

BACKGROUND

In July 2010, the community engaged in the development of a set of general plan community vision statements for the year 2030. The visioning process helped to identify what people love about the County that they do not want to see changed; issues and concerns; things that people would like to see changed or improved; and, their long-term aspirations for the future. The planning team compiled all of the comments and ideas from the community vision event and developed draft vision statements. These draft vision statements were aired at an interactive keypad polling session in which the planning team asked, "Did we get it right?" Subsequently the draft vision statements were revised to reflect the results of the keypad polling session. Beginning in August, a Citizens Working Group took the community's vision and began to develop a set of draft goals and strategies for each general plan topic during seven facilitated meetings in Moab.

Vision statements are broad but concise descriptions of what we want the community to be in the future. The vision statements serve as a foundation for goals and strategies. Vision statements encapsulate the desired future conditions of the community in 2030. They are written in present tense to describe what the community looks like and how it functions in 2030.

Goals provide concise statements of WHAT the community aims to accomplish over the life of the plan—for the next 10 to 20 years—assuming the county will update the plan from time to time. The goals provide the basic organization and direction for the plan's strategies.

Strategies are specific actionable measures for HOW to implement the goals.

DIVERSE, PROSPEROUS, AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

VISION

- ▶ Locally-owned businesses are the economic engines of the community. Competitive and prosperous locally owned businesses serve residents, visitors, export markets, and other local businesses while keeping most of the earnings at home.
- ▶ Growth in new business sectors balances with tourism. Existing and new businesses tap new markets for locally produced goods and services, providing the basis for year-round prosperity and more high-paying jobs.
- ▶ Tourism continues to contribute significantly to the economic base. The landscape, scenic resources, recreational amenities, events and visitor-serving businesses continue to attract and accommodate visitors.
- ▶ Local food production makes us more self-sufficient. The local agricultural system is an important provider of food for residents and businesses and also reaches some profitable export markets.
- ▶ Grand County is renowned for its energy independence and is an exporter of renewable and conventional/traditional energy.
- ▶ Infrastructure investments contribute to a sustainable economy. Investments in water, energy, waste, communications, housing, and transportation infrastructure help achieve a sustainable economy.

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

Goal DPSE1- Make the county attractive for a wide range of economic sectors.

Strategy DPSE1.1 - Create and support an Economic Development Committee; an organized community group of interested citizens and business representatives spanning the perspectives in the community. This committee may have staff support and would work to:

- develop and maintain an economic strategic plan
- inventory assets to help identify efforts most likely to succeed
- obtain funding and support for economic development
- collect/disseminate market and economic information
- offer assistance for businesses or organizations seeking to expand or move into the county
- act as an advisory body to the Grand County Council

Strategy DPSE1.2- Review the commercial and industrial zoning districts and update the future land use map to ensure that an adequate supply of land is available for accommodating business and other non-residential activity in appropriate locations.

Strategy DPSE1.3 - Maintain and enhance the recreational, scenic, and cultural amenities unique to Grand County to attract and sustain economic activity.

Strategy DPSE1.4 - Foster a business-friendly atmosphere where entrepreneurs can thrive.

Strategy DPSE1.5 - Promote high-quality, cost-effective healthcare as expressed by the mission and vision of the Moab Regional Hospital and support the efforts of Canyonlands Health Care Special Service District to address long-term health care and independent assisted living.

Strategy DPSE1.6 - Support the development of a 4-year college and other education opportunities that enhance the workforce.

Strategy DPSE1.7 - Promote Moab's Buy Local First campaign.

Goal DPSE2- Facilitate business development through land use standards and review processes that are clear, predictable, consistent, fair, timely and cost-effective.

Strategy DPSE2.1 - Review the land use code to find ways to increase clarity, predictability, consistency and efficiency in reviewing land use applications.

Strategy DPSE2.2 - Review the land use code to find ways to reduce the number of times a land use applicant is required to appear before a review or decision-making body.

