

SB0284S03 compared with SB0284

~~{Omitted text}~~ shows text that was in SB0284 but was omitted in SB0284S03

inserted text shows text that was not in SB0284 but was inserted into SB0284S03

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1

Local Land Use Modifications

2026 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Lincoln Fillmore

House Sponsor: Jill Koford

2

3

LONG TITLE

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General Description:

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This bill modifies provisions related to land use.

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Highlighted Provisions:

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This bill:

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- defines terms;

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- amends requirements for a modified feasibility request related to a proposed municipal incorporation;

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- clarifies standards for county and municipal land use regulations and requirements;

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- modified requirements for an ordinance establishing a planning commission;

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- modifies planning commission powers and duties;

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- modifies the process for reviewing and approving a new or unlisted business use;

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- establishes requirements for regulating structure height;

10

- requires a county or municipal legislative body to make a decision on proposed land use regulation if the planning commission fails to make a timely recommendation;

12

- addresses exaction for water and a land use authority's review of a land use application;

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- 19 ▸ modifies the requirement to place certain infrastructure completion assurances in an
13 interest-bearing account;
- 14 ▸ establishes requirements relating to development agreements;
- 16 ▸ modifies the burden of proving that a land use authority's decision was arbitrary, capricious, or
17 illegal;
- 18 ▸ addresses requirements relating to an appeal or variance hearing;
- 20 ▸ prohibits a legislative body from acting as an appeal authority;
- 21 ▸ modifies the standard of review of a land use authority's decision to deny or approve a land use
22 application;
- 23 ▸ modifies appeal requirements; {and}
- 24 ▸ requires a specified municipality to allow a detached accessory dwelling unit as a permitted
25 use in certain zones;
- 26 ▸ clarifies notice requirements for a proposed county land use ordinance that is ministerial in
27 nature;
- 28 ▸ modifies a county's authority to deny an applicant a building permit or certificate of
29 occupancy if the applicant has not completed an infrastructure improvement; and
- 30 ▸ makes technical and conforming changes.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

10-2a-106 , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 224 and further amended by
Revisor Instructions, Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 224

10-2a-206 , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 518

10-2a-220 , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 518

10-3-702 , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapter 354

10-20-102 , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 15

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**10-20-301 , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session,
Chapter 15**

51 **10-20-302** , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 15

53 **10-20-501** , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 15

55 **10-20-502** , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 15

57 **10-20-507 , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session,
Chapter 15**

59 **10-20-806** , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 15

61 **10-20-807 , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session,
Chapter 15**

63 **10-20-902** , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 15

65 **10-20-910** , as enacted by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 15

66 **10-20-911** , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 15

68 **10-20-1001** , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 15

70 **10-20-1101** , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 15

72 **10-20-1106** , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 15

74 **10-20-1107** , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 15

76 **10-20-1109** , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 15

78 **10-21-101 , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session,
Chapter 15**

80 **13-43-205** , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 15

81 **17-79-102** , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 14

83 **17-79-205 , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session,
Chapter 14**

85 **17-79-301 , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session,
Chapter 14**

87 **17-79-302** , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 14

89 **17-79-501** , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 14

91 **17-79-502** , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 14

93 **17-79-507 , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session,
Chapter 14**

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17-79-706 , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 14
17-79-707 , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 14

17-79-803 , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 14

17-79-811 , as enacted by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 14

17-79-812 , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 14

17-79-901 , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 14

17-79-1001 , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 14

17-79-1006 , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 14

17-79-1007 , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 14

17-79-1009 , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 14

63I-2-210 , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 15

63I-2-217 , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 7

ENACTS:

10-20-625 , Utah Code Annotated 1953

10-20-626 , Utah Code Annotated 1953

10-20-912 , Utah Code Annotated 1953

10-21-304 , Utah Code Annotated 1953

17-79-813 , Utah Code Annotated 1953

17-79-814 , Utah Code Annotated 1953

REPEALS AND REENACTS:

10-20-1105 , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 15

17-79-1005 , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 14

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

Section 1. Section 10-2a-106 is amended to read:

10-2a-106. Feasibility request filed before changes to law take effect.

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(1) If an individual files a feasibility request for incorporation of a city or town before May 14, 2019, the process for incorporating the city or town is not subject to Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 165 or Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 224, and is instead subject to the municipal incorporation law in effect on the day on which the individual files the feasibility request.

(2) If an individual files a feasibility request for incorporation of a city or town before May 3, 2023[,] :

(a) except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), the process for incorporating the city or town is not subject to Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 224, and is subject to the municipal incorporation law in effect on the day on which the individual files the feasibility request; and

(b) the process and requirements for filing a modified feasibility request on or after May 6, 2026, shall be in accordance with the law in effect on the day on which the individual or an incorporation sponsor files a modified feasibility request.

Section 2. Section 10-2a-206 is amended to read:

10-2a-206. Modified feasibility request -- Supplemental feasibility study.

(1) As used in this section, "specified landowner" means the same as that term is defined in Section 10-2a-204.5.

~~[(1)]~~ (2)

(a) The sponsors of a feasibility request may modify the request to alter the boundaries of the proposed municipality and refile the modified feasibility request with the county clerk if:

(i) the results of the feasibility study do not comply with Subsection 10-2a-205(5)(a); or

(ii)

(A) the feasibility request complies with Subsection 10-2a-201.5(4)(b);

(B) the annexation petition described in Subsection 10-2a-201.5(4)(b) that proposed the annexation of an area that is part of the area proposed for incorporation has been denied; and

(C) an incorporation petition based on the feasibility request has not been filed.

(b)

(i) The sponsors of a feasibility request may not file a modified request under Subsection ~~[(1)(a)(i)]~~ (2) ~~(a)(i)~~ more than 90 days after the day on which the feasibility consultant submits the final results of the feasibility study under Subsection 10-2a-205(2)(c)(iii).

(ii) The sponsors of a feasibility request may not file a modified request under Subsection ~~[(1)(a)(ii)]~~ (2) ~~(a)(ii)~~ more than 18 months after filing the original feasibility request under Section 10-2a-202.

(c)

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- (i) Subject to Subsection ~~[(1)(c)(ii)]~~ (2)(c)(ii), each modified feasibility request under Subsection ~~[(1)(a)]~~ (2)(a) shall comply with Subsections 10-2a-202(1), (3), (4), and (5) and Subsection 10-2a-201.5(4).
- 170 (ii) Notwithstanding Subsection ~~[(1)(c)(i)]~~ (2)(c)(i), a signature on a feasibility request filed under
Section 10-2a-202 may be used toward fulfilling the signature requirement of Subsection
10-2a-202(1)(a) for the feasibility request as modified under Subsection ~~[(1)(a)]~~ (2)(a), unless the
modified feasibility request proposes the incorporation of an area that is more than 20% larger or
smaller than the area described by the original feasibility request in terms of:
- 176 (A) private land area; or
177 (B) assessed fair market value of private real property, as of January 1 of the current year.
- 179 (d) Within 20 days after the day on which the county clerk receives the modified request, the county
clerk and the lieutenant governor shall follow the same procedure described in Subsections
10-2a-204(1) through (6) for the modified feasibility request as for an original feasibility request.
- 183 (e)
(i) If a sponsor files a modified feasibility request that includes an area of land that was not included
in the original feasibility request, the county clerk shall, within seven days after the day on which
the sponsor files the modified feasibility request with the lieutenant governor, identify any new
specified landowners located within the added area of land and mail written notice to each of the
new specified landowners.
- 189 (ii) The notice described in Subsection (2)(e)(i) shall:
190 (A) describe the added area of land; and
191 (B) state that a specified landowner who owns land within the added area may request exclusion of the
land from the proposed incorporation boundaries by filing a request for exclusion with the county
clerk within 30 days after the day on which the county clerk mails the notice.
- 195 (f)
(i) A specified landowner who owns land within the added area described in Subsection (2)(e)(i) may
request exclusion of the land from the proposed incorporation boundaries by filing a request for
exclusion with the county clerk within 30 days after the day on which the county clerk mails the
notice described in Subsection (2)(e)(i).
- 200 (ii) The county clerk shall process a request for exclusion filed under Subsection (2)(f)(i) in accordance
with Subsections 10-2a-204.5(3) through (7), except that the deadlines calculated from the first

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public hearing in Section 10-2a-204.5 shall instead be calculated from the day on which the county clerk mails notice described in Subsection (2)(e)(i).

205 [(e)] (g) Within 10 days after [a] the day on which the time period for a specified landowner to request
exclusion under Subsection (2)(f) expires, or if a sponsor files a modified feasibility request that
does not include a new area of land, within 10 days after the sponsor files the modified feasibility
request[is filed], the lieutenant governor shall:

210 (i) estimate the cost of a supplemental feasibility study under this section; and

211 (ii) provide the estimated cost to the feasibility request sponsors.

212 [(f)] (h) Within 20 days after the lieutenant governor provides the estimated supplemental feasibility
study cost, the feasibility request sponsors shall pay the estimated cost to the lieutenant governor for
a supplemental feasibility study conducted on or after May 1, 2024.

216 [(2)] (3) The timely filing of a modified feasibility request under Subsection [(1)] (2) gives the modified
feasibility request the same processing priority under Subsection 10-2a-204(7) as the original
feasibility request if the feasibility request sponsors pay the estimated cost of the supplemental
feasibility study as required in Subsection [(1)(e)] (2)(e).

221 [(3)] (4) Except as provided in Subsection (5), within 10 days after the day on which the
lieutenant governor receives payment of the estimated supplemental feasibility study cost, the
lieutenant governor shall commission the feasibility consultant who conducted the feasibility study
to conduct a supplemental feasibility study that accounts for the modified feasibility request.

226 (5) If a modified feasibility request includes an area of land that was not included in the original
feasibility request, the lieutenant governor may not commission a supplemental feasibility study
under Subsection (4) unless:

229 (a) the deadline for filing a request for exclusion described in Subsection (2)(f) has passed; and

231 (b) the county clerk and lieutenant governor have issued a final determination on any request for
exclusion filed in accordance with Subsection (2)(f).

233 [(4)] (6) The lieutenant governor shall require the feasibility consultant to:

234 (a) submit a draft of the supplemental feasibility study to each applicable person with whom the
feasibility consultant is required to consult under Subsection 10-2a-205(3)(c) within 30 days after
the day on which the feasibility consultant is engaged to conduct the supplemental study;

238 (b) allow each person to whom the consultant provided a draft under Subsection [(4)(a)] (6)(a) to
review and provide comment on the draft; and

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(c) submit a completed supplemental feasibility study, to the following within 45 days after the day on which the feasibility consultant is engaged to conduct the feasibility study:

(i) the lieutenant governor;

(ii) the county legislative body of the county in which the incorporation is proposed;

(iii) the contact sponsor; and

(iv) each person to whom the consultant provided a draft under Subsection [(4)(a)] (6)(a).

[(5)] (7) If the results of the supplemental feasibility study do not comply with Subsection 10-2a-205(5) (a):

(a) the process to incorporate the area that is the subject of the supplemental feasibility study may not proceed; and

(b) a feasibility request under Section 10-2a-202 may not be filed within 18 months after the date of the supplemental feasibility study if the feasibility request proposes the incorporation of an area included within the area described in the supplemental feasibility study.

Section 3. Section 10-2a-220 is amended to read:

10-2a-220. Costs of incorporation -- Fees established by lieutenant governor.

(1)

(a) There is created an expendable special revenue fund known as the "Municipal Incorporation Expendable Special Revenue Fund."

(b) The fund shall consist of:

(i) appropriations from the Legislature;

(ii) payments that feasibility request sponsors make to the lieutenant governor under Subsections 10-2a-205(1)(b) and 10-2a-206(1)(f); and

(iii) fees the lieutenant governor collects and remits to the fund under this section.

(c) The lieutenant governor shall deposit all money collected under this section into the fund.

(2)

(a) The lieutenant governor shall establish a fee in accordance with Section 63J-1-504 for a cost incurred by the lieutenant governor or the county for an incorporation proceeding, including:

(i) a request certification;

(ii) a petition certification;

(iii) publication of notices;

(iv) public hearings;

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(v) all other incorporation activities occurring after the elections; and
(vi) any other cost incurred by the lieutenant governor or county in relation to an incorporation proceeding.

(b) A cost under Subsection (2)(a) does not include a cost incurred by a county for holding an election under Section 10-2a-210.

(3) Subject to Subsections 10-2a-205(1)(b) and ~~[10-2a-206(1)(f)]~~ 10-2a-206(2)(h), the lieutenant governor shall pay for a cost described in Subsection (2)(a) using funds from the Municipal Incorporation Expendable Special Revenue Fund.

(4)

(a) A newly incorporated municipality shall:

(i) pay to the lieutenant governor each fee established under Subsection (2) for each cost described in Subsection (2)(a) incurred by the lieutenant governor or the county;

(ii) pay the county for a cost described in Subsection (2)(b); and

(iii) reimburse feasibility request sponsors the cost the feasibility request sponsors paid for:

(A) a feasibility study under Section 10-2a-205; and

(B) any supplemental feasibility study under Section 10-2a-206.

(b) The lieutenant governor shall execute a payback agreement with each new municipality for the new municipality to pay the fees described in Subsection (4)(a) over a period that, except as provided in Subsection (4)(c), may not exceed five years.

(c) If necessary, the lieutenant governor may extend a fee payment deadline beyond the deadline described in Subsection (4)(b) by amending the payback agreement described in Subsection (4)(b).

(d) The lieutenant governor shall deposit each fee the lieutenant governor collects under Subsection (4)(a)(i) into the Municipal Incorporation Expendable Special Revenue Fund.

(5) If the lieutenant governor expends funds from the Municipal Incorporation Expendable Special Revenue Fund that are not repaid to the lieutenant governor under Subsection (4)(a)(i) because an area did not incorporate as a municipality, the Legislature shall appropriate money to the fund in an amount equal to the funds that are not repaid.

Section 4. Section 10-3-702 is amended to read:

10-3-702. Extent of power exercised by ordinance.

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[(1) As used in this section, "open house" means an event held by a homeowner, including an event in association with a real estate agent, architect, builder, or developer, to showcase a home, including the outdoor landscaping around the home.]

309 [(2)] (1)

[(a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), the] The governing body of a municipality may pass any ordinance to regulate, require, prohibit, govern, control or supervise any activity, business, conduct or condition authorized by this title or any other provision of law.

313 [(b)]

(i) ~~The governing body of a municipality may not regulate an open house differently than a residential use.~~]

315 [(ii) Any ordinance regulating an open house differently than a residential use is void.]

317 [(3)] (2)

(a) An officer of the municipality may not be convicted of a criminal offense where the officer relied on or enforced an ordinance the officer reasonably believed to be a valid ordinance.

320 (b) It shall be a defense in any action for punitive damages over the enforcement of an invalid ordinance if the official:

322 (i) acted in good faith in enforcing an ordinance; or

323 (ii) enforced an ordinance on advice of legal counsel.

324 Section 5. Section ~~10-20-102~~ is amended to read:

325 **10-20-102. Definitions.**

As used in this chapter:

87 (1) "Accessory dwelling unit" means a habitable living unit added to, created within, or detached from a primary single-family dwelling and contained on one lot.

89 (2) "Adversely affected party" means a person other than a land use applicant who:

90 (a) owns real property adjoining the property that is the subject of a land use application or land use decision; or

92 (b) will suffer a damage different in kind than, or an injury distinct from, that of the general community as a result of the land use decision.

94 (3) "Affected entity" means a county, municipality, special district, special service district under Title 17D, Chapter 1, Special Service District Act, school district, interlocal cooperation entity

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established under Title 11, Chapter 13, Interlocal Cooperation Act, specified public utility, property owner, property owners association, or the Department of Transportation, if:

- 99 (a) the entity's services or facilities are likely to require expansion or significant modification because
of an intended use of land;
- 101 (b) the entity has filed with the municipality a copy of the entity's general or long-range plan; or
- 103 (c) the entity has filed with the municipality a request for notice during the same calendar year and
before the municipality provides notice to an affected entity in compliance with a requirement
imposed under this chapter.
- 106 (4) "Affected owner" means the owner of real property that is:
- 107 (a) a single project; and
- 108 (b) the subject of a land use approval that:
- 109 (i) sponsors of a referendum timely challenged in accordance with Section 20A-7-601; and
- 111 [(e)] (ii) is determined to be legally referable under Section 20A-7-602.8.
- 112 (5) "Appeal authority" means the person, board, commission, agency, or other body designated by
ordinance to decide an appeal of a decision of a land use application or a variance.
- 115 (6) "Billboard" means a freestanding ground sign located on industrial, commercial, or residential
property if the sign is designed or intended to direct attention to a business, product, or service that
is not sold, offered, or existing on the property where the sign is located.
- 119 (7)
- (a) "Boundary adjustment" means an agreement between adjoining property owners to relocate a
common boundary that results in a conveyance of property between the adjoining lots, adjoining
parcels, or adjoining lots and parcels.
- 122 (b) "Boundary adjustment" does not mean a modification of a lot or parcel boundary that:
- 123 (i) creates an additional lot or parcel; or
- 124 (ii) is made by the Department of Transportation.
- 125 (8)
- (a) "Boundary establishment" means an agreement between adjoining property owners to clarify the
location of an ambiguous, uncertain, or disputed common boundary.
- 128 (b) "Boundary establishment" does not mean a modification of a lot or parcel boundary that:
- 130 (i) creates an additional lot or parcel; or
- 131 (ii) is made by the Department of Transportation.

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- 132 (9) "Building code adoption cycle" means the period of time beginning the day on which a specific
133 edition of a construction code from a nationally recognized code authority is adopted and effective
134 in Title 15A, State Construction and Fire Codes Act, until the day before a new edition of a
135 construction code is adopted and effective in Title 15A, State Construction and Fire Codes Act.
- 137 [(9)] (10)
- (a) "Charter school" means:
- 138 (i) an operating charter school;
- 139 (ii) a charter school applicant that a charter school authorizer approves in accordance with Title
140 53G, Chapter 5, Part 3, Charter School Authorization; or
- 141 (iii) an entity that is working on behalf of a charter school or approved charter applicant to develop
142 or construct a charter school building.
- 143 (b) "Charter school" does not include a therapeutic school.
- 144 [~~(10) "Building code adoption cycle" means the period of time beginning the day on which a specific~~
~~edition of a construction code from a nationally recognized code authority is adopted and effective~~
~~in Title 15A, State Construction and Fire Codes Act, until the day before a new edition of a~~
~~construction code is adopted and effective in Title 15A, State Construction and Fire Codes Act.]~~
- 149 (11) "Conditional use" means a land use that, because of the unique characteristics or potential
150 detrimental impact of the land use on the municipality, surrounding neighbors, or adjacent land uses,
151 may not be compatible in some areas or may be compatible only if certain conditions are required
152 that mitigate or eliminate the detrimental impacts.
- 153 (12) "Constitutional taking" means a governmental action that results in a taking of private property [~~so~~
154 ~~that~~] where compensation to the property owner[~~of the property~~] is required by the:
- 156 (a) Fifth or Fourteenth Amendment [~~of~~] to the Constitution of the United States; or
- 157 (b) Utah Constitution, Article I, Section 22.
- 158 (13) "Conveyance document" means an instrument that:
- 159 (a) meets the definition of "document" in Section 57-1-1; and
- 160 (b) meets the requirements of Section 57-1-45.5.
- 161 (14) "Conveyance of property" means the transfer of ownership of any portion of real property from one
162 person to another person.
- 163 (15) "Culinary water authority" means the department, agency, or public entity with responsibility to
164 review and approve the feasibility of the culinary water system and sources for the subject property.

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- 166 (16) "Department of Transportation" means the entity created in Section 72-1-201.
- 167 (17) "Development activity" means:
- 168 (a) any construction or expansion of a building, structure, or use that creates additional demand and
need for public facilities;
- 170 (b) any change in use of a building or structure that creates additional demand and need for public
facilities; or
- 172 (c) any change in the use of land that creates additional demand and need for public facilities.
- 174 (18)
- (a) "Development agreement" means a written agreement or amendment to a written agreement
between a municipality and one or more parties that regulates or controls the use or development of
a specific area of land.
- 177 (b) "Development agreement" does not include an improvement completion assurance.
- 178 (19)
- (a) "Disability" means a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of a
person's major life activities, including a person having a record of such an impairment or being
regarded as having such an impairment.
- 181 (b) "Disability" does not include current illegal use of, or addiction to, any federally controlled
substance, as defined in the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. Sec. 802.
- 183 (20) "Document" means the same as that term is defined in Section 57-1-1.
- 184 (21) "Educational facility":
- 185 (a) means:
- 186 (i) a school district's building at which pupils assemble to receive instruction in a program for any
combination of grades from preschool through grade 12, including kindergarten and a program for
children with disabilities;
- 189 (ii) a structure or facility:
- 190 (A) located on the same property as a building described in Subsection (21)(a)(i); and
- 192 (B) used in support of the use of that building; and
- 193 (iii) a building to provide office and related space to a school district's administrative personnel; and
- 195 (b) does not include:
- 196 (i) land or a structure, including land or a structure for inventory storage, equipment storage, food
processing or preparing, vehicle storage or maintenance, or similar use that is:

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- 199 (A) not located on the same property as a building described in Subsection (21)(a)(i); and
201 (B) used in support of the purposes of a building described in Subsection (21)(a)(i); or
203 (ii) a therapeutic school.
- 204 (22) "Establishment document" means an instrument that:
205 (a) meets the definition of "document" in Section 57-1-1; and
206 (b) meets the requirements of Section 57-1-45.
- 207 [~~(23) "Full boundary adjustment" means a boundary adjustment that is not a simple boundary~~
adjustment.]
- 209 [~~(24)~~ (23) "Fire authority" means the department, agency, or public entity with responsibility to review
and approve the feasibility of fire protection and suppression services for the subject property.
- 212 [~~(25)~~ (24) "Flood plain" means land that:
213 (a) is within the 100-year flood plain designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency; or
215 (b) has not been studied or designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency but presents
a likelihood of experiencing chronic flooding or a catastrophic flood event because the land
has characteristics that are similar to those of a 100-year flood plain designated by the Federal
Emergency Management Agency.
- 219 (25) "Full boundary adjustment" means a boundary adjustment that is not a simple boundary
adjustment.
- 221 (26) "General plan" means a document that a municipality adopts that sets forth general guidelines for
proposed future development of the land within the municipality.
- 223 (27) "Geologic hazard" means:
224 (a) a surface fault rupture;
225 (b) shallow groundwater;
226 (c) liquefaction;
227 (d) a landslide;
228 (e) a debris flow;
229 (f) unstable soil;
230 (g) a rock fall; or
231 (h) any other geologic condition that presents a risk:
232 (i) to life;
233 (ii) of substantial loss of real property; or

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- 234 (iii) of substantial damage to real property.
- 235 (28) "Historic preservation authority" means a person, board, commission, or other body designated by
a legislative body to:
- 237 (a) recommend land use regulations to preserve local historic districts or areas; and
- 238 (b) administer local historic preservation land use regulations within a local historic district or area.
- 240 (29) "Home-based microschool" means the same as that term is defined in Section 53G-6-201.
- 242 (30) "Hookup fee" means a fee for the installation and inspection of any pipe, line, meter, or
appurtenance that connects to a municipal water, sewer, storm water, power, or other utility system.
- 245 (31)
- (a) "Identical plans" means floor plans submitted to a municipality that:
- 246 (i) are submitted within the same building code adoption cycle as floor plans that were previously
approved by the municipality;
- 248 (ii) have no structural differences from floor plans that were previously approved by the
municipality; and
- 250 (iii) describe a building that:
- 251 (A) is located on land zoned the same as the land on which the building described in the previously
approved plans is located;
- 253 (B) has a substantially identical floor plan to a floor plan previously approved by the municipality; and
- 255 (C) does not require any engineering or analysis beyond a review to confirm the submitted floor plans
are substantially identical to a floor plan previously approved by the municipality or a review of the
site plan and associated geotechnical reports for the site.
- 259 (b) "Identical plans" include floor plans that are oriented differently as the floor plan that was
previously approved by the municipality.
- 261 (32) "Impact fee" means a payment of money imposed under Title 11, Chapter 36a, Impact Fees Act.
- 263 (33) "Improvement completion assurance" means a surety bond, letter of credit, financial institution
bond, cash, assignment of rights, lien, or other equivalent security required by a municipality to
guaranty the proper completion of landscaping or an infrastructure improvement required as a
condition precedent to:
- 267 (a) recording a subdivision plat; or
- 268 (b) development of a commercial, industrial, mixed use, or multifamily project.
- 269

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(34) "Improvement warranty" means an applicant's unconditional warranty that the applicant's installed and accepted landscaping or infrastructure improvement:

(a) complies with the municipality's written standards for design, materials, and workmanship; and

(b) will not fail in any material respect, as a result of poor workmanship or materials, within the improvement warranty period.

