

**Teton County Comprehensive Plan:
Annual Report
to the
Community**



**Teton County
Planning Department
April 2019**

Piney Peak



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Teton County Comprehensive Plan: Annual Report to the Community

Teton County Planning Department 2019

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to describe “how successfully we are carrying out the (Comprehensive) Plan’s broader vision.”¹ As directed, the report has been “produced by the Planning Department to highlight the year’s success toward implementing each of the tools and actions associated with each Vision identified for each plan element.” This report will review each element both with narrative, as well as specifically addressing each of the “Key Actions” for each element. Whereas this report is prepared by Teton County Planning Staff, it focuses primarily on action items that are implementable by Teton County. Additionally, this report provides a summary of planning actions taken since 2012 (time Comp Plan was adopted) which includes approval of subdivisions, lot splits, conditional use permits, and other regulatory actions related to implementation of the Subdivision and Zoning regulations of Teton County.

Since the Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 2012, there have not been any annual reports completed. Therefore, as the first annual report to be completed, Planning Staff have attempted to describe successes since 2012.

Comprehensive Plan Description

Teton County prepared the 2012 Comprehensive Plan in accordance with Idaho Title 67, Chapter 65, which is typically referred to as the Local Land Use Planning Act. This statute authorizes counties to regulate land use with locally created land use code, in an effort to implement locally created community plans, which are typically called “Comprehensive Plans.” The statute directs that comprehensive plans include the following elements: property rights; population; school facilities and transportation; economic development; land use; natural resources, hazardous areas; public services, facilities and utilities; transportation; recreation; special areas or sites; housing; community design; agriculture; implementation; national interest electric transmission corridors; and public airport facilities. (Idaho Statutes Title 67-6508). These elements may be combined within the plan as practicable. The Teton County Comprehensive Plan includes these elements. (For the purposes of this report, the terms Comprehensive Plan, Comp Plan, and the plan, are used interchangeably throughout the document.)

The primary purpose of a comprehensive plan is to consider the many elements listed above, and how they are integrated to form a community. According to the law, “the plan shall consider previous and existing conditions, trends, compatibility of land uses, desirable goals and objectives, or desirable future situations for each planning component.” In other words, looking at the parts that support and work together to form a broader vision for the community. For regulatory purposes, the elements are at

¹ Comprehensive Plan – A Vision and Framework 2012-2030, Teton County, Idaho, August 2012

times isolated for consideration and direction, but in context of a comprehensive plan, it is important to understand the interrelationships of the elements in the county community as a whole. This report will review each individual element, and the “key actions” that were identified in the comprehensive plan, noting progress and successes in implementing, or carrying out these actions, as required by the implementation section of the plan. This deconstruction approach does have its limitations and clearly is not perfect. But it can show that work IS being done to implement those things identified by the broad community planning process that prepared the plan. There is more work that still needs to be done.

Major Code Revision Effort – Stopped

Following adoption of the Comp Plan in 2012, the Planning and Zoning Commission (PZC) embarked on a land use code replacement effort. The concept was that the current zoning and subdivision codes (Titles 8 & 9) did not reflect the goals and objectives identified in the comp plan process. It was determined that to fully implement the comp plan, significant revision would be necessary. To accomplish this, the PZC embarked on creating a new land use code. Using a template created by Code Studio, as part of the Teton View Regional Plan for Sustainability grant, PZC began this effort in 2015. PZC worked to revise the draft to reflect the specific needs of Teton County.

Over the course of a year and a half, PZC worked with the planning staff to revise this template to create a draft code during regular work sessions of the PZC. The draft code was made available for public review in late summer 2016. A series of open houses and public hearings were held on the PZC’s draft code in the Fall of 2016, but after the election of 2016, the process stalled out and the PZC never made a recommendation to the BoCC on adoption. In addition, lack of staffing continuity that began in 2017 resulted in no staff to take the lead in shepherding the code revision through the final stages of revision and adoption. When the County hired a new planning administrator in November 2017, work had been stalled on the code for several months, and the PZC had ceased further work. No further work has been done with the draft code since.

Understanding that significant work was completed over the course of a year and a half to revise the county’s land use code in an effort to implement the comp plan is an important point. Many people spent countless hours working on the code revision intended to further implement the comp plan. The work of PZC cannot and should not be overlooked, even though the final product has not yet been completed. .

Moving into 2019, there is increased interest in updating Teton County’s land use code in a way that would more fully implement the comp plan. At this point, it has been over two years since work was done on the PZC’s draft land use code. In moving forward with a path towards improving Teton County’s zoning and subdivision ordinances, it would be worth considering the preferred course of action at this time. That is, what approach would best serve the goal and objectives, and policy statements of the Comp Plan. Can the existing code be amended to reflect the goals? Or is a new code essential to realizing those goals? If a new code is necessary, then should the draft code that was worked on for 2 years be revisited? Or should a new effort be started? Could a consultant help in

completing a land use code update? Additionally, have things changed in the County since the comp plan was written, that might direct a code revision of any kind in a different direction? These are questions that must be answered by the elected leaders, and the people of Teton County.

