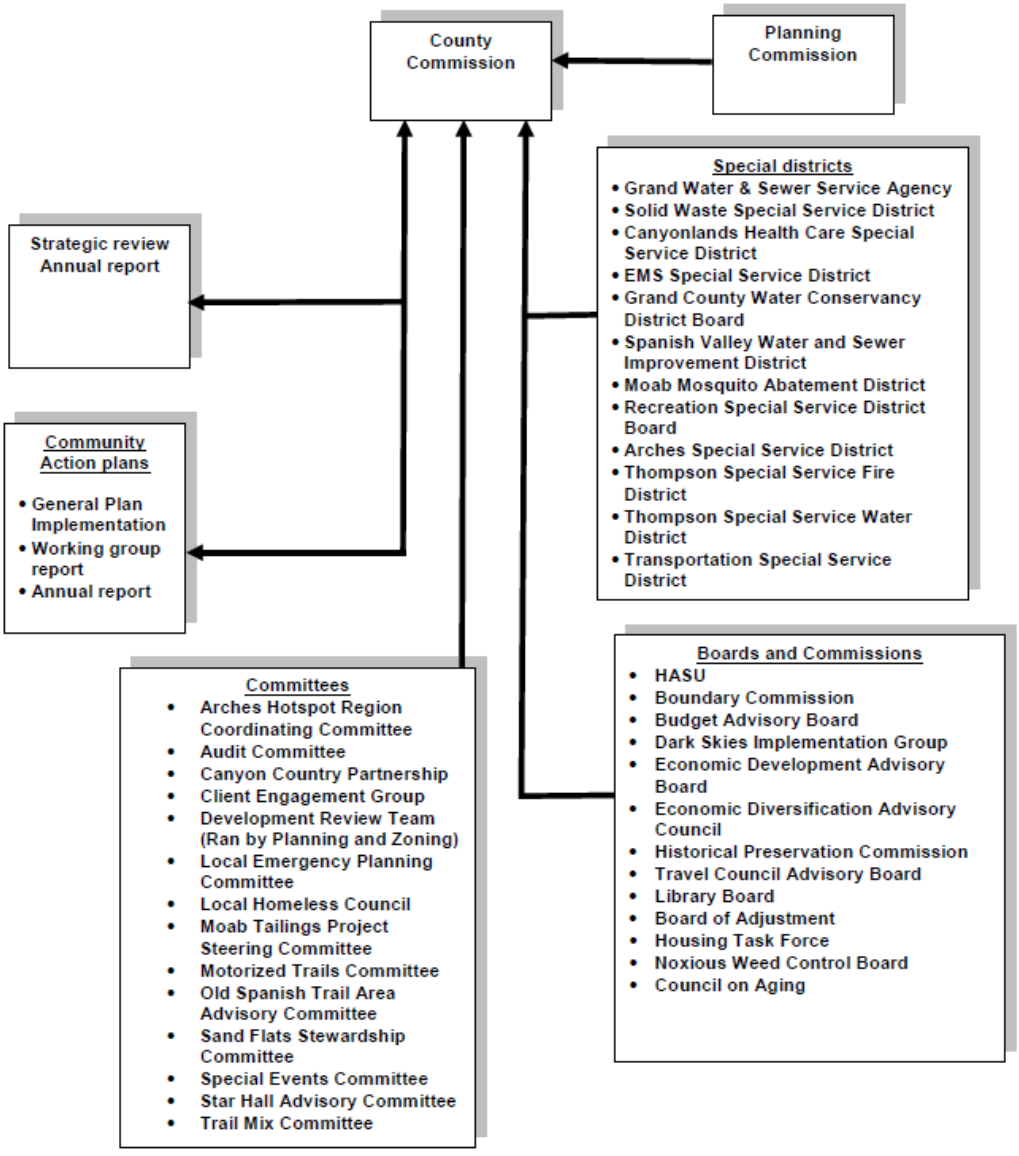
xiii. Develop and roll out sign guidelines so that all County signage is consistently designed and branded.

4.3 PARTNERS - ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Figure 1 explains the current referral relationships with County Commission and recommends that important gaps be evaluated for improved decision making and engagement, as noted above and in the notes section of the figure.

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Figure 1 – County Commission Decision Making



SECTION FIVE: SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 OVERVIEW

Comprehensive plans like this Plan echo the County Strategic Plan core value statements that are integrated in this Plan.

The relationship between strategic planning, master plans, studies, and indicators are expressed in Figure 2:

Figure 2 – Planning relationships:

These values connect to the Plan, tied to indicators and actions in the implementation section.

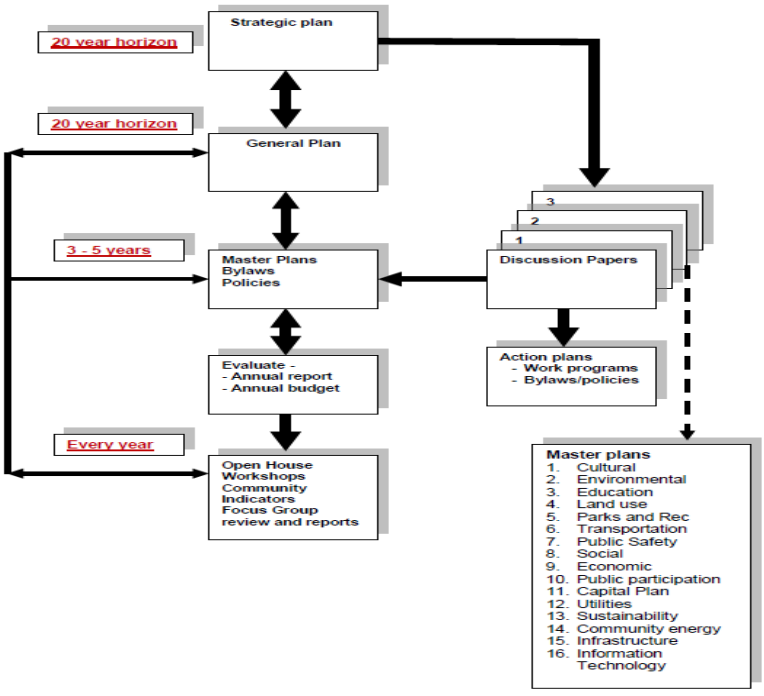
Vision - *Balance - As a small and diverse community we collaborate with our partners to create resilient educational and economic opportunities for residents while balancing social and environmental values.*

Core Values

Secondarily, the County Commission charges Administration with strategies that reinforce practice and direction. The Strategic Goals strengthen the fabric of the Plan elements and can be referenced to each element such as land use, infrastructure, parks and recreation, finance, public safety and decision making:

1. *Sustainability - We encourage sustainable development that promotes resource conservation and preservation and takes into account ecological constraints.*
2. *Stewardship - Public lands are a tremendous community asset and we acknowledge our responsibility as stewards of those lands. We strive to preserve and protect wildlife habitat, dark night skies, rivers and watersheds, cultural resources, and our scenic natural beauty.*
3. *Small town feel – We value the unique small town feel of our community and aim to preserve it as the community continues to grow and develop*
4. *Responsive and Inclusive Governance - We welcome diverse perspectives and initiatives by continuously engaging residents, reducing physical and technological barriers and improving access to County resources.*
5. *Livable community - We strive to maintain a livable community in which future generations are nurtured, vulnerable populations are supported, the health and safety of residents is reinforced, and a diversity of cultural and educational opportunities is present.*
6. *Economic diversity - We encourage responsible and diverse economic development that enhances our community, provides a wide range of employment opportunities and supports small businesses.*
7. *Collaboration - We collaboratively plan and act with all partners including Moab City, Castle Valley, San Juan County, and State and federal land management agencies.*

Figure 1 - Planning Relationships
Strategy, Act, Measure and Report
June 2021



5.2 SMART GROWTH AND THE COUNTY VISION

Grand County Strategic Vision Statement:

Balance - "As a small and diverse community we collaborate with our partners to create resilient educational and economic opportunities for residents while balancing social and environmental values."

The following interrelated statements and values express principles which collectively establish the qualitative framework of this Plan. Smart Growth principles form the fundamental schools of best practice and frame this Plan.

Grand County will be:

1. A global destination community that values quality backcountry and rural experiences and seeks innovation and diverse employment, retail and service opportunities;
2. An inclusive, safe and diverse community rich in culture with a lot to offer and that is proud of its heritage;
3. A community where all sectors collaborate and use the strengths within the community to ensure a sustainable social, economic and physical environment;
4. A community of variety and opportunities (e.g. commercial, education and training, recreational, transit, health and housing) accessible to all;
5. A County of quality urban and rural form, with the River, Parks, Scenic Corridors and View Sheds as the foci;
6. A County that integrates long-term planning into our everyday decision-making process and makes investments today with the future in mind;
7. A growing community that assumes stewardship for its natural environment, that respects the natural environment, and that acknowledges the role that the natural environment has in promoting a high quality of life for the residents and visitors;
8. A County with a responsible ethical government that makes good decisions, which benefit all;
9. A County that supports diverse socio-economic development;
10. A sustainable community, using the best available science to anticipate challenges presented by climate change and implement strategies that include adaptation resiliency; and
11. A community of informed citizens and residents that includes full time residents and seasonal workers and enables participation in the planning process.

5.3 SUSTAINABILITY AND STEWARDSHIP

This Plan assumes a holistic approach that speaks to collaboration and building relationships within complex and challenging environments. The health of a County depends upon its natural environment and is linked to the economy, its built environment, and its social infrastructure.

Sustainability and stewardship are cornerstone values of the Plan. Stewardship is the concept of shared responsibility and requires commitment from all residents in a community. This is a theme that is integrated throughout the goals and objectives of the Plan.

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Land stewardship and protection involves accepting personal responsibility for caring for our land, air and water and sustaining the natural processes on which life depends. Stewards of the land will want to recycle, limit energy use, conserve water, use best management practices and participate in programs that conserve and restore wild species and their habitats.

Stewardship and protection of our natural and environmentally sensitive areas will improve our air and water quality and protect important natural features and wildlife habitat.

Sustainability involves meeting the needs of current and future generations by integrating environmental stewardship, and economic and social development. A sustainable community is one where the natural environment is conserved by reducing waste, preventing pollution, promoting efficiency and local economic development, and leading to an improved quality of life and social equity.

Embracing recycling programs, limited energy use, water conservation, best management practices and program participation that conserves and restores wildlife and their habitats is imperative in sustaining a healthy and vibrant community.

The County is committed to building complete neighborhoods and achieving sustainability objectives that are dynamic and unique but that respond to change. Complete neighborhoods are places where residents can enjoy their specific choice of lifestyle - housing options, employment, services, retail, transportation options, educational and recreational facilities and programs.

Different land use decisions characterize each neighborhood and quality decision making requires active and long range planning and public participation. A sustainable community preserves the natural environment and nurtures and cares for its citizens.

The Smart Growth principles challenge traditional auto-centric land use (e.g. sprawl, divisional zoning or gated communities) practice:

1. Create a range of mixed and compatible land uses;
2. Create diverse housing opportunities;
3. Create well designed, compact and walkable neighborhoods;
4. Encourage community and stakeholder collaboration;
5. Foster distinctive, attractive communities with a strong sense of place and unique neighborhood identity;
6. Make development decisions predictable, fair and cost effective;
7. Preserve open space, farmland, natural beauty and critical environmental areas;
8. Provide a variety of transportation choices;
9. Strengthen and direct development towards existing communities;
10. Take advantage of compact building design; and
11. Utilize smarter and cheaper infrastructure and green buildings.

5.4 GOALS AND POLICIES

This Plan recognizes the following goals and policies in building a community with a sustainable

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quality of life and where all development should conserve and manage energy, land and natural resources.

Goal: Establish County integrated sustainability programs that update the General Plan through an Integrated Community Sustainability Plan.

Policies:

i. Enhance and further develop the County recycling and composting program as a model for neighboring communities;

ii. The County should consider achieving 100% renewables by 2030;

iii. Develop an incentive-based checklist (see Appendix B) and possible scoring methodology that gauges the "green" quality of developments for all land use actions including rezoning, land use permits and General Plan and regulatory amendments;

iv. Measure and report on program successes while providing accessible data and indicators; and

v. Integrate Smart Growth principles into all GP elements.

Goal:

Promote development patterns consistent with water availability and climate change impacts.

Policies:

i. Participate in a County wide groundwater monitoring program;

ii. Create a County water committee that tracks water use, integrates information from water monitoring and scientific studies with the land use code; and sets thresholds to protect drinking water, and riparian areas.

Goal:

Promote development patterns that support safe, effective, and multi-modal transportation options, including auto, pedestrian, bicycle, and transit; reducing single occupant vehicle dependency.

Policies:

i. Provide a mixture of land uses that promote walkability and compact building form, and complete street design and construction;

ii. Establish measurable sustainability objectives based on smart growth, supporting the County's Strategic Plan and the long term needs of the community;

iii. Develop proactive plans with groups to conserve land and infrastructure, increase transportation efficiencies (transportation demand management), and encourage County incentives such as funding and models of "green" projects and operations;

iv. Formulate parking strategies that reduce the need for on-site parking; and

v. Evaluate and suggest improved parking options, including temporarily removing parking with parklets and pop-up park options.

Goal:

Establish the County as a model energy steward using all "green best practices" in its own operations.

Policies:

i. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from County operations through anti-idling policies and alternative fuel use;

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ii. Update and monitor the current Green House Gas Inventory (GHG) from 2020 and regularly report on progress;

iii. Streamline Public Works operations and centralize where justified;

iv. Promote energy code changes at the state and municipal levels and develop Land Use Code development standards;

v. All new construction and major renovations to County properties should achieve a LEED gold standard or equivalent;

vi. Work to develop connected commuter trails, bike routes and walkways throughout the Spanish Valley;

vii. Continue to work at the State and Federal level on energy best practices standards, incentives and regulations with all partners; and

viii. Accelerate energy efficiency through meaningful community consultation that supports the development of low impact alternative and renewable energy sources having minimum impacts on:

- Natural ecosystems;
- Community water supplies;
- Recreational amenities; and
- Visual impacts from any development including infrastructure and transmission lines.

Goal:

Develop smart growth land use decisions while equitably distributing community services.

Policies:

i. Formulate smart growth regulations, policies and principles that specifically reduce impacts through land use, zoning, transportation, parks and recreation, energy use, and other elements of the Plan; and

ii. Facilitate partnerships with interested community groups, rural municipalities and other agencies to foster sustainability, measure impacts and formulate implementation strategies.

Goal:

Establish the efficient use of land, infrastructure and other resources in accommodating growth and change through growth management and levels of service strategies.

Policies:

i. Develop funding mechanisms to offset costs of implementing sustainability initiatives;

ii. Develop a buildable lands analysis to adequately articulate balanced land use;

iii. Establish the County as a steward of land assembly and development, adequately sourcing diverse land opportunities, and creating partnerships and advocating smart growth principles.

Goal:

Enhance and embed community safety and green practices in neighborhood design and construction.

Policies:

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Develop programs that promote sustainable living. These could include:

i. Develop "green" demonstration projects through proactive planning and visualization;

ii. Support innovative infrastructure including "green" strategies and infrastructure such as rain gardens, stormwater filtration systems, gray water recycling, silt fences, and other best management practices;

iii. Reduce light pollution through continued dark skies policies, regulations, and demonstration projects;

iv. Reduce noise pollution through business engagement, collaborative enforcement, and regulation;

v. Incorporate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles in land use decisions considering all principles as defined by the International Association - https://www.cpted.net/ ;

vi. Consider energy efficiency and emission reduction in all development decision making through collaborative permitting and policies; and

vii. Foster educational programs to model best practices and engage builders, developers, businesses, educational practitioners and entrepreneurs.

Goal:

Encourage convenient access to work, recreation, parks and open space and natural areas.

Policies:

i. Integrate live and work opportunities where appropriate into development;

ii. Allow for employment opportunities and consistent zoning within or adjacent to neighborhood hubs and new neighborhoods;

iii. Improve the trail network for multi-modal uses and for recreation and commuting; and

iv. Support and expand transit services to all places of employment especially service sector retail outlets.

Goal:

Embrace collaborative planning processes that involve all stakeholders (landowners, Administration, school boards, community associations, utilities and other external agencies).

Policies:

i. Provide meeting and engagement opportunities that highlight demonstration projects, visualization and conceptual designs. Venues should include public meetings, design charrettes, technical workshops and virtual opportunities; and

ii. Meet with stakeholders to update strategic and comprehensive plans and mutually report on successes and failures.

Goal:

Ensure that redevelopment is established in neighborhoods and supports the health and livability of our citizens.

Policies:

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i. Support neighborhood revitalization, redevelopment and residential infill that contributes to the livability and adaptability of established neighborhoods;

ii. Accompany residential density increases with enhancements to public spaces, open spaces and amenities;

iii. Optimize the use of existing infrastructure in association with increased density;

iv. Identify large infill redevelopment projects to assist in long term community building; and

v. Collaborate with school boards in support of long term redevelopment efforts.

Goal:

Develop and implement design guidelines for new neighborhoods and integration within existing communities.

Policies:

i. Establish focal points or unique identifiers within each neighborhood;

ii. Provide a mixture of residential, commercial and institutional uses;

iii. Establish formal and informal public and open spaces;

iv. Achieve higher density mixed-use development near town centers or established transit routes; and

v. Establish land use patterns which provide flexibility for future redevelopment.

SECTION SIX: LAND USE

6.1 BACKGROUND

The County covers more than 3600 sq. miles with several established neighborhoods with hubs or nodes.

The County has a mix of low and medium density residential land uses, semi-structured street arterial and collector development, with existing communities like Thompson Springs and Cisco.

Neighborhood commercial services are sporadically distributed, servicing some, but not all neighborhoods with predominantly car-oriented commercial services.

More recent forms of automobile-oriented land uses have grown around the major highways and arterials (Highway 191, 313, and Spanish Valley Drive). Highway 191 is the main route through the County and creates a significant disconnect between west and east sides of Spanish Valley.

Rail use in the County supports freight connections to the Potash reserves and the Uranium Refinery remediation project, off-loading in the Thompson Springs spur line and the Highway 313 spur line. In 2021 the American Rocky Mountaineer started a passenger tour operation between Denver, Colorado and Grand County. Heavy and medium industrial land uses are located towards the outer municipal boundaries, while light industrial is found on the perimeter.

Significant features include the Colorado River valley; Mill Creek; Sand Flats and Pack Creek. County-wide neighborhood parks need assessment and classification for passive and active uses.

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The County is bordered by the State of Colorado to the East, Emery County to the west, San Juan County to the south and Uintah County to the north. The City of Green River is located on the north-west boundary, the Town of Castle Valley is in the east quadrant, and the City of Moab is located in the south quadrant. County land outside the Moab core is relatively sparsely developed rural residential, small scale farmland, forest, and public lands. Growth management strategies need evaluation and improvement.

The High Density Housing (HDHO) and the Overnight Accommodation Overlays (OAO), defined in the Land Use code, will need reference to this Plan as the Land Use section develops and land use descriptions are written and mapped. HDHO, as a change in density, and OAO, as a change in density, will have long range references linked to GP policies.

The State of Utah requires housing plans within the County. The Moab Affordable Housing Plan was adopted by the County in 2017, and is currently being updated. The Housing Authority of Southeastern Utah (HASU) works under appointments by the County. The Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC - https://www.rcac.org/) a non-profit 501 (C) (3) helps prioritize housing and environmental programs in the West by:

- Overseeing self-help grants;
- Co-developing /owning of some projects; and
- Providing funding for HASU.

The Housing focus since 2014 has been to develop affordable housing residential units. Examples include Cinema Court, Wingate, and MAPS senior housing. HASU initiatives follow:

- Manages about 300 residential units;
- Operates social service programs;
- Applications for low income and transitional housing considered – short term, long term rental, attainable, affordable, and ownership;
- Arroyo crossing development management and assistance;
- Lead on the development of the Affordable Housing Plan – due in 2022;
- Data management and reporting.

Arroyo crossing operates under a land trust model with a mix of housing types and neighborhood commercial uses. HASU facilitates entitlements, lease arrangements and the management of:

- Land trust portions;
- Mix of single family, apartment, multi family, townhomes;
- Self-help models and long term rental options;
- Working with the US department of Agriculture (USDA) on funding;
- Commissioning/educational outreach for prospective homeowners; and
- Determinates of the Area Medium Income (AMI).

The population demographic is slowly changing and growing more diverse, which may influence housing needs (see housing profile in Section 2). In addition, the County must respond to increased demands for service sector housing. In 2019 Grand County had:

- 4119 households;
- 2.28 persons per household;
- 21.5% persons under 18 years old;
- 19.4% persons over 65 years old;
- 12.2 % people in poverty; and

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- 81.9% white – non-Hispanic.

From the 2017 Moab Area Housing Affordability Plan (currently under review):

> *The Area Median Income in Grand County increased from $55,300 per year in 2015 to $64,300 per year in 2016, each for a family of four. The $9,000 increase is likely attributable to increased incomes for the highest earners and increased income from non-labor activities such as dividends, interest, rent, and retirement related entitlements.*
>
> *Currently, more than half all households earning 80 percent (80%) or less of Area Median Income (AMI) in Grand County are cost-burdened, which means they spend more than 30 percent (30%) of household income on total housing costs including mortgage or rent, taxes, insurance, utilities, and HOA fees where applicable.*
>
> *Currently, more than one-quarter all households earning 80 percent (80%) or less of Area Median Income (AMI) in Grand County are severely cost-burdened, which means they pay more than 50 percent (50%) of combined household income towards total housing costs.*
>
> *Assuming recent population trends continue but vacancy rates (e.g. second homes and residential units used as overnight accommodations) stabilize at 30 percent (30%), the number of new housing units needed across all price levels will increase by 316 in 2020, 1,024 in 2030, 1,826 in 2040, and 2,737 in 2050.*
>
> *Assuming the share of renter-occupied and owner occupied housing remains constant, the 316 new units needed by 2020 will include 98 rental units and 218 owned units.*

Grand County is a regional hub for a range of services in health, education, social services, tourism and justice and as such has need for transitional and supportive housing. Grand County wants to stimulate independence of its citizens but realizes that some will require support to function optimally. It is a goal of this Plan to create the context where all citizens can have safe, secure, affordable housing that meets their needs.

The form and density of housing will be determined by a combination of prevailing market conditions along with policies of this Plan, development standards in the Land Use Code and through public consultation. It is important that developments be well-designed and compatible with existing development.

Meeting the housing needs of the future generations will require flexibility in meeting market demand and accommodating other changing demographic and economic conditions. Areas with a range of housing types are generally more stable in the face of neighborhood change. Limiting the range of housing types may force some members of a neighborhood to move. This could include seniors, for example, who often require a particular type of home suited to their specific needs.

The ability of the marketplace to provide affordable housing is an important part of quality of life and helps attract new businesses and industries to the County. The County can influence cost and supply of housing by supporting the private development sector in providing affordable housing and by facilitating the approval process with respect to regulations and permits.

Goals:

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1. Encourage mixed residential and business development and re-development projects in the commercial zone districts in the US 191 South and North corridor;
2. Work in partnership with San Juan County and the State of Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) to guide future development in southern Spanish Valley that is proposed to ensure that development patterns are fiscally efficient and align with the Vision, Goals and Strategies of the General Plan;
3. Minimize impacts of development on scenic resources and residential developments;
4. Reevaluate US 191 far north corridor with a focus on maintaining compact development patterns, preserving scenic resources, and locating development to avoid degrading natural amenities;
5. Map priority scenic landscape features such as prominent ridgelines, visible mesas, and canyon walls and enact policies to protect these visual resources; and
6. Amend the land use code to reflect long range land use and growth management strategies; and to develop a performance based framework that increases development opportunity and predictability.

Policies:

i. Promote a well-designed compact community by following smart growth principles;

ii. Encourage compatible uses along the County boundaries, consistent with a Regional Planning Growth Management Strategy;

iii. Integrate compatible land uses within the County through specified study and action plans;

iv. Preserve the unique residential character of neighborhoods and nodes;

v. Preserve our history and heritage in all land use actions;

vi. Maintain important view sheds (e.g. cliffs and ridgelines);

vii. Provide neighborhood mixed use nodes that incorporate the 1500 feet (10 minute walk) buffer as a standard for distances between nodes;

viii. Link parks with trails throughout the County and preserve natural features as a way to identify potential greenspace in new neighborhoods;

ix. Promote walkable neighborhood mixed use rather than discrete neighborhood and highway commercial land uses;

x. Within automobile-oriented commercial land uses, bring buildings closer to the public streets and place parking in the middle of the development to create a more complete streetscape;

xi. Within automobile-oriented commercial land uses, ensure that walking and cycling are encouraged by creating paths and sidewalks along major corridors that connect to other neighborhoods throughout the County;

xii. Improve streetscaping along arterials, major collectors, and Highways to include coordinated street trees, lighting, signage, noise mitigation, sidewalks and trails;

xiii. Limit development in environmentally sensitive areas through specific land use actions (e.g. conservancy, transfer of development rights and trusts);

xiv. Increase and improve pedestrian connections to the river/watersheds;

xv. Maintain and enhance streetscaping standards, and develop a compact, sustainable, diverse, adaptable, mixed use built form that encourages walkability and supports multi-modal transportation;

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xvi. Integrate all elements of the Plan to ensure they are complementary and where competing are suitably integrated (e.g. riparian buffer width averaging, trails in riparian areas);

xvii. Maintain and enhance the local sense of place and identity by integrating natural systems and developing neighborhood context-based design solutions that minimize rural sprawl. Use illustrative plans as guides to development;

xviii. Identify Highways 191, 313, 128, and 279 and Spanish Valley Drive and the La Sal loop as scenic corridors;

xix. Partner with adjacent municipalities to develop compatible regional land use strategies;

xx. Increase land use resilience by allowing and encouraging local food production, local materials and services use, and protection of the local and regional agricultural lands;

xxi. Identify strategic locations for wayfinding signage throughout the County;

xxii. Buffer tourism/commercial land uses from residential areas;

xxiii. Identify commercial and light industrial land uses that support economic diversity;

xxiv. Support residential lands uses in concert with commercial land uses (mixed use) in the south 191 corridor;

xxv. Promote dark skies policies, procedures and development regulations; and

xxvi. Support urban livestock uses in residential land use areas where suitably mitigated to reduce impacts.

6.2 URBAN SERVICE AREA

The urban service area in Grand County is located primarily south of the City of Moab. A complete land use strategy tied to levels of service will identify an acceptable growth management scenario that is compatible with the sense of place, infrastructure, economic drivers, and social, environmental and financial constraints.

Levels of service (LOS) will be articulated with identified long term growth patterns. This framework will build predictability into the zoning and rezoning process. Rezoning alignment with the policies of this plan will help support legislative and administrative actions. Existing patterns of development and revitalization will be stressed to help transition and preserve housing stock and stimulate options.

Sewer and water serves development along major arterials and collector roads. See Schedules 16.3, 16.5, and 16.7. Main sewage and water facilities are located within the City of Moab.

Planned service levels (LOS) within the County are:

1. Service Level 1 – This area is serviced by municipal water, sewer and paved and gridded roads, including all utilities – gas, power, cable and fiber;

2. Service Level 2 – This area is serviced by municipal water. It has no municipal sewer connection and/or may be serviced by paved or unpaved roads with most utilities but may not include cable or fiber; and

3. Service Level 3 – This area has no municipal services and may be served by onsite sewer and water; site contains stormwater drainage; power, gas, and cellular. It may be served by unpaved roads.

Goal:

1. Consistent with smart growth principles, levels of service align with land uses to help preserve

open space, farmland, natural beauty and critical environmental areas, while containing County infrastructure.

Policies:

i. ***Establish the County's Urban Service Area in accordance with the delineation indicated in the Levels of Service map as part of the Land Use – Levels of Service Analysis (2022); to manage urban and rural sprawl and promote a compact community;***

ii. Establish future growth areas to preserve rural types of development and encourage growth near existing road networks so that these areas easily connect to future services in fiscally responsible ways;

iii. Strengthen and direct development towards existing neighborhoods by permitting intensified land uses and infill development within the Urban Service Area supported by LOS 1;

iv. Consider major arterial road networks when planning for future growth;

v. Consider future commercial and industrial service areas in LOS 1;

vi. Encourage less intensive land uses which do not require community sewer services outside the Urban Service Area;

vii. Work co-operatively with other municipalities and state agencies to implement the regional plan for fringe area development in the vicinity of all public lands, Town of Castle Valley and the City of Moab; and address service extensions (levels of service), failing water and septic systems, traffic, environmental values, housing and land use; and

viii. Do not extend community water and/or sanitary sewer services outside the Urban Service Area-Service Level 1 unless consistent with an adopted urban growth strategy, or for public safety reasons, as determined by the Planning Commission and the County Commission.

Smart Growth Principles

- Create range of housing opportunities and choices
- Create walkable neighborhoods
- Encourage community and stakeholder collaboration
- Foster distinctive, attractive communities with a strong sense of place
- Make development decisions predictable, fair and cost effective
- Mix compatible land uses
- Preserve open space, farmland, natural beauty and critical environmental areas
- Provide a variety of transportation choices
- Strengthen and direct development towards existing communities
- Take advantage of compact building design

6.3.1 GENERAL LAND USE POLICIES

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The following policies reflect the complex nature of land use planning in Grand County. These sub-strategies will help guide and coordinate future land use decisions. It is important to recognize the need to reduce homelessness in all land use decisions to ensure a cultural shift in planning.

6.3.1.1 INTEGRATED LAND USE

i. Implement the land use designations in Schedules 16.1 (Land Use maps) to facilitate the social, environmental and economic priorities of the community and allow for uses described in each respective land use designation (to be updated with the Land Use and Levels of Service analysis (2022);

ii. Ensure all buildings incorporate smart growth principles;

iii. Encourage new development and redevelopment to be mixed use projects incorporating complementary uses in a single development (i.e. consider combining more than one of the following uses: residential, commercial, light industrial, recreation, open space, or institutional uses);

iv. Complement the aesthetic qualities, character, image and established uses of areas when designing the size, shape and character of new development, and consider development standards to guide and help visualize future growth within all areas of the County;

v. Promote an open community where subdivision approvals restrict private gated developments;

vi. Incorporate safety in land use and the built environment through a Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Program;

vii. Encourage building design that facilitates "eyes on the street" and crime prevention through environmental design principles (e.g. balconies, porches, large opening windows, a small street-frontage, etc.);

viii. Encourage all community and commercial planning processes to include an 'age-friendly' component;

ix. Encourage development that directs work towards existing communities (infill), and creates a compact, diverse, adaptable, mixed use built form;

x. Develop context-based land, subdivision, site, landscaping, and building design standards that integrate ecological systems and enhance a local sense of place and identity. These should be included in regulatory and policy updates;

xi. Identify developable lands to minimize slope and soil instability;

xii. Identify Brownfield development to ensure appropriate land uses;

xiii. Make adaptable and accessible designs mandatory in all public areas of the County by considering wheelchair friendly street standards and mobility for all residents including snowfall restrictions;

xiv. Consider a range of land uses within developments such as commercial, residential (e.g. seasonal, workforce housing, and rental); and

xv. Consider development standards for all scenic corridors, riverfront, multi-family and industrial and commercial areas (see examples in Appendix F).

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6.3.1.2 AMENITIES AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING

i. Utilize 'zoning for amenities and affordable housing' or 'phased development agreements' to include affordable non-market housing as an integral component in residential development;

ii. Promote the use of a wide variety of housing options in LOS 1 that encourage affordability including small lot residential, multi-family, live-work studios, and mixed use compatible with commercial and light industrial uses;

iii. Develop parking bonusing through a comprehensive parking strategy that considers infill development, multi-modal transportation options and below grade or integrated parkades;

iv. Consider, on a site specific basis, bonus density based on smart growth and "green" criteria aligned with LEED ND standards;

v. Affordable non-market housing is provided in accordance with Inclusionary Zoning Principles - continuous, safe pedestrian walkways currently link the site to neighborhood nodes or the developer agrees to provide continuous, safe pedestrian walkways to the transportation nodes:

   a. the site meets all criteria in the Moab Area Affordable Housing Plan;
   b. the site has adequate emergency ingress and egress;
   c. the site is not designated as environmentally sensitive (Schedule 16.4);
   d. the proposed development does not cause traffic safety impacts;
   e. the development meets the sustainability checklist criteria with a score of 80% or higher (see Appendix B);
   f. the proposed development does not diminish the heritage or historical value of the area; and
   g. the proposed development is well integrated into the existing neighborhood;

vi. Consider additional bonus density for sites in close proximity to other amenities such as schools, grocery stores and transit;

vii. Consider, on a site specific basis, additional bonus density up to the maximum bonus density as determined by a land use study:

   a. the proposed development has a mean unit size for market and non-market units of 1,000 square feet or less;

   b. the proposed development is certified to Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED ND)or equivalent;

   c. the proposed development contains more than 25% of all residential units as residential units for rent;

   d. the developer dedicates community amenity space to public use, such as community gardens, playgrounds, trails and other recreational areas;

   e. the developer enhances public cultural or recreational physical amenities;

   f. The developer guarantees to restore and designate heritage

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property; and

g. Allow density or parking bonusing for any property within a neighborhood node for mixed use developments with a residential component.

6.3.1.3 NEIGHBORHOODS

i. Promote a mix of uses in each neighborhood so that each is complete with a range of residential densities including seasonal housing, amenities, parks and commercial uses;

ii. Preserve the social character of residential neighborhoods and cultivate strong focal points in the preparation for secondary neighborhood plans;

iii. Permit development that is consistent with secondary neighborhood plans;

iv. Permit infill developments that are integrated into the surrounding neighborhood;

v. Enhance the existing historic character of neighborhoods;

vi. Develop a local commercial/mixed use area for each central neighborhood to provide a better diversity of commercial services and building types, increase walkability, reduce car use – minimizing on-site parking, and encourage local employment;

vii. Develop parks, recreation and culture focal points and connectivity to enhance public space throughout each of the communities;

viii. Consider CPTED principles in community design and promote safe design through design elements like walkability; and

ix. Encourage the maintenance of a healthy wildlife population by landscape design in every neighborhood.

6.3.1.4 HERITAGE AND HISTORY

i. Encourage retention of heritage features throughout the community and map accordingly through the list of sites identified and updated in Appendix H;

ii. Interpret heritage to include a broad spectrum of features including buildings, monuments, natural areas, landmarks, neighborhoods and signage;

iii. Coordinate a public safety risk analysis and prescribe funding options;

iv. Support and encourage heritage and historic revitalization and enhancement initiatives;

v. Reference the County's heritage and history in the planning and design of public places;

vi. Utilize a variety of tools to protect and enhance historical areas identifying possible conservation areas, density, parking bonuses and tax incentives;

vii. Investigate mechanisms to encourage protection and conservation through special historical zoning districts;

viii. Document all historical features valued by the community; and

ix. Support education initiatives to raise awareness of documented historical features.

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6.3.1.5 HOMELESSNESS

i. Recognize the directives and policies of the local homeless council and integrate into land use criteria including conditional use permits;

6.4.2. ACCESS TO HOUSING

Public sector (social) and non-profit housing is provided for those whose housing needs cannot adequately be met in the private marketplace. According to the 2019 US Census data the percentage of people in poverty is 9.1%. This influences the range of housing accessibility and the housing continuum needs from homelessness, to affordable rent, to transitional housing, to short term accommodation, and to ownership.

Given the financial constraints within which social housing is provided, collaborative approaches must be employed. This can be in the form of partnerships between the public, non-profit and private sectors.

Planning and zoning for a broad range of housing types in urban areas can facilitate the provision of social housing. Improved construction technology, better materials and creative design, and new approaches to housing construction exist which ensure a variety of feasible and aesthetically pleasing options for the provision of housing.

Supportive housing forms and tenures, such as private and public care homes, senior's housing, residential care homes, child day care centers, shelters and other forms of supportive housing should be facilitated in all areas of the Region. The Land Use Code should contain the development standards under which these uses may be established.

The average household size is 2.28, with 65% of residents owning homes and 35% renting (Figure 2.6). The average 2019 per capita income totals $59,196 (Figure 2.4). Average monthly wage of 2020 is $3,154 (Utah Workforce Data). The 2020 Labor Force population was 6,574. Average unemployment rates in 2020 was approximately 9.5%. This percentage is slightly higher than annual averages, which could be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The following land use designations are meant to guide the direction of the GP at this stage. References to the current GP are indicated in brackets and supported by the land use map schedule.

2012 Plan

Designation	Parameters
Residential Infill	Single family residential: two units per acre base density and up to 3.2 dwelling units per acre with a 50% open-space set-aside or fee-in-lieu of open space and 25% affordable housing or fee-in-lieu. Multi-family residential: up to 18 dwelling units per acre with a 50% open-space set-aside or fee-in-lieu of open space and 25% affordable housing units or fee- in-lieu.

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Transition Residential	Single family residential: two units per acre base density and up to 3.2 dwelling units per acre with a 50% open-space set-aside or fee in lieu of open space and 25% affordable housing units or fee-in-lieu.
Rural Residential	Single-family residential: one dwelling unit per acre base density and up to 1.6 dwelling units per acre with a 50% open-space set-aside or fee in lieu and 25% affordable housing units or fee-in-lieu. Up to 2 units per acre for developments that include (a) a 50% open space set-aside area totaling 40 or more contiguous acres or a fee-in-lieu, (b) has 25% affordable housing units or a fee-in-lieu, and (c) includes multi-modal options (pedestrian/bicycle, at minimum).
Range, Resource, and Recreation	Residential densities range from one dwelling per five acres up to one dwelling per three acres with a 50% open-space set-aside or fee-in-lieu and 25% affordable housing units or fee-in-lieu. In addition to residential uses this designation includes recreation/resort development, agriculture and development/extraction of natural resources.

Designation	Parameters
Rural Center	Ranges in size from 5 to 30 acres and includes neighborhood scale retail, small businesses, local commercial, local tourism, on-site renewable energy and residential neighborhoods. Residential density of up to 3.2 units per acre if it includes (a) 50% open space set-aside area or fee-in-lieu, (b) 25% affordable housing units or a fee-in- lieu, (c) multi-modal options (pedestrian/bicycle, at minimum), and (d) no more than one-half of the total dwelling units are multi-family.
North Corridor Recreation	Nodes of tourism-oriented, resort commercial development, rural density residential development with sensitivity to scenic resources. Residential densities range from one dwelling per five acres up to one dwelling per three acres with a 50% open-space set-aside or fee-in-lieu and 25% affordable housing units or fee-in-lieu.
Industry Resource	Economic development opportunities for commercial and industrial land uses and renewable and conventional energy development.
Highway Mixed Use	A highly accessible and visible land base for business in the unincorporated county.
General Business	A wide variety of service, sales, and hospitality establishments serving residents, tourists, and other businesses including the possibility for residential upstairs.
Business Park/Light Industrial	Employment-generating activities including light industrial, light manufacturing, business park, small businesses, renewable energy production, and institutional/civic uses that serve the region.
Scenic Corridor Overlay	Corridors along major highways with high scenic value and areas visible from high use areas in arches national park where site and structure design standards may be applied to minimize impact on scenic resources.
Ridgeline Protection Overlay	Area where new structures, buildings, fences, or walls are to be located so that they do not visually disrupt ridgelines as seen from specific public roads in Spanish Valley.
Public Drinking Water Source Protection Zones	Drinking water source protection zones referenced in approved water source protection plans approved under the State of Utah's Drinking Water Source Protection program.

Rental suites can be an important component of increasing housing affordability in a community for both the renter of the suite and the owner of the principal dwelling. They make efficient use of existing housing and infrastructure in low density neighborhoods and provide housing at a relatively low cost to groups such as students and singles.

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Issues such as parking for the occupants of the rental suite can sometimes become contentious within an existing neighborhood but can be overcome by reducing zoning provisions for additional parking. Reducing parking costs alleviates the main impediment to housing affordability.

Current Land Use designations – placeholders before redraft of this section:

Residential Infill - This designation encourages housing near Moab. The residential infill area includes a mixture of single-family residential (two units per acre base density and up to 3.2 dwelling units per acre with a 50% open- space set-aside or fee-in-lieu of open space and 25% affordable housing units or fee-in-lieu) and multifamily residential development (up to 18 dwelling units per acre with a 50% open-space set-aside or fee-in-lieu of open space and 25% affordable housing units or fee-in-lieu).

Transition Residential
This single-family residential designation is intended to provide a transition from the Residential Infill designation to the Rural Residential designation (two units per acre base density and up to 3.2 dwelling units per acre with a 50% open- space set-aside or fee in lieu of open space and 25% affordable housing units or fee-in-lieu).

Rural Residential
This designation accommodates agriculture and single-family residential uses (1 dwelling unit per acre base density and up to 1.6 dwelling units per acre with a 50% open-space set-aside or fee in lieu and 25% affordable housing units or fee- in-lieu). In order to encourage larger open space parcels that are valued by the community, a project in Rural Residential can achieve a gross density of up to 2 units per acre that includes (a) a 50% open space set-aside area totaling 40 or more contiguous acres or a fee-in-lieu, (b) has 25% affordable housing units or a fee-in-lieu, and (c) includes multi-modal options (pedestrian/bicycle, at minimum).

Range, Resource, and Recreation

Dispersed pockets of private land and SITLA lands create a patchwork across the recreation landscape and contain a broad range of resources and are encouraged to be used to generate livelihoods and contribute assets to the community (figure 4.13-4.15). Residential densities range from one dwelling per five acres up to one dwelling per three acres with a 50% open-space set-aside or fee-in-lieu and 25% affordable housing units or fee-in-lieu. Recreation/resort development can create opportunities that align with the backcountry, recreational setting and economy and is therefore included in this designation. Livestock operations and other types of agriculture are a critical link between the economy, the culture and the land so this designation encourages the use of land for agriculture. This designation covers areas with underlying mineral property rights and therefore includes development/extraction of natural resources subject to review.

Rural Center
These can be existing rural centers, or new centers, which typically have public gathering places or community facilities with a mix of land uses associated with them, such as neighborhood scale retail, small businesses, local commercial, local tourism, on-site renewable energy and residential neighborhoods with a diversity of housing types. The total developed area of a new rural center ranges in size from 5 to 30 acres and non-residential elements cover no more than 10 acres. Rural Centers should be located within a travel distance of a half-mile of state or federal highways or municipal streets to minimize travel on county roads.

The residential component of a project in a Rural Center has a base gross density equal to the base density of the underlying zoning in the 2008 LUC but can achieve up to 3.2 units per acre if it includes (a) 50% open space set- aside area or fee-in-lieu, (b) 25% affordable housing units or a fee-in-lieu, (c) multi-modal options (pedestrian/bicycle, at minimum), and (d) no more than one-half of the total dwelling units are multi-family.

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There are three rural centers proposed in the FLUP: Thompson Springs, an existing rural center, and two future rural centers, one in the vicinity of the intersection of Spanish Valley Drive and Spanish Trail Road and another near Lemon Lane (Figures 4.5 and 4.13-4.15). These new rural centers arose from the input gathered during the Future Land Use workshops in May 2011 (see Chapter 1, Section 1.3 Community Involvement for details on these workshops).

North Corridor Recreation

This designation encourages nodes of tourism-oriented, resort commercial development, rural density residential development and viable livestock grazing and natural resource development on the private and state lands along US 191 north of Moab and near the north entrance to Moab (Figures 4.6, 4.14 and 4.15). New commercial development requires an open space set-aside of at least 25%. Scenic resources are protected in new developments along this corridor traveled by visitors accessing Moab, the Spanish Valley, Arches, Canyonlands National Park, and millions of acres of other public lands (see scenic corridor overlay). While this designation emphasizes the protection of scenic resources it does not call for limitations on uses allowed under the zoning adopted in the 2008 Land Use Code, including natural resource development.

Industry Resource

Active railways, Interstate 70, US Highway 191 and the airport present economic development opportunities for commercial and industrial land uses and renewable and conventional energy development (Figures 4.7 and 4.14). This designation is focused in areas of private and SITLA lands that are accessible by major components of the transportation system. Water is scarce and the electrical infrastructure has capacity limits or is absent in most areas with this designation, so infrastructure investments will be necessary for most development projects to be possible.

Highway Mixed Use

The highway mixed use corridor is an integral component of the economy providing a highly accessible and visible land base for business in the unincorporated county (Figures 4.8 and 4.15). The historic mixed use pattern along US 191 South of Moab is comprised of businesses that depend on highways for customers as well as mixed use businesses that may or may not depend on highway traffic for customers but need easily accessible, large commercial lots with sewer and water. Limitations on retail uses in this designation direct sales tax generating activities into Moab or rural centers while maintaining the mixed use land base and avoiding a retail strip development pattern.

The highway mixed use corridor abuts mostly residential property, meaning that the industrial uses are limited to those that are not a nuisance to residents with more intensive uses subject to land use review.

Because the corridor is a prominent entrance to Moab, it is important to balance the flexibility of a mixed use land base with the need to improve the appearances of this gateway. Standards for screening, landscaping, earth tone colors, and non-reflective materials should be applied to new development and major additions/redevelopment.

General Business

This designation encourages mixed use with a wide variety of service, sales, and hospitality establishments serving residents, tourists, and other businesses while also including opportunities for businesses to produce and distribute goods.

Retail sales establishments are unlimited except for those that require a large land base relative to their output (such as a tree nursery). Because this designation sometimes abuts residential neighborhoods and includes residential upstairs of commercial, manufacturing and other intensive uses are limited to those that are not a

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nuisance to residents and are subject to land use review.

Business Park/Light Industrial
This designation should be used to mark the location for future opportunities of employment-generating activities including light industrial, light manufacturing, business park, small businesses, renewable energy production, and institutional/civic uses that serve the region. Typically this designation will range from 20 to 100 acres. The Future Land Use Plan does not include areas designated as Business Park/Light Industrial, but this designation may be utilized in future land use code and General Plan amendments.

Policies to support various land uses and integration with Smart Growth.

6.4.3. GENERAL RESIDENTIAL LAND USE

Residential Lands **-** Residential development located within the urban service area covering a wide spectrum of urban forms and densities including detached houses, semi-detached houses, row housing and apartments.

Country Residential Lands **-** Low density residential development consisting of detached houses on larger parcels, generally without County services and/or adjacent to undeveloped land.

Policies:

i. Encourage consultation between the proponents of supportive housing and the surrounding community to seek an acceptable balance between all interests;

ii. Give due consideration to actively participate in social housing projects by assisting with funding, tax exemptions, or partnerships with other levels of government and agencies in the community;

iii. Encourage the distribution of a range of housing types throughout the neighborhood to foster a more varied social composition including seasonal workers;

iv. Where possible, work with other levels of government and organizations to facilitate housing initiatives;

v. Support initiatives to develop student housing;

vi. Support initiatives to develop a housing database to help people access regulated rental and seasonal use properties;

vii. Encourage the provision of an adequate supply of rental accommodation in compliance with the Land Use Code;

viii. Apply General Residential Policies to lands designated as Residential;;

ix. Provide lands for rural, low, medium and high density residential development to ensure that there is adequate housing to meet the County's Projected Housing Demand for the next 5 years in a manner that promotes a compact community;

x. Limit residential growth to the densities indicated in the Land Use levels of service master plan;

xi. Require that all multiple family developments are properly integrated within surrounding neighborhoods by adding architectural controls to all multi-family

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buildings or zones;

xii. Proposed multi-family density residential development must meet the following criteria:

a. be carefully integrated within or adjacent to the residential neighborhood;

b. be adequately buffered to provide separation from adjacent single family residences;

c. be of an architectural style, façade type and color that complements the existing and future development within the residential neighborhood;

d. be served by adequate off-street parking;

e. be located adjacent to and with direct access to the municipal roadway system to minimize infiltration of high volumes of traffic through low density residential developments;

f. be served by community water and sanitary sewer collection systems and stormwater management systems; and

g. be able to provide sufficient usable open space on-site;

xiii. Require permits for live/work home occupations which include an occupational, retail or service component that manage impacts on the surrounding neighborhood from parking, noise and other activities;

xiv. Allow home occupations with low land use impact elements in all residential areas;

xv. Encourage mixed uses in lands designated Neighborhood nodes;

xvi. Encourage new medium and high density residential development in all neighborhoods when the following criteria is met:

a. development area is free of environmentally sensitive or environmentally hazardous areas, unless impacts are mitigated;

b. County services are provided or planned;

c. integrated into existing neighborhood;

d. proximity to major collectors or arterial roads to reduce traffic impacts on local roads and facilitate alternative transportation options; and

e. contributes to meeting the County's Projected Housing Demand with a range of housing options that meet the needs of a wide variety of residents;

xvii. Encourage green building practices; and

xviii. Support hobby farms in areas designated Country Residential and urban livestock managed through the development process and comprehensive guidelines.

6.4.3.1. COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL

Country residential land use allows for ultra, low density residential homes in areas with limited municipal services (LOS 3). The purpose of this land use is to allow for larger lot residential developments in areas where there are environmental or infrastructure challenges. Issues such as steep slopes, large stands of forest, areas within a non-dyked floodplain area or areas with limited municipal services (sewer,

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water, stormwater, paved roads) shall be considered when allocating a country residential land use.

The land use may include acreages and large undeveloped parcels of land on the periphery of residential areas. Landscaping should be predominantly natural or agricultural with the preservation of natural and cultural landscapes as a priority. This land use supports wildlife in moderate to large contiguous wildlife habitat areas, corridors and ecosystems with some human interaction and landscape fragmentation.

6.4.3.2. LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL

Low density residential land use allows for single and two family residential development in areas with full municipal services (LOS 1). The purpose of this land use is to allow for single-family and duplex residential development in new and established neighborhoods throughout the County. The land use is a more defined residential form and representative of a neighborhood with buildings organized around an interior network of streets and parks.

Home occupations and accessory buildings are allowed. Landscaping is natural and setbacks are small to relatively deep. Some areas may be denser than others, especially near collector and arterial roads and outside of environmentally sensitive areas.

Services such as sewer and a graded road network may not be in place but are anticipated.

This area provides small wildlife habitat areas and corridors with a high level of human interaction and habitat fragmentation. This area connects the natural landscape around the County, with the more managed landscape within the County. This landscape has the highest per capita impact on the natural landscape. Landscaping and gardens can have a positive contribution to the diversity of smaller species including birds and insects.

6.4.3.3. MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL

Medium density residential land use allows for medium density multi-family residential development in areas with full municipal services (LOS 1). The purpose of this land use is to allow for townhouses, and a range of walk-up building types in new and established neighborhoods throughout the County. This land use should be arranged around higher traffic collector roads and neighborhood mixed use nodes in each neighborhood. This higher density form of housing supports walking, cycling, transit and local business by concentrating density around major routes and neighborhood nodes.

Home occupations and accessory buildings are allowed. Landscaping is a mix of natural and formal and setbacks are small to moderate in depth. Wider sidewalks, street trees and lighting fixtures enhance the public streetscape.

This area should have a high level of human interaction and support smaller and

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more localized habitat areas. This landscape has a smaller per capita impact on the natural landscape than the low density land use does, in a more adaptable and dense form, with a mix of tightly spaced single-family, multi-family housing and walk-up apartments. Landscaping, urban forests, and gardens can have a positive contribution to the diversity of smaller species including birds and insects.

6.4.3.4. HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL

High density residential land use allows for high density residential development in areas adjacent to neighborhood hubs and arterial commercial area. The purpose of this land use is to allow for multi-story residential apartments and walk-up residential near nodes and hubs. This high density form of housing supports walking, cycling and transit in the downtown but provides more living spaces to animate the nodes and hubs over a wider number of hours.

Home occupations and accessory buildings are not permitted. Landscaping is more formal and setbacks are minimal. This area should have a tight network of well-defined shared streets that encourage walkability, with wide sidewalks, street furniture, lighting fixtures, steady street tree planting and buildings set close to the sidewalks.

This area should support smaller, and more localized habitat areas and have a higher human presence that minimizes potential wildlife conflict. This landscape has the smallest per capita impact on the natural landscape but is the densest form of development. Green roofs, low impact development, and landscaping can help integrate natural systems into the heart of the County and have a positive contribution to the diversity of smaller species including birds and insects.

6.5. COMMERCIAL LAND USE

6.5.2. GENERAL COMMERCIAL LAND USE

Neighborhood Mixed Use - The primary retail and business center for the Nodes. It is the core of community and encourages a mix of uses so that community members can live, work and play. Street level development is encouraged to be retail or high traffic businesses and offices and residential are encouraged on the upper levels of buildings. Limited, small scale retail development intended to service the needs of the surrounding neighborhood, which may include residential components above the ground floor.

Highway and Arterial Commercial Use - The Highway and Arterial Commercial Use provides for the orderly development of automobile dependent accommodation and services for residents, tourists, and transient motorists along Highways. These areas are intended to provide for the convenient, controlled access parking, without increasing traffic burdens upon the adjacent streets and highways. This use is designated primarily at the commercial corridors, with the intention of making the County more attractive as a tourist destination while providing needed commercial activity.

Light & Medium Industrial Use - Limited industrial development typically oriented towards warehousing, storage and distribution, light manufacturing of raw materials, ancillary office uses or similar activities.

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Heavy Industrial Use - Industrial development including manufacturing facilities, sawmills, forestry activities, rail yards or hydroelectric generation facilities. Heavy industrial includes the processing of raw materials.

Airport Industrial - Facilities directly dependent on the airport site including storage of aircraft, fuel storage and dispensing activities and associated offices.

Policies:

Commercial

1. Apply General Commercial Policies to lands designated as Commercial on Schedule 16,1);
2. Maintain the Neighborhood nodes to encourage a compatible mix of land uses;
3. Encourage small scale hotels and associated uses in neighborhood nodes, Highway and Arterial Commercial areas with supportive workforce housing;
4. Adequately buffer low density residential developments from commercial uses through noise mitigation measures;
5. Ensure commercial developments are located, scaled and operated in ways that are compatible with the community's social fabric, high quality of life and environment;
6. Encourage Neighborhood Mixed Use where needed in each neighborhood within the Urban Service Area;
7. Allow Neighborhood Mixed Use development in areas that are:
    - neighborhood focal points;
    - easily accessible for pedestrians;
    - of an appropriate size and scale to service short-term needs; and
    - taking into consideration proximity to other neighborhood facilities and amenities, site treatment, architectural style and impacts on adjacent residential areas;
8. Encourage mixed uses in lands designated Neighborhood Mixed Use;
9. Encourage pedestrian scale design;
10. Require that all commercial development is of high quality by including all commercial buildings or zones within Land Use Areas with architectural controls;
11. Encourage mixed use buildings with commercial development at street level and high density residential development on upper floors;
12. Encourage the development of further public offices and amenities in the area designated Commercial Districts;
13. Encourage existing and new commercial uses to keep noise, dust and other effects to neighboring properties to a minimum by regulation, policy, monitoring and reporting; and
14. Permit conversion of previously occupied commercial and industrial buildings with

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adaptive reuse options such as multi-family residential.

Industrial

1. Apply General Industrial Policies to lands designated as Industrial on Schedule 16.1;
2. Encourage existing and new industrial uses to minimize impacts from noise, environmental, traffic and other activities on non-industrial land uses;
3. Ensure industrial development complies fully with air quality, waste disposal and other environmental standards;
4. Encourage clean and environmentally friendly industries;
5. Require paving of parking areas while encouraging the use of "green" stormwater infiltration infrastructure and permeable paving; and
6. Require screening from non-industrial land uses to minimize impacts to neighboring properties.

6.5.3. NEIGHBORHOOD MIXED USE

The neighborhood mixed use land use consists of moderate density residential corner lot and mixed use development with a mixed use commercial component located on the ground floor. The purpose of this land use is to provide walkable and bikeable neighborhood commercial services (within a 1500 foot radius or a 10 minute walk).

Setbacks and landscaping are variable, wider sidewalks, street trees and lighting fixtures increase walkability by enhancing the public streetscape.

This area should have a high level of human interaction and support smaller, and more localized habitat areas. This landscape has a smaller per capita impact on the natural landscape than the Duplex General Urban Land Use does, in a more adaptable and dense form, with a mix of tightly spaced single-family, multi-family housing, apartments and mixed use commercial services. Landscaping, urban forests and gardens can have a positive contribution to the diversity of smaller species including birds and insects.

6.5.4. HIGHWAY COMMERCIAL

The highway commercial use allows for the orderly development of automobile dependent accommodation and services for residents, tourists and transient motorists along major arterials. The purpose is to provide for regional retail and service commercial services with convenient, controlled access parking and without increasing traffic burdens upon the adjacent streets and highways. This use is designated primarily at the major commercial corridors with the intention of making the County more attractive while providing needed commercial activity. Gateway entrance features should be promoted and encouraged.

Streetscaping is reflective of a "Grand Avenue" with tree-lined streets, banner street lights and easily accessible commercial services. Trails are integrated within all developments with connections to other community areas.

This area has a high level of habitat fragmentation. Green roofs, more compact development

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and landscaping of parking areas and lots should have a positive contribution to the diversity of smaller species including birds and insects. Providing connections across the highway corridor for larger species will help reduce wildlife conflict issues and enhance habitat connections for local species.

6.5.5. ARTERIAL COMMERCIAL

The arterial commercial use allows for the orderly development of automobile dependent services for residents, tourists and transient motorists. The purpose is to provide for the convenient, controlled access parking without increasing traffic burdens upon the adjacent streets and highways. This use is designated primarily at the major commercial corridors with the intention of making the County more attractive while providing needed commercial activity.

Streetscaping is reflective of a "Grand Avenue" with tree-lined streets, banner street lights, and easily accessible commercial services.

This area has a high level of habitat fragmentation. Green roofs, more compact development and landscaping of parking areas and lots should have a positive contribution to the diversity of smaller species including birds and insects. Providing connections across the highway corridor for larger species will help reduce wildlife conflict issues and enhance habitat connections for local species.

6.5.6. LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

The light industrial land use allows for the accommodation of vehicular oriented commercial uses of low intensity, and for commercial uses requiring large areas for storage and handling of materials, goods and equipment. This area has limited industrial development typically oriented towards warehousing, storage and distribution, light manufacturing of raw materials, ancillary office uses and similar activities. Guiding development of these areas will ensure a high quality of liveability for surrounding residents, and a better built form.

Streetscaping is reflective of a "boulevard" with tree-lined streets, organized street lighting and easily accessible commercial services that front on to the arterial or collector road. Roads are moderately wide but should accommodate multi-modal transportation with sidewalk and trail networks along the front of buildings and connect through the area if located in or near an established neighborhood or commercial area.

This area has a moderate level of habitat fragmentation. Large portions of undeveloped lots and storage areas present opportunities to contribute to the diversity of smaller species, including birds and insects, by improving landscaping.

6.5.7. MEDIUM INDUSTRIAL

The medium industrial land use allows for the accommodation of vehicular oriented commercial uses of medium intensity, and for commercial uses requiring large areas for storage and handling of materials, goods and equipment. This area has medium industrial development typically oriented towards manufacturing, processing, finishing and packaging of raw materials, recycling facilities, ancillary office uses and similar activities. Where medium industrial is near existing residential or commercial neighborhoods, the perimeter will be bordered by light industrial to buffer between the more intense medium industrial uses.

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Streetscaping is reflective of a "boulevard" with tree-lined streets, organized street lighting and easily accessible commercial services that front on to the arterial or collector road. Roads are moderately wide but should accommodate safe multi-modal transportation corridors.

This area has a high/moderate level of habitat fragmentation. Large portions of undeveloped lots and storage areas present opportunities to contribute to the diversity of smaller species, including birds and insects, by improving landscaping.

6.5.8. HEAVY INDUSTRIAL

The heavy industrial land use allows for the accommodation of high intensity industrial uses. This area has heavy industrial development typically oriented towards manufacturing, processing, finishing and packaging of raw materials, recycling facilities, rail yards, forestry activities, ancillary office uses and similar activities. Heavy industrial land uses should be placed far from residential uses as noise, dust and other nuisances associated with heavy industrial can negatively affect neighborhoods and residents.

Streetscaping is reflective of a "boulevard" with tree-lined streets, organized street lighting and easily accessible commercial services that front on to the arterial or collector road. Roads are moderately wide but should accommodate safe multi-modal transportation corridors.

This area has a high/moderate level of habitat fragmentation. Large portions of undeveloped lots and storage areas present opportunities to contribute to the diversity of smaller species, including birds and insects, by improving landscaping.

6.5.9. AIRPORT INDUSTRIAL

The airport industrial land use allows for industrial activities associated with the Canyonlands Regional Airport. The purpose of this land use is to allow for airport activities and locate associated and dependent businesses close to the airport. The area may accommodate a mix of commercial and industrial uses that complement the Airport. The uses must be consistent with airport flightpath requirements.

6.6. PUBLIC AND INSTITUTIONAL

Public and Institutional - Includes schools, community care facilities, hospitals, government offices and facilities, churches and other publicly used buildings or properties.

Policies:

i. Apply General Public and Institutional Policies to lands designated as Public and Institutional on Schedule 16.1;

ii. Encourage new government offices and post-secondary educational activities to seek locations close to the Commercial and Educational Campus/Nodes;

iii. Encourage public and institutional uses to be located where they will best service the needs of area residents and in a manner which is well-integrated with the surrounding neighborhood;

iv. Support the expansion of health facilities to meet the changing needs of the community;

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v. Consider large community care facilities as defined under state legislation on sites:

   a. suitable for the intended use;
   b. compatible with adjacent land uses and form and character of neighborhood;
   c. adequate water supply and sewage disposal;
   d. accessible to County road system;
   e. able to accommodate on-site parking; and
   f. accessible to amenities required by patrons (parks, clinics, shopping and similar amenities);

vi. Allow churches in any area designated Residential, Institutional or Downtown Commercial District; and

vii. Create better walking, cycling and transit connections to County wide institutional/public areas.

6.6.2. INSTITUTIONAL

Institutional land use allows for the use of land for publicly oriented facilities for use by residents and members of the public. Institutional uses allow for schools, community centers, community care centers, government offices and facilities, churches and detention facilities.

Institutional uses should be located throughout the County, primarily along collector roads. These areas complement neighborhood mixed use nodes and should follow similar principles that relate to walkability (within 1500 feet or a 10 minute walk) from most areas of each neighborhood. Well-connected and safe pathways and sidewalks are key linkages to these areas.

Larger Institutional uses are typically more car-oriented and should be located along a major arterial to allow for vehicular access and visibility. However, transit and well-connected and safe pathways and sidewalks should be a strong part of the multi-modal transportation network that links these areas to their immediate neighborhoods.

6.6.3. INSTITUTIONAL CAMPUS

Institutional campus land uses allow for large institutional facilities. Institutional campus uses allow for universities, colleges, hospitals and research parks. These uses can have many related buildings placed closely together, combined with parks, limited service commercial, trails and transportation links.

Institutional campus uses are typically more car oriented and should be located along a major arterial to allow for vehicular access and visibility. However, transit and well connected and safe pathways and sidewalks should be a strong part of the multi-modal transportation network that links these areas to their immediate neighborhoods.