(35) "Improvement warranty period" means a period:

(a) no later than one year after a municipality's acceptance of required public landscaping; or

(b) no later than one year after a municipality's acceptance of required infrastructure, unless the municipality:

(i) determines, based on accepted industry standards and for good cause, that a one-year period would be inadequate to protect the public health, safety, and welfare; and

(ii) has substantial evidence, on record:

(A) of prior poor performance by the applicant; or

(B) that the area upon which the infrastructure will be constructed contains suspect soil and the municipality has not otherwise required the land use applicant to mitigate the suspect soil.

(36) "Infrastructure improvement" means permanent infrastructure that is essential for the public health and safety or that:

(a) is required for human occupation; and

(b) an applicant shall install:

(i) in accordance with published installation and inspection specifications for public improvements; and

(ii) whether the improvement is public or private, as a condition of:

(A) recording a subdivision plat;

(B) obtaining a building permit; or

(C) development of a commercial, industrial, mixed use, condominium, or multifamily project.

(37) "Internal lot restriction" means a platted note, platted demarcation, or platted designation that:

(a) runs with the land; and

(b)

(i) creates a restriction that is enclosed within the perimeter of a lot described on the plat; or

(ii) designates a development condition that is enclosed within the perimeter of a lot described on the plat.

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(38) "Land use applicant" means: a property owner, or the property owner's designee, who submits a land use application regarding the property owner's land.

(39) "Land use application":

(a) means an application that is:

(i) required by a municipality; and

(ii) submitted by a land use applicant to obtain a land use decision; and

(b) does not mean an application to enact, amend, or repeal a land use regulation.

(40) "Land use authority" means:

(a) a person, board, commission, agency, or body, including the local legislative body, designated by the local legislative body to act upon a land use application; or

(b) if the local legislative body has not designated a person, board, commission, agency, or body, the local legislative body.

(41) "Land use decision" means an administrative decision of a land use authority or appeal authority regarding:

(a) a land use permit; or

(b) a land use application.

(42) "Land use permit" means a permit issued by a land use authority.

(43) "Land use regulation":

(a) means a legislative decision enacted by ordinance, law, code, map, resolution, engineering or development standard, specification for public improvement, fee, or rule that governs the use or development of land;

(b) includes the adoption or amendment of a zoning map or the text of the zoning code; and

(c) does not include:

(i) a land use decision of the legislative body acting as the land use authority, even if the decision is expressed in a resolution or ordinance; or

(ii) a temporary revision to an engineering specification that does not materially:

(A) increase a land use applicant's cost of development compared to the existing specification; or

(B) impact a land use applicant's use of land.

(44) "Legislative body" means the municipal council.

(45) "Local historic district or area" means a geographically definable area that:

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- (a) contains any combination of buildings, structures, sites, objects, landscape features, archeological sites, or works of art that contribute to the historic preservation goals of a legislative body; and
- 341 (b) is subject to land use regulations to preserve the historic significance of the local historic district or area.
- 343 (46) "Lot" means a tract of land, regardless of any label, that is created by and shown on a subdivision plat that has been recorded in the office of the county recorder.
- 345 (47) "Major transit investment corridor" means public transit service that uses or occupies:
- 346 (a) public transit rail right-of-way;
- 347 (b) dedicated road right-of-way for the use of public transit, such as bus rapid transit; or
- 348 (c) fixed-route bus corridors subject to an interlocal agreement or contract between a municipality or county and:
- 350 (i) a public transit district as defined in Section 17B-2a-802; or
- 351 (ii) an eligible political subdivision as defined in Section 59-12-2202.
- 352 (48) "Micro-education entity" means the same as that term is defined in Section 53G-6-201.
- 353 (49) "Moderate income housing" means housing occupied or reserved for occupancy by households with a gross household income equal to or less than 80% of the median gross income for households of the same size in the county in which the city is located.
- 356 (50) "Municipal utility easement" means an easement that:
- 357 (a) is created or depicted on a plat recorded in a county recorder's office and is described as a municipal utility easement granted for public use;
- 359 (b) is not a protected utility easement or a public utility easement as defined in Section 54-3-27;
- 361 (c) the municipality or the municipality's affiliated governmental entity uses and occupies to provide a utility service, including sanitary sewer, culinary water, electrical, storm water, or communications or data lines;
- 364 (d) is used or occupied with the consent of the municipality in accordance with an authorized franchise or other agreement;
- 366 (e)
- (i) is used or occupied by a specified public utility in accordance with an authorized franchise or other agreement; and
- 368 (ii) is located in a utility easement granted for public use; or
- 369 (f) is described in Section 10-20-615 and is used by a specified public utility.

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- 370 (51) "Nominal fee" means a fee that reasonably reimburses a municipality only for time spent and
371 expenses incurred in:
- 372 (a) verifying that building plans are identical plans; and
373 (b) reviewing and approving those minor aspects of identical plans that differ from the previously
374 reviewed and approved building plans.
- 375 (52) "Noncomplying structure" means a structure that:
- 376 (a) legally existed before the structure's current land use designation; and
377 (b) because of one or more subsequent land use ordinance changes, does not conform to the setback,
378 height restrictions, or other regulations, excluding those regulations, which govern the use of land.
- 380 (53) "Nonconforming use" means a use of land that:
- 381 (a) legally existed before [its] the land's current land use designation;
382 (b) has been maintained continuously since the time the land use ordinance governing the land changed;
383 and
384 (c) because of one or more subsequent land use ordinance changes, does not conform to the regulations
385 that now govern the use of the land.
- 386 (54) "Official map" means a map drawn by municipal authorities and recorded in a county recorder's
387 office that:
- 388 (a) shows actual and proposed rights-of-way, centerline alignments, and setbacks for highways and
389 other transportation facilities;
390 (b) provides a basis for restricting development in designated rights-of-way or between designated
391 setbacks to allow the government authorities time to purchase or otherwise reserve the land; and
392 (c) has been adopted as an element of the municipality's general plan.
- 394 (55) "Parcel" means any real property that is not a lot.
- 395 (56) "Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, organization, association, trust,
396 governmental agency, or any other legal entity.
- 397 (57) "Plan for moderate income housing" means a written document adopted by a municipality's
398 legislative body that includes:
- 399 (a) an estimate of the existing supply of moderate income housing located within the municipality;
401 (b) an estimate of the need for moderate income housing in the municipality for the next five years;
402 (c) a survey of total residential land use;
403
404

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(d) an evaluation of how existing land uses and zones affect opportunities for moderate income housing;
and

(e) a description of the municipality's program to encourage an adequate supply of moderate income housing.

(58) "Planning commission" means the commission established under Section 10-20-301.

(59) "Plat" means an instrument subdividing property into lots as depicted on a map or other graphical representation of lands that a licensed professional land surveyor makes and prepares in accordance with Section 10-20-803 or 57-8-13.

(60) "Potential geologic hazard area" means an area that:

(a) is designated by a Utah Geological Survey map, county geologist map, or other relevant map or report as needing further study to determine the area's potential for geologic hazard; or

(b) has not been studied by the Utah Geological Survey or a county geologist but presents the potential of geologic hazard because the area has characteristics similar to those of a designated geologic hazard area.

(61) "Property owner" means a person that holds legal ~~{ or equitable title or interest }~~ title in real property.

[(61)] (62) "Public agency" means:

(a) the federal government;

(b) the state;

(c) a county, municipality, school district, special district, special service district, or other political subdivision of the state; or

(d) a charter school.

[(62)] (63) "Public hearing" means a hearing at which members of the public are provided a reasonable opportunity to comment on the subject of the hearing.

[(63)] (64) "Public meeting" means a meeting that is required to be open to the public under Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.

[(64)] (65) "Public street" means a public right-of-way, including a public highway, public avenue, public boulevard, public parkway, public road, public lane, public alley, public viaduct, public subway, public tunnel, public bridge, public byway, other public transportation easement, or other public way.

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439 [(65)] (66) "Receiving zone" means an area that a municipality designates, by ordinance, as an area in
440 which an owner of land may receive a transferable development right.

437 [(66)] (67) "Record of survey map" means a map of a survey of land prepared in accordance with
Section 17-73-504.

439 [(67)] (68) "Residential facility for persons with a disability" means a residence:

440 (a) in which more than one person with a disability resides; and

441 (b) which is licensed or certified by the Department of Health and Human Services under:

442 (i) Title 26B, Chapter 2, Part 1, Human Services Programs and Facilities; or

443 (ii) Title 26B, Chapter 2, Part 2, Health Care Facility Licensing and Inspection.

444 [(68)] (69) "Residential roadway" means a public local residential road that:

445 (a) will serve primarily to provide access to adjacent primarily residential areas and property;

446 (b) is designed to accommodate minimal traffic volumes or vehicular traffic;

447 (c) is not identified as a supplementary to a collector or other higher system classified street in an
approved municipal street or transportation master plan;

451 (d) has a posted speed limit of 25 miles per hour or less;

452 (e) does not have higher traffic volumes resulting from connecting previously separated areas of the
municipal road network;

453 (f) cannot have a primary access, but can have a secondary access, and does not abut lots intended for
high volume traffic or community centers, including schools, recreation centers, sports complexes,
or libraries; and

454 (g) primarily serves traffic within a neighborhood or limited residential area and is not necessarily
continuous through several residential areas.

459 [(69)] (70) "Rules of order and procedure" means a set of rules that govern and prescribe in a public
meeting:

461 (a) parliamentary order and procedure;

462 (b) ethical behavior; and

463 (c) civil discourse.

464 [(70)] (71) "Sanitary sewer authority" means the department, agency, or public entity with
responsibility to review and approve the feasibility of sanitary sewer services or onsite wastewater
systems.

467

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[(71)] (72) "Sending zone" means an area that a municipality designates, by ordinance, as an area from which an owner of land may transfer a transferable development right.

[(72)] (73) "Simple boundary adjustment" means a boundary adjustment that does not:

- (a) affect a public right-of-way, municipal utility easement, or other public property;
- (b) affect an existing easement, onsite wastewater system, or an internal lot restriction; or
- (c) result in a lot or parcel out of conformity with land use regulations.

[(73)] (74) "Special district" means an entity under Title 17B, Limited Purpose Local Government Entities - Special Districts, and any other governmental or quasi-governmental entity that is not a county, municipality, school district, or the state.

(75) "Specific land use law" means a requirement or restriction on the use of a specific parcel in a development agreement that a legislative body approves with the consent of an affected property owner.

[(74)] (76) "Specified public agency" means:

- (a) the state;
- (b) a school district; or
- (c) a charter school.

[(75)] (77) "Specified public utility" means an electrical corporation, gas corporation, or telephone corporation, as those terms are defined in Section 54-2-1.

[(76)] (78) "State" includes any department, division, or agency of the state.

[(77)] (79)

(a) "Subdivision" means any land that is divided, resubdivided, or proposed to be divided into two or more lots or other division of land for the purpose, whether immediate or future, for offer, sale, lease, or development either on the installment plan or upon any and all other plans, terms, and conditions.

(b) "Subdivision" includes:

- (i) the division or development of land, whether by deed, metes and bounds description, devise and testacy, map, plat, or other recorded instrument, regardless of whether the division includes all or a portion of a parcel or lot; and
- (ii) except as provided in Subsection [(77)(c)] (79)(c), divisions of land for residential and nonresidential uses, including land used or to be used for commercial, agricultural, and industrial purposes.

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- 497 (c) "Subdivision" does not include:
- 498 (i) a bona fide division or partition of land used for agricultural purposes as provided in Subsection
10-20-808(2);
- 500 (ii) a recorded conveyance document:
- 501 (A) consolidating multiple lots or parcels into one legal description encompassing all lots by reference
to a recorded plat and all parcels by metes and bounds description; or
- 504 (B) joining a lot to a parcel;
- 505 (iii) a bona fide division of land by deed or other instrument if the deed or other instrument states in
writing that the division:
- 507 (A) is in anticipation of future land use approvals on the parcel or parcels;
- 508 (B) does not confer any land use approvals; and
- 509 (C) has not been approved by the land use authority;
- 510 (iv) a boundary adjustment;
- 511 (v) a boundary establishment;
- 512 (vi) a road, street, or highway dedication plat;
- 513 (vii) a deed or easement for a road, street, or highway purpose; or
- 514 (viii) any other division of land authorized by law.
- 515 ~~[(78)]~~ (80)
- (a) "Subdivision amendment" means an amendment to a recorded subdivision in accordance with
Section 10-20-811 that:
- 517 (i) vacates all or a portion of the subdivision;
- 518 (ii) increases the number of lots within the subdivision;
- 519 (iii) alters a public right-of-way, a public easement, or public infrastructure within the subdivision;
- or
- 521 (iv) alters a common area or other common amenity within the subdivision.
- 522 (b) "Subdivision amendment" does not include a simple boundary adjustment.
- 523 ~~[(79)]~~ (81) "Substantial evidence" means evidence that:
- 524 (a) is beyond a scintilla; and
- 525 (b) a reasonable mind would accept as adequate to support a conclusion.
- 526 ~~[(80)]~~ (82) "Suspect soil" means soil that has:
- 527

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(a) a high susceptibility for volumetric change, typically clay rich, having more than a 3% swell potential;

(b) bedrock units with high shrink or swell susceptibility; or

(c) gypsiferous silt and clay, gypsum, or bedrock units containing abundant gypsum commonly associated with dissolution and collapse features.

[(81)] (83) "Therapeutic school" means a residential group living facility:

(a) for four or more individuals who are not related to:

(i) the owner of the facility; or

(ii) the primary service provider of the facility;

(b) that serves students who have a history of failing to function:

(i) at home;

(ii) in a public school; or

(iii) in a nonresidential private school; and

(c) that offers:

(i) room and board; and

(ii) an academic education integrated with:

(A) specialized structure and supervision; or

(B) services or treatment related to a disability, an emotional development, a behavioral development, a familial development, or a social development.

[(82)] (84) "Transferable development right" means a right to develop and use land that originates by an ordinance that authorizes a [land] property owner in a designated sending zone to transfer land use rights from a designated sending zone to a designated receiving zone.

[(83)] (85) "Unincorporated" means the area outside of the incorporated area of a city or town.

[(84)] (86) "Water interest" means any right to the beneficial use of water, including:

(a) each of the rights listed in Section 73-1-11; and

(b) an ownership interest in the right to the beneficial use of water represented by:

(i) a contract; or

(ii) a share in a water company, as defined in Section 73-3-3.5.

[(85)] (87) "Zoning map" means a map, adopted as part of a land use ordinance, that depicts land use zones, overlays, or districts.

Section 6. Section 10-20-301 is amended to read:

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10-20-301. Ordinance establishing planning commission required -- Ordinance requirements -- Compensation.

(1)

(a) Each municipality shall enact an ordinance establishing a planning commission.

(b) The ordinance shall~~[-define]:~~

(i) include the number and terms of the planning commission members and, if the municipality chooses, alternate members;

(ii) ~~[the mode of appointment]~~ provide procedures for appointing a planning commission member;

(iii) ~~[the]~~ provide procedures for filling vacancies [and] on the planning commission;

(iv) ~~[removal from office;]~~ provide procedures for removing a planning commission member from the planning commission and specify that:

(A) in a form of government described in Section 10-3b-301 or 10-3b-401, and subject to any delegation of authority under Subsection 10-3b-303(1) or 10-3b-403(1), the legislative body may remove a planning commission member; or

(B) in a form of government described in Section 10-3b-202, the mayor may remove a planning commission member;

(v) except as provided in Subsection (1)(b)(vi), describe the causes for which a planning commission member may be removed from the planning commission, which shall include:

(A) using public funds for a political purpose under Title 20A, Chapter 11, Part 12, Political Activities of Public Entities Act;

(B) violating a provision of Title 10, Chapter 3, Part 13, Municipal Officers' and Employees' Ethics Act; and

(C) acting with the intent to influence a land use decision or an appeal of a pending land use application in a manner that creates actual impermissible bias or an unacceptable risk of impermissible bias in the planning commission member's administrative or quasi-judicial duties;

(vi) provide that a planning commission member deliberating about a specific pending land use application in a planning commission meeting with municipal staff, an elected official, or the land use applicant is not cause for removing a planning commission member from the planning commission;

(vii) provide requirements for when a planning commission member shall recuse oneself from deliberating or voting on certain land use applications;

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833 [(iv)] (viii) define the authority of the planning commission;
834 [(v)] (ix) subject to Subsection (1)(c), [the] include rules of order and procedure for use by the planning
commission in a public meeting; and
836 [(vi)] (x) include other details relating to the organization and procedures of the planning commission.
838 (c) Subsection [(1)(b)(v)] (1)(b)(ix) does not affect the planning commission's duty to comply with
Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.
840 (2) The legislative body may authorize a member to receive per diem and travel expenses for meetings
actually attended, in accordance with Section 11-55-103.

842 Section 7. Section **10-20-302** is amended to read:

843 **10-20-302. Planning commission powers and duties -- Training requirements.**

561 (1) The planning commission shall review and make a recommendation to the legislative body for:
563 (a) a general plan and amendments to the general plan;
564 (b) land use regulations, including:
565 (i) ordinances regarding the subdivision of land within the municipality; and
566 (ii) amendments to existing land use regulations;
567 (c) an appropriate delegation of power to at least one designated land use authority to hear and act on a
land use application;
569 (d) an appropriate delegation of power to at least one appeal authority to hear and act on an appeal from
a decision of the land use authority; and
571 (e) application processes that:
572 (i) may include a designation of routine land use matters that, upon application and proper notice, will
receive informal streamlined review and action if the application is uncontested; and
575 (ii) shall protect the right of each:
576 (A) land use applicant and adversely affected party to require formal consideration of any application
by a land use authority;
578 {~~(B)~~} and
861 (B) land use applicant or adversely affected party to appeal a land use authority's decision to a separate
appeal authority~~;~~ and :
580 [~~(C)~~ participant to be heard in each public hearing on a contested application.]
581 (2) Before making a recommendation to a legislative body on an item described in Subsection (1)(a) or
(b), the planning commission shall hold a public hearing in accordance with Section 10-20-405.

