

ORDINANCE 2006-21

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING CHAPTER 19, TOOELE COUNTY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN, OF THE TOOELE COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE LEGISLATIVE BODY OF TOOELE COUNTY, UTAH AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION I - PURPOSE. This ordinance seeks to adopt a resource management plan for the purpose of preserving and enhancing environmental quality in the county to enhance the community's quality of life. In order for local objectives and desires to be appropriately considered in Federal decision making processes, the county's general plan must be very specific and articulate in addressing the issues that are pertinent to Federal land agency planning and decision making. In accordance with Utah Code Annotated 17-27a-502, the Erda, Pine Canyon, and Tooele County Planning Commissions held public hearings on the proposed adoption of this chapter and recommend passage of this ordinance.

SECTION II - CHAPTER ADOPTED. Chapter 19, Tooele County Resource Management Plan, of the Tooele County General Plan is hereby adopted to read as attached hereto, which attachment is, by this reference, made a part hereof.

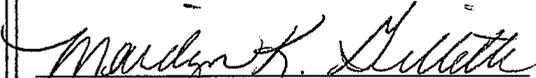
SECTION III - REPEALER. Ordinances and resolutions in conflict herewith are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

SECTION IV - EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall become effective 15 days after its passage provided it has been published, or at such publication date if more than 15 days after passage.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Tooele County Commission, which is the legislative body of Tooele County, passed, approved and enacted this ordinance this 25th day of July 2006.

Ord. 2006-21

ATTEST:


DENNIS D. EWING, Clerk

Marilyn K. Gillette
Chief Deputy Clerk



APPROVED AS TO FORM:


DOUGLAS J. AHLSTROM
Tooele County Attorney

TOOELE COUNTY COMMISSION:


DENNIS ROCKWELL, Chairman

Commissioner Rockwell voted aye
Commissioner Lawrence voted aye
Commissioner Johnson voted aye

CHAPTER NINETEEN: TOOELE COUNTY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN



BACKGROUND AND PROJECT IMPETUS

The majority of rural Utah counties include vast areas of “public” lands. These lands and the associated resources are managed by federal agencies including the United States Forest Service (USFS), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) and the National Parks Service (NPS). Traditionally, these counties and the residents thereof have used public lands and resources for economic growth and stability. This local association with and dependance on public lands continues today. Specifically, local use of public lands and resources include, but are not limited to, recreation, minerals, oil and gas, timber, water, agriculture, fisheries and wildlife.

Due to the dependance of many rural counties on public lands and resources, decisions made by public land management agencies directly impact local interests and economies. Over the last several decades, state and local governments have taken a variety of approaches to improving relationships with federal land managers and participating in agency planning and decision-making processes. Depending on the local officials and agencies involved and the topic of discussion, these efforts have had mixed results.

The Resource Management Plans (RMPs) developed by the BLM and the USFS (LRMPs) are the basis for nearly all natural resource management policy and decision-making activities that affect federal lands. Because the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) mandates that these RMPs are to be consistent with state and local plans “to the maximum extent...consistent with federal law...,” it is essential that counties develop their own resource management plans to reflect local perspectives and positions regarding these interests.

STATE OF UTAH, COUNTY RESOURCE PROTECTION PLAN (CRMP) TOOLKIT

In 2004, the State of Utah Governor’s Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB) developed a “toolkit” to assist county governments in preparing public land-based resource management plans. The purpose of the Toolkit and the resulting plans was to empower rural Utah counties with the information and tools necessary to work more effectively with natural resource agencies and ensure that the interests of local governments were adequately considered and addressed in agency planning and decision-making processes.

The GOPB Toolkit recommends that county resource management plans be developed and organized in a manner similar to the approach/format used by federal agencies in their planning processes. It is anticipated that by using a similar format, it will be easier to compare county resource management plans to agency-prepared documents. This approach should increase the usefulness and impact of county plans in federal planning and decision-making processes. In general, this structure centers around three important planning elements:

- Descriptions of the *Existing Condition*,
- Descriptions of the *Desired Future Condition*, and
- Methods for ongoing *Monitoring* to assess progress in moving from the existing condition to the desired future condition.