6.6.4. PUBLIC UTILITIES

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Public utilities land use allows for government owned facilities needed to provide necessary County services. Public utilities include water and wastewater treatment plants, electrical substations, power or heating plants, solid waste disposal.

6.7. PARKS AND NATURAL AREAS

Parks, Trails and Open Space **-** Includes all public parks and trails. These areas are dedicated to open space or public facilities such as playgrounds, ball fields and golf courses.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas – Includes regionally, state, or federally significant habitat, riparian areas, floodplains, large stands of native species (forest, grassland, shrubland, etc.) and steep slopes.

Policies:

i. Apply Parks and Trails Policies to lands designated as Parks and Trails on Schedules 16.10 – 16.19 and promote a trail-connected community especially neighborhood nodes and park spaces;

ii. Develop a system of parks and public spaces linked by trails and pedestrian walkways and bike paths to serve the needs of local residents and visitors to the community consistent with a master parks plan;

iii. Complete the Trail system to create a continuous and connected network;

iv. Create inner parks and trails connections through the County. These connections should link up with the major trail systems;

v. Provide a variety of park types and recreational opportunities that integrate with surrounding landscape and public nodes;

vi. Provide park and recreational facilities in each neighborhood;

vii. Require parkland dedication at time of subdivision consistent with the Master Parks Plan;

viii. Ensure trails and trail linkages are not negatively impacted by new development;

ix. Encourage joint use of park and recreation facilities at school sites by the public; and

x. Consider improvements to existing park facilities prior to developing new parks.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Public Drinking water Source Protection Overlay

The Opportunities and Constraints maps (Schedule 16.4) delineate the drinking water source protection zones referenced in water source protection plans approved under the State of Utah's Drinking Water Source Protection program. The purpose of this state-local government cooperative program is to protect public drinking water systems from accidental contamination. Goals and strategies regarding the protection of drinking water call for LUC and Zoning Map amendments to help implement approved water source protection plans (Chapter 3, Vision: Ecology, Water, and Air, Goals 1 and 2). See Figure 5.20 for a list of public water sources that have state approved water source protection zones.

The Town of CastleValley, although it is a public water provider charged with administering water rights in the town boundaries, is dependent on private groundwater wells. As a result, the town does not currently qualify for source water protection under

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the state's Drinking Water Source Protection Program.

Policies:

i. Protect all regionally, state, and federally significant habitat;

ii. Do not permit any human development in areas deemed locally, state or federally recognized environmentally sensitive areas (this includes removing existing and prohibiting new trails);

iii. Establish a 100 foot riparian area buffer around all rivers, creeks and significant water bodies;

iv. Do not permit built structures within a riparian area buffer or floodplain;

v. Protect all large stands of existing native landscape (forest, grassland, shrubland, etc.);

vi. Protect existing sloughs/wetlands in new development by incorporating stormwater management design in new neighborhoods (See Appendix C);

vii. Require a land use permit approval for all development on slopes over 10% - reference Utah Geologic Survey (UGS) study - https://ugspub.nr.utah.gov/publications/special_studies/ss-162/ss-162txt.pdf;

viii. Examine whether the drinking water source protection areas for Moab are adequate for the area including the Moab/Spanish Valley area; and

ix. Do not permit development on slopes over 25%.

6.7.2. PARKS, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE

Parks and open space land use allows for recreational opportunities. Parks may be regional - serving the whole County, medium sized and local community parks, or small neighborhood parks and playgrounds. Walking and cycling connections should be the primary method of transportation with public transit servicing County wide parks. Parks are more formal recreational areas, such as soccer fields, baseball diamonds, skate parks, etc. Open spaces are less formal areas such as open fields, walking and cycling paths, etc.

6.7.3. ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

Environmentally sensitive land use is intended to protect areas of significant environmental importance. These areas are to be preserved for either environmental or safety reasons. ESAs should be kept in as natural a state as possible with limited constructed features allowed in these areas. Permitted features include paved and unpaved trails, and interpretive materials.

Maintaining the natural landscape, managing slope stability, and species is a key goal in this land use area. Steep slopes are considered to be greater than 30% slope and moderate slopes are considered to be between 10-25% - see Schedules 16.4, 16.31 and 16.33)

6.8. URBAN EXPANSION AREAS AND FUTURE GROWTH

Urban Expansion Areas – includes areas of vacant or low density lands, generally on large lots, which are outside of the urban service area, suitable for future municipal expansion and development which have suggested land uses associated with them and levels of service that permit extensions of services (refer to the Infrastructure section-Section 8).

Future Growth Areas - includes areas of vacant or low density lands, generally on large lots, which are outside of the urban service area, suitable for future municipal expansion and development which do

not have suggested land uses associated with them.

Future Growth

Policies:

i. Apply Future Growth Policies to lands designated as Future Growth in the updated Land Use strategy;

ii. Promote infill developments with mixed uses and a range of housing options in a scale that is compatible with the neighborhood;

iii. Work with the adjacent municipalities to develop mutual future growth areas;

iv. Ensure future growth is consistent with the strategies for the urban service area levels of service;

v. Encourage public participation in determining the best use of future growth areas;

vi. Incorporate smart growth principles in site development; and

vii. Assign other land use designations as development potential is confirmed.

6.8.2. URBAN EXPANSION RESIDENTIAL

Urban expansion residential land use allows for the future residential expansion outside of current municipal boundaries. Urban expansion residential can include both low density and medium density residential land uses.

6.8.3. URBAN EXPANSION NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL MIXED USE

Urban expansion neighborhood mixed use allows for the future neighborhood mixed use/node expansion outside of current municipal boundaries. Urban expansion neighborhood mixed use will consist of neighborhood mixed use land uses.

6.8.4. URBAN EXPANSION HIGHWAY COMMERCIAL

Urban expansion highway commercial use allows for the future highway commercial expansion outside of current municipal boundaries. Urban expansion highway commercial will consist of highway commercial land uses.

6.8.5. URBAN EXPANSION LIGHT AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIAL

Urban expansion light and medium industrial use allows for the future industrial expansion outside of current municipal boundaries. Urban expansion neighborhood mixed use will consist of light and medium industrial land uses.

6.8.6. FUTURE GROWTH

Future growth areas consist of vacant or underdeveloped lands inside or outside of urban growth boundaries, generally on large lots, which hold potential for development within an area that is consistent with the existing development pattern. This designation includes infill development supported by available County services. The County wishes to reserve

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designation of the land until a secondary/area plan or a development proposal incorporates the full potential of the site.

Public investment in civic buildings, including historic structures, can also be a vital factor in the revitalization and redevelopment. The placement of public and civic buildings demonstrates the government's development priorities and sends a message to developers, investors and the rest of the community that the urban areas are a desirable investment opportunity. Drawing inspiration from the past through development of a themed approach to urban planning will further create a vibrant investment opportunity.

The County has continued to support neighborhood nodes by concentrating essential government services and mixed use.

6.9. SCENIC CORRIDORS

6.9.1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the scenic corridor designation is to guide development along the major access routes and to ensure that they create a *sense of arrival* and present an attractive, desirable travel corridor. The 2022 Land Use plan will capitalize future land use designations, heritage and historical protection, hazard lands constraints, and overlays.

As presented in the 2012 Plan:

> *These are corridors along major highways with high scenic value and areas visible from high use areas in Arches National Park (Schedule 16.22). To protect the natural appearance of the open desert and canyon walls and the visibility of the night sky, design guidelines should be adopted within the overlay that consider site design, building heights, parking areas, visual buffers, setbacks, lighting, and signage.*
>
> *Design guidelines should also direct that building color, building design, and exterior materials are compatible with the heritage of the area and exhibit unity of form across buildings. New development is to be designed/sited so that new structures, walls, and fences do not visually disrupt ridgelines as seen from the public road defining the corridor.*
>
> *Development in scenic corridors is to be sited and designed to protect critical attributes. Design guidelines in the scenic corridor overlay should apply to all new developments, other than agricultural uses and single-family development on previously approved parcels or lots. Scenic corridors encompass visible property up to two miles perpendicular from the public road defining the corridor.*
>
> ***River Road Corridor***
> *The River Road Corridor, extending along the length of SH 128, has unique characteristics requiring additional planning guidance. In 1998 the County underwent an extensive planning process and developed The River Road Corridor Plan. Many of the policies outlined in the 1998 River Road Corridor Plan have been implemented in the 2008 Land Use Code and the FLUP.*

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6.9.2. AREA

The Scenic Corridors apply to Highways 191, 128, 313 and Spanish Valley Drive and as outlined in Schedule 16.22.

6.9.3. BACKGROUND

Highway 191 is the main travel corridor and brings numerous people through the downtown core of the City of Moab. Grand County is seen as the gateway to southeastern Utah, with many of the most heavily traveled highways. This means that the Highway 191 corridor is the most visible and memorable experience for the traveling public. It also means that the Highway should be considered a scenic corridor that implements improved streetscaping and reflects the values of residents and visitors.

Highway 128 is another important scenic corridor that enters the County from the east. This corridor brings visitors and travelers from east and beyond directly to the City. For travelers looking to connect with the La Sal Mountain range and Castle Valley the La Sal loop connects to Highway 128 and Spanish Valley Drive.

The other important scenic corridor is Spanish Valley Drive that parallels Highway 191 and connects with collector roads to Sand flats, Mill Creek, and the La Sal loop road. A corridor trail provides the backbone for non-auto use along the drive. With room to expand and wide relatively unwalkable streets, the implementation of scenic corridors along this route improves the look and experience for many travelers along this corridor, as well as make the area more walkable, bikeable and enjoyable for residents.

Goal
Maintain and enhance scenic corridors to adequately balance the national and built environments to reduce negative impacts including views, restricted access choice, noise, and contaminates. (See Appendix G reference and Schedule 16.22).

6.9.4. POLICIES

All works within the area require land use permits. All permits should comply with the following policies:

i. Parking areas should not be located at the front of buildings. Underground parking and parking/service areas at the rear of buildings are strongly encouraged;

ii. Buildings should, at minimum, front onto the arterial road rather than towards the interior of the lot. Buildings may front onto both arterial roads and parking areas. Blank facades are not permitted along public roadways;

iii. If buildings are placed along the front of a lot along the street, additional buildings may be located at the back and sides of the lot with parking located between buildings, but screened from the arterial roadway and surrounding neighborhood;

iv. Development should minimize impacts to surrounding land uses, particularly existing single family residences. Use of shielded lighting, fencing, noise mitigation, building orientation, underground parking, building variation, open space and other mechanisms is encouraged to maximize privacy and minimize adverse impacts;

v. Sidewalks and/or pathways should be located between the front building façade and

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the arterial road with wide right-of-ways. On narrower roads bike lanes are encouraged along roadways with sufficient protection from traffic through boulevards, trees, or elevated lanes with bollards, etc.;

vi. Parking areas and service areas should be screened and landscaped. Consideration should be given to ease pedestrian access as well as vehicular access when designing parking areas;

vii. Reducing asphalt and concrete is encouraged to reduce the urban heat island effect and reduce the effect on stormwater runoff. Green roofs, permeable paving and landscaping of parking lots are encouraged;

viii. Soft landscaping (trees, shrubs, ground covers and flowers) are encouraged and should be of species compatible with Grand County's climate conditions, existing County maintained landscaping and the character of the existing features of the streetscape in order to reinforce continuity of character;

ix. Recycling and garbage bins should be screened from view;

x. Stormwater runoff should be treated on site; and

xi. Given that these are high traffic areas for the traveling public, consider the needs of the traveling public and include spaces that would make a memorable stop. These would include places to walk pets, places to picnic or eat lunch, and places for children to play safely. Having these areas designed into the scenic corridors makes it more likely for people to stop and continue to stop if they know there are places where they can easily and safely meet their needs while on the road.

a. Link the riverfront parks and trails to other trail systems to allow for shorter loop trips to encourage more people to use the park without having to commit to a long loop; and

b. Create a sense of public space rather than having areas feel like private space.

6.9.5. Ridgeline Overlay:

a. *New structures, buildings, fences, or walls located within two miles and visible from US Highway 191, State Road 128, Mill Creek Road and Spanish Valley Drive are to be located so that they do not visually disrupt ridgelines as seen from these public roads (Schedule 16.23).*

SECTION SEVEN: TRANSPORTATION

7.1 OVERVIEW

A transportation system involves means of moving people and products around. This includes road, rail, air, water and active transportation (pedestrian, cycling, etc.). On a local scale, the transportation system should be safe, effective, efficient and equitable for its citizens. A transportation system supports the economy and contributes to quality of life in both the social and environmental aspects**.** Grand County Transportation Special Service District helps guide project development and service delivery. Under their auspices the Board guides operation, maintenance, taxes, and project funding

Equitable transportation supports sustainability and mixed use goals ensuring a resilient economy by making transportation safe, affordable, and attainable for all Grand County residents and employees.

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Goal:
Plan for emerging and unforeseen uses and technologies that accommodate new transportation methods while reducing conflicts between modes.

Policies:
i. Develop preliminary standards for known emerging transportation modes, including e-bikes, segues, electric scooters, and personal electric vehicles;
ii. Consider emerging technologies when planning travel routes for roads and pathways; and
iii. Identify within the Transportation Master Plan, opportunities for personalized aircraft.

Goal:

Promote a land use pattern that will enhance the safety, efficiency, effectiveness and equitability of the transportation system through a robust and responsive board. The Board guides the strategic objectives of transportation and other public works projects (See Schedules 16.37, 38 and 39 for Growth Areas, Road Classifications and Pedestrian Facilities).

Policies:

i. After adoption of the Transportation Master Plan (2022) develop levels of service policies, and road classifications;
ii. Evaluate the impacts of the Book Cliff's Highway on County infrastructure including habitat, drainage and equity and coordinate with UDOT;
iii. Develop a strategic decision making path for projects, policies, capital improvements, and operation and maintenance standards through the Board and agencies;
iv. Coordinate land use and transportation planning and consider the costs of transportation infrastructure in development decisions;
v. Aim for an appropriate mix of housing, employment and transportation land use that enhances the efficiency, effectiveness and equitability of the transportation system;
i. Encourage a compact form to create the critical mass necessary for alternative forms of transportation and to reduce the need for extensions to the transportation system;
ii. Work with appropriate senior levels of government departments to manage access control along urban connectors to improve safety for both urban traffic and highway bound traffic;
iii. Integrate alternative forms of transportation with private vehicle use into new neighborhood designs and site plans;
iv. Wherever the need for new transportation corridors or river crossings are demonstrated, carefully consider the timing and cost through appropriate studies in coordination with other levels of government; and
v. Ensure good connections to the regional transportation network to attract industrial and commercial development that would be supportive of the rail system.

7.2 HIGHWAY AND TRUCK ROUTES

Grand County has a state and interstate highway system with Highway 191 and I-70. The County is known as the "Adventurous Small Town Spirit" because of size and natural lands proximity. Several

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"urban connectors" connect municipal roads to state highways. These include Spanish Valley Drive, Kane Creek, Mill Creek, and Sand Hills.

Access management control is an important aspect of urban connectors because it helps ensure safety and efficiency. Access management control is the practice of ensuring transportation safety, speed and capacity while allowing access to development. It could involve limiting intersections and driveways or using medians to control turning.

Heavy traffic in residential and institutional areas should be prevented or speed and impact managed. This can be mitigated through the Title 10 of the County Code**,** and traffic control and calming features like bulb-outs, medians, traffic circles, and raised pedestrian speed tables.

Goal:

Heavy traffic in residential and institutional areas should be mitigated.

Policies:

i. Ensure heavy traffic in residential and institutional areas is mitigated through municipal codes and design features such as the use of median strips;

ii. Mitigate impacts of truck traffic parking and operations on residential and pedestrian-heavy areas; and

iii. Ensure access management control along urban highway connectors to improve safety for both urban traffic and highway bound traffic.

7.3 ARTERIAL STREET NETWORK

Currently, the County's arterial street network is based on a hierarchy of arterials, collectors and local streets. The objective of the street network is to accommodate all traffic movements within the County and traffic utilizing major access and through routes. The arterial street network was defined in the 2008 Spanish Valley Master Plan. An updated Transportation Master Plan is underway (2022). The network was developed based on a target year population of 9974.

The study also revealed that without transportation network improvements, transport volumes are expected to cause unacceptable intersection delays and congestion along key corridors especially Spanish Valley Drive.

Other conclusions follow, and all improvements will be reconsidered in the Transportation Master Plan due June 2022:

Policies:

i. Geometric intersection improvements and/or signalization at the intersections of Mill Creek Drive/Sand Flats Road and Spanish Valley Drive/Spanish Trail Road;

ii. Widen Spanish Trail Road to a 4-5 lane section but consider "gateway" into Spanish Valley with a "boulevard" style with landscaped medians and side treatments, bike paths, and meandering sidewalks in conjunction with strict access control and protected turn bays at major intersections;

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iii. Work with UDOT to extend the five-lane section of US-191 south from Spanish Trail Road to the County line, or beyond if development spills over into San Juan County, with additional turning lanes at proposed major intersections;

iv. Consider a complete streets service road design along US-191;

v. Improve Spanish Valley Drive to a 3-4 lane cross section from Mill Creek Drive to the County line;

vi. Existing and proposed future developments in southern Spanish Valley and San Juan County, both the Murphy Lane to Spanish Valley Drive and the Spanish Valley Drive to US-191 at Beeman Road connections should be improved; and

vii. East-west connections should include new northwest alignments from Spanish Valley Drive to US-191 via Starbuck Lane, and Spanish Valley Drive to US-191 via a western extension of Kerby Lane.

Goal:

Facilitate traffic movements within the County but use major access and through routes within a predictable capital financing plan, and definitive project timetables (reference Updated Master Plan 2022).

Policies:

i. Continue to develop and update, the hierarchical street network to facilitate orderly and safe movement of traffic through and within the County;

ii. Work with senior levels of government to align the regional and local transportation network;

iii. Update the County's Transportation Plan:

   a. Review arterial/collector system with special attention to reviewing Spanish Valley Drive's role in the system; and

   b. Develop design standards for all street networks;

iv. Ensure street layout of future development areas are integrated with existing County street networks;

v. Explore the introduction of the elements of the "fused grid" concept during the development of concept plans, while minimizing cul-de-sacs and dead end roads;

vi. Inventory and update all private road systems including maintenance agreements, condition assessments and long term viability;

vii. Avoid designating private roads to serve more than one subdivided parcel;

viii. Update the development standards with specific performance criteria through engineering assessments, and cross section specifications that include multi-modal options and complete streets;

ix. Continue to forecast growth scenarios and report on short, medium and long term capital investments; and

x. Ensure ongoing monitoring of traffic volumes and operations to maintain functionality of key roadways.

7.4 PUBLIC TRANSIT

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Public transit can enhance the efficiency of a transportation system reducing reliability on single occupant vehicles. Public transit reduces air emissions contributing to a more sustainable County, and plays an important role in the economy by moving people between home, work and other service needs.

The County should strategically focus on areas where there is potential to attract new ridership to public transit, namely, to, from, and within the Downtown, along major arterials, in and around hub areas, and to and from major areas of employment, education, health care and shopping would be beneficial.

Public transit is important for providing people with transportation choices and fulfills social equity goals by increasing mobility choice especially for disadvantaged people such as the physically challenged, elderly, youth and students and low–income groups.

Goal:

The County, working with regional partners, promotes public transit and shuttle systems as a sustainable form of mobility choice.

Policies:

i. Explore federal and regional funding for a public transit and shuttle system, and prescribe funding models; and

ii. Develop integrated transit options through state hot spot funding that capitalizes common transit routes.

7.5 ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION

The Grand County Active Transportation Trails and the advisory group Trails Mix - follows the direction of the 2011 Non-Motorized Trails Master plan for the development and maintenance of trails.

The mission of Trails Mix is to preserve and develop the individual trails into a non-motorized, integrated trail network that provides convenient, enjoyable recreation and transportation experiences for all trail users throughout Grand County.

Trail Mix serves as a blueprint for strategic integrated trail systems, current maintenance and future development and follows a number of guiding principles (See Schedules 16.10-19 and the 2022 Transportation Master Plan and to Schedule 16.39):

1: Trails are important to the economy and play an important role in the responsible use of natural resources;

2: Trails are important to livable neighborhoods and a vibrant business community;

3: Trails are viewed as part of a total, integrated transportation system;

4: Trails are properly designed to achieve a successful trail system;

5: The entire trail system must be properly maintained to keep it viable.

Active transportation is any form of human powered transportation, including walking, cycling, and inline skating, or skateboarding. Several important values in active transportation include:

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- Health and safety;
- Environmental impacts; and
- Neighborhood's quality of life.

With between 15 and 20% of Utah adults and over 15% country wide (Center for Disease Control January 2020) physically inactive, sedentary living is a significant issue today. Transportation options have a dramatic impact on the environment. The County has made steps towards achieving a healthier lifestyle with the development back and front country trail networks.

Air quality degradation increases lung inflammation, especially particulate matter less than 2.5 microns. Transportation is the source of 10% of PM 2.5 (Environmental Protection – EPA - https://gispub.epa.gov/neireport/2014/). The County can improve air quality through managed:

- Automobile use;
- Pattern and intensity of land use;
- Access to transit; and
- Improving the pedestrian/cycling environment.

The County can try to reduce greenhouse gasses by facilitating mobility choice and using land wisely. Active transportation, embedded within development decisions integrates climate resiliency and broadens adaptation choices; improves air quality and physical health in the County, neighborhood and individuals.

Goal:

Ensure trail network design and maintenance achieves connected and integrated active transportation choice for both recreational and mobility uses.

Policies:

i. Develop staffing resource plans for long-range project planning and management;

ii. Incorporate work plans that identify operation and maintenance projects including private and public partners;

iii. Monitor and report on air quality and noise impacts on a quarterly basis;

iv. Ensure street layouts combine the benefits of the grid and curvilinear system to create a pedestrian friendly environment in new and existing neighborhoods;

v. Support and employ traffic calming principles such as crosswalks in the design of neighborhood streets to ensure that interior street systems are designed to slow traffic down, reduce the risk of traffic accidents and promote pedestrian safety;

vi. Support integrated and connected pedestrian street layouts by:

a. Incorporating "healthy" neighborhood designs that include walking, biking, and rollerblading that improve health and sociability while reducing negative impacts on the natural environment;

b. Discouraging the use of multiple lanes in new neighborhoods except where they are designed according to CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) principles and are cost effective to maintain; and

c. Providing sidewalks, dark skies compliant lighting, noise mitigation, safety measures and street maintenance in existing communities where pedestrian activity and

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demand for public transit is highest.

vii. Encourage walking by including the pedestrian environment as a design element in all land uses and plans;

viii. Provide complete street design and construction strategies as outlined in Appendix H and reference https://www.transportation.gov/mission/health/complete-streets-policies and consider reporting relevant indicators – see https://www.transportation.gov/mission/health/indicator-profiles;

ix. Ensure active transportation modes are implemented into future development and design through the construction of green space, pathways, sidewalks and barrier-free walkways;

x. Develop a policy to maintain non-designated historic use trails, particularly non-motorized trails, and access through private parcels during the master planning process for subdivision and redevelopment process; and

xi. Encourage neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices (i.e. appropriate densities, mixed land uses that encourage alternative transportation modes).

Goal:

Increase the proportion of people using alternative transportation modes.

Policies:

i. Ensure the provision of a safe, direct, continuous and barrier-free pedestrian environment for all existing, expanded and new developments regardless of the type of land use or intensity of development;

ii. Facilitate access to active transportation for seniors and the mobility impaired using measures including curb cuts, audible traffic signals, and truncated domes.; and

iii. Provide safe convenient pedestrian routes to shuttles and public transit.

7.6 WALKWAYS

Goal:

Ensure safe walkways and pathways are well integrated and linked within the street network to accommodate and promote non-vehicular modes of transportation to community amenities within the neighborhood through the use of walkway linkages. Safe walkways provide alternative transportation modes such as biking, walking and rollerblading.

Policies:

i. Employ CPTED in the design of new walkways, and where applicable, incorporate into existing walkways to minimize blind spots, provide clear sightlines, sufficient lighting and promote natural surveillance;

ii. Collaborate with Trail Mix to improve walkways safety using CPTED principles; and

iii. Promote urban and rural design principles that encourage walkability between adjacent neighborhoods and the existing trail systems.

Goal:

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Encourage and support the establishment of a safe, convenient and pleasant system of paths and routes to accommodate active transportation and referencing the Non-motorized Trails Plan – see Schedules 16.10 - 19.

Policies:

i. Ensure the use of traffic calming safety measures such as crosswalks implemented throughout the County particularly in areas of high traffic volume;

ii. Work with partners that include public lands, users, and other jurisdictions, to develop design and implementation strategies that are integrated with all land use actions;

iii. Integrate major trail systems within communities for cyclists, rollerblading and walking and support the development and use of multipurpose trails;

iv. Collaborate with other levels of government and community organizations, which are working toward promoting alternative transportation modes;

v. Seek and utilize funding sources such as sustainable communities grants to implement initiatives and projects;

vi. Develop sound and sustainable maintenance programs for all trail systems;

vii. Provide heritage and historical features at key trail points;

viii. Designate trail standards for singletrack, equestrian, multi-use and trailheads;

ix. Support the trail designations and hierarchy;

x. Encourage and support safe and convenient bicycling path and routes to accommodate those for whom cycling is a necessary mode of transport to school, and/or work and to accommodate recreational cyclists by:

   a. Identifying transportation nodes and focal points for mobility transfer;

   b. Designating bicycle routes along streets that bear low volumes of vehicular traffic;

   c. Providing lanes for bicycle traffic on existing and new bridges;

   d. Providing separate bicycle paths in park areas and along the boulevards of arterial and collector streets where feasible, economical and safe;

   e. Wherever possible provide trails dedicated to non-motorized use when existing alternatives are impacted by excessive non-automobile vehicular use such as ATVs and dirt bikes; and

   f. Designating sidewalks on one side of a street for bicycle traffic in cases where there is no inconvenience to pedestrians. Technical matters such as route selection, signing, surfacing, regulation, lighting and other matters will be addressed in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

7.7 PARKING

Goal:

Ensure that adequate parking facilities are provided throughout the County, including the appropriate location and design of parking facilities as part of an efficient and functional transportation system.

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Policies:

i. Developments should provide adequate off-street parking. The Land Use Code should contain appropriate parking standards for:
   1. All forms of development including suitable bonusing and transportation demand management alternatives; and
   2. addressing the design of parking areas; and

ii. Required parking spaces should be placed near the development site.

7.8 RAILWAY

Because of the costs and the number of agencies involved, it is anticipated that rail designation and land use planning will be challenging. Consultation needs to take place with the interested stakeholders.

A policy could explore a multi-modal transportation facility in the event of increased rail passenger service, along with integrated transportation facilities close to the Airport and City of Moab.

Goal:

In conjunction with the railway and operators, the County should endeavor to ensure that railway lands are utilized in a manner that is consistent with the intent of this Plan. The County should attempt to reach a consensus respecting the abandonment of redundant or mutually undesirable rail lines and conversion to a mixed use corridor. Land released through such a consensus should be subjected to the provisions of this Plan.

Policy:

i. Work with partners to develop a rail use strategy and policy.

7.9 CANYONLANDS REGIONAL AIRPORT

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) assists with airside improvements through entitlement and discretionary grant funds. Airside projects include anything inside the fence which mainly consists of runway, taxiway, and apron surfaces but also includes safety and security.

Airport revenue is reporting growth due to increased business and operations. Revenue is generated through user fees such as ground and space leases, fuel taxes, landing fees, concession sales, and public parking. Airport staff evaluate the budget each year to adjust reasonable rates and charges to support increasing operational costs.

Canyonlands Regional Airport provides commercial, private, and recreational flights. Services include a full service fixed based operator, scenic and charter tours, emergency medical transportation, skydiving, private hangars, and ground transportation.

Current enplanements are 20,000 people annually. Projected growth demands updates to the 2015 Airport Master Plan. Terminal expansion in 2018 allowed more commercial flights with two direct flight options out of Moab, flying to Salt Lake City, Utah and Denver, Colorado.

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The Sheriff's Department is not located on Airport property, but provides one deputy to be on site during commercial air service operations. The Transportation Security Authority (TSA) provides baggage and passenger screening for all scheduled air carrier flights operating at Canyonlands Regional Airport.

Airport landside includes the access road, vehicle parking, a need for car rental wash bays and further expansion requires significant funding of which is not federally eligible for grants. These improvements will need to be funded through airport revenues, local budgets or state grants.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) assists with airside improvements through annual grant funding including runway construction, lighting, and taxiways. The airport operates as an Essential Air Service market which allows for a federal subsidy toward an airline provider to small markets. The average aircraft load factor is approximately 50%-60% but reporting signs of increased passenger demand post COVID.

The financial health of the airport has been historically reliant on the Grand County general fund. However, with the increase in business activity and adjustments to airport rates and charges there is an anticipated increase to airport revenues and less on the general fund.

Daily overnight and long-term parking is available to travelers at a low cost. To gain revenue, airport staff have proposed an increase in prices to stay aligned with demand. Gates have been suggested to be constructed at entrances and exits to enforce parking fees and security.

Acceleration and de-acceleration lanes on Highway 191 need increases to stacking lengths. More signage must be implemented to make traveling to and from the airport safer. Future transportation considerations should include a public shuttle system service to increase accessibility from the north end of Grand County to the urban area.

Goal:
Update the 2015 Airport Master Plan to include new data, land use strategies within the airport vicinity, transportation options, optimal passenger capacity limits, security, terminal size and expansion, and service levels. Reference Schedule 16.24.

Policies:

i. Continue to coordinate with the Sheriff's Office for future security staffing during commercial flights;

ii. Ensure the flight paths, airport vicinity area and land uses are compatible with airport operations and strategic plans;

iii. Promote development and space to increase operations for improved financial returns;

iv. Gauge and prepare for public and private demand for increased storage and capacity;

v. Conduct a security review manage current and future usage, including Sheriff on-site location options;

vi. Develop usage options for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and Aircars;

vii. Prepare an airport vicinity land use plan that identifies a range of opportunities including industrial and industrial uses;

viii. Work with public partners like SITLA and BLM to improve the airport vicinity protection area overlay

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identifying short and long term encroachments such as Blue Hills road;

ix. Increase passenger capacity limits to improve financial returns;

x. Implement revenue streams that may include impact fees, for the landside of operations to initiate capital improvements;

xi. Explore solar field installation opportunities; and

xii. Improve access to and from the airport from Hwy 191 both through the Transportation Master Plan and improved public, rail and shuttle transit.

SECTION EIGHT: MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AND SERVICES/INFRASTRUCTURE

8.1 OVERVIEW WATER, WASTEWATER, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Residential, commercial and industrial growth often results in an increased demand for municipal services and infrastructure. This includes firefighting, police and emergency response; water, sewer and garbage collection; street construction, repair and cleaning; transit; high speed internet; and recreation and parks programs and services.

As already emphasized in this Plan, all of the goals in the different sections support each other and should be implemented together to achieve the overall vision which is: *Balance - As a small and diverse community we collaborate with our partners to create resilient educational and economic opportunities for residents while balancing social and environmental values.*

A key focus of the *Grand County Strategic Plan* is *Value 1 - Sustainability - We encourage sustainable development that promotes resource conservation and preservation and takes into account ecological constraints.*

The provision of infrastructure and services ensures a vibrant and secure community. Municipal services and infrastructure influence public health and safety through the provision of:

- Safe drinking water;
- Safe roadways and bridges;
- Proper solid and liquid waste disposal and collection; and
- High speed internet, fiber and/or public WiFi – Reference Schedule 16.35 for high speed internet build out plans.

These programs and facilities are paid for by developers through impact fees and the taxpayer either through tax dollars or direct user fees. The County should continue to find ways to keep those costs reasonable. Regional cooperation in the delivery of some municipal services has potential to reduce costs and improve services to residents.

All sections in this element will be updated when master plans are considered and adopted for stormwater, sanitary sewer, water, transportation, and high speed internet.

A number of agencies, special districts and state licensed providers support the sewer and water systems in the County. A decision making chart identifies the key partners and highlights the need for an integrated approach to infrastructure, and regional land use planning. See Schedule 16.8.

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A number of onsite package sewage and water systems (local and regional) and distribution systems including irrigation water are identified in Schedules 16.3-7.

There are a number of special service districts that manage delivery. Decision making and reporting structure should be developed to ensure integration with land use decisions and entitlements. The Decision making section begins to identify those gaps, but the full public engagement strategy will prescribe various methods of improving those relationships. Groups that are part of this infrastructure process include:

1. Grand Water & Sewer Service Agency (GWSSA) ; Interlocal Agency comprised of the following:
   i. Grand County Special Service Water District;
   ii. Grand County Water Conservancy Board; and
   iii. Spanish Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District.
2. Grand County Special Service Water District;
3. Grand County Water Conservancy Board;
4. Spanish Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District; and
5. Thompson Springs Special Service Water District Board.

Each Special Service District has legal authority for servicing decisions within their planning areas. The districts are listed in the decision making flow in Section 1.

The *Southeast Utah Health Department* monitors, permits and inspects on-site sewage and water systems and assists in licensing sewer and water package systems. Infrastructure coordination with development options are important to this Plan. The Health Department is digitizing much of their data and the County will be coordinating mapping and text to better demonstrate development options. The Health Department is involved in toxic spill and clean-up efforts.

The *Moab Area Watershed Partnership* gives guidance to the local, regional and state decision makers and has published a Comprehensive Watershed Master Plan – 2014. The master plan is updated on a regular basis by both state, regional and local stakeholders. Their mandate underpins key land use decisions in this Plan and helps forecast future impacts and capacities of both the built and natural environments. The preamble to the plan identifies its scope as follows:

Water quality is an important issue that affects all people within a watershed. Resolving water quality issues will require locals making and implementing local solutions. This Watershed Management Plan (WMP) for Spanish and Castle Valley is a planning tool for developing local solutions.

Although a WMP is required for project funding through the EPA 319 program, this WMP was written to support the mission of the MAWP which is "The Moab Area Watershed Partnership is a collaboration of diverse stakeholders who share knowledge and develop, and facilitate implementation of, a holistic watershed plan that conserves and enhances water quality and quantity in the Mill Creek (including Pack Creek) and Castle Creek watersheds."

This WMP and the MAWP go beyond addressing the total maximum daily load issues of the EPA 319 program and will support local solutions to the various water quality and quantity issues in Spanish and Castle Valley.

***Section 1** of the WMP identifies and defines MAWP and the watershed boundaries it focuses on. It also identifies in detail the partnership goals, the planning process and the desired uses of the plan. More*

importantly, it stresses the value of stakeholder participation: "A successful water quality management plan relies as much on voluntary stakeholder participation and buy-in as on the rigor of technical analysis."

***Section 2** of the WMP is a characterization of the two watersheds. The Section describes in depth the hydrology and topography of Spanish and Castle Valley watersheds and the six sub- watersheds. The section also includes a detailed analysis of climate, vegetation, soils, wildlife, demographic trends, water rights, and land uses. These sub-sections are important to the stakeholders because they recognize the connections between uplands and water quality.*

Anthropogenic influences on uplands and riparian areas can impact water quality and opportunities are available to improve water quality by improving upland and riparian land uses and conditions.

***Section 3** provides a comprehensive compilation of water quality data that have been collected in the watersheds and a detailed analysis of the chemical and physical water quality issues in the watershed. The analysis indicates that water quality issues are not widespread. They are different in different sub-watersheds and the analysis identifies stream segments where improvements would be most beneficial. The section also includes a detailed compilation of groundwater quality resources because the stakeholders recognize the close connection between groundwater and surface water resources in these watersheds. The communities in these watersheds are dependent on the groundwater resources and improvements in groundwater quality are not only beneficial to the community, they are beneficial to surface water quality also.*

***Section 4 and 5** meld the three previous sections into a set of resources concerns and opportunities to address those concerns. The process described in Section 1 used the characteristics described in Sections 2 to address the water quality concerns in Section 3. The specific concerns listed in Section 4 are addressed by several broad project types and policies in Section 5 that the MAWP supports.*

Before and during the WMP development, MAWP members recognized there isn't one solution to the water quality issues in our watersheds. The issues, concerns and remedies are inter-related and changes to water quality will only be realized through a combination of improvement projects.

Goal:
Invest in building and maintaining infrastructural facilities/services in a comprehensive, sustainable and innovative manner. The subdivision and development of land should not be permitted without the provision of full services and utilities (public works) in a LOS 1 area. These services include:

a. Sanitary sewage disposal;
b. Water supply; and
c. Roadways; and
d. *May* also include:
   i. Stormwater management;
   ii. Electrical power, natural gas, telephone, fiber, and cable television service; and
   iii. Transit service.

Policies:

i. Participate in planning to upgrade the capacity of existing electrical infrastructure in the Spanish Valley, Castle Valley, Cisco, and along the I-70 corridor;
ii. Support and participate in planning for locally produced sustainable energy and its local consumption and transport;
iii. Share digital data between stakeholders to focus mutual mapping layers;

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iv. Implement greywater recycling systems in all potable water permits and land use applications;

v. Maintain the watershed areas designated in Schedules 16.26-30 so that they are not impaired by development by improved design standards;

vi. Complete an assessment (lifecycle) of the County's infrastructure, which identifies needs, evaluates solutions, and prioritizes long-term sustainable strategies for improving infrastructure and performance on existing and future land use;

vii. Develop a Capital Improvement Plan for expenditures such as roads, highways, water and sewer facilities and public buildings to be integrated with land use, financial and corporate business plans;

viii. Extend infrastructure and services to areas in an orderly, logical, efficient and cost effective manner consistent with this Plan;

ix. Develop cost estimates that include capital and operating needs;

x. Do not extend services outside the County without an annexation strategy, and do not annex unless accompanied by a strategy for extending services and allocation costs;

xi. Pursue when possible innovative technologies that minimize cost and environmental impacts including "green" technologies like rain gardens, rain water retention, gray water recycling, non-potable water use for irrigation and stormwater discharge organic filtering;

xii. Develop a high speed internet system with fiber and local access to Wi-Fi;

xiii. Plan for infrastructure impacts from flood and other disasters through development and recovery plans;

xiv. Pursue increased bandwidth cell towers to provide adequate service in all areas of the County; and

xv. Pursue when possible innovative technologies that minimize cost and environmental impacts.

8.1.2 WATER

The following excerpt from the *Watershed Management Plan (WMP)* characterizes the importance of water to Grand County:

> *Water quality is an important issue that affects all people within a watershed. Resolving water quality issues will require local people making and implementing local solutions. This Watershed Management Plan (WMP) for Spanish and Castle Valley is a planning tool for developing local solutions.*
>
> *Although a WMP is required for project funding through the EPA 319 program, this WMP was written to support the mission of the MAWP which is "The Moab Area Watershed Partnership is a collaboration of diverse stakeholders who share knowledge and develop, and facilitate implementation of, a holistic watershed plan that conserves and enhances water quality and quantity in the Mill Creek (including Pack Creek) and Castle Creek watersheds."*
>
> *This WMP and the MAWP go beyond addressing the total maximum daily load issues of the EPA 319 program and will support local solutions to the various water quality and quantity issues in Spanish and Castle Valley.*

We rely on water for everything from drinking to agriculture, industry and recreation. It is important to balance consumption with supply. Rivers, creeks, wetlands, lakes and groundwater have ecological functions within the entire region.

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Conserving water helps preserve water quality and quantity and reduces costs linked to municipal pumping and treatment. This increases funding available for infrastructure renewal or replacement in other areas.

The Opportunities and Constraints maps (Schedules 16.4) delineate the drinking water source protection zones referenced in water source protection plans approved under the State of Utah's Drinking Water Source Protection program.

The purpose of this state-local government cooperative program is to protect public drinking water systems from accidental contamination. Goals and strategies regarding the protection of drinking water call for LUC and Zoning Map amendments to implement approved water source protection plans. See Schedule 16.4 for water source protection zones.

The Town of CastleValley, although it is a public water provider charged with administering water rights in the town boundaries, is dependent on private groundwater wells. As a result, the town does not currently qualify for source water protection under the state's Drinking Water Source Protection Program.

Goal:

Protect the County's water quality and supply by continuing to update the overlay protection zones, monitoring safe yield limits, and developing regulatory incentives and constraints.

Policies:

i. Participate in the Moab Area Watershed Partnership to work on comprehensive watershed planningand restoration and water source protection best practices;
ii. Increase water conservation in agricultural and residential areas by encouraging secondary water systems for irrigation in new residential subdivisions;
iii. Work in partnership with all municipalities, water districts and public water suppliers that govern land use in their drinking watersheds to enact agreements for long-term watershed management;
iv. Monitor regional water quality and quantity both within aquifers and watersheds, collecting data for annual reporting and calibration of development plans;
v. Evaluate water capacities, distribution, and treatment and within a regional context project various growth management scenarios;
vi. Pursue federal and/or state funding for the USGS Glen Canyon Aquifer water budget study that is already approved by Congress;
vii. Support Cisco's, Castle Valley's and Thompson Springs' efforts to find funding for water quantity studies;
viii. Consider adopting an incentive-based water conservation program for residential and non-residential land uses;
ix. Continue to map and delineate each aquifer and protection and impact zones for inclusion in development regulations;
x. Protect against contamination of the Glen Canyon and Castle Valley aquifers by hazardous materials with land use standards and procedures that align with state and federal water-quality regulations designed to mobilize state and federal water-qualityenforcement;
xi. Encourage water conservation through public education, water conservation regulations and policiesand other programs;

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xii. Regularly report and adjust growth scenarios to match projected water shortfalls;

xiii. Require all developments to pay their share for the provision of water service through development impact fees or local improvements;

xiv. Only extend water services to developing areas in an orderly, logical, efficient, and cost effective manner that is consistent with the Plan;

xv. Continue to maintain the water quality and capacity to meet the needs of residents, businesses and industries; and

xvi. Develop water conservation strategies through demand side policies and regulations.

8.1.3. WASTEWATER

Wastewater is considered a growth service as the provision of a network of piping and pumps increase rezoning and subdivision potential for urban levels of development. The distribution network for liquid waste is under the authority of GWSSA. That system depends on the central treatment plant in the City of Moab.
An interlocal agreement between GWSSA and the City ensures long term protection and contracts for system stability. The current system meets all UPDES permit and licensing requirements and has no current liabilities.

Goal:

The County in partnership with GWSSA and the SE Utah Health Department should continue to provide wastewater management services and additional sewage treatment to current users, and develop managed growth scenarios for urban and rural levels of service.

Policies:

i. Require all developments to pay their share for the provision of sanitary sewer service through impact fees or local improvements;
ii. Develop long term strategies for infrastructure stability considering resiliency and adaptation measures;
iii. Continue to extend sanitary sewer services to developing areas in an orderly, logical, efficient, and cost-effective manner and that is consistent with the Plan and urban service areas; and
iv. Consider septage recycling, composting and fuel conversion levels of service.

8.1.4. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Stormwater management involves managing the quantity and quality of stormwater runoff. The quantity and quality of runoff in an urban area is affected by many factors such as the amount of impervious surfaces (e.g. buildings and roads), erosion, vegetation, etc. It is important to manage stormwater runoff because pollutants in the runoff can adversely affect public health and the environment (water quality). From the Spanish Valley Stormwater Master Plan 2011:

> *The Spanish Valley has several historic drainage ways that flow from the hills on each side of the valley to Pack Creek. Some of these drainage ways have been altered or removed over the years due to road construction, development and/or farming. Excess storm water has caused areas of localized flooding due to these changes in the natural drainage ways. In the past, this flooding has not caused significant damage due to the nature of the agricultural area.*

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However, the construction of homes in some of these areas has increased the risk of significant damage due to flooding. In addition, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) passed federal stormwater regulations in 1990 that mandated that municipalities change their traditional stormwater runoff management techniques.

Historically, stormwater management techniques have been comprised of facilities that would control the quantity of runoff to prevent flooding. The new regulations require certain municipalities to also address the impacts that storm water runoff would have on the water quality of the receiving waters.

The future possibility that Grand County may be required to comply with EPA regulations requires that stormwater plans and improvements include the ability to meet present and potential future water quality regulations. The EPA is currently drafting proposals that would amend the 1990 regulations and cause stormwater to be managed for each drainage basin instead of each municipality.

The purpose of this study is to prepare a valley-wide Storm Drain Master Plan using standardized analytical procedures. This makes it possible to develop a list of drainage improvements that could be used as the foundation for a drainage needs plan. The improvements identified in this study will help protect areas in the valley from floods in the future.

This Storm Drain Master Plan recognizes that, with the uncertainty of predicting how growth and development will take place, planning for the future is a continuing process and not an end result.

The drainage improvements presented in this report have incorporated all existing storm drain facilities and the facilities recommended in the Spanish Valley Flood Plain Delineation report dated November 1995. It proposes preservation and/or re-creation of basic historic storm water routing paths and conveyance facilities where practical. Guidelines for quantifying and routing storm runoff are given along with proposed locations and sizing of facilities.

Stormwater management is important for controlling flooding. The stormwater management systemconsists of a combined County and City of Moab systems for both utilities (below ground) and surface.

The City of Moab completed a 2017 stormwater master plan which highlights the watershed and drainage channels as follows:

The City of Moab discharges storm runoff into three different natural drainages which generally flow from southeast to northwest:

*The **Colorado River is** the largest natural drainage in the study area and is the final outlet for all storm runoff from the City. The Colorado River runs from northeast to southwest on the far west side of the City.*

***Mill Creek** originates in the La Sal Mountains east of Moab and terminates where it meets the Colorado River.*

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***Pack Creek** originates in the La Sal Mountains east of Moab and terminates where it meets Mill Creek.*

As part of this master plan, efforts were made to survey the storm drainage facilities in Moab.

The City of Moab has over 18 miles of buried storm drain conveyances with a wide range of sizes from 72 inches to less than 12 inches. The City has an estimated 724 inlets that introduce runoff into the storm drains. The storm drain system also relies on natural drainages, roadside swales, and curb and gutters to convey runoff to the Colorado River.

Data compiled in the system inventory consist of locations, descriptions, elevations, and measure down depths at each point, as well as location, shape, offset, type, and size for each conveyance. The collection and conveyance system with associated pipe diameters can be seen in Schedules 16.25 and 16.25 A. .

The City selected design storm frequencies of 10-year (10% chance of being equaled or exceed in any given year) and 100-year (1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year) for this study.

The criteria selected by the City corresponds with storm drainage design criteria for Grand County. Criteria include:

- *10-year design capacity for the initial drainage system. The initial drainage system includes inlets, laterals, minor trunk lines, gutters, and roadside ditches;*
- *100-year capacity where flooding of homes may occur;*
- *100-year capacity on major detention/retention, culverts and major conveyance facilities (limited to storm drain hydraulic capacities of the upstream initial drainage system.*

The 2011 County master plan limitations should be noted:

…intended to be used as a planning document for recommended drainage improvements on a valley-wide level. The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses presented in this study are based on broad assumptions and large scale analysis techniques.

Stormwater management should incorporate onsite detention to minimize the construction of large downstream and other piped utilities.

Goal:

Manage stormwater runoff to protect public health and environment, and develop funding mechanisms to reduce stormwater impacts based on sound master planning principles, strategies, best practices and capital investment

Policies:

i. Adopt the design standards and criteria per the Grand County Design Criteria for Drainage Studies Within Spanish Valley;
ii. Protect historic drainage ways and use these waterways as the stormwater conveyance facilities, with improvements as outlined in the Moab Storm water master plan as it overlaps with Grand County master planning such as the Spanish Valley Storm water master plan – see

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Schedules 16.25, Appendix E, and 16.25 A;

iii. Establish funding mechanisms including impact fees for projects, ongoing operations and maintenance costs;
iv. Re-evaluate specific projects for impacts and adjust the list as necessary;
v. Model the Pack Creek Water shed for impacts and projects;
vi. Update hydraulic and storm event data to better identify a list of improvement projects;
vii. Pursue innovative designs and best practices for stormwater management and ensure their reasonable incorporation into site plan design. Some examples include:

a. Bioswales;
b. Slope stabilization and erosion control;
c. Constructed wetlands; and
d. Detention/retention ponds;

ii. Require all developments to pay their share for the provision of stormwater services through offsite levies or local improvements;

iii. Minimize impervious surface on major developments through the incorporation of landscaping and the provision of pervious surfaces to minimize runoff and allow for water infiltration into the ground; and

iv. Encourage businesses and industries to establish best management practices to provide control measures for spill control and minimize pollutant discharge (see Appendix C).

SECTION NINE: PARKS, RECREATION AND NATURAL AREAS

9.1 OVERVIEW

Protection of the land base and the ecosystems, such as the river valley, is not only important for maintaining the health of natural systems but contributes to the quality of life for citizens with respect to air and water quality.

Natural areas within the urban environment offer many benefits and opportunities to experience and respect the natural world. Natural areas also offer respite from the pressures and stimulations of urban life as well as provide a variety of educational and recreational opportunities for the citizens of the community.

9.2 PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

The County is fortunate to be situated along the Colorado River system and its tributaries and adjacent to a large forested area to the east providing extensive outdoor recreation opportunities as well as beautiful scenery.

Parks and recreational facilities play an important role, contributing to the health and wellbeing of the community. Park space could include areas developed and maintained for active or passive recreational use, such as public parks, athletic fields, historic and natural areas. Recreational facilities include arenas, multi-use complexes, and other indoor and outdoor sport facilities.

The County offers some parks and recreational facilities including Old City Park and the Old Spanish Trail Arena. Various community groups offer a wide range of programs and activities to individuals of all ages. Important groups represent active trails – hiking and biking, off road vehicle usage.

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Back and front country access gives the County the enviable role to influence the recreational use of the natural environment so that we articulate the tremendous community, regional and national assets. Mutual land use strategies with all public partners will help preserve and advance public land assets.

Both passive and active open space and amenities need to be consistently referenced in land use entitlement actions such as rezoning, and subdivision. The primary objective of the parks and recreation system is to provide all residents with readily accessible parks and recreation facilities.

Outdoor recreation facilities include golf courses, recreation community clubs, field tracks (football field, tennis courts, and soccer pitches), ball diamonds and playgrounds, and cross country skiing trails. Some examples of major outdoor recreation facilities include Sand Flats.

As communities grow, the needs change and existing facilities may require redevelopment or upgrading. Redevelopment of existing recreation facilities should meet the changing needs of the community and promote safety and accessibility as primary considerations.

9.2.1. BACKGROUND

Grand County consists of 96% public lands, or more than 1.7 million acres. There are five public land jurisdictions that administer these lands. See ownership status in Schedule 16.9.

1. National Park Service (NPS);
2. Bureau of Land Management (BLM);
3. US Forest Service (USFS);
4. School and Institutional Trust Land Administration (SITLA);
5. Sand Flats Recreation Area;
6. Utah Forestry, Fire and State Lands; and
7. Utah State Parks.

The Areas of special interest include:

1. La Sal National Forest;
2. Arches National Park;
3. Canyonlands National Park;
4. Dead Horse State Park;
5. Utah Raptor State Park;
6. Scenic Highway 128;
7. The Colorado River;
8. The Green River;
9. 26 BLM campsites within Grand County;
10. Numerous non-motorized and hiking trails,;
11. World renowned mountain biking areas; and
12. Cultural and historical preservation sites.

Regional cooperation remains crucial to managed growth plans and coordination of public land uses and access.

9.2.2. National Park Service (NPS)

Unlike lands managed by the BLM and USFS, these lands are managed by NPS exclusively to protect and preserve the natural and cultural resources within their boundaries. These lands are bound by Federal Statute (36 CFR Chapter 1-7).

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The National Park Service prepares a variety of planning and environmental documents to help guide management of park resources and visitor use and activity. Most plans follow planning procedures outlined in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Arches National Park has a general management plan in place, written in 1989. "The primary purpose of the plan is to provide a foundation from which to protect park resources while providing for meaningful visitor experiences," (National Park Service n.d.).

"In 2013, the park developed a Foundation Statement to update a shared understanding of the park's purpose, significance, resources and values. This document can serve as a foundation for future planning and management decisions," (National Park Service n.d.).

9.2.3. Utah State Parks

The Utah State Parks Strategic Plan implementation started in 2017. The supporting document addresses how parks are maintained and preserved, and then planned for future growth. In 2021 the Utah State Legislature created the Utah Raptor State Park in the northern sector of Grand County on lands owned by SITLA.

Anticipated development includes a campground with amenities such as water, electricity, sewage, flush toilets and showers. Recreational opportunities such as hiking trails and cultural sites, and on-site employee housing for park rangers.

Development challenges include a reliable water source and sewage and drainage systems. Construction is anticipated to begin in December of 2021.

9.2.4. Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

The BLM manages resources, opportunities, and access to lands. The field office oversees roads, range management, wildlife habitat, recreation, and grazing. Various entities make up the BLM's presence in Moab including the following portfolios:

1. Recreation:
    i. Off- highway vehicle use;
    ii. Mountain biking, climbing, base jumping, hiking;
    iii. Horse-back riding; and
    iv. River rafting;
2. Supports millions of visitors and hundreds of recreation related jobs in the local communities;
3. A wide array of land uses such as oil and gas production, mining, and livestock grazing.

The Moab Resource Management Plan adopted in 2008 serves as the backbone for all land use planning and decision making within the Moab area. The BLM Master Leasing Plan, approved in 2016, guides how mineral leasing and development for oil, gas and potash will occur in the planning area of Grand County. This plan mitigates impacts of resource development including mining. Increased visitor numbers have strained recreation services.

US Bureau of Land Management (BLM): The Moab Field Office manages BLM lands in Grand County. Land use decisions for all BLM lands are made according to mandates defined by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976. FLPMA requires the BLM to manage lands under multiple-use philosophy. A component of FLPMA is the requirement for an open and public land use planning process in the development of resource management plans (RMP). Each BLM Field Office must develop a RMP to guide future land use activities on public lands. The RMP defines goals, objectives, and rules for commercial and extractives industries, transportation, recreation, and conservation. To complete an RMP, the BLM follows planning procedures outlined in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

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9.2.5. State Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA)

State Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA): Trust lands are parcels of land throughout our state that were granted by Congress to Utah at the time of statehood. Although trust lands support select public institutions, they are not public lands. Trust lands were allocated specifically to generate revenue to support designated state institutions, including public schools, hospitals, teaching colleges, and universities.

There are 330,138 acres of SITLA trust lands in Grand County. SITLA is directed by Utah Administrative Code to maximize commercial gain from these properties through sale, lease, or exchange. These transactions occur through sales and leases of individual properties but also through large-scale land and mineral rights consolidations (CRMP Toolkit).

SITLA owns and maintains multiple parcels of land within Grand County and manages resource mineral partnerships and leases and long-range development projects. Resource extraction includes oil, gas, potash, helium, and various other minerals. SITLA collaborates with the Moab USU Extension campus project on a 40-acre parcel of land. Further improvements will focus on student housing and academic buildings. SITLA's prime directive is too seek the highest and best use of land to benefit state institutions including schools.

9.2.6. USFS

The Manti-La Sal National Forest manages part of the La Sal Mountain range in Grand County. USFS is updating their Land Management plan, is in the analysis phase of wilderness evaluation, and guides the future management decisions for optimal forest health, recreation opportunities, and wilderness protection.

The only national forest in the region is the Manti-La Sal National Forest (MLS).

The US Forest Service (USFS) manages land use decisions by developing forest plans under the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-588). Forest plans provide strategic direction for management of all resources on a National Forest for ten to fifteen years. Forest plans require consideration of alternatives and public input under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. Forest plans describe the desired conditions and provide guidance for projects. They do not make site-specific decisions or require any specific actions, but all projects conducted on a National Forest must be consistent with the strategic direction in its forest plan.

9.2.7. Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands

The Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands (FFSL) has jurisdiction over the bed and banks of Navigable portions of the Colorado and Green Rivers within Grand County. The bed and banks of these waterways are known as Sovereign Lands; commonly known as submerged lands in other States.

Sovereign Lands are public lands; managed using multiple-use sustained-yield principles. When determining proposals to use sovereign lands, FFSL considers impacts to the public trust values of navigability, recreation, aquatic beauty, water quality, and wildlife habitat, against the need for any proposed use.

9.2.8. Other Federal Lands

A few miles south of Green River in Grand County lies within the 2,535-acre White Sands Launch Complex, also known as Utah Launch Complex and Green River Launch Complex. This area is owned by the federal government Department of Defense (CRMP Toolkit).

9.2.9. Tribal Lands

Tribal lands are sovereign lands not subject to local or state governments. However, tribal governments must be consulted during planning processes involving lands with historical Native American uses.

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The Ute Indian Tribe owns land in Grand County as part of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation.

Custom + Culture
Before the first white settlers arrived in Grand County in the 1800's, native peoples used the land for hunting, gathering, and agriculture. The original white settlers farmed and ranched, bringing livestock to the valley for grazing.

Goals

1. Encourage the expeditious processing of permits for the economic use of public lands that benefit the local economy and are consistent with the policies of this plan, especially permits for the film industry, mineral extraction and recreation.
2. Public lands agencies are encouraged to adopt policies that enhance or restore watersheds for Moab, Spanish Valley, Castle Valley and Thompson Springs. The county supports classification of these aquifers to the highest quality standard. Grand County will follow all state and federal water protection laws and actively engage local, regional, and federal land management agencies in discussing risks to aquifers and aquifer recharge areas in Grand County.
3. Support BLM-SITLA exchanges that are advantageous to Grand County residents for reasons such as: (a) protection of community watersheds; (b) protection of lands that are important to county residents for recreational or other economic values; (c) protection of lands from developments that might otherwise lead to a net increase in county costs for infrastructure and public services; (d) consolidation of land-ownership patterns to reduce fragmentation; or (e) identification of lands which may be suitable for use as low to moderate income housing.
4. Encourage federal and state land-management agencies to develop, maintain and implement travel management plans that include designated roads, official trails and approved motor-vehicle open areas. The plans should address types and seasons of permitted uses, maintenance levels, public education strategies and enforcement.
5. Travel management regulations and policies will continue to be publicly available on a countywide roads map maintained jointly by the county and federal/state land-management agencies. This comprehensive roads map will show the current travel-management designations of Class B county roads (maintained) and Class D county roads (not maintained) alongside public land-management agency travel-management road designations.
6. Encourage public land-management agencies to continue to work to resolve conflicts between user groups. In doing so, the guiding principle is that residents and visitors have a right to enjoy use of the public lands, but they need to do so while minimizing impacts on the land and on each other's' public lands experiences.
7. Encourages public land-management agencies to restore damaged areas.
8. Grand County contains many areas with special and unique character. The county supports the special areas identified in the 2008 BLM Resource Management Plan and will participate in considering the designation of and planning for future special areas.
9. Grand County's wilderness plan was adopted in 1995, several years before the most current wilderness suitability/eligibility inventories were completed by Federal agencies. Updates to the County Wilderness Plan may be advisable prior to consideration of Federal public lands legislation.
10. Work in cooperation with public land-management agencies to permit and promote special uses, events and activities that support the local economy. Special uses, events and activities should mitigate adverse impacts.
11. Promote cooperation with federal and state agencies to identify and implement appropriate management of high-use and special-value areas, including areas such as: Sand Flats, Mill Creek, Potato Salad Hill, the Highway 128 corridor, the Kane Creek corridor, and Moab Rim Trail.
12. Promote cooperation with federal and state agencies and neighboring counties to implement special

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control measures on public lands where illegal dumping and littering are occurring.

13. Support creation and maintenance of a public shooting range at an appropriate location in order to encourage firearm safety and minimize safety risks to the public and the environment.
14. Support the BLM and other organizations in conducting a study detailing the economic benefits of recreation on public lands in Grand County.
15. Consult with public land-management agencies to ensure dark skies are not compromised on public lands.
16. Encourage public lands agencies to implement measures to ensure natural quiet is not degraded.
17. The county will continue to be an active participant in planning for the future use of the UMTRA site.
18. Continue to work with the State of Utah Division of Forestry Fire and State Lands to implement the Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan and to reduce wildfire threat in the wildland-urban interface.
19. Encourage federal land agencies to continue to coordinate with the County on proposed campground development and expansion, specifically for areas within close proximity to Moab.

Goal:

Promote the health and wellbeing of residents by providing a broad range of parks and recreational facilities and services for all ages, and consider implementation through a Parks and Recreation Master Plan in cooperation with all public land agencies and adjacent jurisdictions.

Policies:

i. Encourage that all parties formulate compatible vision statements that prioritize public land preservation while *maintaining natural resources, recreation, and beauty;*

ii. Collaborate with all partners on mutual access, trails and other transportation systems;

iii. Public lands decisions affect the local economy, quality of life for residents, and water quality and quantity and should part of any economic development master plan;

iv. Collaborate with other levels of government to acquire, develop, and improve existing parks, trails and recreation facilities;

v. Support multi-use parks and recreation facilities that facilitate a wide variety of passive and active activities;

vi. Assess the viability of converting existing long-term public space easements into dedicated parks and managed open spaces, especially in developing areas of the county such as southern Spanish Valley;

vii. Within the master plan identify open space requirements and cash-in-lieu options, based on an equitable market analysis aligned with parks and recreation projects;

viii. Maintain the safety of our parks through posted signage and enforcement to discourage transient visitor use and decrease trash and pests;

ix. Endeavor to retain, conserve and upgrade Old City Park as a unique and attractive park with some limited provision for active recreation facilities;

x. Encourage cooperation between the County, jurisdictional partners, school boards and community agencies to meet the recreational needs of the community and maximize the use of parks and recreation facilities;

xi. The cost sharing of facilities and park development between the County, the City of Moab, and school boards will be continued wherever feasible and advantageous to all parties and the community;

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xii. Encourage community participation in active living programs through training and support of volunteers in all aspects of the County's facilities, programs and services;

xiii. The Community Services Department will continue to evaluate parks and recreation facilities in order to identify deficiencies in the existing system and to meet these deficiencies;

xiv. Review parks and recreation needs through household surveys, public meetings and other public input sources;

xv. Cooperate with community-based organizations to promote periodic trails and parks maintenance that will promote community identity and involvement. For example, the County could support volunteer groups for periodic trails and parks maintenance. A well-maintained trail and park will encourage use and promote community pride;

xvi. Develop a trails master plan highlighting easy wins, public to private connections considering CPTED principles, right-of-way acquisition strategies, and economic links;

xvii. Examine cross generational recreational activities and place facilities in regional park locations;

xviii. Evaluate current recreation facilities and update the asset management plan to consider long-term operation and maintenance costs, prioritization and capital expenditures;

xix. Develop a capital plan including a list of projects, timetable and cost analysis;

xx. Consider a regional parks plan that initiates mutual action plans, funding options, trail network connections, and events and river use collaboration;

xxi. Consider the formation of a Parks and Recreation Board/Commission to implement planning policies, with membership including rural municipalities, school boards and community agencies;

xxii. Consider sponsorship policies for a range of advertising ventures, including naming rights;

xxiii. Further evaluate revenue streams from development impact fees, subdivisions and other land use actions and develop a strategic approach to funding allocations and prioritization;

xxiv. Encourage federal land agencies to continue to coordinate with the County on proposed campground development and expansion, specifically for areas within close proximity to Moab;

xxv. Classify facilities that consider local, regional, and state designations with criteria for active elements such as skateboarding, batting cage, pump tracks, mountain biking, BMX, motocross, rafting, slacklining and road biking; and

xxvi. Foster the wellbeing of the community through continued development of the Old Spanish Trail Arena.