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- 584 (3) A legislative body may adopt, modify, or reject a planning commission's recommendation to the
legislative body under this section.
- 586 ~~[(4) A legislative body may consider a planning commission's failure to make a timely recommendation
as a negative recommendation.]~~
- 588 ~~[(5)]~~ (4) Nothing in this section limits the right of a municipality to initiate or propose the actions
described in this section.
- 590 ~~[(6)]~~ (5)
- (a)
- (i) This Subsection ~~[(6)]~~ (5) applies to:
- 591 (A) a city of the first, second, third, or fourth class; and
- 592 (B) a city of the fifth class with a population of 5,000 or more, if the city is located within a
county of the first, second, or third class.
- 594 (ii) The population for each city described in Subsection ~~[(6)(a)(i)]~~ (5)(a)(i) shall be derived from:
- 596 (A) an estimate of the Utah Population Committee created in Section 63C-20-103; or
- 598 (B) if the Utah Population Committee estimate is not available, the most recent official census or census
estimate of the United States ~~[Bureau of the]~~Census Bureau.
- 601 (b) A municipality described in Subsection ~~[(6)(a)(i)]~~ (5)(a)(i) shall ensure that each member of the
municipality's planning commission completes four hours of annual land use training as follows:
- 604 (i) one hour of annual training on general powers and duties, including the role of the planning
commission in administrative, legislative, and quasi-judicial functions under this chapter; and
- 605 (ii) three hours of annual training on a combination of land use and ethics topics, which may include:
- 606 (A) appeals and variances;
- 607 (B) conditional use permits;
- 608 (C) exactions;
- 609 (D) impact fees;
- 610 (E) vested rights;
- 611 (F) subdivision regulations and improvement guarantees;
- 612 (G) land use referenda;
- 613 (H) property rights;
- 614 (I) real estate procedures and financing;
- 615 (J) zoning, including use-based and form-based; ~~and~~

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- 616 (K) drafting ordinances and code that complies with statute~~[(1)]~~ ;
903 (L) ex parte communication; and
904 (M) conflict of interest.
- 617 (c) A newly appointed planning commission member may not participate in a public meeting as an
appointed member until the member completes the training described in Subsection ~~[(6)(b)(i)]~~ (5)(b)
(i).
- 620 (d) A planning commission member may qualify for one completed hour of training required under
Subsection ~~[(6)(b)(ii)]~~ (5)(b)(ii) if the member attends, as an appointed member, 12 public meetings
of the planning commission within a calendar year.
- 623 (e) A municipality shall provide the training described in Subsection ~~[(6)(b)]~~ (5)(b) through:
625 (i) municipal staff;
626 (ii) the Utah League of Cities and Towns; or
627 (iii) a list of training courses selected by:
628 (A) the Utah League of Cities and Towns; or
629 (B) the Division of Real Estate created in Section 61-2-201.
- 630 (f) A municipality shall, for each planning commission member:
631 (i) monitor compliance with the training requirements in Subsection ~~[(6)(b)]~~ (5)(b); and
633 (ii) maintain a record of training completion at the end of each calendar year.
- 922 Section 8. Section **10-20-501** is amended to read:
923 **10-20-501. Enactment of land use regulation, land use decision, or development agreement.**
- 637 (1) Only a legislative body, as the body authorized to weigh policy considerations, may enact a land use
regulation.
- 639 (2)
(a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), a legislative body may enact a land use regulation only by
ordinance.
- 641 (b) A legislative body may, by ordinance or resolution, enact a land use regulation that imposes a fee.
- 643 (3) A legislative body shall ensure that a land use regulation is consistent with the purposes ~~[set forth~~
~~in]~~ of this chapter.
- 645 (4)
(a) A legislative body shall adopt a land use regulation to:
- 646 (i) create or amend a zoning district under Subsection 10-20-503(1)(a); and

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- 647 (ii) designate general uses allowed in each zoning district.
- 648 (b) A land use authority may establish or modify other restrictions or requirements other than those described in Subsection (4)(a), including the configuration or modification of uses or density, through a land use decision that applies criteria or policy elements that a land use regulation establishes or describes.
- 652 (5)
- (a) Except as provided in Subsection (5)(b) ~~or (5)(c)~~, a municipality shall publish on the municipality's website:
- 654 (i) all of the municipality's land use regulations; and
- 655 (ii) a fee schedule that lists all of the municipality's fees related to a land use application, land use permit, or land use regulation, including development review fees and impact fees.
- 658 (b) A municipality that does not have a ~~maintained and active~~ website shall provide for inspection of the information described in Subsection (5)(a) at the municipality's place of business during normal business hours.
- 661 ~~{(5)}~~ (6) A municipality may comply with Subsection (5)(a) by:
- 950 (i) posting a link on the municipality's website to a separate webpage or third-party website where the land use regulations or fee schedule described in Subsection (5)(a) are posted; and
- 953 (ii) submitting a new or modified land use regulation or fee schedule described in Subsection (5)(a) to the third-party website within six months after the day on which the legislative body adopts the new or modified land use regulation or fee schedule.
- 957 ~~[(5)]~~ (6) A municipality may not adopt a land use regulation[, ~~or~~ or ~~{or}~~] development agreement, or make a land use decision, that restricts the type of crop that may be grown in an area that is:
- 664 (a) zoned agricultural; or
- 665 (b) assessed under Title 59, Chapter 2, Part 5, Farmland Assessment Act.
- 666 ~~[(6)]~~ (7) A municipal land use regulation pertaining to an airport or an airport influence area, as that term is defined in Section 72-10-401, is subject to Title 72, Chapter 10, Part 4, Airport Zoning Act.
- 965 Section 9. Section **10-20-502** is amended to read:
- 966 **10-20-502. Preparation and adoption of land use regulation.**
- 671 (1) A planning commission shall:
- 672 (a) provide notice as required by Subsection 10-20-205(1)(a) and, if applicable, Subsection 10-20-205(4);

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- 674 (b) hold a public hearing on a proposed land use regulation;
675 (c) if applicable, consider each written objection filed in accordance with Subsection 10-20-205(5)
before the public hearing; and
677 (d)
(i) review and recommend to the legislative body a proposed land use regulation that represents the
planning commission's recommendation for regulating the use and development of land within all or
any part of the area of the municipality; and
680 (ii) forward to the legislative body all objections filed in accordance with Subsection 10-20-205(5).
682 (2)
(a) A legislative body shall consider each proposed land use regulation that the planning commission
recommends to the legislative body.
684 (b) After providing notice as required by Subsection 10-20-205(1)(b) and holding a public meeting, the
legislative body may adopt or reject the land use regulation described in Subsection (2)(a):
687 (i) as proposed by the planning commission; or
688 (ii) after making any revision the legislative body considers appropriate.
689 ~~[(c) {} A legislative body may consider a planning commission's failure to make a timely~~
~~recommendation as a negative recommendation if the legislative body has provided for that~~
~~consideration by ordinance {} Beginning on September 15, 2026, if a planning commission fails to~~
~~make a timely recommendation on a proposed land use regulation, the legislative body shall adopt~~
~~or reject the proposed land use regulation in accordance with Subsection (2)(b).]~~
988 (c) Beginning on September 15, 2026, a legislative body may adopt or reject a proposed land use
regulation without waiting for a recommendation from the planning commission if:
991 (i) a land use applicant makes a request described in Subsection 10-20-905(2)(b); or
992 (ii) a legislative body determines that a planning commission has had adequate time to consider the land
use regulation.
994 Section 10. Section 10-20-507 is amended to read:
995 **10-20-507. Classification of new and unlisted business uses.**
996 (1) As used in this section:
997 (a) "Classification request" means a request to determine whether a proposed business use aligns with
an existing land use specified in a municipality's land use ordinances.
999

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(b) "New or unlisted business use" means a business activity that does not align with an existing land use specified in a municipality's land use ordinances.

(2)

(a) Each municipality shall incorporate into the municipality's land use ordinances a process for reviewing and approving a new or unlisted business use and designating an appropriate zone or zones for an approved use.

(b) The process described in Subsection (2)(a) shall:

(i) detail how an applicant may submit a classification request;

(ii) establish a procedure for the municipality to review a classification request, including:

(A) providing a land use authority with criteria to determine whether a proposed use aligns with an existing use; ~~and~~

(B) allowing an applicant to proceed under the regulations of an existing use if a land use authority determines a proposed use aligns with that existing use; and

(C) providing the applicant an opportunity to appeal a land use authority's decision to a land use appeal authority;

(iii) provide that if a use is determined to be a new or unlisted business use:

(A) the applicant shall submit to the legislative body for review an application ~~[for approval of the new or unlisted business use to the legislative body for review]~~ requesting that the legislative body adopt a land use ordinance that permits the new or unlisted business as a permitted or conditional use;

(B) notwithstanding Subsection 10-20-503(2) or (3), the legislative body shall consider and ~~[determine whether to]~~ approve or deny [the new or unlisted business use] the application described in Subsection (2)(b)(iii)(A); and

(C) the legislative body shall approve or deny ~~[the new or unlisted business use]~~ the application described in Subsection (2)(b)(iii)(A), within a time frame the legislative body establishes by ordinance, if the applicant responds to requests for additional information within a time frame established by the municipality and appears at required hearings;

(iv) provide that if the legislative body approves ~~[a proposed new or unlisted business use]~~ the application described in Subsection (2)(b)(iii)(A), the legislative body shall designate an appropriate zone or zones for the approved use; and

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(v) provide that if the legislative body denies ~~[a proposed new or unlisted business use]~~ the application described in Subsection (2)(b)(iii)(A), or if an applicant disagrees with the land use authority's classification of the proposed use, the legislative body shall:

(A) notify the applicant in writing of each reason for the classification or denial; and

~~(B) [offer the applicant an opportunity to challenge the classification or denial through an administrative appeal process established by the municipality]~~ notify the applicant of the process for appealing the legislative body's decision in accordance with Section 10-20-1109.

~~(c) A municipality may not require an applicant who submits an application described in Subsection (2)(b)(iii)(A) to submit the application to the planning commission for consideration, review, or approval.~~

(3) Each municipality shall amend each land use ordinance that contains a list of approved or prohibited business uses to include a reference to the process for petitioning to approve a new or unlisted business use, as described in Subsection (2).

Section 11. Section 11 is enacted to read:

10-20-625. Model homes and open houses.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Model home" means:

(i) a single-family home that the homebuilder uses to promote the sale or lease of another single-family home; or

(ii) a unit within a multi-family residential structure that the owner uses to promote the sale or lease of another unit within the multi-family residential structure.

(b) "Open house" means an event held by a homeowner, including an event in association with a real estate agent, architect, builder, or developer, to showcase a home, including the outdoor landscaping around the home.

(2) The legislative body of a municipality may not regulate a model home or open house differently than a residential use.

(3) Any ordinance regulating a model home or an open house differently than a residential use is void.

Section 12. Section 12 is enacted to read:

10-20-626. Structure height.

(1) A municipality may regulate:

(a) the number of habitable stories that a structure may contain; and

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(b) the overall height of a structure.

(2) Notwithstanding a land use regulation described in Subsection (1), if a land use authority approved a land use application for a commercial lodging structure on or before September 1, 2025, the land use authority shall allow the land use applicant to build as many habitable stories within the approved structure as permitted under the State Construction Code.

Section 13. Section **10-20-806** is amended to read:

10-20-806. Review of subdivision applications and subdivision improvement plans.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Review cycle" means the occurrence of:

(i) the applicant's submittal of a complete subdivision application;

(ii) the municipality's review of that subdivision application;

(iii) the municipality's response to that subdivision application, in accordance with this section; and

(iv) the applicant's reply to the municipality's response that addresses each of the municipality's required modifications or requests for additional information.

(b) "Subdivision application" means a land use application for the subdivision of land.

(c) "Subdivision improvement plans" means the civil engineering plans associated with required infrastructure improvements and municipally controlled utilities required for a subdivision.

(d) "Subdivision ordinance review" means review by a municipality to verify that a subdivision application meets the criteria of the municipality's ordinances.

(e) "Subdivision plan review" means a review of the applicant's subdivision improvement plans and other aspects of the subdivision application to verify that the application complies with municipal ordinances and applicable installation standards and inspection specifications for infrastructure improvements.

(2) The review cycle restrictions and requirements of this section do not apply to the review of subdivision applications affecting property within identified geological hazard areas.

(3)

(a) A municipality may require a subdivision improvement plan to be submitted with a subdivision application.

(b) A municipality may not require a subdivision improvement plan to be submitted with both a preliminary subdivision application and a final subdivision application.

(4)

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(a) The review cycle requirements of this section apply:

(i) to the review of a preliminary subdivision application, if the municipality requires a subdivision improvement plan to be submitted with a preliminary subdivision application; or

(ii) to the review of a final subdivision application, if the municipality requires a subdivision improvement plan to be submitted with a final subdivision application.

(b) A municipality may not, outside the review cycle, engage in a substantive review of required infrastructure improvements or a municipally controlled utility.

(5)

(a) A municipality shall complete the initial review of a complete subdivision application submitted for ordinance review for a residential subdivision for single-family dwellings, two-family dwellings, or town homes:

(i) no later than 15 business days after the complete subdivision application is submitted, if the municipality has a population over 5,000; or

(ii) no later than 30 business days after the complete subdivision application is submitted, if the municipality has a population of 5,000 or less.

(b) A municipality shall maintain and publish a list of the items comprising the complete subdivision application, including:

(i) the application;

(ii) the owner's affidavit;

(iii) an electronic copy of all plans in PDF format;

(iv) the preliminary subdivision plat drawings; and

(v) a breakdown of fees due upon approval of the application.

(6) A municipality shall publish a list of the items that comprise a complete subdivision land use application.

(7) A municipality shall complete a subdivision plan review of a subdivision improvement plan that is submitted with a complete subdivision application for a residential subdivision for single-family dwellings, two-family dwellings, or town homes:

(a) within 20 business days after the complete subdivision application is submitted, if the municipality has a population over 5,000; or

(b) within 40 business days after the complete subdivision application is submitted, if the municipality has a population of 5,000 or less.

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- 753 (8)
- (a) In reviewing a subdivision application, a municipality may require:
- 754 (i) additional information relating to an applicant's plans to ensure compliance with municipal
ordinances and approved standards and specifications for construction of public improvements;
and
- 757 (ii) modifications to plans that do not meet current ordinances, applicable standards or
specifications, or do not contain complete information.
- 759 (b) A municipality's request for additional information or modifications to plans under Subsection (8)
(a)(i) or (ii) shall be specific and include citations to ordinances, standards, or specifications that
require the modifications to subdivision improvement plans, and shall be logged in an index of
requested modifications or additions.
- 764 (c) A municipality may not require more than four review cycles for a subdivision improvement plan
review.
- 766 (d)
- (i) Subject to Subsection (8)(d)(ii), unless the change or correction is necessitated by the applicant's
adjustment to a subdivision improvement plan or an update to a phasing plan that adjusts the
infrastructure needed for the specific development, a change or correction not addressed or
referenced in a municipality's subdivision improvement plan review is waived.
- 771 (ii) A modification or correction necessary to protect public health and safety or to enforce state or
federal law may not be waived.
- 773 (iii) If an applicant makes a material change to a subdivision improvement plan, the municipality has
the discretion to restart the review process at the first review of the subdivision improvement plan
review, but only with respect to the portion of the subdivision improvement plan that the material
change substantively affects.
- 777 (e)
- (i) This Subsection (8)(e) applies if an applicant does not submit a revised subdivision improvement
plan within :
- 779 (A) 20 business days after the municipality requires a modification or correction, if the municipality
has a population over 5,000; or
- 781 (B) 40 business days after the municipality requires a modification or correction, if the municipality
has a population of 5,000 or less.

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- 783 (ii) If an applicant does not submit a revised subdivision improvement plan within the time specified
in Subsection (8)(e)(i), a municipality has an additional 20 business days after the time specified in
Subsection (7) to respond to a revised subdivision improvement plan.
- 787 (9) After the applicant has responded to the final review cycle, and the applicant has complied with
each modification requested in the municipality's previous review cycle, the municipality may not
require additional revisions if the applicant has not materially changed the plan, other than changes
that were in response to requested modifications or corrections.
- 792 (10)
- (a) In addition to revised plans, an applicant shall provide a written explanation in response to the
municipality's review comments, identifying and explaining the applicant's revisions and reasons for
declining to make revisions, if any.
- 795 (b) The applicant's written explanation shall be comprehensive and specific, including citations to
applicable standards and ordinances for the design and an index of requested revisions or additions
for each required correction.
- 798 (c) If an applicant fails to address a review comment in the response, the review cycle is not complete
and the subsequent review cycle may not begin until all comments are addressed.
- 801 (11)
- [(a)] If, on the fourth or final review, a municipality fails to respond within 20 business days, the
municipality shall, upon request of the property owner, and within 10 business days after the day on
which the request is received:
- 804 [(i)] (a) for a dispute arising from the subdivision improvement plans, assemble an appeal panel in
accordance with Subsection [10-20-911(5)(d)] 10-20-911(4)(d) to review and approve or deny
the final revised set of plans; or
- 807 [(ii)] (b) for a dispute arising from the subdivision ordinance review, advise the applicant, in
writing, of the deficiency in the application and of the right to appeal the determination to a
designated appeal authority.
- 1186 Section 14. Section 10-20-807 is amended to read:
- 1187 **10-20-807. Subdivision plat recording or development activity before required landscaping**
or infrastructure is completed -- Improvement completion assurance -- Improvement warranty.
- 1190 (1) As used in this section:
- 1191 (a) "Private landscaping plan" means a proposal:

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- 1192 (i) to install landscaping on a lot owned by a private individual or entity; and
1193 (ii) submitted to a municipality by the private individual or entity, or on behalf of a private individual or
entity, that owns the lot.
- 1195 (b) "Public landscaping improvement" means landscaping that an applicant is required to install to
comply with published installation and inspection specifications for public improvements that:
1198 (i) will be dedicated to and maintained by the municipality; or
1199 (ii) are associated with and proximate to trail improvements that connect to planned or existing public
infrastructure.
- 1201 (2) A land use authority shall establish objective inspection standards for acceptance of a public
landscaping improvement or infrastructure improvement that the land use authority requires.
- 1204 (3)
- (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(d) or (e), before an applicant conducts any development
activity or records a plat, the applicant shall:
- 1206 (i) complete any required public landscaping improvements or infrastructure improvements; or
1208 (ii) post an improvement completion assurance for any required public landscaping improvements
or infrastructure improvements.
- 1210 (b) If an applicant elects to post an improvement completion assurance, the applicant shall, in
accordance with Subsection (5), provide completion assurance for:
- 1212 (i) completion of 100% of the required public landscaping improvements or infrastructure
improvements; or
1214 (ii) if the municipality has inspected and accepted a portion of the public landscaping improvements
or infrastructure improvements, 100% of the incomplete or unaccepted public landscaping
improvements or infrastructure improvements.
- 1217 (c) A municipality shall:
- 1218 (i) establish a minimum of two acceptable forms of completion assurance;
1219 (ii)
- (A) if an applicant elects to post an improvement completion assurance, allow the applicant to post an
assurance that meets the conditions of this chapter and any local ordinances; and
- 1222 (B) beginning on May 7, 2025, if a municipality accepts cash deposits as a form of completion
assurance and the applicant elects to post a new cash deposit as a form of completion assurance,
place the cash deposit in an interest-bearing account upon receipt and return any earned interest to

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the applicant with the return of the completion assurance according to the conditions of this chapter and any local ordinances;

- 1228 (iii) establish a system for the partial release of an improvement completion assurance as portions
of required public landscaping improvements or infrastructure improvements are completed and
accepted in accordance with local ordinance; and
- 1232 (iv) issue or deny a building permit in accordance with Section 10-20-1001 based on the installation of
public landscaping improvements or infrastructure improvements.
- 1235 (d) A municipality may not require an applicant to post an improvement completion assurance for:
- 1237 (i) public landscaping improvements or an infrastructure improvement that the municipality has
previously inspected and accepted;
- 1239 (ii) infrastructure improvements that are private and not essential or required to meet the building code,
fire code, flood or storm water management provisions, street and access requirements, or other
essential necessary public safety improvements adopted in a land use regulation;
- 1243 (iii) in a municipality where ordinances require all infrastructure improvements within the area to be
private, infrastructure improvements within a development that the municipality requires to be
private;
- 1246 (iv) landscaping improvements that are not public landscaping improvements, unless the landscaping
improvements and completion assurance are required under the terms of a development agreement;
- 1249 (v) a private landscaping plan;
- 1250 (vi) landscaping improvements or infrastructure improvements that an applicant elects to install at the
applicant's own risk:
- 1252 (A) before the plat is recorded;
- 1253 (B) in accordance with inspections required by the municipality for the infrastructure improvement; and
- 1255 (C) in accordance with final civil engineering plan approval by the municipality; or
- 1256 (vii) any individual public landscaping improvement or individual infrastructure improvement when
the individual public landscaping improvement or individual infrastructure improvement is also
included as part of a separate improvement completion assurance.
- 1260 (e)
- (i) A municipality may not:
- 1261 (A) prohibit an applicant from installing a public landscaping improvement or an infrastructure
improvement when the municipality has approved final civil engineering plans for the

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development activity or plat for which the public landscaping improvement or infrastructure improvement is required; or

- 1265 (B) require an applicant to sign an agreement, release, or other document inconsistent with this chapter as a condition of posting an improvement completion assurance, security for an improvement warranty, or receiving a building permit.
- 1269 (ii) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(e)(i)(A), public infrastructure improvements and infrastructure improvements that are installed by an applicant are subject to inspection by the municipality in accordance with the municipality's adopted inspection standards.
- 1273 (f)
- (i) Each improvement completion assurance and improvement warranty posted by an applicant with a municipality shall be independent of any other improvement completion assurance or improvement warranty posted by the same applicant with the municipality.
- 1277 (ii) Subject to Section 10-20-905, if an applicant has posted a form of security with a municipality for more than one infrastructure improvement or public landscaping improvement, the municipality may not withhold acceptance of an applicant's required subdivision improvements, public landscaping improvement, infrastructure improvements, or the performance of warranty work for the same applicant's failure to complete a separate subdivision improvement, public landscaping improvement, infrastructure improvement, or warranty work under a separate improvement completion assurance or improvement warranty.
- 1285 (4)
- (a) Except as provided in Subsection (4)(c), as a condition for increased density or other entitlement benefit not currently available under the existing zone, a municipality may require a completion assurance bond for landscaped amenities and common area that are dedicated to and maintained by a homeowners association.
- 1289 (b) Any agreement regarding a completion assurance bond under Subsection (4)(a) between the applicant and the municipality shall be memorialized in a development agreement.
- 1292 (c) A municipality may not require a completion assurance bond for or dictate who installs or is responsible for the cost of the landscaping of residential lots or the equivalent open space surrounding single-family attached homes, whether platted as lots or common area.
- 1296 (5) The sum of the improvement completion assurance required under Subsections (3) and (4) may not exceed the sum of:

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- 1298 (a) 100% of the estimated cost of the public landscaping improvements or infrastructure improvements,
as evidenced by an engineer's estimate or licensed contractor's bid; and
- 1301 (b) 10% of the amount of the bond to cover administrative costs incurred by the municipality to
complete the improvements, if necessary.
- 1303 (6)
- (a) Upon an applicant's written request that the land use authority accept or reject the applicant's
installation of required subdivision improvements or performance of warranty work as set forth in
Section 10-20-905, and for the duration of each improvement warranty period, the municipality may
require the applicant to:
- 1307 (i) execute an improvement warranty for the improvement warranty period; and
- 1308 (ii) post a cash deposit, surety bond, letter of credit, or other similar security, as required by the
municipality, in the amount of up to 10% of the lesser of the:
- 1310 (A) municipal engineer's original estimated cost of completion; or
- 1311 (B) applicant's reasonable proven cost of completion.
- 1312 (b) A municipality may not require the payment of the deposit of the improvement warranty assurance
described in Subsection (6)(a)(i) for an infrastructure improvement or public landscaping
improvement before the applicant indicates through written request that the applicant has completed
the infrastructure improvement or public landscaping improvement.
- 1317 (7) When a municipality accepts an improvement completion assurance for public landscaping
improvements or infrastructure improvements for a development in accordance with Subsection (3)
(c)(ii), the municipality may not deny an applicant a building permit if the development meets the
requirements for the issuance of a building permit under the building code and fire code.
- 1322 (8) A municipality may not require the submission of a private landscaping plan as part of an
application for a building permit.
- 1324 (9) The provisions of this section do not supersede the terms of a valid development agreement, an
adopted phasing plan, or the ~~[state construction code]~~ State Construction Code.
- 1327 Section 15. Section **10-20-902** is amended to read:
- 1328 **10-20-902. Applicant's entitlement to land use application approval -- Municipality's
requirements and limitations -- Vesting upon submission of development plan and schedule.**
- 814 (1)
- (a)

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(i) An applicant who has submitted a complete land use application as described in Subsection (1)(c), including the payment of all application fees, is entitled to substantive review of the application under the land use regulations:

(A) in effect on the date that the application is complete; and

(B) applicable to the application or to the information shown on the application.