As noted in the Toolkit model, county-prepared resource management plans should also reference the legal framework for county planning as it relates to public lands and present a detailed socio-economic backdrop for the county’s stated public land policies and positions. In this regard, the Toolkit is an excellent resource in providing GOPB-researched legal citations and a number of sources for gathering county economic and demographic data.

- (d) the protection of urban development;
- (e) the protection or promotion of moderate income housing;
- (f) the protection and promotion of air quality;
- (g) historic preservation;
- (h) identifying future uses of land that are likely to require an expansion or significant modification of services or facilities provided by each affected entity; and
- (i) an official map.

In addition, the law provides that the plan may define the local customs, local culture, and the components necessary for the county's economic stability. (Utah Code §17-27a-401(4)) Counties may also request and access certain data gathered and held by state agencies that may be of assistance in the county's planning process. (Utah Code §17-27a-402) It should be noted that the authority to plan does not give counties any direct jurisdiction over lands owned by the state or federal governments. (Utah Code §17-27a-304)

Federal Land and Natural Resource Planning

Two of the major federal landowners in Utah, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Forest Service, are required to engage in land and natural resource planning processes which can affect the use and development of natural resources. The BLM is required by Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 [FLPMA] to "develop, maintain and... revise land use plans which provide by tracts or areas for the use of the [BLM] lands." Similarly, the Forest Service is required to "develop, maintain, and... revise land and resource management plans for units of the National Forest System." (16 U.S.C. §1604(a))

Coordination and Consistency with State, Local and Tribal Plans

Both the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Forest Service are required to coordinate their land and natural

resource planning efforts with those of state, local and tribal jurisdictions. For example, the BLM is required to:

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

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

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

The Forest Service is required to coordinate "with the land and resource management planning processes of State

Expectations for ecological sustainability as well as ecosystem and species diversity are also provided.

Bureau of Land Management

FLPMA provides that the BLM must manage the lands under its jurisdiction (referred to as “public” lands) “in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archeological values,” and will provide for, among other things, “outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use,” and “food and habitat for fish and wildlife and domestic animals.” Moreover, the BLM must specifically manage the public lands “in a manner which recognizes the Nation’s need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands.” (43 U.S.C. §1701(8) and (12))

The BLM is required to “use and observe the principles of multiple use and sustained yield” and, just as the Forest Service must, “use a systematic interdisciplinary approach to achieve integrated consideration of physical, biological, economic and other sciences” in the preparation of its plans. (43 U.S.C. §1712(c)(1) and (2)) The BLM must also “consider present and potential uses of the public lands” and “provide for compliance with applicable pollution control laws, including State and Federal air, water, noise, or other pollution standards or implementation plans.” (43 U.S.C. §1712(c)(5) and (8))

Multiple-use And Sustained Yield

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

The definitions do state, however, that multiple use is to be considered in the context of the best combination of land uses that meet the present and future needs of the nation with respect to “recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural, scenic, scientific, and historical values.” Furthermore, it states that these resources are to be managed in a “harmonious and coordinated” manner that

does not lead to “permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment.” Finally, multiple use does not, by definition, mean the “greatest economic return or the greatest unit output.” (43 U.S.C. §1702(c)). See also 16 U.S.C. §531(a)). For the Forest Service, the “establishment and maintenance of areas of wilderness” is specifically determined to be consistent with the principle of multiple use. (16 U.S.C. 529.)