Key Issues to Address – Areas of Impact

In an effort to identify the most pressing issues for implementing the comp plan, the PZC conducted a series of work sessions in January 2019. The point of the work sessions were to provide a broad review of the policy statements (direction) in the comp plan and identify generally where the policy framework supporting the plan could be revised to better implement the comp plan. The end result of these work sessions identified the need to address the area of impact agreements with each of the cities, and revise those agreements, including the land use regulations and decision making processes within the areas of impact.

The areas of impact emerged as the focus area in review of the comp plan. The reason for this is a great majority of the individual policy statements, as well as key actions identified in the comp plan have to do with land use regulation in and around the cities. For example, keeping retail commercial development in the city centers, maintaining higher density allowances and standards for development in the areas adjacent to the city, allowing for a planned and consistent extension of city services, improving walkability, and maintaining the open spaces in the unincorporated areas of Teton County. As a result, PZC recommends to the BoCC that the first level of focus for implementing the comp plan at this time should be addressing the land use regulations within the areas of impact.

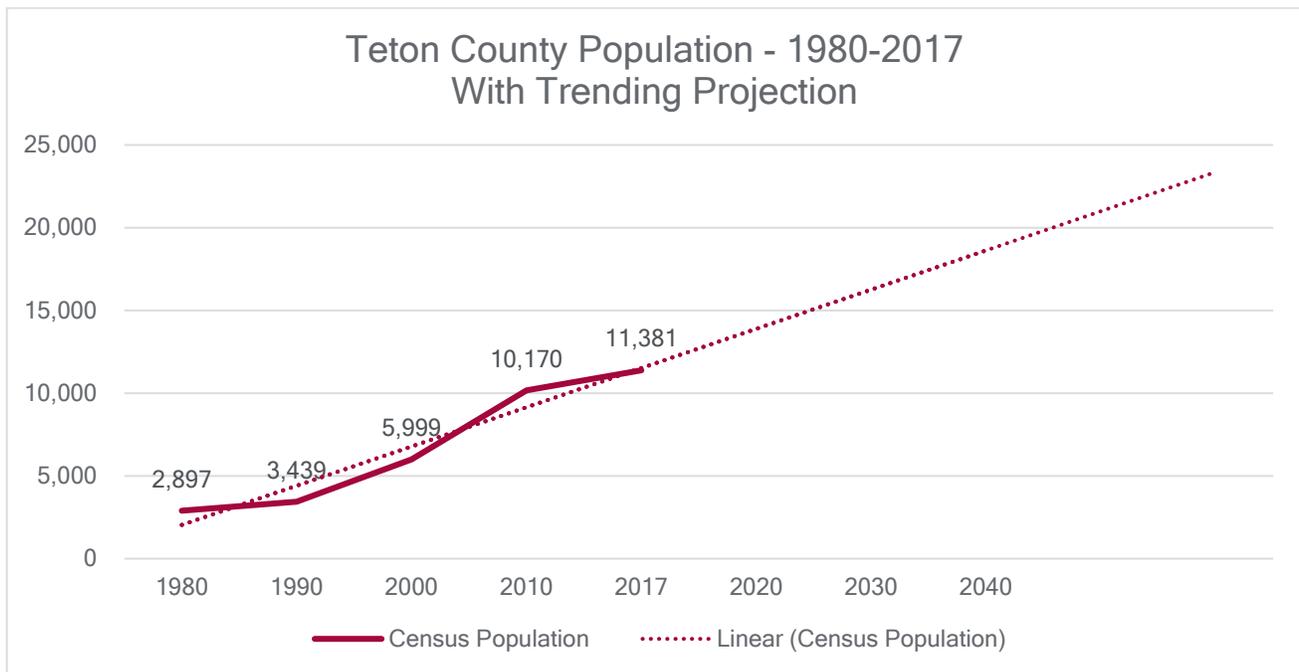
It is worth noting that in early 2019, Driggs initiated a review and update of the Driggs City Comprehensive Plan. It is anticipated that this update will also examine zoning and future land use within the Driggs City Area of Impact.

By The Numbers – What are the Trends in Population Growth, Subdivisions, and Building

Population Projections

County population is one primary driver in the Comp Plan. Appendix section A3.1. Populations considers the population at the time the Comp Plan was written, with various growth projection scenarios from 2010 through 2040. Growth rate the time is noted at 5.28%. At the time of the Comp Plan was written, Teton County had nearly doubled in population between 2000 and 2010. If that trend continued, significant changes would occur to The Valley. The Comp Plan projects that at a continued growth rate of 5.28%, Teton County would now have around 16,000 people. Population did not continue to grow at that rate. Instead, 2017 Census estimates put Teton County population at around 11,000. The following charts note population change as it has occurred since the Comp Plan was written, with updated growth scenarios.