(ii) An applicant is entitled to approval of a land use application if the application conforms to the requirements of the applicable land use regulations, land use decisions, and development standards in effect when the applicant submits a complete application and pays application fees, unless:

(A) the land use authority, on the record, formally finds that a compelling, countervailing public interest would be jeopardized by approving the application and specifies the compelling, countervailing public interest in writing; or

(B) in the manner provided by local ordinance and before the applicant submits the application, the municipality formally initiates proceedings to amend the municipality's land use regulations in a manner that would prohibit approval of the application as submitted.

(b) The municipality shall process an application without regard to proceedings the municipality initiated to amend the municipality's ordinances as described in Subsection (1)(a)(ii)(B) if:

(i) 180 days have passed since the municipality initiated the proceedings; and

(ii)

(A) the proceedings have not resulted in an enactment that prohibits approval of the application as submitted; or

(B) during the 12 months before the municipality processing the application, or multiple applications of the same type, are impaired or prohibited under the terms of a temporary land use regulation adopted under Section 10-20-504.

(c) A land use application is considered submitted and complete when the applicant provides the application in a form that complies with the requirements of applicable ordinances and pays all applicable fees.

(d) A subsequent incorporation of a municipality or a petition that proposes the incorporation of a municipality does not affect a land use application approved by a county in accordance with Section 17-79-803.

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- (e) Unless a phasing sequence is required in an executed development agreement, a municipality shall, without regard to any other separate and distinct land use application, accept and process a complete land use application.
- 849 (f) The continuing validity of an approval of a land use application is conditioned upon the applicant proceeding after approval to implement the approval with reasonable diligence.
- 852 (g) A municipality may not impose on an applicant who has submitted a complete application a requirement that is not expressed in:
- 854 (i) this chapter;
- 855 (ii) a municipal ordinance in effect on the date that the applicant submits a complete application, subject to Subsection 10-20-902(1)(a)(ii); or
- 857 (iii) a municipal specification for public improvements applicable to a subdivision or development that is in effect on the date that the applicant submits an application.
- 859 (h) A municipality may not impose on a holder of an issued land use permit or a final, unexpired subdivision plat a requirement that is not expressed:
- 861 (i) in a land use permit;
- 862 (ii) on the subdivision plat;
- 863 (iii) in a document on which the land use permit or subdivision plat is based;
- 864 (iv) in the written record evidencing approval of the land use permit or subdivision plat;
- 866 (v) in this chapter;
- 867 (vi) in a municipal ordinance; or
- 868 (vii) in a municipal specification for residential roadways in effect at the time a residential subdivision was approved.
- 870 (i) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(j) or (k), a municipality may not withhold issuance of a certificate of occupancy or acceptance of subdivision improvements because of an applicant's failure to comply with a requirement that is not expressed:
- 873 (i) in the building permit or subdivision plat, documents on which the building permit or subdivision plat is based, or the written record evidencing approval of the land use permit or subdivision plat; or
- 876 (ii) in this chapter or the municipality's ordinances.
- 877 (j) A municipality may not unreasonably withhold issuance of a certificate of occupancy where an applicant has met all requirements essential for the public health, public safety, and general welfare of the occupants, in accordance with this chapter, unless:

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- 880 (i) the applicant and the municipality have agreed in a written document to the withholding of a
certificate of occupancy; or
- 882 (ii) the applicant has not provided a financial assurance for required and uncompleted public
landscaping improvements or infrastructure improvements in accordance with an applicable local
ordinance.
- 885 (k) A municipality may not conduct a final inspection required before issuing a certificate of occupancy
for a residential unit that is within the boundary of an infrastructure financing district, as defined
in Section 17B-1-102, until the applicant for the certificate of occupancy provides adequate proof
to the municipality that any lien on the unit arising from the infrastructure financing district's
assessment against the unit under Title 11, Chapter 42, Assessment Area Act, has been released after
payment in full of the infrastructure financing district's assessment against that unit.
- 892 (l) A municipality:
- 893 (i) may require the submission of a private landscaping plan, as defined in Section 10-20-807, before
landscaping is installed; and
- 895 (ii) may not withhold an applicant's building permit or certificate of occupancy because the applicant
has not submitted a private landscaping plan.
- 897 (2) A municipality is bound by the terms and standards of applicable land use regulations and shall
comply with mandatory provisions of those regulations.
- 899 (3)
- (a) ~~{Except}~~ Beginning on October 1, 2026, and except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), a
municipality shall publish on the municipality's website an application checklist for each land
use application type that includes~~{:~~ a checklist of all required plans and documents that make a
complete application.
- 902 ~~{(i) {a checklist of all required plans and documents that make a complete application;}-}~~
- 903 ~~{(ii) {links to applicable land use regulations posted on the municipality's website;}-}~~
- 904 ~~{(iii) {a complete list of applicable development standards or links to those standards; and}-}~~
- 906 ~~{(iv) {a list of applicable development review fees.}-}~~
- 907 (b) A municipality that does ~~{not}~~ have a maintained and active website shall provide for inspection of
the information described in Subsection (3)(a) at the municipality's place of business during normal
business hours.

910

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~~[(3)]~~ (4) A municipality may not, as a condition of land use application approval, require a person filing a land use application to obtain documentation regarding a school district's willingness, capacity, or ability to serve the development proposed in the land use application.

914 ~~[(4)]~~ (5) Upon a specified public agency's submission of a development plan and schedule as required in Subsection 10-20-304(8) that complies with the requirements of that subsection, the specified public agency vests in the municipality's applicable land use maps, zoning map, hookup fees, impact fees, other applicable development fees, and land use regulations in effect on the date of submission.

919 ~~[(5)]~~ (6)

(a) If sponsors of a referendum timely challenge a project in accordance with Subsection 20A-7-601(6), the project's affected owner may rescind the project's land use approval by delivering a written notice:

922 (i) to the local clerk as defined in Section 20A-7-101; and

923 (ii) no later than seven days after the day on which a petition for a referendum is determined sufficient under Subsection 20A-7-607(5).

925 (b) Upon delivery of a written notice described in Subsection ~~[(5)(a)]~~ (6)(a) the following are rescinded and are of no further force or effect:

927 (i) the relevant land use approval; and

928 (ii) any land use regulation enacted specifically in relation to the land use approval.

929 ~~[(6)]~~ (7)

(a) After issuance of a building permit, a municipality may not:

930 (i) change or add to the requirements expressed in the building permit, unless the change or addition is:

932 (A) requested by the building permit holder; or

933 (B) necessary to comply with an applicable state building code; or

934 (ii) revoke the building permit or take action that has the effect of revoking the building permit.

936 (b) Subsection ~~[(6)(a)]~~ (7)(a) does not prevent a municipality from issuing a building permit that contains an expiration date defined in the building permit.

1451 Section 16. Section **10-20-910** is amended to read:

1452 **10-20-910. Provisions applicable to a provider of culinary or secondary water.**

A provider of culinary or secondary water that commits to provide a water service required

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by a land use application process is subject to the following as if it were a municipality:

(1) Subsections 10-20-904(5) and (6);

(2) Section 10-20-905; ~~and~~

(3) Section 10-20-911; and

(4) Section 10-20-912.

Section 17. Section **10-20-911** is amended to read:

10-20-911. Exactions -- Requirement to offer to original owner property acquired by exaction -- Exaction for right-of-way improvements -- Improvement completion assurance requirements.

(1) A municipality may impose an exaction or exactions on development proposed in a land use application, including, subject to ~~[Subsection (3)]~~ Section 10-20-912, an exaction for a water interest, if:

(a) an essential link exists between a legitimate governmental interest and each exaction; and

(b) each exaction is roughly proportionate, both in nature and extent, to the impact of the proposed development.

(2) If a land use authority imposes an exaction for another governmental entity:

(a) the governmental entity shall request the exaction; and

(b) the land use authority shall transfer the exaction to the governmental entity for which it was exacted.

~~[(3)~~

~~(a)~~

~~(i) Subject to the requirements of this Subsection (3), a municipality shall base an exaction for a water interest on the culinary water authority's established calculations of projected water interest requirements.]~~

~~[(ii) Except as described in Subsection (3)(a)(iii), a culinary water authority shall base an exaction for a culinary water interest on:]~~

~~[(A) consideration of the system-wide minimum sizing standards established for the culinary water authority by the Division of Drinking Water in accordance with Section 19-4-114; and]~~

~~[(B) the number of equivalent residential connections associated with the culinary water demand for each specific development proposed in the development's land use application, applying lower exactions for developments with lower equivalent residential connections as demonstrated by at least five years of usage data for like land uses within the municipality.]~~

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- 974 [(iii) A municipality may impose an exaction for a culinary water interest that results in less water
being exacted than would otherwise be exacted under Subsection (3)(a)(ii) if the municipality, at
the municipality's sole discretion, determines there is good cause to do so.]
- 978 [(iv)
- 980 (A) A municipality shall make public the methodology used to comply with Subsection (3)(a)(ii)(B).—]
- 982 [(B) A land use applicant may appeal to the municipality's governing body an exaction calculation used
by the municipality under Subsection (3)(a)(ii).—]
- 985 [(C) A land use applicant may present data and other information that illustrates a need for an exaction
recalculation and the municipality's governing body shall respond with due process.]
- 988 [(v) Upon an applicant's request, the culinary water authority shall provide the applicant with the
basis for the culinary water authority's calculations under Subsection (3)(a)(i) on which an
exaction for a water interest is based.]
- 992 [(b) A municipality may not impose an exaction for a water interest if the culinary water authority's
existing available water interests exceed the water interests needed to meet the reasonable future
water requirement of the public, as determined under Subsection 73-1-4(2)(f).]
- 996 [(4)] (3)
- 998 (a) If a municipality plans to dispose of surplus real property that was acquired under this section and
has been owned by the municipality for less than 15 years, the municipality shall first offer to
reconvey the property, {without receiving additional consideration} at no cost, to the person
who granted the property to the municipality.
- 1000 (b) A person to whom a municipality offers to reconvey property under Subsection [(4)(a)] (3)(a) has 90
days to accept or reject the municipality's offer.
- 1002 (c) If a person to whom a municipality offers to reconvey property declines the offer, the municipality
may offer the property for sale.
- 1004 (d) Subsection [(4)(a)] (3)(a) does not apply to the disposal of property acquired by exaction by a
community reinvestment agency.
- 1002 [(5)] (4)
- 1004 (a) A municipality may not, as part of an infrastructure improvement, require the installation of
pavement on a residential roadway at a width in excess of 32 feet.
- 1004 (b) Subsection [(5)(a)] (4)(a) does not apply if a municipality requires the installation of pavement in
excess of 32 feet:

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- 1006 (i) in a vehicle turnaround area;
- 1007 (ii) in a cul-de-sac;
- 1008 (iii) to address specific traffic flow constraints at an intersection, mid-block crossings, or other areas;
- 1010 (iv) to address an applicable general or master plan improvement, including transportation, bicycle lanes, trails, or other similar improvements that are not included within an impact fee area;
- 1013 (v) to address traffic flow constraints for service to or abutting higher density developments or uses that generate higher traffic volumes, including community centers, schools, and other similar uses;
- 1016 (vi) as needed for the installation or location of a utility which is maintained by the municipality and is considered a transmission line or requires additional roadway width;
- 1019 (vii) for third-party utility lines that have an easement preventing the installation of utilities maintained by the municipality within the roadway;
- 1021 (viii) for utilities over 12 feet in depth;
- 1022 (ix) for roadways with a design speed that exceeds 25 miles per hour;
- 1023 (x) as needed for flood and stormwater routing;
- 1024 (xi) as needed to meet fire code requirements for parking and hydrants; or
- 1025 (xii) as needed to accommodate street parking.
- 1026 (c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a municipality from approving a road cross section with a pavement width less than 32 feet.
- 1028 (d)
- 1030 (i) A land use applicant may appeal a municipal requirement for pavement in excess of 32 feet on a residential roadway.
- 1030 (ii) A land use applicant that has appealed a municipal specification for a residential roadway pavement width in excess of 32 feet may request that the municipality assemble a panel of qualified experts to serve as the appeal authority for purposes of determining the technical aspects of the appeal.
- 1034 (iii) Unless otherwise agreed by the applicant and the municipality, the panel described in Subsection [(5)(d)(ii)] (4)(d)(ii) shall consist of the following three experts:
- 1037 (A) one licensed engineer, designated by the municipality;
- 1038 (B) one licensed engineer, designated by the land use applicant; and
- 1039 (C) one licensed engineer, agreed upon and designated by the two designated engineers under Subsections [(5)(d)(iii)(A)] (4)(d)(iii)(A) and (B).
- 1041

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(iv) A member of the panel assembled by the municipality under Subsection [(5)(d)(ii)] (4)(d)(ii) may not have an interest in the application that is the subject of the appeal.

(v) The land use applicant shall pay:

(A) 50% of the cost of the panel; and

(B) the municipality's published appeal fee.

(vi) The decision of the panel is a final decision, subject to a petition for review under Subsection [(5)(d)(vii)] (4)(d)(vii).

(vii) In accordance with Section 10-20-1109, a land use applicant or the municipality may file a petition for review of the decision with the district court within 30 days after the date that the decision is final.

~~[(6) A provider of culinary or secondary water that commits to provide a water service required by a land use application process is subject to the provisions of this section the same as if the provider were a municipality.]~~

Section 18. Section 18 is enacted to read:

10-20-912. Exactions for water rights.

(1) Subject to the requirements of this section, a municipality shall base an exaction for a water interest on the culinary water authority's established calculations of projected water interest requirements.

(2) Except as provided in Subsection (3), a culinary water authority shall base an exaction for a culinary water interest on:

(a) consideration of the system-wide minimum sizing standards established for the culinary water authority by the Division of Drinking Water under Section 19-4-114; and

(b) the number of equivalent residential connections associated with the culinary water demand for each specific development proposed in the development's land use application, applying lower exactions for developments with lower equivalent residential connections as demonstrated by at least five years of usage data for like land uses within the municipality.

(3) If a municipality determines, in the sole discretion of the municipality, that good cause exists, the municipality may impose an exaction for a culinary water interest that results in less water being exacted than would otherwise be exacted under Subsection (2).

(4)

(4){(a)} A municipality shall make public the methodology used to comply with Subsection (2)(b).

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(5){(b)} A land use applicant may {~~appeal~~} submit a request to the municipality's legislative body to review an exaction calculation used by the municipality under Subsection (2).

1077 (6){(c)} A land use applicant may present data and other information that illustrates a need for an exaction recalculation and the municipality's legislative body shall respond with due process.

1080 (7){(5)} Upon an applicant's request, the culinary water authority shall provide the applicant with the basis for the culinary water authority's calculations under Subsection (2) on which an exaction for a water interest is based.

1083 (8){(6)} A municipality may not impose an exaction for a water interest if the culinary water authority's existing available water interests exceed the water interests needed to meet the reasonable future water requirement of the public, as determined under Subsection 73-1-4(2)(f).

1087 (9){(7)} A provider of culinary or secondary water that commits to provide a water service required by a land use application process is subject to the provisions of this section and Section 10-20-911 the same as if the provider were a municipality.

1603 Section 19. Section **10-20-1001** is amended to read:

1604 **10-20-1001. Enforcement -- Limitations on a municipality's ability to enforce an ordinance by withholding a permit or certificate.**

1093 (1)

(a) A municipality or [~~an adversely affected party~~] a land use applicant may, in addition to other remedies provided by law, institute:

1095 (i) injunctions, mandamus, abatement, or any other appropriate actions; or

1096 (ii) proceedings to prevent, enjoin, abate, or remove the unlawful building, use, or act.

1097 (b) A municipality need only establish the violation to obtain the injunction.

1098 (2)

(a) Except as provided in Subsections (3) [~~though~~] through (6), {~~or as provided in the provisions of a development agreement,~~} a municipality may enforce the municipality's ordinance by withholding a building permit or certificate of occupancy.

1101 (b) It is an infraction to erect, construct, reconstruct, alter, or change the use of any building or other structure within a municipality without approval of a building permit.

1104 (c) A municipality may not issue a building permit unless the plans of and for the proposed erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, or use fully conform to all regulations then in effect.

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- (d) A municipality may require an applicant to maintain and repair a temporary fire apparatus road during the construction of a structure accessed by the temporary fire apparatus road in accordance with the municipality's adopted standards.
- 1110 (e) A municipality may require temporary signs to be installed at each street intersection once construction of a new roadway allows passage by a motor vehicle.
- 1112 (f) A municipality may adopt and enforce any appendix of the International Fire Code, 2021 Edition.
- 1114 (3)
- (a) A municipality may not deny an applicant a building permit or certificate of occupancy because the applicant has not completed an infrastructure improvement:
 - 1116 (i) unless the infrastructure improvement is essential to meet the requirements for the issuance of a building permit or certificate of occupancy under Title 15A, State Construction and Fire Codes Act; and
 - 1119 (ii) for which the municipality has accepted an improvement completion assurance for a public landscaping improvement, as defined in Section 10-20-807, or an infrastructure improvement for the development.
- 1122 (b) For purposes of Subsection (3)(a)(i), notwithstanding Section 15A-5-205.6, infrastructure improvement that is essential means:
 - 1124 (i) for a building permit:
 - 1125 (A) operable fire hydrants installed in a manner that is consistent with the municipality's adopted engineering standards; and
 - 1127 (B) for temporary roads used during construction, a properly compacted road base installed in a manner consistent with the municipality's adopted engineering standards;
 - 1130 (ii) for a certificate of occupancy, at the discretion of the municipality, at least one of the following:
 - 1132 (A) a permanent road;
 - 1133 (B) a temporary road covered with asphalt or concrete; or
 - 1134 (C) another method for accessing a structure consistent with Appendix D of the International Fire Code; and
 - 1136 (iii) public infrastructure necessary for the health, life, and safety of the occupant.
- 1137 (c) A municipality may not adopt an engineering standard that requires an applicant to install a permanent road or a temporary road with asphalt or concrete before receiving a building permit.
- 1140

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(4) A municipality may not deny an applicant a building permit or certificate of occupancy for failure to:

(a) submit a private landscaping plan, as defined in Section 10-20-807; or

(b) complete a landscaping improvement that is not a public landscaping improvement, as defined in Section 10-20-807.

(5) A municipality may not withhold a building permit based on the lack of completion of a portion of a public sidewalk to be constructed within a public right-of-way serving a lot where a single-family or two-family residence or town home is proposed in a building permit application if an improvement completion assurance has been posted for the incomplete portion of the public sidewalk.

(6) A municipality may not prohibit the construction of a single-family or two-family residence or town home, withhold recording a plat, or withhold acceptance of a public landscaping improvement, as defined in Section 10-20-807, or an infrastructure improvement based on the lack of installation of a public sidewalk if an improvement completion assurance has been posted for the public sidewalk.

(7) A municipality may not redeem an improvement completion assurance securing the installation of a public sidewalk sooner than 18 months after the date the improvement completion assurance is posted.

(8) A municipality shall allow an applicant to post an improvement completion assurance for a public sidewalk separate from an improvement completion assurance for:

(a) another infrastructure improvement; or

(b) a public landscaping improvement, as defined in Section 10-20-807.

(9) A municipality may withhold a certificate of occupancy for a single-family or two-family residence or town home until the portion of the public sidewalk to be constructed within a public right-of-way and located immediately adjacent to the single-family or two-family residence or town home is completed and accepted by the municipality.

Section 20. Section **10-20-1101** is amended to read:

10-20-1101. Appeal authority required -- Condition precedent to judicial review -- Appeal authority duties.

(1)

(a) [Each] Subject to Subsection (1)(d), each municipality adopting a land use ordinance{:}

(i) shall, by ordinance, establish one or more appeal authorities{; and

(ii) beginning on July 1, 2026, may not designate the legislative body as an appeal authority}. .

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- 1174 (b) An appeal authority described in Subsection (1)(a) shall hear and decide:
- 1175 (i) requests for [~~variances~~] a variance from [~~the terms of~~] a land use [~~ordinances~~] ordinance;
- 1177 (ii) appeals from a land use [~~decisions~~] decision applying a land use [~~ordinances~~] ordinance; and
- 1179 (iii) appeals from a fee charged in accordance with Section 10-20-904.
- 1180 (c) An appeal authority described in Subsection (1)(a) may not hear an appeal from the enactment of a land use regulation.
- 1693 (d) Beginning on July 1, 2026, a city described in Subsection 10-20-302(6)(a)(i) may not designate the city's legislative body as an appeal authority.
- 1695 (e) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(d), a legislative body shall continue to be the appeal authority for an appeal if:
- 1697 (i) a land use ordinance designated the legislative body as the appeal authority when the appellant filed the appeal; and
- 1699 (ii) the appellant filed the appeal on or before June 30, 2026.
- 1182 (2) As a condition precedent to judicial review, each adversely affected party or land use applicant shall timely and specifically challenge a land use authority's land use decision, in accordance with local ordinance.
- 1185 (3) An appeal authority described in Subsection (1)(a):
- 1186 (a) shall:
- 1187 (i) act in a quasi-judicial manner; and
- 1188 (ii) serve as the final arbiter of issues involving the interpretation or application of a land use [~~ordinances~~] ordinance; and
- 1190 (b) may not entertain an appeal of a matter in which the appeal authority, or any participating member, had first acted as the land use authority.
- 1192 (4) By ordinance, a municipality may:
- 1193 (a) designate a separate appeal authority to hear requests for variances than the appeal authority the municipality designates to hear appeals;
- 1195 (b) designate one or more separate appeal authorities to hear distinct types of appeals of land use authority decisions;
- 1197 (c) require an adversely affected party to present to an appeal authority every theory of relief that the adversely affected party can raise in district court; and
- 1199

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~~[(d) not require a land use applicant or adversely affected party to pursue duplicate or successive appeals before the same or separate appeal authorities as a condition of an appealing party's duty to exhaust administrative remedies; and]~~

[(e)] (d) provide that specified types of land use decisions may be appealed directly to the district court.

(5) A municipality may not:

(a) require a public hearing for a request for a variance or land use appeal~~[-]~~ ; or

(b) require a land use applicant or adversely affected party to pursue successive appeals before the same or separate appeal authorities as a condition of an appealing party's duty to exhaust administrative remedies.