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

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Cooperative Agency Status

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Process Overview

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

The development of an EIS by a federal agency as part of the process to prepare a resource management plan or proposed action includes a number of well-established steps. Each of these steps provides an opportunity for comment by local governments based on their plans and policies. These steps, in general, are:

- (1) “Scoping” of the issues,

lands or natural resources are located;” and establish and coordinate agreements with federal agencies that facilitate state and local participation in the development, revision and implementation of federal plans.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC LINKAGES

County snapshot

Tooele County is one of about 3,140 counties and county equivalents in the United States. It encompasses 6,930.4 sq. miles in land area and has a population density of 7.2 persons per square mile. In the last three decades of the 1900s, its population grew by 89.1%. On the 2000 census form, 97.4% of the population reported only one race. The average household size is 3.11 persons compared to an average family size of 3.51 persons.

In 2004, Public Administration was the largest of 20 major employment sectors. It had an average wage per job of \$53,620. Numbers show that per capita income declined by 1.5% between 1993 and 2003 (adjusted for inflation).



People & Income Overview (By Place of Residence)	Value	Rank in U.S.	Industry Overview (2004) (By Place of Work)	Value	Rank in U.S.
Population (2004)	49,688	944	Covered Employment	12,477	1241
Growth (%) since 1990	86.8%	52	Avg wage per job	\$34,228	429
Households (2000)	12,677	1303	Manufacturing - % all jobs in County	11.0%	1612
Labor Force (persons) (2004)	22,883	996	Avg wage per job	\$39,476	827
Unemployment Rate (2004)	5.4	1524	Transportation & Warehousing - % all jobs in County	1.4%	1981
Per Capita Personal Income (2003)	\$20,359	2577	Avg wage per job	\$33,770	1735
Median Household Income (2002)	\$49,575	247	Health Care, Social Assist. - % all jobs in County	6.9%	1642
Poverty Rate (2002)	6.9	2925	Avg wage per job	\$24,441	1420
H.S. Diploma or More - percent of Adults 25+ (2000)	85.6	529	Finance and Insurance - % all jobs in County	1.9%	2156

Source: STATS Indiana, from the IBRC

Fastest Growing Utah Counties

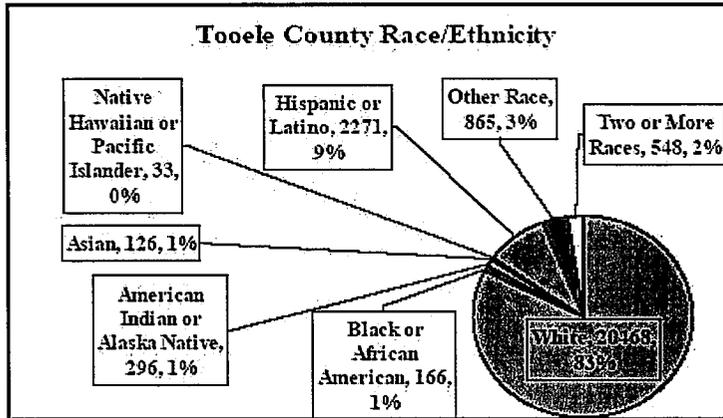
Tooele County ranks as the fastest growing Utah County in terms of population from 2000 – 2003 and is expected to continue this trend. Clearly, the rapid rate of growth presents both opportunities and concerns for the County and local municipalities--the growth rate suggests that economic growth is occurring in the County and represents challenges in terms of service provisions. In both cases, Tooele County stands out among Utah counties as an area of residential and economic interest and potential.