Goal DPSE3- Support the development and maintenance of infrastructure necessary for a sustainable local economy. (Also see Transportation.)

Strategy DPSE3.1 - Continue to coordinate with the City of Moab and special service districts to provide sewer, water and transportation infrastructure to accommodate efficient growth in appropriate areas.

Strategy DPSE3.2 - Continue to coordinate with the City of Moab on annexation of efficient and appropriate growth areas accommodating both residential and non-residential development.

Strategy DPSE3.3 - Continue to coordinate with the City of Moab to create and implement County and City land use regulations that are compatible in the municipal periphery/transition areas.

Strategy DPSE3.4 Support and participate in planning to upgrade the capacity of existing electrical infrastructure in the Spanish Valley, Castle Valley, Cisco/Westwater, and along I-70.

Strategy DPSE3.5 - Support and participate in planning for locally produced sustainable energy and its transport.

Strategy DPSE3.6 - Support natural-resource development that generates revenues for public service providers to help pay for public infrastructure improvements needed to achieve economic diversity and attract new businesses.

Goal DPSE4 -Support the continuance of agriculture with incentives and land use flexibility.

Strategy DPSE4.1 - Support efforts initiated by landowners to create Agriculture Protection Areas using state legislation (Utah Code Title 17/Chapter 41).

Strategy DPSE4.2 - Encourage willing landowners to take advantage of tax incentives by placing agricultural conservation easements on property they wish to keep in agriculture as directed by state legislation.

Strategy DPSE4.3 - Determine whether the land use code contains barriers to agriculture and value-added agricultural production such as building setbacks, food stand regulations or home occupations standards, and engage the community in revising the land use code to reduce barriers.

Strategy DPSE4.4 - Continue to offer increased residential density as an incentive for developers to set aside irrigated agricultural land voluntarily as open space and keep some of the property in agricultural production.

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ECOLOGY, WATER, AND AIR

VISION

- ▶ Comprehensive management of aquifers and watersheds ensures plenty of high-quality water. Landowners, land managers, local governments, and water/sewer service providers work in partnership to manage watersheds to maintain or enhance water quality and quantity for current and future generations.
- ▶ Wildlife habitat is preserved and restored. Invasive weeds are reduced and native species thrive. Wildlife corridors connect natural areas throughout the county, creating ecosystem linkages and improving wildlife vitality. Wetlands and riparian habitats are intact.
- ▶ Air quality is pristine. The community works to preserve or improve air quality at the local level.
- ▶ The community strives toward an energy-efficient future. There are abundant opportunities to recycle, use alternative transportation, and use renewable and alternative energy.

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

Goal EWA1- Address risks to the drinking-water supply.

- Strategy EWA1.1 - Continue to encourage development and use of centralized sewage-treatment systems in populated areas. (Also see Development Patterns.)
- Strategy EWA1.2 - Revisit the Water Source Protection Overlay zoning district (L.U.C. 4.5) to ensure that it addresses risks to the long-term drinking supply.
- Strategy EWA1.3 - Map the Watershed Protection Overlay zoning district along the most recently adopted state-approved drinking-water source protection zone boundaries, at a minimum.
- Strategy EWA1.4 - Map the approximate boundaries of Glen Canyon and Castle Valley sole-source aquifers in the general plan.
- Strategy EWA1.5 - Protect against contamination of the Glen Canyon and Castle Valley aquifers by hazardous materials with land use standards and procedures that align with state/federal water-quality regulations and that are designed to mobilize state/federal water-quality enforcement.
- Strategy EWA1.6 - Participate in the Moab Watershed Council to work on comprehensive watershed planning and restoration.

Goal EWA2- Support efforts to understand water quantity dynamics of the Glen Canyon, Castle Valley, and Thompson aquifers.