(6) If the municipality establishes or, before the effective date of this chapter, has established a multiperson board, body, or panel to act as an appeal authority, at a minimum the board, body, or panel shall:

(a) notify each of the members of the board, body, or panel of any meeting or hearing of the board, body, or panel;

(b) provide each of the members of the board, body, or panel with the same information and access to municipal resources as any other member;

(c) convene only if a quorum of the members of the board, body, or panel is present; and

(d) act only upon the vote of a majority of the convened members of the board, body, or panel.

Section 21. Section **10-20-1105** is repealed and reenacted to read:

10-20-1105. Burden of proof.

In an appeal described in this part:

(1) if the appellant is a land use applicant, the appellant has the burden of proving that the land use authority's land use decision is illegal or is not supported by substantial evidence; or

(2) if the appellant is an adversely affected party, the appellant has the burden of proving that the land use authority's land use decision is illegal, or that the factual findings are clearly erroneous.

Section 22. Section **10-20-1106** is amended to read:

10-20-1106. Due process.

(1) ~~[Each]~~ An appeal authority shall conduct each appeal and variance request as provided in local ordinance.

(2) ~~[Each]~~ An appeal authority shall respect the due process rights of ~~[each of the participants]~~ an appeal participant.

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- 1225 (3) An appeal authority may only allow the following people to ~~{participate, present,}~~ present or speak
during an appeal ~~{or variance}~~ hearing:
- 1227 (a) the appellant or the appellant's representatives;
- 1228 (b) the land use applicant or the land use applicant's representatives; and
- 1229 (c) the municipality's representatives.
- 1757 Section 23. Section **10-20-1107** is amended to read:
- 1758 **10-20-1107. Scope of review of factual matters on appeal -- Appeal authority requirements.**
- 1233 (1) A municipality may, by ordinance, designate the scope of review of factual matters for appeals of
land use authority decisions.
- 1235 (2) If the municipality fails to designate a scope of review of factual matters, the appeal authority
shall review the ~~[matter]~~ factual matters de novo, without deference to the land use authority's
determination of the factual matters.
- 1238 (3) If the scope of review of factual matters is on the record, the appeal authority shall determine
whether the record on appeal includes substantial evidence for each essential finding of fact.
- 1241 (4) The appeal authority shall:
- 1242 (a) determine the correctness of the land use authority's interpretation and application of the plain
meaning of the land use regulations; and
- 1244 (b) interpret and apply a land use regulation to favor a land use application unless the land use
regulation plainly restricts the land use application.
- 1246 (5)
- (a) An appeal authority's land use decision is a quasi-judicial act.
- 1247 (b) [A] ~~{Beginning on July 1, 2026}~~ Except as provided in Subsection (5)(c), a legislative body may
~~{not}~~ act as an appeal authority ~~{unless both the legislative body and the appealing party agree to
allow a third party to act as the appeal authority}}~~ .
- 1777 (c) Beginning on July 1, 2026, the legislative body of a city described in Subsection 10-20-302(6)(a)(i)
may not act as an appeal authority unless:
- 1779 (i) a land use ordinance designated the legislative body as the appeal authority when the appellant filed
the appeal; and
- 1781 (ii) the appellant filed the appeal on or before June 30, 2026.
- 1250 (6) Only a decision in which a land use authority has applied a land use regulation to a particular land
use application, person, or parcel may be appealed to an appeal authority.

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- 1784 Section 24. Section **10-20-1109** is amended to read:
- 1785 **10-20-1109. No district court review until administrative remedies exhausted -- Time for**
filing -- Tolling of time -- Standards governing court review -- Record on review -- Staying of
decision.
- 1256 (1) [Nø] A person may challenge in district court a land use decision{ ~~or the approval of a specific land~~
use law only if, in accordance with this part: }
- 1258 {(a) { ~~the person's appeal of the land use decision or approval of a specific land use law to the appeal~~
authority is timely; and }
- 1260 {(b) } { } [] ~~until that~~ if the person has exhausted the person's administrative remedies { as provided in
this part } , if applicable.
- 1262 (2)
- (a) Subject to Subsection (1), a land use applicant or adversely affected party may file a petition for
review of a land use decision { ~~or the approval of a specific land use law~~ } with the district court
within 30 days after the decision is final.
- 1265 (b)
- (i) The time under Subsection (2)(a) to file a petition is tolled from the date a property owner files a
request for arbitration of a constitutional taking issue with the property rights ombudsman under
Section 13-43-204 until 30 days after:
- 1268 (A) the arbitrator issues a final award; or
- 1269 (B) the property rights ombudsman issues a written statement under Subsection 13-43-204(3)(b)
declining to arbitrate or to appoint an arbitrator.
- 1271 (ii) A tolling under Subsection (2)(b)(i) operates only as to the specific constitutional taking issue that
is the subject of the request for arbitration filed with the property rights ombudsman by a property
owner.
- 1274 (iii) A request for arbitration filed with the property rights ombudsman after the time under Subsection
(2)(a) to file a petition has expired does not affect the time to file a petition.
- 1277 (3)
- (a) A court shall:
- 1278 (i) presume that a land use regulation properly enacted under the authority of this chapter is valid;
and
- 1280 (ii) determine only whether:

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- 1281 (A) the land use regulation is expressly preempted by, or was enacted contrary to, state or federal law;
and
- 1283 (B) it is reasonably debatable that the land use regulation is consistent with this chapter.
- 1285 (b) A court shall presume that a final land use decision of a land use authority or an appeal authority is
valid unless the land use decision is:
- 1287 (i) arbitrary and capricious; or
- 1288 (ii) illegal.
- 1289 (c)
- (i) A land use decision is arbitrary and capricious if the land use decision is not supported by substantial
evidence in the record.
- 1291 (ii) A land use decision is illegal if the land use decision:
- 1292 (A) is based on an incorrect interpretation of a land use regulation;
- 1293 (B) conflicts with the authority granted by this title; or
- 1294 (C) is contrary to law.
- 1295 (d)
- (i) A court may affirm or reverse a land use decision.
- 1296 (ii) If the court reverses a land use decision, the court shall remand the matter to the land use authority
with instructions to issue a land use decision consistent with the court's ruling.
- 1299 (4) The provisions of Subsection (2)(a) apply from the date on which the municipality takes final action
on a land use application, if the municipality conformed with the notice provisions of Part 2, Notice,
or for any person who had actual notice of the pending land use decision.
- 1303 (5) If the municipality has complied with Section 10-20-205, a challenge to the enactment of a land use
regulation~~[or]~~, general plan, or specified land use law may not be filed with the district court more
than 30 days after the enactment.
- 1306 (6) A challenge to a land use decision is barred unless the challenge is filed within 30 days after the
land use decision is final.
- 1308 (7)
- (a) The land use authority or appeal authority, as the case may be, shall transmit to the reviewing court
the record of the proceedings of the land use authority or appeal authority, including the minutes,
findings, orders, and, if available, a true and correct transcript of the proceedings.

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(b) If the proceeding was recorded, a transcript of that recording is a true and correct transcript for purposes of this Subsection (7).

1314 (8)

(a)

(i) If there is a record, the district court's review is limited to the record provided by the land use authority or appeal authority, as the case may be.

1316 (ii) The court may not accept or consider any evidence outside the record of the land use authority or appeal authority, as the case may be, unless that evidence was offered to the land use authority or appeal authority, respectively, and the court determines that the evidence was improperly excluded.

1320 (b) If there is no record, the court may call witnesses and take evidence.

1321 (9)

(a) The filing of a petition does not stay the land use decision of the land use authority or appeal authority, as the case may be.

1323 (b)

(i) Before filing a petition under this section or a request for mediation or arbitration of a constitutional taking issue under Section 13-43-204, a land use applicant may petition the appeal authority to stay the appeal authority's land use decision.

1327 (ii) Upon receipt of a petition to stay, the appeal authority may order the appeal authority's land use decision stayed pending district court review if the appeal authority finds the order to be in the best interest of the municipality.

1330 (iii) After a petition is filed under this section or a request for mediation or arbitration of a constitutional taking issue is filed under Section 13-43-204, the petitioner may seek an injunction staying the appeal authority's land use decision.

1333 (10) If the court determines that a party initiated or pursued a challenge to a land use decision on a land use application in bad faith, the court may award attorney fees.

1863 Section 25. Section 10-21-101 is amended to read:

1864 **10-21-101. Definitions.**

As used in this part:

1866 (1) "Accessory dwelling unit" means a habitable living unit added to, created within, or detached from a single-family dwelling and contained on one lot or parcel.

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- 1868 ~~(2)~~ "Accessory structure" means a detached structure located on the same lot or parcel as a principal structure and is incidental and subordinate to the size and use of the principal structure.
- 1871 (3) "Affordable housing" means housing offered for sale at 80% or less of the median county home price for housing of that type.
- 1873 ~~[(2)]~~ (4) "Agency" means the same as that term is defined in Section 17C-1-102.
- 1874 ~~[(3)]~~ (5) "Applicable metropolitan planning organization" means the metropolitan planning organization that has jurisdiction over the area in which a fixed guideway public transit station is located.
- 1877 ~~[(4)]~~ (6) "Applicable public transit district" means the public transit district, as defined in Section 17B-2a-802, of which a fixed guideway public transit station is included.
- 1879 ~~[(5)]~~ (7) "Base taxable value" means a property's taxable value as shown upon the assessment roll last equalized during the base year.
- 1881 ~~[(6)]~~ (8) "Base year" means, for a proposed home ownership promotion zone area, a year beginning the first day of the calendar quarter determined by the last equalized tax roll before the adoption of the home ownership promotion zone.
- 1884 (9) "Detached accessory dwelling unit" means an accessory dwelling unit that is not attached to or within a primary detached single-family dwelling and located on the same lot or parcel as the primary detached single-family dwelling.
- 1887 ~~[(7)]~~ (10) "Division" means the Housing and Community Development Division within the Department of Workforce Services.
- 1889 ~~[(8)]~~ (11) "Existing fixed guideway public transit station" means a fixed guideway public transit station for which construction begins before June 1, 2022.
- 1891 ~~[(9)]~~ (12) "Fixed guideway" means the same as that term is defined in Section 59-12-102.
- 1892 ~~[(10)]~~ (13) "Home ownership promotion zone" means a home ownership promotion zone created in accordance with this part.
- 1894 ~~[(11)]~~ (14) "Implementation plan" means the implementation plan adopted as part of the moderate income housing element of a specified municipality's general plan as provided in Subsection 10-21-201(4).
- 1897 ~~[(12)]~~ (15) "Initial report" or "initial moderate income housing report" means the one-time report described in Subsection 10-21-202(1).
- 1899 ~~[(13)]~~ (16) "Internal accessory dwelling unit" means an accessory dwelling unit created:
- 1900 (a) within a primary dwelling;

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- 1901 (b) within the footprint of the primary dwelling described in [~~Subsection (13)(a)~~] Subsection (16)(a) at
the time the internal accessory dwelling unit is created; and
- 1903 (c) for the purpose of offering a long-term rental of 30 consecutive days or longer.
- 1904 [~~(14)~~] (17) "Moderate income housing strategy" means a strategy described in Subsection 10-21-201(3)
(a)(iii).
- 1906 [~~(15)~~] (18) "New fixed guideway public transit station" means a fixed guideway public transit station
for which construction begins on or after June 1, 2022.
- 1908 [~~(16)~~] (19) "Participant" means the same as that term is defined in Section 17C-1-102.
- 1909 [~~(17)~~] (20) "Participation agreement" means the same as that term is defined in Section 17C-1-102.
- 1911 [~~(18)~~] (21)
- (a) "Primary dwelling" means a single-family dwelling that:
- 1912 (i) is detached; and
- 1913 (ii) is occupied as the primary residence of the owner of record.
- 1914 (b) "Primary dwelling" includes a garage if the garage:
- 1915 (i) is a habitable space; and
- 1916 (ii) is connected to the primary dwelling by a common wall.
- 1917 [~~(19)~~] (22) "Project improvements" means the same as that term is defined in Section 11-36a-102.
- 1919 [~~(20)~~] (23) "Qualifying land use petition" means a petition:
- 1920 (a) that involves land located within a station area for an existing public transit station that provides rail
services;
- 1922 (b) that involves land located within a station area for which the municipality has not yet satisfied the
requirements of Subsection 10-21-203(1)(a);
- 1924 (c) that proposes the development of an area greater than five contiguous acres, with no less than 51%
of the acreage within the station area;
- 1926 (d) that would require the municipality to amend the municipality's general plan or change a zoning
designation for the land use application to be approved;
- 1928 (e) that would require a higher density than the density currently allowed by the municipality;
- 1930 (f) that proposes the construction of new residential units, at least 10% of which are dedicated to
moderate income housing; and
- 1932

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(g) for which the land use applicant requests the municipality to initiate the process of satisfying the requirements of Subsection 10-21-203(1)(a) for the station area in which the development is proposed, subject to Subsection 10-21-203(2)(d).

1935 [(21)] (24) "Report" means an initial report or a subsequent progress report.

1936 [(22)] (25) "Specified municipality" means:

1937 (a) a city of the first, second, third, or fourth class; or

1938 (b) a city of the fifth class with a population of 5,000 or more, if the city is located within a county of the first, second, or third class.

1940 [(23)] (26)

(a) "Station area" means:

1941 (i) for a fixed guideway public transit station that provides rail services, the area within a one-half mile radius of the center of the fixed guideway public transit station platform; or

1944 (ii) for a fixed guideway public transit station that provides bus services only, the area within a one-fourth mile radius of the center of the fixed guideway public transit station platform.

1947 (b) "Station area" includes any parcel bisected by the radius limitation described in [Subsection (a) (i)] Subsection (26)(a)(i) or (ii).

1949 [(24)] (27) "Station area plan" means a plan that:

1950 (a) establishes a vision, and the actions needed to implement that vision, for the development of land within a station area; and

1952 (b) is developed and adopted in accordance with this section.

1953 [(25)] (28) "Subsequent progress report" means the annual report described in Subsection 10-21-202(2).

1955 [(26)] (29) "System improvements" means the same as that term is defined in Section 11-36a-102.

1957 [(27)] (30) "Tax commission" means the State Tax Commission created in Section 59-1-201.

1958 [(28)] (31)

(a) "Tax increment" means the difference between:

1959 (i) the amount of property tax revenue generated each tax year by a taxing entity from the area within a home ownership promotion zone, using the current assessed value and each taxing entity's current certified tax rate as defined in Section 59-2-924; and

1963 (ii) the amount of property tax revenue that would be generated from that same area using the base taxable value and each taxing entity's current certified tax rate as defined in Section 59-2-924.

1966 (b) "Tax increment" does not include property revenue from:

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- 1967 (i) a multicounty assessing and collecting levy described in Subsection 59-2-1602(2); or
1969 (ii) a county additional property tax described in Subsection 59-2-1602(4).
1970 [(29)] (32) "Taxing entity" means the same as that term is defined in Section 17C-1-102.
- 1971 Section 26. Section 26 is enacted to read:
- 1972 **10-21-304. Detached accessory dwelling units.**
- 1973 (1)
- (a) A specified municipality shall adopt a land use regulation that permits a detached accessory dwelling unit on any lot or parcel that is 10,000 square feet or larger and contains a single-family dwelling, if the single-family dwelling is a permitted use on the lot or parcel.
- 1977 (b) This section does not prohibit a municipality from adopting a land use regulation that permits a detached accessory dwelling unit on a lot or parcel that is smaller than 10,000 square feet.
- 1980 (2) A land use regulation described in Subsection (1) shall:
- 1981 (a) require that a detached accessory dwelling unit comply with all applicable building, health, and fire codes; and
- 1983 (b) include a process for the owner of a legally constructed accessory structure to convert the accessory structure to a detached accessory dwelling unit subject to applicable:
- 1986 (i) dwelling and accessory structure setback requirements; and
- 1987 (ii) building, health, and fire codes.
- 1988 (3) A land use regulation described in Subsection (1) may not:
- 1989 (a) require a conditional use permit for a detached accessory dwelling unit if the proposed detached accessory dwelling unit is located in a primarily residential zone;
- 1991 (b) require more than two on-site parking spaces assigned to a detached accessory dwelling unit that is 650 square feet or larger;
- 1993 (c) require more than one on-site parking space assigned to a detached accessory dwelling unit that is smaller than 650 square feet; or
- 1995 (d) include design standards for a detached accessory dwelling unit that conflict with Section 10-20-618.
- 1997 (4) A land use regulation described in Subsection (1) may:
- 1998 (a) require a detached accessory dwelling unit to:
- 1999 (i) conform to applicable land use regulations that regulate structure size, dimension, height, and maximum lot coverage;

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- 2001 (ii) conform to setback requirements, that may take into account proximity to property lines and other
structures, easements, window orientation, massing, or other elements; and
- 2004 (iii) be designed consistent with the design of the single-family dwelling;
- 2005 (b) prohibit a detached accessory dwelling unit from being:
- 2006 (i) larger in size than the single-family dwelling located on the same lot or parcel;
- 2007 (ii) located within a public utility easement or other recorded easement;
- 2008 (iii) located in a front-yard area of a lot or parcel; or
- 2009 (iv) rented for less than 90 consecutive days;
- 2010 (c) require that the owner of a lot or parcel where a detached accessory dwelling unit is located reside in
the detached single-family dwelling or detached accessory dwelling unit located on the lot or parcel;
- 2013 (d) require that when a detached garage is converted to a detached accessory dwelling unit, any parking
spaces required for the single-family dwelling that were located with the detached garage are
replaced on-site;
- 2016 (e) prohibit more than one accessory dwelling unit on a lot or parcel; and
- 2017 (f) prohibit a detached accessory dwelling unit if:
- 2018 (i) the detached accessory dwelling unit will not have adequate access to a required utility service that is
a project improvement, including sanitary sewer, culinary water, electrical, or storm water; or
- 2021 (ii) a utility service that is a system improvement, including sanitary sewer, culinary water, electrical,
or storm water, to which the detached accessory dwelling unit is required to connect does not have
sufficient capacity to support the addition of the detached accessory dwelling unit to the utility
service system improvements.
- 2025 (5) This section does not supersede:
- 2026 (a) a land use regulation that regulates a detached accessory building that is not a detached accessory
dwelling unit;
- 2028 (b) prohibitions or restrictions on detached accessory dwelling units in a development agreement signed
by a municipality on or before May 6, 2026; or
- 2030 (c) a land use regulation or administrative action that:
- 2031 (i) is not prohibited by law; and
- 2032 (ii) relates to a detached accessory dwelling unit.
- 2033 Section 27. Section **13-43-205** is amended to read:
- 2034 **13-43-205. Advisory opinion.**

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- 1337 (1) A local government, private entity, or a potentially aggrieved person may, in accordance with
1339 Section 13-43-206, request a written advisory opinion:
1340 (a) from a neutral third party to determine compliance with:
1342 (i) Sections 10-20-506, 10-20-507, 10-20-602, 10-20-604, 10-20-605, 10-20-902, 10-20-904,
10-20-905, 10-20-910, 10-20-911, 10-20-912, and 10-20-1003;
1344 (ii) Sections 17-79-506, 17-79-507, 17-79-601, 17-79-602, 17-79-603, 17-79-803, 17-79-804,
17-79-805, 17-79-811, 17-79-812, 17-79-813, and 17-79-903; and
1345 (iii) Title 11, Chapter 36a, Impact Fees Act; and
1346 (b) at any time before:
1348 (i) a final decision on a land use application by a local appeal authority under Title 11, Chapter 36a,
Impact Fees Act, or Section 10-20-1108 or 17-79-1008;
1352 (ii) the deadline for filing an appeal with the district court under Title 11, Chapter 36a, Impact Fees Act,
or Section 10-20-1109 or 17-79-1009, if no local appeal authority is designated to hear the issue that
is the subject of the request for an advisory opinion; or
1355 (iii) the enactment of an impact fee, if the request for an advisory opinion is a request to review and
comment on a proposed impact fee facilities plan or a proposed impact fee analysis as defined in
Section 11-36a-102.
- 1355 (2) A private property owner may, in accordance with Section 13-43-206, request a written advisory
opinion from a neutral third party to determine if a condemning entity:
1357 (a) is in occupancy of the owner's property;
1358 (b) is occupying the property:
1359 (i) for a public use authorized by law; and
1360 (ii) without colorable legal or equitable authority; and
1361 (c) continues to occupy the property without the owner's consent, the occupancy would constitute a
taking of private property for a public use without just compensation.
- 1363 (3) An advisory opinion issued under Subsection (2) may justify an award of attorney fees against a
condemning entity in accordance with Section 13-43-206 only if the court finds that the condemning
entity:
1366 (a) does not have a colorable claim or defense for the entity's actions; and
1367 (b) continued occupancy without payment of just compensation and in disregard of the advisory
opinion.

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2067 Section 28. Section 17-79-102 is amended to read:

2068 **17-79-102. Definitions.**

As used in this chapter:

- 1372 (1) "Accessory dwelling unit" means a habitable living unit added to, created within, or detached from a
primary single-family dwelling and contained on one lot.
- 1374 (2) "Adversely affected party" means a person other than a land use applicant who:
- 1375 (a) owns real property adjoining the property that is the subject of a land use application or land use
decision; or
- 1377 (b) will suffer a damage different in kind than, or an injury distinct from, that of the general community
as a result of the land use decision.
- 1379 (3) "Affected entity" means a county, municipality, special district, special service district under
Title 17D, Chapter 1, Special Service District Act, school district, interlocal cooperation entity
established under Title 11, Chapter 13, Interlocal Cooperation Act, specified property owner,
property owner's association, public utility, or the Department of Transportation, if:
- 1384 (a) the entity's services or facilities are likely to require expansion or significant modification because
of an intended use of land;
- 1386 (b) the entity has filed with the county a copy of the entity's general or long-range plan; or
- 1388 (c) the entity has filed with the county a request for notice during the same calendar year and before the
county provides notice to an affected entity in compliance with a requirement imposed under this
chapter.
- 1391 (4) "Affected owner" means the owner of real property that is:
- 1392 (a) a single project; and
- 1393 (b) the subject of a land use approval that:
- 1394 (i) sponsors of a referendum timely challenged in accordance with Subsection 20A-7-601(6); and
- 1396 [(e)] (ii) is determined to be legally referable under Section 20A-7-602.8.
- 1397 (5) "Appeal authority" means the person, board, commission, agency, or other body designated by
ordinance to decide an appeal of a decision of a land use application or a variance.
- 1400 (6) "Billboard" means a freestanding ground sign located on industrial, commercial, or residential
property if the sign is designed or intended to direct attention to a business, product, or service that
is not sold, offered, or existing on the property where the sign is located.