Goal:

Ensure facilities are evaluated through operation and maintenance studies, and capital plans considering cross-generational activities; programs that leverage business partnerships including tourism; and lifelong learning and educational opportunities.

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Policies:

i. Encourage community participation in active living programs and link trails to recreational sites;

ii. Balance facility location with land use, transportation, environment and economic development;

iii. Consider recreational needs through social needs and policies; and

iv. Promote "green" building and maintenance strategies including considering a LEED gold or equivalent certification for the building and site development.

9.3 OPEN SPACES

Open space for recreational activities makes a community more attractive and desirable as a place to live physically and socially. Although the County is integrated with and surrounded by public lands, open space in communities creates "living rooms" for residents.

Open space includes public and municipal lands dedicated as permanent open space such as natural or semi-natural areas, County wide and neighborhood parks (e.g. Old City Park), pathways and school sites. As a whole, the open space system is one of the primary elements, along with the road network, which give shape to the County and enhances the landscaping and beautification.

Planning for the open space system takes many factors into consideration:

1. Local and County Wide outdoor recreational and educational needs;
2. Protection of environmentally significant areas;
3. Representation of diversity of natural and manmade features;
4. Provisions of linkages to create a continuous park and parkway/open space system; and
5. Availability of public financial resources.

Provisions will continue to be made in every residential subdivision for open space in the form of parks, playgrounds and neighborhood recreational facilities. This will be implemented through the Land Use Code in conformity with the provisions of *Utah State Code*.

Goal:

Ensure recreational facilities, trails, parks and open spaces are interconnected, safe and accessible to all members of the community (reference Schedules 16.10 – 16.19 Trails).

Policies:

i. Ensure recreational facilities are evenly distributed throughout the County and interconnected;

ii. Conserve and preserve natural and environmentally sensitive areas, permitting managed public access (e.g., river boat launch and trail network, but preserving riparian areas);

iii. Locate future major recreation facilities at key intersections or near a neighborhood entrance;

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iv. Ensure design of new parks reflect safety and security of park users;

v. Consider linear park corridors that incorporate trails, mixed use development and potential relief channel for river flooding (e.g., along rail corridor);

vi. Give priority to existing communities where recreational needs are highest when providing recreational facilities;

vii. Ensure trails, riverbank, and park areas are upgraded and maintained in accordance with the recommendations provided through *a Parks and Recreation Master Plan*;

viii. Community gardens should be identified throughout the County and incorporated into neighborhoods;

ix. Continue to ensure the provision of parks, playgrounds and neighborhood recreational facilities or payment in lieu for providing passive and active recreation space - implemented through the Land Use Code;

x. Wherever possible encourage the use of green space as buffers between industrial, commercial, institutional and residential use;

xi. Provide opportunities for the public to enjoy the amenities of the historic waterfront by encouraging linkages to the riverbank and its trail system from all areas of the County in accordance with *the Parks and Recreation Master Plan*;

xii. Encourage neighborhood pocket parks that serve the needs of residents not within convenient walking distance of a central neighborhoods park (Old City Park); and

xiii. Identify new and existing areas suitable for linear parks.

Goal:

Protect and enhance the Colorado and watershed riparian areas for the enjoyment of present and future generations while considering the need for the County to expand and keep the river as the main focus.

Policies:

i. Any development should enhance and complement the natural and historic features of the area;

ii. Ensure the riparian ecosystems of the Colorado River and its tributaries are protected from any incompatible development;

iii. The planning and management of all Parks will be oriented to protecting and enhancing the natural environment and rehabilitating already disturbed areas while permitting the development of compatible uses consistent with *The Parks and Recreation Master Plan*;

iv. Integrate the Colorado River plan into a Parks Master Plan and consider compatible land uses such as multi-use trails, orienteering and historical panels, and an eco-friendly village;

v. Recognize the tremendous river asset and integrate with land use planning;

vi. Develop policies regarding river events, access, celebrations and milestone recognition of natural and historic features;

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vii. Develop a site plan and asset plan for Old City Park and incorporate into the Capital Improvement Plan; and

viii. Encourage and support a comprehensive and joint approach between the City of Moab and the County.

SECTION TEN: ENVIRONMENT

10.1 NATURAL AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

Utah State Statute provides for the development and adoption of county-level plans under Title 17 27a-401. Components that are required to be addressed within these plans include: land use, transportation, environmental issues, public services and facilities, rehabilitation and redevelopment, economic concerns, recommendations for plan implementation, and "any other elements that the county considers appropriate".

In 2015, the Utah Legislature amended Title 17-27a-401 to also require that county general plans include a ''resource management plan'' to provide a basis for communicating and coordinating with the federal government on land and resource management issues.

The economic, social-political, and environmental characteristics of Grand County are, in many ways, heavily influenced by the public lands within its borders and in surrounding regions. The County's clear preference is that public lands remain owned and managed for public purposes and ecological integrity. For this reason, Grand County will continue to encourage monitoring, policy-making, and plan implementation related to the responsible use and development of its natural resources. Decisions affecting resource use and development on public lands directly impact the County. In this regard, it is in the County's interest, and their expectation, that federal and state resource management planning efforts provide the County with every opportunity to proactively participate in all relevant public land and resource planning processes.

The environment is the third leg of the sustainability tool and emerges as the paramount bellwether of urban and rural comprehensive planning. Grand County's founding and future relies on resources including minerals, water, land and air. A robust and vigilant County wisely stewards and protects environmental values, preserves and conserves important assets and judiciously supports healthy places for future generations. Schedules 16.32 – Farm and Land Cover; Schedule 16.4 – Opportunities and Constraints; 16.9 Land Ownership status; 16.31 Soils and slope stabilities and Utah Geological Survey 2020 (https://geology.utah.gov/map-pub/survey-notes/new-geohazard-guidelines/) portrays sensitive areas and challenges citizens to continue to improve and voice these values.

Through land use and other elements, sensitive areas are shown as protected and yet not excluded from public enjoyment or experience. Maximizing natural protection but capitalizing development is the capstone of sound comprehensive planning policy.

Protecting significant natural areas conserves resources with ecological, recreational and aesthetic value. One of the value statements of this Plan is that the County will be a growing community that respects its natural environment.

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''Grand County is located in the middle-eastern part of Utah, stretching from the eastern bank of the Green River to the edge of the state of Colorado. The Colorado River runs across the southeastern portion of the county. Grand County is approximately 3,694 square miles and is situated on the Colorado Plateau which is largely composed of sandstone and limestone. Erosion by wind and water has created large canyons and formations, making the region rugged but amazingly scenic'' (Grand Conservation District 2012).

Grand County consists largely of public lands-----87 percent of the county is a mix of state and federal lands managed by different agencies for a range of users and purposes (Headwaters Economics 2017). These lands and the associated resources are managed by federal agencies including the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and National Park Service (NPS). Traditionally, County has used public lands and resources for economic growth and stability. These local associations with, and dependence on, public lands continues today. Specifically, local use of public lands and resources include, but are not limited to minerals, recreation, oil and gas, timber, water, agriculture, fisheries and wildlife. Refer to Schedules 16.9 Land Ownership, 16.32 Farm and Land Cover, and 16.20 and 21 Minerals.

Grand County supports the spirit and use of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) public procedures, consideration of alternatives, and commitments to scientific integrity in consideration of management of natural resources in Grand County.

Therefore, the County will ensure that its forested areas, the river valley and other natural areas and features are used in a sustainable manner to ensure their conservation for future generations. This could be achieved by integrating the design guidelines and implementation strategy of *Parks and Recreation Master Plan* into the overall development of the County. This can also be achieved by encouraging land uses within natural areas that are compatible with the ecological integrity of such areas.

Environmentally and Archeologically Sensitive Areas and Features include:

- Colorado River and River Valley (riparian areas and habitat corridors);
- Wetlands;
- Forests and rural/urban interface;
- Ridgelines and view corridors;
- Historically significant areas;
- Watershed areas;
- Designated steep slopes; and
- Other archeological sites including indigenous areas.

10.1.1 COLORADO RIVER

The Colorado River winds through the County from east to west. The river fronts rural and wilderness areas and urban potential in the Kane Creek area. The stewardship and protection of the river valley is essential to the quality of life of our residents. The riverbank has not only an ecological function, but also cultural and aesthetic/urban design functions, which are all interconnected.

10.1.2 WETLANDS

Goal

Preserve wetlands and riparian habitats in all areas of the County, and classify them according to best available science. Reference Schedules 16.26-30 Watershed boundaries.

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Policies

- **i.** Regulate riparian and wetland areas are high-priority open space in the Land Use Code;
- **ii.** Develop a fee-in-lieu of the voluntary open-space incentives offered in the land use code;
- **iii.** Use revenues to acquire land and/or easements in order to acquire riparian property and/or easements from willing landowners;
- **iv.** Establish trail design standards that minimize impacts on sensitive riparian corridors;
- **v.** Support the establishment of a local land trust to acquire land and facilitate the establishment of conservation easements.

10.1.3 FEDERAL FOREST

The County's landscape – earth, sky and water - is incredibly diverse with wetlands, farm land, forested land and the Colorado River watershed. Multiple agencies invest in the development and protection of the forest and neighboring developments. Forested lands and habitat requires protection and cultivation both to manage wildfire potential and maximize the natural experience of all generations.

Forging partnerships, with definitive action plans, helps us mesh with our surroundings and reduce conflict. Conservation efforts are never successful in isolation, therefore, the goals and policies contained in the Plan will relate, reflect or respect those of other interested parties.

Goal:
Map and identify wildfire interface areas and promote policies and regulations that mitigate the impacts of development.

Policy:

i. Support prescribed burning and forest management techniques; and
ii. Accentuate defensible space restrictions within all interface areas.

10.1.4 INDIGENOUS AREAS

The preservation of Indigenous historical sites has been limited and accurate data regarding current locations needs better identification. Development policy needs to recognize the importance of this cultural heritage and ensure actions are clearly mediated.

Significant development projects should be subject to environmental and archaeological surveys to reduce the loss of historical sites. The number of parties interested in such policies is numerous including Indigenous interests and acknowledgements, historical and cultural societies and museums. We must work together to enhance our past and to strengthen our future.

Goal
Identify and acknowledge the importance of protecting significant Indigenous areas and artifacts and include in land use planning and code compliance actions.

Goal:

Plan for growth and development in harmony with the natural environment (reference Schedules 16.4 Constraints, Flood Plain – Schedule reference number 27, 16.33 Noxious Weeds, and 16.26 – 30 Watershed Boundaries.

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Policies:

i. Draft an Environmental acknowledgement document that is integrated and consistent with all County related actions and policies;
ii. Work in partnership with any/all interested parties to identify and protect environmentally and archeologically sensitive areas, features, elements and traditions;
iii. Require an environmental analysis before the sale, lease or license of County owned lands including appropriate environmental and archeological impact assessments;
iv. Integrate educational actions and policies within tourism and visitor ventures to protect our cultural heritage;
v. Protect and rehabilitate environmentally sensitive lands from the "no-net-loss" perspective using native species and locally appropriate naturalization methods including xeriscaping;
vi. Create and maintain a database of invasive or harmful plant and animal species to be avoided or removed; and
vii. Ensure no invasive or environmentally inappropriate species are introduced within the municipal boundary or adjacent rural municipalities by reviewing all applications for new development, redevelopment and monitoring the built environment.

10.2 PROTECTION OF FORESTS, RIVERS, WATERSHED AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE WATER BODIES

To the east, much of the County is forested with a significant portion managed by the US Forest Service. Given the multitude of uses within the region including residential, recreational, agriculture, and industry, we must consider the overall function of the forest and water bodies, and balance it with our development and economic needs.

There are multiple agencies invested in continued development with active forest management and protection of watershed and riparian areas. Collaboration and cooperation actualize conservation efforts and ensure consistency of principle and practice.

Goal:

Enhance, promote and protect the Colorado River watershed, its banks, groundwater sources, aquifers and adjacent natural bodies of water. Conserve and protect the natural, historical, and recreational functions and features of the Watershed and its riparian areas. See Schedules 16.4 Constraints, Flood Plain – Schedule reference number 27, 16.33 Noxious Weeds, and 16.26 – 30 Watershed Boundaries

Policies:

i. Apply best practice principles in Riverbank Development Planning when considering focused development and ensure impacts are suitably mitigated;
ii. Establish aquifer protection zones conforming to best practices, and ensure water source

protection is enshrined in regulation and policy;

iii. Protect the riparian and habitat areas through land use designation, land conservancy and trusts considering tools like a municipal reserve or environmental reserve;

iv. Buffer the watershed through natural habitat, stormwater filtering techniques and restoration projects while considering quality development that enhances land value;

v. Preserve view corridors, historic values and public access with well managed techniques such as public recreation, preservation, partnerships and conservation;

vi. Treat and reuse stormwater, managing source contaminants through rain gardens, retention basins, filtration beds and other best management practices (see Appendix C);

vii. Remove cross contamination opportunity by regulating aquifer sources;

viii. Regulate all classified wetlands with buffering and setbacks through best management practices;

ix. Consider buffer width averaging as a tool to protect undeveloped land and leverage land values; and

x. Upgrade, in partnership, water and wastewater treatment facilities to reduce contaminant sources and impacts.

Goal:

Ensure the ecological function of forests, rivers, watershed areas, and sensitive water bodies located in and around the County are prioritized appropriately. Ensure development impacts are suitably gauged and mitigated.

Policies:

i. Incorporate the existing forest master plans into our own parks and urban forest master plans;

ii. Create high quality, well connected, functioning, natural or naturalized corridors which enhance local biodiversity and facilitate species movement, migration and longevity;

iii. Develop growth plans and policies that incorporate the value and function of the forest;

iv. Restrict developed lands within the forested areas to their fullest extent and discourage subdividing and developing new land in the wildland interface;

v. Develop suitable review criteria and establish appropriate review processes, in partnership with interested parties, for permit applications which fall within the forested areas;

vi. Develop and maintain areas within the forested area as park for recreational use and enjoyment, which complement and enhance the natural landscape; and utilize existing state and federal legislation and programs, such as the defensible principles (see State Code reference - https://www.grandcountyutah.net/DocumentCenter/View/3611/2006-Utah-Wildland-Urban-Interface-Code?bidId=) and Schedule 16.40 – Wildland/Urban interface risk areas; and

vii. Create policies and procedures for: (a) the appropriate development within the forested area, (b) safety and emergency response procedures for incidents that may occur within the

forested area and (c) foster a culture of environmentally conscious use, growth and stewardship of the forested area.

10.3 URBAN AND RURAL FORESTS AND HABITAT CONTINUITY

Protecting the habitat of the urban and rural forest can be critical to the natural element within our urban system by connecting migration areas, building species resiliency and ecological function, fostering public recognition – visual and aesthetic value, and improving air and groundwater quality.

Without a strong, healthy urban forest and habitat protection zones, we will experience habitat fragmentation, outmigration or additional threat to rare and endangered species, reduced air and water quality, a diminished visual aesthetic, and a lower quality of life.

Our role, through regulation, policy, procedure and best practice, is to improve and maintain the urban forest system to a standard capable of meeting or exceeding all these objectives.

Goal:

Develop and maintain, in perpetuity, a strong and healthy urban and rural forests and habitat protections systems.

Policies:

i. Require conservation and best management strategies for trees, shrubs and any salvageable plantings for new development, infill or intensification projects;

ii. Maintain and expand a healthy and diverse urban and rural tree canopy to improve air quality, increase carbon sequestration, reduce heat island effect, and enhance the aesthetic value;

iii. Develop an Urban and Rural Forest Master Plan, list of preferred tree and planting species and planting guide, with helpful design and maintenance best management practices, guidelines and demonstration projects;

iv. Ensure all plantings are situationally appropriate, non-invasive, easy to maintain and enhance the overall urban and rural forest;

v. Require landscaping through the use of landscape plans and landscape agreements in all zones within the County boundary;

vi. Formulate consistent landscaping plans for public and private space and partner with private landowners on preservation and enhancement methodologies;

vii. Manage fencing and barricades that impact habitat migration zones and corridors; and

viii. Require that urban and rural forest and habitat plans be consistent with state and federal legislation and policies.

10.4 HISTORIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE PROTECTION

For the County to enliven its future it must recognize and preserve written, oral and heritage elements and artifacts. The lack of accurate data hampers identification and protection of Indigenous sites.

Goal:

Identify, protect and preserve historic artifacts, sites and knowledge through all development actions.

Policies:

i. Work in partnership with interested parties to identify and protect historically and archeologically sensitive areas, features, elements and traditions;

ii. Require an archeological and/or historic analysis of all lands, establishing a database along with policies and regulation for protection;

iii. Require environmental or archeological analysis of land prior to any development action;

iv. Capitalize the County's unique past through events, shows, and displays that engage all citizens, visitors and residents;

v. Invest in signage and limit access through protected areas to minimize the impact of resident and visitor recreational use on historical and archeological sites; and

vi. Integrate historic features, artifacts, sites and knowledge into County projects and significant development projects.

10.5 PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES – NATIVE, RARE AND ENDANGERED

Development brings intensity that can lead to habitat fragmentation; therefore, we must consider the risk and threat to the biodiversity of rare and endangered species. State and federal legislation must be reflected in local regulations and policies. Adequate training and resources need to leverage awareness and effectively apply and implement directives. The County will be an important steward for habitat and species protection.

The following goals and policies outline how the County can actively work to ensure environmental values are upheld.

Goal:

Encourage, restore, expand and protect the biodiversity of our plant and animal species including habitat protection and restoration of all native, rare, threatened or endangered species – minimizing habitat fragmentation.

Policies:

i. Require the planting of native or preferred species (xeriscaping) using recycling and native watering and stormwater management;

ii. Create high quality, well connected, functioning, natural or naturalized corridors enhancing local biodiversity and facilitate species migration, movement and longevity;

iii. Maintain and expand a healthy and diverse urban tree canopy to improve air quality, increase carbon sequestration, reduce heat island effect, and enhance the aesthetic value;

iv. Ensure all plantings are situationally appropriate, non-invasive, easy to maintain and enhance

the overall ecology;

v. Continue to educate the public on the impact of non-native plants and promote public programs that incentivize the removal of non-native plants such as grasses and goatheads. Reference Schedule 16.33 Noxious Weeds; and

vi. Require conservation and best management strategies for all species in new development, infill or intensification projects.

10.6 CONTAMINATED SITES (BROWNFIELDS), OTHER CONTAMINANTS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

10.6.1 Landfill

Solid waste management can activate economies of scale for various waste reduction strategies. A scrap metal recycling and yard waste program is underway. The 5-10 year solid waste management plan needs to be updated, and is required by the State on county by county basis. A list of benchmarks and indicators will form part of these plans.

The organizational structure for the Waste Management system has been updated, although the special district has limited resources - the labor force and staff experience is improving. All State permits are currently in place and up to date.

The North Klondike landfill has potential for expansion as it is built on shale which has low permeability. The Moab city landfill parcels are partially owned by City of Moab - 80% and Grand County – 20% and is now managed by Grand County Solid Waste Management Special Service District No. 1. The Moab landfill has a 20-30 year capacity. Due to the arid climate in Grand County ground water monitoring is not as stringent, and there are no liners or leaching collection systems. The groundwater study did not report any contaminant.

There are a series of closed "open dumps" within the County that are being decommissioned. Historic collaboration with BLM is evident in older records. Timeframes of dump filling/usage need to be clarified.

10.6.2 Brownfields

Most jurisdictions have contaminated sites located in developed areas with urban service levels. For this reason, opportunities for redevelopment and reclamation should always form part of comprehensive plans. As noted on the County Website:

> *The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has moved more than 70% of the estimated 16 million tons of uranium tailings from the banks of the Colorado River, near the city of Moab, to a permanent disposal site 32 miles north, near Crescent Junction. This project is called the Moab Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) Project.*
>
> *The Moab Tailings Project Site is located in northern Moab Valley northwest of Moab in Grand County, Utah, and includes the former Atlas Minerals Corporation (Atlas) uranium-ore processing facility. The site is situated on the west bank of the Colorado River at the confluence with Moab Wash. The site encompasses about 480 acres, of which approximately 130 acres is covered by the uranium mill tailings pile*

This type of historical development and adjacent industry can bring significant pollutants into the

environment. But most brownfield sites, like UMTRA, offer tremendous redevelopment potential.

Goal:

Evaluate and develop land banking and remediation opportunities for all Brownfields lands.

Policies:

i. Inventory all Brownfields and develop an action plan for uses;

ii. Conduct Phase 1 or scoping analysis of all Brownfields and prioritize remediation plans and map locations; and

iii. Seek funding and grant opportunities with specific development proposals.

Goal:

Develop contaminant and waste management strategies to minimize all impacts.

Policies:

i. Minimize health risks from air pollution and sustain the county's Class I air quality status;
ii. Encourage the National Park Service to continue monitoring air quality at Island in the Sky, to expand its air quality monitoring program and to notify the county of trends and potential air quality issues;
iii. Uranium Mill Tailings Remediation Action (UMTRA) (Project Public Lands Policy 18- The County will continue to be an active participant in planning for the future use of the UMTRA site;
iv. Align development permit standards and review procedures with state and federal air-quality rules and regulations and mobilize state and federal air-quality agencies for enforcement;
v. Enforce dust regulations in the Land Use Code;
vi. Support efforts to establish an air quality committee to compile and share data with local and regional agencies and maintain relations with state and federal air-quality agencies;
vii. Update the Solid waste management and strategic plan and utilize the latest imagery and topographical technology;
viii. Benchmark and develop indicators for all solid waste programs;
ix. Evaluate the Solid Waste service and governance system and suggest improvements;
x. Consider construction waste recycling partnerships and best management practices and models;
xi. Incorporate reduction, reuse and recycling action plans in County systems to model for other industries;
xii. Consider reducing the use of pesticides on all sports fields;
xiii. Consider replacing sod turf grass in high volume public areas with alternatives that decrease the need for pesticides;
xiv. Develop grass management strategies to promote less cutting especially in sensitive areas;
xv. Continue to develop a littering and graffiti program that reduces visual impacts;
xvi. Develop educational and information programs in concert with the schools to inform youth of

the social detriment of graffiti and litter;

xvii. Consider corporate sponsorship of fast food restaurants in litter reduction;

xviii. Incorporate best management practices for snow dumping by providing bio-filters and retention ponds;

xix. Evaluate the air shed and identify methods of reducing contaminants especially particulate matter 2.5 microns from wood heat, street sanding operations and untreated dirt or gravel roads;

xx. Consider regulation governing light pollution and incorporate dark skies regulations and policies;

xxi. Support noise mitigation measures when redeveloping and adaptive reuses of land and buildings;

xxii. Evaluate all truck and car routes and merge with land use policy to reduce noise and dust impacts.

xxiii. Amend the land use code to require applicants seeking development permits to submit a plan for the removal and/or screening of visible refuse, debris and inoperable vehicles on the property proposed for development;

xxiv. Invest in public policies that offset or remove the cost of waste removal such as abandoned cars and construction waste;

xxv. Initiate a public information campaign (including, but not limited to radio, newspapers and flyers in property tax mailings) promoting the benefits of clean-up efforts and recycling, and explaining the health and safety risks from refuse, debris and inoperable vehicles; Update the land use code to outline a clear process for enforcing clean-up of refuse, debris and inoperable vehicles:

1. Establish a clear definition of refuse, debris and inoperable vehicles;
2. Review county staff capacities, including enforcement personnel and attorney staff time;
3. Review the county's role and responsibility in responding to citizen complaints;
4. Create a method for documenting violations;
5. Establish deadlines for clean-up; and
6. Establish a cost recovery system for county initiated clean-up of properties in violation.

xxvi. Include clean-up policies and design guidelines in a US 191 south corridor gateway plan for future development.

10.7 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION METHODOLOGIES AND PRACTICE

The County cannot achieve many improvements to the environment without focused research and development partners. Working with universities and corporate partners, the County can be a model for "green" technologies including demonstrating low impact development, xeriscape landscape techniques and energy conservation.

Goal:

Establish best management practices with demonstration projects to manage environmental impacts and reach out to research partners. Establish greenhouse gas reduction targets that promote a win-win result.

Policies:

i. Engage a major university and student partnership evaluating easy wins in all environmental sectors; and
ii. Establish a land use checklist and educational program around environmental stewardship.

10.8 FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

Lands adjacent to rivers and watershed areas are subject to periodic flooding. Development on these lands needs to be regulated to manage land impacts and protect the safety and wellbeing of residents.

The federal government through the Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA) initiated flood evaluation modeling and mitigation through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in 1969. The program manages assistance payments, regulates development in flood areas and manages the need for costly structural flood control measures.

Grand County now uses Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) to identify flood Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) risk areas and control development in the floodplain fringe. Flooding may occur from multiple sources that sometimes play a combined role such as, localized storm events, ground or overland flooding from swollen watersheds.

Definitions essential to interpreting floodplain management policies need to be incorporated. The following definitions inform this policy and help establish the basis for Floodplain Development Regulations.

Community Rating System (CRS) means a program that provides a flood insurance premium rate reduction based on a community's floodplain management activities.

Flood Insurance Rate Map means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Freeboard means an additional height of 1' (12 inches) above the base flood elevation as a factor of safety.

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) means the boundary encompassing the 1:100 (1%) year flood event as identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) (see County Ordinance No. 598).

Substantial Damage means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure before the damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

Substantial Improvement means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or other improvement

to a structure, the total cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the start of construction of the improvement.

Goal:
The Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) in the County have been identified in Flood Insurance Rate Maps and County Ordinance 598. Any development on lands within the SFHA need to provide suitable area wide or site specific mitigation measures and preclude flood vulnerable development to protect human life and health, minimize expenditures on control projects, minimize prolonged business interruptions, and minimize property damage and loss.

Policies:

i. Effectively manage development in SFHAs;

ii. Determine the infrastructure and mitigation measures necessary to protect planned or affected development in SFHAs;

iii. Undertake or facilitate the development of infrastructure necessary to protect SFHAs;

iv. Regulate development in SFHAs to minimize risk to life and property;

v. The risks vary depending on topography, development orientations and the flow of water. Development on these lands needs to be regulated to protect the safety and wellbeing of citizens and infrastructure. Develop best practices for site or area mitigation and improve the best available science to suitably assess the levels of risk and acceptable mitigation measures;

vi. The County will continue to work with FEMA to accurately delineate and update the limits of the SFHA and Floodways through improved mapping techniques, modeling and demonstration projects;

vii. The County will encourage financial and technical partnerships with state and federal agencies that undertake periodical flood hazard mitigation projects;

viii. The Land Use Code (LUC) and other development regulations will identify the SFHA based on the mapping information provided by FEMA. The SFHA be will referenced in the zoning districts and prescribe regulations that mitigate the impact on development. Performance criteria will consider hydraulic analysis, controls to acceptably reduce flooding impacts and possible dedication of open space;

ix. The Flood Development Regulations in the LUC and other regulations will be classified in one zone Restricted Floodway main channel of the 100 year flood event elevation (see online map at https://grandcountyutah.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=10d6e158878d4530b9ffeb1fa641defb;

x. Residential, commercial, institutional or industrial development shall be regulated within the 100 year (1%) flood event elevation except for recreational and agricultural related development in accordance with the Flood Risk Regulations in the LUC. Covenants or land title restrictions may be established to manage non-habitable areas and equipment or storage materials that could be affected by flooding;

xi. Replacement of existing development, interior renovations and limited new development within the 100 year flood event elevation for uses permitted by the LUC that will not

significantly increase the density and intensity of use are permitted subject to the Floodplain Development Regulations in LUC and State Building Codes, and as regulated by County Ordinance 598;

xii. Existing development will be allowed to continue in the Floodplain including regular maintenance. Any structural alterations required to maintain existing development will be subject to compliance with the Floodplain Development Regulations in the LUC and development regulations, the State Building Codes and for Substantial Damage/Substantial Improvement;

xiii. New residential subdivision (expansion of existing neighborhood or new neighborhood) will not be allowed within the SFHA (as identified in the LUC and development regulations) except for infill development and in areas where suitable mitigation measures can be applied, i.e. cluster development, PUD or per County Ordinance 598;

xiv. Lot filling, foundation superstructures and flood infrastructure may be allowed as examples of flood proofing methods to reduce flood risk subject to the Floodplain Development. Regulations in the LUC and development regulations, the State Building Codes in concert with a hydraulic analysis of potential flooding impacts;

xv. To ensure compliance with the policies of this Plan and the Floodplain Development Regulations in the LUC and development regulations, the County may require a surveyor and/or a qualified professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of Utah, and knowledgeable in hydrology, to prepare floodplain development permits and elevation certificates;

xvi. The County may hire a professional engineer to establish development standards and with hydraulic analysis that achieves consistency in meeting the Floodplain Development Regulations in the LUC and development regulations, and the State Building Codes;

xvii. The County may develop a long term implementation strategy to mitigate the impacts of the Floodplain Development Regulations on existing and new development to minimize the potential property damage arising from flooding within the Special Flood Hazard Area;

xviii. The County and partners may consider a voluntary property acquisition and relocation program or transfer of development rights for existing development;

xix. The County prohibits hazardous and heavy industrial uses within the Floodplain unless mitigated in accordance with Floodplain Development Risk Regulations in the LUC and development regulations, the State Codes; and

xx. The County may require new developments to be bound by an agreement, registered on title, identifying the compliance with County Flood Risk Regulations including the maintenance of the approved flood proofing measures.

Goal:

The County is an active steward in addressing flood plain impacts and participates in the CRS program of the NFIP.

Policies:

i. Update and maintain the Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan and the Flood Emergency Action Plan:

   a. The County will partner and cooperate with other Governmental Agencies and Private

Entities to periodically update and improve the Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan;

b. The County shall update and maintain existing Floodplain Mapping by adding and tracing existing and new Letters of Map Change (LOMCs);

c. The County will work to identify potential projects or programs that will lessen or prevent flood impacts under Flood Hazard Mitigation guidelines:

i. Pursue grants and other means to fund mitigation measures;

ii. The County will maintain and update the Flood Emergency Action Plan:

a. As new information is gathered, provided, and LOMCs are incorporated, the County will update and modify the Emergency Action Plan;

b. The County will periodically engage a stakeholder group including Moab City, County, State and Federal partners' civic groups and citizens, in active table top exercises and programs;

c. Following an event, the County will convene an after action assessment to identify successes and shortcomings and update the Emergency Action Plan accordingly

SECTION ELEVEN: HEALTHY ECONOMY

11.1 OVERVIEW

A healthy economy leads to increased job opportunities and contributes to the general wellbeing of a community; and links to broader community initiatives such as neighborhood nodes, heritage, arts, culture and tourism. Redevelopment projects are also products of a healthy economy and involve reusing land and buildings, contributing to a more sustainable community. However, a healthy economy also requires an adequate commercial and industrial land base and proper land use planning is essential in helping to balance the supply and demand.

11.2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Development Department is a vital part of the County's development planning. It provides economic diversification facilitation, workforce development, business retention, and research and data collection. As a partner to the Economic Development department, the Moab Area Travel Council was established for the county in 2015.

The department promotes and encourages local tourism to help broaden and strengthen the County's economic base. One focus is to strategically identify market niches in tourism and other sectors. A significant increase in site visits is recorded on *discovermoab.com* along with requests for informational materials. Current data collection includes business growth, development, and tourism visits.

Staff helps analyze trends while adjusting to market trends and policy adjustment. The Moab Chamber of Commerce, with 275 members, is active and represents current business interests, with the following mission statement that guides the need to increase economic diversity:

Engage, empower, and educate businesses for greater success.

The County is the retail and service center for the greater region. The majority of services are located in the City of Moab, along with the Health Region, federal government offices and several support services. The

health of the economy has an impact on quality of life. It is important to remember that even though the social, economic, and environmental dimensions are addressed in separate sections in this document, they are all interrelated.

The goals and objectives in each section should be implemented in connection with each other. The Plan places value on sustainable economic development that reflects economic growth, social development and environmental protection.

The County's policies should aim to diversify the economic base to ensure the sustainable long-term health and vitality of the economy. Strategies that encourage the development of the information technology industry, tourism, manufacturing and other sectors are actively pursued by the Economic Development Advisory Board.

However, it is important to note that a strong diversified economy alone is not enough to ensure that all residents in the County have access to meaningful employment and an adequate income. Appropriate social supports such as education, job/skill training as well as parks, recreation and cultural opportunities need to be in place to attract and retain a locally skilled labor force and foster economic growth.

Maintaining a business friendly climate is vital to creating a vibrant economy that allows local businesses to thrive while attracting new business and industry into the County. An example of the progress that is being made is the streamlining approvals and permits process through online platforms to make it more convenient and much quicker for new businesses.

Goal:

Foster a diverse and resilient economy by investing in existing industries and businesses while expanding our economic base.

Policies:

i. Prioritize sustainable desert recreation education and respectful recreation opportunities;
ii. Identify strategic Transient Room Tax goals, objectives and measurable outcomes and report on a quarterly basis through community indicators and an online dashboard;
iii. Continue to support the Sustainable Trail subcommittee as an important guidance resource and as potentially a standing committee of the Commission;
iv. Monitor and mitigate impacts of wilderness activities that generate noise, dust and other nuisances;
v. Within the land use study identify key development locations for serviced industrial, commercial, mixed use and business activities;

Goal:

Invest and economically leverage our natural and cultural amenities to maximize the quality of life and preserve our unique community character.

Policies:

i. Work with community groups and business partners to collaborate on tourism education and responsible promotion;
ii. Continue to develop broadband access for all sectors and increased high speed cellular services (see Schedule 16.35);

iii. Update the County's Information Technology strategic plan through a community and departmental collaborative that increases and integrates customer services;
ii. Consider economic sector support for emerging industries that are compatible and complementary with the community and enhance existing residents' job opportunities;
iii. Foster community and business engagement and feedback through an annual forum;
iv. Ensure a development and business friendly environment to help attract diverse and long-term economic growth through partnerships between business, government and the community;
v. Encourage development of incentives in collaboration with government and organizations to attract new industries and business sectors within and beyond the region;
vi. Cooperate with other agencies and industry in fostering the County's position as the major supply and service center for the region;

Goal:

Balance economic growth and resilience to support a high quality of life for residents through job-based support programs, initiatives that promote entrepreneurship, and community development. Invest in stable communities with a local resident population while mitigating temporary and short term residential/commercial uses.

Policies:

i. Advocate and support investment initiatives into education, skills training and entrepreneurship programs to promote a locally skilled labor force while meeting the expanding needs of businesses and industry;
ii. Continue to pursue attractive community amenities and features conducive to encouraging a growing economic and employment base and resident labor force through provision of parks and open spaces, recreation and cultural opportunities, affordable housing options, K-12 education and other community amenities that bring about a good quality of life;
iii. Create viable, diverse commercial areas in the county that provide opportunities for working, shopping and entertainment activities;
iv. Promote competitive advantage to existing and new business and targeted sectors;
v. Cooperate with tribes and minority groups to encourage and support tribal business and training opportunities, and support inclusive economic development wherever possible;
vi. Create internal and external marketing strategies to retain and support existing businesses and attract new businesses;
vii. Continue to work with the Regional Economic Action Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Tourism and any other stakeholders in promoting business and tourism opportunities;
viii. Invest in policies and projects that reduce cost of living burdens on employees and remove constraints on the available labor pool that hamper entrepreneurship and small business development;
ix. Consider an incubator or startup fund to offset the cost and risk of new business development;
x. Expand and support the labor pool through public-private partnerships and impact fees to invest in employee housing. Consider housing requirements for large employers particularly non-residential proprietors;
xi. Seek ways to reduce land use conflicts between commercial and residential uses through appropriate

guidelines; and

xii. Ensure a sufficient reserve of serviceable commercial lands ready for development to support a healthy, competitive economy.

11.3 URBAN RENEWAL AND REDEVELOPMENT

To help achieve the goal of sustainability, the County should undertake the renewal and redevelopment of the built environment when and where appropriate. Our existing building stock could be the focus of an effort to save energy and conserve resources while drawing inspiration from the past.

Urban renewal and redevelopment applies to functionally obsolete or vacant residential (see Residential Infill and Development section), commercial, industrial and institutional land and buildings where existing infrastructure and services are already established. Urban renewal and redevelopment involves reusing and/or rehabilitating land and buildings. Examples of this are County Offices and facilities.

Goal:

Encourage the redevelopment or rehabilitation of functionally obsolete or vacant residential, commercial, industrial and institutional land and buildings where economically feasible and where compatible with prescribed existing land uses.

Policies:

i. Explore providing property tax incentives to encourage residential and commercial development nodes;

ii. Explore incentives to encourage renovations, upgrades, infill development in the County and surrounding neighborhoods such as tax breaks/abatements, incentives, and grants;

iii. Consider the following uses for recycling vacant buildings such as closed schools, churches and other vacant buildings:

1. Community Center;
2. Health Care Services;
3. Office/Retail;
4. Housing; and
5. Private Schools;

iv. When considering the reuse/conversion of vacant buildings ensure issues related to land use conflicts, potential environmental contamination, parking, National Building Code requirements, fire safety, etc. can be resolved;

v. Endeavor to provide opportunities for public input in decisions regarding reuse of vacant buildings (e.g. through open houses, and public hearings); and

vi. Ensure that redevelopment maintains and enhances the character of each area.

11.4 BUSINESS/RESEARCH PARKS

Business parks are intended to accommodate business and light industrial uses that are seeking a high quality environment with respect to overall site and building design. Business parks complement the more traditional forms of industrial development by providing an overall setting with a prestigious and distinct identity. Business parks may be sufficient in size to form a comprehensively planned area.

Business parks designation are meant to promote such activities as business service, advanced technologies, research and development, light manufacturing, prototype development, related office uses, and compatible industrial activities. Business park uses may be located adjacent to residential areas because they shall not create land use conflicts related to smoke, noise, vibration, dust, odor or potential environmental contamination during their normal course of operations. The physical design of business parks should conform to the guidelines and provisions of the Land Use Code and subdivision approval process.

Goal:

Support new business park type development that incorporates clean technology and that promotes energy efficient and green buildings.

Policies:

i. Ensure business parks are strategically located with adequate access to transportation, utilities, and public transit. Proximity to the Airport Industrial Hub, the Educational Hubs and other hubs would be desirable for future business parks; and
ii. Encourage business parks to maintain aesthetic qualities compatible with the surrounding areas while promoting energy efficiency and green building.

11.5 SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

11.5.1 OVERVIEW

The residents value a healthy community where everyone can feel safe to live, learn, play, interact, work and grow. The social environment is important not only on a County-wide scale but a neighborhood scale.

The viability of each of the neighborhoods is important to the health of the community as a whole. Residents want to enjoy a community that offers education and training, health facilities and essential services.

This Plan acknowledges that education and training play a role in personal wellbeing and access to employment. Health facilities create a community where people can live, work and play in healthy ways while fire protection and emergency medical services are essential in fostering the health and safety of residents and visitors.

The Center for Disease Control generates Social Determinants of Health, specifically Healthcare Access and Quality, Social and Community Context, and Neighborhood and Built Environment.

These domains directly impact community/ individual health for whole entire populations – reference https://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/about.html

HEALTH

Goal:

Promote a viable and active community by taking action on the conditions that influence the health and wellbeing of the citizens through a Health Impact Assessment.

Policies:

i. Support where possible the efforts of the Health Region to pursue funding for the development and improvement of health care facilities;

ii. Consider partnerships at all levels of government, community agencies and other appropriate parties to ensure adequate provision of services that affords high quality health care services for residents and neighboring regions;

iii. Encourage nutritional self-sufficiency through support of small-scale agriculture and locally grown food;

iv. Expand support and investment in elder care, long-term care facilities, and senior living developments; and

v. When planning for development ensure all residents have access to the necessary health care services and programs and prioritize the needs of lower income residents and those who rely on public transportation.

11.5.2 INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE COMMUNITIES

An inclusive community means a place where all people or groups of people have access to facilities and services. An inclusive community is a place where all people or groups feel safe, are mobile, have choices, are protected and are free to participate in community life.

Barrier–free buildings, sidewalks and public areas allow for the greater movement, safety and comfort of people with special needs. Considering people with health problems or disabilities in the design of service provision and facilities can help reduce mobility limitations and increase ability to access services and facilities. It is important to recognize cognitive disabilities and mental health conditions, other chronic health conditions, and those struggling with substance use disorders, LEP (limited English proficiency), source of income, time constraints such as inability to attend meetings or provide input, access to transportation, criminal history, immigration status, or membership in a protected class.

Goal:

Ensure all of the County's services and facilities are accessible, regardless of physical or financial ability, and the County promotes inclusivity.

Policies:

i. Ensure that language access tools are properly funded and maintained for healthcare, law enforcement, and all other County services;
ii. Promote trauma-informed approaches within all County departments;
iii. Ensure that citizens of all socio-economic levels have access to essential services and facilities;
iv. Encourage barrier-free access (e.g. wheelchair accessibility and universal access) for the physically challenged in all new developments, infill projects, and street and sidewalk construction;
v. Encourage barrier-free access and proper maintenance of outdoor routes for people of all ages and abilities;
vi. Encourage barrier-free access to municipal facilities;
vii. Consult with representatives of different cultural, demographic, and ability groups and consider forming a standing diversity and inclusion advisory committee;
viii. Conduct an annual audit of County development, communication, and policies assessing the diversity of cultures and integration within the community; and
ix. Recognize and accommodate the unique needs of the various cultural groups.

SECTION TWELVE: PUBLIC SAFETY

12.1 SHERIFF

A Strategic Plan for the Sheriff could be considered as part of a Public Safety Master Plan. The office has full time officers and civilian support staff composed of sworn Officers. Specialists serve as SWAT members, Incident Commanders, Crisis Negotiators, Accident Re-constructionists and Service Instructors for many training disciplines.

The Sheriff delivers services in a number of portfolios including:

- Search and Rescue;
- Uniformed;
- Criminal Investigations Division (CID);
- Integrated Street Enforcement Team (ISET);
- Internet Child Exploitation (ICE);
- Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit (CFSEU);
- Integrated Intelligence Unit (PAIIU);
- Canine Teams;
- Forensic Identification Unit;
- Child Protection Unit (Integrated with Social Services);
- Community Services (Includes School Resource Officer);
- Special Constables (Property Control / Front Office);
- Dispatchers;
- Records Management Comptrollers (Central Records);
- Administration;

- Business Manager (HR/Training/Planning);
- Information Technology;
- Victim Services Unit (Long Term Missing Persons);
- Court Liaison; and
- Secondments.

Goal:

The Sheriff strives for a regional approach to policing through partnerships and integrated units. See Crime statistics Schedule 16.34.

Policies:

i. Develop a public safety master plan that identifies resources and shortcomings, statistics and reporting, program review, and capital planning;

ii. Continue with social and jurisdictional partnerships with Correction Services, and Social Services and develop plans that integrate policing, social policy and implementation;

iii. Prioritize trauma-informed approach in law enforcement; https://www.concordmonitor.com/Trauma-informed-policing-35032160

iv. Encourage growth and development in cultural sensitivity;

v. Support cross training and revisit scheduling of personnel; and

vi. Maximize efficiencies and opportunities in employee training including Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED), evidence giving and court procedures, conflict resolution, customer service, basic crime investigation, stress management, and formal certification.

Goal:

The Sheriff's office strives to enhance community safety and neighborhoods and provide a vibrant search and rescue operation.

Policies:

i. Strengthen neighborhoods through formalized block watch programs;

ii. Promote and partner with groups to improve neighborhoods that empower citizens;

iii. In partnership with clubs and groups, continue to delivery community service programs like youth engagement; designated driver; working with children in health care facilities; special Olympics; and cancer support for members;

iv. Enhance visibility in neighborhoods and source partnerships such as involving students; and

v. Consider participation in all land use decisions to advance CPTED principles.

Goal:

The Sheriff proposes efficiency in management and service delivery.

Policies:

i. Maintain an Integrated Intelligence Unit with the federal, state and municipal services;

ii. Disseminate information and intelligence to the appropriate Agency, Unit, Section, on an ongoing basis;

iii. Provide intelligence support to all law enforcement partners;

iv. Consider public reporting of all crime statistics on an accessible dashboard; and

v. Communicate effectively internally and externally.

Goal:

Sheriff should help address the root causes of social disruption.

Policies:

i. Support alcohol usage reduction strategies including monitoring of permits for events; and

ii. Proactively promote problem based resolutions.

12.2 FIRE

The current Moab Area Fire Master Plan under review, with completion in 2022. There are three primary agencies that provide emergency services for the residents of Grand County. Services:

1. Moab Valley District Fire Department;
2. Castle Valley Fire Department; and
3. Thompson Springs Special Service District.

Moab Fire Department plans and documents include:

1. Moab Community Wildfire Prevention Plan; and
2. References to National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) standards contained in Fire Code.

The areas of responsibilities fire department include:

1. Fire and emergency response and preplanning;
2. First Responder support and planning;
3. Hazmat incidents and planning;
4. Airport fire response and preplanning;
5. Fire prevention;
6. Fire inspections; and
7. Fire education – public and private.

The Moab Fire Department's Mission Statement reads:

The Moab Fire Department is committed to creating a safe community through prevention, preparedness, and effective emergency response.

The Grand County Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2018 - Wildland Fire Goals include the following:

1. Mitigate the impact of wildfire damage along Pack Creek and Mill Creek;
2. Mitigate the impact of wildfire damage along Mill Creek;
3. Create defensible space along Grand County Roads;
4. Create defensible space along all the roads in Castle Valley; and
5. Mitigate wildfire damage to homes built in the Urban Interface by educating homeowners about defensible space.

Fire coverage areas are identified within the various coverage areas (see Schedule 16.2) and the response times in Schedule 16.2A.

Water supply resources include fire hydrants and water supply analysis for levels of service. The Moab department's boundary includes the City of Moab and part of Grand County. Mutual aid agreements exist between adjacent jurisdictions and fire districts.

In 2020 - 67% of all fire calls were within the County. The existing Memorandum of Understanding is under review. A previous capital assessment created an impact fee amount for Fire infrastructure improvements.

Other fire risk assessments include:

1. The age of the housing and demographics of the older neighborhoods with transient population leading to increases in fire risk;
2. The eastern quadrant - residences built in forested area's increase the risk due to wild land urban interface fires; and
3. Many departments identify modern light frame house construction as an increased risk in their pre-fire planning systems.

New construction follows the State Building Codes for building and structure separations. Response times in some areas of the County will need to be addressed as development progresses. The County may consider mandatory sprinklers in developments beyond the accepted response time – considered to be 6 minutes in the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standard – 1710.

The Fire Department delivers a number of services including:

1. Fire protection;
2. Fire suppression;
3. Fire prevention and inspections;
4. Fire investigations;
5. Educational programs;
6. Airport fire suppression services;
7. Rescue operations, including:
    a. Surface water rescue;
    b. Basic rope rescue;
    c. Vehicle extrication;
    d. Structural collapse support operations;
    e. Confined space entry;
    f. Trench rescue support operations;
    g. Dangerous goods first response; and
    h. Pre-hospital emergency medical support service.

12.2.1 RISK FACTORS - RESIDENTIAL

Historical scenarios indicate the following residential risk factors:

1. High life hazards or large fire potential occupancies consist of schools, hospitals, nursing homes, and high fire-load uses , all Code compliant; and
2. One correctional institution and one hospital provide unique risks.

12.2.2 RISK FACTORS – COMMERCIAL

Most new buildings will be sprinklered while older combustible buildings, especially those in the downtown core, are not protected for fire spread or sprinklers. Big box mercantile, and new restaurants and hotels will meet the Code requirements for fire protection and life safety. Although ongoing fire service maintenance and fire prevention monitoring is required. The existing downtown uses will need more intensive fire prevention focus to manage fire spread and emergency evacuation.

12.2.3 RISK FACTORS – ROAD AND RAIL

The County will be assessing volume and capacity of roads and mobility corridors through a level of service analysis within a master plan in 2022.

12.2.4 RISK FACTORS – WATER

The Colorado River restricts water supply north of the City of Moab. Rescue services involve specialized equipment and training resulting in regular and annually adjusted costs.

12.2.5 RISK FACTORS - INDUSTRIAL

The Greater Moab area has a mix of light and medium industrial occupancies serving a number of industries including forestry, mining, oil and gas exploration, pipelines and agriculture.

Land use compatibility reduces impacts between residential and industrial arise in the Land Use section, with mapping and policies that guide future zoning and bylaw formation.

12.2.6 RISK FACTORS – DANGEROUS GOODS

The use of a range of fuels and dangerous chemicals emerge from mining activities like Potash and Uranium.

The County and region risk exposure to dangerous goods incidents through transportation (roads, rail, pipelines, and power transmission), processing and storage.

12.2.7 RISK FACTORS – AIR

The airport and air service need to play an important part in emergency and disaster management including:

1. Base for air attack that combats wild land or other forestry fires;
2. Supporting medical evacuations or other health related incidents and or events; and
3. Link for human and material resources in an emergency.

Future increase in the volume of passenger traffic and high value freight at the airport may result in a change of airport category requiring a dedicated response capability for scheduled flights.

Airport emergency response meets the requirements prescribed by the Federal Aviation Administration. Grand County and Moab Fire and Emergency Services department and should anticipate changes.

12.2.8. FREQUENCY OF CALLS AND RESPONSE TIMES

The volume of fire and rescue calls has increased but so have call complexity and the time spent on each call – based on incident response, set up and recovery. More than one call at the same time complicates the levels of service, so best practices must be developed to balance call overlap.

12.2.9. FIREFIGHTING AND PREVENTION

Goal:

Provide effective fire and rescue response and prevention programs for all urban and rural sectors.

Policies:

i. Review reporting and governance structure as part of a County wide engagement strategy;
ii. Evaluate and report on structural fire response to structural fires in light of the demands of multiple calls;
iii. Gauge the impact of industrial growth and necessary response and develop response and prevention mechanisms;
iv. Consider and develop plans for Airport expansion and reclassification and continue to evaluate and report on incident response and prevention;
v. Develop defensible policies and regulations to guide and respond to development within the wild land/urban interface. Consider issuing Land Use permits and policies for defensible space to reduce risk and assessing and mapping risk areas (See Schedule 16.40 and Appendix I)
vi. Continue to coordinate with other jurisdictional agencies to reduce risk and

response in wild land/urban interface areas;

vii. Consider working with corporate industrial partners in Dangerous Good's response and emergency planning and create a policy framework;

viii. Develop a response ready program with training and simulation for confined spaces including the collapse of structures or excavations;

ix. Continue to coordinate with rescue services identifying new equipment and resources;

x. Review and improve best practices and training for medical aid response in concert with Emergency Medical Services.

xi. Develop a Level of Service analysis for all functions;

xii. Review and update all Operational and Administrative Standard Operating Procedures;

xiii. Currently the Fire Department's Administrative Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) are better developed than the Operational SOPs. Both should be reviewed on a regular basis but particularly after an update of the bylaw;

xiv. In conjunction with a City and County Capital Plan develop a facilities' plan addressing current and future program needs including partnerships in service delivery and other response methods such as mandatory sprinklers in areas beyond prescribed response times;

xv. Assess fire needs and develop a project list for the application of impact fees;

xvi. Continue to update replacement policies for apparatus and equipment considering adequate storage space and hazmat and rescue needs;

xvii. Assess staffing needs in light of future growth, aging building infrastructure, aging population and increased hazards;

xviii. Continue to assess and expand training to meet required standards while anticipating future retirement and succession planning;

xix. Review current and future communication needs and develop a facilities and potential co-location plan for the Communication Center;

xx. Define and adequately fund the Prevention Division to support the core functions of education, engineering, and enforcement;

xxi. Review the types and frequencies of fire inspections and consider a cost recover model in conjunction with other departments;

xxii. Evaluate and upgrade the water system to meet levels of service standards and adjust response plans accordingly; and

xxiii. Assign department personnel to the Planning and Development team to provide advice regarding plans and permits including land use, public safety, and infrastructure.

12.3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Goal
Plan and deliver a complete Emergency Response Program (EOC) delivering services to meet the demands of all potential events.

Policies:

i. Examine the EOC roles and responsibilities to evaluate the best delegation of authority;

ii. Develop training programs to meet industry standards for all staff;

iii. Identify potential risks on an annual basis and develop mock exercises; and

iv. Update all documentation and software to ensure relevance, appropriateness and effectiveness.

12.4 EMERGENCY SERVICES

Emergency Services are provided by Grand County Emergency Medical Services. Reference Section 15, "Implementation" for a proposed Public Safety Master Plan. Consider updating this Plan when the Master Plan is completed. GCEMS background, mission and values follow:

County EMS (GCEMS) is a Paramedic level agency located in Moab, Utah. GCEMS has a response area of over 3,700 square miles which includes almost 6,000 miles of roads and trails.

One factor that makes this rural area a unique setting for emergency medical care is the 2 million plus visitors who arrive in the area each year to participate in outdoor recreation in Arches National Park, Canyonlands National Park, Dead Horse Point State Park, and other public lands.

Mission - As a community built agency Grand County Emergency Medical Services is dedicated to providing the highest level of public safety and public health to our residents and visitors. We serve our community through pre-hospital emergency medical care, transport, rescue, disaster response, and public education.

Values

Professionalism
We are an elite group that performs at an elevated level of care under extraordinary circumstances. We never compromise our commitment to excellence in patient care, or community service.

Integrity
We exhibit a moral and ethical conduct becoming of our profession and the community we serve. We embody integrity by always doing what we should do and by doing it in a selfless manner.

Knowledge
We continually improve our individual and team skills. We build upon our knowledge foundation with the latest techniques and technologies to ensure that the services we provide are unsurpassed. We focus on providing educational opportunities not only for ourselves but also for the community in which we serve.

Respect
We will respect our patients' rights and decisions regardless of economic status, religious affiliation, cultural differences, and lifestyle. We provide the highest level of care while preserving dignity and above all else, life.

Goal
Develop a reporting and response structure to inform the public, decision makers and operations regarding service area, incidents, prevention, and indicators.

Policies
i. Coordinate with partners both response and operations within a public safety master plan; and
ii. Contribute to a County wide dashboard reporting important data for decision making.

12.5 BUILDING SAFETY AND CODE ENFORCEMENT

Building Safety permits and inspects the full range of building systems including plumbing, gas, electrical, structural and life safety. All codes are managed through a State adoption and administration process under the Utah Code Chapter 15A-3.

A Building rating system is undertaken every 4 years based on a number of risk factors including building type, and number and type of inspections. The department coordinates with other jurisdictions and has a mutual agreement with San Juan County, Castle Valley and Utah State University (SITLA) for permitting services. Some International Codes are not current. An example is the Wildland Code as the 2006 version is in effect.

Goal
Deliver building safety and enforcement services with partners and other jurisdictions to meet achieve the best risk models.

Policies
i. Contribute criteria and risk models to a public safety master plan;
ii. Coordinate code enforcement services between departments and agencies and develop best practices that include community outreach, mediation and dispute resolution, and voluntary compliance;
iii. Deliver annual public and client information sessions to gather feedback and provide code and permitting updates;
iv. Continue to develop green building practices that support conservation practices for all systems;
v. Work collaboratively with fire prevention to develop alternative fire suppression methods that include mandatory sprinklerization especially in rural areas;
vi. Continue to evaluate flood risks, developing funding sources that can address long term mitigation measures;
vii. Update topographical and geotechnical data for steep slopes and soil conditions for grade retention and building development (see Appendix I for geological data;
viii. Examine and standardize wet flood proofing options;

SECTION THIRTEEN: CULTURE

13.1 HERITAGE AND HISTORICAL FEATURES

Heritage resources help define the County by expressing our historical, cultural, aesthetic and social

values and contribute to our sense of place. Heritage conservation is about the management of these resources.

However, the preservation of historic buildings and sites can be a costly undertaking. The County has a number of historical resources that have been identified (see Appendix H). Therefore, it would be wise to evaluate preservation and cultural values for protection.

The County Commission has the authority to designate important historical sites through the National or State Registry. Preservation of historic buildings or properties provides an important link with the past and enhances the character of the County..

Goal:

Conserve historic buildings or properties to provide an important link with the past and enhance the character of the County.

Policies:

i. Encourage municipal heritage designation by County code for buildings and areas in accordance with the provisions of *the Utah Code* when considered desirable and practical;

ii. Maintain heritage and historical resource stewardship through supporting public awareness programs aimed at conserving the heritage resources;

iii. Explore the feasibility of municipal incentive programs and grants to support sensitive restoration and adaptive reuse of heritage properties;

iv. Give due consideration to assessing the historic significance of all older structures and sites (e.g. archeological) to determine the requirement for public or private action for preservation of such sites; and

v. Seek assistance from state and federal agencies wherever possible.

13.2 ARTS AND CULTURE

Grand County has a thriving arts and culture community that enhances the County as an attractive place to live, work, play and visit. The arts and culture community complements the tourism industry both locally and regionally.

Some of the well-known cultural facilities in the County include the Star Theater, Grand Center and Old Spanish Arena. The County can encourage and support regional initiatives by pursuing various land use strategies related to Spanish Valley, regional watersheds, natural areas, scenic corridors, and public lands.

The County recognizes the significant efforts of the various arts and cultural service organizations in helping to enrich the lives of residents and visitors by creating a more complete and healthy community in which to live, work, play and visit. The County should continue to provide support to cultural organizations in our community.

Arts and culture enhances the interest and beauty of our area, driving of cohesion and sense of

belonging and uniqueness that is quintessentially ours. Arts and culture gives a strong voice to underrepresented groups, giving ways to highlight their contributions to the community (e.g. Native dancing, Middle Eastern food and festivals, and Latino visual arts).

Goal:

Highlight arts/ culture as a valued, central feature of our community that deserves to be actively promoted in concert with community values and develop a parks, recreation and culture master plan.

Policies:

i. Facilitate broad and diverse arts, cultural, and community gathering opportunities;
ii. Reduce economic and policy barriers to hosting diverse cultural events and experiences;
iii. Facilitate and support the efforts of cultural groups (nonprofits, cultural organizations, school groups, and tribal groups) in preserving and celebrating the region's diverse past, present, and future;
iv. Commit to facilitating the broad and diverse arts, cultural and tourism opportunities;
v. Collaborate with surrounding communities in examining and capitalizing on regional tourism opportunities;
vi. Recognize arts, culture, heritage and tourism as social and economic drivers;
vii. Support ongoing community awareness and involvement and appreciation of arts, culture and tourism development as an integral part of community life;
viii. Support indigenous tourism initiatives to highlight the cultural diversity of the region and provide economic benefit to native communities;
ix. Collaborate with and include Tribal Nations in decisions and programs that support the cultural resilience of Native peoples;
x. Facilitate and support the efforts of heritage groups (historical societies, native communities and museums) in preserving and celebrating the County's heritage for tourists and local residents; and
xi. Participate in the appropriate facilitation of arts, cultural and tourism activities to occur through prevailing land use strategies related to:
    a. The Colorado river;
    b. The La Sal Mountains;
    c. Indigenous sites and artifacts;
    d. Public lands and parks;
    e. Urban Renewal and Redevelopment; and
    f. Highway Entrance Beautification.

SECTION FOURTEEN: FINANCE

14.1 BACKGROUND

The County has a long history of managing its infrastructure, and planning for infrastructure

deficiencies, funding through cost recovery, operation and maintenance plans and some capital planning. It will be important to develop capital improvement plans, evaluate cost recovery methodologies where justified, continue to ensure assessment and taxation structures are relevant and fair, to assess land assembly liabilities and assets, and to develop a robust asset management plan.

The County operating revenues are primarily sourced from property taxes, fees for various services, the grant-in-lieu of taxes, cost sharing arrangements for particular services with municipalities, and federal and state transfers and the transient room tax. Other cost sharing arrangements with the municipalities include or may include the airport, cemetery, or parks and recreation.

Projected operating costs currently exceed these revenues, prompting the need for careful consideration of service levels to avoid unacceptable tax increases. An impact fee analysis and a capital improvement plan is planned for 2022.

Substantial capital investments are necessary for roads, buildings, equipment, and water and sewer enhancements to meet the needs of the growing community. These investments are funded through general revenues, reserves, borrowing, development impact fees, grants, and, for tourism infrastructure, and the transient room tax. While impact fees are designed to fund infrastructure for new development over the long term, in the short term, the County may have to finance community infrastructure improvements, often without certainty about when developments and development cost charges will be realized.

The County prepares a five-year financial plan which is updated annually. Global economic trends will continue to directly affect development plans, further exacerbating the challenge of managing finances that anticipate the needs of future managed growth.

Goals:

i. Appropriately balance revenue limitations with expenditures and investments to meet community needs over the long-term.

ii. Maintain effective management, efficiencies and accountability of the fiscal budgets and operations through a Capital Improvement Plan and Impact fee analysis.

iii. Guided by a Financial review committee in line with the County's Strategic Plan, assess and report on short and long range allocations and funding streams for all revenues and expenditures.

Policies:

i. Guided by a financial review, develop an annual report that identifies gaps between each department's funding revenues, expenditures and strategic objectives.

ii. Annually prepare a 5-year financial plan, with community consultation to sustainably balance revenues with operating costs and capital investments, retaining adequate reserves;

iii. Include lifecycle analysis and asset management plan for all capital purchases recognizing

that maintenance and operations are a significant component of municipal expenditures;

iv. Identify and plan for the efficient allocation of traditional and non-traditional funding sources;

v. Continue to pursue state and federal funding opportunities (i.e., Transient Room Tax, and infrastructure or other grant funding);

vi. Manage and acquire County owned lands consistent with a Land Acquisition and Assembly Strategy;

vii. Develop partnerships and share resources and funding with private, public and non-profit organizations, cooperatively pursuing resources and funding;

viii. Develop a cost recovery analysis and fee structure for all County fee-for-service functions;

ix. Consider development tax incentives and fees that promote community amenities such as affordable housing, aging in place, parks and recreation, green space, heritage and public safety;

x. Work with the Assessor and other municipal partners to balance property taxation and achieve a more equitable taxation system;

xi. Develop a risk evaluation in conjunction with the County's insurance provider;

xii. Assess and evaluate unfunded mandates from senior levels of government;

xiii. Explore tax increment financing or deferred taxation funding that enhances heritage properties and economic development;

xiv. Ensure financial policies and practices are consistent with the General Plan; and

xv. Develop and update the unique fiscal impact model from the 2012 General Plan to properly evaluate the costs of development and update development impact fees on a regular basis; and

xvi. Appreciate the importance of volunteerism in fulfilling community priorities and supplementing County resources.

15.0 SECTION FIFTEEN: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

15.1 OVERVIEW

Some master plans and studies may be considered by the Planning and County Commissions and formally adopted while others remain informal (see the attached matrix for the current status). Potential working groups are indicated in italics next to each responsible sector. Bold and italicized plans form the basis of shorter-term strategies with key indicators, linked to capital, health and social improvement plans as demonstrated in SECTION FIVE – Sustainability.