- Strategy EWA 2.1 Pursue federal and/or state funding for the USGS Glen Canyon Aquifer water budget study that is already approved by Congress.
- Strategy EWA 2.2 Support Castle Valley's and Thompson Springs' efforts to find funding water budget/water quantity studies.
- Strategy EWA 2.3 Consider adopting water conservation guidelines for residential and non-residential land uses.
- Strategy EWA2.4 Increase water conservation in agricultural and residential areas by encouraging secondary water systems for irrigation in new residential subdivisions.

Goal EWA3- Preserve wetlands and riparian habitats.

Strategy EWA3.1 - Focus on riparian and wetland areas as high-priority open space in the land use code.

Strategy EWA3.2 - Map riparian habitat using the best available data.

Strategy EWA3.3 - Identify priority riparian public trail corridors and acquire property and/or easements from willing landowners as opportunities arise, using funds from a voluntary fee in lieu of voluntary open-space set-aside incentives in subdivisions. (See Strategy RA1.3.)

Strategy EWA3.4 - Establish trail design standards that minimize impacts on sensitive riparian corridors.

Strategy EWA3.5 - Support the establishment of a local land trust to acquire land and facilitate the establishment of conservation easements.

Goal EWA4 - Evaluate the need for terrestrial wildlife habitat protection on unincorporated private lands.

Strategy EWA4.1 - Work with Utah Department of Wildlife Resources and other land-management agencies to map known critical habitat for terrestrial wildlife.

Goal EWA5 - Minimize health risks from air pollution and sustain Class I air quality.

Strategy EWA5.1 - Evaluate county staffing and job descriptions to ensure that environmental quality issues are addressed.

Strategy EWA5.2 - Encourage the National Park Service to continue monitoring air quality at Island in the Sky and to establish air quality monitoring at the main entrance to Arches National Park and near the Park's north boundary..

Strategy EWA5.3 - Align development permit standards and review procedures with state/federal air-quality rules and regulations and mobilize state/federal air-quality agencies for enforcement.

Strategy EWA5.4 - Enforce dust regulations in the land use code.

Strategy EWA5.5 - Support efforts to establish an air quality committee to compile and distribute data to local and regional agencies and maintain relations with state and federal air-quality agencies.

Goal EWA6 - Minimize impacts to ecology and scenery from fluid and solid mineral development while still allowing such development to continue to benefit the economy.

Strategy EWA6.1 - Encourage and/or require oil, gas and mining companies to use the best technology and mitigation techniques to protect natural amenities and natural resources.

Goal EWA7 - Encourage conservation by reducing, reusing and recycling of materials.

Strategy EWA7.1 - Support the goal in the Solid Waste Special Service District Management Plan to increase the percent of waste diverted from landfills.

Strategy EWA7.2 - Develop and promote recycling by county departments for which recycling is cost-effective.

Strategy EWA7.3 - Require permitted special events to recycle waste generated by the event that can be recycled cost-effectively.

Goal EWA8- Reduce energy demand.

Strategy EWA8.1 - Develop an incentive-based energy conservation building code.

Strategy EWA8.2 - Consider amending the land use code to protect solar access in future development to enable household and small scale solar energy systems.

Strategy EWA8.3 - Consider amending the land use code to limit illumination levels and subsequent energy use of commercial development to no more than those recommended by the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America.

Strategy EWA8.4 - Include resource and energy efficiency as a significant factor in county purchasing and infrastructure investments.

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DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