1404

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~~[(7) "Building code adoption cycle" means the period of time beginning the day on which a specific edition of a construction code from a nationally recognized code authority is adopted and effective in Title 15A, State Construction and Fire Codes Act, until the day before a new edition of a construction code is adopted and effective in Title 15A, State Construction and Fire Codes Act.]~~

1409 ~~[(8)]~~ (7)

(a) "Boundary adjustment" means an agreement between adjoining property owners to relocate a common boundary that results in a conveyance of property between the adjoining lots, adjoining parcels, or adjoining lots and parcels.

1412 (b) "Boundary adjustment" does not mean a modification of a lot or parcel boundary that:

1413 (i) creates an additional lot or parcel; or

1414 (ii) is made by the Department of Transportation.

1415 ~~[(9)]~~ (8)

(a) "Boundary establishment" means an agreement between adjoining property owners to clarify the location of an ambiguous, uncertain, or disputed common boundary.

1418 (b) "Boundary establishment" does not mean a modification of a lot or parcel boundary that:

1420 (i) creates an additional lot or parcel; or

1421 (ii) is made by the Department of Transportation.

2120 (9) "Building code adoption cycle" means the period of time beginning the day on which a specific edition of a construction code from a nationally recognized code authority is adopted and effective in Title 15A, State Construction and Fire Codes Act, until the day before a new edition of a construction code is adopted and effective in Title 15A, State Construction and Fire Codes Act.

1422 ~~{{(10){}} {(9)}-}~~

(a) "Charter school" means:

1423 (i) an operating charter school;

1424 (ii) a charter school applicant that a charter school authorizer approves in accordance with Title 53G, Chapter 5, Part 3, Charter School Authorization; or

1426 (iii) an entity that is working on behalf of a charter school or approved charter applicant to develop or construct a charter school building.

1428 ~~{{(10) "Building code adoption cycle" means the period of time beginning the day on which a specific edition of a construction code from a nationally recognized code authority is adopted and effective~~

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~~in Title 15A, State Construction and Fire Codes Act, until the day before a new edition of a construction code is adopted and effective in Title 15A, State Construction and Fire Codes Act.~~

- 1433 ~~{(b)}~~ "Charter school" does not include a therapeutic school.
- 1434 (11) "Chief executive officer" means the person or body that exercises the executive powers of the county.
- 1436 (12) "Conditional use" means a land use that, because of the unique characteristics or potential detrimental impact of the land use on the county, surrounding neighbors, or adjacent land uses, may not be compatible in some areas or may be compatible only if certain conditions are required that mitigate or eliminate the detrimental impacts.
- 1440 (13) "Constitutional taking" means a governmental action that results in a taking of private property ~~[so that]~~ where compensation to the property owner ~~[of the property]~~ is required by the:
- 1443 (a) Fifth or Fourteenth Amendment ~~[of]~~ to the Constitution of the United States; or
- 1444 (b) Utah Constitution, Article I, Section 22.
- 1445 (14) "Conveyance document" means an instrument that:
- 1446 (a) meets the definition of "document" in Section 57-1-1; and
- 1447 (b) meets the requirements of Section 57-1-45.5.
- 1448 (15) "Conveyance of property" means the transfer of ownership of any portion of real property from one person to another person.
- 1450 (16) "County utility easement" means an easement that:
- 1451 (a) a plat recorded in a county recorder's office described as a county utility easement or otherwise as a utility easement;
- 1453 (b) is not a protected utility easement or a public utility easement as defined in Section 54-3-27;
- 1455 (c) the county or the county's affiliated governmental entity owns or creates; and
- 1456 (d)
- (i) either:
- 1457 (A) no person uses or occupies; or
- 1458 (B) the county or the county's affiliated governmental entity uses and occupies to provide a utility service, including sanitary sewer, culinary water, electrical, storm water, or communications or data lines; or
- 1461 (ii) a person uses or occupies with or without an authorized franchise or other agreement with the county.

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- 1463 (17) "Culinary water authority" means the department, agency, or public entity with responsibility to
review and approve the feasibility of the culinary water system and sources for the subject property.
- 1466 (18) "Department of Transportation" means the entity created in Section 72-1-201.
- 1467 (19) "Development activity" means:
- 1468 (a) any construction or expansion of a building, structure, or use that creates additional demand and
need for public facilities;
- 1470 (b) any change in use of a building or structure that creates additional demand and need for public
facilities; or
- 1472 (c) any change in the use of land that creates additional demand and need for public facilities.
- 1474 (20)
- (a) "Development agreement" means a written agreement or amendment to a written agreement
between a county and one or more parties that regulates or controls the use or development of a
specific area of land.
- 1477 (b) "Development agreement" does not include an improvement completion assurance.
- 1478 (21)
- (a) "Disability" means a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of a
person's major life activities, including a person having a record of such an impairment or being
regarded as having such an impairment.
- 1481 (b) "Disability" does not include current illegal use of, or addiction to, any federally controlled
substance, as defined in Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. Sec. 802.
- 1484 (22) "Document" means the same as that term is defined in Section 57-1-1.
- 1485 (23) "Educational facility":
- 1486 (a) means:
- 1487 (i) a school district's building at which pupils assemble to receive instruction in a program for any
combination of grades from preschool through grade 12, including kindergarten and a program for
children with disabilities;
- 1490 (ii) a structure or facility:
- 1491 (A) located on the same property as a building described in Subsection (23)(a)(i); and
- 1493 (B) used in support of the use of that building; and
- 1494 (iii) a building to provide office and related space to a school district's administrative personnel; and
- 1496 (b) does not include:

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- 1497 (i) land or a structure, including land or a structure for inventory storage, equipment storage, food
processing or preparing, vehicle storage or maintenance, or similar use that is:
- 1500 (A) not located on the same property as a building described in Subsection (23)(a)(i); and
- 1502 (B) used in support of the purposes of a building described in Subsection (23)(a)(i); or
- 1504 (ii) a therapeutic school.
- 1505 (24) "Establishment document" means an instrument that:
- 1506 (a) meets the definition of "document" in Section 57-1-1; and
- 1507 (b) meets the requirements of Section 57-1-45.
- 1508 [~~(25) "Full boundary adjustment" means a boundary adjustment that is not a simple boundary
adjustment.~~]
- 1510 [~~(26)~~] (25) "Fire authority" means the department, agency, or public entity with responsibility to review
and approve the feasibility of fire protection and suppression services for the subject property.
- 1513 [~~(27)~~] (26) "Flood plain" means land that:
- 1514 (a) is within the 100-year flood plain designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency; or
- 1516 (b) has not been studied or designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency but presents
a likelihood of experiencing chronic flooding or a catastrophic flood event because the land
has characteristics that are similar to those of a 100-year flood plain designated by the Federal
Emergency Management Agency.
- 1520 (27) "Full boundary adjustment" means a boundary adjustment that is not a simple boundary
adjustment.
- 1522 (28) "Gas corporation" has the same meaning as defined in Section 54-2-1.
- 1523 (29) "General plan" means a document that a county adopts that sets forth general guidelines for
proposed future development of:
- 1525 (a) the unincorporated land within the county; or
- 1526 (b) for a mountainous planning district, the land within the mountainous planning district.
- 1528 (30) "Geologic hazard" means:
- 1529 (a) a surface fault rupture;
- 1530 (b) shallow groundwater;
- 1531 (c) liquefaction;
- 1532 (d) a landslide;
- 1533 (e) a debris flow;

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- 1534 (f) unstable soil;
- 1535 (g) a rock fall; or
- 1536 (h) any other geologic condition that presents a risk:
- 1537 (i) to life;
- 1538 (ii) of substantial loss of real property; or
- 1539 (iii) of substantial damage to real property.
- 1540 (31) "Home-based microschool" means the same as that term is defined in Section 53G-6-201.
- 1542 (32) "Hookup fee" means a fee for the installation and inspection of any pipe, line, meter, or
appurtenance to connect to a county water, sewer, storm water, power, or other utility system.
- 1545 (33)
- (a) "Identical plans" means floor plans submitted to a county that:
- 1546 (i) are submitted within the same building code adoption cycle as floor plans that were previously
approved by the county;
- 1548 (ii) have no structural differences from floor plans that were previously approved by the county;
and
- 1550 (iii) describe a building that:
- 1551 (A) is located on land zoned the same as the land on which the building described in the previously
approved plans is located;
- 1553 (B) has a substantially identical floor plan to a floor plan previously approved by the county; and
- 1555 (C) does not require any engineering or analysis beyond a review to confirm the submitted floor plans
are substantially identical to a floor plan previously approved by the county or a review of the site
plan and associated geotechnical reports for the site.
- 1559 (b) "Identical plans" include floor plans that are oriented differently as the floor plan that was
previously approved by the county.
- 1561 (34) "Impact fee" means a payment of money imposed under Title 11, Chapter 36a, Impact Fees Act.
- 1563 (35) "Improvement completion assurance" means a surety bond, letter of credit, financial institution
bond, cash, assignment of rights, lien, or other equivalent security required by a county to guaranty
the proper completion of landscaping or an infrastructure improvement required as a condition
precedent to:
- 1567 (a) recording a subdivision plat; or
- 1568 (b) development of a commercial, industrial, mixed use, or multifamily project.

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- 1569 (36) "Improvement warranty" means an applicant's unconditional warranty that the applicant's installed
and accepted landscaping or infrastructure improvement:
- 1571 (a) complies with the county's written standards for design, materials, and workmanship; and
1573 (b) will not fail in any material respect, as a result of poor workmanship or materials, within the
improvement warranty period.
- 1575 (37) "Improvement warranty period" means a period:
- 1576 (a) no later than one year after a county's acceptance of required public landscaping; or
1577 (b) no later than one year after a county's acceptance of required infrastructure, unless the county:
- 1579 (i) determines, based on accepted industry standards and for good cause, that a one-year period would
be inadequate to protect the public health, safety, and welfare; and
1582 (ii) has substantial evidence, on record:
- 1583 (A) of prior poor performance by the applicant; or
1584 (B) that the area upon which the infrastructure will be constructed contains suspect soil and the county
has not otherwise required the applicant to mitigate the suspect soil.
- 1587 (38) "Infrastructure improvement" means permanent infrastructure that is essential for the public health
and safety or that:
- 1589 (a) is required for human consumption; and
1590 (b) an applicant shall install:
- 1591 (i) in accordance with published installation and inspection specifications for public improvements; and
1593 (ii) as a condition of:
- 1594 (A) recording a subdivision plat;
1595 (B) obtaining a building permit; or
1596 (C) developing a commercial, industrial, mixed use, condominium, or multifamily project.
- 1598 (39) "Internal lot restriction" means a platted note, platted demarcation, or platted designation that:
- 1600 (a) runs with the land; and
1601 (b)
- (i) creates a restriction that is enclosed within the perimeter of a lot described on the plat; or
1603 (ii) designates a development condition that is enclosed within the perimeter of a lot described on the
plat.
- 1605

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(40) "Interstate pipeline company" means a person or entity engaged in natural gas transportation subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 717 et seq.

1608 (41) "Intrastate pipeline company" means a person or entity engaged in natural gas transportation that is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 717 et seq.

1611 (42) "Land use applicant" means a property owner, or the property owner's designee, who submits a land use application regarding the property owner's land.

1613 (43) "Land use application":

1614 (a) means an application that is:

1615 (i) required by a county; and

1616 (ii) submitted by a land use applicant to obtain a land use decision; and

1617 (b) does not mean an application to enact, amend, or repeal a land use regulation.

1618 (44) "Land use authority" means:

1619 (a) a person, board, commission, agency, or body, including the local legislative body, designated by the local legislative body to act upon a land use application; or

1621 (b) if the local legislative body has not designated a person, board, commission, agency, or body, the local legislative body.

1623 (45) "Land use decision" means an administrative decision of a land use authority or appeal authority regarding:

1625 (a) a land use permit;

1626 (b) a land use application; or

1627 (c) the enforcement of a land use regulation, land use permit, or development agreement.

1628 (46) "Land use permit" means a permit issued by a land use authority.

1629 (47) "Land use regulation":

1630 (a) means a legislative decision enacted by ordinance, law, code, map, resolution, engineering or development standard, specification for public improvement, fee, or rule that governs the use or development of land;

1633 (b) includes the adoption or amendment of a zoning map or the text of the zoning code; and

1635 (c) does not include:

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- (i) a land use decision of the legislative body acting as the land use authority, even if the decision is expressed in a resolution or ordinance; or
- 1638 (ii) a temporary revision to an engineering specification that does not materially:
- 1639 (A) increase a land use applicant's cost of development compared to the existing specification; or
- 1641 (B) impact a land use applicant's use of land.
- 1642 (48) "Legislative body" means the county legislative body, or for a county that has adopted an alternative form of government, the body exercising legislative powers.
- 1644 (49) "Lot" means a tract of land, regardless of any label, that is created by and shown on a subdivision plat that has been recorded in the office of the county recorder.
- 1646 (50) "Major transit investment corridor" means public transit service that uses or occupies:
- 1647 (a) public transit rail right-of-way;
- 1648 (b) dedicated road right-of-way for the use of public transit, such as bus rapid transit; or
- 1649 (c) fixed-route bus corridors subject to an interlocal agreement or contract between a municipality or county and:
- 1651 (i) a public transit district as defined in Section 17B-2a-802; or
- 1652 (ii) an eligible political subdivision as defined in Section 59-12-2202.
- 1653 (51) "Micro-education entity" means the same as that term is defined in Section 53G-6-201.
- 1654 (52) "Moderate income housing" means housing occupied or reserved for occupancy by households with a gross household income equal to or less than 80% of the median gross income for households of the same size in the county in which the housing is located.
- 1657 (53) "Mountainous planning district" means an area designated by a county legislative body in accordance with Section 17-79-408.
- 1659 (54) "Nominal fee" means a fee that reasonably reimburses a county only for time spent and expenses incurred in:
- 1661 (a) verifying that building plans are identical plans; and
- 1662 (b) reviewing and approving those minor aspects of identical plans that differ from the previously reviewed and approved building plans.
- 1664 (55) "Noncomplying structure" means a structure that:
- 1665 (a) legally existed before the structure's current land use designation; and
- 1666 (b) because of one or more subsequent land use ordinance changes, does not conform to the setback, height restrictions, or other regulations, excluding those regulations that govern the use of land.

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- 1669 (56) "Nonconforming use" means a use of land that:
- 1670 (a) legally existed before the land's current land use designation;
- 1671 (b) has been maintained continuously since the time the land use ordinance regulation governing the
land changed; and
- 1673 (c) because of one or more subsequent land use ordinance changes, does not conform to the regulations
that now govern the use of the land.
- 1675 (57) "Official map" means a map drawn by county authorities and recorded in the county recorder's
office that:
- 1677 (a) shows actual and proposed rights-of-way, centerline alignments, and setbacks for highways and
other transportation facilities;
- 1679 (b) provides a basis for restricting development in designated rights-of-way or between designated
setbacks to allow the government authorities time to purchase or otherwise reserve the land; and
- 1682 (c) has been adopted as an element of the county's general plan.
- 1683 (58) "Parcel" means any real property that is not a lot.
- 1684 (59) "Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, organization, association, trust,
governmental agency, or any other legal entity.
- 1686 (60) "Plan for moderate income housing" means a written document adopted by a county legislative
body that includes:
- 1688 (a) an estimate of the existing supply of moderate income housing located within the county;
- 1690 (b) an estimate of the need for moderate income housing in the county for the next five years;
- 1692 (c) a survey of total residential land use;
- 1693 (d) an evaluation of how existing land uses and zones affect opportunities for moderate income housing;
and
- 1695 (e) a description of the county's program to encourage an adequate supply of moderate income housing.
- 1697 (61) "Planning advisory area" means a contiguous, geographically defined portion of the unincorporated
area of a county established under this part with planning and zoning functions as exercised through
the planning advisory area planning commission, as provided in this chapter, but with no legal or
political identity separate from the county and no taxing authority.
- 1702 (62) "Plat" means an instrument subdividing property into lots as depicted on a map or other graphical
representation of lands that a licensed professional land surveyor makes and prepares in accordance
with Section 17-79-703 or 57-8-13.

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- 1705 (63) "Potential geologic hazard area" means an area that:
- 1706 (a) is designated by a Utah Geological Survey map, county geologist map, or other relevant map or
- report as needing further study to determine the area's potential for geologic hazard; or
- 1709 (b) has not been studied by the Utah Geological Survey or a county geologist but presents the potential
- of geologic hazard because the area has characteristics similar to those of a designated geologic
- hazard area.
- 1712 (64) "Property owner" means a person that holds legal ~~{or equitable title or interest}~~ title in real
- property.
- 1714 [(64)] (65) "Public agency" means:
- 1715 (a) the federal government;
- 1716 (b) the state;
- 1717 (c) a county, municipality, school district, special district, special service district, or other political
- subdivision of the state; or
- 1719 (d) a charter school.
- 1720 [(65)] (66) "Public hearing" means a hearing at which members of the public are provided a reasonable
- opportunity to comment on the subject of the hearing.
- 1722 [(66)] (67) "Public meeting" means a meeting that is required to be open to the public under Title 52,
- Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.
- 1724 [(67)] (68) "Public street" means a public right-of-way, including a public highway, public avenue,
- public boulevard, public parkway, public road, public lane, public alley, public viaduct, public
- subway, public tunnel, public bridge, public byway, other public transportation easement, or other
- public way.
- 1728 [(68)] (69) "Receiving zone" means an unincorporated area that a county designates, by ordinance, as
- an area in which an owner of land may receive a transferable development right.
- 1731 [(69)] (70) "Record of survey map" means a map of a survey of land prepared in accordance with
- Section 17-73-504.
- 1733 [(70)] (71) "Residential facility for persons with a disability" means a residence:
- 1734 (a) in which more than one person with a disability resides; and
- 1735 (b) which is licensed or certified by the Department of Health and Human Services under:
- 1737 (i) Title 26B, Chapter 2, Part 1, Human Services Programs and Facilities; or
- 1738 (ii) Title 26B, Chapter 2, Part 2, Health Care Facility Licensing and Inspection.

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- 1739 [(71)] (72) "Residential roadway" means a public local residential road that:
- 1740 (a) will serve primarily to provide access to adjacent primarily residential areas and property;
- 1742 (b) is designed to accommodate minimal traffic volumes or vehicular traffic;
- 1743 (c) is not identified as a supplementary to a collector or other higher system classified street in an
approved municipal street or transportation master plan;
- 1745 (d) has a posted speed limit of 25 miles per hour or less;
- 1746 (e) does not have higher traffic volumes resulting from connecting previously separated areas of the
municipal road network;
- 1748 (f) cannot have a primary access, but can have a secondary access, and does not abut lots intended for
high volume traffic or community centers, including schools, recreation centers, sports complexes,
or libraries; and
- 1751 (g) primarily serves traffic within a neighborhood or limited residential area and is not necessarily
continuous through several residential areas.
- 1753 [(72)] (73) "Rules of order and procedure" means a set of rules that govern and prescribe in a public
meeting:
- 1755 (a) parliamentary order and procedure;
- 1756 (b) ethical behavior; and
- 1757 (c) civil discourse.
- 1758 [(73)] (74) "Sanitary sewer authority" means the department, agency, or public entity with
responsibility to review and approve the feasibility of sanitary sewer services or onsite wastewater
systems.
- 1761 [(74)] (75) "Sending zone" means an unincorporated area that a county designates, by ordinance, as an
area from which an owner of land may transfer a transferable development right.
- 1764 [(75)] (76) "Simple boundary adjustment" means a boundary adjustment that does not:
- 1765 (a) affect a public right-of-way, county utility easement, or other public property;
- 1766 (b) affect an existing easement, onsite wastewater system, or an internal lot restriction; or
- 1767 (c) result in a lot or parcel out of conformity with land use regulations.
- 1768 [(76)] (77) "Site plan" means a document or map that may be required by a county during a preliminary
review before the issuance of a building permit to demonstrate that an owner's or developer's
proposed development activity meets a land use requirement.
- 1771 [(77)] (78)

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(a) "Special district" means an entity under Title 17B, Limited Purpose Local Government Entities - Special Districts.

1773 (b) "Special district" includes a governmental or quasi-governmental entity that is not a county, municipality, school district, or the state.

1775 (79) "Specific land use law" means a requirement or restriction on the use of a specific parcel in a development agreement that a legislative body approves with the consent of an affected property owner.

1778 ~~[(78)]~~ (80) "Specified public agency" means:

1779 (a) the state;

1780 (b) a school district; or

1781 (c) a charter school.

1782 ~~[(79)]~~ (81) "Specified public utility" means an electrical corporation, gas corporation, or telephone corporation, as those terms are defined in Section 54-2-1.

1784 ~~[(80)]~~ (82) "State" includes any department, division, or agency of the state.

1785 ~~[(81)]~~ (83)

(a) "Subdivision" means any land that is divided, resubdivided, or proposed to be divided into two or more lots or other division of land for the purpose, whether immediate or future, for offer, sale, lease, or development either on the installment plan or upon any and all other plans, terms, and conditions.

1789 (b) "Subdivision" includes:

1790 (i) the division or development of land, whether by deed, metes and bounds description, devise and testacy, map, plat, or other recorded instrument, regardless of whether the division includes all or a portion of a parcel or lot; and

1793 (ii) except as provided in Subsection ~~[(81)(c)]~~ (83)(c), divisions of land for residential and nonresidential uses, including land used or to be used for commercial, agricultural, and industrial purposes.