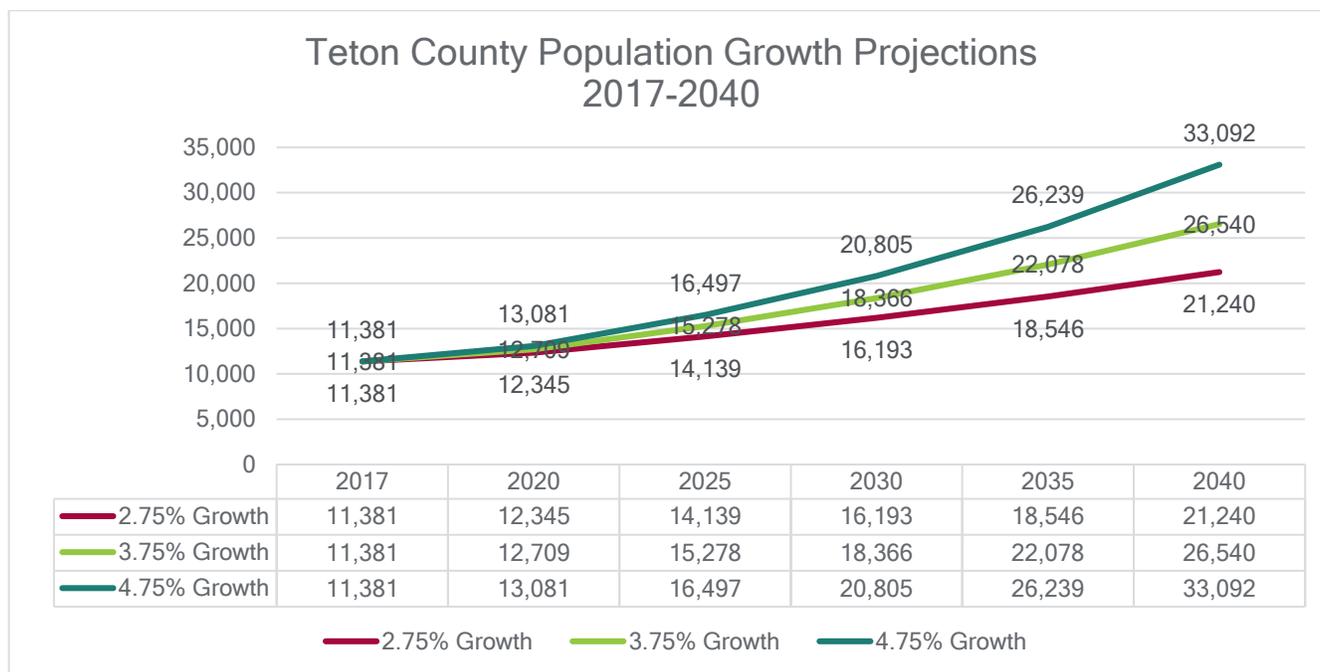
The following chart shows Teton County population since 1980, with a trend line extending to 2040. Average growth from 1980 through 2017 has been about 3.75% per year. This more conservative projection indicates a population of around 17,000 by 2030, projecting to 20,000 in the mid 2040.



As a point of comparison to see if this projection passes a reality check, we can look to growth in Blaine County (Sun Valley) that many have indicated is an appropriate comparison as a community that has transitioned from agricultural, to a resort community. In 1980, Blaine County population was about 10,000, or roughly where Teton County is now. The latest population estimates from U.S. Census Bureau for Blaine County (2017) place their population at just over 22,000. As a resort destination, it took Blaine County just under 40 years to grow from 10,000, to the 22,000 people it has

today. Applying the same sustained growth that Blaine County has experienced since 1980 (approximately 2.75%), Teton County would reach 20,000 around 2040.

The follow chart depicts what the population might look like under three growth scenarios of 2.75%, 3.75%, and 4.75%. Conservative growth of 2.75% (the bottom line) would follow the kind of growth in Blaine County over the last 40 years. The middle line indicates a continuation of growth rates, and the top line indicates an increased growth rate.



These kind of population projections are clearly not perfect, as there is no way to really know what kind of change will occur in the next 20 years. However, it can help as the Comp Plan looks to implement policies that can support a desired level of growth. Looking at this another way as it translates to the land use and development policies, it is appropriate to ask the question – how will Teton County be able to accommodate the growth as it occurs? What can be done to provide housing, commercial, and community needs?

The following table provides an idea of what would be needed in terms of housing units as population grows. The table includes the same three growth scenarios of low, middle, and high growth rates. This is purely a mathematical function and makes no value assertion or judgement. It considers that under a high growth scenario, that by 2040, if the population is to reach 33,000 as high growth projections indicate, then about 9,500 housing units would be needed. If the County experiences low growth, the 2.75%, then only 4,300 housing units would be needed to meeting housing needs.