VISION

- ▶ Development patterns are fiscally responsible. Moab and the other towns are the centers of activity and attract quality development in and near them. Areas preferred for growth are supported by new or enhanced infrastructure and the utilization of existing infrastructure.
- ▶ Ample housing choices are designed and priced to fit local earning power, ages, and abilities. Government policies and business decisions result in more affordable housing on-the-ground.
- ▶ Citizens are able to live and work in the county because of a well-planned mix of housing types and price-ranges in diverse and vibrant neighborhoods near employment and services. There are effective programs to provide housing choices for the elderly and those earning less than median income.
- ▶ Efficiency, conservation, and design reduce energy demand. More compact development patterns reduce driving and increase opportunities for alternative modes of transportation.
- ▶ Open space is integrated into development, preserving scenery and agricultural/irrigated land. The permanent open-space inventory enhances the quality of life and visitor experiences. Innovative programs support agricultural viability and keep land in agricultural production without regulations that diminish land values.
- ▶ Scenic resources are intact. Structures and other improvements are designed and sited to reduce impacts on scenic resources. Scenic resources are an important consideration for land-conservation entities working in the area.
- ▶ Business development is economically feasible, ecologically responsible and fits the community. Business development diversifies the economy, creating jobs and business activity that fit the needs and preferences of the workforce and residents, and is designed and located to avoid damaging natural amenities and resources.
- ▶ The County guides development in a way that is symbiotic with municipalities, neighborhood communities, property owners, and the Northern Ute Tribe. Communication across the community is effective and citizens are confident in county government. Land use planning with an engaged public remains relevant as the community evolves.

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

Goal DP 1- Support and participate in the implementation of the Grand County and City of Moab Housing Study and Affordable Housing Plan.

- Strategy DP1.1 - Increase density incentives for affordable housing.
- Strategy DP1.2 - Support rezoning to multi-family residential (MFR) when there is an affordable-housing component in the land use application.
- Strategy DP1.3 - Align code definitions of affordable housing with the Grand County and City of Moab Housing Study and Affordable Housing Plan.
- Strategy DP1.4 - Consider a fee in lieu of affordable housing units incentivized by the land use code, and use the revenue to help build affordable housing.
- Strategy DP1.5 - Encourage efforts to provide temporary shelter during winter months for vulnerable populations.

Goal DP 2- Focus future development in centers where existing and planned infrastructure can accommodate it and so that people can live close to where they work and obtain goods and services.

Strategy DP2.1 - Encourage mixed residential and business development and re-development projects in the commercial zone districts in the US 191 South corridor.

Strategy DP2.2 - Designate rural centers that can be served efficiently by existing and planned infrastructure where future non-residential and residential development will be encouraged.

Strategy DP2.3 - Develop a US 191 South corridor gateway plan.

Strategy DP2.4 - Work in partnership with San Juan County to guide future development in San Juan County that is proposed to be served by Grand Water and Sewer Service Agency so that development outcomes align with the vision, goals, and strategies of the Grand County General Plan.

Goal DP 3- Minimize impacts of development on scenic resources.

Strategy DP3.1 - Improve implementation and enforcement of ridgeline protection standards by mapping ridgelines referred to in the land use code and requiring the placement of height poles for proposed structures on or near ridgelines.

Strategy DP3.2 - Reevaluate US 191 North overlay zone with a focus on maintaining compact development patterns, preserving scenic resources, and locating development to avoid degrading natural amenities.

Strategy DP3.3 - Map priority scenic landscape features and encourage developers to set them aside as open space with incentives that allow for increased residential density.

Strategy DP3.4 - Continue to implement lighting regulations in the land use code for future development and enforce lighting regulations during the building permit and certificate-of-occupancy process.

Strategy DP3.5 - Consider amending the land use code to require revegetation with native/adapted plants of open space areas in future residential subdivisions that are prone to invasive plant species such as areas of disturbed soil or fallow agricultural land.

Goal DP 4- Promote community clean-up.

Strategy DP4.1 - Amend the land use code to require applicants seeking development permits to remove or screen visible refuse, debris and inoperable vehicles on the property proposed for development.

Strategy DP4.2 - Initiate a public information campaign promoting the benefits of clean-up efforts and recycling, and explaining the risks to health and safety from refuse, debris and inoperable vehicles.