1796 (c) "Subdivision" does not include:

1797 (i) a bona fide division or partition of agricultural land for agricultural purposes;

1798 (ii) a recorded conveyance document:

1799 (A) consolidating multiple lots or parcels into one legal description encompassing all lots by reference to a recorded plat and all parcels by metes and bounds description; or

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- 1802 (B) joining a lot to a parcel;
- 1803 (iii) a bona fide division or partition of land in a county other than a first class county for the purpose of
siting, on one or more of the resulting separate parcels:
- 1805 (A) an electrical transmission line or a substation;
- 1806 (B) a natural gas pipeline or a regulation station; or
- 1807 (C) an unmanned telecommunications, microwave, fiber optic, electrical, or other utility service
regeneration, transformation, retransmission, or amplification facility;
- 1810 (iv) a bona fide division of land by deed or other instrument if the deed or other instrument states in
writing that the division:
- 1812 (A) is in anticipation of future land use approvals on the parcel or parcels;
- 1813 (B) does not confer any land use approvals; and
- 1814 (C) has not been approved by the land use authority;
- 1815 (v) a boundary adjustment;
- 1816 (vi) a boundary establishment;
- 1817 (vii) a road, street, or highway dedication plat;
- 1818 (viii) a deed or easement for a road, street, or highway purpose; or
- 1819 (ix) any other division of land authorized by law.
- 1820 ~~[(82)]~~ (84)
- (a) "Subdivision amendment" means an amendment to a recorded subdivision in accordance with
Section 17-79-711 that:
- 1822 (i) vacates all or a portion of the subdivision;
- 1823 (ii) increases the number of lots within the subdivision;
- 1824 (iii) alters a public right-of-way, a public easement, or public infrastructure within the subdivision;
- or
- 1826 (iv) alters a common area or other common amenity within the subdivision.
- 1827 (b) "Subdivision amendment" does not include a simple boundary adjustment.
- 1828 ~~[(83)]~~ (85) "Substantial evidence" means evidence that:
- 1829 (a) is beyond a scintilla; and
- 1830 (b) a reasonable mind would accept as adequate to support a conclusion.
- 1831 ~~[(84)]~~ (86) "Suspect soil" means soil that has:
- 1832

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(a) a high susceptibility for volumetric change, typically clay rich, having more than a 3% swell potential;

1834 (b) bedrock units with high shrink or swell susceptibility; or

1835 (c) gypsiferous silt and clay, gypsum, or bedrock units containing abundant gypsum commonly associated with dissolution and collapse features.

1837 [(85)] (87) "Therapeutic school" means a residential group living facility:

1838 (a) for four or more individuals who are not related to:

1839 (i) the owner of the facility; or

1840 (ii) the primary service provider of the facility;

1841 (b) that serves students who have a history of failing to function:

1842 (i) at home;

1843 (ii) in a public school; or

1844 (iii) in a nonresidential private school; and

1845 (c) that offers:

1846 (i) room and board; and

1847 (ii) an academic education integrated with:

1848 (A) specialized structure and supervision; or

1849 (B) services or treatment related to a disability, an emotional development, a behavioral development, a familial development, or a social development.

1851 [(86)] (88) "Transferable development right" means a right to develop and use land that originates by an ordinance that authorizes a [land] property owner in a designated sending zone to transfer land use rights from a designated sending zone to a designated receiving zone.

1855 [(87)] (89) "Unincorporated" means the area outside of the incorporated area of a municipality.

1857 [(88)] (90) "Water interest" means any right to the beneficial use of water, including:

1858 (a) each of the rights listed in Section 73-1-11; and

1859 (b) an ownership interest in the right to the beneficial use of water represented by:

1860 (i) a contract; or

1861 (ii) a share in a water company, as defined in Section 73-3-3.5.

1862 [(89)] (91) "Zoning map" means a map, adopted as part of a land use ordinance, that depicts land use zones, overlays, or districts.

2561 Section 29. Section 17-79-205 is amended to read:

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- 2562 **17-79-205. Notice of public hearings and public meetings on adoption or modification of**
2563 **land use regulation.**
- 2564 (1) Each county shall give:
- 2565 (a) notice of the date, time, and place of the first public hearing to consider the adoption or modification
2566 of a land use regulation; and
- 2567 (b) notice of each public meeting on the subject.
- 2568 (2) Each notice of a public hearing under Subsection (1)(a) shall be:
- 2569 (a) mailed to each affected entity at least 10 calendar days before the public hearing; and
- 2570 (b)
- 2571 (i) provided for the area affected by the land use ordinance changes, as a class B notice under Section
2572 63G-30-102, for at least 10 calendar days before the day of the public hearing; or
- 2573 (ii) if the proposed land use ordinance adoption or modification is ministerial in nature, as described in
2574 Subsections (6)(a) and (b), provided as a class A notice under Section 63G-30-102 for at least 10
2575 calendar days before the day of the public hearing.
- 2576 (3) In addition to the notice requirements described in Subsections (1) and (2), for any proposed
2577 modification to the text of a zoning code, the notice posted in accordance with Subsection (2) shall:
- 2578 (a) include:
- 2579 (i) a summary of the effect of the proposed modifications to the text of the zoning code designed to be
2580 understood by a lay person; or
- 2581 (ii) a direct link to the county's webpage where a person can find a summary of the effect of the
2582 proposed modifications to the text of the zoning code designed to be understood by a lay person;
2583 and
- 2584 (b) be provided to any person upon written request.
- 2585 (4) Each notice of a public meeting under Subsection (1)(b) shall be at least 24 hours before the hearing
2586 and shall be published for the county, as a class A notice under Section 63G-30-102, for at least 24
2587 hours.
- 2588 (5)
- 2589 (a) A county shall send a courtesy notice to each owner of private real property whose property is
2590 located entirely or partially within the proposed zoning map enactment or amendment at least 10
2591 days before the scheduled day of the public hearing.
- 2592 (b) The notice shall:
- 2593
- 2594

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- 2595 (i) identify with specificity each owner of record of real property that will be affected by the proposed
zoning map or map amendments;
- 2597 (ii) state the current zone in which the real property is located;
- 2598 (iii) state the proposed new zone for the real property;
- 2599 (iv) provide information regarding or a reference to the proposed regulations, prohibitions, and
permitted uses that the property will be subject to if the zoning map or map amendment is adopted;
- 2602 (v) state that the owner of real property may no later than 10 days after the day of the first public
hearing file a written objection to the inclusion of the owner's property in the proposed zoning map
or map amendment;
- 2605 (vi) state the address where the property owner should file the protest;
- 2606 (vii) notify the property owner that each written objection filed with the county will be provided to the
county legislative body; and
- 2608 (viii) state the location, date, and time of the public hearing described in Section 17-79-502.
- 2610 (c) If a county mails notice to a property owner under Subsection (2)(b)(i) for a public hearing on a
zoning map or map amendment, the notice required in this Subsection (5) may be included in or part
of the notice described in Subsection (2)(b)(i) rather than sent separately.
- 2614 (6)
- (a) [A] For purposes of the notice requirements in Subsection (2)(b) only, a proposed land use
ordinance is ministerial in nature if the proposed land use ordinance change is to:
- 2617 (i) bring the county's land use ordinances into compliance with a state or federal law;
- 2618 (ii) adopt a county land use update that affects:
- 2619 (A) an entire zoning district; or
- 2620 (B) multiple zoning districts;
- 2621 (iii) adopt a non-substantive, clerical text amendment to an existing land use ordinance;
- 2623 (iv) recodify the county's existing land use ordinances; or
- 2624 (v) designate or define an affected area for purposes of a boundary adjustment or annexation.
- 2626 (b) A proposed land use ordinance may include more than one of the purposes described in Subsection
(6)(a) and remain ministerial in nature.
- 2628 (c) If a proposed land use ordinance includes an adoption or modification not described in Subsection
(6)(a):
- 2630

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(i) the proposed land use ordinance is not ministerial in nature, even if the proposed land use ordinance also includes a change or modification described in Subsection (6)(a); and

(ii) the notice requirements of Subsection (2)(b)(i) apply.

Section 30. Section 17-79-301 is amended to read:

17-79-301. Ordinance establishing planning commission required -- Exception -- Ordinance requirements -- Planning advisory area planning commission -- Compensation.

(1)

(a) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(b), each county shall enact an ordinance establishing a countywide planning commission for the unincorporated areas of the county not within a planning advisory area.

(b) Subsection (1)(a) does not apply if all of the county is included within any combination of:

(i) municipalities;

(ii) planning advisory areas each with a separate planning commission; and

(iii) mountainous planning districts.

(c)

(i) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a), a county that designates a mountainous planning district shall enact an ordinance, subject to Subsection (1)(c)(ii), establishing a planning commission that has jurisdiction over the entire mountainous planning district.

(ii) A planning commission described in Subsection (1)(c)(i) has jurisdiction subject to a local health department exercising the local health department's authority in accordance with Title 26A, Chapter 1, Local Health Departments, and a municipality exercising the municipality's authority in accordance with Section 10-8-15.

(iii) The ordinance shall require that members of the planning commission be appointed by the county executive with the advice and consent of the county legislative body.

(2)

(a) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(b), the county legislative body of a county of the first or second class that includes more than one planning advisory area each with a separate planning commission may enact an ordinance that:

(i) dissolves each planning commission within the county; and

(ii) establishes a countywide planning commission that has jurisdiction over:

(A) each planning advisory area within the county; and

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- 2664 (B) the unincorporated areas of the county not within a planning advisory area.
- 2665 (b) A countywide planning commission established under Subsection (2)(a) shall assume the duties of
each dissolved planning commission.
- 2667 (3)
- (a) The ordinance described in Subsection (1)(a), (1)(c), or (2)(a) shall~~[-define]~~:
- 2668 (i) include the number and terms of the planning commission members and, if the county chooses,
alternate members;
- 2670 (ii) ~~[the mode of appointment]~~ provide procedures for appointing a planning commission member;
- 2672 (iii) ~~[the]~~ provide procedures for filling vacancies on the planning commission;
- 2673 (iv) ~~[-and removal from office]~~ provide procedures for removing a planning commission member
from the planning commission;
- 2675 (v) except as provided in Subsection (3)(a)(vi), describe the causes for which a planning
commission member may be removed from the planning commission, which shall include:
- 2678 (A) using public funds for a political purpose under Title 20A, Chapter 11, Part 12, Political Activities
of Public Entities Act;
- 2680 (B) violating a provision of Title 10, Chapter 3, Part 13, Municipal Officers' and Employees' Ethics Act;
and
- 2682 (C) acting with the intent to influence a land use decision or an appeal of a pending land use application
in a manner that creates actual impermissible bias or an unacceptable risk of impermissible bias in
the planning commission member's administrative or quasi-judicial duties;
- 2686 (vi) provide that a planning commission member deliberating about a specific pending land use
application in a planning commission meeting with municipal staff, an elected official, or the
land use applicant is not cause for removing a planning commission member from the planning
commission;
- 2690 (vii) provide requirements for when a planning commission member shall recuse oneself from
deliberating or voting on certain land use applications;
- 2692 ~~[(iv)]~~ (viii) define the authority of the planning commission;
- 2693 ~~[(v)]~~ (ix) subject to Subsection (3)(b), [the] include rules of order and procedure for use by the
planning commission in a public meeting; and
- 2695 ~~[(vi)]~~ (x) include other details relating to the organization and procedures of the planning
commission.

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- 2697 (b) Subsection [~~(3)(a)(v)~~] ~~(3)(a)(ix)~~ does not affect the planning commission's duty to comply with Title
52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.
- 2699 (4)
- (a)
- (i) If the county establishes a planning advisory area planning commission, the county legislative
body shall enact an ordinance that defines:
- 2701 (A) appointment procedures;
- 2702 (B) procedures for filling vacancies and removing members from office;
- 2703 (C) subject to Subsection (4)(a)(ii), the rules of order and procedure for use by the planning
advisory area planning commission in a public meeting; and
- 2705 (D) details relating to the organization and procedures of each planning advisory area planning
commission.
- 2707 (ii) Subsection (4)(a)(i)(C) does not affect the planning advisory area planning commission's duty
to comply with Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.
- 2710 (b) The planning commission for each planning advisory area shall consist of seven members who shall
be appointed by:
- 2712 (i) in a county operating under a form of government in which the executive and legislative functions
of the governing body are separated, the county executive with the advice and consent of the county
legislative body; or
- 2715 (ii) in a county operating under a form of government in which the executive and legislative functions
of the governing body are not separated, the county legislative body.
- 2718 (c)
- (i) Members shall serve four-year terms and until their successors are appointed and qualified.
- 2720 (ii) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection (4)(c)(i), members of the first planning commissions
shall be appointed so that, for each commission, the terms of at least one member and no more than
two members expire each year.
- 2723 (d)
- (i) Each member of a planning advisory area planning commission shall be a registered voter residing
within the planning advisory area.
- 2725 (ii) Subsection (4)(d)(i) does not apply to a member described in Subsection (5)(a) if that member was,
before May 12, 2015, authorized to reside outside of the planning advisory area.

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- 2728 (5)
- (a) A member of a planning commission who was elected to and served on a planning commission on May 12, 2015, shall serve out the term to which the member was elected.
- 2731 (b) Upon the expiration of an elected term described in Subsection (5)(a), the vacant seat shall be filled by appointment in accordance with this section.
- 2733 (6) Upon the appointment of all members of a planning advisory area planning commission, each planning advisory area planning commission under this section shall begin to exercise the powers and perform the duties provided in Section 17-79-302 with respect to all matters then pending that previously had been under the jurisdiction of the countywide planning commission or planning advisory area planning and zoning board.
- 2738 (7) The legislative body may authorize a member of a planning commission to receive per diem and travel expenses for meetings actually attended, in accordance with Section 11-55-103.
- 2741 Section 31. Section **17-79-302** is amended to read:
- 2742 **17-79-302. Planning commission powers and duties -- Training requirements.**
- 1866 (1) Each countywide, planning advisory area, or mountainous planning district planning commission shall, with respect to the unincorporated area of the county, the planning advisory area, or the mountainous planning district, review and make a recommendation to the county legislative body for:
- 1870 (a) a general plan and amendments to the general plan;
- 1871 (b) land use regulations, including:
- 1872 (i) ordinances regarding the subdivision of land within the county; and
- 1873 (ii) amendments to existing land use regulations;
- 1874 (c) an appropriate delegation of power to at least one designated land use authority to hear and act on a land use application;
- 1876 (d) an appropriate delegation of power to at least one appeal authority to hear and act on an appeal from a decision of the land use authority; and
- 1878 (e) application processes that:
- 1879 (i) may include a designation of routine land use matters that, upon application and proper notice, will receive informal streamlined review and action if the application is uncontested; and
- 1882 (ii) shall protect the right of each:
- 1883

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(A) land use applicant and adversely affected party to require formal consideration of any application by a land use authority;

1885 {~~(B)~~} and

2762 (B) land use applicant or adversely affected party to appeal a land use authority's decision to a separate appeal authority~~;~~ and .

1887 ~~[(C) participant to be heard in each public hearing on a contested application.]~~

1888 (2) Before making a recommendation to a legislative body on an item described in Subsection (1)(a) or (b), the planning commission shall hold a public hearing in accordance with Section 17-79-404.

1891 (3) A legislative body may adopt, modify, or reject a planning commission's recommendation to the legislative body under this section.

1893 ~~[(4) A legislative body may consider a planning commission's failure to make a timely recommendation as a negative recommendation.]~~

1895 ~~[(5)]~~ (4) Nothing in this section limits the right of a county to initiate or propose the actions described in this section.

1897 ~~[(6)]~~ (5)

(a)

(i) This Subsection ~~[(6)]~~ (5) applies to a county that:

1898 (A) is a county of the first, second, or third class; and

1899 (B) has a population in the county's unincorporated areas of 5,000 or more.

1900 (ii) The population for each county described in Subsection ~~[(6)(a)(i)]~~ (5)(a)(i) shall be derived from:

1902 (A) an estimate of the Utah Population Committee created in Section 63C-20-103; or

1904 (B) if the Utah Population Committee estimate is not available, the most recent official census or census estimate of the United States ~~[Bureau of the]~~ Census Bureau.

1907 (b) A county described in Subsection ~~[(6)(a)(i)]~~ (5)(a)(i) shall ensure that each member of the county's planning commission completes four hours of annual land use training as follows:

1910 (i) one hour of annual training on general powers and duties, including the role of the planning commission in administrative, legislative, and quasi-judicial functions under ~~[Title 17, Chapter 27a, County Land Use, Development, and Management Act]~~ this chapter; and

1912 (ii) three hours of annual training on a combination of land use and ethics, which may include:

1913 (A) appeals and variances;

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- 1914 (B) conditional use permits;
1915 (C) exactions;
1916 (D) impact fees;
1917 (E) vested rights;
1918 (F) subdivision regulations and improvement guarantees;
1919 (G) land use referenda;
1920 (H) property rights;
1921 (I) real estate procedures and financing;
1922 (J) zoning, including use-based and form-based; ~~and~~
1923 (K) drafting ordinances and code that complies with statute ~~;~~ ;
2804 (L) ex parte communication; and
2805 (M) conflict of interest.
1924 (c) A newly appointed planning commission member may not participate in a public meeting as an appointed member until the member completes the training described in Subsection ~~[(6)(b)(i)]~~ (5)(b)(i).
1927 (d) A planning commission member may qualify for one completed hour of training required under Subsection ~~[(6)(b)(ii)]~~ (5)(b)(ii) if the member attends, as an appointed member, 12 public meetings of the planning commission within a calendar year.
1930 (e) A county shall provide the training described in Subsection ~~[(6)(b)]~~ (5)(b) through:
1931 (i) county staff;
1932 (ii) the Utah Association of Counties; or
1933 (iii) a list of training courses selected by:
1934 (A) the Utah Association of Counties; or
1935 (B) the Division of Real Estate created in Section 61-2-201.
1936 (f) A county shall, for each planning commission member:
1937 (i) monitor compliance with the training requirements in Subsection ~~[(6)(b)]~~ (5)(b); and
1939 (ii) maintain a record of training completion at the end of each calendar year.
2822 Section 32. Section **17-79-501** is amended to read:
2823 **17-79-501. Enactment of land use regulation.**
1942 (1) Only a legislative body, as the body authorized to weigh policy considerations, may enact a land use regulation.

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- 1944 (2)
- (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), a legislative body may enact a land use regulation only by ordinance.
- 1946 (b) A legislative body may, by ordinance or resolution, enact a land use regulation that imposes a fee.
- 1948 (3) A land use regulation shall be consistent with the purposes ~~[set forth in]~~ of this chapter.
- 1949 (4)
- (a) A legislative body shall adopt a land use regulation to:
- 1950 (i) create or amend a zoning district under Subsection 17-79-503(1)(a); and
- 1951 (ii) designate general uses allowed in each zoning district.
- 1952 (b) A land use authority may establish or modify other restrictions or requirements other than those described in Subsection (4)(a), including the configuration or modification of uses or density, through a land use decision that applies criteria or policy elements that a land use regulation establishes or describes.
- 2838 (5)
- 1956 (5)(a) A county shall publish on the county's website:
- 1957 (a)(i) all of the county's land use regulations; and
- 1958 (b)(ii) a fee schedule that lists all of the county's fees related to a land use application, land use permit, or land use regulation, including development review fees and impact fees.
- 1961 ~~{(5)}~~ (6) A county may comply with Subsection (5)(a) by:
- 2844 (i) posting a link on the county's website to a separate webpage or third-party website where the land use regulations or fee schedule described in Subsection (5)(a) are posted; and
- 2847 (ii) submitting a new or modified land use regulation or fee schedule described in Subsection (5)(a) to the third-party website within six months after the day on which the legislative body adopts the new or modified land use regulation or fee schedule.
- 2851 [(5)] (6) A county may not adopt a land use regulation[,], or development agreement, or make a land use decision that restricts the type of crop that may be grown in an area that is:
- 1964 (a) zoned agricultural; or
- 1965 (b) assessed under Title 59, Chapter 2, Part 5, Farmland Assessment Act.
- 1966 ~~[(6)]~~ (7) A county land use regulation pertaining to an airport or an airport influence area, as that term is defined in Section 72-10-401, is subject to Title 72, Chapter 10, Part 4, Airport Zoning Act.
- 2859 Section 33. Section **17-79-502** is amended to read:

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- 2860 **17-79-502. Preparation and adoption of land use regulation.**
- 1971 (1) A planning commission shall:
- 1972 (a) provide notice as required by Subsection 17-79-205(1)(a) and, if applicable, Subsection
17-79-205(4);
- 1974 (b) hold a public hearing on a proposed land use regulation;
- 1975 (c) if applicable, consider each written objection filed in accordance with Subsection 17-79-205(4)
before the public hearing; and
- 1977 (d)
- (i) review and recommend to the legislative body a proposed land use regulation that represents the
planning commission's recommendation for regulating the use and development of land within:
- 1980 (A) all or any part of the unincorporated area of the county; or
- 1981 (B) for a mountainous planning district, all or any part of the area in the mountainous planning
district; and
- 1983 (ii) forward to the legislative body all objections filed in accordance with Subsection 17-79-205(4).
- 1985 (2)
- (a) The legislative body shall consider each proposed land use regulation that the planning commission
recommends to the legislative body.
- 1987 (b) After providing notice as required by Subsection 17-79-205(1)(b) and holding a public meeting, the
legislative body may adopt or reject the proposed land use regulation described in Subsection (2)(a):
- 1990 (i) as proposed by the planning commission; or
- 1991 (ii) after making any revision the legislative body considers appropriate.
- 1992 ~~[(e) {} A legislative body may consider a planning commission's failure to make a timely
recommendation as a negative recommendation if the legislative body has provided for that
consideration by ordinance{ } Beginning on September 15, 2026, if a planning commission fails to
make a timely recommendation on a proposed land use regulation, the legislative body shall adopt
or reject the proposed land use regulation in accordance with Subsection (2)(b)].]~~
- 2885 (c) Beginning on September 15, 2026, a legislative body may adopt or reject a proposed land use
regulation without waiting for a recommendation from the planning commission if:
- 2888 (i) a land use applicant makes a request described in Subsection 17-79-805(2)(b); or
- 2889 (ii) a legislative body determines that a planning commission has had adequate time to consider the land
use regulation.

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Section 34. Section 17-79-507 is amended to read:

17-79-507. Classification of new and unlisted business uses.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Classification request" means a request to determine whether a proposed business use aligns with an existing land use specified in a county's land use ordinances.

(b) "New or unlisted business use" means a business activity that does not align with an existing land use specified in a county's land use ordinances.

(2)

(a) Each county shall incorporate into the county's land use ordinances a process for reviewing and approving a new or unlisted business use and designating an appropriate zone or zones for an approved use.