15.2 PEOPLE AND DECISION MAKING – ELECTEDS (COMMISSION, COUNTY ATTORNEY, CLERK, RECORDER, SHERIFF)

Community Groups/Clubs; Advisory Committees (Development Review, Planning Commission, Regional Authorities, Working Groups, Special Districts, Boards)

Community engagement helps promote the General Plan and informs the

Commission's decision-making process. A public engagement or decision-making process references the need to consult the community on an early and ongoing basis. Mechanisms to actualize this plan should be implanted within Administration and the Commission and their effectiveness reported on an annual basis.

The indicator's section of this plan (Appendix D) stresses the importance of trend data in working rationally through the current planning steps to reach long term goals; and then measuring and reporting. An annual report card should accompany the budget report, and highlight important successes and shortcomings.

Decision Making Strategy

1. Adopt a Communication Strategy to recognize this plan and the Commission and Community Strategic Plan;
2. Consider integrating elected decision-making strategy into a joint County Strategic Plan;
3. Adopt a public engagement master plan;
4. Engage regional planning efforts through joint elected official's meetings and planning commission meetings;
5. Reference strategic plans developed by community partners and develop compatible implementation objectives (e.g. Moab, San Juan County, Parks, BLM and SITLA);
6. Work with partners to develop focus groups and measure key indicators on an annual basis, and report to the Commissions;
7. Facilitate not for profit societies and mutual engagement activities (e.g. Events);
8. Form and foster task forces for Commission action and administrative committees to increase transparency (e.g. Senior Leadership Team; Labor/Management);
9. Foster and support the Development Review Team (DRT) to continue reviewing current planning projects but adapting to capital and master plans;
10. Develop social media, online newsletters, public bulletins, and newspaper and an on-line engagement platform – Commission corner Q & A;
11. Consider annual elected official's session with other municipalities (joint meetings with Moab and San Juan County together) for information and strategic objective sharing;
12. Develop a strategy for planning commission engagement and information sharing on an annual basis; and
13. Engage mutual planning efforts with health care, parks, and public lands, colleges, educational institutions and school divisions.

15.3 ADMINISTRATION (COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR)

Standing Committees, Management, Labor Relations, Information Technology User's group and Design and Implementation Committee; Communication Committee; Senior Leadership Team and Strategic Plan Report

Administration guides and coordinates departments in service delivery and Commission actions, facilitating the public record, finances, and attorney functions. The County Administrator's office coordinates cross-departmental tasks, identifies strategic planning goals, work programs and indicators, and reports quarterly and annually.

The County Administrator coordinates policy initiatives through the County Commission, endorses and helps develop policies and procedures and administers the County Strategic Plan:

1. Consolidate the County Code into a cohesive digital document;
2. Update the Information Technology Strategic Plan;
3. Coordinate work program and indicators linked to the County/Community Strategic Plan and the General Plan;
4. Annual human resources training and performance analysis;
5. Administration communication actions through Communication Strategic Plan and report annually;
6. Annual budgeting and financial oversight, including cost centers, capital improvement, and levels of services;
7. Capital Improvement Plan and Impact fee ordinance;
8. Organizational review, analysis and performance objectives;
9. Regional administrative coordination and committee leadership; and
10. Link County Strategic Plan with all Strategic Plans including the GP.

15.4 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (TRAVEL COUNCIL AND PARTNERS)

Economic Committee, Economic Forum and Round Table, and Diversification committee.

Economic development is facilitated through the Travel Council, collaborating with agencies, jurisdictions (municipalities, State, Chamber of Commerce and other partners). Priorities for activities include economic diversity, transient room tax monitoring and reporting, business partnerships, responsible recreation promotion, balancing tourism needs with environmental quality, marketing and branding; business retention and expansion, business incubators, regional coordination and tourist accommodation; value added secondary processing; improving the supply of serviced industrial and commercial land; and retail diversity and product supply.

1. Data gathering and analysis – An Economic Forum is planned for 2022 with ongoing partner round tables;
2. Review reporting and board functions and develop an updated structure;
3. Further work regarding economic indicators, reporting and focus groups are planned with an update to the community profile;
4. With a revised Economic Advisory Committee, an updated Economic Master Plan will guide a mix of opportunities that will then update the GP; and
5. Benchmark current important indicators and begin community reporting in late 2022;
6. Work with the community on land use planning ensuring sound housing policies, and an active advisory group with a mix of residential, industrial and commercial development in various parts of the County conditioned by:
    a. Encourage codes and policies that do not dilute an active commercial retail market; and
    b. Continue to integrate development master plans into the GP

especially the Highway corridors and the airport:

i. Develop marketing and outreach frameworks with partners;

ii. Work with and inform stakeholders and neighborhood groups (e.g. Spanish Valley, Thompson Springs, Cisco, Public lands, University, Moab and San Juan County, Hospital and Schools); and

iii. Pursue compatible industrial opportunities that support the airport; creating a marketing strategy in 2015.

7. Focus on projects such as business partnerships reducing the cost of business start-up through various tax incentives. Projects could include:

a. Vendors in retail clusters;

b. Street vendors and food courts;

c. Public art enterprises;

d. Craft breweries;

e. Business improvement districts;

f. Storefront urban and rural planning and public access, through physical and virtual modeling; and

g. Leveraged tax financing for sports, arts and entertainment venues.

8. A scenic corridor strategic plan can highlight ventures that are incorporated into the GP goals and policies. The following should be activated through codes, policies and projects:

a. Façade and theme formation and enhancement through consistent signage, pedestrian scaled development, connected through the gateways;

b. Inclusionary zoning;

c. Low impact live work studios;

d. Drop in zones with craft production;

e. Evaluate districts based on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles and integrate into a master planning framework, picking at least one demonstration project;

f. Youth mentoring programs with business articulating educational advancement like management;

g. Form a strategic partnership with enforcement, property management and landlords to reduce social disturbance;

h. Stimulate affordable long term rental housing linked to service sector employment; and

i. Consider the formation of a housing symposium in the spring of 2022.

9. Regional economic development models should be explored including research and development cores such as:
   a. Capitalize the nature of tourism encouraging multi-jurisdictional partnerships;
   b. Special taxation, enterprise zones for proactive development; and
   c. Community indicators collaboration with the community foundation, investment and banking sector, developers, and universities.

10. High technology infrastructure enhances virtual opportunities and can build virtual communities for networking and communication:
   a. Service providers should be tapped as a partner in community wide high speed internet and cellular coverage, linked with educational institutions and business enterprise; and
   b. Form a Greater Grand County Technology Council to promote hi-tech enterprise.

11. Establish a grant funding resource to tap collaborative resources, concerted master plans, and consider recruiting a full time grant administrator.

12. Develop an economic master plan that considers all partners (e.g. First Nation's groups, rural municipalities, economic sectors, Community Futures, Chamber of Commerce, universities and other educational institutions, state and federal agencies) and interests, and establishes important updates to the OCP.

15.5 FINANCE

Annual Finance Working Group

The County Administrator facilitates the following activities:

1. Annual budgets;
2. Reserve funds for major improvements;
3. Cost recovery projects such as sewer and water – identified through the GWSSA;
4. Five year plans – for operational, and asset management – both tangible and intangible, and capital plans; and
5. Long range capital, and operation and maintenance plans.

The County Administrator coordinates capital planning between departments and the Commission. Consider a capital master plan:

a. Impacts and costs of roads, sewer, water, stormwater, solid waste, parks and recreation, and sources of revenues including the general fund (taxation), grants, and development levies; and

b. Review all master plans for capital projects and incorporate into long range budgeting;

c. Update the impact fee calculation with a focus on lowering fees for infill properties and green technologies;

d. In partnership with other departments, reduce tax liability of County owned land and formulate policies for land assembly and development, aligning funds to enhance this enterprise, by developing consistent procedures for land sales;

e. Formulate consistent tax incentive policies for various types of development including affordable housing partnerships; and

f. Facilitate the formation of consistent policies for the allocation and disbursement of funds for affordable housing, impact fees, parks and public lands.

15.6 PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURE

Community Clubs, Parks and Recreation Commission, and Heritage Advisory Committee.

Areas of responsibility for programming and planning include:

1. Active and passive park spaces including trails, open space, displays, leisure parks, arenas and outdoor spaces;
2. Events such as the arena, parks and street fairs, airshows, and music festivals;
3. Facilities – capital planning with partners, operation and maintenance, space programming, energy efficiency impacts and reduction; and
4. Cultural lead for arts, historical, museum and heritage.

Parks and Recreation helps the community manage and initiate active and passive recreation, open space and trails planning and development, events and cultural support networks. A number of projects listed in the GP can best be governed by the following plans and groups:

1. Conduct a facilities analysis in conjunction with other departments, to determine operation and maintenance criteria, programming needs and future development opportunities and synergies;

2. Cultural master plan – Arts Board, Steering Committee – facilitated to develop:
   a. Economic relationships;
   b. Events planning and policy development including regional coordination (e.g. airshow, street fair, fastball, music festivals);

3. Specific multi-ethnic cultural activities with parks and recreation plan;
   a. Review Star Hall Strategic Plan;
   b. Update Heritage Advisory Committee terms of reference; and
   c. Historical and museum needs analysis identifying designated protection areas and sites.

4. Project lists – expand the projects list to include capital plans from master plans and include needs analysis:
   a. Urban and rural tree planting programs with volunteers and an annual basis;

b. Examine the use of trail exercise equipment;

c. Consider management of pesticides in all playfields; and

d. Cross generational projects - consider inclusion in expansion (e.g. bocce ball, Frisbee golf or lawn bowling).

5. Parks, Recreation and Culture (PRC) Master Plan
Steering committee and PRC committee, Arts Board, local host committees:
   a. Develop landscape agreements and plans in both public and private spaces designating xeriscape and drought resistant principles, best practices and appropriate planting species;
   b. Map rural/urban interface and linkages to trails, parks, habitat and watersheds;
   c. Through mapping, coordinate community clubs, land use, parks, trails, schools and facilities like arenas and playgrounds;
   d. Joint use agreements review with all partners especially schools to capitalize common active recreation spaces, safe routes to school, senior's engagement, playgrounds and open space;
   e. Identify volunteer groups and formalize working relationships through policies and procedures;
   f. Partnerships with trail mix through land use master plan, flood plain management and geotechnical evaluation;
   g. List all PRC policies and procedures and update as necessary (e.g. civic arts, events scheduling and marketing);
   h. Designation of the type of parks and recreation facilities will guide the production of site plans tied to capital plans and budgeting;
   i. Explore adult exercise and accessibility options in parks and transportation planning, and specify at least one project in 2022;
   j. Through land use planning designate open space, passive and active recreation, and assign development opportunities;
   k. Develop an urban/rural agriculture program in concert with social groups and evaluate effectiveness on an annual basis. Further enhance community gardens and designate at least three new areas;
   l. Engage other departments in events planning and standardize scheduling and permits;
   m. Regional facilities – fishing and orienteering at nearby lakes and rivers;
   n. Cross generational evaluation – seniors and youth for physical education;
   o. Social engagement – youth plan partnership between police and schools; and
   p. Rural landscaping demonstration areas.

6. Trails overlay plan – *interest groups (e.g. equestrian, skateboard, or cyclists), PRC committee*

a. Engage Union Pacific in proposals for a rail to trail program and potential multi-modal crossings;

b. Connect parks, visitor information, and museum to commercial nodes including downtown; and

c. Partnerships with State, clubs and trails groups for development of parkway and public land.

15.7 ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS

Parent Advisory Committees, neighborhood groups and Traffic Committee with UDOT;

While the Public Works Department maintains and plans infrastructure and facilities, other departments collaborate as users - working together to evaluate needs, list projects, procure funding and to help with operation and maintenance.

Areas of responsibility:

1. Infrastructure (sewer, water, roads, storm, street lighting and technology (fiber, etc.);
2. Budgeting and finance for all infrastructure assigning projects for development levies; local improvement district identification; latecomer fee assessment and policies; development improvement assessment and criteria (e.g. half street improvements); and other capital projects;
3. Permit processing – with other departments consider a developer's handbook and procedural flow charts;
4. Operation and maintenance of all urban systems;
5. Solid waste management and planning (arm's length);
6. Manage rights-of-way including street trees, boulevards, lighting, noise mitigation, drainage and all subsurface infrastructure;
7. Service delivery for street sweeping, public road maintenance, troubleshooting all services, snow removal and storm
8. water management; and
9. Emergency response and planning coordination;
10. Public Works facilitates infrastructure plans including water, sanitary, stormwater, and transportation, integrated with other plans including land use and parks, and stewards the public space;
11. Paramount endeavors include multi-modal mobility (bike, pedestrian, public transit, shuttles, freight, air, water and motor vehicles); public safety; adequate levels of service within reasonable budget constraints; short and long term budgeting in enterprise (e.g. sanitary and water) and non-enterprise areas (e.g. roads).

Infrastructure Master Plans

a. Transportation (2012) – 2022 plan would begin to:
   a. Identify current deficiencies;
   b. Update road classifications and mapping;
   c. Gather volume and capacity data;
   d. Forecast growth scenarios from land use;
   e. Develop long range infrastructure improvements for all modes;
   f. Identify ideal road cross sections;

g. Identify levels of service zones used in subdivision and development regulations and policies;
h. Evaluate the impacts of Utah Department of Transportation projects and coordinate with the County's Master Plan – e.g. Book Cliff's Highway;
i. Capital projects list with costs, timetable and responsibility; and
j. Bridge and crossing analysis including operation and maintenance; freight and dangerous goods mobility.

<u>StormWater</u> (Public works)

1. Retention codes, design standards and strategies;
2. Surface Water;
3. Green strategies including rain gardens, riparian buffers, bio-retention swales, and permeable pavement and pavers;
4. Flood plain mitigation and backflow protection;
5. Management of source contamination (infiltration and inflow);
6. Discharge design standards to help mitigate cross connections;
7. Update GP mapping and future infrastructure; and
8. Culverts and ditching replacement and upgrade strategies.

5. Water: (GWSSA)

a. Assign a collaborative water group to work with regional interests;
b. source and distribution analysis based on growth strategies;
c. management of community water systems;
d. individual wells;
e. water source protection and long term mitigation;
f. emergency protection and discharge management;
g. update GP mapping and future infrastructure; and
h. hydrant standardization.

6. <u>Sanitary Sewer</u>:

a. capacity based on various growth scenarios;
b. cross connection control;
c. infrastructure and capacity improvements with project lists;
d. discharge quality and management;
e. emergency management and mitigation;
f. update expansion options and GP;
g. septage reuse and composting.

7. <u>Solid Waste</u> (2021):

a. curb side recycling strategies;
b. landfill capacity and contamination mitigation;
c. composting strategies.

8. <u>Fiber and High Speed Internet</u> – increasingly this service is as important to economic development and stability as other core services such as sewer, water and roads: Develop a fiber or high speed internet installation program and consider Wi-Fi in hotspot in all public areas including the County offices.

g. PLANNING AND ZONING (AND BUILDING)

Community groups, Development Review Team, Housing Advisory Committee, Business Improvement District, Planning Commission; Sustainability Committee (social, environmental and economic)

Planning and Zoning combined with Building manages building codes, zoning, GP, and some portions of bylaw enforcement. The department facilitates plans with other departments and helps coordinate public decision making, community engagement and all master plans referenced in the GP. Please refer to the Healthy Economy section, Section 11.

Areas of responsibility:

1. GP facilitation (including all elements):
   a. land use (rezoning);
   b. GP amendments;
   c. Housing;
   d. Environment;
   e. Transportation;
   f. Infrastructure;
   g. public safety; and
   h. Subdivision.
2. Housing: Housing Advisory Committee in conjunction with HASU reports to the Commission to guide community decision making in the following key policy areas:
   a. Affordable market and rental housing;
   b. Land trusts and financing mechanisms;
   c. Allocation and collection of specific funds;
   d. Housing goals and policies within the GP and other policy documents;
   e. Encouragement of housing diversity and integration;
   f. Mixed use (commercial and light industrial) housing; and
   g. Housing market studies, indicators and inventories.

3. Land Assembly and development: The County has a portfolio of surplus land that could be considered for development under a number of policy scenarios. A land assembly community engagement exercise is planned to further explore the viability of these policy areas:
   a. Develop funding models for assembly of lands; purchase of lands; development planning including rezoning, land use amendments, site plan development, and preliminary design; and market analysis;
   b. Develop specific land pricing policies and procedures, focusing on immediate priorities, and consider cost recovery, market value, impact fees, affordable housing, market advantage and competitiveness;
   c. Inventory and categorize existing land into zoning, size, serviceability and marketability;
   d. Explore opportunities for various ventures including affordable housing, business incubators, mixed use, specific underserved housing types (e.g. live/work studios);
   e. Scope and set up specific future land acquisition opportunities; and
   f. Circumscribe development planning opportunities by gauging market

conditions; preparing development plans including zoning and GP amendments with preliminary design; and testing market conditions and opportunities.

4. Current planning including subdivision and development permits;
5. Infrastructure – master plans for water; liquid waste (sewer); stormwater; roads/transportation (multi-modal – trails, water travel, bicycle, equestrian); solid waste and recycling;
6. Land use master plan – continued improvement of land use descriptions and mapping helps shape the future of the County;
7. Brownfields opportunity best practices and case studies;
8. Link land use descriptions and policies to strategic plan and development bylaws;
9. Regional land use planning – coordinate all regional land use areas within the greater Grand County area with other municipalities;
10. Balance land use allocations through needs assessment from market conditions including measuring the diversity in housing, social impacts, and environmental monitoring and measure annually;
11. Assess and report annually on a group of community indicators (see Appendix _____); and
12. Conduct an area wide zoning and use site assessment and analysis with maps to determine buildable lands; future development potential; current zoning vs. current use; environmental, social and economic impacts and opportunities.

13. Plan integration (Integrated Community Sustainability Plan–ICSP) *(social, environmental and economic standing committees)*

    a. Social including health and support services: Review value statements in the health strategies and integrate within the ICSP;
    b. Develop a focus group and annually report with valid and reliable indicators;
    c. Facilities programming and analysis for increased health services both locally and regionally – partner with Grand Commission, Health District and State to develop combined strategies with all parts of the GP;
    d. Measure and report on the current needs for all types of care – acute, hospice, dependent and independent living; considering adaptability standards for aging in place and various funding strategies;
    e. Review service levels for emergency services including air evacuation based on industry standards and integrate with future growth scenarios;
    f. Using socio-demographic data evaluate future social and health needs and the provision of services including detox, low-income housing, transitional housing, educational opportunities, youth activity and drop-in center;
    g. Initiate research into family residency and support services with the USU, and develop strategies that anticipate reception centers;
    h. Working with State agencies identify future response to obstetric demands;
    i. Consider an advisory committee for healthcare;
    j. Gather key indicators using USU sources to identify important needs and report annually;
    k. Working with other health regions develop a collaborative approach to health care, shared priorities, and consider advocacy approaches;

l. Initiate the formation of better data sources; and
m. Working with schools to identify ways of integrating youth into the educational environment and community.

h. **ENVIRONMENT –** The County is endowed with good air quality, adequate water supply, outdoor recreation opportunities and diverse habitat, primary forest types but with challenges that include wildfire, contaminated sites, steep slopes, floodplain, and air quality in some areas.

1. An environmental master plan in conjunction with an Integrated Community Sustainability Plan (ICSP) that partners with others could consider:
   a. Air quality and Radon – wood smoke; dust control – level of service and street sweeping;
   b. Defensible space requirements – identify regulations and develop education programs;
   c. Manage fuel loads in forested areas;
   d. Flood plain review and develop Flood Hazard Mitigation by considering:
      a. Large scale mitigation strategies including diking, bank armoring, trail development and grade alteration;
      b. Hydro-geotechnical analysis in specific areas;
      c. Specific mitigation analysis based on existing construction and flood path management;
      d. Evaluation and updating of flood modeling;
      e. Impact analysis including property valuation offsets through land trades and risk analysis, including insurance coverage;
      f. Modify Schedule 16.1.9 when modeling is updated;
      g. Limit development in flood plains to parks and open spaces;
      h. Provide "flood proofing" for occupied buildings in flood prone areas; and
      i. Prescribe environmentally sensitive areas to manage riparian spaces, habitat, slopes and soil types, and conserve open spaces.

i. PUBLIC SAFETY

Board of Commissioners; Development Review Team; Neighborhood Planning;

1. After consideration of a master plan, performance objectives may be included in the GP including:
   a. fire response times (e.g. 10 minutes);
   b. levels of service (e.g. transportation, emergency services);
   c. Crime prevention management and neighborhood policing strategies.

2. A master plan identifies gaps in resources and charts endeavors to maintain safe neighborhoods and protect infrastructure from loss, such as disasters (floods or fire) and develops emergency response and services options and strategies.

3. Public Safety Master Plan – examines the community's current and future ability to manage and deliver services. Service levels can be prescribed and included in the GP to help guide capital and operational plans including locations of fire halls, neighborhood policing infrastructure, Crime Prevention Through Environmental

Design (CPTED) analysis and plans; and regional mutual aid and support. Strategies to consider in implementing the GP may include:

a. Water supply for firefighting – evaluate flows, capacity and infrastructure, suggest bylaw and policy changes including mandatory sprinklers;
b. Review emergency services response plan and levels of service;
c. Update all public safety bylaws with best practices, policies and procedures;
d. Fire risk analysis and strategies for mitigation;
e. Decision making strategies – public and neighborhood groups, school parent advisory committees, advisory groups, development review, planning commission, public safety programs (e.g. cultural education regarding fire safety);
f. Wildfire mapping and strategies – suggest development permit update and policy for fire smarting after analysis and mapping of the interface;
g. Road safety – accident incidents and improvements; speed control and management; intersection improvements; freight mobility, services and parking; uncontrolled rail crossings; secondary access and emergency routes;
h. Mutual aid agreements current and future;
i. Emergency response plan – coordinate and update considering protection of vital infrastructure including water treatment and sewage lagoons in the flood plain;
j. Capital plan for equipment and facilities including fire halls, police facilities, ambulance and emergency services;
k. Fire prevention evaluation of risks – working in partnership to develop risk assessment and response;
l. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) – insert into development review process working with Police, Public Works, and Fire and Emergency Services; map crime hot spots and develop design scenarios;
m. Review emergency response potential and develop standardized response options for significant disasters (e.g. derailment, flooding, and wildfire);
n. Integration of safety planning into all GP elements including land use, transportation, housing, parks, recreation, culture, environment and emergency planning;
o. Indicator development and maintenance – continue to support current structure but develop integrated strategies with focus groups and reporting on an annual basis;
p. Housing and health support and analysis;
q. Social review of transient movement and regional approaches;
r. School safety support activities and mutual planning; and
s. Property maintenance review – bylaw team, best practices and needs assessment.

15.11 Implementation matrices – Italics – in process**;** Straight type – adopted**; Italics bold – proposed –** Commissions and Boards; Special Service and Local District Boards

LAND USE	***ECONOMIC***	***ENVIRONMENT***	***SOCIAL***	***FINANCE***
Land use and levels of service analysis		*Integrated Community Sustainability Plan – economic, equity and environmental – adaptation, mitigation*	***Cultural Master plan***	***Capital and Asset master plan – Facilities programming analysis***
Sector plans	***Opportunity analysis***	*Regional Air and Watershed Mgmt. Plan*	***Social master plan***	***Fees and charges and levels of service analysis***
Land Use Code performance linkages	***Distressed lands and funding analysis***	*Flood hazard mitigation report*	***Education master plan***	***Cost recovery and cost center analysis***
Growth analysis and studies	***Economic master plan***	***Community Energy planning***	***Health master plan (HIA)***	***Taxation and assessment analysis***
Public lands study and overlaps		Aquifer protection zones	Affordable Housing plan (2017) ***Affordable Housing Plan***	***Fiscal impact analysis – cost of development – regional strategies and cost sharing***
Transitional housing	*Resource master plans*	***Brownfield study and opportunities mapping***	***USU certification and training initiatives***	***Grant review and funding proposals***
Mixed use analysis – e.g. Highway and Fringe areas				***Budget analysis and decision making –*** Org. review
Scenic resource and corridor analysis			Well-being indicators	***Impact fee analysis***
Growth management phasing - annexation				
Current planning streamlining				
Regional Land use code and General Plan				

LAND USE	*ECONOMIC*	*ENVIRONMENT*	*SOCIAL*	*FINANCE*
		LEAD, GROUPS, COMMITTEES AND PARTNERS		
State water rights – State engineer	EcDev Advisory board Ecdev diversification	Noxious weed control	Children's Justice Center Advisory board	***Annual review group***
Regional planning group	Arches Hotspot region committee	Moab Mosquito Abatement District	Library board	Audit committee
Board of Adjustment	***Tourism board***		***Health regional advisory***	Budget Advisory
Boundary Commission	Travel council		Historical preservation	***Capital improvement plan advisory***
Planning Commissions	***Associations – mines, minerals, ag, trade shows, conferences***		Housing Authority Task force	
			Homeless Coordinating Committee	
			Youth committee and liaison	
			Canyonlands Health Care	
			Housing Authority of Southeastern Utah (HASU) Rural Community Assistance Corp	

GRAND COUNTY GENERAL PLAN 2030

"Adventurous Small Town Spirit"

DECISION MAKING	***PUBLIC SAFETY***	***TRANSPORTATION***	***PARKS, REC, NATURAL AREAS***	***UTILITIES and INFRASTUCTURE***
Public Engagement strategy	*Wildfire Management Plan*	*Active transportation plan*	***Parks, Recreation and Culture Master Plan***	*County Master plans – water, sewer – GWSSA/City*
IT strategic plan	*Fire fighting district study*	***Unified Transportation MP*** ***Level of service analysis – Road and mobility classifications***	***Open space analysis and incentives***	*Water protection areas – Castle Valley*
Organizational analysis	***Public Safety master plan – Sheriff, Fire, Emergency Services and Emergency Planning***	Road and Streets codes and standards	***Park Site Plans***	***IT strategic Plan***
Regional Growth Strategy	***Social master plan – integrated municipal plan***	***Capital Asset Plan***		***Infrastructure Master Plan*** ***Water*** ***Drainage*** ***Liquid Waste*** ***Solid Waste***
Community Strategic plan		Airport Master Plan 2015 ***Airport Overlay and Master plan Update***		***Regional growth strategies***
County Commission Strategic Plan	*Emergency routes and response times*	***Forest services Access Plan***	***Culture and heritage study***	***Water conservation regulations and policies***
Community Indicators (CI)	*Sheriff Strategic Plan*	***Public Lands Initiative***	***Youth and Age Friendly plan***	
		Parking study – Transportation demand management	***Accessibility Plan***	
GROUPS, COMMITTEES AND PARTNERS				
CI focus groups	***Safety working group***	***School district and Parents advisory council***	***Public Lands oversight group – BLM, State, Forest, National***	***Cross-dept. working group***
Client Engagement Group	***Regional CPTED support***	USDOT	***Recreation Boards***	***IT committee – users/strategic*** ***Grand County Technology Group***
Utah State University	Local Emergency Management committee	Airport Board	***Parks and Recreation Committee***	***State Working group and research on water source protection and capacities***
Planning Commission	***Auxiliary police***	Grand County Transp. SD	***Schools***	Grand county Water & Sewer Agency (GWSSA) Grand County Water and Sewer admin

County Commission	***Sheriff Advisory group***	***Community and Neighborhood Associations***	***Federal Parks Liaison***	Grand County Water conservancy
DECISION MAKING	***PUBLIC SAFETY***	***TRANSPORTATION***	***PARKS, REC, NATURAL AREAS***	***UTILITIES and INFRASTUCTURE***
Regional Planning Commission		***Public Lands working group***	***SITLA working group***	
Regional Working Groups – Canyon Country Partnership	***Rural Crime Watch and Neighborhood policing***	Regional Transportation group (UDOT)	Trails committees – non-motorized ***Motorized***	Spanish Valley Water and Sewer
On-line engagement platform	***Fire advisory group***	***Forest service working group***	***Libraries liaison***	Grand County Solid Waste DB
Arches special service District			Grand county Rec Special District	Thompson Springs Special Service Water DB Thompson Springs Special Service Fire DB
			State Parks working group	
			BLM working group	

SECTION SIXTEEN: SCHEDULES

SECTION SEVENTEEN: APPENDICES

Appendix A – Glossary

17.1 GLOSSARY

The following terms and acronyms are intended as definitions and clarifications as used within the County GP.

ACRONYMS

ADSL means Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line.

ADU – Accessory Dwelling Unit.

CPTED means Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design.

LEED means the U.S. Green Building Council's building certification Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design.

MP means master plan.

GP means General Plan.

RAR means Riparian Area Regulations.

UDOT – Utah Department of Transportation.

WiFi means Wireless High Speed Internet Network.

DEFINITIONS

Actions mean things a community is willing to do to increase its chances of achieving what it wants to achieve. The actions that the public sector (a municipal, regional, or provincial government) can do are its policies.

Affordable Housing means safe, appropriate housing that is affordable, matched with workforce needs, for the income levels of all community residents and includes non-market housing.

Alternative Transportation means modes of transportation other than the single passenger motor vehicle including, but not limited to, carpools/share, public transit, walking, bicycling and ski lifts.

Assured Housing – a land use requirement that assesses the impacts of development and provides opportunities for affordable and/or workforce housing;

Carriage Cottages means garage or carport conversions into small self-contained accommodation units.

Citizen means an individual who has responsibilities and rights within a community and includes residents.

Complete Streets means streets that are designed and operated to enable safe access for all users. Pedestrians, cyclists, motorists and bus riders of all ages and abilities are able to safely move along and across a complete street.

Development means any of the following associated with or resulting from *the Utah State Code* or approval of residential, commercial or industrial activities or ancillary activities to the extent that they are subject to local government powers.

Direct Construction Workforce means the workforce. A subset of this workforce refers to the permanent construction jobs as a result of the construction. While this workforce requires accommodation during the years of construction, only a small proportion of these employees remain to find permanent jobs in the community.

Direct Operations Workforce means the Full Time Equivalent (FTE) jobs created and maintained by the operation. It is assumed this entire workforce resides in Grand County over time.

Environmental Stewardship means an ethic that embodies cooperative planning and management of environmental resources with organizations, communities and others to actively engage in the prevention of loss of habitat and facilitate its recovery in the interest of long-term sustainability.

Essential Features and Characteristics means special features or characteristics that contribute to the heritage value or heritage character of the area.

Future Growth Areas mean those lands that may be appropriate for future growth once the lands within the Urban Growth Area have been exhausted and/or the annual monitoring and reporting program recommends a need for additional growth areas.

Forms based codes are codes that address the relationship between building facades and the public realm, the form and mass of buildings in relation to one another, and the scale and types of streets and blocks. The regulations and standards in form based codes, presented in both diagrams and words, are keyed to a regulating plan that designates the appropriate form and scale (and therefore, character) of development rather than only distinctions in land use types.

Goals mean broad statements of desired outcomes (e.g. increase environmental quality, economic prosperity, transportation choice, social justice).

Habitat Suitability and Capability Modeling means an approach to organize information from a variety of sources such as literature, remote sensing data, and field data to identify suitable habitats. The suitability of the land is determined by combining the various habitat requirements based on their relative importance and can be used to generate maps depicting the relative suitability of the land for a particular species.

Highway Commercial means the area focused on Arterial development with specific commercial/industrial or mixed uses.

Immediate Needs of Destination Visitors means sports activity oriented goods, convenience goods and food and beverage.

Indicators mean specific statements of outcomes. They should fall under (or "nest within") one of the higher level

goals or objectives. Examples: parts per million of CO2 might be an indicator within the objective of reducing air pollution or mitigating climate change. (https://www.oecd.org/env/cc/48332155.pdf)

Infill Development means new development located within existing built and serviced areas. This can include development on vacant lots between existing buildings (true infill), redevelopment of existing buildings or uses of buildings (intensification) and/or through renovation from one use to another (adaptive reuse).

Inclusionary Zoning means developments that are mandated to include affordable or workforce housing either by financing or on-site entitlement.

In-Migrating Population means those who permanently migrate to the region for work related to, or induced by, the resort development.

LEED means the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System developed by the US Green Building Council (USGBC). It provides a suite of standards for environmentally sustainable construction.

Low Impact Development means an innovative stormwater management approach with a basic principle that is modeled after nature: manage rainfall at the source using uniformly distributed decentralized micro-scale controls.

Mixed Use – means developments that contain complimentary land uses such as commercial, residential and light industrial. The pattern can include integrated buildings or a combination of uses on single of multiple parcels.

Multi-family Residential means any development with two or more residential units on a single lot.

Neighborhood Commercial means retail use which services only the needs of the surrounding area; generally small scale, pedestrian oriented with limited parking; typically located on major streets.

Non-Market Housing means housing that is sold or rented at a price that is not dictated by market forces and has restrictions on resale value to ensure affordability in perpetuity.

Objectives mean a planned or intended outcome to achieve a goal.

Policy means a direction to be taken to achieve a community goal.

Predictive Ecosystem Mapping means a modeled approach to ecosystem mapping whereby existing knowledge of ecosystem attributes and relationships are used to predict ecosystem representation in the landscape.

Principal Building means a building or structure containing the primary use of the property.

Resident means an individual that ordinarily resides within the County as their principal residence.

Resident Population means the "traditional" population, which increases at a slow rate over the period, as the only major generator of growth is the resort. We have accounted for the increase in birth rate that would be attributable to the new permanent working population by increasing the base growth rate to 1% per annum.

Right-of-Way means a street, lane, walkway or any other way open to public use.

Riparian Areas Regulation means the Utah State regulation which calls on local governments to protect riparian areas during residential, commercial and industrial development by ensuring that proposed activities are subject

to a science based assessment conducted by a qualified environmental professional.

Secondary or Special Area Plan means the delineation of the existing conditions and desired future conditions of a planning district, neighborhood or sector. The Secondary Plan is the guide to specific land use necessary to align those planning districts with the vision for the future.

Sensitive Ecosystem Inventory means an inventory that systematically identifies and maps rare and fragile ecosystems in a given area. The information is derived from aerial photography, supported by selective field checking of the data.

Smart Growth means a collection of land use and development principles that aim to enhance our quality of life, preserve the natural environment, and save money over time. Smart growth principles ensure that growth is fiscally, environmentally and socially responsible and recognizes the connections between development and quality of life. Smart growth enhances and completes communities by placing priority on infill, redevelopment, and densification strategies.

Stream includes any of the following that is proven to provide fish habitat:

(a) a watercourse, whether it usually contains water or not;
(b) a pond, lake, river, creek or brook;
(c) a ditch, spring or wetland that is hydraulically connected by surface something referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).

Sustainability identifies the triple bottom line of impact assessment - economic, social and environmental and needs to clarify human efforts that reorganize living conditions (e.g. eco-villages, eco-municipalities and sustainable cities), reappraise economic sectors (green building, sustainable agriculture), or work practices (sustainable architecture), using science to develop new technologies (green technologies, renewable energy), and adjustments in individual lifestyles.

Sustained Prosperity means the steady state condition where the county has achieved economic wellbeing that successfully serves its social and cultural elements without requiring ongoing physical growth that compromises the natural environment.

Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping (TEM) means a system of dividing the landscape into similar ecological units, according to a combination of ecological features, primarily climate, physiography, surficial material, bedrock geology, soil and vegetation.

Transect refers to the varieties of land use from an urban core to a rural boundary. General New Urban transect classifications (from highest to lowest density) are: urban core, urban center, general urban, suburban, rural and natural.

Triple Bottom Line means the integrated approach that intertwines economic, environmental and social accountability in all aspects of community with the overarching objective of sustainability.

Urban Growth Area means the targeted lands for urban growth, enabling the community to move towards fulfilling economic, social, land use and environmental goals while maximizing a community's financial and infrastructure resources.

Visitor means an individual that visits and is not a resident and may include short term tourist or second homeowners.

Watercourse means any stream.

Wayfinding means the user experience of orientation and choosing a path within the built environment, and it also refers to the set of architectural and/or design elements that aid orientation.

APPENDIX B- SUSTAINABILITY CHECKLIST

Sustainability Checklist

Sustainability Review

_____
_____
_____

1. Comment on direct employment created by this project during construction: number and duration of jobs (full time, part time), types of jobs (e.g., construction design) and income range of jobs.)

   _____
   _____
   _____

2. Are there any number of components of economic sustainability (e.g., suitability of units for home based businesses) advanced by this proposal? Yes / No

Built Environment

Comment of the following site planning components:

3. Walking distance to: bus stop (in kms)_____; trails, greenways, cycling routes (in kms) _____.

4. Is the proposed development located in the county's prime developable lands? Yes / No

5. Provides additional support for alternative transportation use (check all that apply):
   - □ variance received to provide less parking than required
   - □ bicycle storage change rooms
   - □ designated parking for car share spaces
   - □ high occupancy vehicles (e.g., carpool, vanpool)
   - □ incorporates Transportation Demand Management (TDM) measures
   - □ other, describe:

   _____
   _____
   _____

6. Describe on site stormwater management (e.g. green roof treatment, permeable paving on- site detention/retention drainage, fish or aquatic habitat protection, oil, chemical separator drains)

   _____
   _____
   _____

7. Floodplain mitigation (note: this is a requirement in floodplain areas) Yes / No

8. Will site remediation be part of the development process? Yes / No / Not Applicable If yes, briefly

outline proposed remediation approach:

_____
_____
_____

9. Mitigation of lighting pollution (e.g. spill lighting and off-site glare avoided) Yes / No If yes, describe:

_____
_____
_____

10. Does the project provide enhanced waste diversion facilities (e.g., on-site recycling, on-site composting, bear proof containers)? **Yes / No**
If yes, describe:

_____
_____
_____

11. Comment on inclusion of energy reduction methods:

_____
_____
_____

12. Comment on proposed methods for suitable use and reuse of materials and resources:
    a. Management of construction wastes (e.g. reuse of existing buildings or building materials during construction, demolition, remade/recycled content, best management practices).

_____
_____
_____

13. Comment on the inclusion of strategies to improve indoor environment quality:

_____
_____
_____

14. If new streets or lanes are constructed as part of the development, are they designed to reduce stormwater runoff?

_____
_____
_____

15. If the property is adjacent to existing park space, open space, paths or trails, is a visual and pedestrian connection provided?

_____
_____
_____

16. Do any of the County's policies or regulations currently prevent you from implementing identified Smart Growth initiatives?

_____
_____
_____

17. Is the proposed residential, commercial or institutional development within a ten minute walk (approximately 800 meters) from:
    - neighborhood store or other shopping **Yes / No**
    - schools **Yes / No**
    - community services (e.g., library community centre) **Yes / No**
    - child care facility **Yes / No**
    - health services (e.g., hospital, doctor's office) **Yes / No**
    - parks or trails **Yes / No**
    - bus stop **Yes / No**
    - other amenities **Yes / No**

_____
_____
_____

18. Type of heating/cooling system:

Natural Environment

19. Was an environmental assessment of the property completed prior to the commencement of design work?

_____
_____
_____

20. Is the proposed development in an environmentally sensitive area?
    - significant trees **Yes / No**
    - natural grassland areas **Yes / No**
    - riparian areas **Yes / No**
    - wildlife (red or blue listed species) **Yes / No**
    - wildlife habitat **Yes / No**
    - wildlife corridors **Yes / No**
    - Has the preservation and/or enhancement of the areas listed above been incorporated
    - in the proposed project? **Yes / No / Unknown**

21. Are there environmental features present on the property? If yes, describe:

_____
_____
_____

22. Provision of green space and trees on and off site (includes retention of existing trees). Note and show calculations for:
    - Amount of green space in square feet: _____
    - Amount of usable open space in square feet: _____

- Number and percentage of existing tress to be retained on site: _____
- Number of trees removed: _____
- Number of trees to be planted: _____

23. Are there any significant existing environmental features that are to be maintained or enhanced on the site (e.g. tree and/or shrub preservation or daylighting or a stream)?

_____
_____
_____

Social Sustainability

24. Anticipated price range of units (note price for both commercial and residential units, if applicable)
Average price per square foot: $_____

25. Does the proposed development include non-market housing units (affordable housing)?
    a. number of units: _____
    b. as percentage of total units: _____
    c. form of tenure (e.g., rental, co-op, owner): _____
    d. targeted population, if applicable (e.g., seniors, family): _____

26. Does the project include rental housing units? Yes / No
    a. Number of units: _____
    b. Expected average rent for a one bedroom unit $_____
    c. Expected average rent for two bedroom unit $_____

27. If the project includes lot or medium density residential, are the housing units ground oriented (i.e. does a door have direct outdoor access to a street or courtyard as opposed to a corridor)?
    a. Number of units: _____
    b. As a percentage of total units _____

28. Does the project incorporate features to enhance adaptability and accessibility within the proposed housing units for people with disabilities (e.g. wider door openings, reinforced walls in bathrooms for future installation of grab bars, ground oriented entrances)?

_____
_____
_____

29. Actions proposed to mitigate noise from external sources such as traffic, railways, industry, commercial uses, patrons, etc. Yes / No
30. Does the project enhance local identity and character (e.g. through architectural style, landscaping, colours, project name, forms based design)?

_____
_____
_____

31. Describe the existing neighborhood character (i.e. historic, single family mixed use, etc.) and how the proposed development will enhance the adjacent neighborhood.

_____
_____
_____

32. Does the project contain a mix of uses (e.g. residential, commercial) or introduce a new community serving land use type to the neighborhood (e.g. new housing from, commercial service)? Yes / No

33. Does the project contribute to heritage revitalization through the reuse, relocation or rehabilitation of an existing structure or feature? Yes / No
    If yes, describe:

_____
_____
_____

Public amenities provided by the development (check all that apply):

- □ public art
- □ child care facility
- □ walking/biking trails

other - describe:

_____
_____
_____

34. Does the development incorporate space for public gathering and activities (e.g. courtyards, communal gardens, play areas)? Yes / No
    If yes, describe:

_____
_____
_____

35. Does the proposed development enhance the streetscape?

_____
_____
_____

36. Are private amenities provided with the development (e.g. meeting rooms, outdoor space)?

37. Is there something unique or innovative about your project that has not been addressed (e.g. creation of a new zone, other sustainable features, and contributions to the community)? Yes / No
    If yes, describe:

_____
_____
_____

38. How does the development enhance public safety in terms of fire, policing and emergency services?

_____

_____

_____

Appendix C - STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Specific guidelines for stormwater management as directed by *The Environmental Protection Act (EPA).*

Stormwater Quality

Numerous studies have indicated that there can be significant pollution in receiving waters due to stormwater runoff. The pollutant loading from urban/rural runoff may be similar to that of wastewater effluent and industrial discharges and have significant impacts on potable water supply, aquatic habitat, recreation, agriculture and aesthetics. Stormwater runoff is usually high in suspended solids and organic matter that exert oxygen demand in the receiving waters.

Other pollutants or physical conditions associated with urban/rural runoff that are harmful to receiving waters include nitrogen/phosphorus, temperature, pathogens, metals, hydrocarbons, organics and salt.

Significant impacts on receiving waters associated with stormwater discharges include:

- water quality changes (short-term) during and after storm events including temporary increases in the concentration of one or more pollutants, toxins or bacteria levels;
- long-term water quality impacts caused by the cumulative effects associated with repeated stormwater discharges from a number of sources; and
- physical impacts due to erosion, scour and deposition associated with the increased frequency and volume of runoff that alters aquatic habitat.

Pollutants frequently found in stormwater runoff, their source and the impact on receiving waters are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of Main StormWater Pollutants, Sources, Effects, and Related Impacts

Pollutant	Sources	Effects	Related Impacts
Nitrogen/ Phosphorus (Nutrients)	Urban landscape runoff (fertilizers, detergents, plant debris, sediments, dust, gasoline, tires); agricultural runoff (fertilizers, animal waste); failing septic systems.	Phosphorus is the limiting nutrient in most freshwater systems. Nitrogen is the limiting nutrient in most saltwater systems, but can be a concern in streams as well.	Algal growth; reduced clarity; lower dissolved oxygen (DO); release of other pollutants. Nutrients can limit recreational values (swimming, boating, fishing and other uses), reduce animal habitats and contaminate water supplies.

Suspended solids	Construction sites; other disturbed and non-vegetated lands; eroding banks; road sanding; urban runoff.	Increased turbidity and deposition of sediment.	Increased turbidity; lower DO; deposition of sediments; smothered aquatic habitat.
Pathogens (bacteria/viruses)	Animal waste; urban runoff; failing septic systems.	Presence of bacterial and viral strains. Bacteria levels are usually high in summer when warm temperatures are beneficial to reproduction.	Human health risks via drinking water supplies; contaminated shellfish- growing areas.
Metals	Industrial processes; normal wear of automobile brake lines and tires; automobile emissions and fluid leaks; metal roofs.	Increased toxicity of runoff and accumulation in the food chain.	Toxicity of water column and sediment; bioaccumulation in aquatic species and through the food chain.
Hydrocarbons (oil and grease, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs))	Industrial processes; automobile wear; automobile emissions and fluid leaks; waste oil.	Degraded appearance of water surfaces; limiting water and air interactions (lower DO). Hydrocarbons have a strong affinity for sediment.	Toxicity of water column and sediment; bioaccumulation in aquatic species and through the food chain.
Organics (pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyl/PCBs, synthetic chemicals)	Pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, etc.); industrial processes.	Increased toxicity to sensitive animal species and fishery resources and accumulation in the food chain.	Toxicity of water column and sediment; bioaccumulation in aquatic species and through the food chain.
Salt (sodium, chlorides)	Salting of roads and uncovered salt storage.	Toxicity to organisms, reduction of fishery resources and increased levels of sodium and chloride in surface and groundwater. Could stress plant species respiration processes through their effect on soil structure.	Toxicity of water column and sediment. Salt can cause the loss of sensitive animal species, plant species, and fishery resources and contaminate surface and groundwater.

Appendix D - COMMUNITY INDICATORS

CULTURAL

- Sport tourism

DEMOGRAPHIC

- Total population
- Absolute population growth
- Percent population growth
- Annual population growth rate
- Average annual population growth
- Population growth from net migration and net natural increase
- Share of 5-year population growth and cumulative percentage of population
- Percentage of new and cumulative population and dwelling unit
- Growth located within the core and within the other centers

ECONOMIC

- Percentage of labor force
- Job/population balance
- Percentage of population within walking distance of all commercial services required for daily living
- Consumer Price Index for shelter
- Number of existing and new rental units (including condo units rented)
- Living wage
- Poverty
- Unemployment rate
- Share of employment growth
- Total and percentage share of employment that is full-time, part-time, full-year and part-year
- Number of businesses by size of firm in the municipality
- Percentage income distribution of households
- Number and percentage of persons in private households falling below the low-Income cut-off level

SOCIAL

- Percentage of new housing by structural type annually and cumulatively since baseline year
- Children's school readiness
- Homelessness
- Required average income to purchase an average starter home
- Rental vacancy rate
- Municipal crime rate
- Number of social housing units
- Pedestrian, bicycle and vehicle crash rates

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

- Average home-work trip distance
- Cycling and pedestrian mobility
- Annual and cumulative amount of park land that has been acquired for conservation
- Annual and cumulative amount and percentage of land area that has been acquired for conservation
- Total length and percentage of regional trail network that is completed
- Acquisition of lands in unprotected green space policy area for parkland
- Total and per capita annual transit ridership
- Total and per capita insured passenger vehicles

- Modal share for journey-to-work trips
- Percentage of travel by modes other than single occupancy vehicles
- (SOV) in the PM peak period (3 to 6 pm)
- Additional length and total length of cycling infrastructure by facility type
- Percentage of households within 1200 feet of transit services
- Per capita disposal of solid waste residential uses and non-residential uses
- Average per capita consumption of potable water for all uses and residential uses
- Air quality
- Average per capita consumption of energy (MBH/year) by fuel type, sector and geographic source
- CO2 equivalent emissions from energy used for transportation
- Percent of land area that has a watershed management plan in place
- Net change in land area of agriculture annually and cumulatively since baseline year
- Total value of gross farm receipts and productivity
- Annual share and cumulative share of new dwelling units
- Proximity of dwellings to a "center" or "village"
- Proximity of properties to multiple bus routes
- Proximity of properties to parks
- Solid waste generation annual share and cumulative share (from baseline year) of new dwelling units by structure type located
- Annual share and cumulative share (from baseline year) of new dwelling units by structure type
- Dwelling unit density within the urbanized portion
- Increase in urbanized area
- Net change in land area
- Lot size for new single family homes
- Land area that is serviced outside by water
- Land area that is serviced outside by sewer
- Waste diversion
- Water consumption

HEALTH

- Activity limitations
- Alcohol consumption
- Child respiratory admission rates
- Exposure to secondhand smoke
- Healthy eating
- Healthy weights
- High blood pressure
- Infant mortality
- Injuries
- Life expectancy
- Life stress
- Low birth weight
- Percent of developmentally vulnerable children
- Physical activities
- Potential years of life lost
- Potential years of life lost to suicide, standardized Rate
- Preterm births
- Prevalence of diabetes
- Self-reported health status
- Smoking

Appendix E - List of Studies and Plans

1. 2017 Resource Management Plan -https://rmp.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/Grand-County-RMP-FINAL-1.pdf
    a. Air tour management plan - https://parkplanning.nps.gov/projectHome.cfm?projectId=102782
2. Airport Master Plan - https://www.grandcountyutah.net/DocumentCenter/View/3850/-2015-CNY-Airport-Master-Plan-165MB
3. Arches National Park Management reference planning documents- https://parkplanning.nps.gov/parkHome.cfm?parkID=25
    a. Air tour management plan - https://parkplanning.nps.gov/projectHome.cfm?projectId=102782
    b. Transportation implementation plan - https://parkplanning.nps.gov/document.cfm?parkID=25&projectID=14558&documentID=16798
4. Climbing and canyoneering management plan - https://parkplanning.nps.gov/document.cfm?parkID=25&projectID=31985&documentID=53859
5. Canyonlands National Park reference planning documents – https://parkplanning.nps.gov/document.cfm?parkID=37&projectID=22569&documentID=25826
    a. Climbing and canyoneering management plan - https://parkplanning.nps.gov/document.cfm?parkID=25&projectID=31985&documentID=53859
6. Colorado River Scenic Byways Corridor Management Plan – 2020 - https://www.grandcountyutah.net/DocumentCenter/View/152/Scenic-Byways-Corridor-Management-Plan-PDF
7. Construction Standards - https://www.grandcountyutah.net/DocumentCenter/View/136/Construction-Standards-PDF
8. County Commission Draft Strategic plan - https://grandcountyconnects.com/
    a. Critiqued by Stanford University - https://andthewest.stanford.edu/2018/the-short-life-of-the-blms-master-leasing-plans/
    b. Dead Horse Point – Resource Management Plan - https://stateparks.utah.gov/stateparks/wp-content/uploads/sites/26/2015/03/DHP_Plan.pdf
9. General Plan Update (PDF) - 2012 - https://www.grandcountyutah.net/155/General-Plan
10. Grand County Connection plan - https://www.grandcountyutah.net/DocumentCenter/View/2423/UDOT-Grand-Uintah-County-Connection-Final-Feasibility-Study?bidId=
11. Grand County Resource Needs Assessment (2012) - http://media.wix.com/ugd/9bdf1b_e8c09333a3474f9c92dee5533945d82e.pdf
12. Grand Water and Sewer Water Conservation and Management Plan - http://www.riversimulator.org/farcountry/Water/GWSSAconservationPlanUpdate2009.pdf
13. SITLA policies and rules - https://trustlands.utah.gov/our-agency/board-of-trustees-members/board-policy-statements-resolutions/
14. Spanish valley storm water master plan - https://www.grandcountyutah.net/DocumentCenter/View/131/Storm-Drainage-Design-Criteria-PDF
15. Spanish Valley transportation master plan - https://www.grandcountyutah.net/924/Spanish-Valley-Transportation-Plan
16. Storm water master plan - Moab-Storm-Water-Master-Plan (moabcity.org)
    i. Strategic Plan - https://site.utah.gov/stateparks/wp-content/uploads/sites/13/2015/03/Strategic-Plan_Utah-State-Parks_Oct-2017.pdf
17. The Wilderness Plan (PDF) - https://www.grandcountyutah.net/DocumentCenter/View/168/The-Wilderness-Plan-PDF?bidId=
    a. Transportation implementation plan - https://parkplanning.nps.gov/document.cfm?parkID=25&projectID=14558&documentID=16798

18. US 191 Corridor Preservation plan - https://www.grandcountyutah.net/DocumentCenter/View/3288/US-191-Access-Management-Study-Report?bidId=
19. Utah State Code - Utah Code Chapter 17-27a
20. Utah State Parks Plans –
    a. Visitor use management plan - https://parkplanning.nps.gov/projectHome.cfm?projectID=103740
    b. Water
21. Utah State Parks Plans –
    a. Outdoor Recreation Plan - https://site.utah.gov/stateparks/wp-content/uploads/sites/13/2019/01/UtahsOutdoorRecreationPlanSCORP2019.pdf
        i. Strategic Plan - https://site.utah.gov/stateparks/wp-content/uploads/sites/13/2015/03/Strategic-Plan_Utah-State-Parks_Oct-2017.pdf
    b. Dead Horse Point – Resource Management Plan - https://stateparks.utah.gov/stateparks/wp-content/uploads/sites/26/2015/03/DHP_Plan.pdf
    c. Raptor State Park documents - https://stateparks.utah.gov/resources/gis-maps-and-data/
22. Water distribution and storage master plan City of Moab - Microsoft Word - FINAL - Moab Water Master Plan Report - 2020 Update.docx (moabcity.org)
23. Water studies - https://www.waterrights.utah.gov/distinfo/wuse.asp
24. Wilderness Proposal Map (PDF) https://www.grandcountyutah.net/DocumentCenter/View/169/Wilderness-Proposal-Map-PDF?bidId=

Appendix F - ILLUSTRATIVE PLANS

A concept worth noting that incorporates these ideas is that of the fused grid roadway network. The fused grid system enhances vehicular and pedestrian circulation by combining the conventional loop and cul-de-sac curvilinear pattern, which provides safety, sociability and efficiency with that of the traditional grid pattern, which provides connectivity and easy orientation.

I. Conventional loop and cul-de-sac



- Hierarchical, with arterials, collectors and local streets
- Curvilinear at every level
- Discontinuous for pedestrian and vehicles
- Open space is located beyond walking distance for most residents

Figure 1. Curvilinear Street Layout.

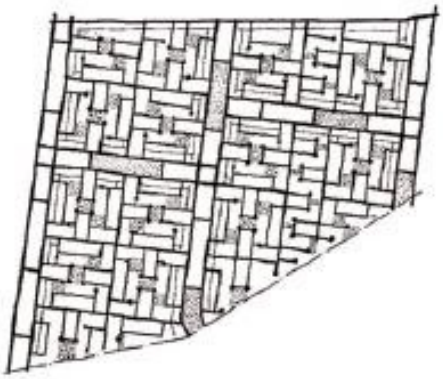
2. Traditional grid



- A modified grid
- No loops nor culs-de-sac
- The grid becomes discontinuous at the edge of each "neighbourhood"
- One collector-type road links site to regional arterials
- Most open space is located at the perimeter of "neighbourhoods"

Figure 2. Grid Street Layout.

3. Residential quadrant



- A continuous, open grid of arterials
- A discontinuous grid of minor collectors and local streets
- A continuous, open network of pedestrian streets, spaces and paths
- No through traffic in residential quadrants
- Corridors of mixed-use zones
- Open space within each quadrant part of the path system

Figure 3. Fused Grid Style Street Layout.

4. Smart growth examples

New Urbanism and Traditional Neighborhood developments consider the built environment in terms of development context - streets, walkability, aesthetic, parks, and open space. The process and coding is graphical and attempts to reduce density and use conflicts. The scope includes infill, neighborhood design, mixed use, commercial, industrial, and development nodes. Some pictorial examples follow:

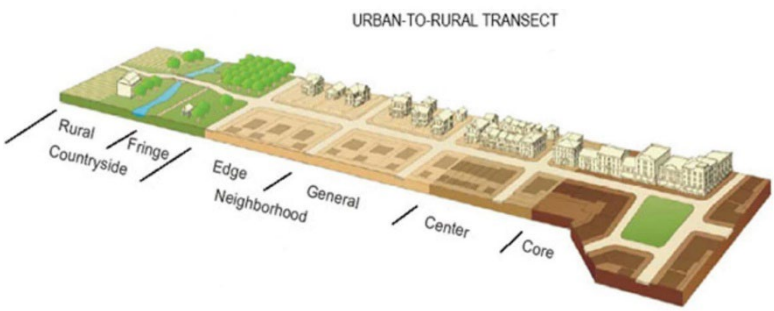
a. Traditional Neighborhood Design (TND) – e.g. small lot residential

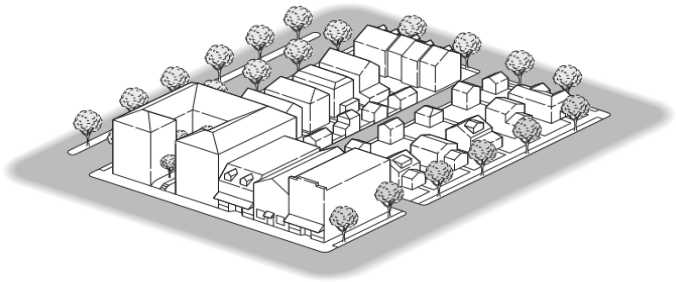






b. Mixed Use/Multi-family– Walkable – e.g. neighborhood nodes





c. Arterial – Service Road – Highway to Mixed Use or Neighborhood Nodes – e.g. Hwy 191



Appendix G – Development Standards - Scenic Corridors

The Scenic Corridors indicated in the General Plan is designated to provide guidelines for the form and character of commercial, industrial or multi-family residential development.

Area
This section is designated as the major highways/arterials in the Scenic Corridor designations and the Ridgeline Protection Area (see Schedules 16.23 and 16.24).

Background
These corridors are the primary linkage roads through the County from all directions. As such, a major function of the roads is to lead the travelling public to the City, parks and other facilities. These areas should direct visitors to amenities and complement the historic aesthetic of the County.

Policies
All works should require a land use permit and should comply with the following policies:

1. The form and character of new buildings and renovations to existing buildings should project a high quality image which compliments the historic features of the area. In terms of scale, massing, materials and colors, buildings should be integrated into their immediate land use context and be complementary to the historical features.

2. Development should minimize impacts to surrounding land uses, particularly existing single family residences. Use of shielded lighting, fencing, building orientation, underground parking, building variation, open space and other mechanisms need to maximize privacy and minimize adverse impacts.

3. Development should incorporate design elements which complement the scenery. Such elements may include building features and detailing such as cornices, parapets and canopies, site furnishings, lighting, noise mitigation, walkways, brick work, landscaping and other features.

4. Parking areas should not be located at the front of buildings. Underground parking and parking/service areas at the rear of buildings are strongly encouraged.

5. Parking areas and service areas should be screened and landscaped. Consideration should be given to ease of pedestrian access as well as vehicular access when designing parking areas.

6. Recycling and garbage bins should be screened from view and located in alleyways.

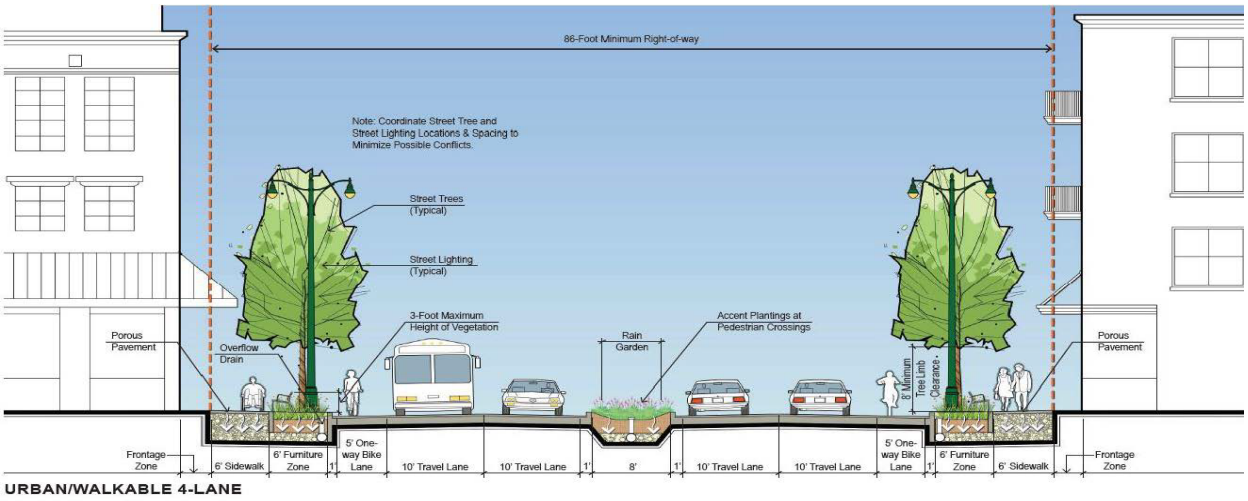
7. Soft landscaping (trees, shrubs, ground covers and flowers) should be of species compatible with Grand County's climate conditions, existing County maintained landscaping and the character of the existing features of the streetscape that reinforce continuity of character.

8. Where a development is proposed in an area designated Multiple Family Residential, conditions with respect to the form and character of the building can be imposed on a mixed use building to enhance the characteristics of the multi-family component.