Strategy DP4.3 - Update the land use code to outline a clear process for enforcing clean-up of refuse, debris and inoperable vehicles:

- Establish a clear definition of *refuse, debris and inoperable vehicles*
- Be responsive to citizen complaints
- Establish county staff capacity/responsibilities
- Create a method for documenting violations

- Establish deadlines for clean-up
- Establish a cost recovery system for county initiated clean-up of properties in violation

Strategy DP4.4 - Continue to support the voucher program, allowing each residential property free disposal of one truck load of trash.

Strategy DP4.5 – Include planning guidance for clean-up and design in a US 191 South corridor gateway plan for future development.

Goal DP5- Minimize impacts of natural hazards on properties and people.

Strategy DP5.1 - Avoid development in natural-hazard areas unless no other option exists on a property, in which case impacts on nearby properties and hazards to occupants and structures on the property need to be mitigated.

Strategy DP5.2 - Make keeping development out of the floodplain or major drainage ways the top priority for natural-hazard avoidance.

Strategy DP5.3 - Improve base mapping for natural-hazards planning.

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TRANSPORTATION

VISION

- ▶ Rural roads are functional and safe for street-legal motor vehicles. Rural roads are compatible with the rural setting, with low speeds. Capital improvements focus on safety.
- ▶ Roads in and near population and employment centers have biking lanes or parallel paths. As roads are redeveloped or added in and near population and employment centers, bike lanes/paths are added to make roads safer for drivers and cyclists.

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

Goal T1- Continue to focus county transportation infrastructure improvements on Moab as the heart of the community.

Strategy T1.1 - Prioritize improvements near the City of Moab, moving south through the Spanish Valley.

Strategy T1.2 - Prioritize improvements to existing east-west roads and intersections connecting Spanish Valley neighborhoods to US 191 (Spanish Trail Road, Mill Creek Drive, San Jose Road, Sage Avenue, Resource Road, Beeman Road).

Strategy T1.3 - Improve the north-south collector roads and intersections: Spanish Valley Drive, Mill Creek Drive, and Murphy Lane.

Strategy T1.4 - Include bike lanes and/or multi-modal pathways and parking areas along the north-south collector roads (Spanish Valley Drive, Mill Creek Drive) and the major east-west connections to US 191 to build complete streets as these roads are improved in the future.

Strategy T1.5 - Once existing infrastructure is improved, plan for and build additional east-west roads to connect Murphy Lane, Spanish Valley Drive, and US 191.

Strategy T1.6 - Promote revenue-generating activities (mineral lease and payment in lieu of taxes) for the county-approved transportation special service district.

Strategy T1.7 - Continue to maintain an up-to-date transportation-improvements plan and update development impact fees to ensure that future development pays its share of the cost of capital improvements.

Goal T2- Continue to work in partnership with the Utah Department of Transportation and the City of Moab to improve US Highway 191 south of Moab and its intersections to balance the need for safe local access with the need to accommodate through traffic.

Strategy T2.1 - Work in partnership with the Utah Department of Transportation and the City of Moab to develop multi-modal pathways and related improvements parallel to US 191.

Strategy T2.2 - Work in partnership with the Utah Department of Transportation and the City of Moab to fund and develop an access management plan for the US 191 south corridor.

Strategy T2.3 - Preserve the internal circulation of existing subdivisions as US Highway 191 and its accesses are improved.

Strategy T2.4 - Work with the Utah Department of Transportation to evaluate and enforce speed limits on US Highway 191 to protect motorists, pedestrians and bicyclists.

GoalT3 - Facilitate planning and coordination of regional multi-modal transportation.

StrategtT3.1 - Work in partnership with the National Park Service and City of Moab to coordinate planning for shuttle services.

Strategy T3.2 - Support efforts to inventory existing intra-city shuttles/bus transit services and to integrate and coordinate them.

Strategy T3.3 - Encourage transit/shuttle services to include private enterprises.

Strategy T3.4 - Explore opportunities for use of railroad infrastructure between Crescent Junction and Moab upon completion of Atlas cleanup.