County	2000 pop	2003 pop	Change	State rank
Tooele	40,735	47,965	17.7%	1
Washington	90,354	104,132	15.2%	2
Wasatch	15,215	17,509	15.1%	3
Summit	29,736	33,020	11.0%	4
Utah	368,536	398,059	8.0%	5
Davis	238,994	255,597	6.9%	6
Juab	8,238	8,792	6.7%	7
Iron	33,779	35,741	5.8%	8
Morgan	7,129	7,518	5.5%	9
Weber	196,533	205,827	4.7%	10
Cache	91,391	95,664	4.7%	11
Uintah	25,224	26,296	4.2%	12
Box Elder	42,745	44,504	4.1%	13
Sanpete	22,763	23,689	4.1%	14
Duchesne	14,371	14,846	3.3%	15
Grand	8,485	8,759	3.2%	16
Rich	1,961	2,019	3.0%	17
Salt Lake	898,387	924,247	2.9%	18
Beaver	6,005	6,105	1.7%	19
Sevier	18,842	19,103	1.4%	20
Millard	12,405	12,455	0.4%	21
Kane	6,046	6,039	-0.1%	22
Emery	10,860	10,651	-1.9%	23
Wayne	2,509	2,454	-2.2%	24
Carbon	20,422	19,764	-3.2%	25
Daggett	921	889	-3.5%	26
San Juan	14,413	13,901	-3.6%	27
Piute	1,455	1,380	-3.8%	28
Garfield	4,735	4,542	-4.1%	29

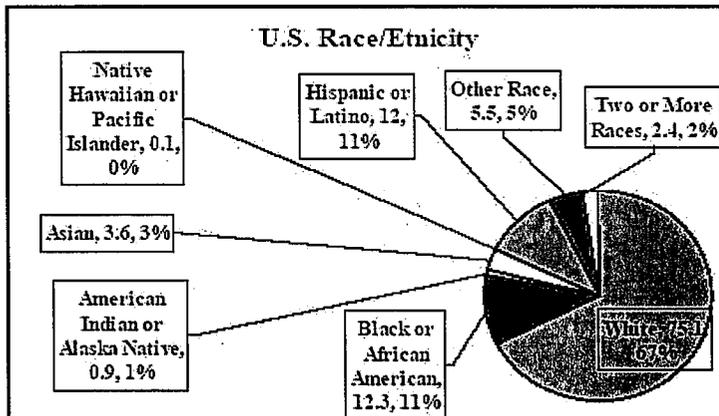
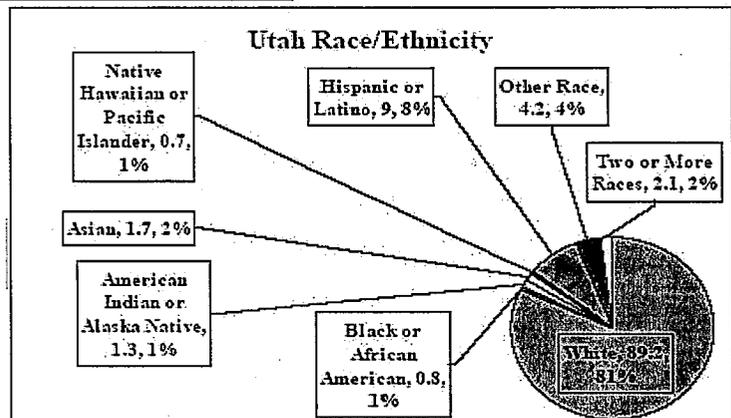
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ePodunk

Population By Race And Ethnicity

Tooele County, similar to the State of Utah, is currently comprised of a largely white population compared to the country as a whole. However, the racial composition of the population is gradually becoming more diverse. In Utah, and Tooele County, this is most noticeable in the continuing increase in the Hispanic/Latino population. This diversification of population is projected to continue over the course of the next few decades.