9. All signage shall comply with the Land Use Code and the respective design guidelines .

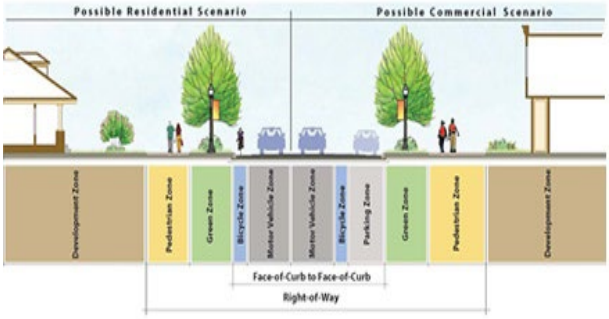
Appendix H - Complete streets – design parameters – see
https://www.transportation.gov/mission/health/complete-streets-policies

d. Arterial



URBAN/WALKABLE 4-LANE

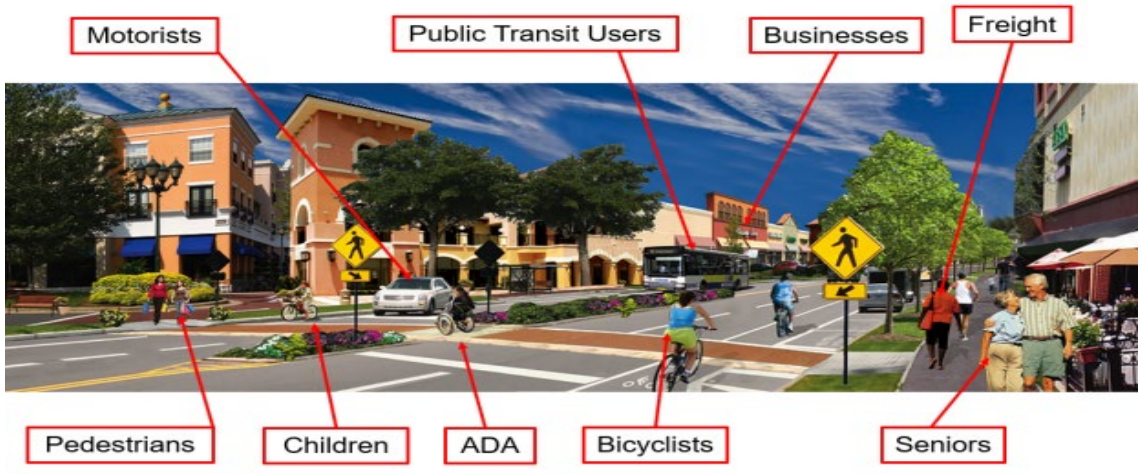
2. Residential Neighborhood





Neighborhood Greenway

3. Neighborhood Node



GRAND COUNTY GENERAL PLAN 2030

"Adventurous Small Town Spirit"

Attachment #5 – Staff recommendations from Phase 4

1. Comment - General comment for these introductory sections 1.1-1.5: perhaps this entire section could either be simplified into a one-pager or added as an appendix; Is this idea *(strategic plan reference*) introduced before now? Perhaps a section describing the elements of the Commission's Strategic Plan should be included.
    a. Response and recommendation– The County Commission strategic plan is meant to be embedded into the General Plan (GP) as a major guiding document. Future updates will recognize formal adoption of the plan and thorough review of decision making, reporting and indicators. Thus it is suggested that the existing format remain as presented;
2. Comment - agriculture (though small, we still have local farms, orchards, and livestock). If part of our goal is to preserve rural character and plan for climate resilience, this should be included;
    a. Response and recommendation – amend the reference
3. Comment - How large is the mining sector. Is it big enough to be in this list. Headwaters Economics has a survey.
    a. Response and recommendation – mineral extraction and potential development is referenced in many sections of the plan and contributes a fairly significant impact both now and to the future and thus should be included in any comprehensive planning document both in terms of mitigation and managed development.
4. Comment - I would like to see something in this section describing the need to acknowledge natural constraints, like water availability, and plan around them.
    a. Response and recommendation – add reference.
5. Comment – (Policies under 1.6.3.) needs to be reworded to reflect the action of points 6 and 7 with starting words Establishes and Continue.
    a. Response and recommendation – amended.
6. Comment – add policies to Environmental section in Executive Summary;
    a. Response and recommendation – amended.
7. Comment – 1.6.7. grammatical change to policy;
    a. Response and recommendation – amended;
8. Comment - Once again, I question where this information is from and if it is true. Do the greatest number of Moab residents perhaps not even attend a church?
    a. Response and recommendation –amended.
9. Comment – Page 13 – Geographic reference; Could delete this paragraph, perhaps say something about optimism and planning in the introduction; "surrounded by open public lands..." Resource extraction does not contribute to the high quality of life as referenced in this sentence.
    a. Response and recommendation – amended
10. Comment – Page 14 - Is this a list of plans that already exist? If so, why are they not just listed in the Figure 1.1? If not, then we need to distinguish that future area plans are needed for these areas. (though a river road plan doesn't seem necessary to me). I would add Book Cliffs Area Plan and the Public Lands Plan if this is an aspirational list
    a. Response and recommendation – modified to match this plan. But future amendments will be considered as they are adopted. It is not intended to be aspirational at this stage.

11. Comment – Page 16 - change: 2019 grand county per capita income is actually $59,196 (according to UT dept of workforce services)
    a. Response and recommendation: amended
12. Comment – population change - is this just negative in the bottom age group?
    a. Response – yes
13. Comment – Page 23 – reference to the County Strategic Plan
    a. Response and recommendation – will be updated with adoption and implementation;
14. Comment – Page 25 - isn't this going to be informed by our recent Land Use open house? Perhaps there are other hubs (Bonita); Make this more clear. Is the North Recreation Corridor the area in the county just south of Arches and north of Moab? Or is the north Recreation Corridor what is in the Scenic Resource Protection District by 313 and 191? This implies that the plan is to develop Cisco, or Thompson Spring, or the airport for that matter. I feel that we should discuss this.
    a. Response and recommendation – significant changes are looming in the land use section which should address this concern; the small area plan defines the boundaries much more discretely; amended proactive statement;
15. Comment – Page 31 – add Castle Valley to Collaboration reference;
    a. Response and recommendation – amended;
16. Comment – Page 41 - I do not think I support this. It depends on the livestock and the density of the residential land use
    a. Response and recommendation – amended.
17. Comment – Page 43 - is this the correct wording, does it mean minimize soil stability intensity?
    a. Response and recommendation – amended.
18. Comment and recommendation – Page 46 – Homelessness section added; some statistic changes; reference to 25% affordable is taken from the previous plan and will need to be updated with LU study – but the reference is to encourage a ¼ component for each market unit developed;
19. Comment and recommendation – Page 53 – small scale hotel reference needs updating with LU study;
20. Comment and recommendation – Page 59 – Castle valley loop trail removed;
21. Comment and recommendation – Page 64 – personalized aircraft left and will be updated with the adoption of the Transportation Master plan; and
22. Comment and recommendation – Various Pages – recommendations from Moab Valley Cultural Center incorporated.

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Attachment #4 - Staff Recommendation Document – March 31, 2022

Subject	Issue	Ref - GP	Recommendation	Rationale	Result
Land Use	1. AM - I assume "Public Lands Initiative" is a planning term-of-art, but that phrase carries a lot of negative baggage in our area regarding failed federal legislation from 2016. 2. KW - AM is correct. The term "Public Lands Initiative" is already taken to refer to a past, failed, multi-county process. I've been referring to the current process as the "Grand County Public Lands Proposal". 3. EC - North Moab Gateway Plan (2001) introduces the resort commercial zone. In our 191/313 small area plan we selected the Resort Special plan as the preferred alternative of the two going forward https://moabcity.org/DocumentCenter/View/50/MoabGrandNorthGatewayPlanfinal?bidId= This plan is hosted by the City but covers the area north of the bridge 4. North corridor = north of the downtown city center to the Arches entrance. The original plan is from 2001 and introduces the resort commercial zone https://moabcity.org/DocumentCenter/View/50/MoabGrandNorthGatewayPlanfinal?bidId= the Small Area Plan (2021) covers the area from around the 313/191 interchange to just south of the Airport. In this plan we redefined the Resort Special zone standards and opted for Resort Special as the preferred alternative for the more rural areas of the northern county. Important distinction that probably requires more clarity 5. KW - What is meant by "transitional hamlet" here? Transitioning to what?; I think the large majority of neighborhoods in the unincorporated part of the county (and perhaps also the incorporated parts) are not adjacent to any commercial services; "west and east sides of the County" -- W and E sides of Spanish Valley? 6. BO- Should this be 313 rather than 131 in this paragraph and the following one?; This should be "Uranium Mill" I think. This should be Refinery I believe rather than Mine. **7. EC - Is this the right place to address the expansion of "Van Lifers" and their impact on parks, neighborhoods, and public space? This is primarily an issue in the City but County examples include the town ramp and County property abutting trailheads on BLM property such as Hidden Valley** **8. SE - It could be helpful to reference section/page # of 5.4 Smart Growth or the "Smart Growth Principles" info graphic (currently on page 41). The term Smart Goal is used 14 times throughout this plan. Creating a glossary or Table of contents where the infographic mentioned above can be easily found and referenced would be helpful.** **9. KW - I think preserving quality of life in residential neighborhoods is an important goal (though of course it has to be balanced with other goals). It should definitely be on any short list of goals or policies** **10. EC - another potential landmine - we are a traditionally white and rural community where preserving our history and heritage could come at a cost to the ability of minority groups to feel represented and to thrive; recommend policies that minimize water use and non-porous surface areas and encourage native vegetation; tiny home communities?; difficult considering the amount of individual proprietors operating in the service industry or as part time work to support low-paying primary jobs. Could have a detrimental impact on the economy; is this the primary intent of this zone? It seems narrow; Historically hotels were included in Highway Commercial which led to a proliferation of highway-facing box hotels and not much else. Do we need an individual tourism-oriented commercial zone or is it sufficient to rely on the OAOs?; do we need to explicitly call out an intent to correct the split zoning along 191 S; doubt this will fly with the public. we have been actively working to protect our neighborhoods from the impact of hotels and tourist uses. See my comment above - do we need to be more specific about locating tourism-specific uses; add emphasis to this. There is a difference between uses that include housing and those that don't. Employee housing can also serve as a buffer where commercial abuts residential; not sufficient. Noise travels. Our General Business zone is barely used but is an example of a buffer from more impactful commercial uses;** again - commercial needs of the core community should be separated from tourist-centered needs; prioritize trail systems that connect suburban and exurban neighborhoods with commercial nodes to support safe and reliable non-vehicular means of reaching work; **Worth looking into the history of development on Nuevo court which raised concerns by neighbors about draining impact on abutting steep slopes with springs that fed Pack Creek. Do we need to consider restricting development alongside steep slopes in floodplains; is it right to prioritize the experience of transient visitors over the lived experience of residents when prioritizing areas for immediate improvement? There are other areas in the county that are more deserving of investment if we put residents first; unsafe and basically non-existent in the southern reaches of the county;**	Section 6	A number of changes have been made in this section in response to comments, and some have been unchanged based on the need for a thorough land use analysis 1 - Rephrased 2- 5 All references considered and changed – ***update to commercial reference*** 6 - Changed 7- unchanged – LU scenario update 8 – reference added in appendix and glossary 10 – reference to future social master plan and GP section on Water; home occupation businesses updates in LUC and GP land use sections; tourism as a development objective is meant to be environmentally sensitive while balancing economic drivers – see Economic section – ; reworded nodes reference; part of EcDev master plan; split zones addressed in LU update; modified reference to hotels and scale; Land use section updates will be important to address concerns; buffer change to language but various methods mentioned elsewhere; redrafted commercial intro; parks and trails redrafted; steep slopes analysis and references provided for review and regulatory action; walkable arterial/collectors definitely a challenge but planned for SV drive with separations – tends to modify traffic speeds; 11- changed – LOS 2 – water and roads only – so Thompson an example; urban design considered a generic term for planning in rural and urban areas - *While many assume urban design is about the process of designing and shaping the physical features of cities, and regional spaces, it is also about social design and other larger scale issues. Linking the fields of architecture as well as planning to better organize physical space and community environments.* See page 45 for types of supportive housing; the land use section from 2012 is retained until the study is completed – staff will not have strong references in the LUC to the GP for this section until the LU study is completed and the GP updated – strong disconnect already between the two; redrafted policy on dust; 12 – CPTED section references a safety policy 13- visualization tools will be developed within this section for decision making in density decisions. Development nodes will be part of this graphical and policy analysis. Heritage references are meant to ensure the regulations strengthen criteria around rezoning policies and criteria. Land Use scenarios will update the long range development options and then be articulated in the LUC. Housing analysis and update will include partners like USU – extension of Land use study and future Housing forum; the parking policies in this section are meant to regulate reduced onsite parking requirements through street parking and transportation demand management policies – see parking section in Transportation; 14- changes contemplated in LU study;	1 - Connotations considered 2 – 5 – changed 6 – changed 7 – unchanged 8 – changed 10 – unchanged 11- changed 12 – updated 13- unchanged 14 – updates coming	1 - Changed 2- – 5 – Changed 6 – changed 7 – unchanged 8- changed 10 – unchanged 11- changed 12 – updated 13- updated 14 – updates coming

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	11. KW - "Preserve our history and heritage" seems innocuous to me. But also inessential.; This seems more appropriate for downtown Moab. Does not fit was well with unincorporated parts of the county; what are examples of service level 2? Thompson? anything in Spanish Valley?; Is this the term we want to use, given that most of the unincorporated part of GC is non-urban?; KW - A lot of the language on this and adjacent pages seems generic and not a good fit for the specifics of our community. which parts of GC are considered urban areas? KW – supportive housing - is this defined somewhere? KW - How do this and the adjacent headings relate to existing zones? Is the intention to do away with RR, SLR, etc and replace them by these designations? I agree that the buffering needs more than just landscaping. Windblown dust is a big issue in SV, and I think we should include more specifics about controlling and eliminating this problem. 12. SE - I really like that these bonuses are listed here, since the private development sector, as time has shown us, will not take on affordable housing projects without incentive, and while gov't sponsored developments may help, they will not be a sufficient solution. I think creating a clear, objective set of criteria to guide an administrative process for what can earn a density bonus would be of benefit to both the community and developers - perhaps in the soon to be revised LUC? I'd like to see an additional policy promoting the health and safety of neighborhood residents. 13. JK- This particular vision and concept (especially as we establish "mixed use" throughout this section) would be very much complemented by a visual, example, infographic, or other kind of tangible reference; What does the process for surveying existing nodes in GC entail? I am also curious what a process to survey "heritage" looks like. JK - Define "rental suites". Is this similar to a bunkhouse or dormitory? I believe these are important housing components moving forward, but want to address and perhaps positively redefine and reframe the notion of "bunkhouse" and anything related that has been used as a term of derision on our community. JK - Is there formal strategizing with USU on this and what does that look like? Define "adequate"--make sure there are clear parameters for varying parking requirements that may otherwise hinder affordable housing development. 14. BO - One of our future projects is the 191 corridor on the south end of Moab. How do we make this a southern gateway as we did with the 191/313 small area plan. Should we mention the need for such a plan in the future in the near future here?				
EcDev	1. BO - Are these the right sectors to highlight and if so are there others. 2. SS - I'd say "mining" should not be front and center. "Science" or "land management" or something of the sort seems like it belongs (we have USGS, USU, all the federal parks administration). "research" better than science 3. EC - Should these be separated? As interest groups they have very different needs. Seasonal works especially may want to be full-time residents but are unable to secure long term work and housing while vacation home owners lack that direct connection to the community	Section 11	1 and 2 – changed 3 left the same as references are to existing clusters	3 – leave for now but update with new data	1 and 2 changed 3 - unchanged
Transportation	1. EC - Would like to add language emphasizing the importance of alternate means of transportation to support a service-oriented workforce at a time when decreasing housing affordability increases the likelihood that people will live further from where they work. Reliable and affordable transportation options that extend beyond single occupant vehicles support our equity, environmental, and resiliency goals as a community 2. SS- is it important to include wheel chair accessibility here? or is it a given? The other day I saw a motorized wheel chair with no other options have to jump onto the highway should in the wrong direction for a block or two...	Sections 1 and 7	1 - modified 1.6 2 – universal access referenced in 11.5.2.	1 – redrafted 2 – unchanged as mentioned elsewhere	1 – changed 2 - unchanged
Decisions	1. LH - would be interested to have a bit more acknowledgement of the Native American presence of these lands prior to white colonization 2. SS - I agree. I have heard that some Navajo consider the la sals the northern edge of their ancestral lands. Also worth mentioning ancestral puebloans and earlier cultures? 3. SS- 1881 Pinhook Draw fight, part of Ute Wars, up valley of Castle Valley is also noteworthy.	Section 4 and 10	1 – 3 Section 10.1.4 – indigenous collaboration in future coordinated update 4 – yes policy iii is meant to capture 5 – changed 6- 7 unchanged	1 – 3 reference for future update 4 – captured in iii 5 – GCC reinforced	1 – 3 unchanged 4 – unchanged 5 – changed 6 – 7- unchanged

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	4. EC - Is it nested under policy 3 to coordinate updates across these accounts and make sure citizens know where to go for information? In the next decade we will continue to see Facebook replace any other portal as the #1 place people get information about public services and policies. Public channels are often slow to update, letting information percolate through unofficial channels and word of mouth 5. BO - NGOs should be encouraged to sign up on grandcountyconnects to receive updates on issues of concern to them (at least the issues posted on grandcountyconnects). Concerned citizens should have the same option; I do not know exactly where it should go but MAWP is a State sponsored local group that should be included in one of these lists; Open house meetings with the Planning Commission and separately the Grad County Commission; Getting the general public to participate in decision making is often difficult, but it is crucially important. **6. EC - Should this be in the bottom section (or duplicated to it?) Most residents receive information about County Government through Facebook; Develop a hybrid model for community participation, enabling broader participation by community members who cannot attend in person or within specific hours for reasons including work and lack of childcare; Prioritize usability and accessibility of information. Consider contracting for information architecture and digital accessibility services. Prioritize key calls to action on County and department home pages to ensure the public can easily find or contribute the information they are seeking within 3 clicks or 30 seconds of browsing** **7. BO - Figure 1 does not include NGOs and citizens not in official groups. Should it or should it be retitled or include these in the diagram?**			6 –7 to be updated with public engagement master plan	
Demographics	**1. LH - *greatest number of RELIGIOUS Moab residents are LDS...this reads a bit oddly to me*** **2. SS - agreed. This is from 2003 but you get the idea: "As a whole, Utah is 66.44 percent LDS. Second-place Roman Catholic membership is 4.3 percent. The lowest percentage of LDS Church members can be found in Grand County (28.49), which includes the Moab area; Summit (36.85), which includes Park City; and San Juan (38.45), the extreme southeast corner of the state." https://www.deseret.com/2003/2/10/19703644/88-of-utah-county-is-lds** **3. SS - This seems like old data. Important to mention Grand County's population here** **4. SS- Something like this could be added to the earlier paragraph on indigenous peoples.** 5. LH - This is redundant to a paragraph above (3rd full paragraph down page 10) **6. BO- Isn't this just the negative growth rate for the youngest age group? Or perhaps you are referring to the next paragraph about the percent of the population of school age?** **7. EC - should we infer from this that our general plan should in some part be informed by strategies that increase support for families and school aged children to sustain our population of full time residents**	Section 2	1, 2 3 4 - left unchanged for update 5 – paragraph deleted 6 – suggests child bearing young adults adding to younger school aged children 7 – unchanged the GP s	1, 2, 3, 4 - await more demographic data to update 5- deleted 6- unchanged 7- supports retaining all demographic sectors through various objectives including ecdev diversity and educational opportunities – see youth mentoring, educational and community involvement	1, 2 3, 4 - unchanged 5 – changed 6 - 7- unchanged
Sustainability	1. MDI - I'm a little confused how these statements below are related to the core values statements in italics, but I must just be misunderstanding. If these here are laid out as the overall intentions, perhaps they should better reflect the core values statements below? 2. SS - Are these the core value statements? Isn't the comprehensive list below? Seems redundant here 3. BO - should we add protecting viewshed; This is the added item water quality and quantity 4. **SS - Where does this come from? It seems a hybrid of some of the values listed above. I think better would a simple definition of smart growth and how it fits in with sustainability** 5. MDI - Any desire to note larger impacts such as greenhouse gas emissions / climate change and water conservation? Water is a critical component of sustainability in the Spanish Valley 6. BO - We need some monitoring mechanisms mentioned and some standards. For example, improve air quality and maintain water quality. We should mention water quantity and usage. Make sure that projected usage is not greater than quantity with climate change estimates factored in. Most importantly we do not want to damage or sole source aquifer by "water mining."; As an addition. We need some policies and goals for Water quality and quantity as well as for air quality and probably for noise.	Section 5 and 8	1-2 – changed 3 – included elsewhere 4 – smart growth defined elsewhere...value comes from CC strat plan 5- added policy 6 – water section in Section 8 updated to reflect policies and actions 7- updated 8 – 14 - - unchanged – provide for program of leadership from county and implementation program integrated policies of smart growth rather than mandatory now; efficient use and buildable lands vetted within smart growth section and will be referenced in the LUC update – ***For 10 goal to be added ;*** wifi section reference to fiber and maps; 15 – changed 16 – no change – in upate - neighborhood planning phase will address this important area;	1-2 changed 3 – removed and noted elsewhere 4 – unchanged 5 – changed 6 – updates – other references in future water master plan 7- updated 8 – 14 update in the future – see ICSP in implementation section 15 – removed details	1-2 – changed 3 – changed 4 – unchanged 5 – changed 6 – 7 – updates 8 – 14 - future update – ***Goal added*** 15 – changed 16 – unchanged 17 – water section update

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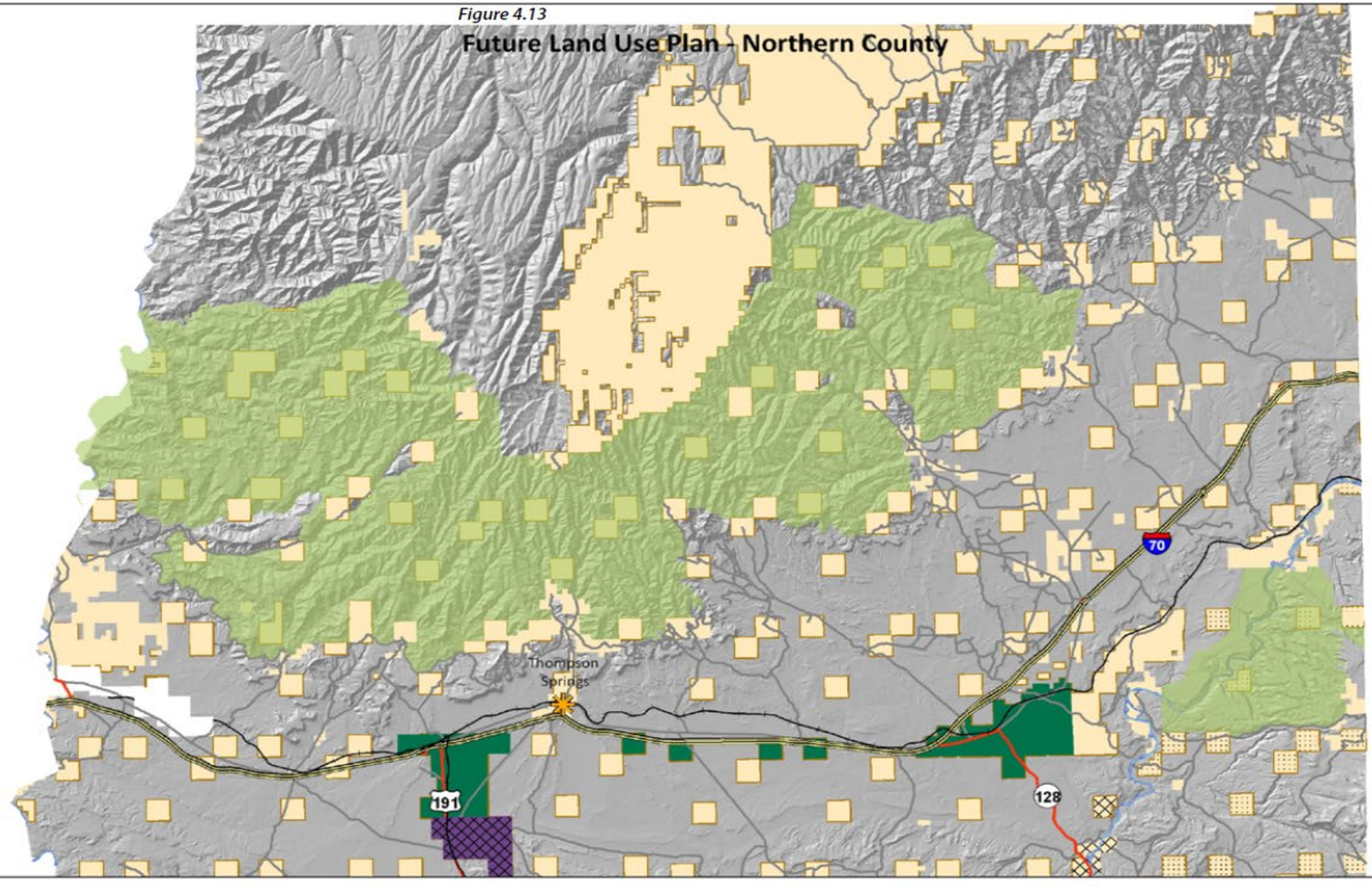
	7. MDI - An integral part of a sustainable community is also equity, which should be mentioned here 8. **SS - I think this section should highlight our County's commitment to renewable energy as well (community renewable energy program and blue skies/subscriber solar).** 9. **EC - How might we incorporate the importance of diminishing noise and light pollution to maximize quality of life** 10. **MDI - The way this is written it sounds like the County is only committed to complete neighborhoods as the path to sustainability. This may be true, which is great! Or, perhaps it could be mentioned that the County is also committed to sustainability in the more holistic senses defined above, including greenhouse gas reduction, energy efficiency, water conservation (not mentioned much?), water-wise landscaping, etc. Just a thought!; Is there a corresponding goal for this list of policies?; Since this is not a County (or City) run entity, Evan Tyrrell should comment. He has some good suggestions for specifics as to what's likely, possible, and desired in the next decade** 11. **EC - Can we commit to more ambitious goals - to expand the number of recyclables that we are able to process for County residents, to be tied to a metric along the lines of expanding lifecycle recycling by x% and decreasing solid waste disposal per household by y%.I think some important elements should not be voluntary. A restriction on the amount of lawn for new developments, for example.an we consider putting targets against waste that originates within the transient visitor industry that more directly offset its impact; wifi improvements;** 12. **MDI - Additionally: funding transit? funding active transportation infrastructure projects? including those requirements in code? supporting the development of dispersed commercial nodes?; See the GHG inventory done in 2020 for City and County for specific sources of emissions that could be addressed here for a more comprehensive list of best practices;** 13. **SS - I think developing renewable energy and working towards energy efficiency should be separate goals and or polices;** 14. **MDI - Reference County participation in Community Renewable Energy Agency? Or is this geared towards local sources?; This would be so great! Looking forward to seeing what the County comes up with; Perhaps a small addition defining what is meant by "efficient use" of land would be helpful here - i.e. does that mean clustered development and leaving open space for wildlife habitat? Or leaving space for human-used open space? Or does it mean as much housing density as could fit? This could be interpreted differently depending on perspective; The definition of "buildable" could depend on County policies regarding where building is allowed - maybe add a bullet specifying development of policy regarding what buildable is?; Does this mean the County buying land? I'm unfamiliar with the term "land assembly"; These concepts have an official name: Green Infrastructure https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green_infrastructure** 15. BO - The list for iv (crime prevention through environmental design) seems oversized given that nothing else has a list in this section. 16. **MDI - Should this mention making sure zoning is supportive of this concept?; Since we don't have neighborhoods per se, perhaps a bullet including establishing neighborhoods and places for new ones would be appropriate?** 17. **MB – Water section improvements;**		17 – section redrafted;	16 – unchanged – to be updated later 17 – water section redrafted	
Parks	1. **MB - This feels limited. I think "land uses" in #3 should be "extraction/agricultural use", since that's all that's being mentioned in that sentence. And extrapolate on the myriad other activities. OR just don't expand on any of them.** 2. **JK - I wonder about including minerals in this list as it might imply the inevitability of extraction.** 3. **SS - I think this should actually be a policy to discourage more development in the forest (catastrophic wildfire risk very high)- no more subdividing; Not sure where this should go: but in addition, identify key migration routes for mule deer, bear, other large animals and work to remove fencing along the route.**	Section 9	1 - left untouched as not intended to all inclusive 2 – important to reference resources and suitably mitigate 3- redrafted	1 – 2 unchanged 3 - changed	1 – 2 unchanged 3 - changed
Economy	1. EC - not sure how to frame it but can we ensure adequate health services, including nutrition services, to our at risk school age population and their families	Section 11	1 - Added policy	1- changed	1-changed
Implement	1. BO - The county should consider having an appointed water committee like Moab has to look out for the public's interest in water quality and quantity. The County may not have water rights but it can require grey water systems, landscaping, and consider water in its growth management policies. BO - I believe radon gas is a major pollutant within a high percentage of houses in the county. Check with our (SEU) health department.	Section 15	1-updated	1-changed	1-changed

DRAFT

16.1 LAND USE -

Figure 4.13

Future Land Use Plan - Northern County



Future Land Use Plan Designations

- General Business
- Highway Mixed Use
- North Corridor Recreation
- Industry Resource
- Residential Infill
- Transition Residential
- Rural Residential
- Range, Resource, and Recreation
- Rural Center
- Ridgeline Protection
- Scenic Corridor
- I-70
- Highways
- Local Roads
- State Land Trust
- Federal Lands
- Railroad
- Pending SITLA Transfer to BLM
- BLM Wilderness Study Areas

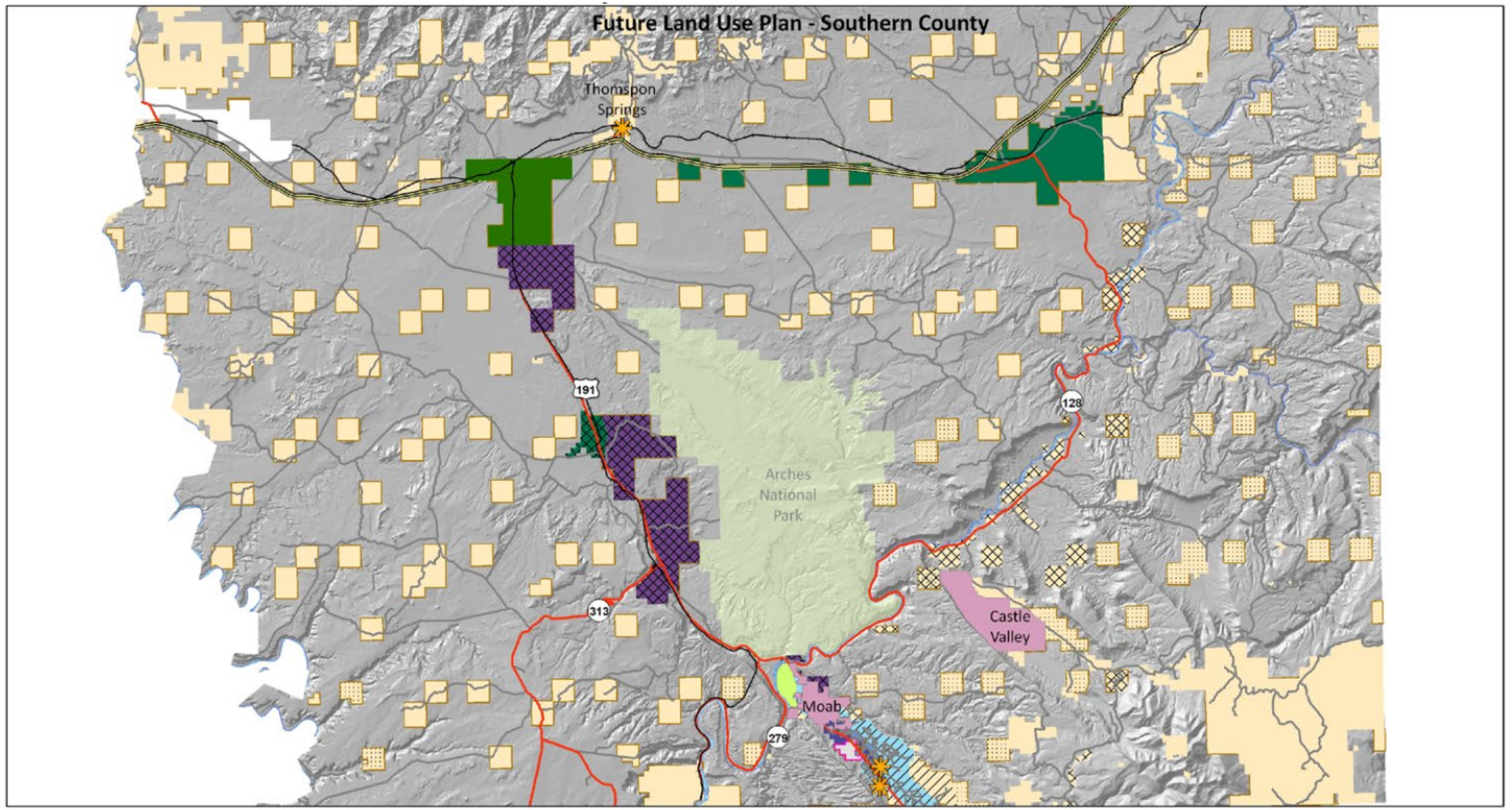
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GRAND COUNTY UTAH GENERAL PLAN 2012

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RPI consulting

Future Land Use Plan - Southern County



Future Land Use Plan Designations

- General Business
- Highway Mixed Use
- North Corridor Recreation
- Industry Resource
- Residential Infill
- Transition Residential
- Rural Residential
- Range, Resource, and Recreation
- Rural Center
- Ridgeline Protection
- Scenic Corridor
- I-70
- Highways
- Local Roads
- State Land Trust
- Municipailities
- Railroad
- Matheson Preserve
- Pending SITLA Transfer to BLM
- Federal Land

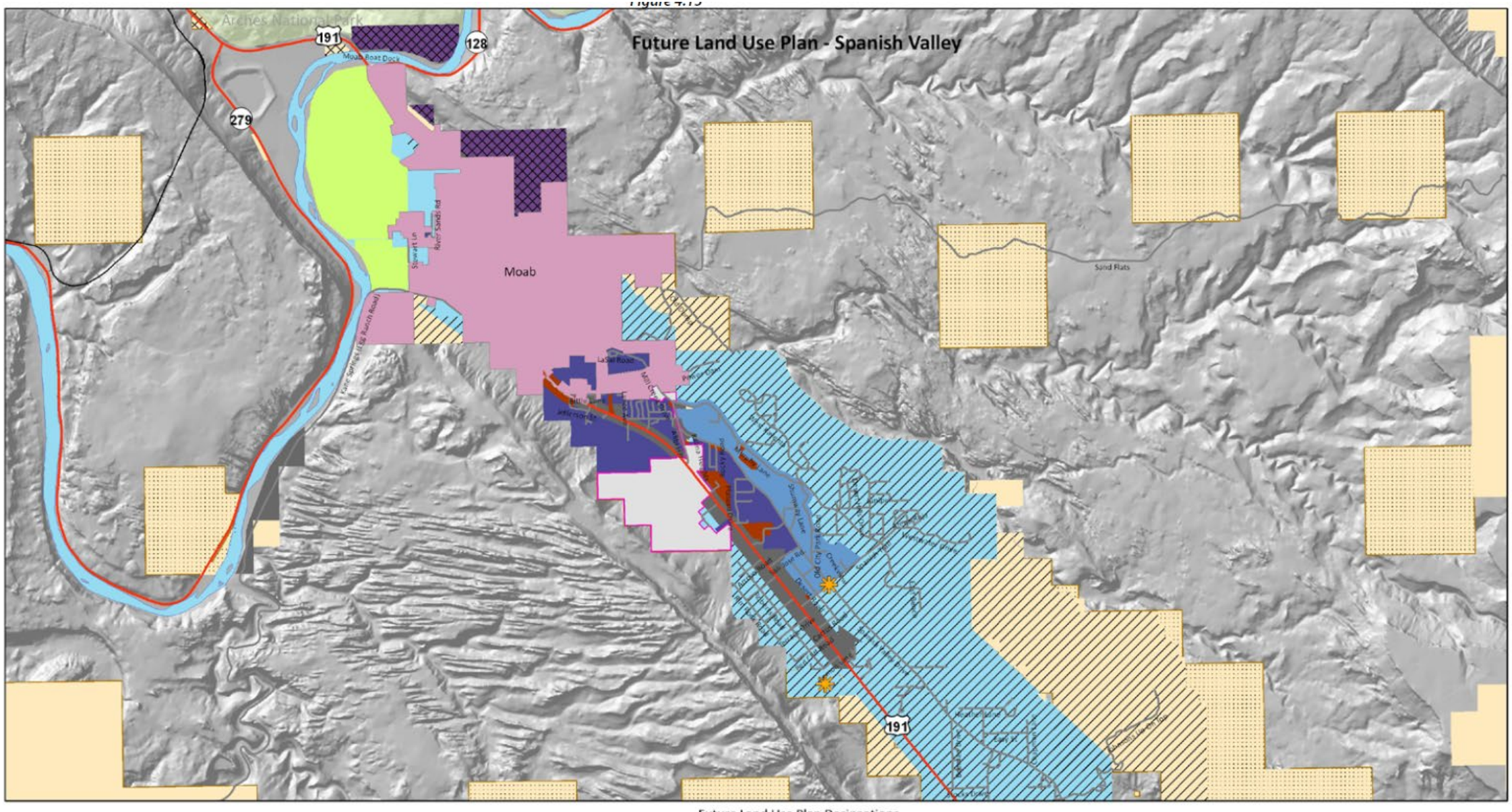
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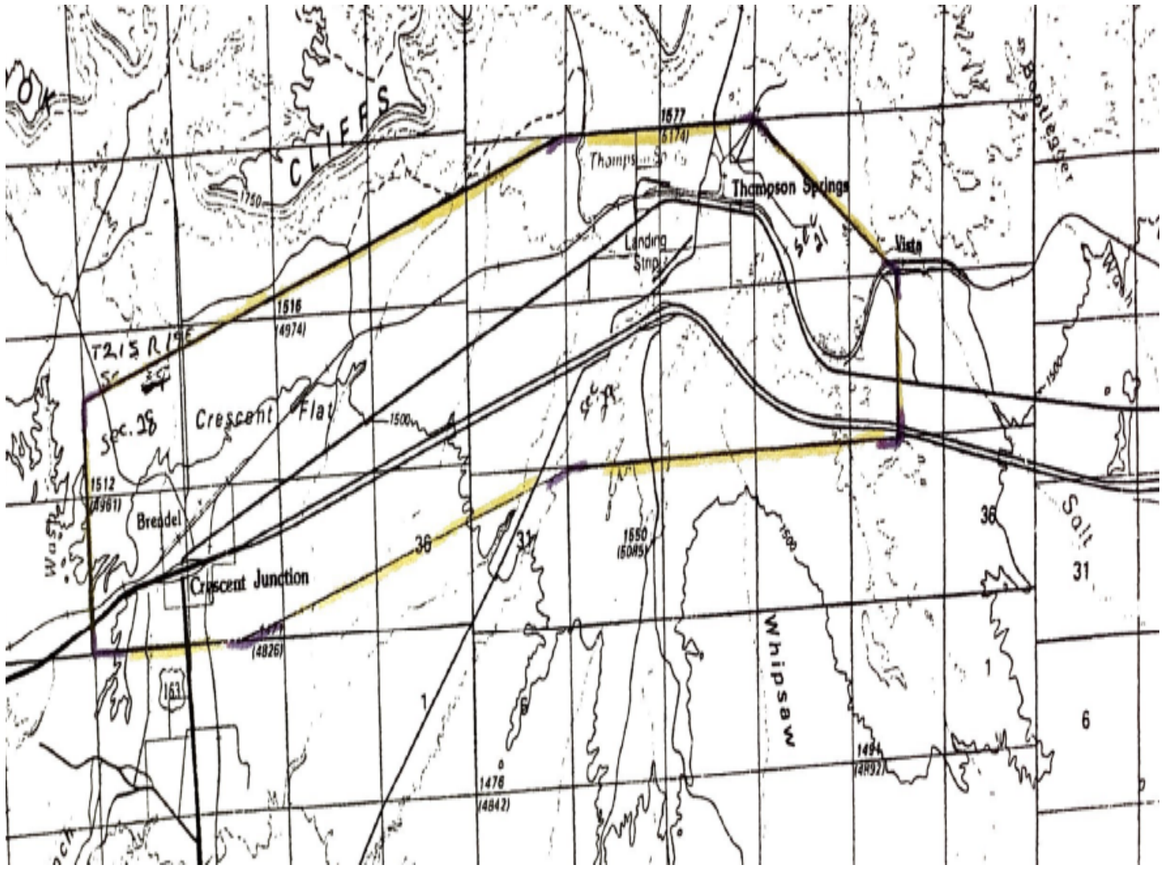
GRAND COUNTY UTAH GENERAL PLAN 2012

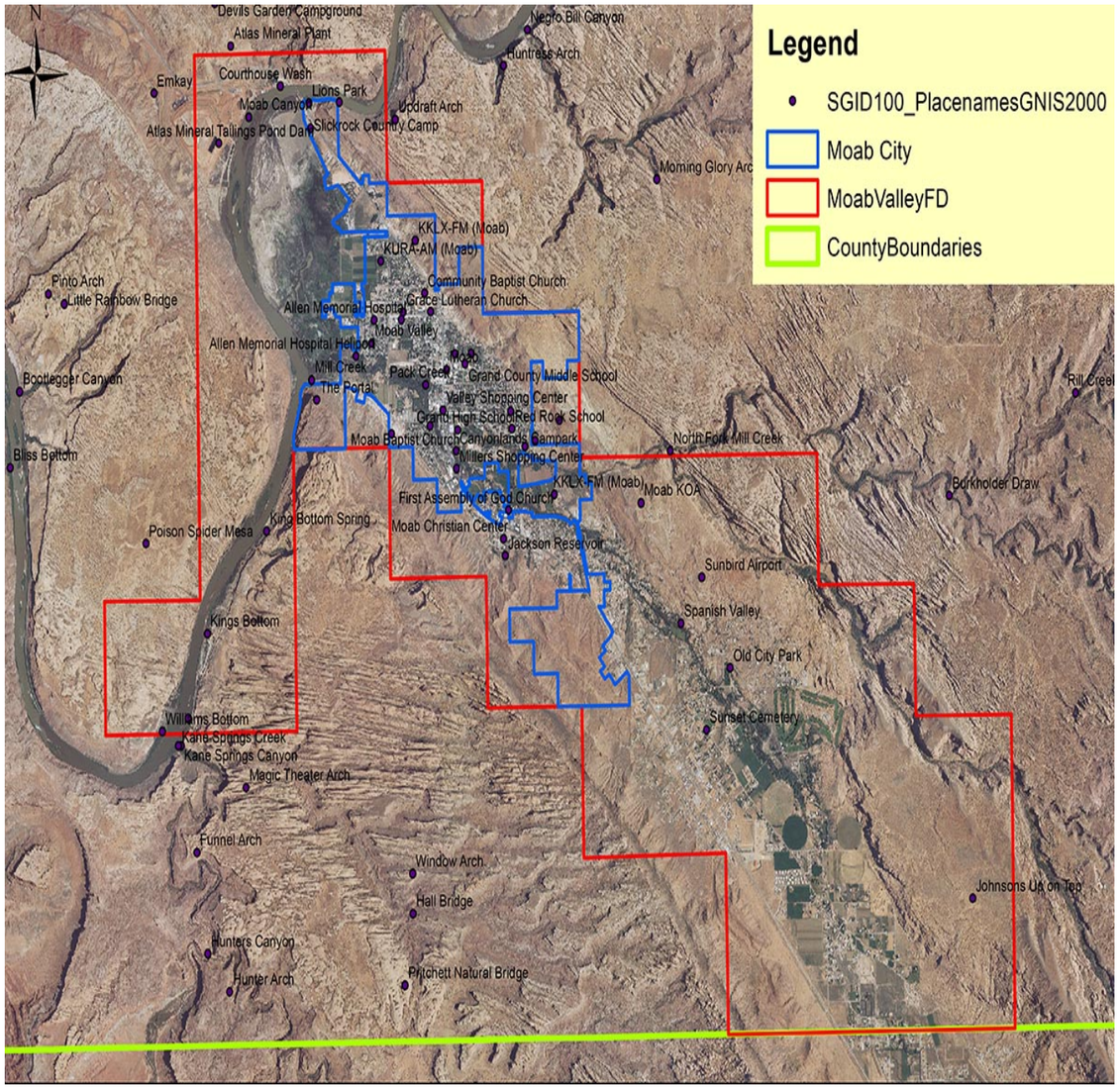
RPI consulting

Figure 4.19


Future Land Use Plan - Spanish Valley
Arches National Park
191
128
279
Moab Boat Dock
Moab
Stewart Ln
River Sands Rd
Kane Springs (Sr Ruson Road)
LaSal Road
Mill Creek
Pinto Dr
Sand Flats
Old City Park
Oregon Ln
Kayenta Ln
Kayenta Cir
Kayenta Dr
Kayenta Loop
Kayenta Way
Kayenta Ct
Kayenta Pl
Kayenta Trail
Kayenta Cove
Kayenta Circle
Kayenta Lane
Kayenta Drive
Kayenta Court
Kayenta Place
Kayenta Loop
Kayenta Way

16.2 Fire protection areas





16.2A – Moab Fire Response Times

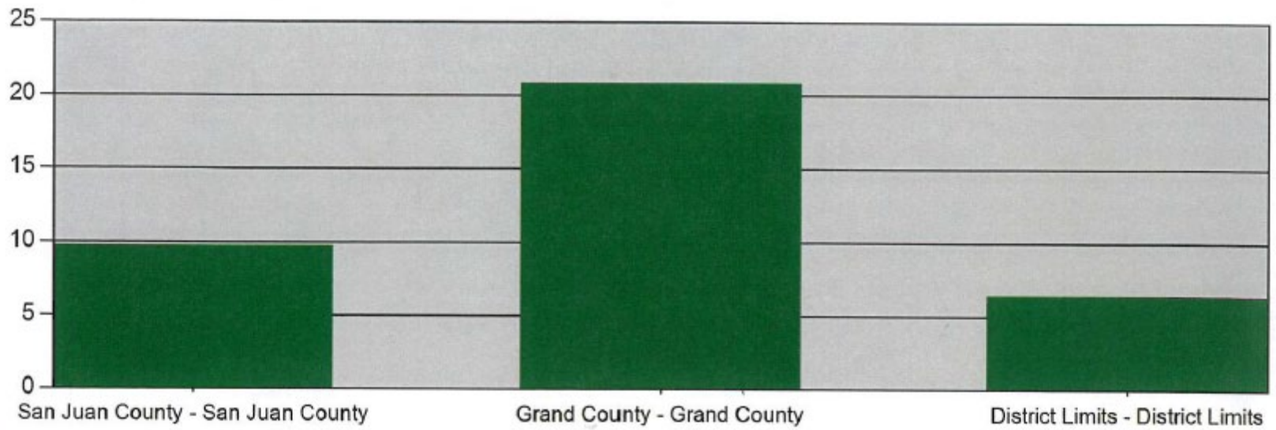
Moab Valley Fire Protection District

Moab, UT

This report was generated on 2/24/2022 10:03:37 AM

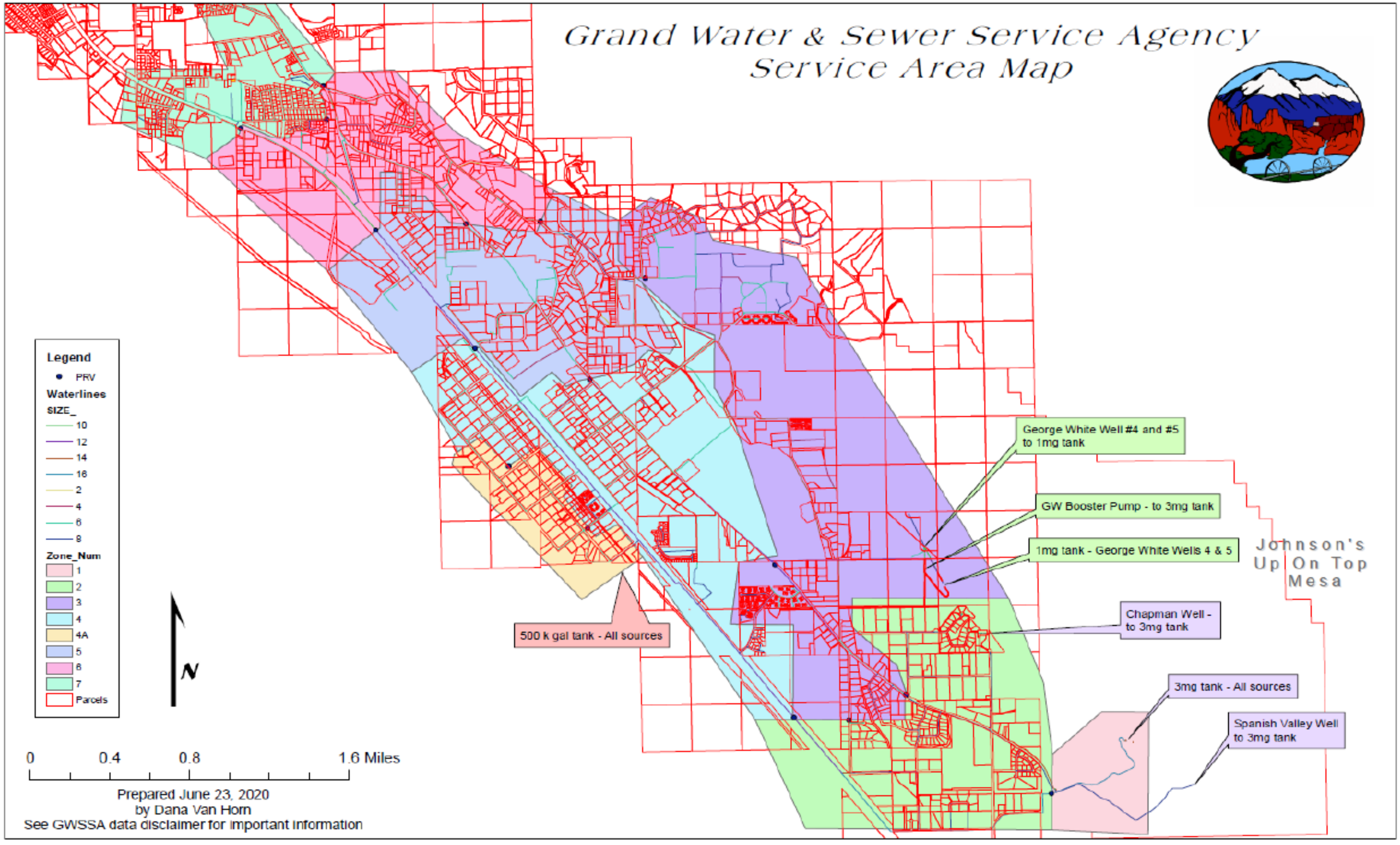
Average Response Time per Zone for Year

Year: 2021



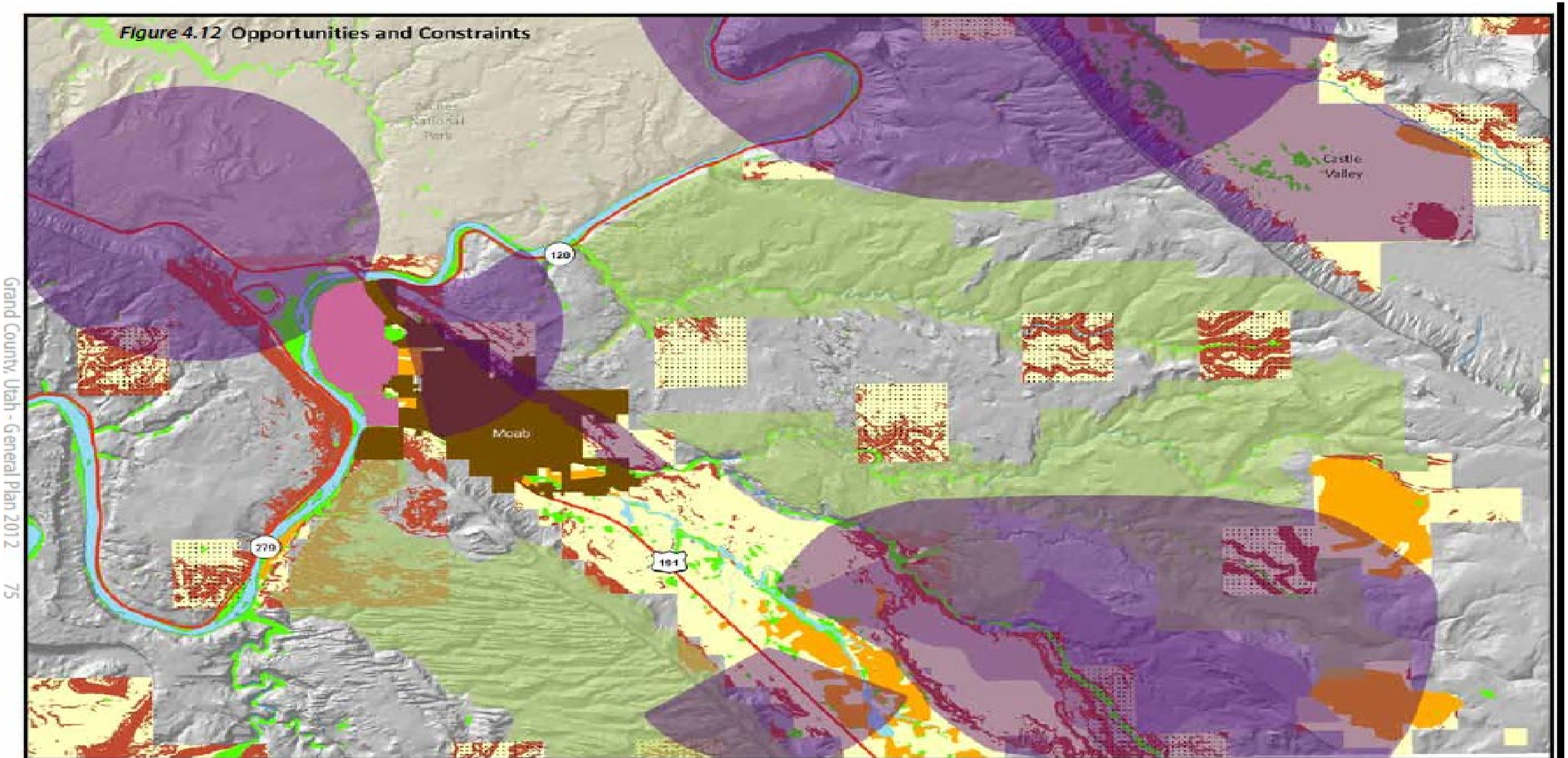
ZONE	AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME in minutes (Dispatch to Arrived)
San Juan County - San Juan County	09:44
Grand County - Grand County	20:52
District Limits - District Limits	06:25

16.3 Water and Liquid Waste



Schedule 16.4 Opportunities and Constraints

Figure 4.12 Opportunities and Constraints



Lakes, streams, and rivers
Floodplain
Riparian habitat
Water source protection zones
Slopes Greater than 30%
Agriculture
Federal Lands
Private and School and Institutional Trust Lands (SITLA)
Pending SITLA Transfer to BLM
BLM Wilderness Study Areas
Matheson Preserve