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RECREATION AND ACCESS

VISION

- ▶ There are ample trails and places to recreate. There are recreational opportunities for all ages and abilities. A safe and well-maintained bicycle- and pedestrian-friendly trails network encourages recreation while providing alternative transportation.
- ▶ A diverse mixture of recreational opportunities exists. There is a balance of active recreational facilities, organized sports and recreational activities for youth and adults, and backcountry recreation opportunities.
- ▶ Backcountry trails and roads offer opportunities for recreation for all preferences. Users of all types, including motorized, non-motorized, equestrian, cycling, pedestrian, and others can find a place to enjoy their activity.
- ▶ There is ready access to public lands within proximity to town. Neighborhood trailheads and trails provide quick entry to a natural setting.

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

Goal RA1- Implement the trails plan as created and amended by Trail Mix. (Also see Transportation.)

Strategy RA1.1 - Identify priority riparian public trail corridors and acquire property and/or easements from willing landowners as opportunities arise.

Strategy RA1.2 - Establish trail design standards that minimize impacts on sensitive riparian corridors.

Strategy RA1.3 - Develop a fee in lieu of the voluntary open-space incentives offered in the land use code and use revenues to purchase land/easements and construct top-priority public trails.

Strategy RA1.4 - Classify public trail corridors and access to public lands as *primary open space* (top-priority to set-aside) in voluntary open-space provisions in the land use code.

Strategy RA1.5- Encourage development proposals that include dedication of easements that maintain access through historic corridors and to public lands and connect to existing and planned trails.

Goal RA2 - Identify special places unique to Grand County in close proximity to Moab where public access should be established and maintained, including but not limited to Mill Creek and Pritchett Canyon.

PUBLIC LANDS

Purpose of General Plan Public Lands Policies:

This set of policy statements is intended to act as a bridge between the Grand County community and all of the federal and state land-management agencies at work in the county. The Federal Lands Policy and Management Act calls for some decisions by federal agencies to be reviewed for consistency with plans adopted by local governments and this section of the general plan provides guidance for these decisions.

Economic Use of Public Lands

Public Lands Policy 1. Grand County encourages the expeditious processing of permits for economic uses of public lands consistent with the policies of this Plan, especially, the film industry, mineral extraction and recreation, for the benefit of Grand County.

Watershed Management

Public Lands Policy 2. Grand County will work to protect watersheds from activities and uses that are injurious to them. Public agencies are encouraged to adopt policies that enhance or restore watersheds for Moab, Spanish Valley and Castle Valley. Grand County will support classification of the aquifers for these valleys at the highest possible quality standard.

Public Lands Ownership and Exchanges

Public Lands Policy 3. Grand County supports 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) protections of lands in Grand County from developments that might otherwise lead to a net increase in county cost for infrastructure and public services; or (d) consolidation of land-ownership patterns to reduce fragmentation.

Public Lands Policy 4. Grand County supports the general retention of federal ownership of federal lands in Grand County. Any increase in federally managed lands, such as the expansion of the National Park System, should not be at the expense of county revenues or without a clear rationale for benefit to county citizens. The County will work with the National Park Service on national park expansion.

National Park Service Coordination

Public Lands Policy 5. Grand County will obtain National Park Service input and involvement in zoning decisions and proposed developments that have the potential to degrade park resources or park visitors' experiences.

Travel Management

Public Lands Policy 6. Grand County encourages 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 also address types and seasons of permitted uses, supervision, maintenance levels, public education and enforcement. Grand County encourages federal lands agencies to limit mechanized vehicle

use to existing roads and trails, except where otherwise designated. Motor-vehicle use off of existing roads and trails should be limited to the following:

- ◆ Areas identified by public-lands managers as "motor vehicle open areas," where motor vehicles are free to go anywhere.
- ◆ Historically established and specifically identified motorcycle and bicycle areas.
- ◆ Areas in which public-lands managers specifically and individually grant permission for additional motor-vehicle access for mineral exploration or other approved purposes.