Year	Projected Population – 2.75% Growth Rate	Housing Units Needed between 2017 and Year	Projected Population – 3.75% Growth Rate	Housing Units Needed between 2017 and Year	Projected Population – 4.75% Growth Rate	Housing Units Needed between 2017 and Year
2017	11,381	Base Year	11,381	Base Year	11,381	Base Year
2020	12,345	423	12,709	582	13,081	746
2025	14,139	1,210	15,278	1,127	16,497	2,244
2030	16,193	2,111	18,366	3,064	20,805	4,133
2035	18,546	3,143	22,078	4,692	26,239	6,517
2040	21,240	4,324	26,540	6,649	33,092	9,522

Planning & Zoning and Building Permits by the Numbers

The following data tables represent various indicators relative to development within Teton County.

Subdivisions Approved by Year – 2012 – 2018

Year	Number of Subdivisions Final Plat Recorded	Number of New Lots Created
2012	1	3
2013	0	0
2014	2	32
2015	0	0
2016	0	0
2017	2	4
2018	0	0

Building Permits Issued by Year – 2012 – 2018

Year (Fiscal Year) Oct - Sept	Number of Building Permits				
	Residential	Commercial	Other (Mechanical, additions, remodels, foundation)	Misc. Permits	Total Building Permits
2012	12	3	30	18	63
2013	23	1	47	27	98
2014	25	5	45	23	98
2015	57	4	48	37	146
2016	84	5	52	24	165
2017	108	5	62	41	216
2018	92	6	52	49	199

Comp Plan Implementation – Key Action Items

The implementation section of the Comp Plan requires an annual report to the community to share the progress that has been made to implement what were identified in the Comp Plan as “Key Actions.” These items are identified in Chapter 6 and are organized according to the elements of the comp plan. Some items are check-list type items and can be easily identified as singular, discreet actions. Other items are more general in nature, and reflect overall direction for the County and the relationships of the many people that work together.

The following sections identify each of the key actions identified for each element in the comprehensive plan as articulated in Chapter 6 – Implementation. The order of presentation follows the order that the key actions are presented in the Comprehensive Plan.

Economic Development Element

Key Action	Participants	Timing	Completed?	Comments
Develop new marketing, branding and signage materials. Design and install gateway signage and landscape treatments; wayfinding master plan; wayfinding sign installation.	County Road and Bridge; Non-profit organizations and cities	Within 3 years	On-Going	Entrances for Tetonia, Driggs and Victor have been constructed, and signs within each city have been installed as practical within each city’s budget and priorities. Efforts are on-going. Teton County received a grant from IDPR and has installed wayfinding signs from major roadways to trailheads on the National Forest and the Tetonia-Ashton Railtrail. The City of Driggs has designed and installed several wayfinding signs around the city
Preserve and enhance recreational opportunities	County Planning; County Road & Bridge; State Agencies; Non-profit organizations	On-going	On-going	Teton County completed a Recreation and Public Access Master Plan in 2014. Implementation has included improving river access at Bates and South Bates and forest access at Smith Canyon and Horseshoe Canyon. The county also acquired a public pathway easement in the Teton Creek Corridor Project Area. A temporary Recreation Coordinator was hired by the county to assess recreational facilities and funding in 2015.

Mitigate the economic impact of non-viable subdivisions	County, Property owners	Within 3 years	On-going	The market continues to recover, and property values have gradually increased. Some platted subdivisions have been vacated. Planning staff have identified the need for revising the subdivision code to allow for establishment of new development agreements for distressed subdivisions in an effort to allow completion if the land owners are willing to work with the County.
Zone changes to reflect the Framework Plan and encourage development of town neighborhoods adjacent to and within existing cities and reduce density in sensitive rural areas.	County Planning	Immediate	Not complete	Both Driggs and Victor have adopted new land use codes for application within those jurisdictions. Teton County PZC drafted a new land use code, but the efforts were stopped in 2017.
Create a more sustainable supply of future potential residential lots based on projected population growth.	County Planning	Within 5 Years	Market is adjusting to demand	From a semantic perspective, the County and Cities are not in the subdivision or development business. They only respond to requests from landowners seeking to subdivide their property. In the effort to regulate how land is divided, both Driggs and Victor have updated their land use codes. Efforts to update county land use codes stopped in 2017.
Encourage creative and new approaches to land development	County Planning, Cities	Within 2 Year	These five key actions all involve revision of the County's subdivision and zoning ordinances. At this time, these key actions have not been implemented. The current Board of County Commissioners (BoCC) is in the process of hiring a consultant to assist in updating the land development code, to better align it with the policy direction articulated in the Comp Plan.	
Eliminate density bonuses that are inconsistent with surrounding zoning.	County Planning	Immediate		
Prioritize existing commercial and manufacturing land to reach a goal of 60/40% commercial/residential tax base.	County Planning, Cities	Within 3 Years		
Require development proposals to be accompanied by relevant market research and due diligence that justify viability of the project.	County Planning	Immediate		
Require development proposals to consider design and off-site impacts.	County Planning	Immediate		