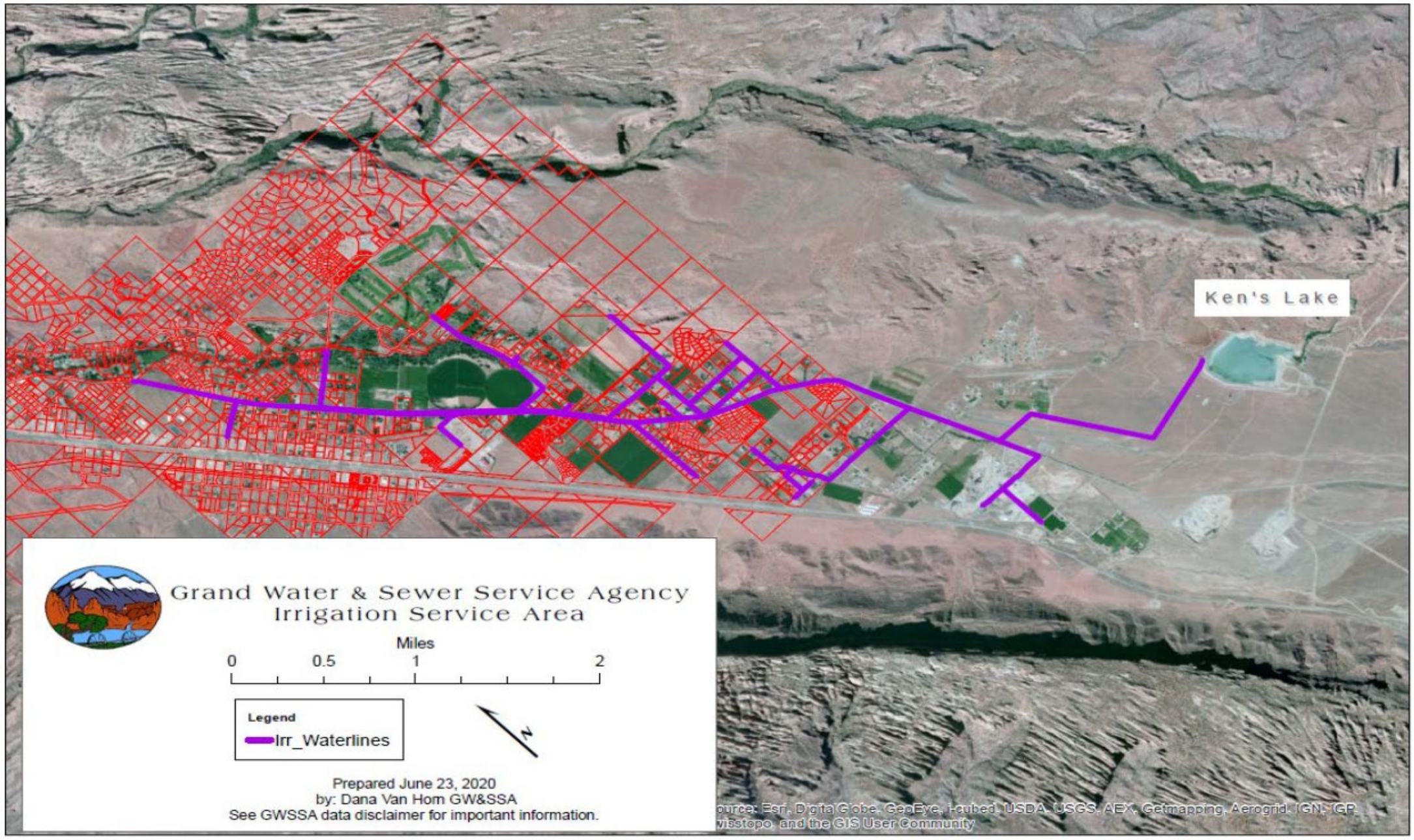
GRAND COUNTY UTAH
GENERAL PLAN 2012

N

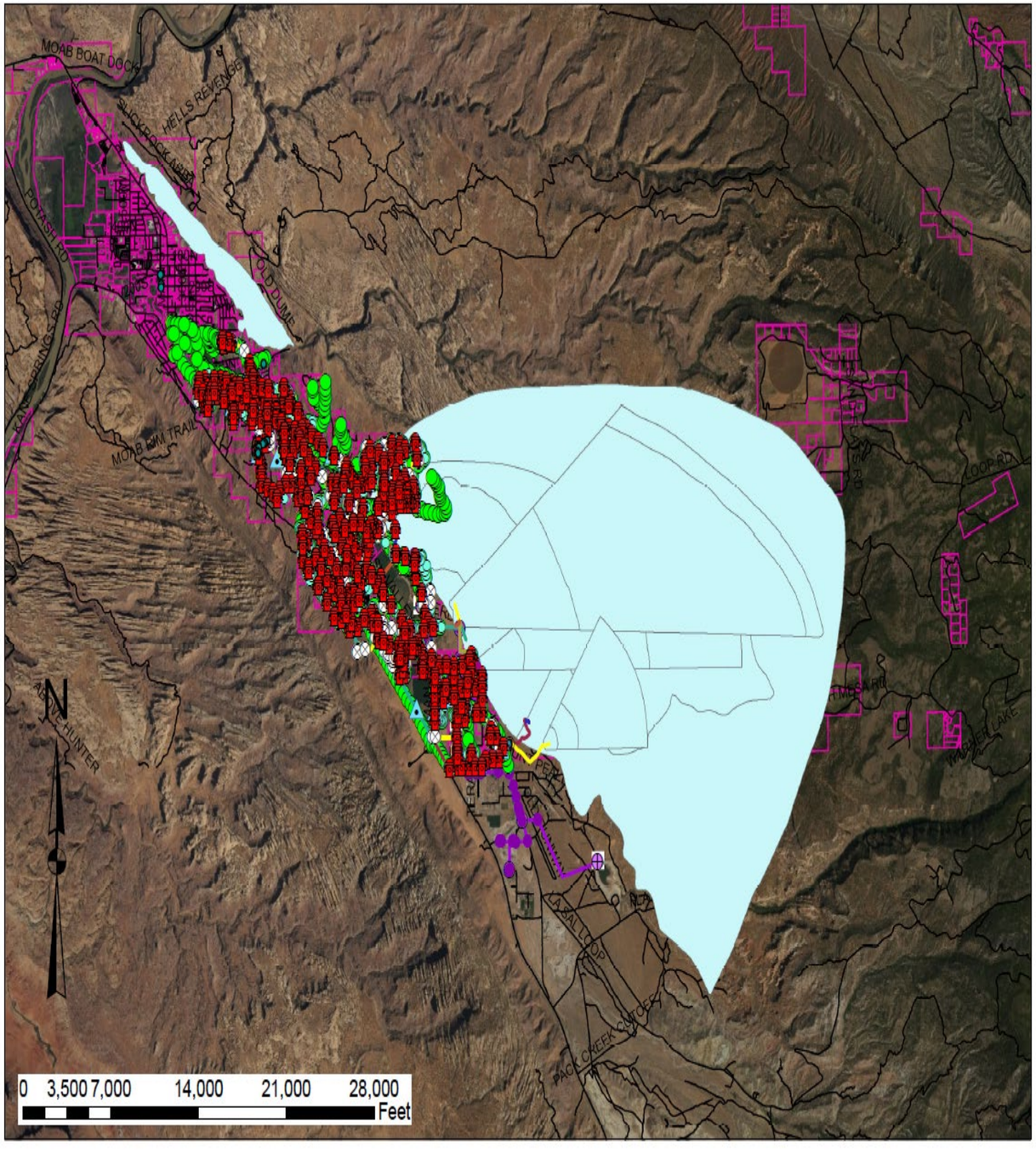
1 0.5 0 1 Miles

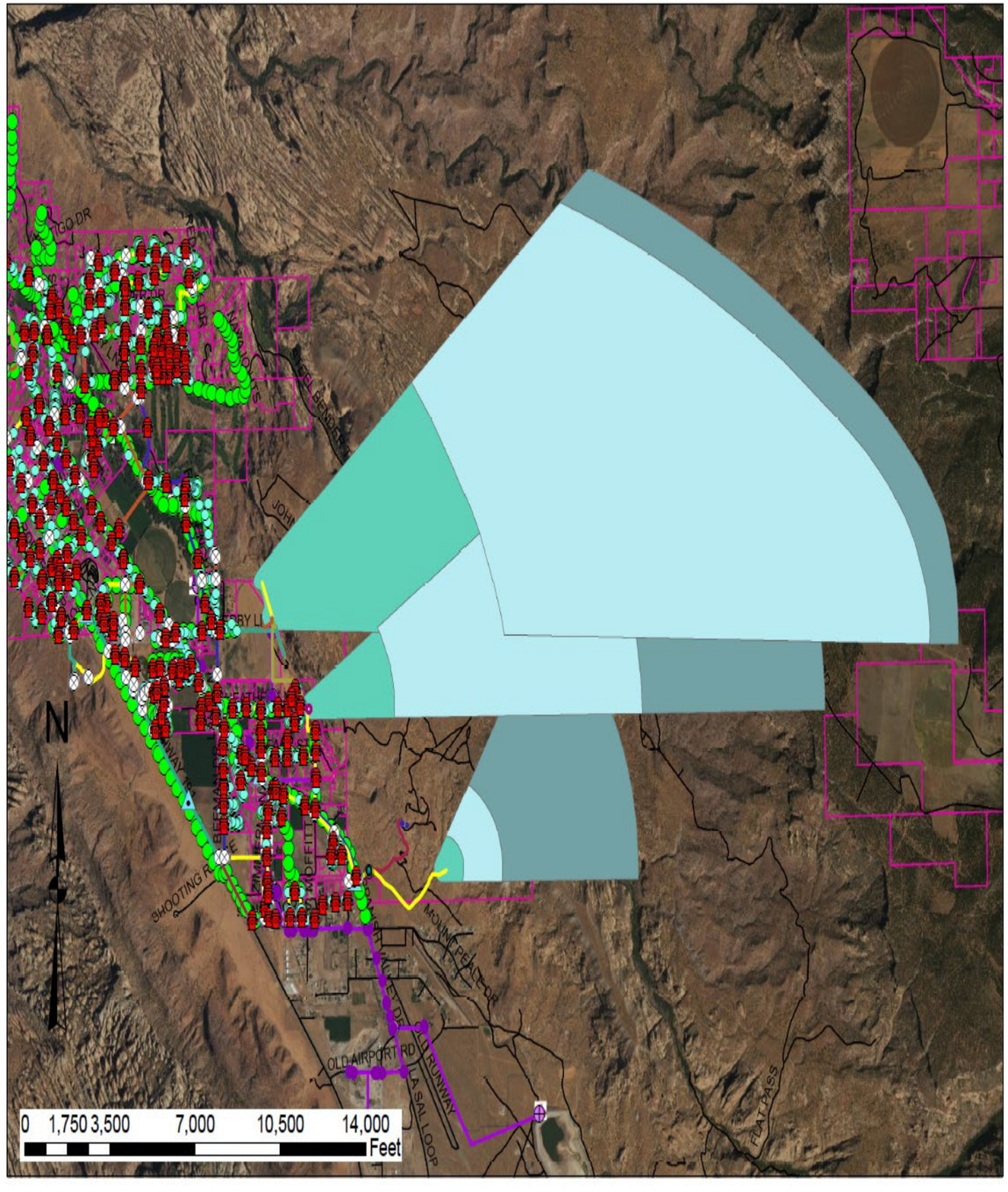
RPI consulting

16.5 – Irrigation Service Area



16.6 City Water Source Protection





16.7 Water service status

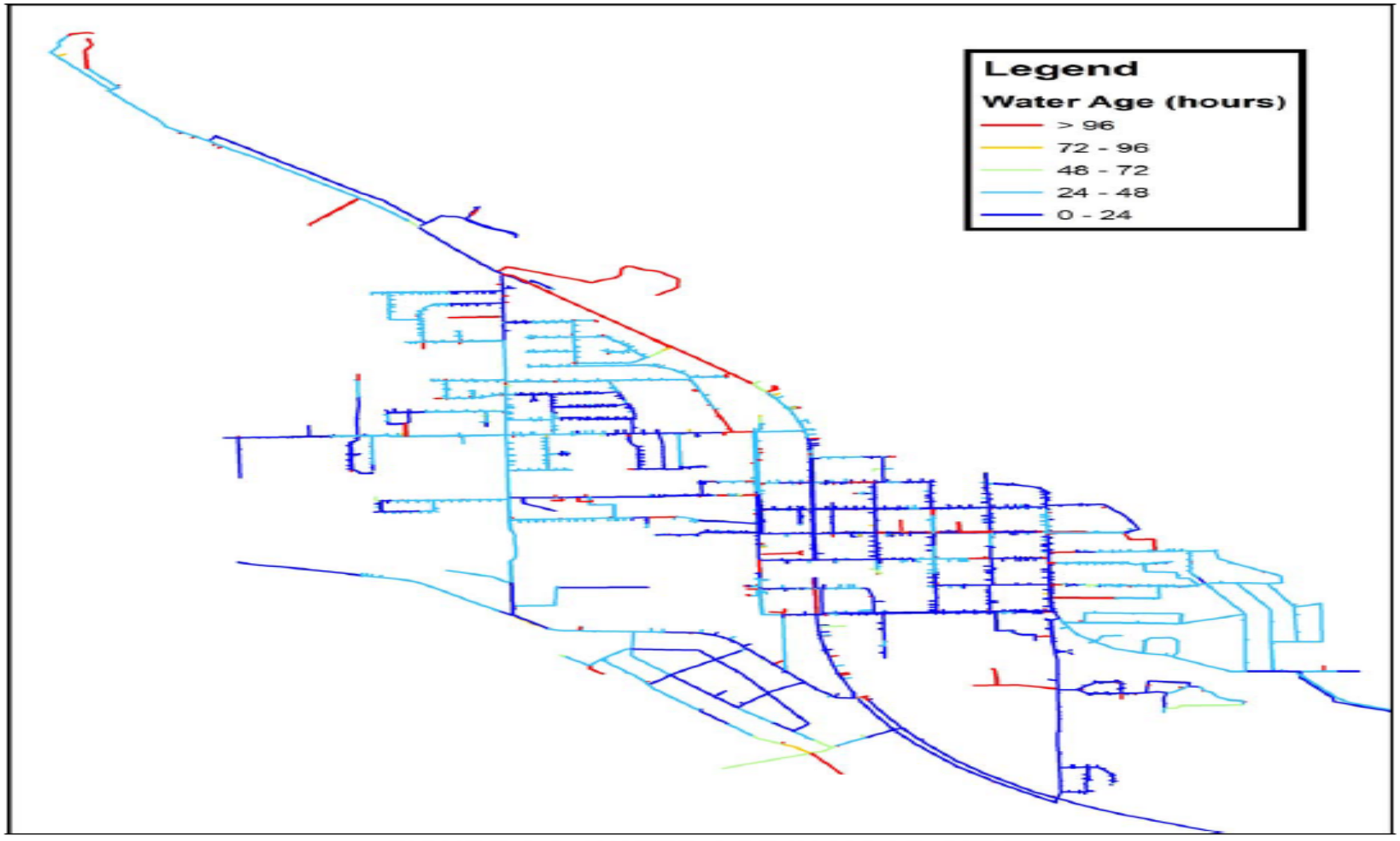
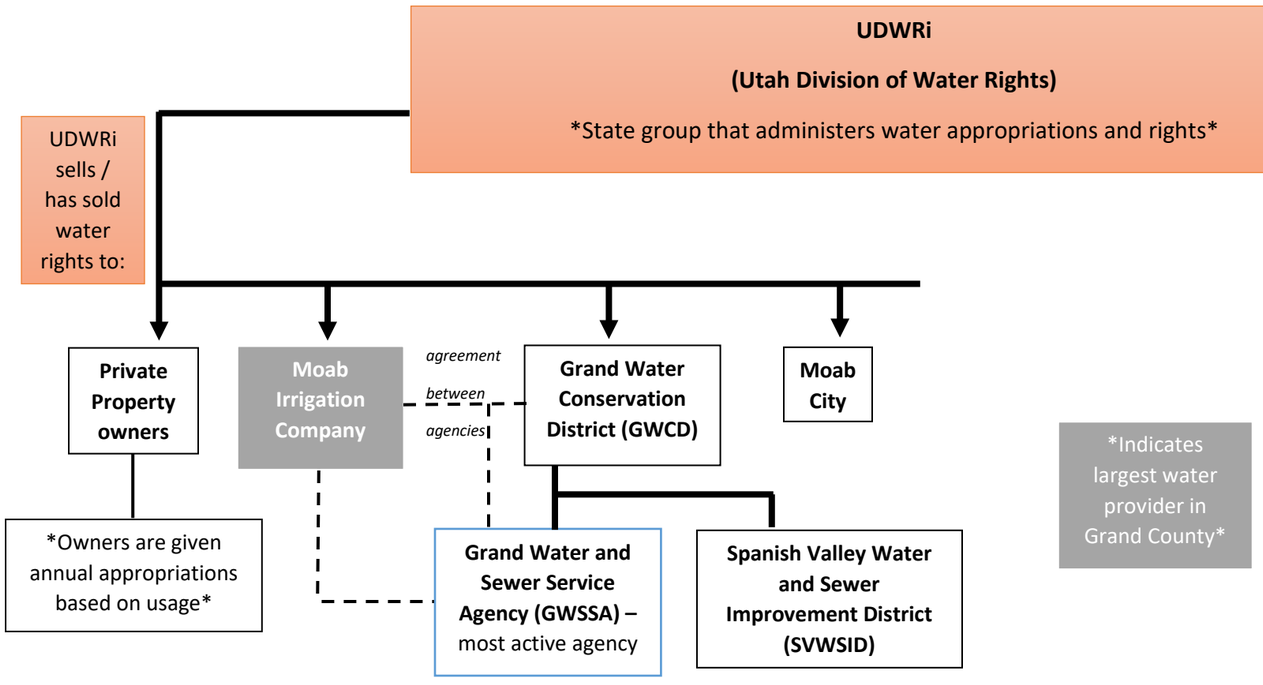


FIGURE 6-3: WATER AGE IN MOAB CITY

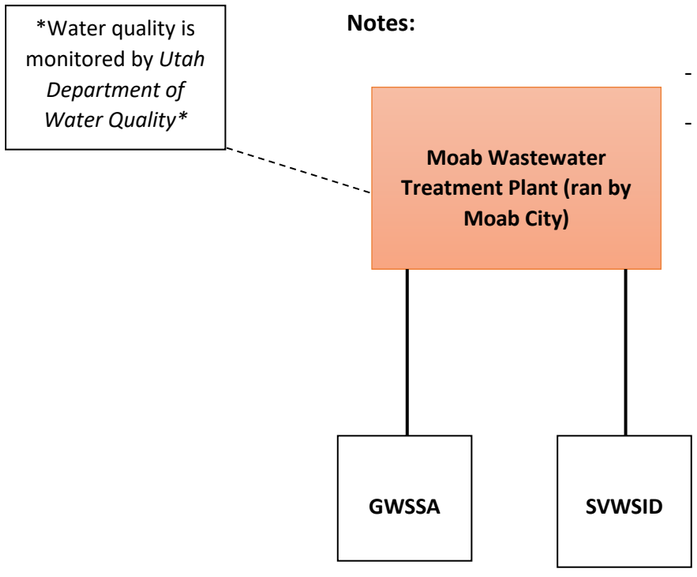
16.8 Water Decision Making



Notes:

- Moab Irrigation Company (MIC) sold a percentage of its water share to GWSSA a long time ago
- GWSSA now maintains and installs new sewer systems within Grand and northern San Juan Counties
    - Charges fees for subdivisions and homeowners

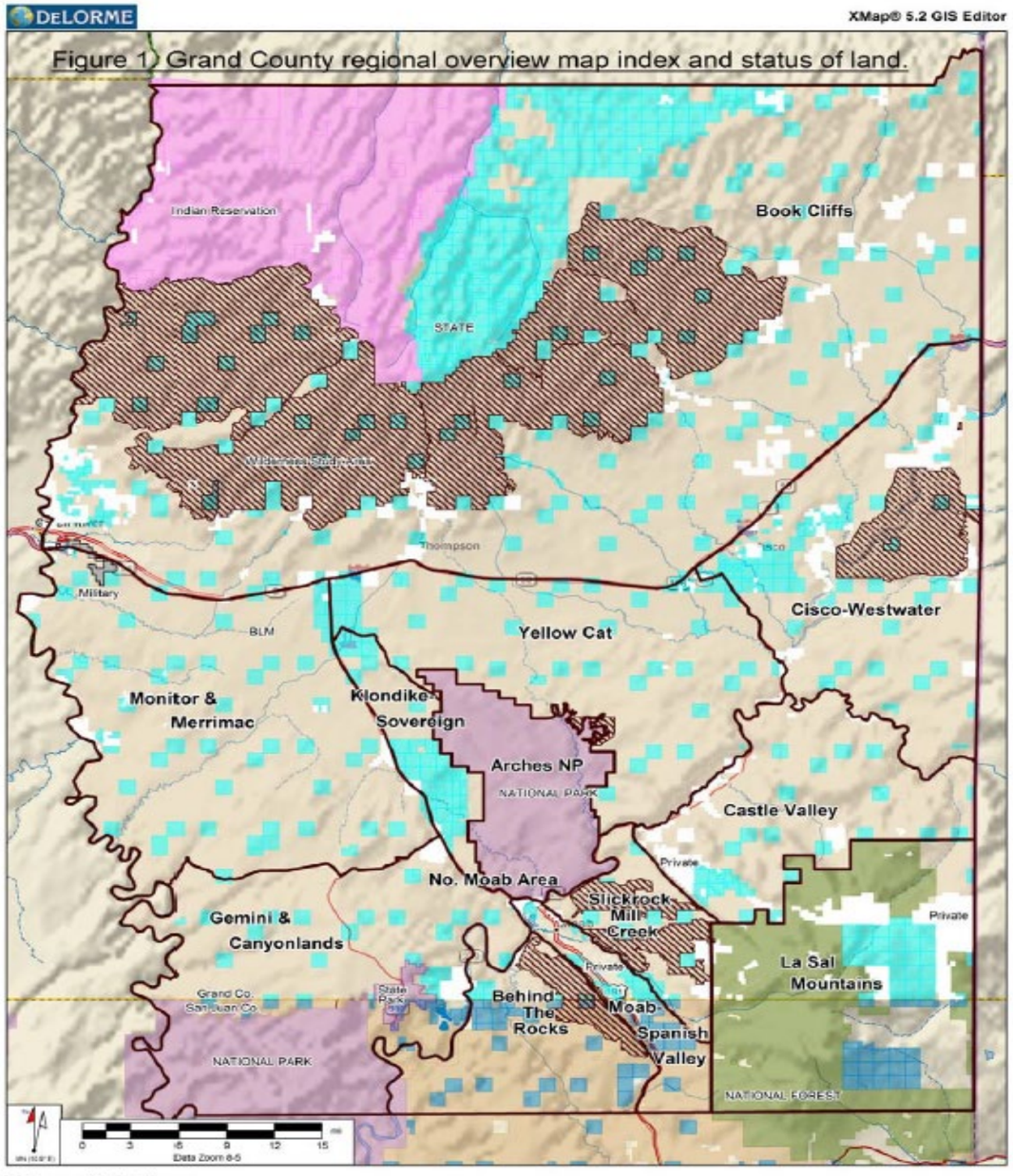
Water Treatment (Outgoing) Stakeholders



Notes:

- Treated water funnels back into CO River
- Moab Wastewater Treatment Plant responsible for all treatment due to inter-local agreement between SVWSID and GWSSA

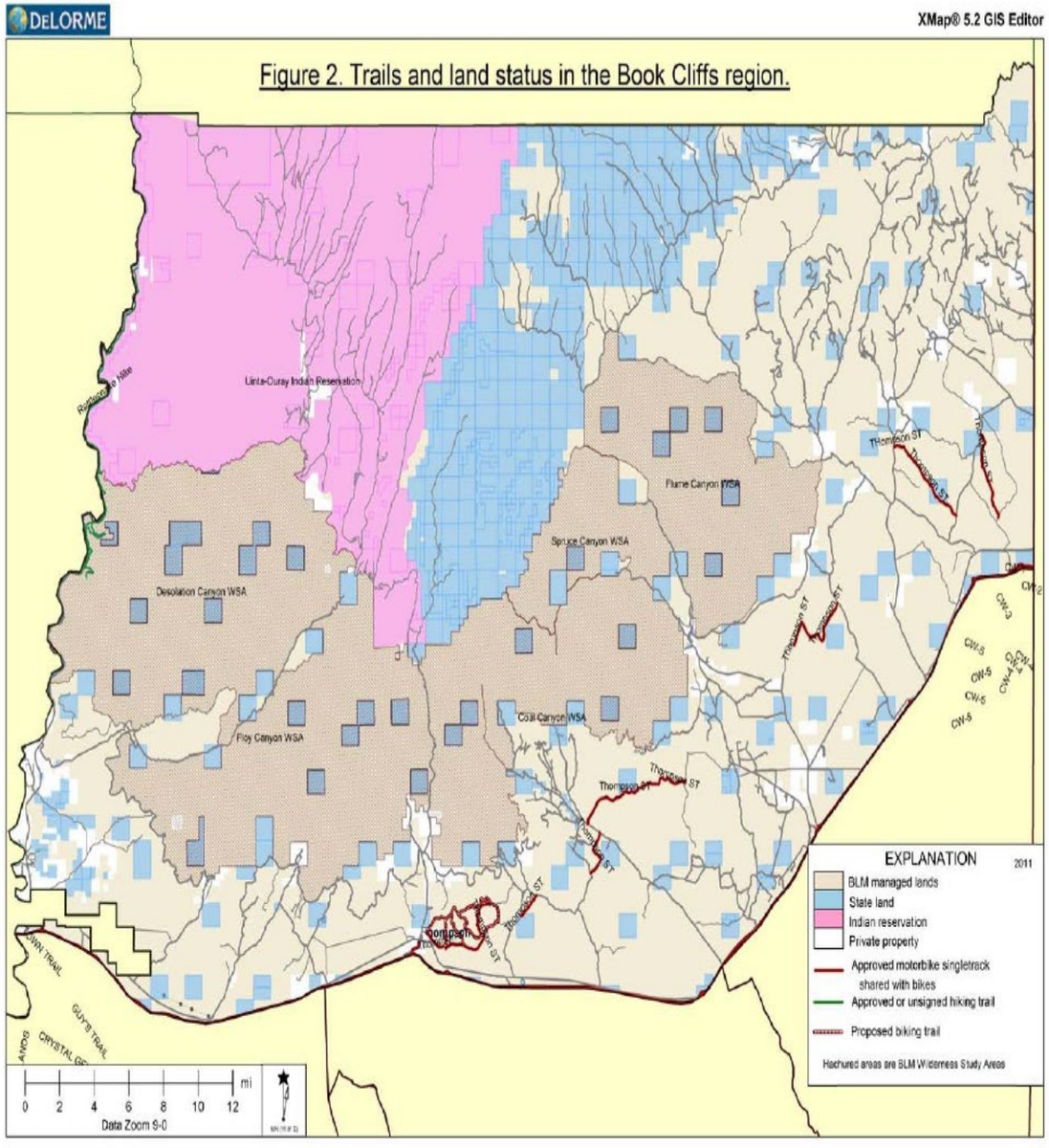
16.9 – Land Status



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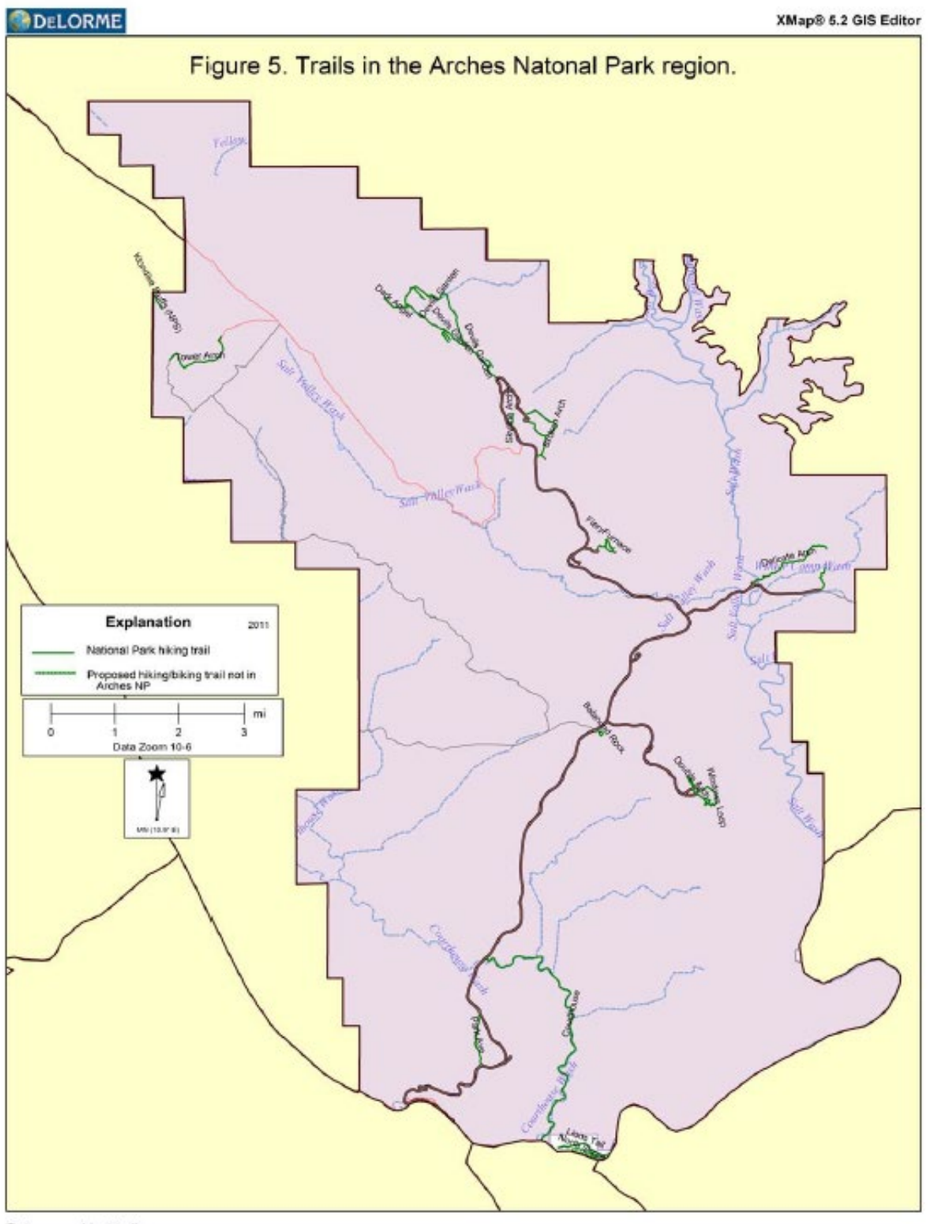


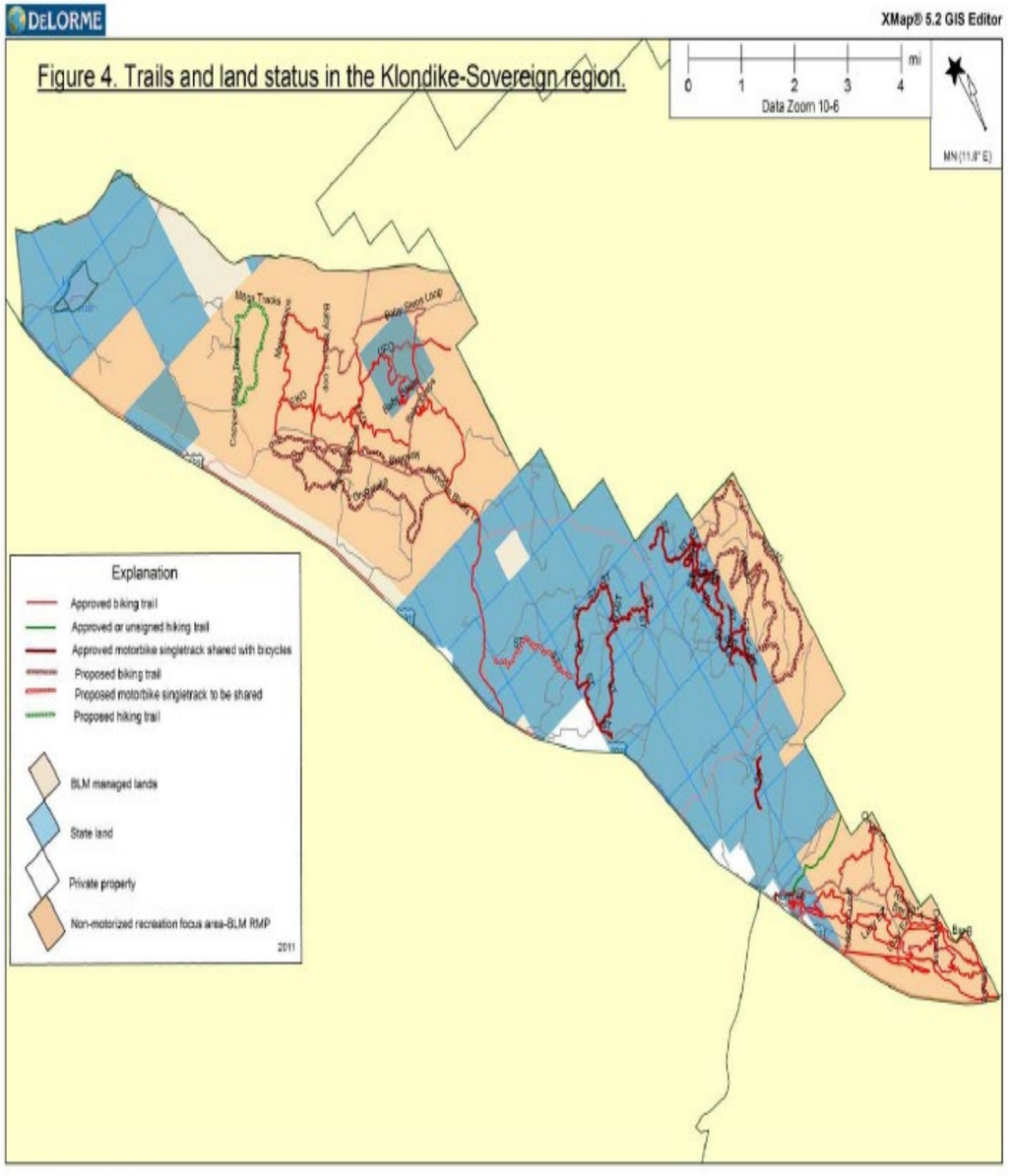
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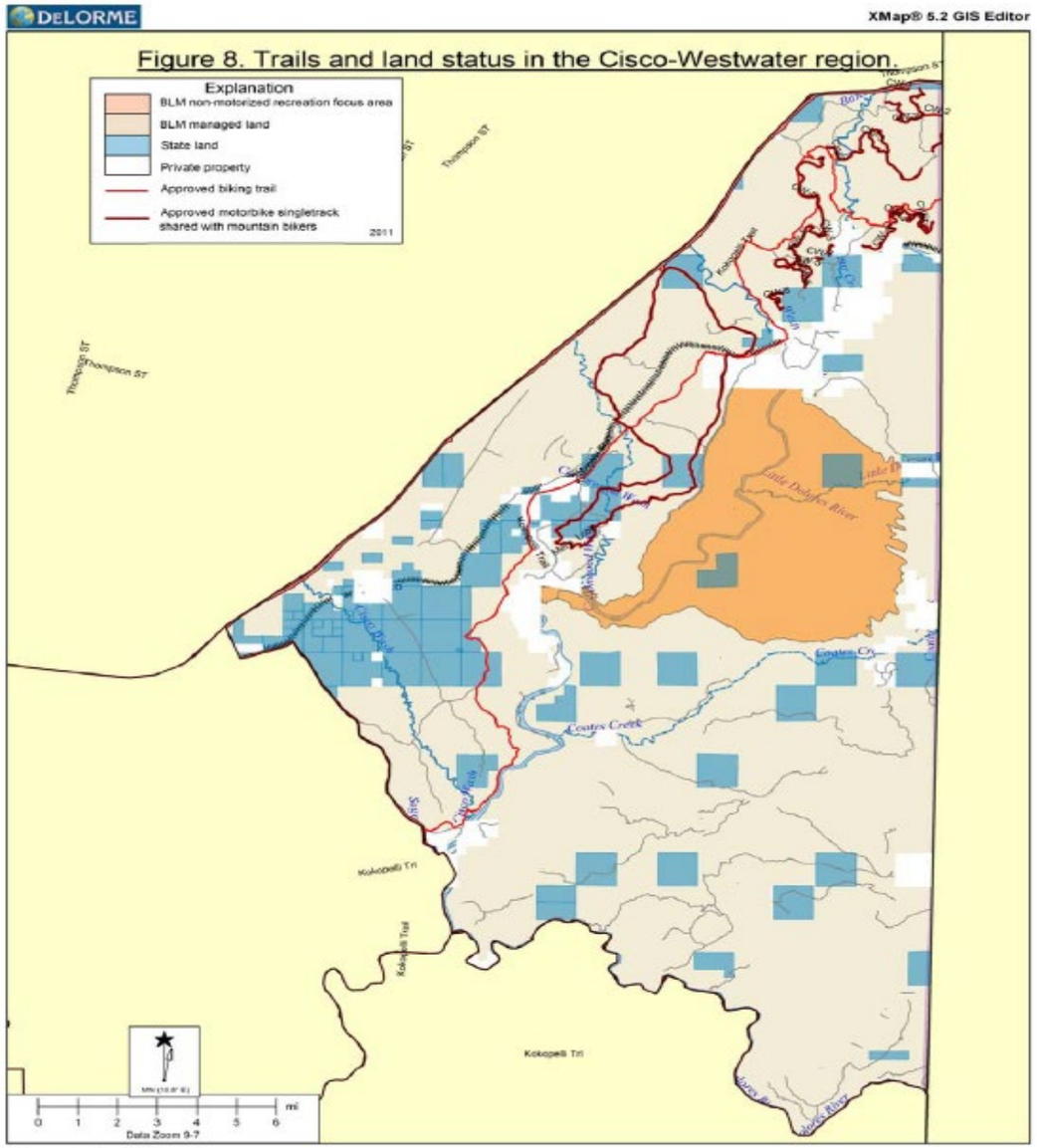
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16.10 – Trails


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Figure 5. Trails in the Arches Natonal Park region.
Explanation
2011
National Park hiking trail
Proposed hiking/biking trail not in Arches NP
mi
0 1 2 3
Data Zoom 10-6
Salt Valley Wash
Courthouse Wash
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Figure 4. Trails and land status in the Klondike-Sovereign region.
mi
0 1 2 3 4
Data Zoom 10-6
Explanation
Approved biking trail
Approved or unsigned hiking trail
Approved motorbike singletrack shared with bicycles
Proposed biking trail
Proposed motorbike singletrack to be shared
Proposed hiking trail
BLM managed lands
State land
Private property
Non-motorized recreation focus area-BLM RMP
2011
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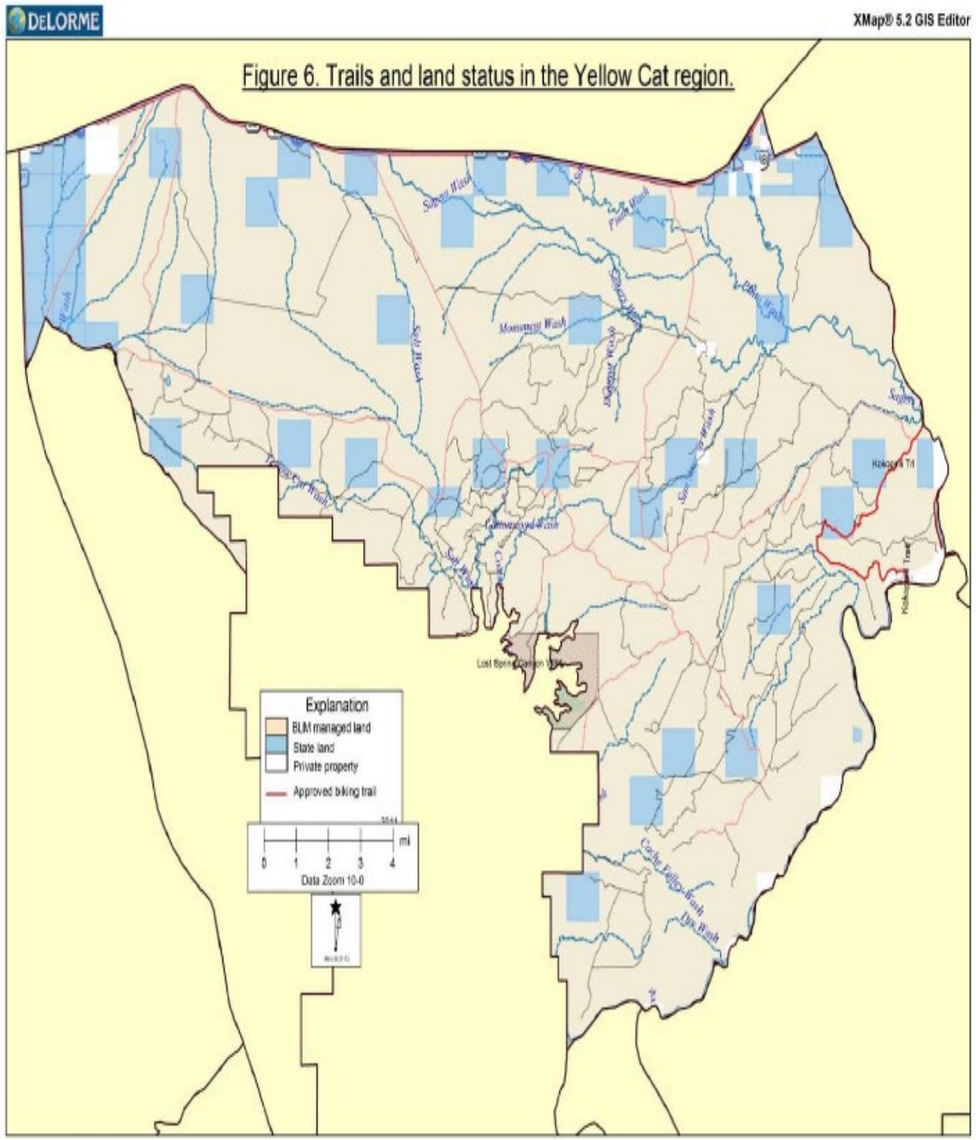
16.11 - Trails



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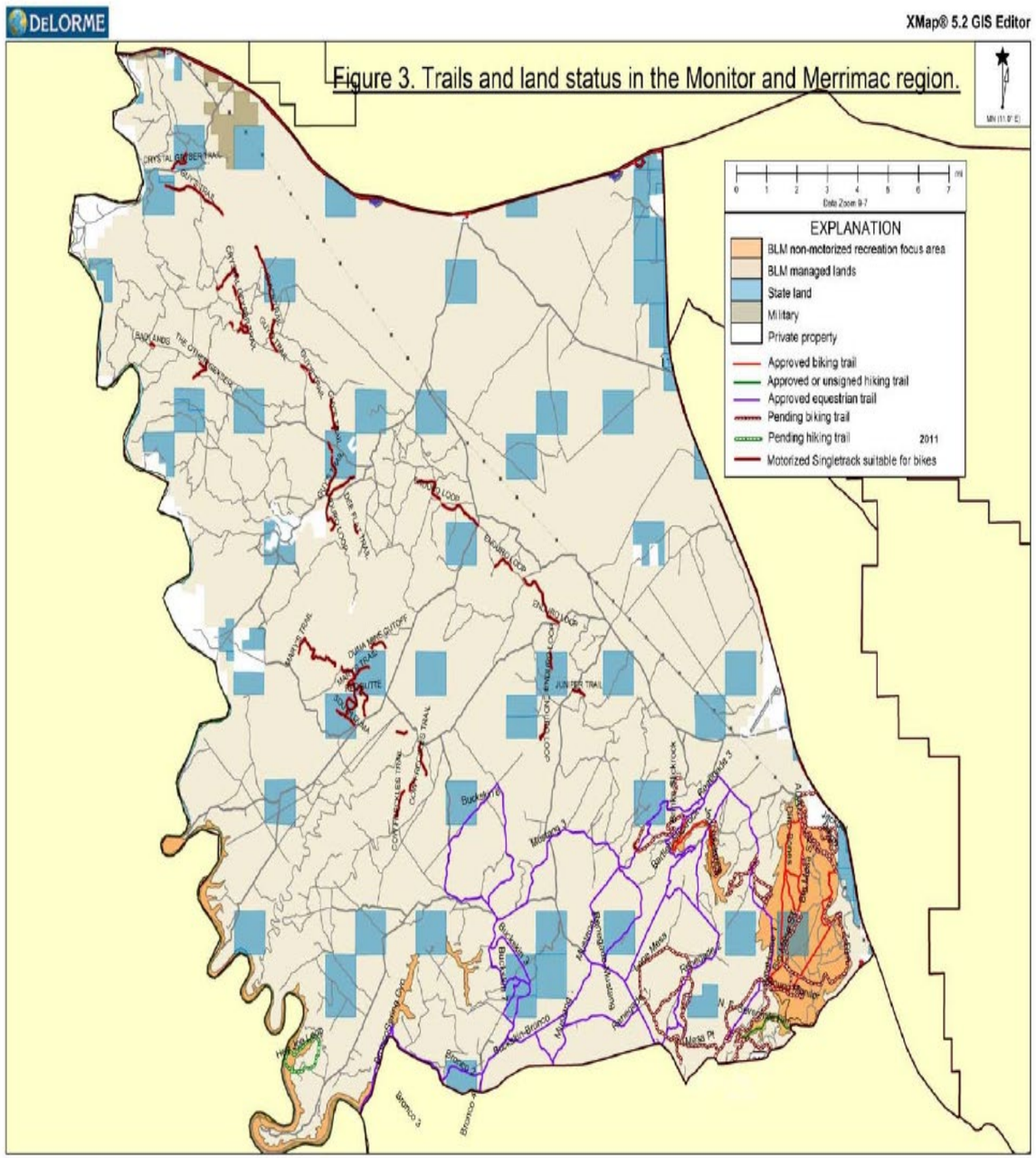
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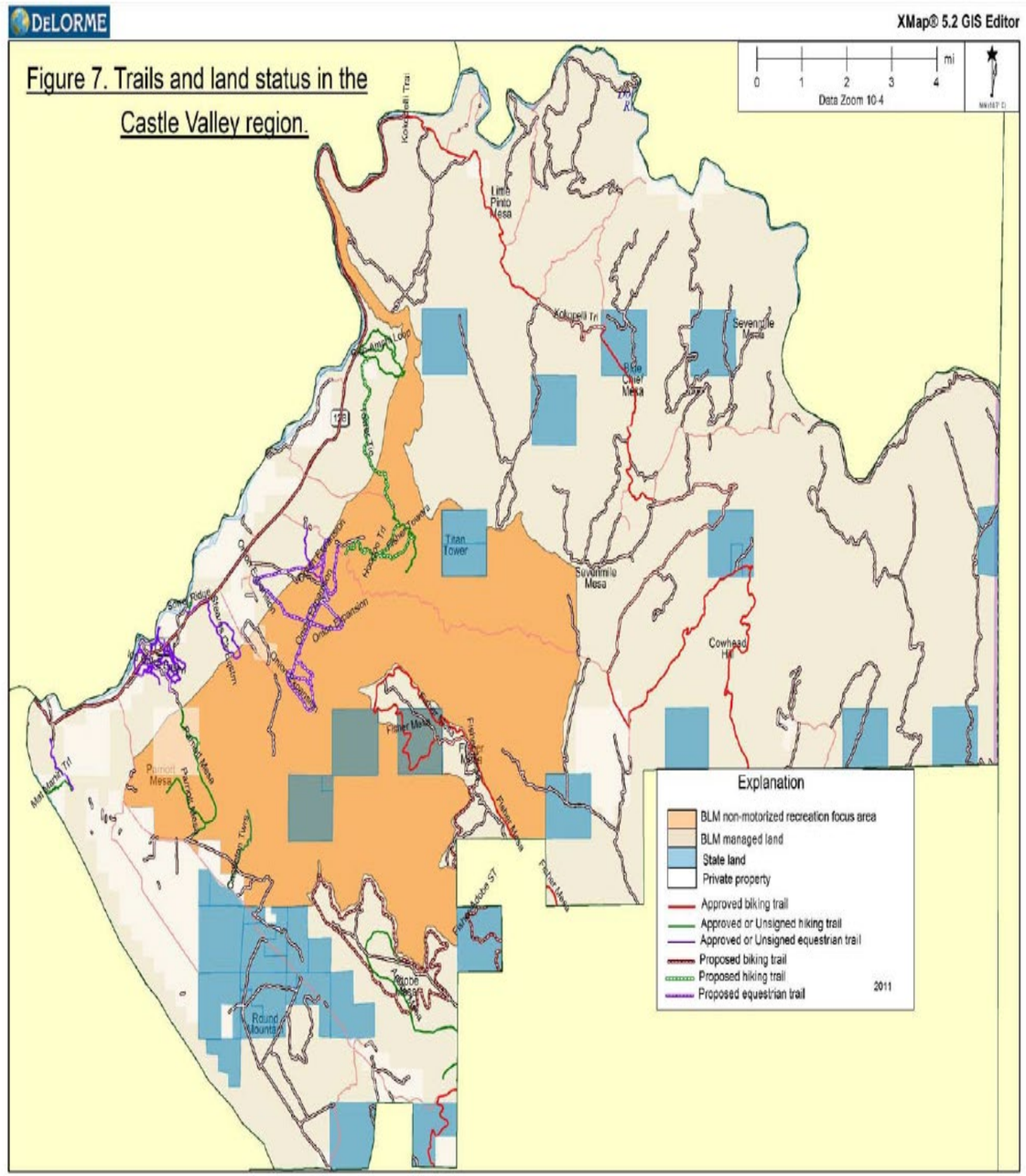
16.12 – Trails



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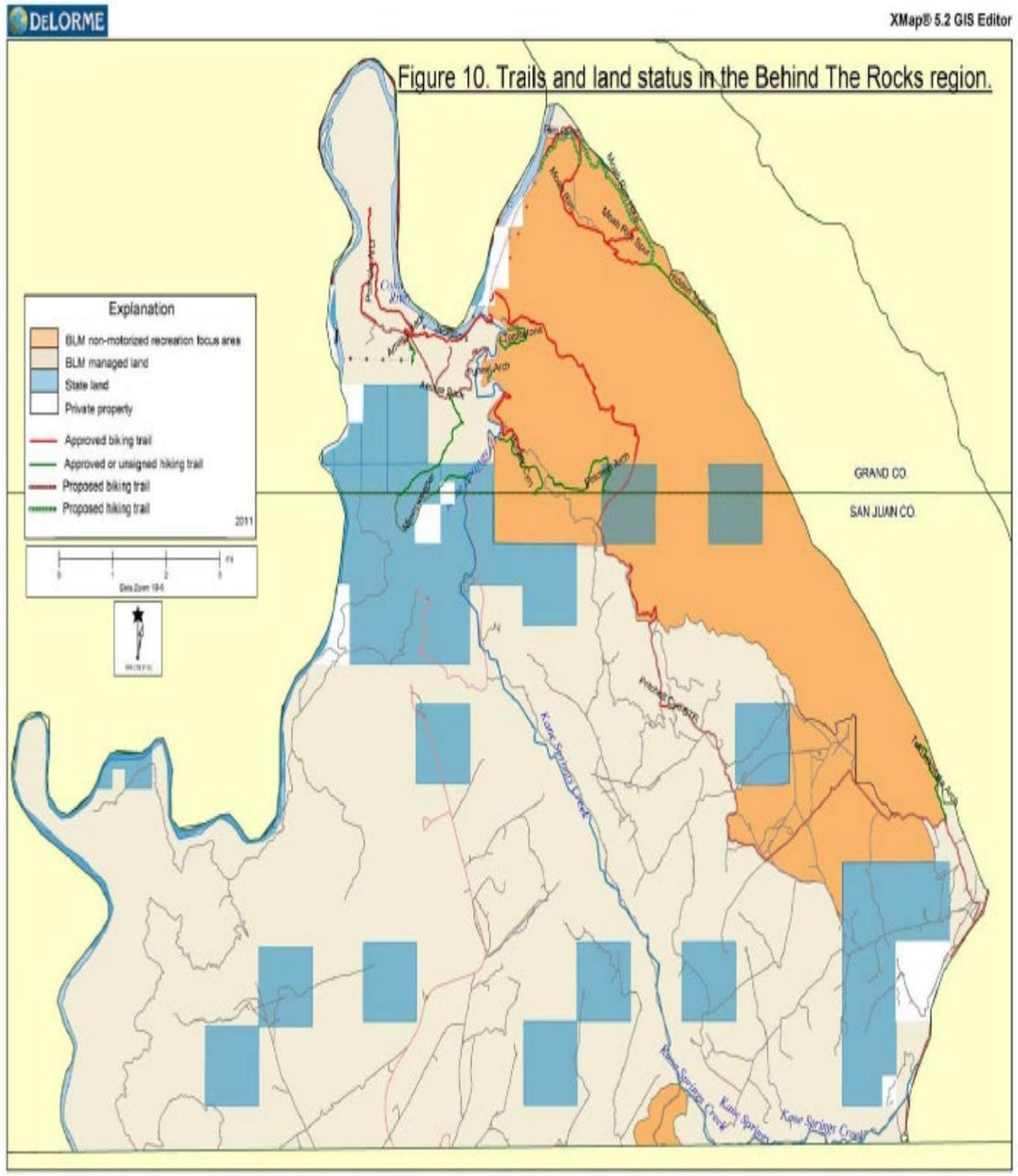


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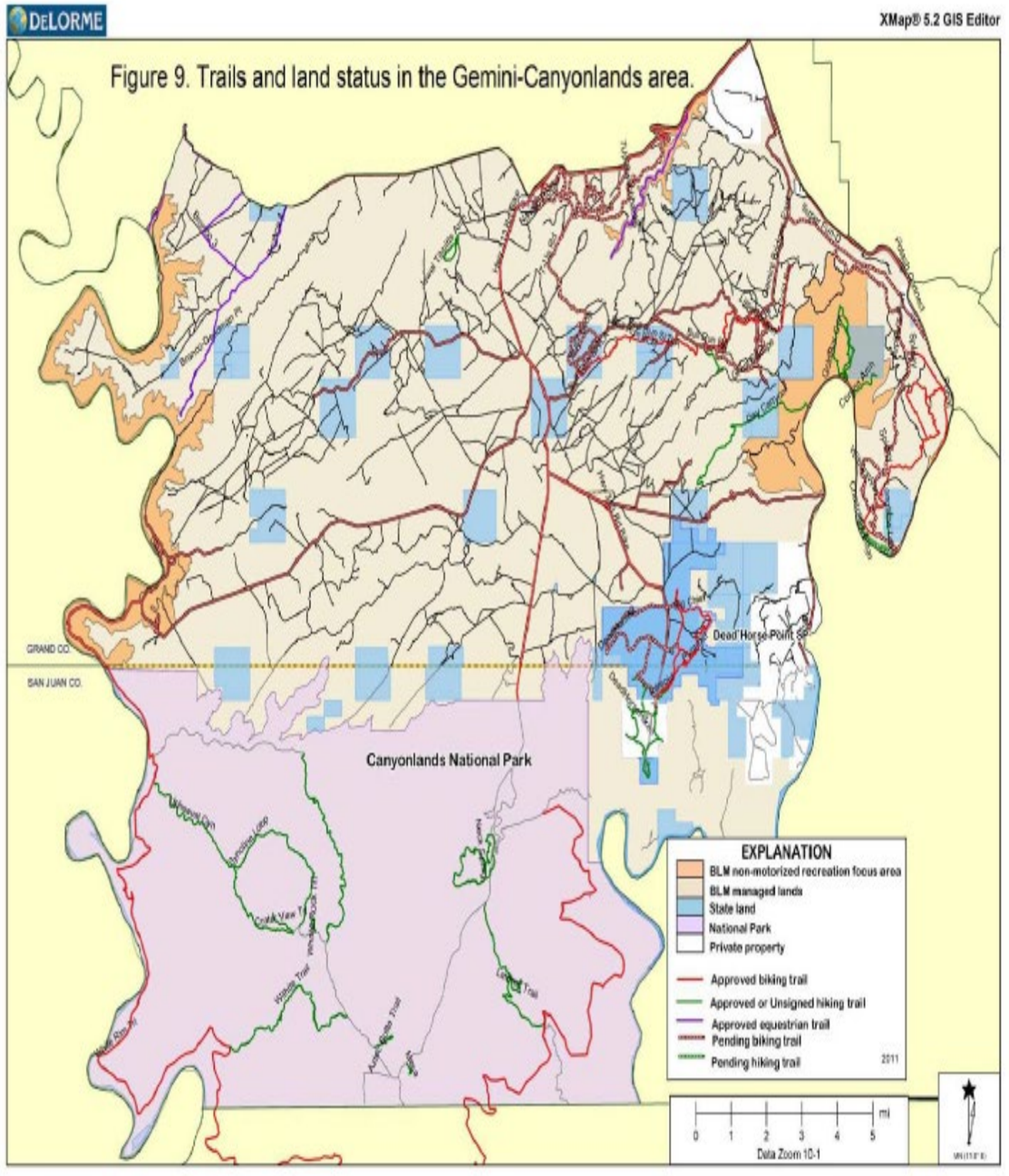
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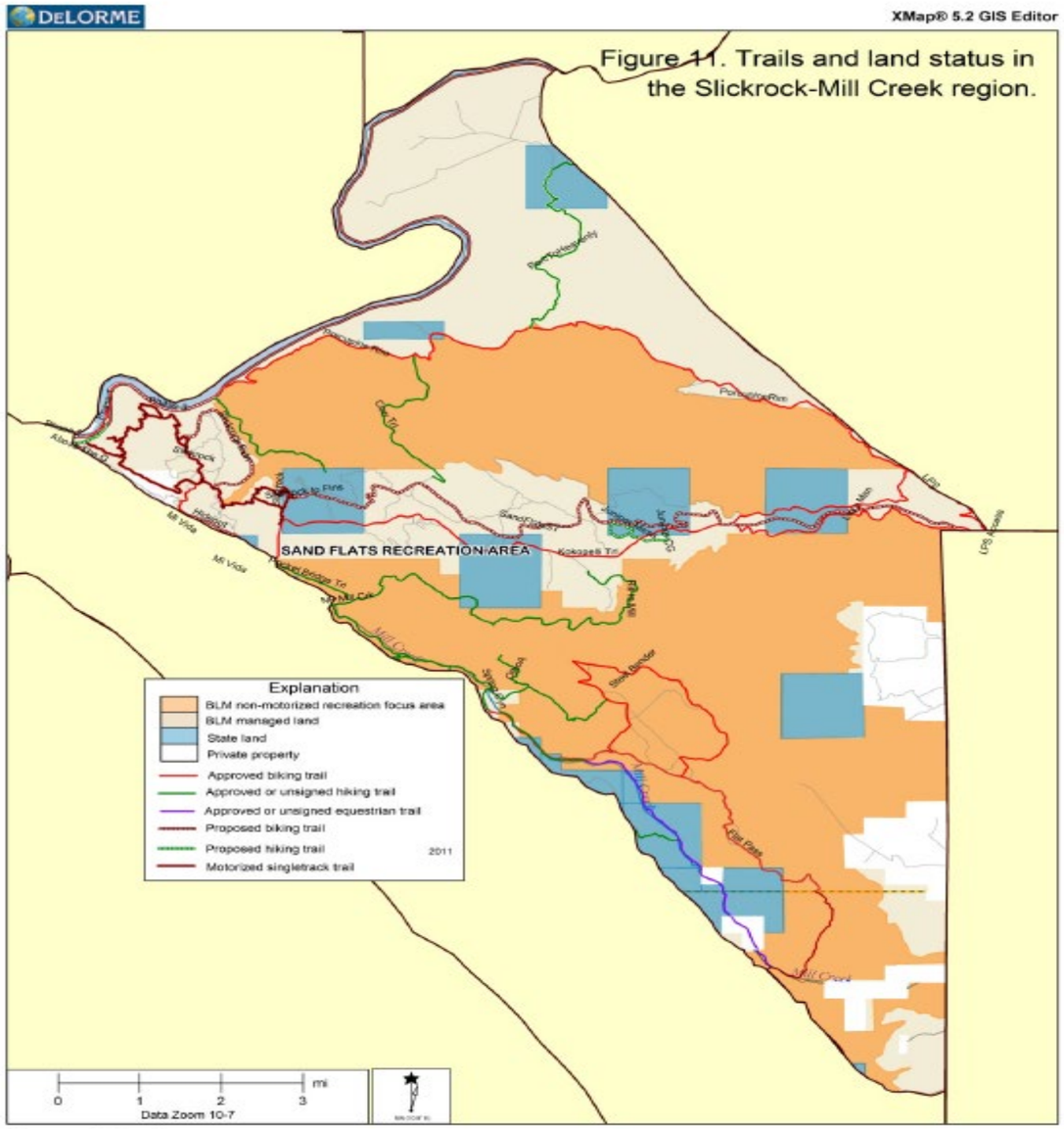


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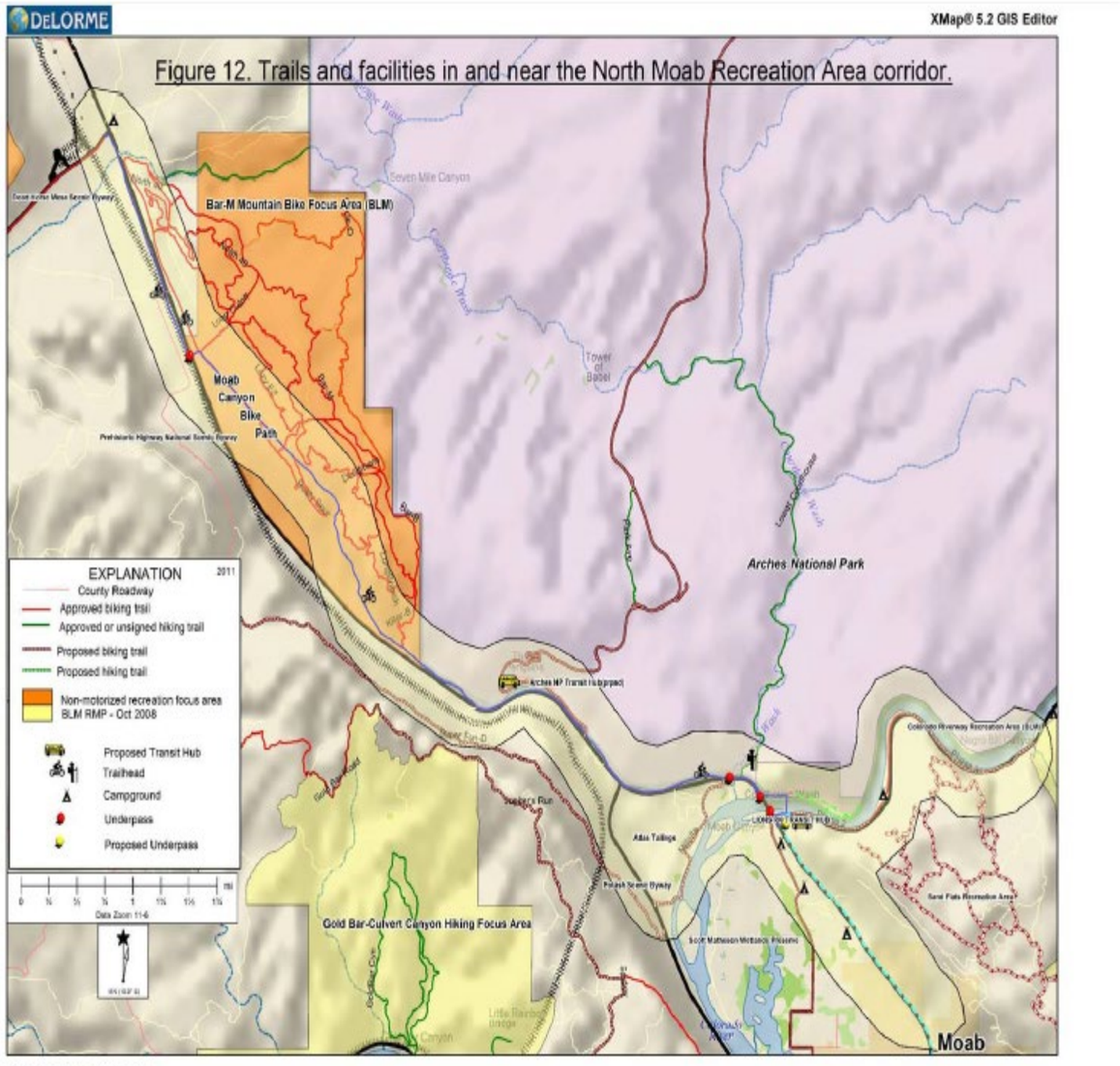
16.14 Trails



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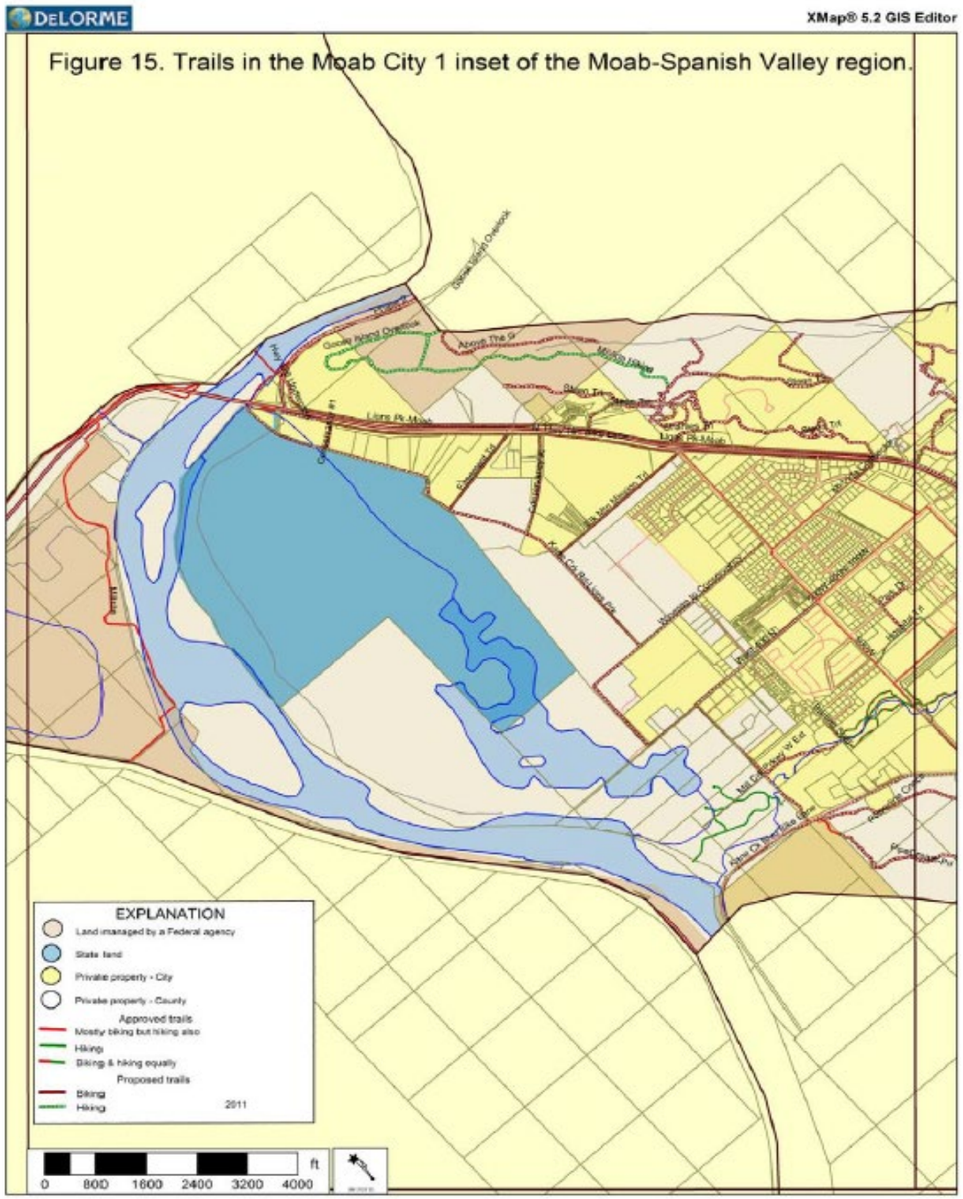