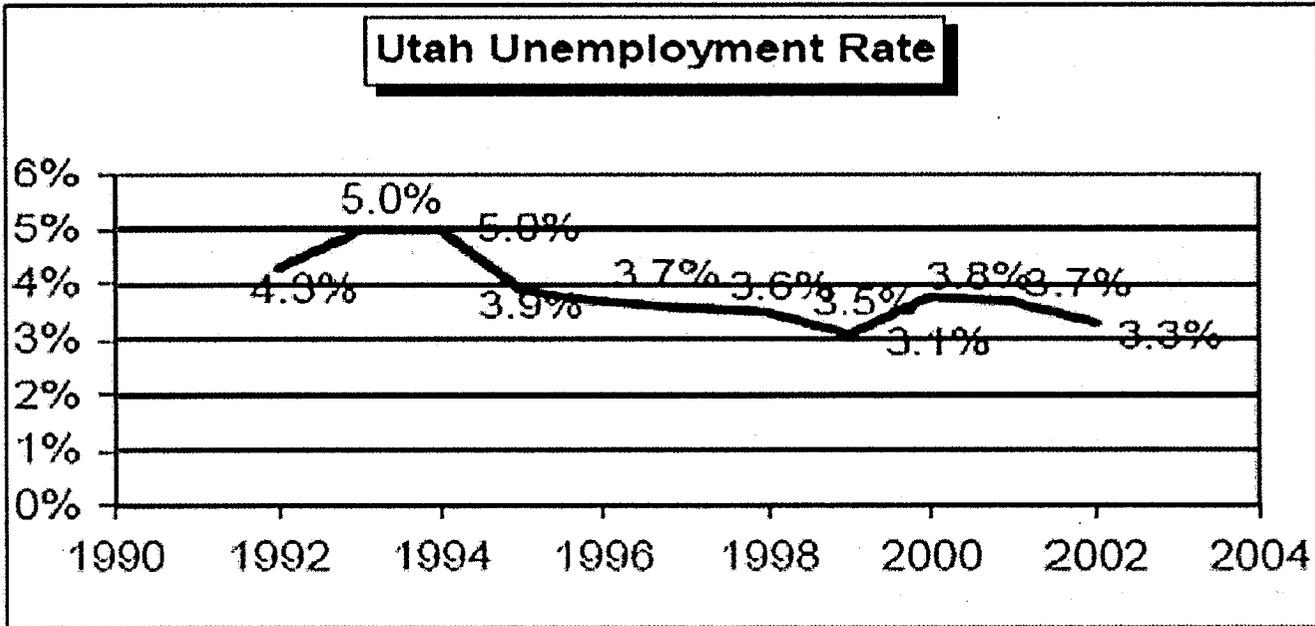


Source: Bureau of the Census, SF1, 2000



Unemployment

Statewide unemployment rates have experienced some oscillation since the early 90's, but have been declining overall. There was a small peak in unemployment experienced statewide in the first year or two of the millennium. However, unemployment has since declined. The decline can be attributed primarily to non-farm job growth during the period, with a statewide average of 2.5 percent.