Promote official “Buy Local” campaign for the Teton Valley.	Non-profit organizations	Within 2 years	On-going	As the county’s economic development organization, Teton Regional Economic Coalition (TREC), has worked to promote “buy local” as well as promoting Teton County produced products and services. Teton County helped guide the hiring of a community food systems specialist for our University of Idaho Extension Office.
Promote the attainment of critical mass in downtown core areas of cities.	Non-profit organizations; Cities	On-going	On-going	Both Driggs and Victor have adopted new subdivision and zoning regulations with a focus on creating this kind of critical mass through land-use regulation and policy. The county has not adopted a new land use code that helps meet this goal.
Incentivize utilization of existing business park locations	County Planning	Within 3 years	On-Going	While Teton County does not provide direct incentives, the County has responded to numerous requests for conditional use permits and development proposals within areas zoned for residential and commercial use. To date, no type of incentive program has been established.
Provide technical assistance to local business	Non-profit organizations.	Immediate	On-going	Both for-profit (such as banks) and non-profit (TREC/ Chamber of Commerce) provide assistance to small businesses. Additionally, Building and Planning departments provide technical assistance in navigating the process of acquiring building permits, conditional use permits, and zoning compliance. Teton County Extension provides technical assistance to food and farm-based businesses.
Unify the Marketing, Job Retention and Recruitment Programs	Non-profit organizations	Within 2 Years	On-Going	As the economic development branch of the County and cities, TREC/Chamber of Commerce work to fill this role.
Strengthen zoning ordinance to support live-work and home-based businesses	County Planning	Within 2 Years	Not Complete.	

Create effective economic development entities	Non-profit organizations; cities; regional economic development support agencies	Within 3 years	On-going	The County has an Economic Development Plan that was drafted in 2012, and is being implemented by TREC through a partnership with the Idaho Department of Commerce. TREC operates the Chamber of Commerce and Geotourism Center.
Hire an economic development coordinator	Non-profit organizations; Teton, Fremont and Madison Counties, Cities, Regional development support agencies	Immediate	Yes	Teton County supports TREC to implement the county's economic development plan. TREC has two full time staff members dedicated to economic development.
Work with the City of Driggs airport for business-related opportunities	Teton Aviation Center; Non-profit organizations; Airport Board	Within 3 years	On-Going	On-Going.
Promote the formation of industry clusters in appropriate areas	Non-profit organizations; Teton County, Cities	Within 3 years	On-Going	Teton County has very small portions of the unincorporated county zoned for industrial use. The County did work with the new owners of Driggs Centre to help reinvigorate this subdivision dedicated to industrial uses.
Create and adopt a Communications Corridor Master Plan and work with local internet providers and Cities to implement	Local Internet Providers; Communication Providers; Teton County; Cities	Within 3 years	Not Complete	The communications market continues to respond to consumer demand. However, no deliberate county-wide communications corridor master plan has been considered to date.
Create an overlay that delineates approximate area(s) for high intensity use in the County	County Planning; GIS	Within 3 years	Not Complete.	The draft code development considered this action. But that effort was stopped in 2017.
Identify appropriate commercial uses for the County (i.e. low intensity, low volume with need for large amount of land).	County Planning	Within 3 years	Not Complete.	The draft code considered this action as depicted in the proposed land use framework map, but is yet to be adopted.
Define appropriate uses in zones so that there is decreased reliance on the Conditional Use Permitting process with more predictability in land use decisions.	County Planning	Within 1 year	Not Complete	This key action involves revision of the County's subdivision and zoning codes.
Promote technology centers for small businesses	Non-profit organizations; Cities	Within 3 years	On-Going	On-Going
Strengthen scenic corridor ordinance	County Planning	Within 3 years	No Complete	The scenic corridor ordinance has not been updated.
Inventory and assess scenic values and views, priority areas and beautification areas.	County Planning	Within 3 years	Not Complete	

Write and enforce a new sign ordinance	County Planning	Within 1 year	Not Complete	Teton County Code 8-9 addresses signs, however, some suggest it is outdated.
Identify view shed corridors and develop techniques to protect them	County Planning	Within 3 years	Not Complete	
Evaluate the need for affordable/workforce housing.	County Planning; Teton County Housing Authority Commission	Within 2 years	On-Going	In 2017, Teton County and the cities created a technical advisory group to advise local government on actions to increase opportunities for affordable housing. The Teton County Affordable Housing Strategic Plan (2019) is the product of that effort. It builds on previous countywide studies and reports, including a Housing Needs Assessment produced in 2014, as part of a HUD funded regional planning project as well as the Housing Program Goals and Objectives Report produced in 2016 for Teton County.