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16.15 - Trails

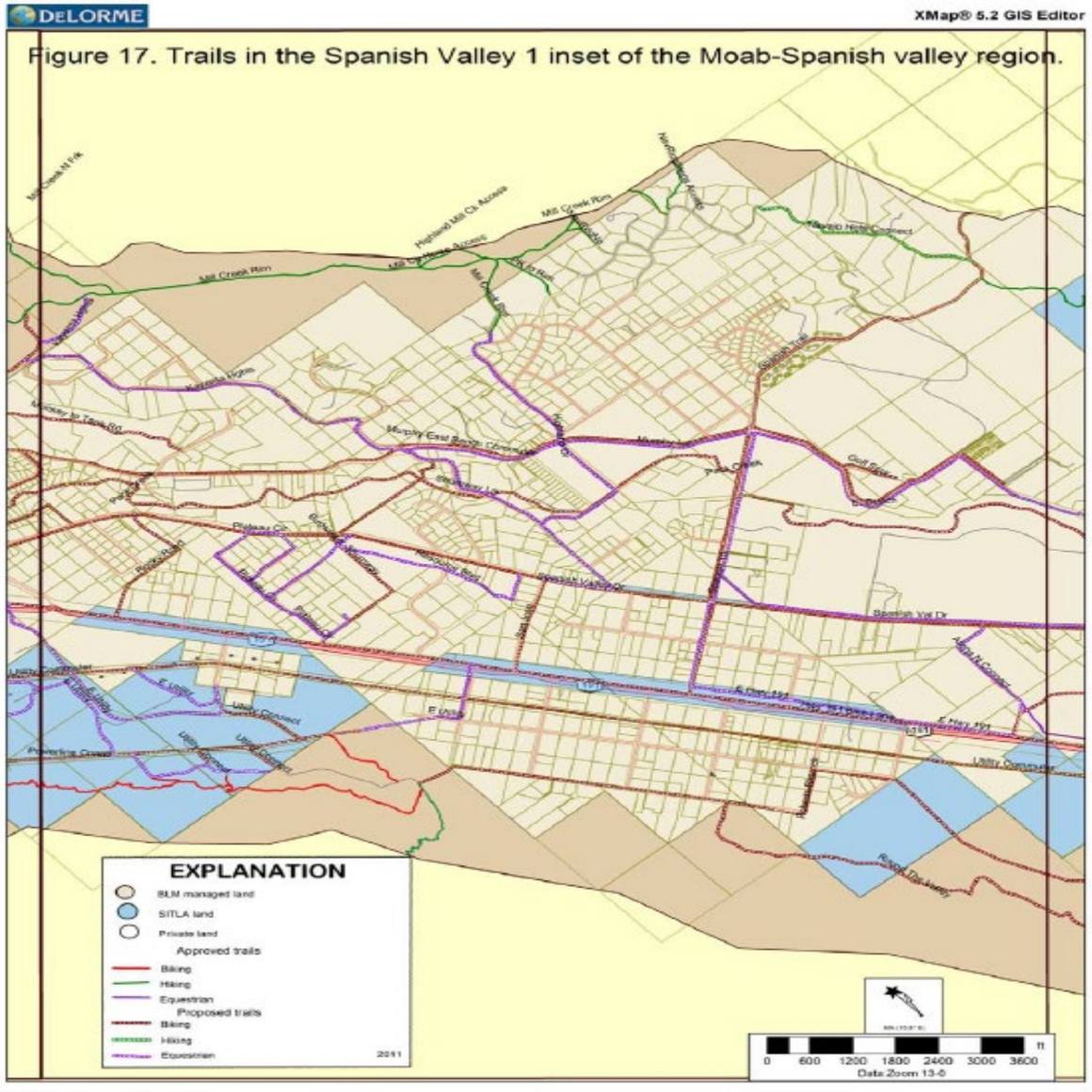


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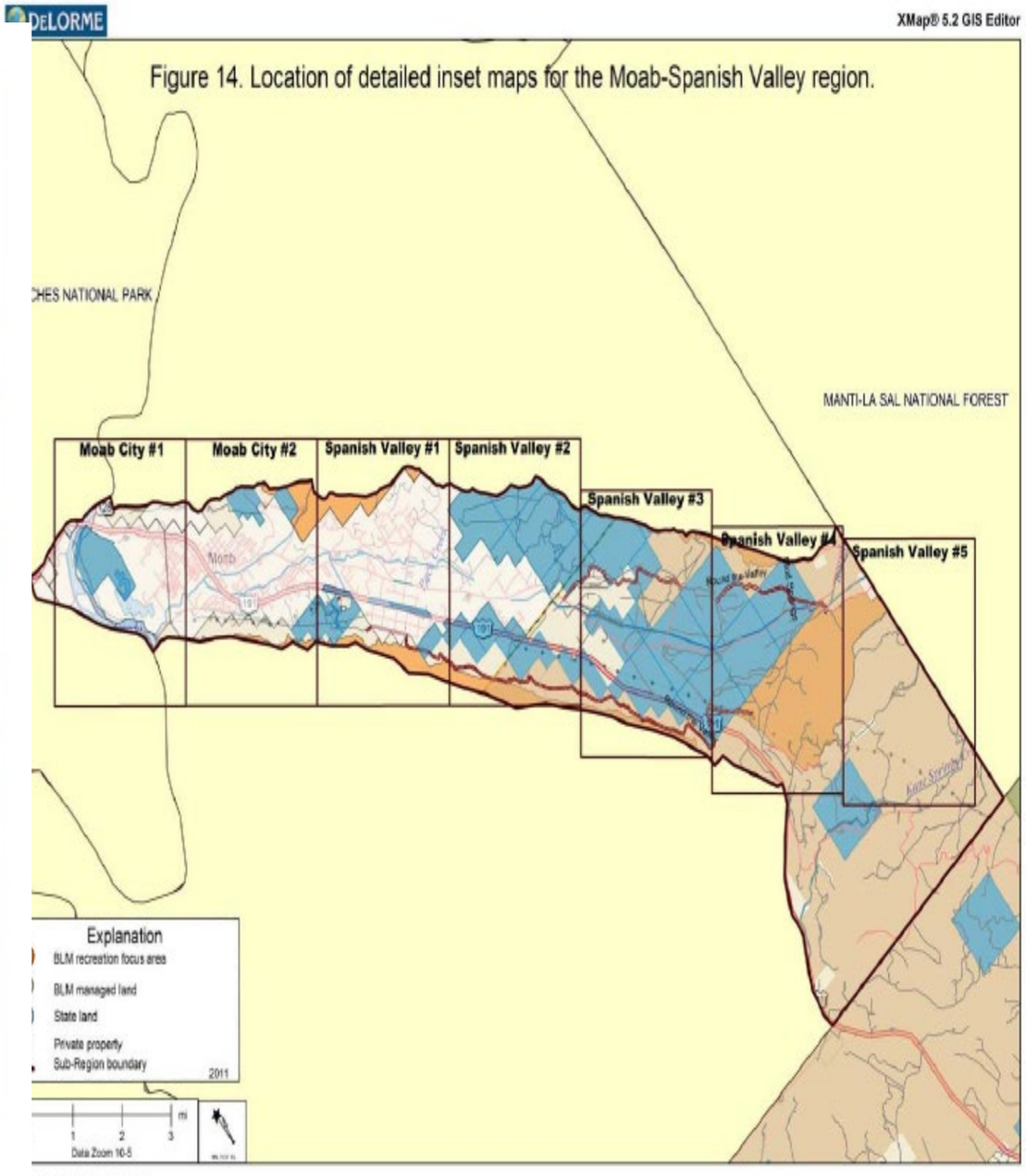
16.16 - Trails



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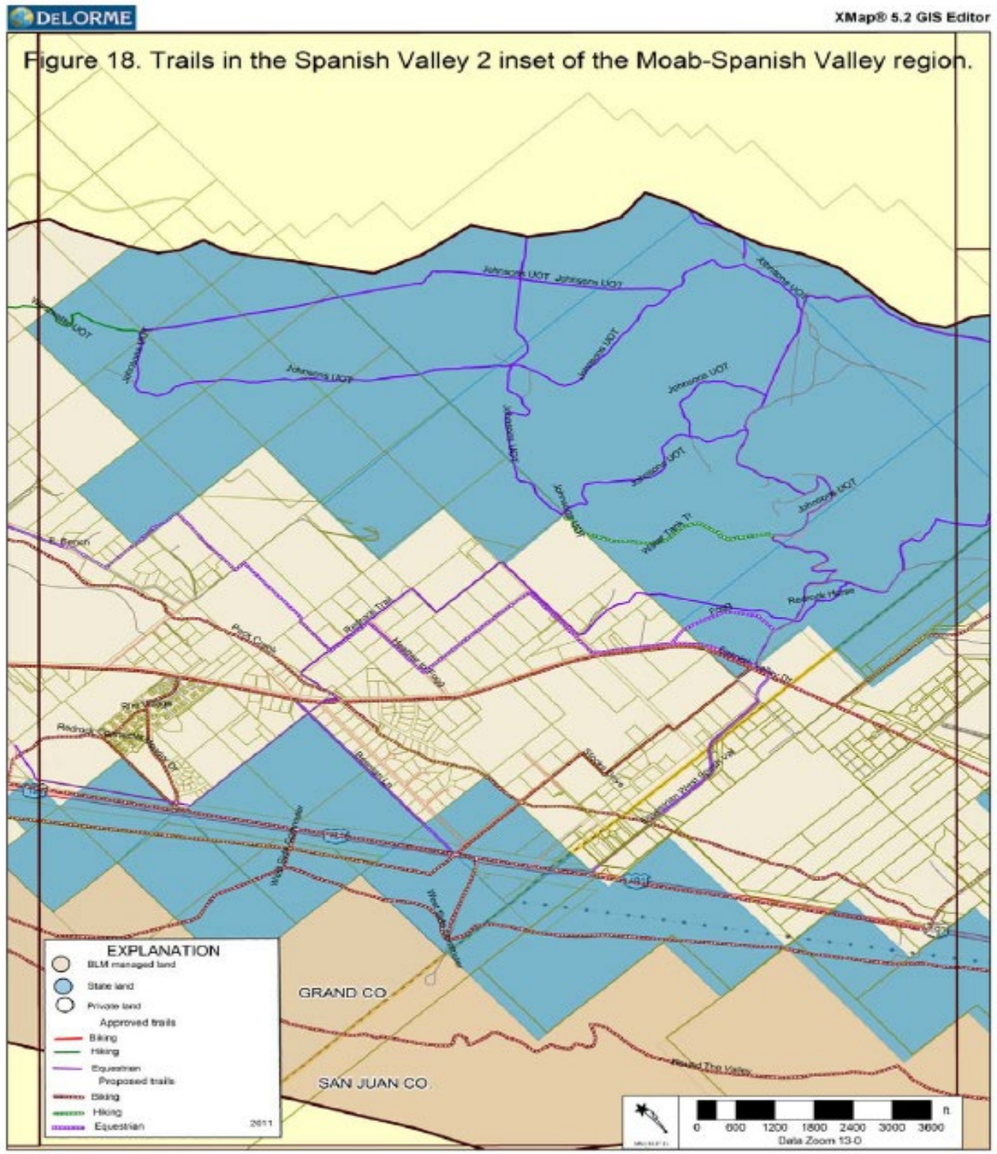


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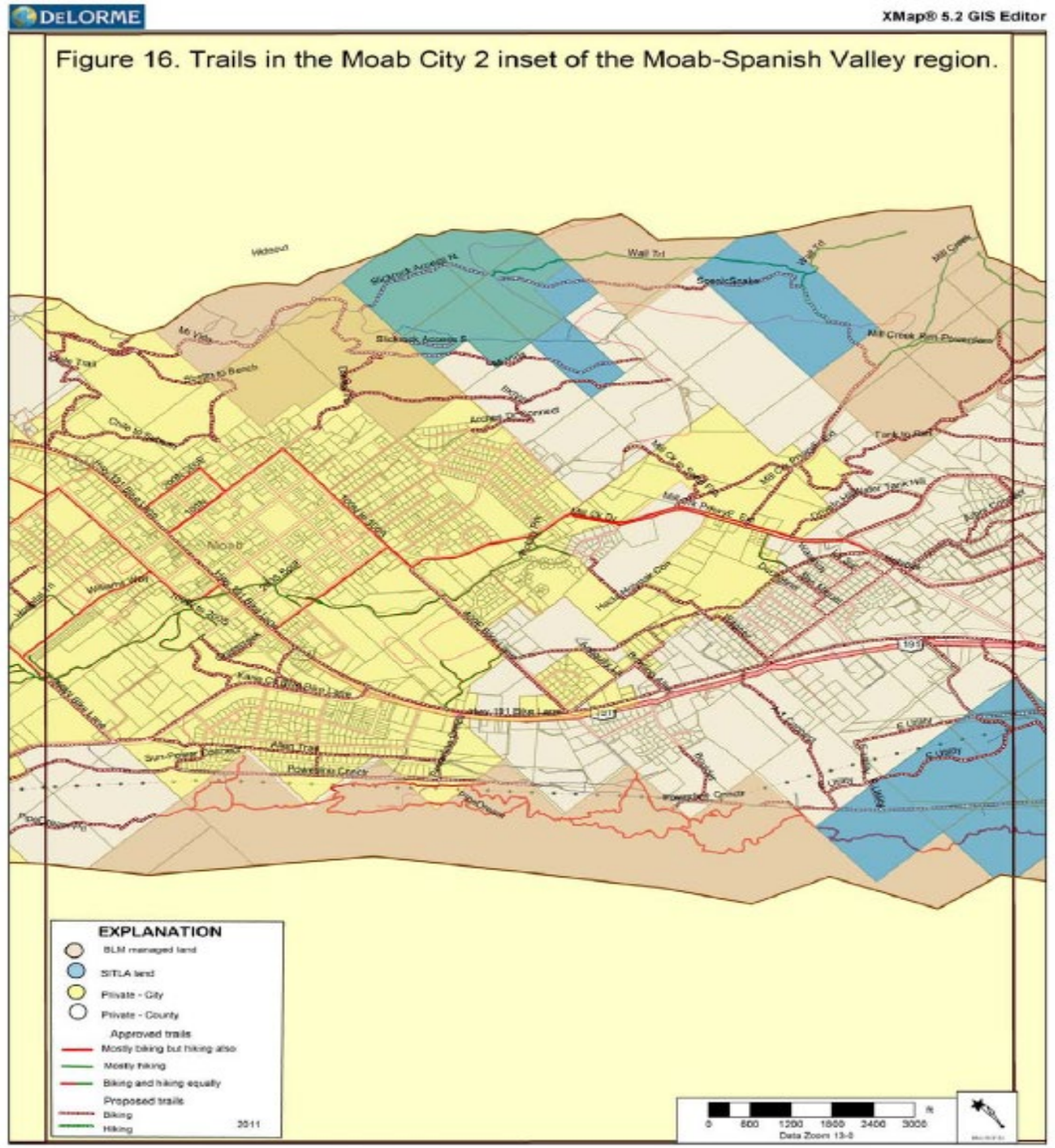
16.17 Trails



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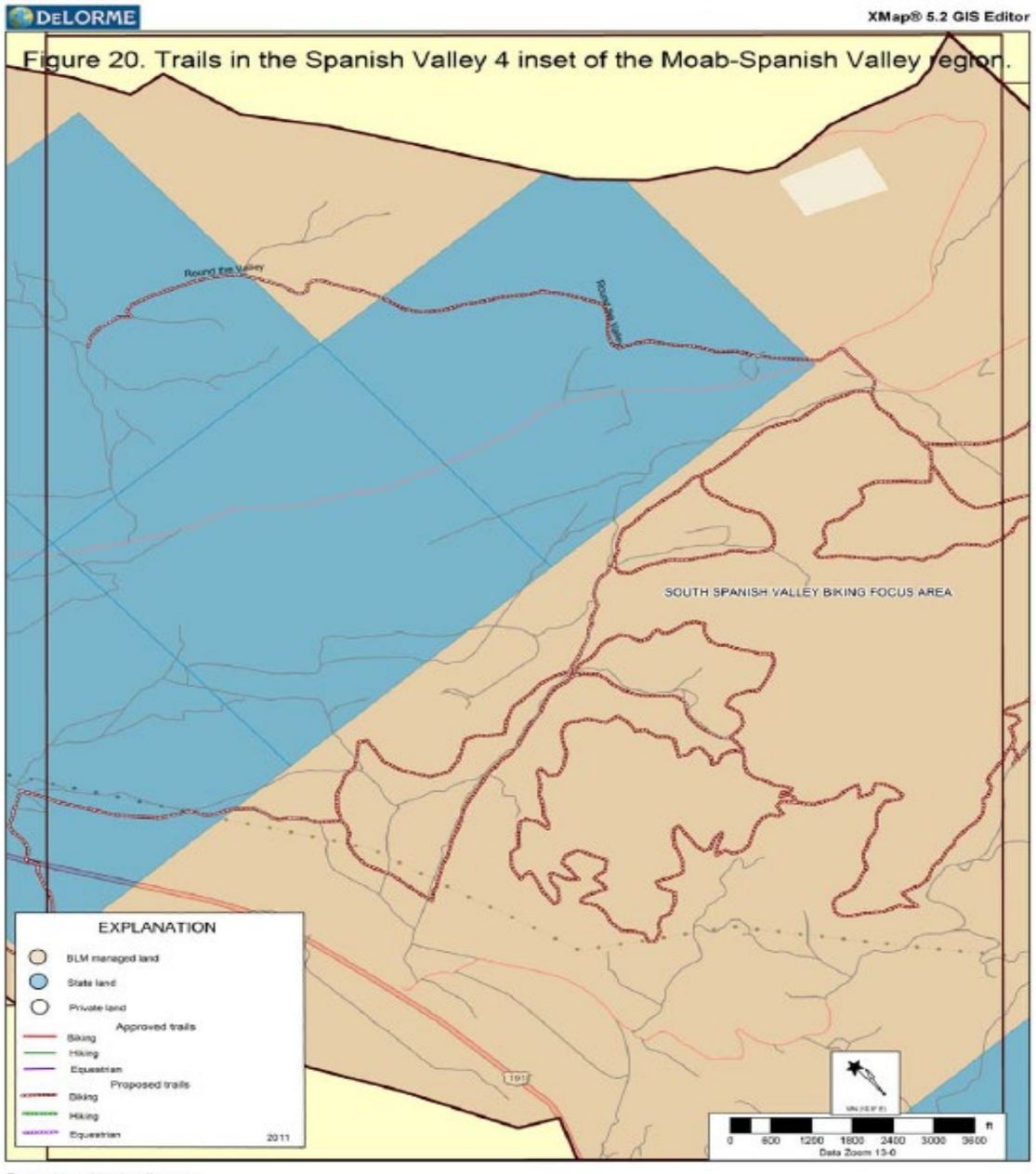


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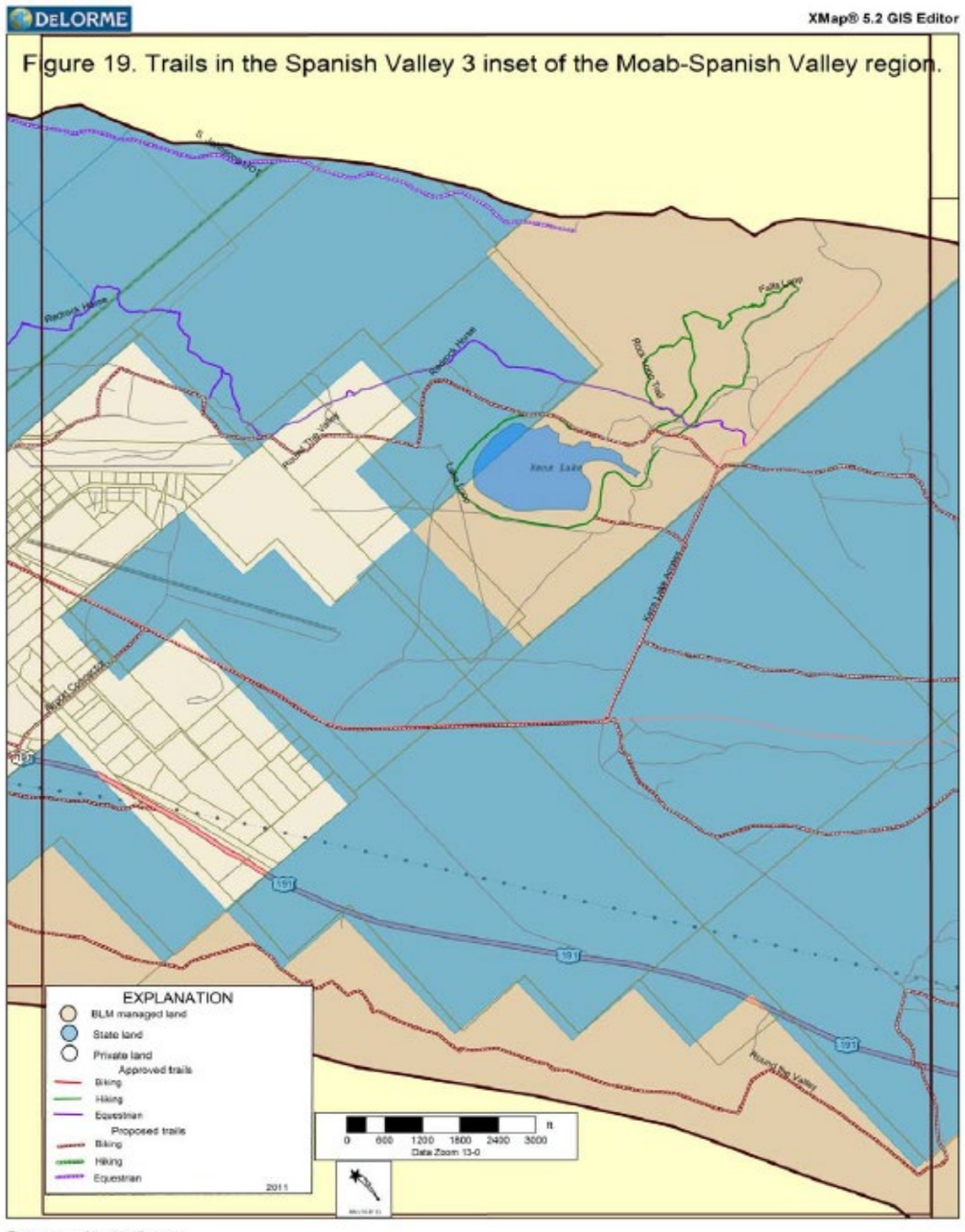
16.18 Trails



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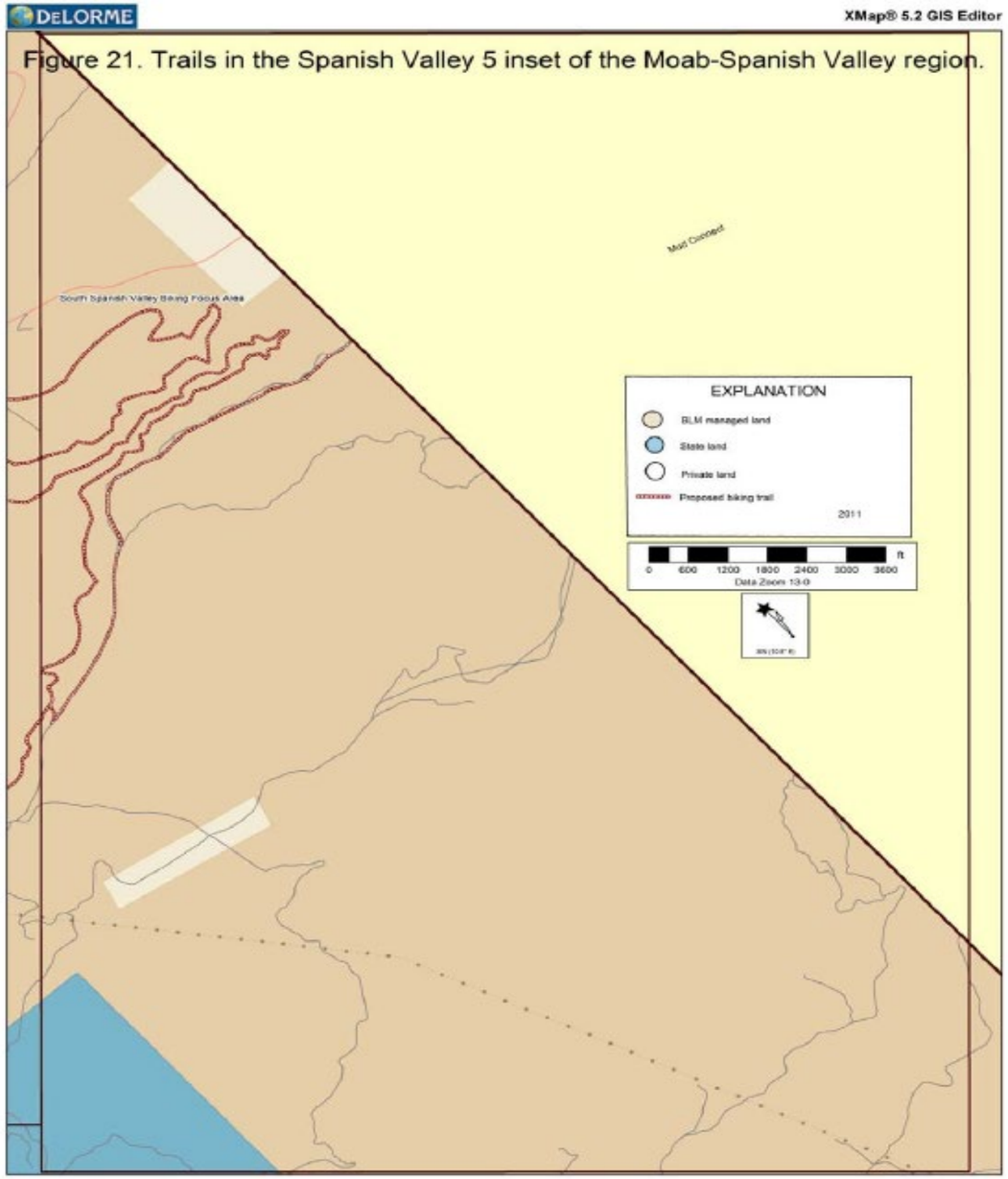


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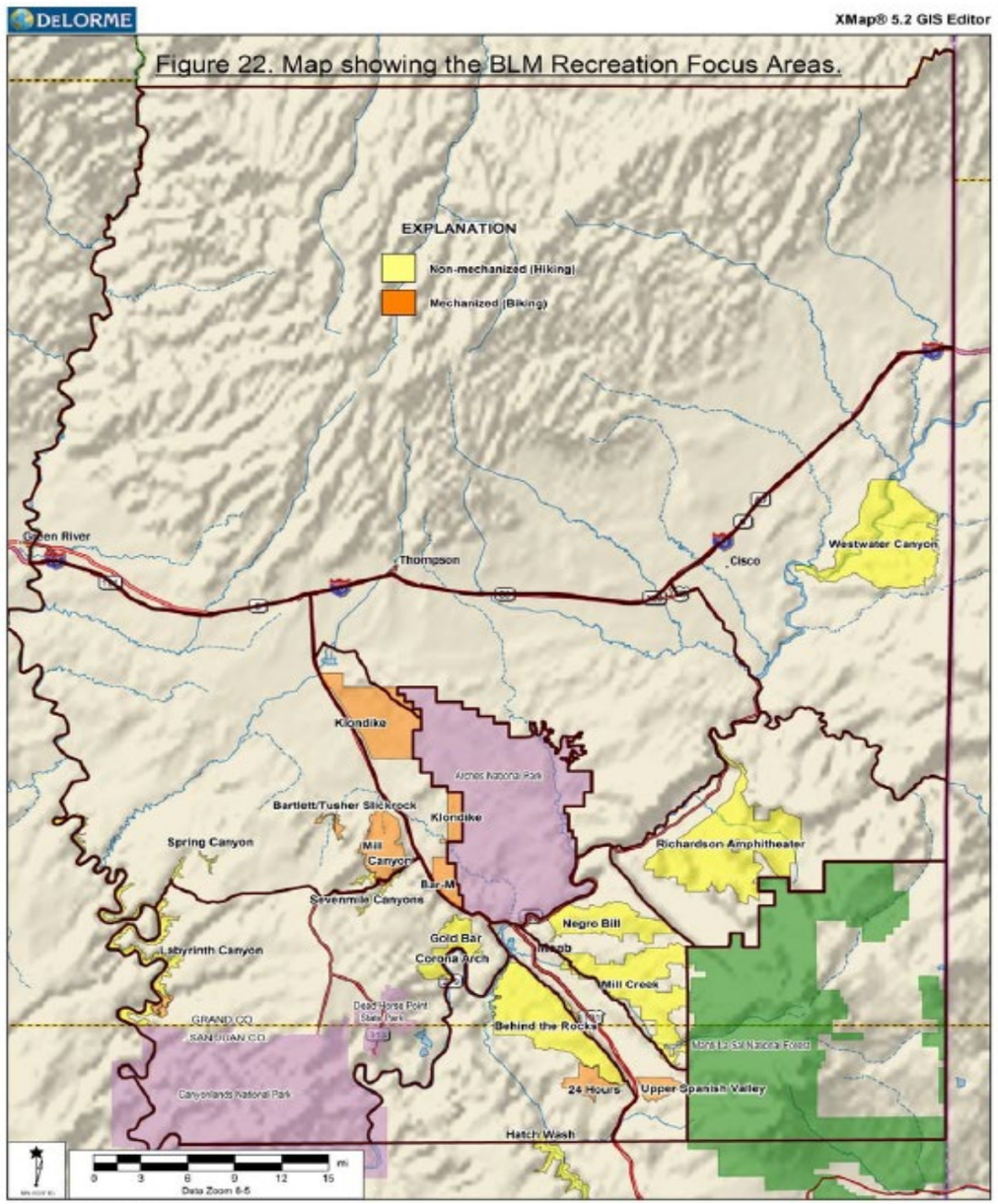
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16.19 Trails



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16.20 - Housing Profile

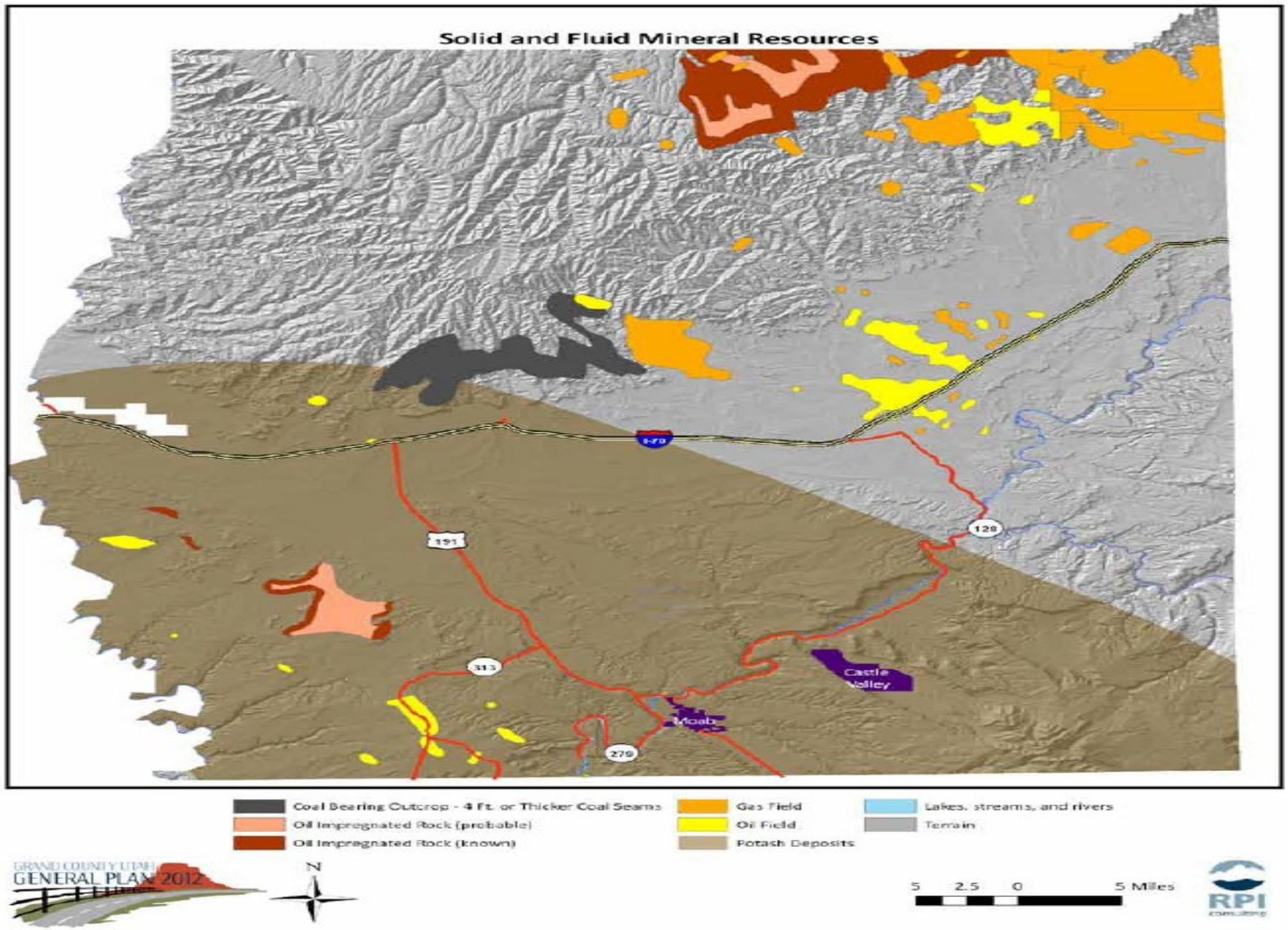


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  spaces located insi
  and 25 are identifie
  the unincorporatec

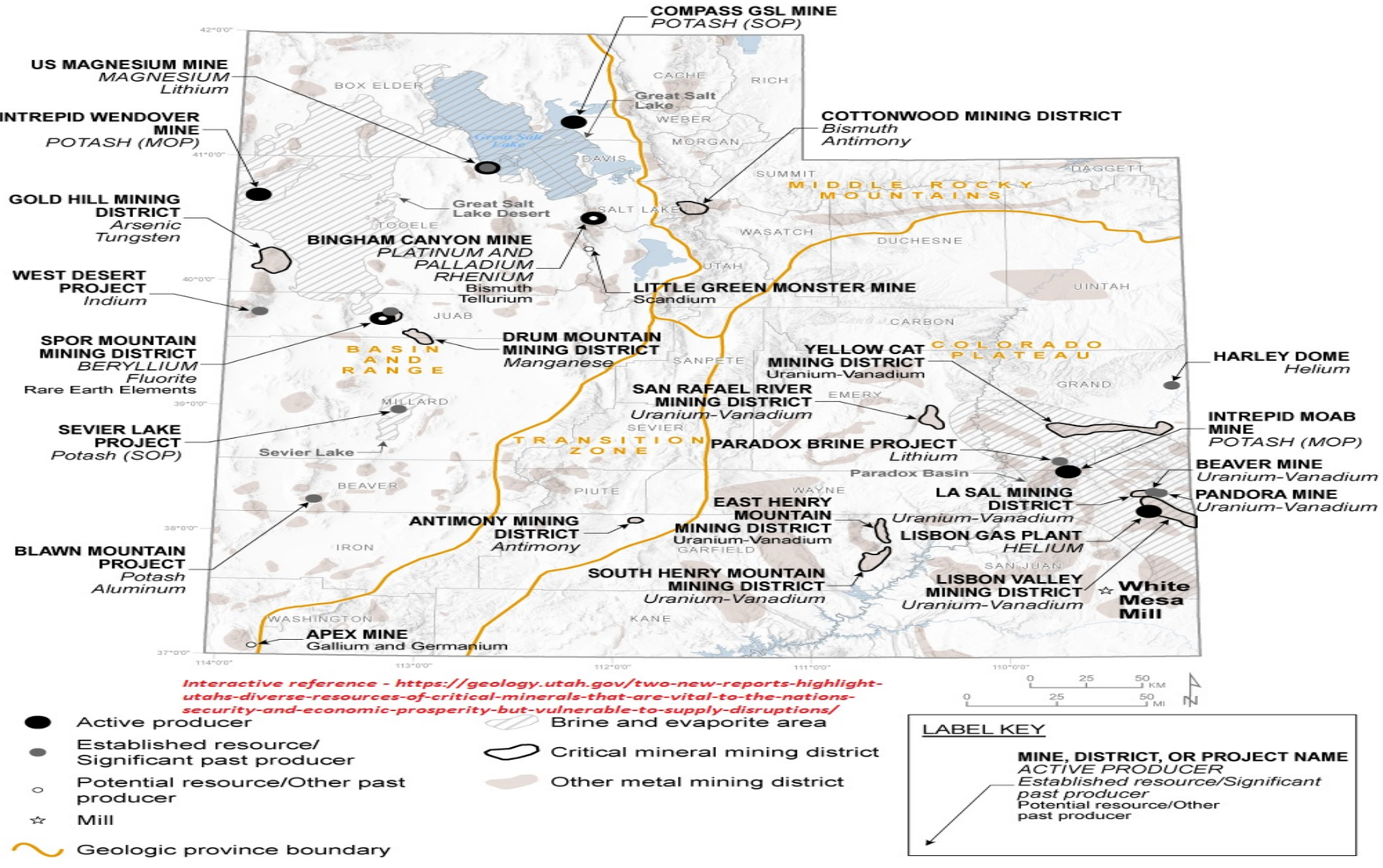
ources: US Census Burea
Zacharia Levine

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16.20– Minerals



16.21 – Minerals

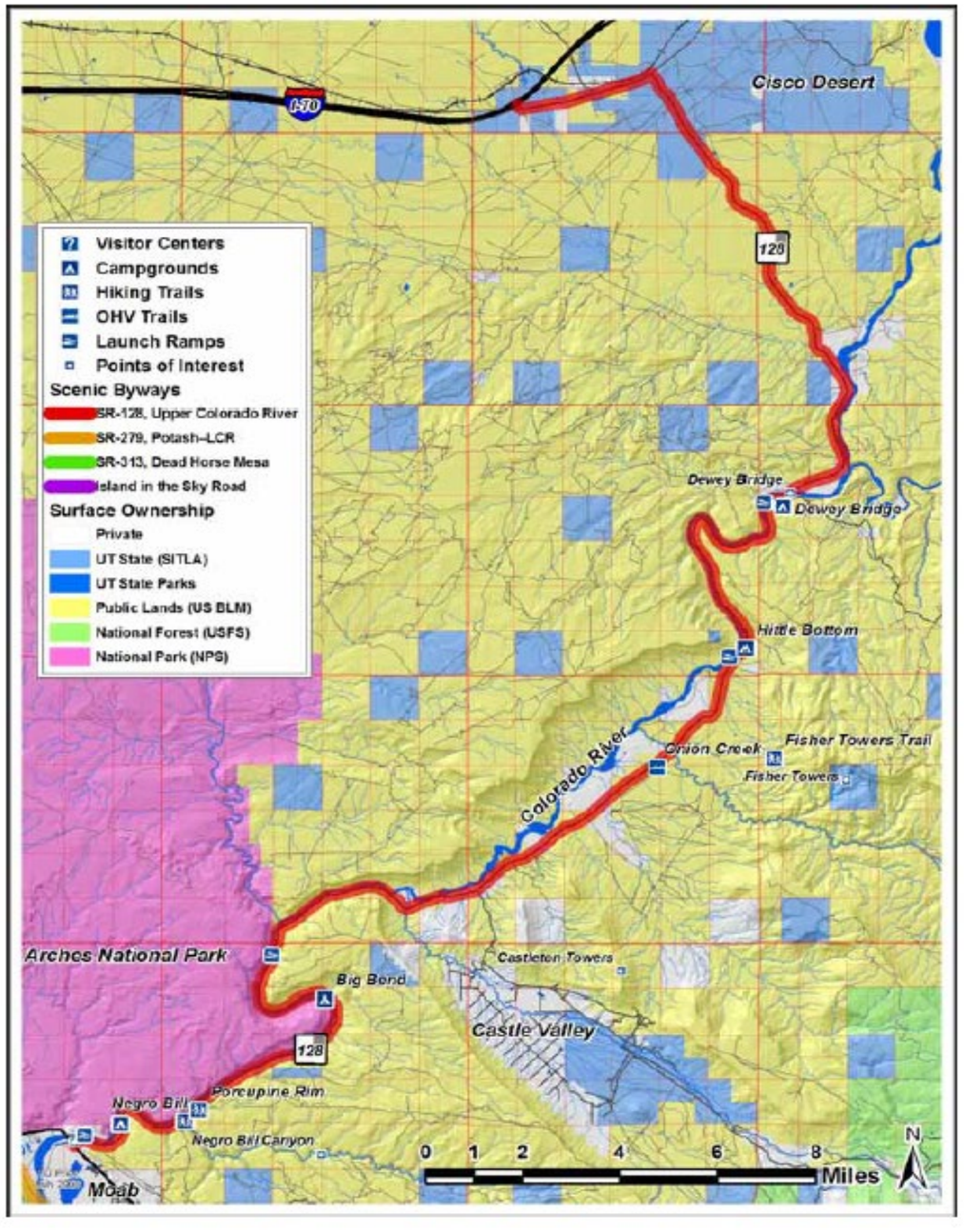


State Minerals - Reference Link

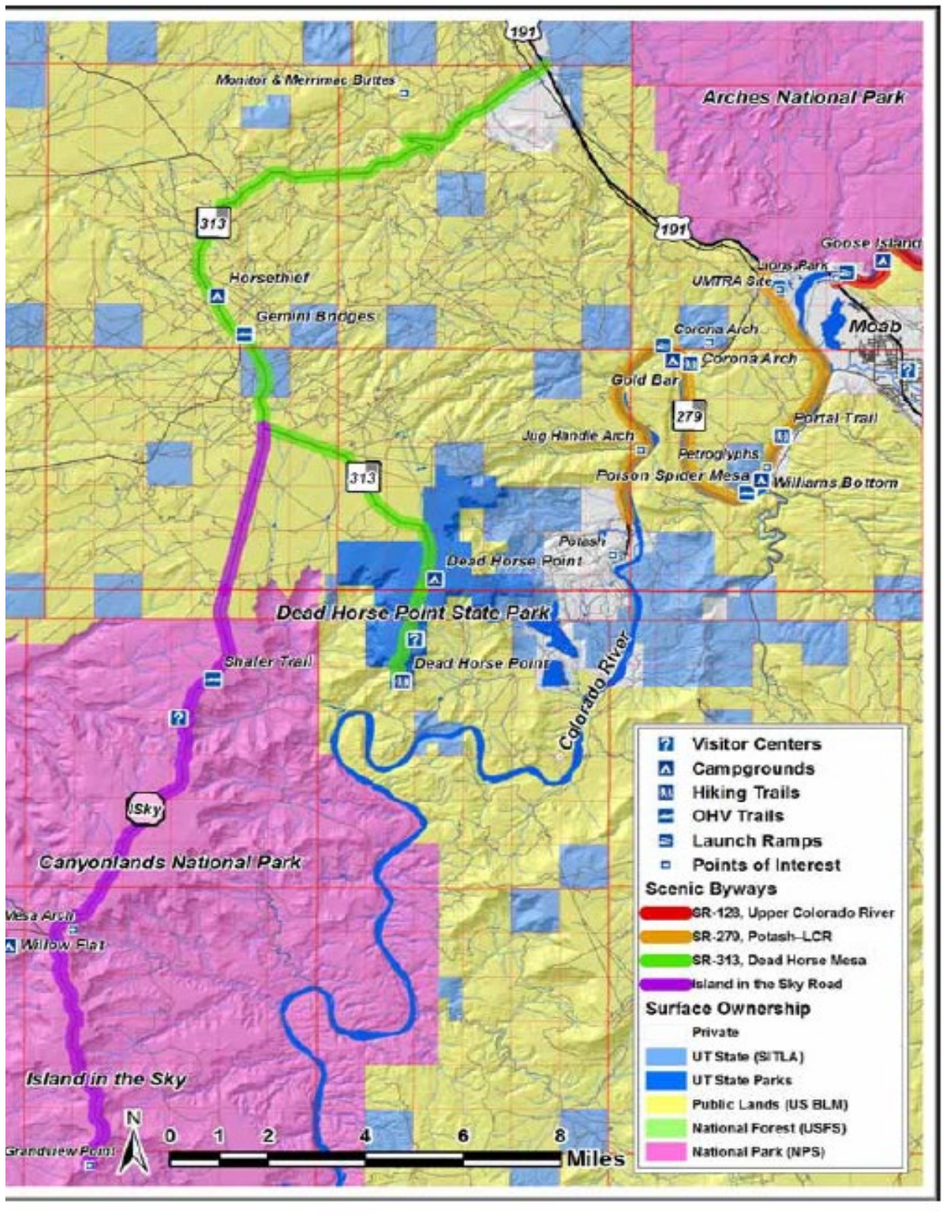
https://geology.utah.gov/two-new-reports-highlight-utahs-diverse-resources-of-critical-minerals-that-are-vital-to-the-nations-security-and-economic-prosperity-but-vulnerable-to-supply-disruptions/

16.22 – Scenic Corridors

SR-128: Upper Colorado River Scenic Byway

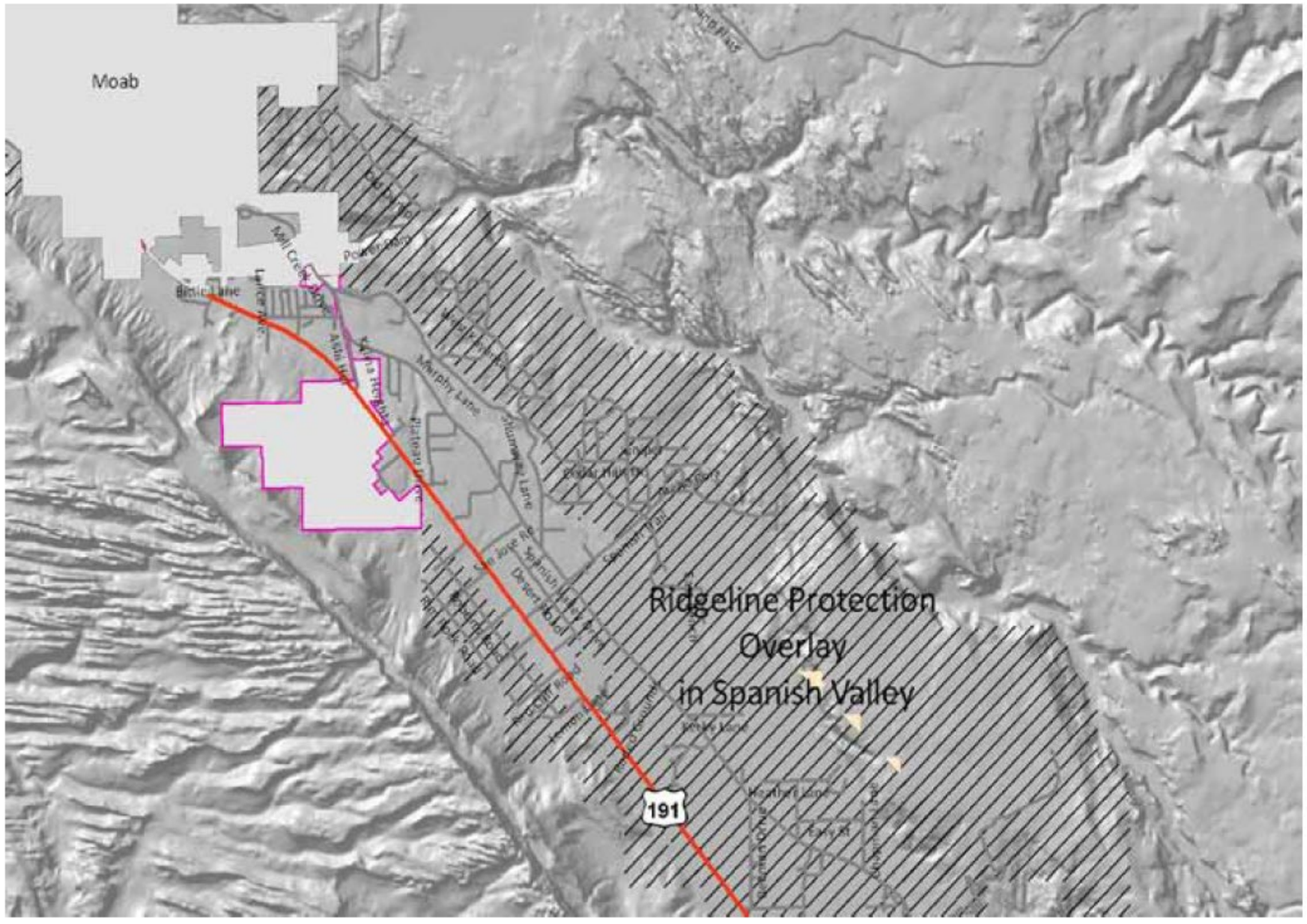


SR-279: Potash–Lower Colorado River Scenic Byway
SR-313: Deadhorse Mesa Scenic Byway and Island in the Sky Road

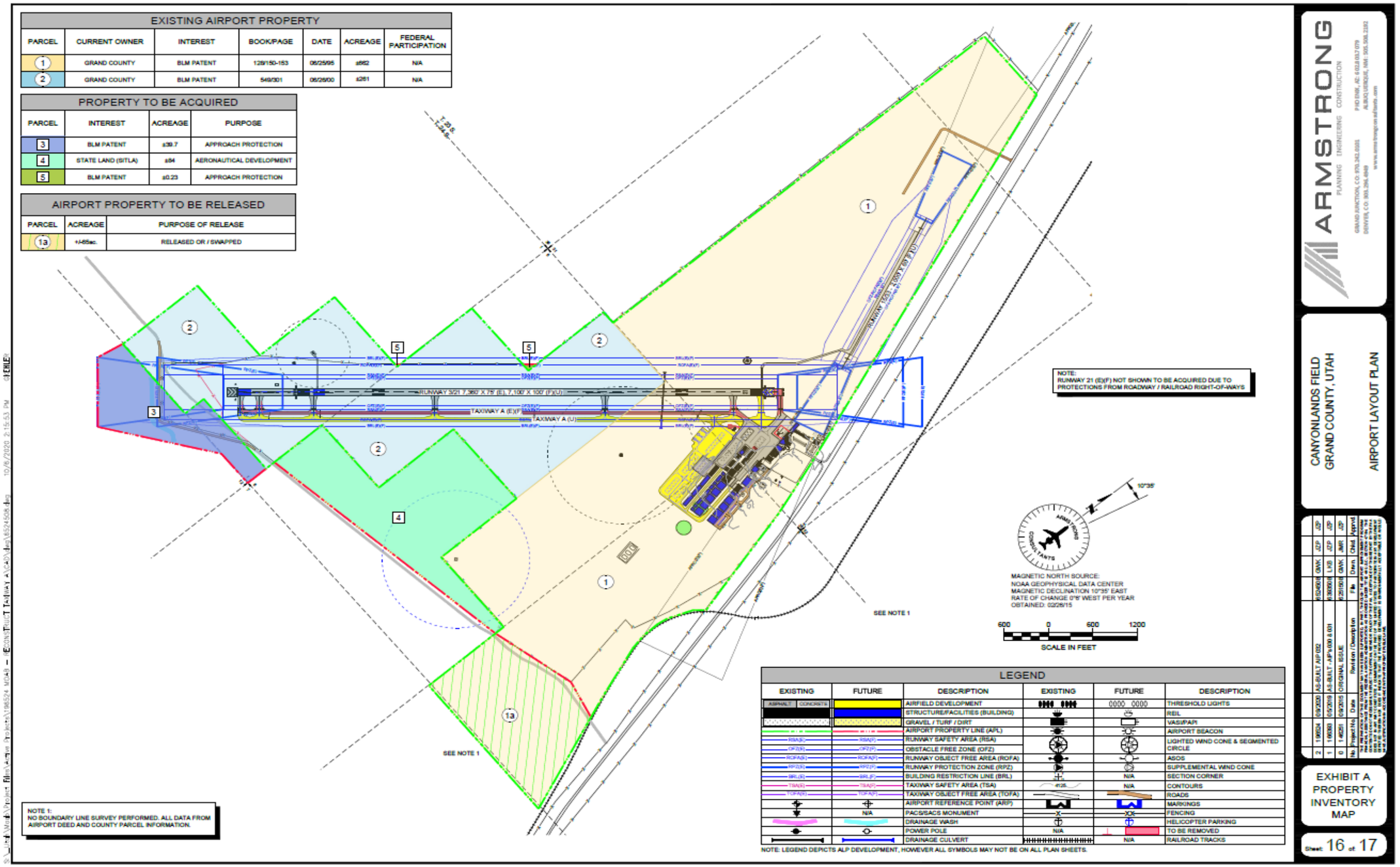


UDOT projects - https://uplan.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=3539ee13f5b84dcf84252d43fe9b467f

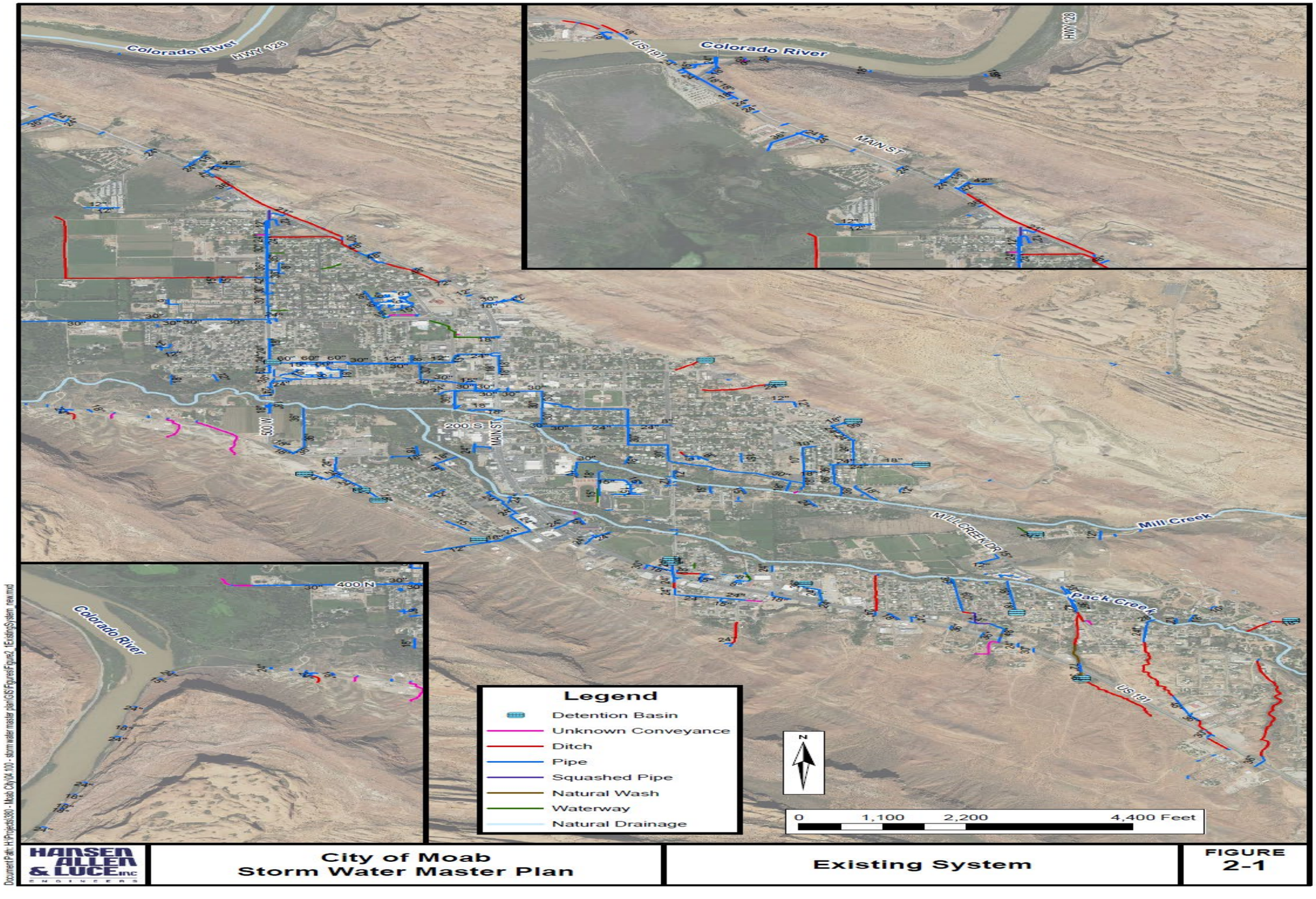
16.23 – Ridgeline Protection Area



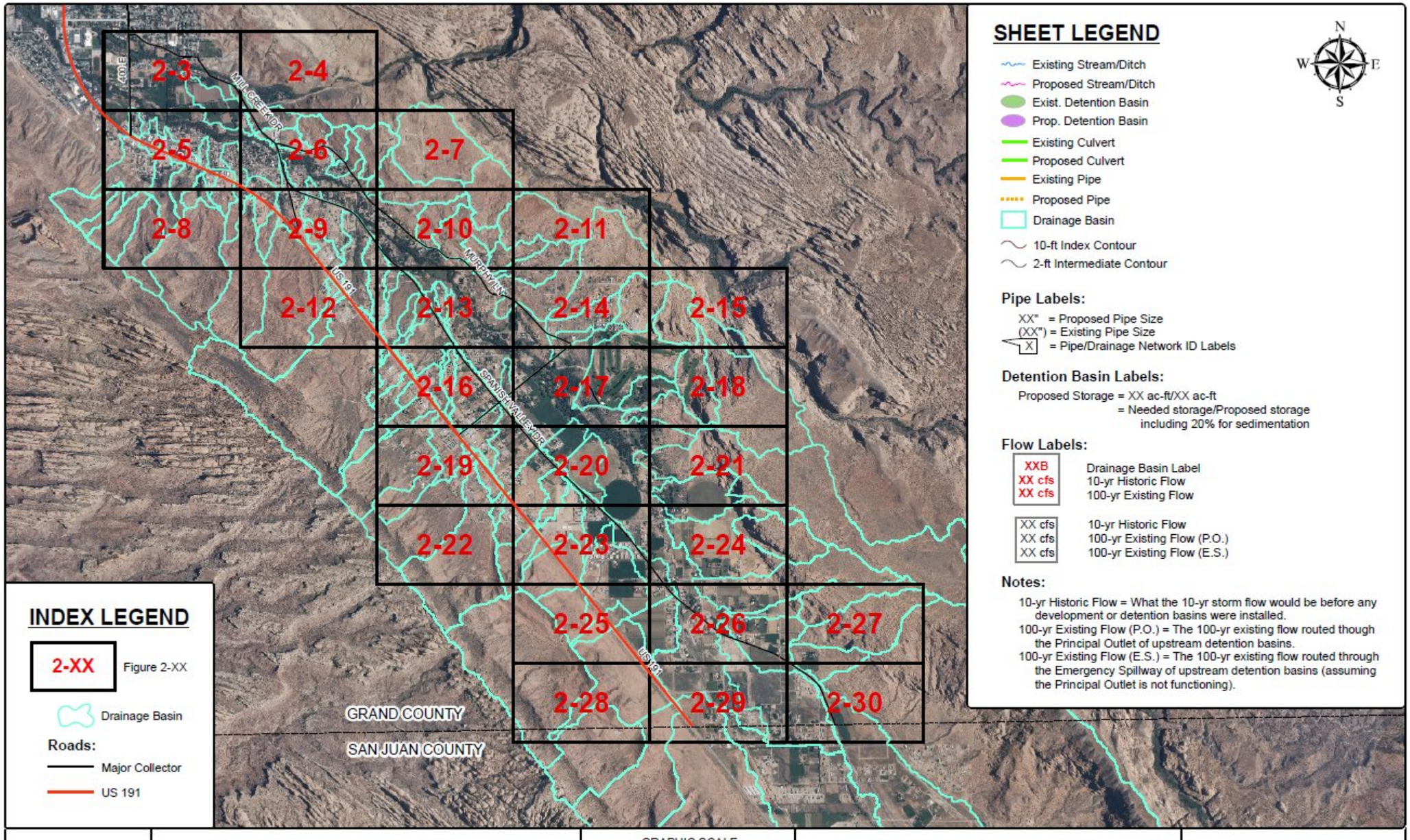
16.24 – Airport overlay



16.25 – Moab Storm Water Master Plan



16.25 A – Spanish Valley Storm Water Master Plan – Key Map



HORROCKS ENGINEERS
2162 West Grove Parkway, Suite #400
Pleasant Grove, UT (801) 763-5100

SPANISH VALLEY
STORM DRAIN MASTER PLAN UPDATE

GRAPHIC SCALE
0 750 1,500 3,000 4,500 6,000 Feet
1 inch equals 3,000 feet

SHEET INDEX AND LEGEND

FIGURE 2-2

16.26 - Watershed boundaries

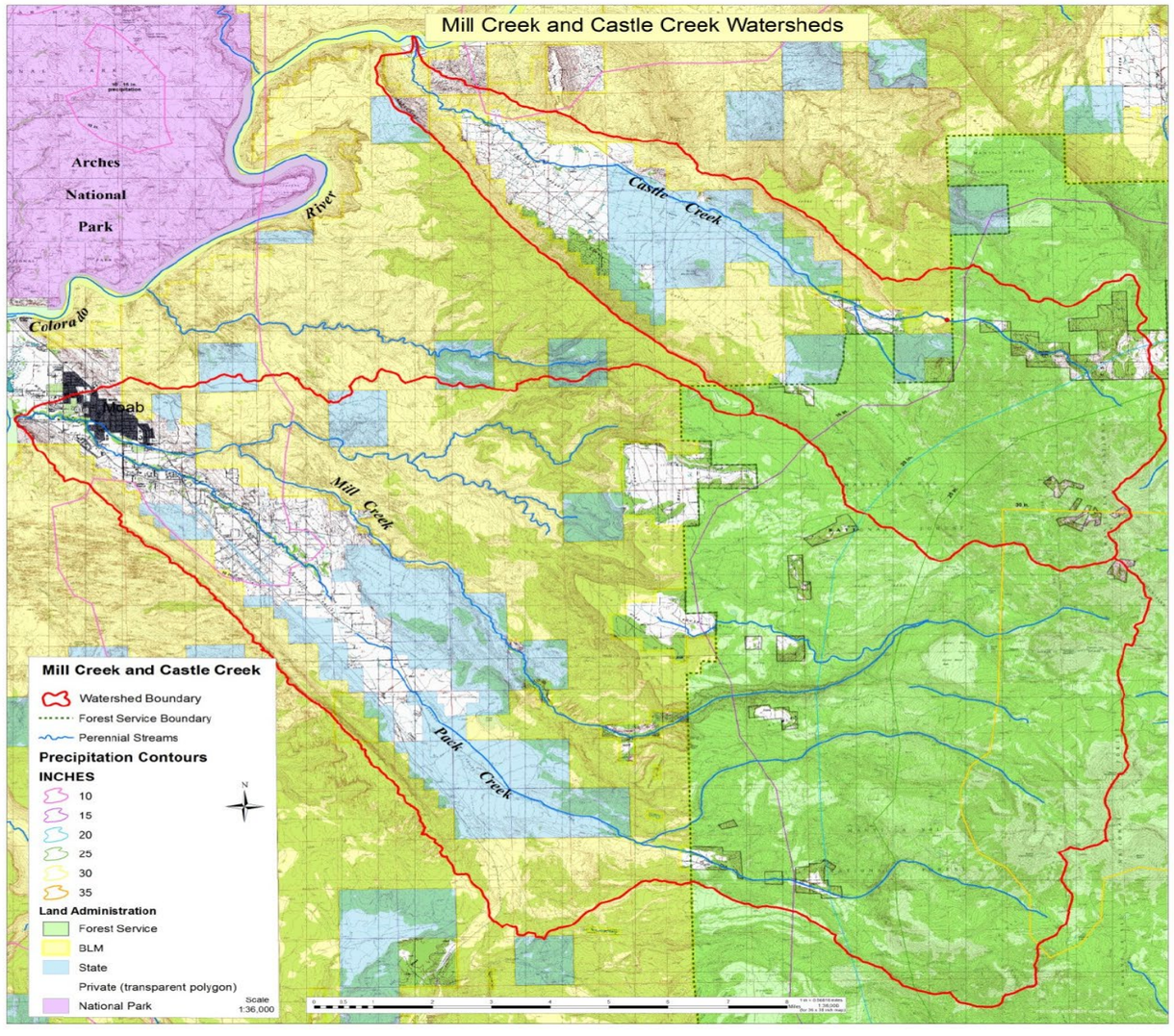


Figure 1.2.1: Moab area watershed boundaries as defined by the hydrological unit codes for Mill and Castle Creek.