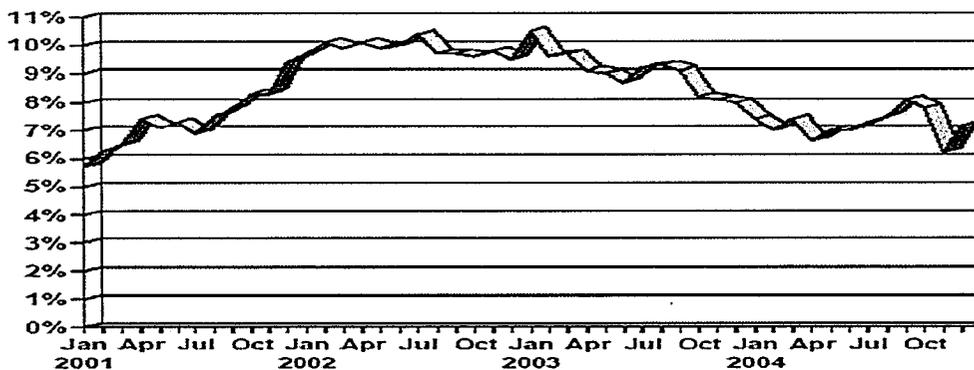


Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Unemployment Trends

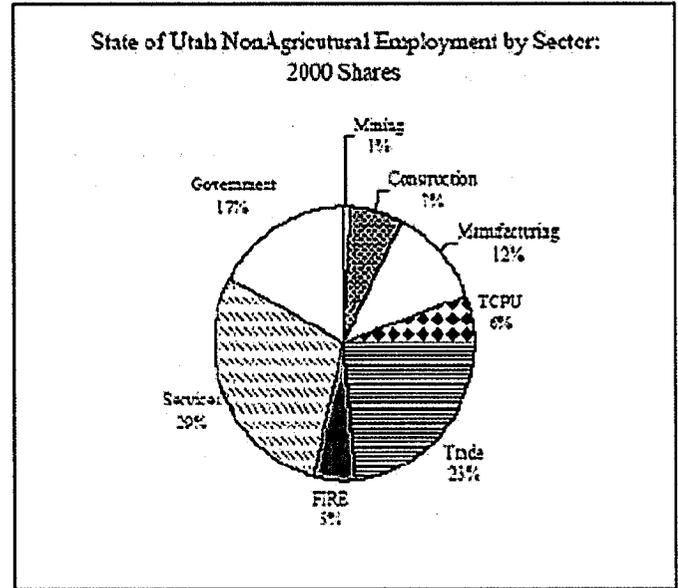
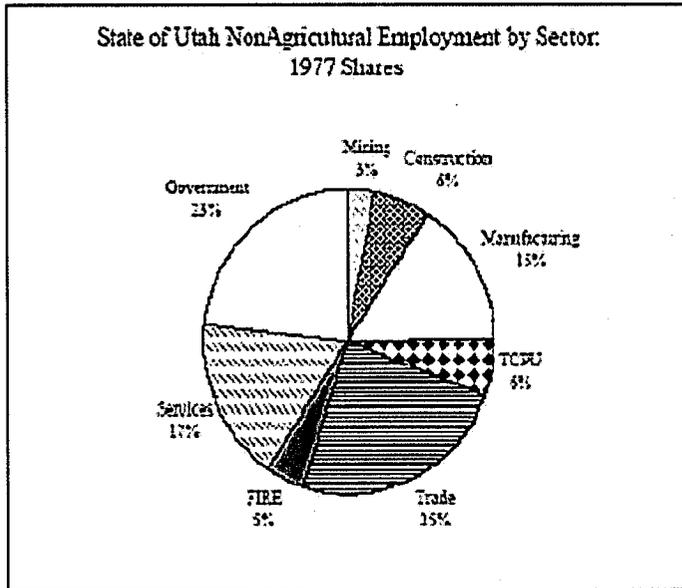
For Tooele County, the recent unemployment peak occurred in mid 2002. At that time, there were approximately 1,400 people unemployed in the County, with an unemployment rate around 10%. In the past two years, the number of unemployed has declined. In the spring of 2004, the adjusted unemployment rate dropped to around 7%, which constitutes approximately 1,000 individuals. Although there was a slight increase in unemployment at the end of 2004, as overall employment growth stopped, the strong job growth in 2005 resulted in a overall decrease in unemployment numbers for 2005.

Seasonally Adjusted Tooele County Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Nonagricultural Employment By Sector



State of Utah: Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment Shares:

State Employment Projections And Industry Shares

While Statewide job growth is projected to be strong in the coming decades, a shift away from agricultural jobs is underway and expected to continue. This is consistent with forecasts for Tooele County as well where high growth rates in overall employment, and particularly non-agricultural sectors, are projected.