Transportation Key Actions

Key Action	Participants	Timing	Completed?	Comments
Strengthen street connectivity standards in the Subdivision Ordinance and develop access management policies for future development	County Planning, Engineering	Within 2 years	On-Going	All roads must be connected to the County road network.
Update Transportation Master Plan to identify and prioritize comprehensive planning transportation goals and strategies	County Planning; Engineering	Within 5 years	On-Going	The County is currently updating the Transportation Master Plan.
Develop and enforce design standards for all transportation infrastructure	County Engineering; Road and Bridge	Within 2 years	Yes	All new roads must meet established design standards.
Update the County Capital Improvements Plan to incorporate Comprehensive Plan and transportation Master Plan recommendations	County Planning; Engineering; Road and Bridge	On-going	Not Complete	The Capital Improvement Plan needs to be updated.
Identify and prioritize road and pathway maintenance needs and allocate funding for roads that are important for agriculture transport and business development	County Road and Bridge	On-going	On-going	Prioritization of road and pathway maintenance is part of the annual review and budgeting process of the County.
Prioritize funding for road and pathway maintenance and improvement.	County Road and Bridge	On-going	On-going	Prioritization of road and pathway maintenance is part of the annual review and budgeting process of the County.
Match public funding with grant programs	County Road and Bridge	On-going	On-going	Done as needed in grant application processes. Several ITD grants have been received

				for major road upgrades in the past 5 years.
Update transportation Plan to reflect projected land use	County Engineer; Planning	Within 3 years	On-going	The County is currently updating the transportation Master Plan.
Pursue grant opportunities to construct pathways and other alternate transportation improvements. Work with local organizations that have common goals to help seek out these grant and funding programs. Leverage public funding with matching grant programs.	County Planning; Non-profit organizations	On-going	On-going	The following are grant funded public-private partnerships that have occurred: Tetonia-Ashton Railtrail(IDPR)On-going; Teton Creek Corridor Project pathway (Partners: Teton Valley Trails and Pathways, Friends of the Teton River, Teton Regional Land Trust, VARD); Transit Center at Driggs City Center; START Bus maintenance garage at the Old Ford Garage.
Initiate program with Idaho Transportation Department to reduce posted speed limits on Highways 33 and 32 through population centers.	County Engineering; Idaho Transportation Department	Immediate	Completed for Highway 33, but not for Highway 32 in Felt.	Speed Limits in town are: Tetonia – 35/25; Driggs – 35/25, and Victor 35/25.
Create and adopt a Trails and Pathways Master Plan to include desired pathway improvements, maintenance schedule and construction standards	County Planning & Zoning, Engineering; Road and Bridge; Cities; Non-profit organizations; School District 401	Within 5 Years	On-going	Teton County adopted a Recreation and Public Access Master Plan in 2014 that addresses trails and pathways. Significant work has been done planning and building trails and pathways (Southern Valley Trails, Centennial Trail, Teton Creek Corridor Project, BLM travel management planning) by public agencies and non-profits in the Valley.
Form a Transportation Citizen Advisory Panel that will participate and continually advise the development of a Transportation Master Plan and follow through of the goals set forth in the Transportation Master Plan	County Planning & Zoning; Engineering; Road and Bridge; Cities; School District 401	5+ Years	Completed	A citizen advisory roads committee was formed in 2013. The committee developed a report with recommendations, which was provided to the BoCC. Some of those recommendations have been implemented. The Transportation Master Plan currently being developed.

Natural Resources + Outdoor Recreation Key Actions

Key Action	Participants	Timing	Completed?	Comments
Revise ordinances to further protect water quality and quantity, require screening where appropriate, protect key habitat areas and view sheds, and reflect the land use framework along all natural waterways.	County Planning	Within 2 Years		These three key actions all involve revision of the County's subdivision and zoning ordinances. At this time, these key actions have not been implemented. The current Board of County Commissioners (BoCC) is in the process of hiring a consultant to assist in updating the land development code, to better align it with the policy direction articulated in the Comp Plan.
Revise ordinances to specify low development density in sensitive	County Planning	Within 2 Years		