16.27 – Watershed Boundaries

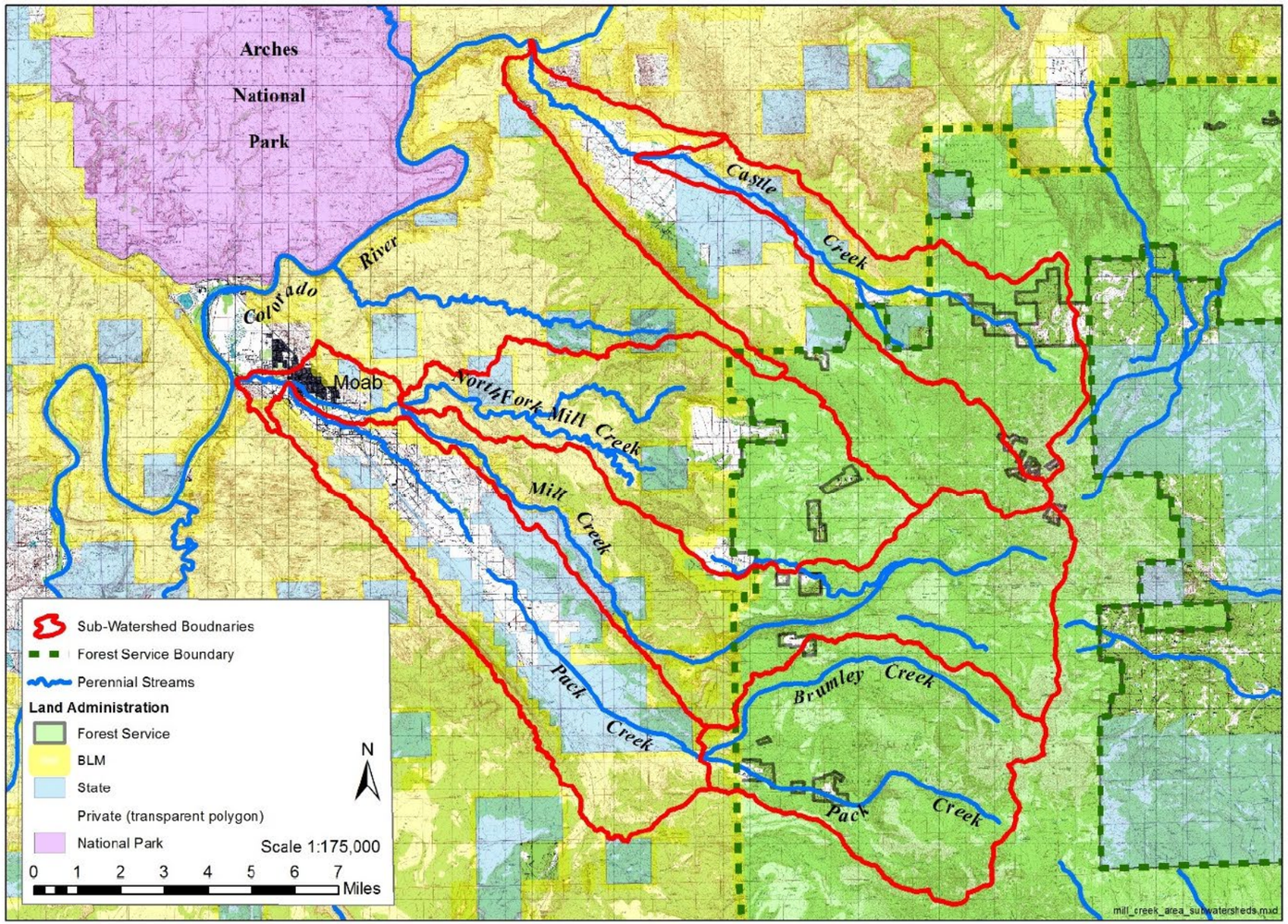


Figure 2.1.1: Sub-Watersheds in the MAWP area.

16.28 – Watershed boundaries

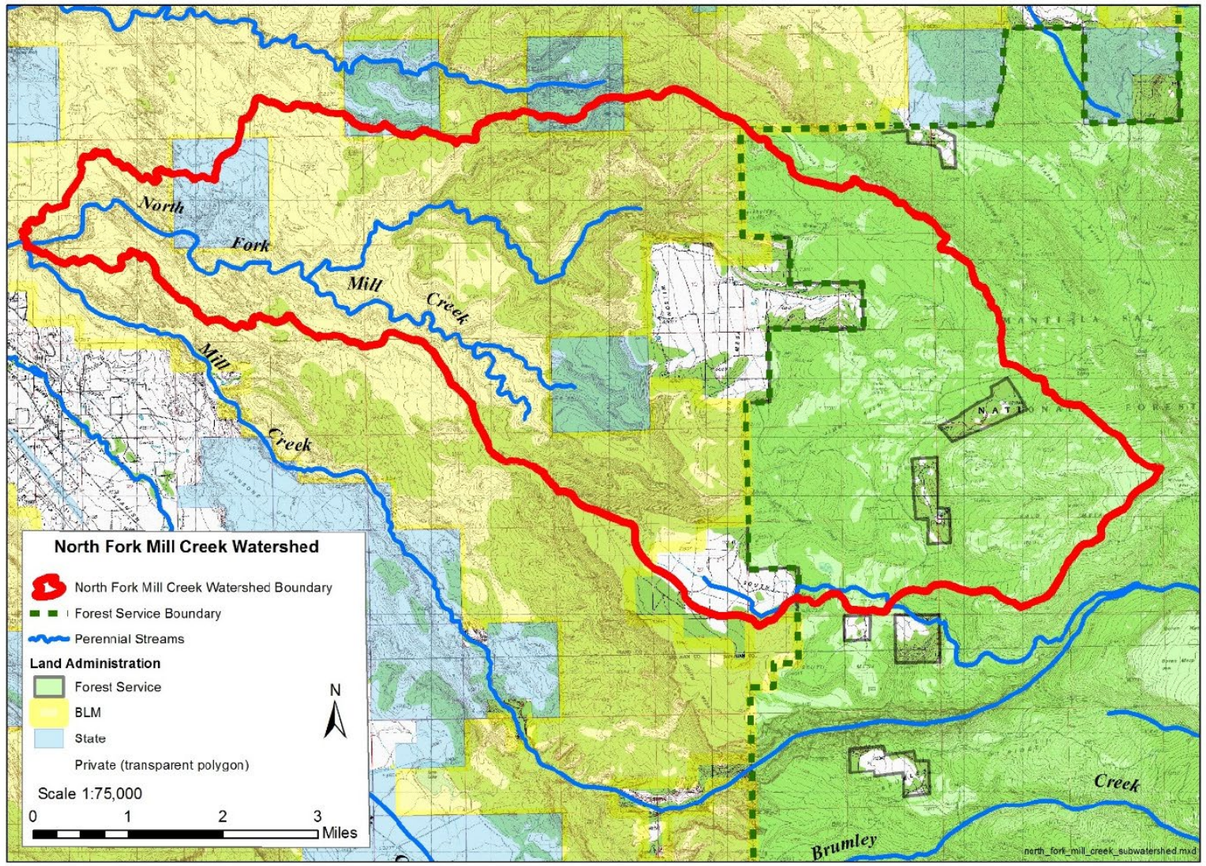


Figure 2.1.3: Sub-Watershed 14030005402 North Fork Mill Creek

16.29 – Watershed boundaries

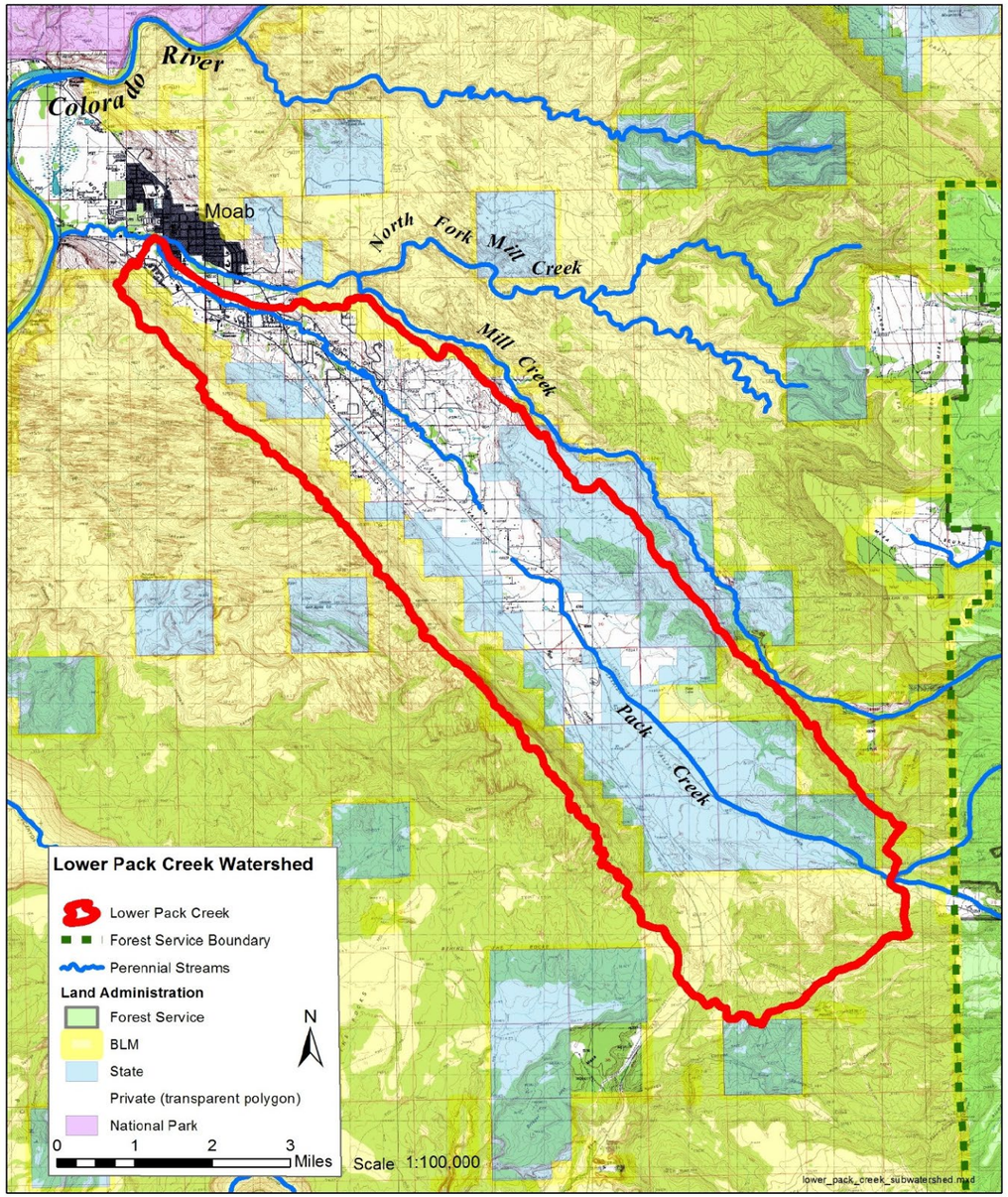


Figure 2.1.4: Sub-Watershed 140300050403 Lower Pack Creek

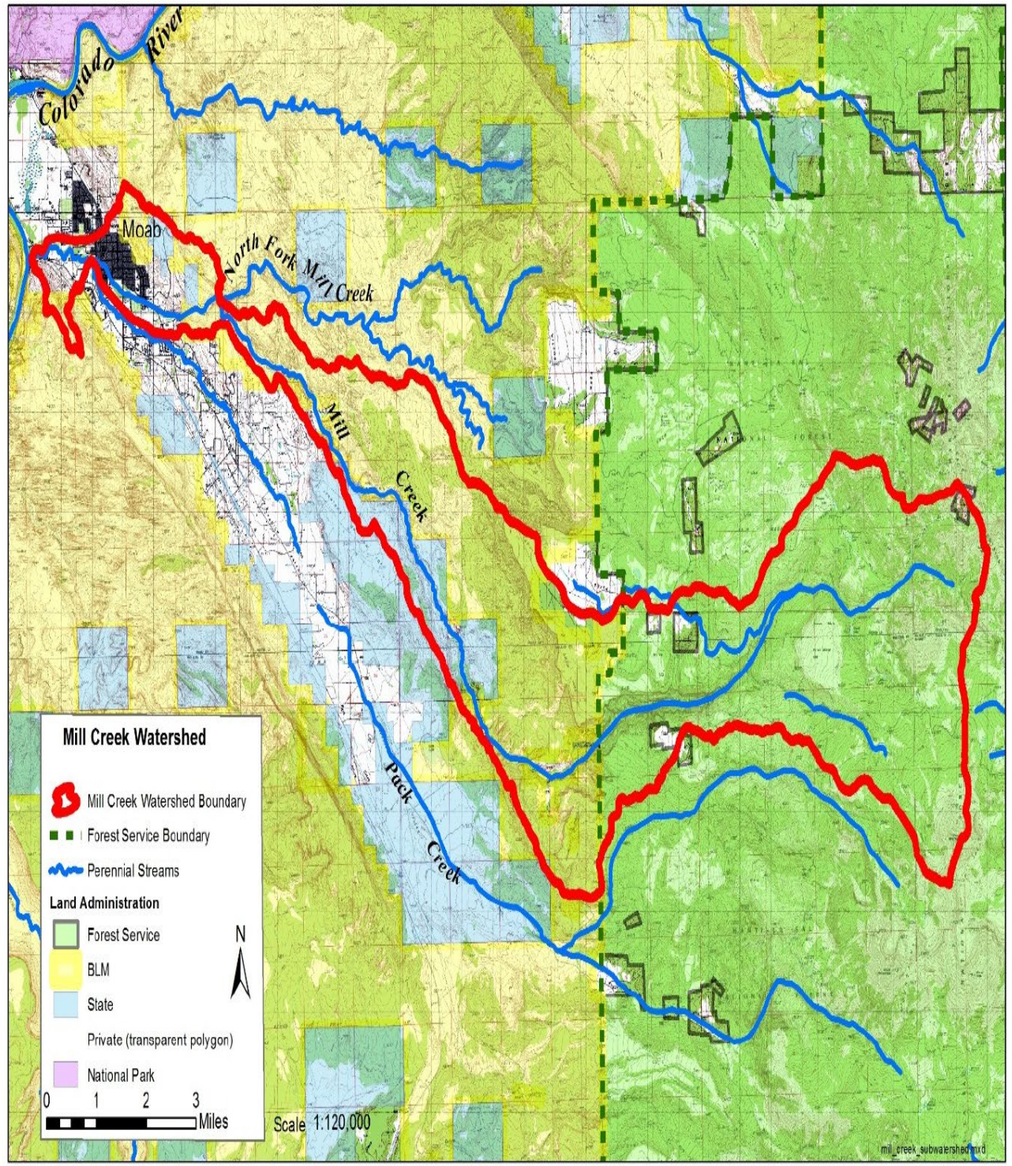


Figure 2.1.5: Sub-Watershed 140300050404: Mill Creek/Horse Creek

16.30 – Watershed boundaries

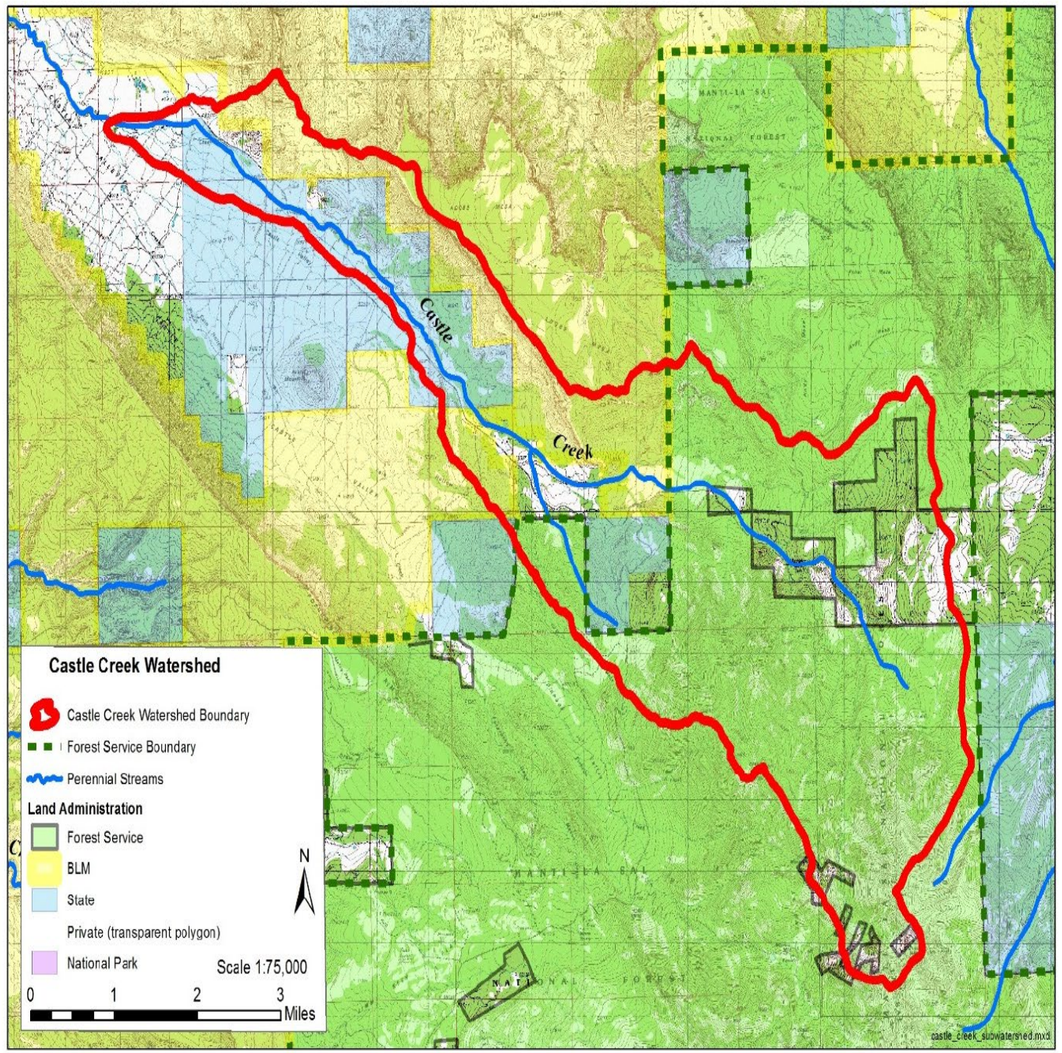


Figure 2.1.6: Sub-Watershed 140300050304 Castle Creek

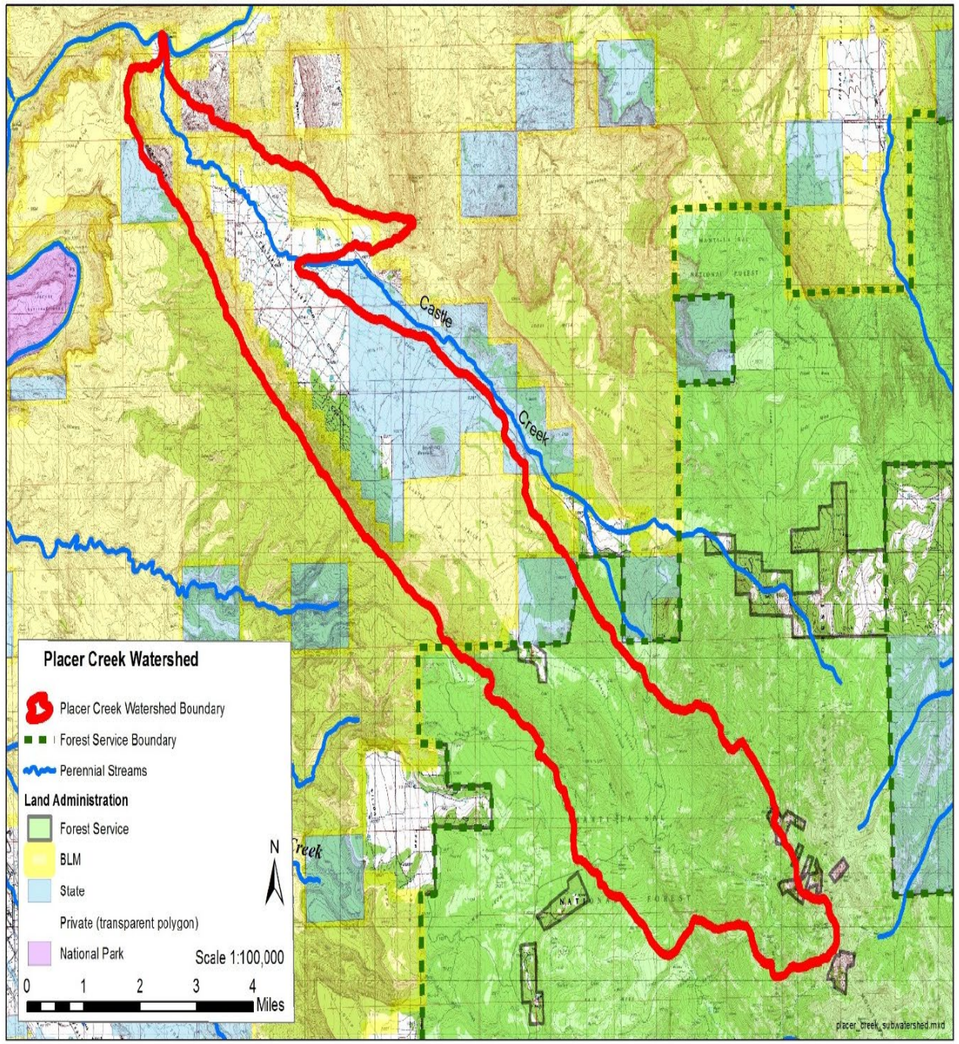


Figure 2.1.7: Sub-Watershed 1403000050305 Placer Creek

Grand County Soils

Using This Map

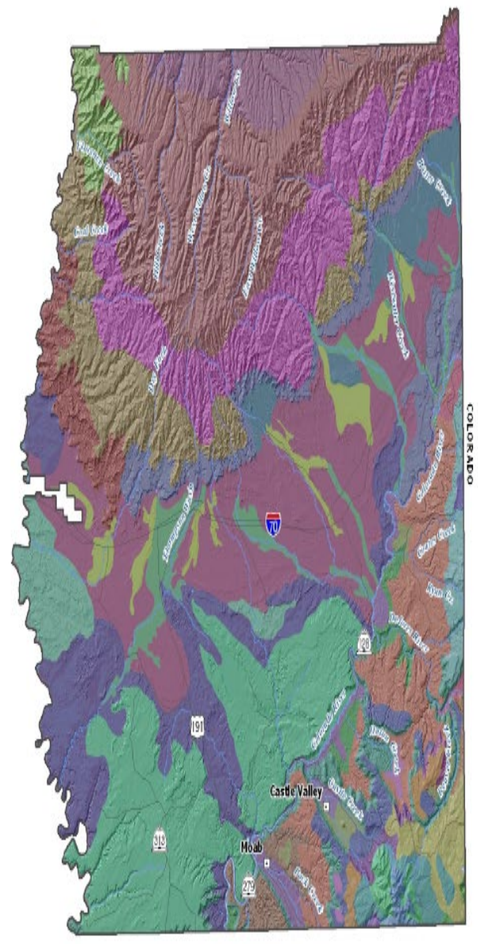
Grand County has a large variety of soil types, as seen in the accompanying map. Soil code meanings and information on particular soils can be found in one of the online soil surveys of Grand County (http://soils.usda.gov/survey/online_surveys/utah/):

- Grand County Utah, Central Part (1989)
- Uintah Area, Parts of Dagget, Grand, and Uintah Counties (2003)
- Canyonlands Area, Parts of Grand and San Juan Counties (1991)

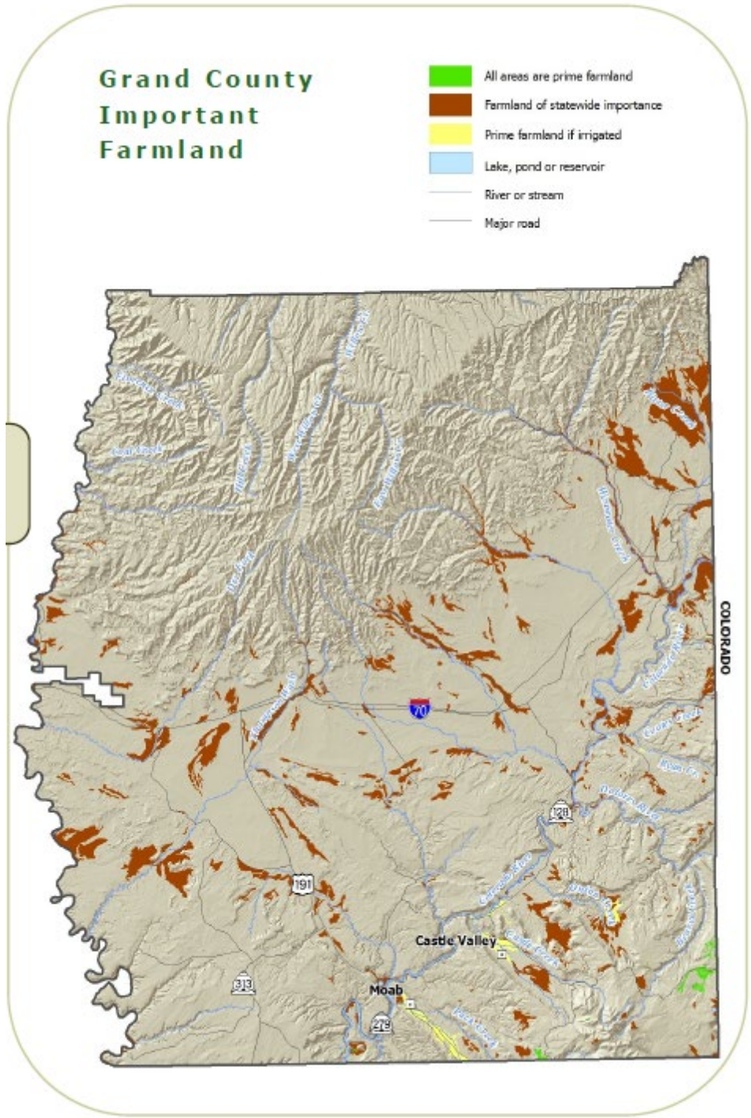
*Some surveys may not available online. Contact your local USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service field office for more information.

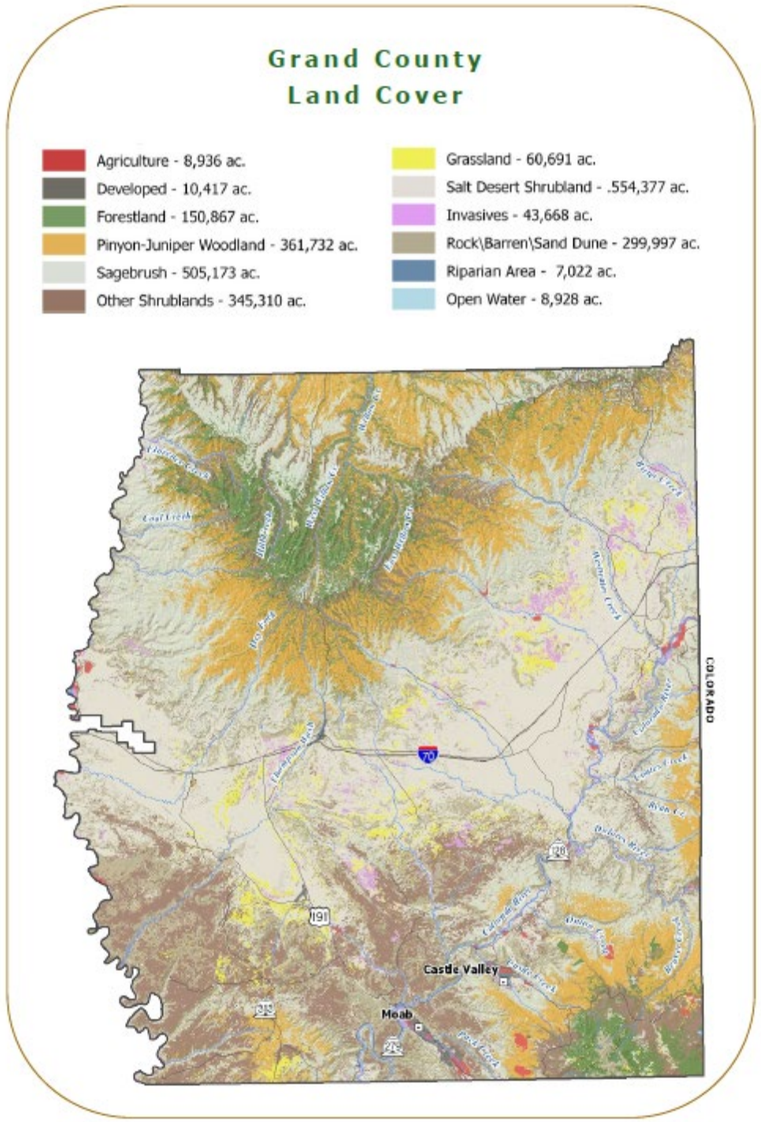
Key

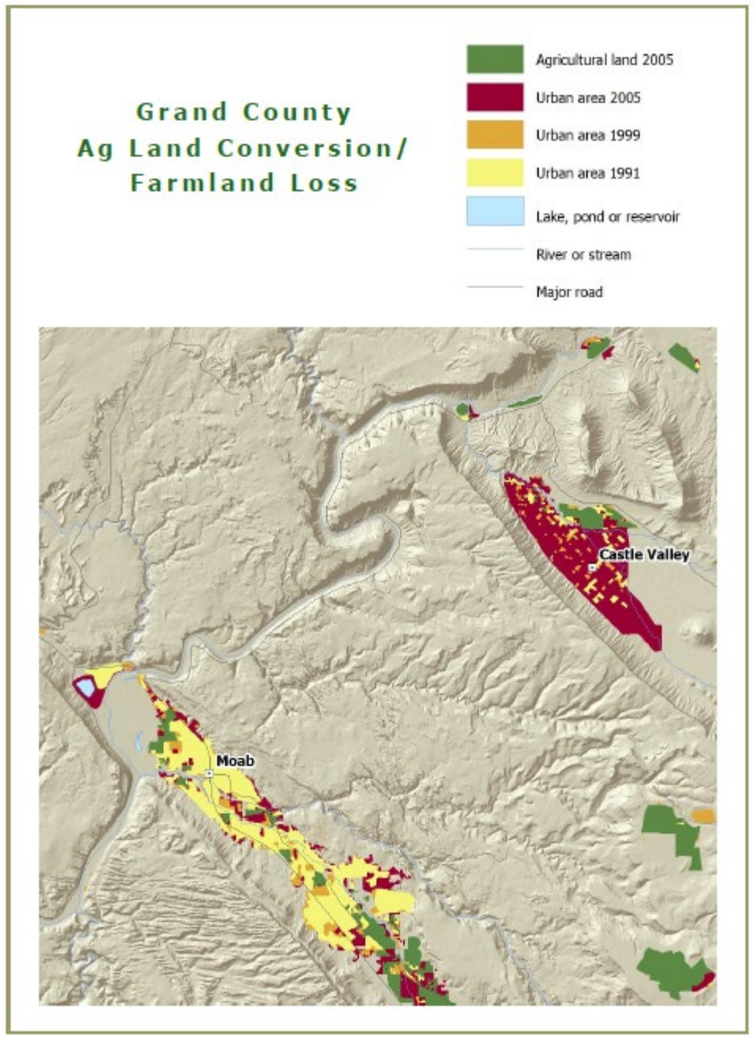
s1199	s7759	s7955	s7964
s1210	s7768	s7956	s7965
s1232	s7875	s7957	s7982
s1435	s7877	s7958	s7988
s1436	s7878	s7959	s7989
s7755	s7879	s7960	s7990
s7756	s7952	s7961	s7991
s7757	s7953	s7962	s7992
s7758	s7954	s7963	s8369



16.32 Farm and Land Cover







16.33 – Species and Noxious weeds

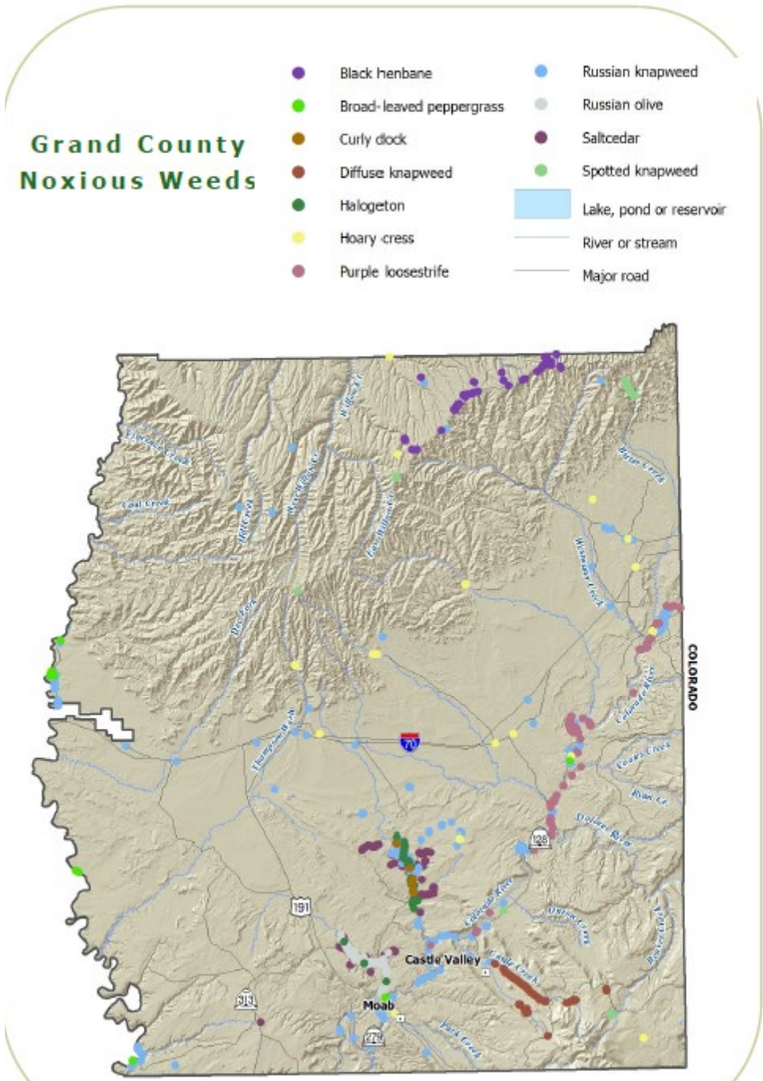
At-Risk Species

Included on Utah's State Listed Conservation Species Agreement[18] with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Species of Concern in Grand County:

- Allen's Big-Eared Bat
- American White Pelican
- Bald Eagle
- Big Free-Tailed Bat
- Bluehead Sucker*
- Burrowing Owl
- Cornsnake
- Eureka Mountainsnail
- Ferruginous Hawk
- Flannelmouth Sucker*
- Fringed Myotis
- Great Plains Toad
- Gunnison's Prairie-Dog
- Kit Fox
- Lewis's Woodpecker
- Mountain Plover
- Northern Goshawk*
- Roundtail Chub*
- Smooth Greensnake
- Spotted Bat
- Three-Toed Woodpecker
- Townsend's Big-Eared Bat

*Species receiving special management under a Conservation Agreement in order to preclude the need for Federal listing.

For more information visit the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources website: *dwrcdc.nr.utah.gov/ucdc/*



Grand County Noxious Weed List

The following weeds are officially designated and published as noxious for the State of Utah[9], as per the authority vested in the Commissioner of Agriculture and Food under Section 4-17-3, Utah Noxious Weed Act:

- Bermudagrass* (*Cynodon dactylon*)
- Black henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*)
- Broad-leaved peppergrass (*Lepidium latifolium*)
- Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)
- Dalmation toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*)
- Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)
- Dyers woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)
- Field bindweed (Wild morning-glory) (*Convolvulus arvensis*)
- Hoary cress (*Cardaria drabe*)
- Houndstounge (*Cynoglossum officianale*)
- Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)
- Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)
- Musk thistle (*Carduus mutans*)
- Ox-Eye daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*)
- Perennial sorghum (*Sorghum halepense & Sorghum almum*)
- Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)
- Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)
- Quackgrass (*Agropyron repens*)
- Russian knapweed (*Centaurea repens*)
- Saltcedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*)
- Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)
- Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*)
- Squarrose knapweed (*Centaurea squarrosa*)
- St. Johnswort (*Hypericum perforatum*)
- Sulfur cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*)
- Yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)

Noxious weeds declared by **Grand County** in addition to the State of Utah list:

- Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)

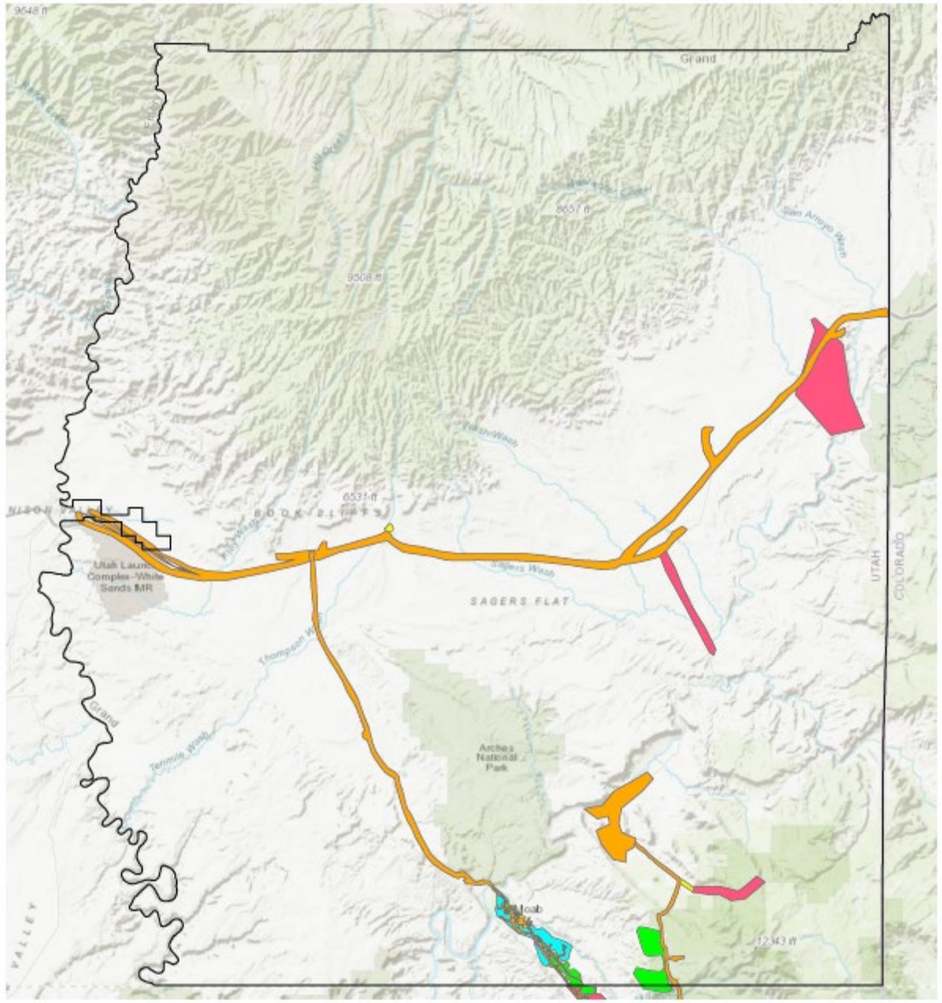
Grand County Sheriff's Office

Return A - Monthly Count of Offenses Known to Police - January 2021

No.	Classification of Offenses		Offenses Reported	Unfounded Complaint	Actual Offense C2 - C3	Offenses Cleared	Juvenile Clearance
1.	**CRIMINAL HOMICIDE**						
	a. Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	(11)	0	0	0	0	0
	b. Manslaughter by Negligence	(12)	0	0	0	0	0
2.	**RAPE**	**(20)**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**
	a. Rape	(21)	1	0	1	0	0
	b. Attempted Rape	(22)	0	0	0	0	0
3.	**ROBBERY**	**(30)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	a. Firearm	(31)	0	0	0	0	0
	b. Knife or Cutting Inst.	(32)	0	0	0	0	0
	c.Other Dangerous Weapon	(33)	0	0	0	0	0
	d. Hands-Fist-Feet-Etc.	(34)	0	0	0	0	0
4.	**ASSAULT**	**(40)**	**65**	**0**	**65**	**22**	**2**
	a. Firearm	(41)	0	0	0	0	0
	b. Knife or Cutting Inst.	(42)	0	0	0	0	0
	c. Other Dangerous Weapon	(43)	5	0	5	3	0
	d. Hands-Fist-Feet-Etc.	(44)	0	0	0	0	0
	e. Other Assaults-Simple	(45)	60	0	60	19	2
5.	**BURGLARY**	**(50)**	**18**	**0**	**18**	**3**	**0**
	a. Forcible Entry	(51)	6	0	6	3	0
	b. Unlawful Entry/No Force	(52)	12	0	12	0	0
	c. Attempted Forcible Entry	(53)	0	0	0	0	0
6.	**LARCENY - THEFT**	**(60)**	**47**	**0**	**47**	**7**	**0**
7.	**MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT**	**(70)**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**1**	**1**
	a. Autos	(71)	9	0	9	1	1
	b. Trucks and Buses	(72)	0	0	0	0	0
	c. Other Vehicles	(73)	0	0	0	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL	**(77)**	**140**	**0**	**140**	**33**	**3**

Officer(s) Assaulted: 10
Clearance(s) by Adult Arrest: 27
Clearance(s) by Juvenile Arrest: 2
Arson Cases: 0

16.35 – Fiber Installation

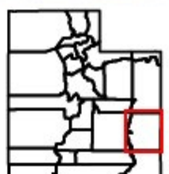


Emery Telcom 5-7 Year Fiber Deployment Forecast

- 2025-2027
- 2024
- 2023
- 2022
- 2021 or Previous Years

Data Contained within represents Emery Telcom's projected deployment of fiber internet service for the next 5 to 7 years for Grand County Utah.

Prepared By: Grand County GIS.
Data Available From: Emery Telcom, Grand County, UGRC, ESRI.



16.36 – List of Historical Sites

Historic Sites and Points of Interest in Grand County

Name	Address	City	Year	Authority	ID
Apache Motel	166 South 400 East	Moab	1955	National	2008000062
Courthouse Wash Pictographs	Highway 191 Just North of Colorado River	Arches National Park	1000	National	1976000207
Dalton Wells Civilian Conservation Corps Camp and Moab Relocation Center	Highway 191 Approximately 13 Miles North of Moab	Moab	1935	National	1994000366
Dewey Bridge	Northeast of Moab on Highway 128	Dewey	1915	National	1984002179
Elk Mountain Mission Fort Site	65 North 200 East	Moab	1855	National	1978002661
Julien (Denis) Inscription	Mouth of Hell Roaring Canyon, Green River Canyon	Moab	1836	National	1991000617
Julien Inscription Panel	Dark Angel Vicinity	Arches National Park	1844	National	1988001184
Moab Cabin	65 North 200 East	Moab	1881	National	1980003906
Moab LDS Church	65 North 200 East	Moab	1889	National	1980003907
Old Spanish Trail	Visitor Center Vicinity	Arches National Park	1790	National	1988001181
Pinhook Battleground	End of Pinhook Battleground Road	Manti - La Sal National Park	1881	National	1982004125
Ringhoffer Inscription	Tower Arch	Arches National Park	1923	National	1988001185
Robidoux Inscription	Hay Canyon Road and Middle Canyon Road	Harley Dome	1837	National	1982004124
Rock House (Custodian's Residence)	Visitor Center Vicinity	Arches National Park	1941	National	1988001186
Sego Ghost Town	Sego Canyon Road	Sego		POI	
Shafer House	500 South 400 East	Moab	1884	National	2001000472

Name	Address	City	Year	Authority	ID
Star Hall	159 East Center Street	Moab	1905	National	1993000416
Taylor House	1266 N Highway 191	Moab	1894	National	1980003908
Warner House	Mill Creek Drive Between La Sal Road and Pine Tree Lane	Moab	1890	National	1977001304
Wolfe Ranch Historical District	Arches National Park	Arches National Park	1907	National	1975000167

16.37 Transportation Potential Growth Areas

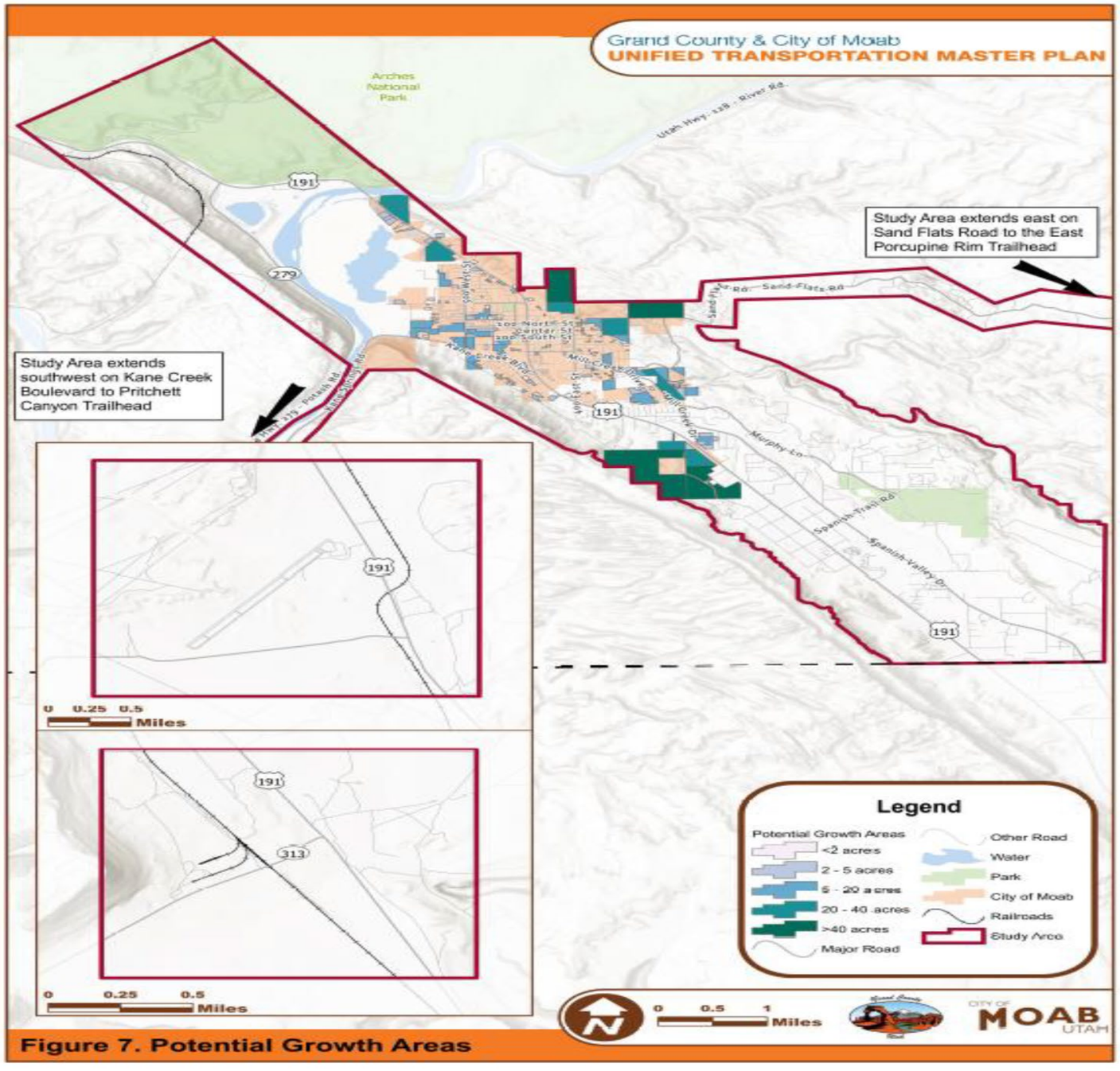


Figure 7. Potential Growth Areas

16.38 Roads Functional Classification

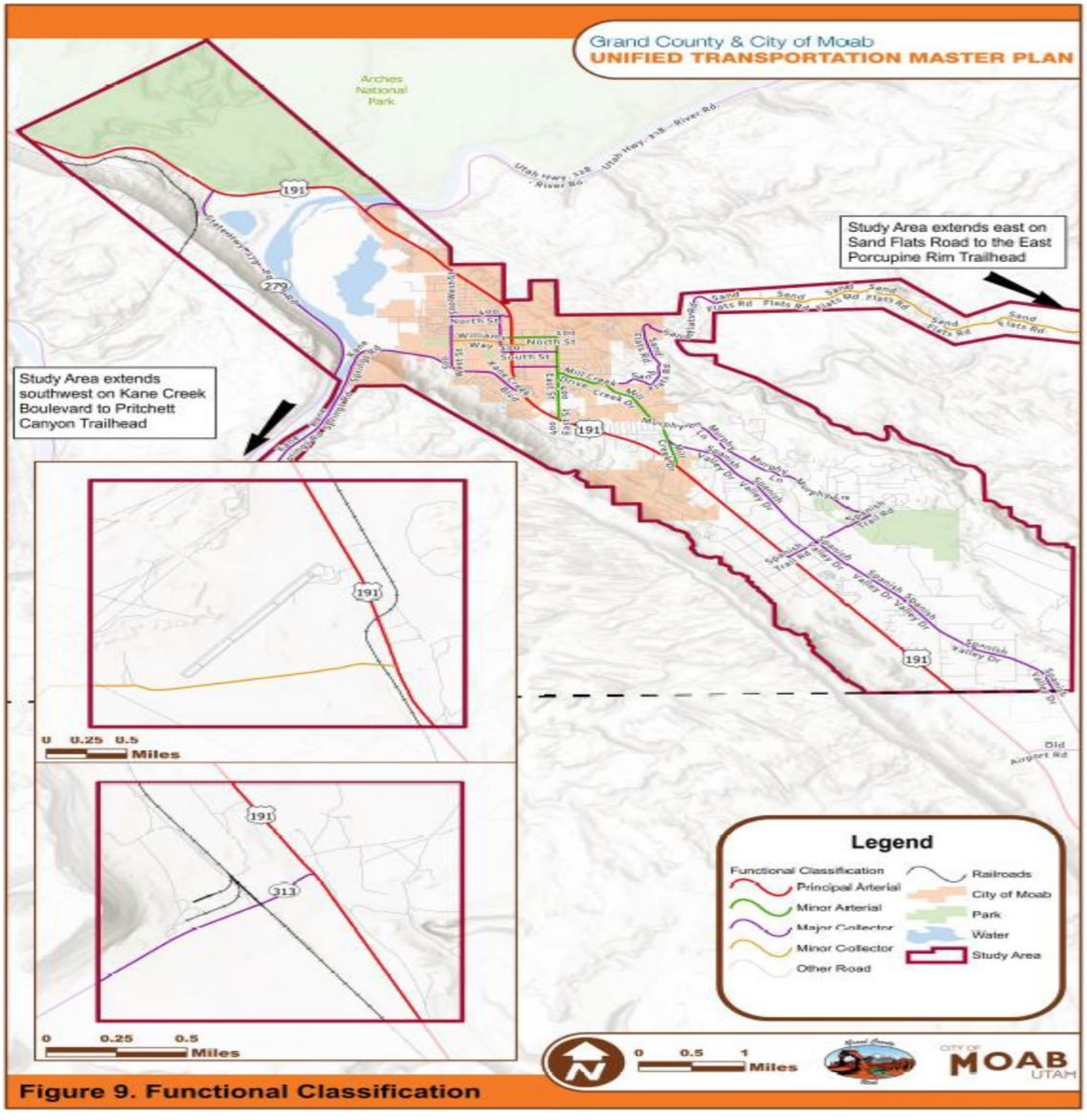


Figure 9. Functional Classification

16.39 – Pedestrian Infrastructure

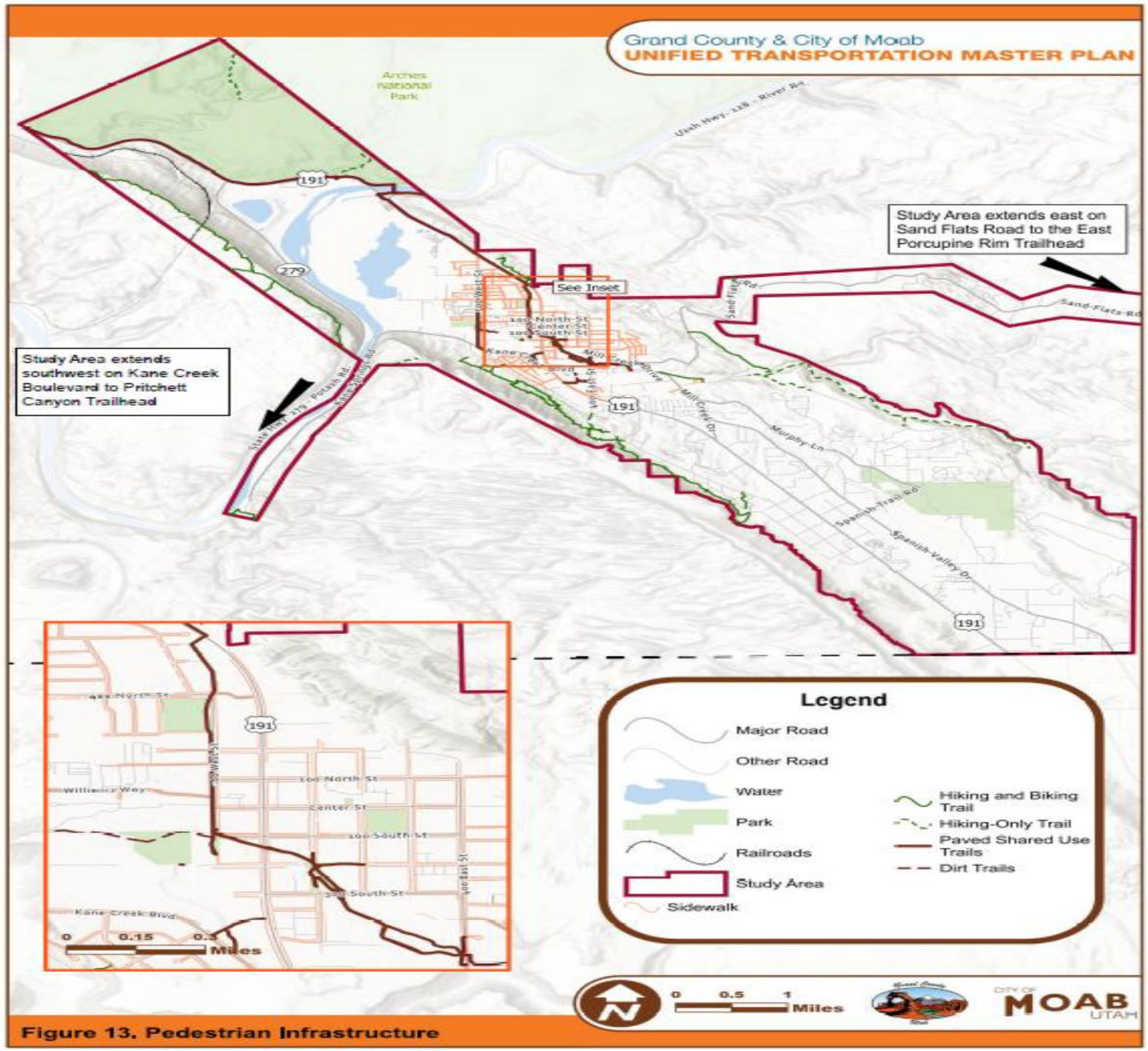
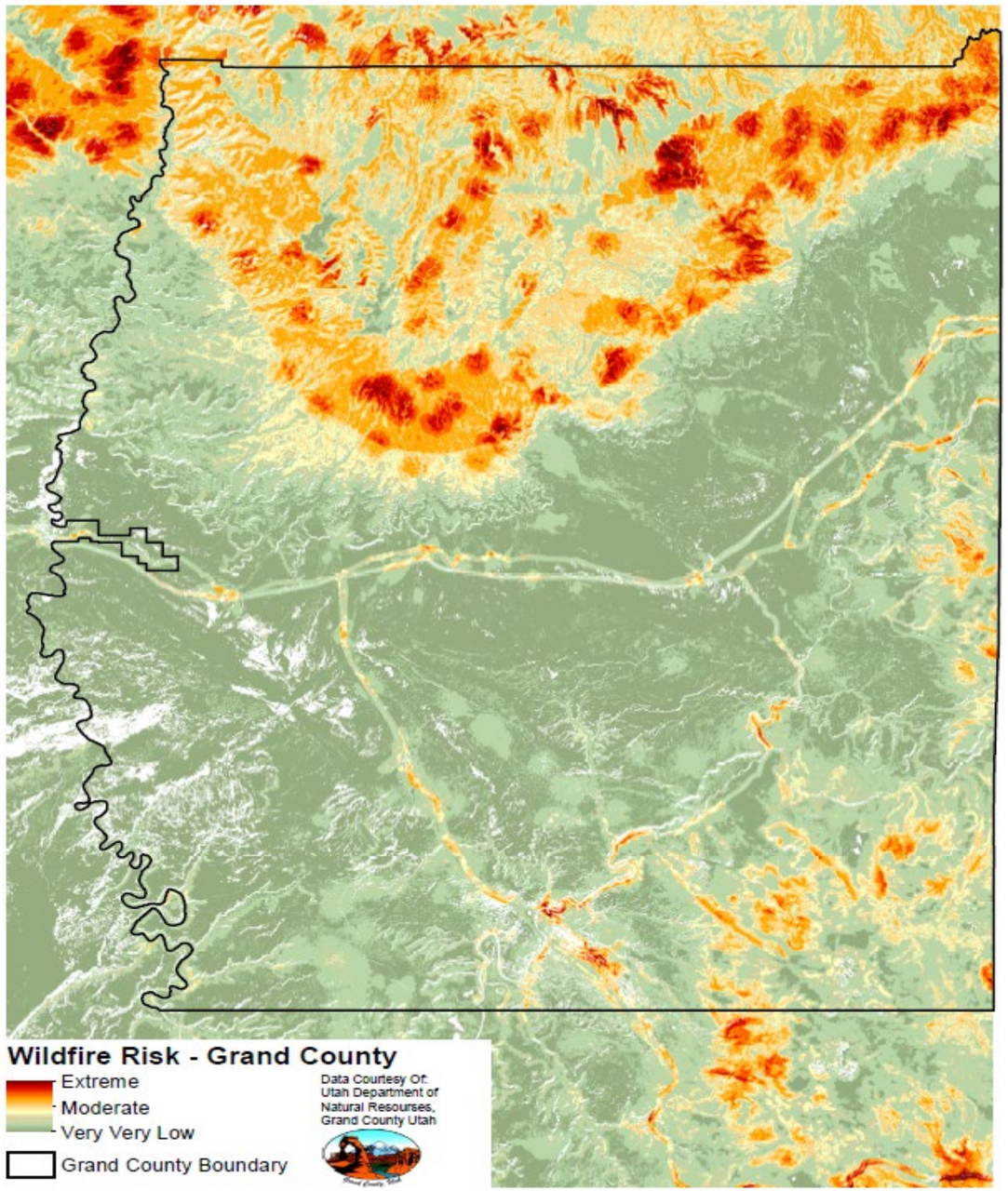
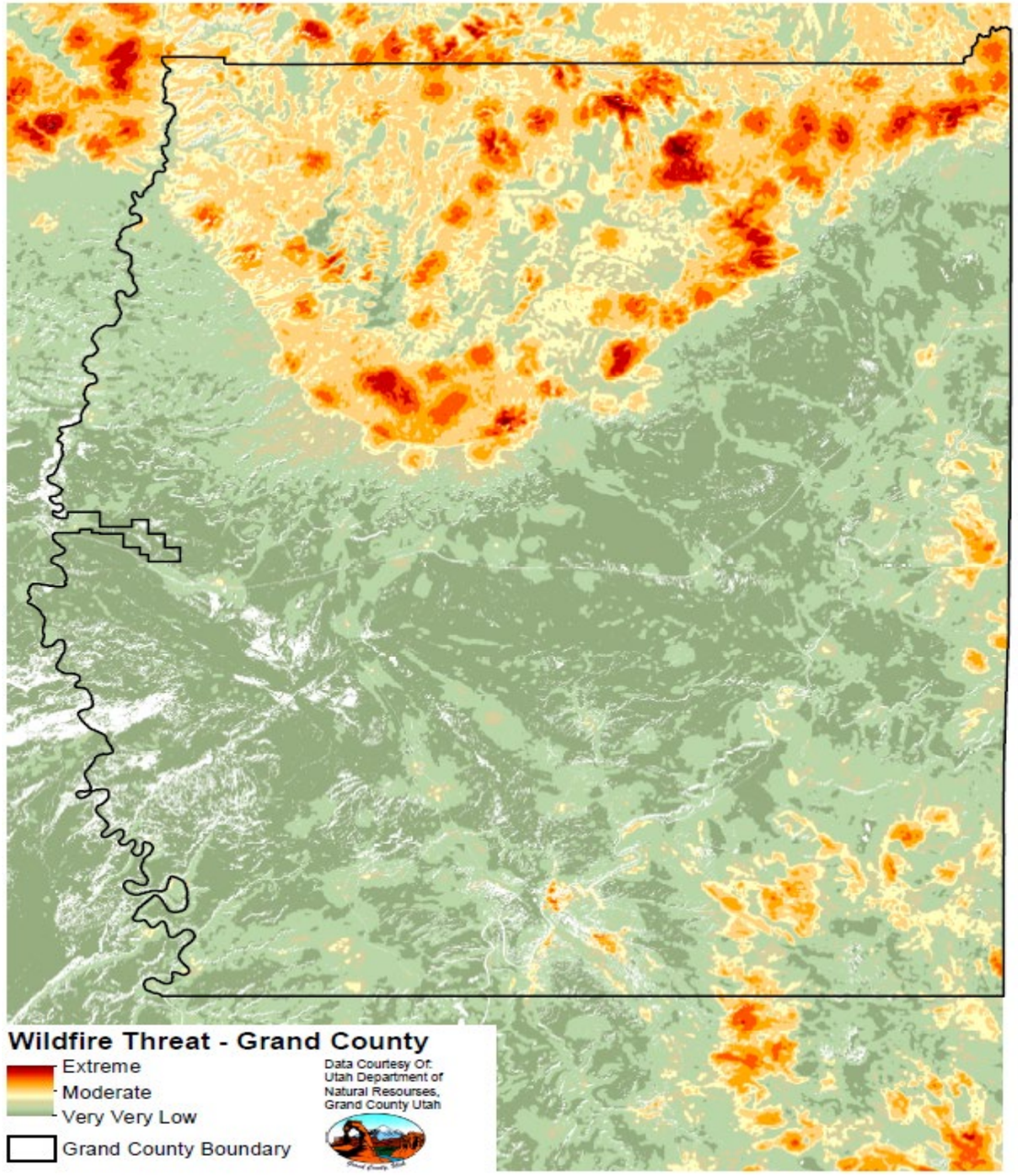


Figure 13. Pedestrian Infrastructure

16.40 Wildfire Risk Areas





16.41 – Neighborhood Planning Areas