Public Lands Policy 7. Travel management policy will continue to be visible 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

Public Lands Policy 8. Continue to support and implement the non-motorized trails master plan as updated by Trail Mix and adopted by the County.

User Group Conflicts

Public Lands Policy 9. Grand County encourages the agencies to resolve conflicts between user groups, particularly where high-impact users prevent low-impact users from their legitimate use and enjoyment of the public lands for reasons such as noise, dangerous speeds, and lasting damage to lands and resources. Any actions should be balanced with the principle that all users have a right to enjoy use of the public lands and all users have an impact on the land.

Land Restoration

Public Lands Policy 10. Grand County contains a number of damaged areas and the County encourages public-lands agencies to restore these lands.

Special Areas

Public Lands Policy 11. The County will participate in planning for designation and management of special areas such as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) and Research Natural Areas (RNAs) in order to achieve greatest benefit to the community.

Special Uses, Events and Activities

Public Lands Policy 12. Grand County will work in cooperation with public-lands managers to permit and promote special uses, events and activities. Special uses, events and activities should mitigate adverse impacts. Restoration plans should be integrated into the permitting process for special events and activities.

High-Use Areas

Public Lands Policy 13. Grand County promotes cooperation with federal and state agencies to identify and implement appropriate management of high-use and special-value areas, including but not limited to Sand Flats, Mill Creek, Potato Salad Hill, the Highway 128 corridor, the Kane Creek corridor, and Moab Rim Trail. Such management should include vigorous education and enforcement efforts and could be created through congressional means (e.g., National Conservation Area designation), administrative designation (e.g., Special Recreation

Management Area status), or locally formed joint-management partnerships (e.g., the Mill Creek Partnership).

Illegal Dumping

Public Lands Policy 14. Grand County promotes cooperation with federal and state agencies and neighboring counties to implement special control measures on public lands where illegal dumping and littering are occurring. Such measures should include posting of “no dumping” signs by the appropriate agency, vigorous enforcement of existing littering laws, and ongoing public education. (See also Sec. 4.2.7.)

Unsafe Firearm Practices

Public Lands Policy 15. Grand County supports 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. To prevent lead contamination, maintenance will include regular clean-up and proper disposal of bullets.

User Fees

Public Lands Policy 16. Grand County will continue to work in partnership with public-lands agencies to ensure that changes in public lands’ and facilities’ user-fee policies benefit the community.

Wilderness

Public Lands Policy 17. Grand County continues to support the recommendation for wilderness adopted by the Grand County Council in 1995 after extensive public hearings in which all interests were represented. (See Section 7.1.4, Wilderness Plan.) Grand County will follow the State of Utah’s recommendation concerning wilderness designation where consistent with the interests of the people of Grand County.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Public Lands Policy 18. Grand County supports the implementation of the wild and scenic river policies contained in the Moab Field Office BLM Resource Management Plan.

Reintroduction of Species to Grand County

Public Lands Policy 19. When reintroduction of animal species to the public lands in the County is considered, Grand County should be a participating agency in evaluating the feasibility and advisability of such reintroduction. The County is particularly interested in evaluating the possible economic impacts of reintroduced species, land use restrictions to protect their habitat, and arrangements to protect or compensate affected land users.

Upstream Motorized River Travel

Public Lands Policy 20. Grand County encourages government entities to maintain permits for water craft at current levels for upstream motorized use on the Colorado River between the Highway 191 Colorado River bridge and the Utah-Colorado state line (except for legitimate emergency purposes). Jet skis and other motorized personal watercraft should be banned from the Colorado River between U.S. Highway 191 and the Utah-Colorado state line.

Dark Night Skies

Public Lands Policy 21. Grand County will consult with public-lands agencies to ensure that dark skies are not compromised on public lands.

Natural Quiet

Public Lands Policy 22. Grand County encourages the public agencies to implement measures to ensure that this resource is not degraded.

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