State of Utah
Employment Projections
By Major Industry
1980 - 2030

Industry	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2030
Agriculture	19,670	19,148	20,505	19,846	19,743	19,632	19,515	19,402	19,302	19,270	19,113	19,011	18,901	18,226	17,470	16,164
Mining	15,502	8,604	8,003	7,836	7,840	7,764	7,696	7,675	7,641	7,574	7,571	7,541	7,511	7,242	6,865	4,675
Construction	31,513	27,937	71,598	69,458	63,999	62,000	64,996	67,091	69,216	71,387	73,584	75,862	77,730	86,316	93,504	106,323
Manufacturing	87,707	107,102	130,847	127,095	126,085	126,010	127,782	129,507	131,288	133,098	134,927	136,830	138,729	147,963	158,588	173,254
TCPU	34,127	42,288	60,845	61,006	61,802	61,742	62,710	63,791	64,510	68,072	67,249	68,503	69,759	75,869	81,499	93,143
Trade	126,682	172,364	251,635	252,008	254,822	258,597	263,656	268,359	273,583	279,650	285,894	292,529	299,181	328,728	350,793	392,290
FIRE	25,768	34,133	57,327	60,202	61,499	62,495	64,002	65,407	66,858	68,383	69,921	71,504	73,288	80,710	85,945	94,777
Services	105,839	165,866	315,309	321,975	330,422	343,881	362,810	377,275	391,618	408,233	420,875	438,271	451,524	519,188	568,288	643,192
Government	124,929	150,557	184,539	190,410	195,211	200,315	205,921	209,940	214,459	219,422	224,560	230,311	236,206	262,583	278,904	295,852
Non-Farm Producers	50,616	152,403	239,351	243,164	247,290	251,529	255,856	261,683	267,675	273,991	280,469	287,527	294,809	327,295	351,709	397,356
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	667,388	900,419	1,340,169	1,263,027	1,367,511	1,393,565	1,424,332	1,470,160	1,508,526	1,545,220	1,584,162	1,626,109	1,687,639	1,854,158	1,991,534	2,217,041
Non-Farm Payroll Employment	551,833	724,013	1,075,144	1,066,057	1,095,573	1,117,949	1,154,459	1,184,212	1,215,123	1,247,168	1,279,705	1,314,555	1,348,977	1,503,562	1,617,315	1,796,566

Shares	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2030
Agriculture	2.9%	2.1%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%
Mining	2.3%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
Construction	4.7%	3.1%	5.3%	5.1%	4.7%	4.4%	4.5%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.5%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.8%
Manufacturing	13.1%	11.9%	9.8%	9.4%	9.1%	9.0%	8.9%	8.6%	8.7%	8.6%	8.5%	8.4%	8.3%	8.0%	7.9%	7.8%
TCPU	5.1%	4.7%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%
Trade	19.3%	19.1%	18.8%	18.6%	18.6%	18.6%	18.3%	18.3%	18.2%	18.1%	18.0%	18.0%	17.9%	17.7%	17.6%	17.7%
FIRE	3.3%	3.8%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.3%	4.3%
Services	15.0%	20.6%	23.5%	23.8%	24.2%	24.7%	25.3%	25.7%	26.0%	26.3%	26.6%	26.9%	27.1%	28.0%	28.6%	29.0%
Government	18.7%	15.7%	13.8%	14.1%	14.3%	14.4%	14.4%	14.3%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.0%	13.3%
Non-Farm Producers	13.9%	15.9%	17.9%	18.2%	18.1%	18.0%	17.8%	17.8%	17.8%	17.7%	17.7%	17.7%	17.7%	17.7%	17.7%	17.9%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	100.0%															
Non-Farm Payroll Employment	82.7%	80.4%	80.2%	80.2%	80.1%	80.2%	80.5%	80.6%	80.6%	80.7%	80.8%	80.8%	80.9%	81.1%	81.2%	81.1%

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2002 Base Case

Poverty Levels

Despite per capita personal income figures lower than those of the state, Tooele County poverty rates are well below state averages. In fact, Tooele County has one of the lowest poverty rates of all Utah counties.

Poverty Rate in Utah by County					
County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Beaver	481	8.3%	Piute	233	16.2%
Box Elder	3011	7.1	Rich	198	10.2
Cache	12017	13.5	Salt Lake	70714	8.0
Carbon	2664	13.4	San Juan	4443	31.4
Daggett	46	5.5	Sanpete	3393	15.9
Davis	11984	5.1	Sevier	1982	10.8
Duchesne	2371	16.8	Summit	1609	5.4
Emery	1234	11.5	Tooele	2615	6.7
Garfield	374	8.1	Uintah	3603	14.5
Grand	1244	14.8	Utah	43270	12.0
Iron	6368	19.2	Wasatch	781	5.2
Juab	847	10.4	Washington	9988	11.2
Kane	474	7.9	Wayne	396	15.4
Millard	1607	13.1	Weber	18022	9.3
Morgan	369	5.2	Utah (State)	206328	9.4

Source: 2000 Census data.