wildlife habitat, riparian areas and wetlands				
Amend subdivision and zoning ordinances to use clustering and conservation easement purchase or lease.	County Planning	Within 2 Years		
Utilize tax incentives and fee structures to support land use framework.	County	Within 2 Years	Not Completed	
Investigate funding options for purchase or lease of conservation easements and areas through property tax, resort tax, hotel tax, real estate transfer tax, voluntary fees, or others.	County, Cities	5+ Years	Not Completed	The Teton Regional Land Trust (TRLT) purchased a conservation easement on the Bates Access/Buxton River Park, and that money went toward the purchase of that 80-acre property on the Teton River. TRLT is the main entity currently raising funds to secure conservation easements with willing landowners.
Reduce impacts in riparian, wetland, floodplain, and other sensitive or hazardous areas by strengthening the wildlife habitat and natural hazard overlay standards.	County Planning	Within 2 Years	Not Completed	The County is working with FEMA on updating the Floodplain Hazard Map using the most current streamflow LIDAR data. Other actions have not been completed.
Purchase or lease conservation easements in high priority areas for wildlife protection	Property owners; Accredited land trusts or entities	Within 2 Years.	On-going	On-Going. The Teton Regional Land Trust is actively involved in purchase and lease of conservation easements throughout the county.
Incentivize vacation of non-viable subdivisions in or near migration corridors or sensitive habitats.	County Planning	Within 2 Years.	On-Going	Teton County code allows the vacation of any subdivision according to processes outlined in Title 9-7.
Develop a source water protection plan	County Planning; Non-profit organizations; State, Local and Federal agencies	5+ Years	Not Complete	Some work has been done by the Friends of the Teton River. Work is on-going.
Ensure developments have adequate supply of drinking water and ability for adequate wastewater treatment prior to approval.	County Planning, Non-profit organizations; State, Local and Federal agencies.	Within 2 Years.	Yes	Subdivisions must provide adequate water and waste water treatment options for all lots in new subdivisions.
Explore the feasibility of a Recreation District	County, Cities	Within 2 years	Not Complete	Teton County adopted a recreation and public access master plan in 2014. Further analysis exploring funding options for recreation was completed in 2016 by the Recreation Coordinator.
Develop a Trails Master Plan, work with federal and state land agencies to maintain and improve access to public lands	County Planning; Non-profit organizations; State, Local and Federal agencies	Within 5 Years	On-going	Significant work has been done planning trails and pathways, by non-profits in the Valley. Teton County has participated in improvements to trailheads at Smith Canyon and Horseshoe Canyon. Teton County has

				participated in BLM travel management planning and the Greater Yellowstone Bike Trail planning efforts. Continued work is needed.
Create an Operations and Maintenance Plan for public access that include a maintenance and improvement schedule for public land and river access and identifies potential new access locations.	County Planning; Engineering; Road and Bridge; Non-profit organizations; Federal Agencies	Within 5 Years	Not Complete	
Create a motorized and non-motorized Summer and Winter Travel Plan	County Planning; Engineering; Road and Bridge; Non-profit organizations; Federal agencies	Within 5 years	Not Complete	
Create and adopt a County-wide Flood Preparedness and Prevention Plan	County Emergency Management	Within 2 Years	Yes	Teton County completed an All Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2018.
Work with state and federal agencies and private land owners to inventory and map sensitive areas	County GIS; Property owners; State, Local and Federal Agencies	Within 2 Years	Not Complete	Floodplains, wetlands and waterways, and wildlife habitat maps need to be updated.
Regularly update these inventories	County GIS; Property owners; State, Local and Federal Agencies	On-going	Not Complete	
Create benchmarks for monitoring natural resources	County Planning	Within 5 years.	Not Complete	
Update building code to include radon mapping and mitigation requirements and consider hazards from flood, forest fire, steep slopes, erosion, unstable soil, and subsidence or other hazards.	County Planning, Building	Within 5 years.		Teton County follows the Idaho Building Code, which follows the International Building Code. This code is updated regularly at a statewide level. Many communities in Idaho have adopted all or part of the International Wildfire-Urban Interface Code (2006). In addition, the Idaho Energy Conservation Code can be adopted by local jurisdictions.

Community Events and Facilities Key Actions

Key Action	Participants	Timing	Completed?	Comments
Expand promotion of Teton Valley events. Evaluate the feasibility of a central lodging reservation system.	Non-profit organizations	On-going	On-Going	Discovertetonvalley.org was initiated by TREC and the Geotourism Center and serves as a source of information for residents and visitors (sports, clubs, events, lodging and local businesses
Promote and improve community events	Cities; non-profit organizations; Sponsoring organizations; Fair Board	On-going	On-Going	TREC and the Geotourism Center have enhanced marketing and outreach for city, county, and non-profit events. The Fair Board has improved marketing and promotion of the Teton County Fair
Perform a needs assessment for valley-wide recreational facilities	County Planning, Cities	Within 3 years	Complete	The recreation needs assessment was part of the recreation and public access master plan adopted by Teton County in 2014.
Develop a Parks and Recreation Master Plan for recreation facilities	County Planning; Cities	Within 5 years	Complete	Teton County Recreation and Public Access Master Plan was completed and adopted in 2014.
Develop a feasibility study for new recreational facilities and funding mechanism.	County Planning, BoCC, Cities	Within 5 years	Not Complete	This should be included in a revision of the Capital Improvement Plan.
Create a Parks & Recreation Department	BoCC	Within 5 years	Complete	The county had a temporary recreation coordinator from 2015-2016 who evaluated the potential for a Parks and Recreation Department and determined that a Recreation District would be the best way to fund a department and facilities.
Prepare a ballot question for the formation of a recreation district	Voters; County Clerk; BoCC	Within 3 Years	Not Complete	Ballot questions must be initiated by the public.
Work with colleges and universities to expand affiliated local campuses and online programs for secondary and post – secondary education	School District #401 and all colleges and universities in the region	5+ Years	On-going.	Eastern Idaho Community College has local coordinator and campus space at the Old Ford Garage. They have held meetings with local educators and community leaders to determine our community's needs.
Work with legislators to provide better, more stable funding for education	School District #401; County	On-going	On-going	On-going
Promote opportunities for local funding of education	School District #401; non-profit organizations	On-going	On-going	Teton County Voters approved a construction bond to build two new elementary schools, remodel two elementary schools, and make updates at the middle and high schools.
Perform a needs assessment for future library expansion	County Planning; Valley of the Tetons Library	5+ Years	Complete	In 2016, voters approved a new library in Driggs.

Amend Subdivision and Zoning Ordinances to ensure that adequate utility services exist	County Planning; Fire Protection District; Canal Companies	Within 2 Years	Complete	All subdivisions are required to provide utilities to all platted lots.
Work with Cities to determine appropriate Areas of Impact boundaries based on future annexation plans	County Planning; Cities	Within 3 Years	On-going	Teton County PZC has identified the need for updated AOs as a priority for consideration in 2019.
Create a County-wide Emergency Services Plan	County; Ambulance District; Fire Protection District; Sheriff's Office; Search and Rescue; Emergency Management; Teton Valley Health Care	Within 3 years	On-going	The Fire Protection District took over all ambulance services in 2015. However, the Ambulance Service District was dissolved in 2018. Teton County continues to update and integrate emergency management and disaster mitigation plans.
Develop a comprehensive fiscal impact tool	County	Within 5 years	Not Complete	Not Complete
Work with Cities to investigate the feasibility of TDR program	County Planning; Cities	5+ years	Not Complete	Not Complete
Promote waste reduction education campaigns and pursue grant opportunities to expand the County Recycling and other Green Programs.	County Solid Waste; and Recycling; Private entities; Non-profit organizations	On-going	On-Going	Teton County adopted a Waste Diversion Plan in 2015 that needs to be updated based on new data and market fluctuations. The county continues to partner with Teton Valley Community Recycling for community education.
Encourage new recycling options	Teton County Solid Waste and Recycling; Private entities	Within 2 years	On-going	Commercial cardboard recycling, curbside residential recycling pick-up and animal carcass/green waste composting have been implemented in the county.

Agricultural + Rural Heritage Key Actions

Key Action	Participants	Timing	Completed?	Comments
Explore funding options and incentives for maintaining the financial viability of farm operations	USDA; ISDA; Private land trusts; Property owners; NRCS/Soil Conservation District	On-going	On-going	On-going
Diversity crops and specialties	Farmers	On-going	On-going	On-going
Amend subdivision and zoning ordinances to use clustering and conservation easements that are purchased or leased	County Planning	Within 2 Years	Yes.	Title 9 of Teton County Code governs subdivision development. Clustering is an option available within Planned Unit Developments.
Investigate funding sources for public purchases	Land trusts; County	Within 2 years	On-Going	The county purchased 80 acres on the Teton River using several private and public funding sources and partnerships.

Work with accredited land trusts to identify and negotiate development rights purchase and/or conservation easements	Land trusts, County	Within 2 years	Not Complete	Purchasing of development rights through conservation easements is common in Teton County and is facilitated by the Teton Regional Land Trust.
Work with cities to investigate the feasibility of Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) programs	County Planning; Cities	5+ Years	Not Complete.	At this time, transferrable development rights have not been established in Teton County.
Create/Amend ordinances to promote large lot subdivisions	County Planning	On-going	Yes	Approximately half of the county is zoned for 20 acre minimum lot size in subdivision development.
Explore open space funding options and voluntary incentives that would be oriented to the protection of open space and large farms.	County	5+ Years	Not Complete	Not complete.
Consider amending the Subdivision Ordinance to allow Family Lot Splits and/or a Short Plat Process	County Planning	Within 2 Years.	On-going	An amendment for a short plat process cleared PZC in 2018, and will go before BoCC for approval in 2019.
Vacate non-viable subdivisions; amend County Code to strengthen penalties for weed violations	County Planning; Extension Office; County Weed Supervisor	Within 2 Years	On-going	Vacations are on-going; weed violation penalties have not been changed.
Add provisions to County Code to regulate site disturbance as a means to prevent initial outbreaks of weed infestations.	County Planning; Extension Office; County weed supervisor	Within 2 Years	Not Complete	Not Complete
Strengthen community education on noxious weeds and enforcement program	Cities; NRCS; Extension Office; County Weed Supervisor	On-Going	On-Going	Teton County hired a full-time, year-round weed superintendent in 2016, increasing the County's ability for education and enforcement.