Poverty by Age, 1990 and 2000				
	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population*	26,273	100.00%	39,236	100.00%
In Poverty	3,012	11.46%	2,615	6.66%
Not in Poverty	23,261	88.54%	36,621	93.34%
11 Years and Under	6,162	23.45%	9,676	24.66%
In Poverty	1,096	4.17%	864	2.20%
Not in Poverty	5,066	19.28%	8,812	22.46%
12 to 17 Years	3,445	13.11%	4,138	10.55%
In Poverty	350	1.33%	215	0.55%
Not in Poverty	3,095	11.78%	3,923	10.00%
18 to 64 Years	14,443	54.97%	22,427	57.16%
In Poverty	1,350	5.14%	1,327	3.38%
Not in Poverty	13,093	49.83%	21,100	53.78%
65 Years and Above	2,223	8.46%	2,995	7.63%
In Poverty	216	0.82%	209	0.53%
Not in Poverty	2,007	7.64%	2,786	7.10%

Source: Bureau of the Census, SF1, 2000

COUNTY POSITIONS AND POLICIES

This section articulates the County's overarching positions and policies regarding public land use and management issues, particularly the County's desired relationship with public land management agencies and the processes through which public lands and resources should be discussed. It is intended that this element of the County's Resource Management Plan will provide the foundation from which resource- and site-specific management plans can be developed.

Tooele County-identified public land and resource management priorities and considerations include:

- County and agency coordination and cooperation
- local input and participation in agency planning processes
- the Tooele County Public Lands Committee
- County plans and agency consistency review
- the local socioeconomic impact of agency decisions
- the relative impact of agency decisions (local versus national impact)
- County-supported public land recreation activities
- public land recreation marketing and promotion

For purposes of this plan, the County discusses each of these issues in the following sequential manner:

Current Resource Management Setting—In layman terms, this section describes, from the County's perspective, the existing relationships and interaction between the County and federal land management agencies. Particular emphasis is placed on the existing level of County involvement in agency planning and decision-making processes. Critical components include identifying relationships and/or processes needing improvement, as well things that are working well and should be continued.

Desired Management Setting and Conditions—Based on the issues and/or opportunities identified in the Current Resource Management Setting, this section describes the anticipated relationships and County/agency interaction if this Plan is successfully implemented. Statements articulated here could be considered the County's "long-term" goals or objectives.

County Policy and Position Statements—This section describes the County's general expectations, sentiments and positions in regard to public land resource issues. These statements advance the major issues identified in the Current and Desired Resource Management Setting(s) sections and describe the situation or action the County wishes to pursue.

Implementation Strategies and Action Steps—This section includes specific implementation strategies and action steps to be taken by the County in pursuing the stated goals and objectives. Each strategy includes a "what" and "by whom" element.

Monitoring—This section describes the ongoing processes and/or conditions through which the County is able to evaluate progress toward the "desired management setting". Depending on the issue discussed, this section identifies specific strategies that can be used by the County to monitor progress and/or describes the environment in which resource planning and agency interaction is occurring.

For ease of reference and continuity, County-identified issues and priorities as identified above are discussed and presented in the following tables by topic:

- County and Agency Coordination and Cooperation (page 26)
- Local Input and Participation (page 27)
- Tooele County Public Lands Committee (page 28)
- County Plans and Agency Consistency Reviews (page 29)
- Local Socioeconomic Impact of Agency Decisions (page 30)
- Relative Impact of Agency Decisions - local versus national impact (page 31)
- Public Land Recreation Activities (page 32)
- Public Land Recreation/Heritage Tourism Marketing and Promotion (page 34)