(b) The process described in Subsection (2)(a) shall:

(i) detail how an applicant may submit a classification request;

(ii) establish a procedure for the county to review a classification request, including:

(A) providing a land use authority with criteria to determine whether a proposed use aligns with an existing use;~~[-and]~~

(B) allowing an applicant to proceed under the regulations of an existing use if a land use authority determines a proposed use aligns with that existing use; and

(C) providing the applicant an opportunity to appeal a land use authority's decision to the land use appeal authority;

(iii) provide that if a use is determined to be a new or unlisted business use:

(A) the applicant shall submit to the legislative body for review an application ~~[for approval of the new or unlisted business use to the legislative body for review]~~ requesting that the legislative body adopt a land use ordinance that permits the new or unlisted business as a permitted or conditional use;

(B) notwithstanding Subsection 17-79-503(2) or (3), the legislative body shall consider and [determine whether to-]approve or deny [the new or unlisted business use] the application described in Subsection (2)(b)(iii)(A); and

(C) the legislative body shall approve or deny ~~[the new or unlisted business use]~~ the application described in Subsection (2)(b)(iii)(A), within a time frame the legislative body establishes by ordinance, if the applicant responds to requests for additional information within a time frame established by the county and appears at required hearings;

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- 2923 (iv) provide that if the legislative body approves [~~a proposed new or unlisted business use~~] the
application described in Subsection (2)(b)(iii)(A), the legislative body shall designate an appropriate
zone or zones for the approved use; and
- 2926 (v) provide that if the legislative body denies [~~a proposed new or unlisted business use~~] the application
described in Subsection (2)(b)(iii)(A), or if an applicant disagrees with a land use authority's
classification of the proposed use, the legislative body shall:
- 2930 (A) notify the applicant in writing of each reason for the classification or denial; and
- 2932 (B) [~~offer the applicant an opportunity to challenge the classification or denial through an~~
administrative appeal process established by the county] notify the applicant of the process for
appealing the legislative body's decision in accordance with Section 17-79-1009.
- 2936 (c) A county may not require an applicant who submits an application described in Subsection (2)(b)
(iii)(A) to submit the application to the planning commission for consideration, review, or approval.
- 2939 (3) Each county shall amend each land use ordinance that contains a list of approved or prohibited
business uses to include a reference to the process for petitioning to approve a new or unlisted
business use, as described in Subsection (2).
- 2942 Section 35. Section **17-79-706** is amended to read:
- 2943 **17-79-706. Review of subdivision applications and subdivision improvement plans.**
- 2001 (1) As used in this section:
- 2002 (a) "Review cycle" means the occurrence of:
- 2003 (i) the applicant's submittal of a complete subdivision application;
- 2004 (ii) the county's review of that subdivision application;
- 2005 (iii) the county's response to that subdivision application, in accordance with this section; and
- 2007 (iv) the applicant's reply to the county's response that addresses each of the county's required
modifications or requests for additional information.
- 2009 (b) "Subdivision application" means a land use application for the subdivision of land located within the
unincorporated area of a county.
- 2011 (c) "Subdivision improvement plans" means the civil engineering plans associated with required
infrastructure improvements and county-controlled utilities required for a subdivision.
- 2014 (d) "Subdivision ordinance review" means review by a county to verify that a subdivision application
meets the criteria of the county's ordinances.
- 2016

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- (e) "Subdivision plan review" means a review of the applicant's subdivision improvement plans and other aspects of the subdivision application to verify that the application complies with county ordinances and applicable installation standards and inspection specifications for infrastructure improvements.
- 2020 (2) The review cycle restrictions and requirements of this section do not apply to the review of subdivision applications affecting property within identified geological hazard areas.
- 2022 (3)
- (a) A county may require a subdivision improvement plan to be submitted with a subdivision application.
- 2024 (b) A county may not require a subdivision improvement plan to be submitted with both a preliminary subdivision application and a final subdivision application.
- 2026 (4)
- (a) The review cycle requirements of this section apply:
- 2027 (i) to the review of a preliminary subdivision application, if the county requires a subdivision improvement plan to be submitted with a preliminary subdivision application; or
- 2030 (ii) to the review of a final subdivision application, if the county requires a subdivision improvement plan to be submitted with a final subdivision application.
- 2032 (b) A county may not, outside the review cycle, engage in a substantive review of required infrastructure improvements or a county controlled utility.
- 2034 (5)
- (a) A county shall complete the initial review of a complete subdivision application submitted for ordinance review for a residential subdivision for single-family dwellings, two-family dwellings, or town homes:
- 2037 (i) no later than 15 business days after the complete subdivision application is submitted, if the county has a population over 5,000; or
- 2039 (ii) no later than 30 business days after the complete subdivision application is submitted, if the county has a population of 5,000 or less.
- 2041 (b) A county shall maintain and publish a list of the items comprising the complete subdivision application, including:
- 2043 (i) the application;
- 2044 (ii) the owner's affidavit;

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- 2045 (iii) an electronic copy of all plans in PDF format;
2046 (iv) the preliminary subdivision plat drawings; and
2047 (v) a breakdown of fees due upon approval of the application.
- 2048 (6) A county shall publish a list of the items that comprise a complete subdivision land use application.
- 2050 (7) A county shall complete a subdivision plan review of a subdivision improvement plan that is
submitted with a complete subdivision application for a residential subdivision for single-family
dwellings, two-family dwellings, or town homes:
- 2053 (a) within 20 business days after the complete subdivision application is submitted, if the county has a
population over 5,000; or
- 2055 (b) within 40 business days after the complete subdivision application is submitted, if the county has a
population of 5,000 or less.
- 2057 (8)
- (a) In reviewing a subdivision application, a county may require:
- 2058 (i) additional information relating to an applicant's plans to ensure compliance with county
ordinances and approved standards and specifications for construction of public improvements;
and
- 2061 (ii) modifications to plans that do not meet current ordinances, applicable standards, or
specifications or do not contain complete information.
- 2063 (b) A county's request for additional information or modifications to plans under Subsection (8)(a)(i)
or (ii) shall be specific and include citations to ordinances, standards, or specifications that require
the modifications to subdivision improvement plans, and shall be logged in an index of requested
modifications or additions.
- 2068 (c) A county may not require more than four review cycles for a subdivision improvement plan review.
- 2070 (d)
- (i) Subject to Subsection (8)(d)(ii), unless the change or correction is necessitated by the applicant's
adjustment to a subdivision improvement plan or an update to a phasing plan that adjusts the
infrastructure needed for the specific development, a change or correction not addressed or
referenced in a county's subdivision improvement plan review is waived.
- 2075 (ii) A modification or correction necessary to protect public health and safety or to enforce state or
federal law may not be waived.

2077

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(iii) If an applicant makes a material change to a subdivision improvement plan, the county has the discretion to restart the review process at the first review of the subdivision improvement plan review, but only with respect to the portion of the subdivision improvement plan that the material change substantively affects.

2081 (e)

(i) This Subsection (8) applies if an applicant does not submit a revised subdivision improvement plan within:

2083 (A) 20 business days after the county requires a modification or correction, if the county has a population over 5,000; or

2085 (B) 40 business days after the county requires a modification or correction, if the county has a population of 5,000 or less.

2087 (ii) If an applicant does not submit a revised subdivision improvement plan within the time specified in Subsection (8)(e)(i), a county has an additional 20 business days after the time specified in Subsection (7) to respond to a revised subdivision improvement plan.

2091 (9) After the applicant has responded to the final review cycle, and the applicant has complied with each modification requested in the county's previous review cycle, the county may not require additional revisions if the applicant has not materially changed the plan, other than changes that were in response to requested modifications or corrections.

2096 (10)

(a) In addition to revised plans, an applicant shall provide a written explanation in response to the county's review comments, identifying and explaining the applicant's revisions and reasons for declining to make revisions, if any.

2099 (b) The applicant's written explanation shall be comprehensive and specific, including citations to applicable standards and ordinances for the design and an index of requested revisions or additions for each required correction.

2102 (c) If an applicant fails to address a review comment in the response, the review cycle is not complete and the subsequent review cycle may not begin until all comments are addressed.

2105 (11)

[(a)] If, on the fourth or final review, a county fails to respond within 20 business days, the county shall, upon request of the property owner, and within 10 business days after the day on which the request is received:

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- 2108 [(t)] (a) for a dispute arising from the subdivision improvement plans, assemble an appeal panel in
accordance with Subsection [17-79-812(5)(d)] 17-79-812(4)(d) to review and approve or deny
the final revised set of plans; or
- 2111 [(t)] (b) for a dispute arising from the subdivision ordinance review, advise the applicant, in
writing, of the deficiency in the application and of the right to appeal the determination to a
designated appeal authority.
- 3058 Section 36. Section 17-79-707 is amended to read:
- 3059 **17-79-707. Subdivision plat recording or development activity before required**
infrastructure is completed -- Improvement completion assurance -- Improvement warranty.
- 3062 (1) As used in this section:
- 3063 (a) "Private landscaping plan" means a proposal:
- 3064 (i) to install landscaping on a lot owned by a private individual or entity; and
- 3065 (ii) submitted to a county by the private individual or entity, or on behalf of a private individual or
entity, that owns the lot.
- 3067 (b) "Public landscaping improvement" means landscaping that an applicant is required to install to
comply with published installation and inspection specifications for public improvements that:
- 3070 (i) will be dedicated to and maintained by the county; or
- 3071 (ii) are associated with and proximate to trail improvements that connect to planned or existing public
infrastructure.
- 3073 (2) A land use authority shall establish objective inspection standards for acceptance of a required
public landscaping improvement or infrastructure improvement.
- 3075 (3)
- 3077 (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(d) or (3)(e), before an applicant conducts any development
activity or records a plat, the applicant shall:
- 3079 (i) complete any required public landscaping improvements or infrastructure improvements; or
(ii) post an improvement completion assurance for any required public landscaping improvements
or infrastructure improvements.
- 3081 (b) If an applicant elects to post an improvement completion assurance, the applicant shall, in
accordance with Subsection (5), provide completion assurance for:
- 3083 (i) completion of 100% of the required public landscaping improvements or infrastructure
improvements; or

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- 3085 (ii) if the county has inspected and accepted a portion of the public landscaping improvements or infrastructure improvements, 100% of the incomplete or unaccepted public landscaping improvements or infrastructure improvements.
- 3088 (c) A county shall:
- 3089 (i) establish a minimum of two acceptable forms of completion assurance;
- 3090 (ii)
- (A) if an applicant elects to post an improvement completion assurance, allow the applicant to post an assurance that meets the conditions of this chapter and any local ordinances; and
- 3093 (B) beginning on May 7, 2025, if a county accepts cash deposits as a form of completion assurance and an applicant elects to post a new cash deposit as a form of completion assurance, place the cash deposit in an interest-bearing account upon receipt and return any earned interest to the applicant with the return of the completion assurance according to the conditions of this chapter and any local ordinances;
- 3099 (iii) establish a system for the partial release of an improvement completion assurance as portions of required public landscaping improvements or infrastructure improvements are completed and accepted in accordance with local ordinance; and
- 3103 (iv) issue or deny a building permit in accordance with Section 17-79-901 based on the installation of public landscaping improvements or infrastructure improvements.
- 3106 (d) A county may not require an applicant to post an improvement completion assurance for:
- 3108 (i) public landscaping improvements or infrastructure improvements that the county has previously inspected and accepted;
- 3110 (ii) infrastructure improvements that are private and not essential or required to meet the building code, fire code, flood or storm water management provisions, street and access requirements, or other essential necessary public safety improvements adopted in a land use regulation;
- 3114 (iii) in a county where ordinances require all infrastructure improvements within the area to be private, infrastructure improvements within a development that the county requires to be private;
- 3117 (iv) landscaping improvements that are not public landscaping improvements, unless the landscaping improvements and completion assurance are required under the terms of a development agreement;
- 3120 (v) a private landscaping plan;
- 3121 (vi) landscaping improvements or infrastructure improvements that an applicant elects to install at the applicant's own risk:

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- 3123 (A) before the plat is recorded;
- 3124 (B) pursuant to inspections required by the county for the infrastructure improvement; and
- 3126 (C) pursuant to final civil engineering plan approval by the county; or
- 3127 (vii) any individual public landscaping improvement or individual infrastructure improvement when
the individual public landscaping improvement or individual infrastructure improvement is also
included as part of a separate improvement completion assurance.
- 3131 (e)
- (i) A county may not:
- 3132 (A) prohibit an applicant from installing a public landscaping improvement or an infrastructure
improvement when the [~~municipality~~] county has approved final civil engineering plans for the
development activity or plat for which the public landscaping improvement or infrastructure
improvement is required; or
- 3136 (B) require an applicant to sign an agreement, release, or other document inconsistent with this
chapter as a condition of posting an improvement completion assurance, security for an
improvement warranty, or receiving a building permit.
- 3140 (ii) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(e)(i)(A), public infrastructure improvements and infrastructure
improvements that are installed by an applicant are subject to inspection by the county in
accordance with the county's adopted inspection standards.
- 3144 (f)
- (i) Each improvement completion assurance and improvement warranty posted by an applicant with
a county shall be independent of any other improvement completion assurance or improvement
warranty posted by the same applicant with the county.
- 3148 (ii) Subject to Section 17-79-805, if an applicant has posted a form of security with a county for
more than one infrastructure improvement or public landscaping improvement, the county
may not withhold acceptance of an applicant's required subdivision improvements, public
landscaping improvement, infrastructure improvements, or the performance of warranty work for
the same applicant's failure to complete a separate subdivision improvement, public landscaping
improvement, infrastructure improvement, or warranty work under a separate improvement
completion assurance or improvement warranty.
- 3156 (4)

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- (a) Except as provided in Subsection (4)(c), as a condition for increased density or other entitlement benefit not currently available under the existing zone, a county may require a completion assurance bond for landscaped amenities and common area that are dedicated to and maintained by a homeowners association.
- 3160 (b) Any agreement regarding a completion assurance bond under Subsection (4)(a) between the applicant and the county shall be memorialized in a development agreement.
- 3163 (c) A county may not require a completion assurance bond for or dictate who installs or is responsible for the cost of the landscaping of residential lots or the equivalent open space surrounding single-family attached homes, whether platted as lots or common area.
- 3167 (5) The sum of the improvement completion assurance required under Subsections (3) and (4) may not exceed the sum of:
- 3169 (a) 100% of the estimated cost of the public landscaping improvements or infrastructure improvements, as evidenced by an engineer's estimate or licensed contractor's bid; and
- 3172 (b) 10% of the amount of the bond to cover administrative costs incurred by the county to complete the improvements, if necessary.
- 3174 (6)
- (a) Upon an applicant's written request that the land use authority accept or reject the applicant's installation of required subdivision improvements or performance of warranty work as set forth in Section 17-79-805, and for the duration of each improvement warranty period, the land use authority may require the applicant to:
- 3178 (i) execute an improvement warranty for the improvement warranty period; and
- 3179 (ii) post a cash deposit, surety bond, letter of credit, or other similar security, as required by the county, in the amount of up to 10% of the lesser of the:
- 3181 (A) county engineer's original estimated cost of completion; or
- 3182 (B) applicant's reasonable proven cost of completion.
- 3183 (b) A county may not require the payment of the deposit of the improvement warranty assurance described in Subsection (6)(a) for an infrastructure improvement or public landscaping improvement before the applicant indicates through written request that the applicant has completed the infrastructure improvement or public landscaping improvement.
- 3188 (7) When a county accepts an improvement completion assurance for public landscaping improvements or infrastructure improvements for a development in accordance with Subsection (3)(c)(ii)(A), the

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county may not deny an applicant a building permit if the development meets the requirements for the issuance of a building permit under the building code and fire code.

3193 (8) A county may not require the submission of a private landscaping plan as part of an application for a building permit.

3195 (9) The provisions of this section do not supersede the terms of a valid development agreement, an adopted phasing plan, or the ~~[state construction code]~~ State Construction Code.

3198 Section 37. Section **17-79-803** is amended to read:

3199 **17-79-803. Applicant's entitlement to land use application approval -- Application relating to land in a high priority transportation corridor -- County's requirements and limitations -- Vesting upon submission of development plan and schedule.**

2119 (1)

(a)

(i) Subject to Subsection ~~[(7)]~~ (8), an applicant who has submitted a complete land use application, including the payment of all application fees, is entitled to substantive review of the application under the land use regulations:

2122 (A) in effect on the date that the application is complete; and

2123 (B) applicable to the application or to the information shown on the submitted application.

2125 (ii) An applicant is entitled to approval of a land use application if the application conforms to the requirements of the applicable land use regulations, land use decisions, and development standards in effect when the applicant submits a complete application and pays all application fees, unless:

2129 (A) the land use authority, on the record, formally finds that a compelling, countervailing public interest would be jeopardized by approving the application and specifies the compelling, countervailing public interest in writing; or

2133 (B) in the manner provided by local ordinance and before the applicant submits the application, the county formally initiates proceedings to amend the county's land use regulations in a manner that would prohibit approval of the application as submitted.

2137 (b) The county shall process an application without regard to proceedings the county initiated to amend the county's ordinances as described in Subsection (1)(a)(ii)(B) if:

2139 (i) 180 days have passed since the county initiated the proceedings; and

2140 (ii)

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- (A) the proceedings have not resulted in an enactment that prohibits approval of the application as submitted; or
- 2142 (B) during the 12 months before the county processing the application or multiple applications of the same type, the application is impaired or prohibited under the terms of a temporary land use regulation adopted under Section 17-79-504.
- 2145 (c) A land use application is considered submitted and complete when the applicant provides the application in a form that complies with the requirements of applicable ordinances and pays all applicable fees.
- 2148 (d) Unless a phasing sequence is required in an executed development agreement, a county shall, without regard to any other separate and distinct land use application, accept and process a complete land use application in accordance with this chapter.
- 2151 (e) The continuing validity of an approval of a land use application is conditioned upon the applicant proceeding after approval to implement the approval with reasonable diligence.
- 2154 (f) Subject to Subsection [(7)] (8), a county may not impose on an applicant who has submitted a complete application a requirement that is not expressed in:
- 2156 (i) this chapter;
- 2157 (ii) a county ordinance in effect on the date that the applicant submits a complete application, subject to Subsection (1)(a)(ii); or
- 2159 (iii) a county specification for public improvements applicable to a subdivision or development that is in effect on the date that the applicant submits an application.
- 2161 (g) A county may not impose on a holder of an issued land use permit or a final, unexpired subdivision plat a requirement that is not expressed:
- 2163 (i) in a land use permit;
- 2164 (ii) on the subdivision plat;
- 2165 (iii) in a document on which the land use permit or subdivision plat is based;
- 2166 (iv) in the written record evidencing approval of the land use permit or subdivision plat;
- 2168 (v) in this chapter;
- 2169 (vi) in a county ordinance; or
- 2170 (vii) in a county specification for residential roadways in effect at the time a residential subdivision was approved.
- 2172

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- (h) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(i) or (j), a county may not withhold issuance of a certificate of occupancy or acceptance of subdivision improvements because of an applicant's failure to comply with a requirement that is not expressed:
- 2175 (i) in the building permit or subdivision plat, documents on which the building permit or subdivision
plat is based, or the written record evidencing approval of the building permit or subdivision plat; or
- 2178 (ii) in this chapter or the county's ordinances.
- 2179 (i) A county may not unreasonably withhold issuance of a certificate of occupancy where an applicant
has met all requirements essential for the public health, public safety, and general welfare of the
occupants, in accordance with this chapter, unless:
- 2182 (i) the applicant and the county have agreed in a written document to the withholding of a certificate of
occupancy; or
- 2184 (ii) the applicant has not provided a financial assurance for required and uncompleted public
landscaping improvements or infrastructure improvements in accordance with an applicable local
ordinance.
- 2187 (j) A county may not conduct a final inspection required before issuing a certificate of occupancy for
a residential unit that is within the boundary of an infrastructure financing district, as defined in
Section 17B-1-102, until the applicant for the certificate of occupancy provides adequate proof to
the county that any lien on the unit arising from the infrastructure financing district's assessment
against the unit under Title 11, Chapter 42, Assessment Area Act, has been released after payment
in full of the infrastructure financing district's assessment against that unit.
- 2194 (k) A county:
- 2195 (i) may require the submission of a private landscaping plan, as defined in Section 17-79-707, before
landscaping is installed; and
- 2197 (ii) may not withhold an applicant's building permit or certificate of occupancy because the applicant
has not submitted a private landscaping plan.
- 2199 (2) A county is bound by the terms and standards of applicable land use regulations and shall comply
with mandatory provisions of those regulations.
- 2201 (3) ~~{A}~~ Beginning on October 1, 2026, a county shall publish on the county's website an application
checklist for each land use application type that includes~~{:}~~ a checklist of all required plans and
documents that make a complete application.
- 3288 ~~[(3)]~~ (4) ~~{a checklist of all required plans and documents that make a complete application;}~~

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- 2204 {~~(b)~~} {~~links to applicable land use regulations posted on the county's website;~~}
- 2205 {~~(c)~~} {~~a complete list of applicable development standards or links to those standards; and~~}
- 2206 {~~(d)~~} {~~a list of applicable development review fees.~~}
- 2207 {~~[(3)](4)~~} A county may not, as a condition of land use application approval, require a person filing a land use application to obtain documentation regarding a school district's willingness, capacity, or ability to serve the development proposed in the land use application.
- 2211 [~~(4)~~] (5) Subject to Subsection [~~(7)~~] (8), a specified public agency's submission of a development plan and schedule as required in Subsection 17-79-305(8) that complies with the requirements of that subsection, the specified public agency vests in the county's applicable land use maps, zoning map, hookup fees, impact fees, other applicable development fees, and land use regulations in effect on the date of submission.
- 2216 [(5)] (6)
- (a) If sponsors of a referendum timely challenge a project in accordance with Subsection 20A-7-601(6), the project's affected owner may rescind the project's land use approval by delivering a written notice:
- 2219 (i) to the local clerk as defined in Section 20A-7-101; and
- 2220 (ii) no later than seven days after the day on which a petition for a referendum is determined sufficient under Subsection 20A-7-607(4).
- 2222 (b) Upon delivery of a written notice described in Subsection [~~(5)(a)~~] (6)(a) the following are rescinded and are of no further force or effect:
- 2224 (i) the relevant land use approval; and
- 2225 (ii) any land use regulation enacted specifically in relation to the land use approval.
- 2226 [~~(6)~~] (7)
- (a) After issuance of a building permit, a county may not:
- 2227 (i) change or add to the requirements expressed in the building permit, unless the change or addition is:
- 2229 (A) requested by the building permit holder; or
- 2230 (B) necessary to comply with an applicable state building code; or
- 2231 (ii) revoke the building permit or take action that has the effect of revoking the building permit.
- 2233 (b) Subsection [~~(6)(a)~~] (7)(a) does not prevent a county from issuing a building permit that contains an expiration date defined in the building permit.

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- 2235 [(7)] (8) A county shall comply with the provisions of this chapter regarding all pending land use
applications and new land use applications submitted under this chapter.
- 3318 Section 38. Section **17-79-811** is amended to read:
- 3319 **17-79-811. Provisions applicable to a provider of culinary or secondary water.**
A provider of culinary or secondary water that commits to provide a water service
required
by a land use application process is subject to the following provisions the same as if the
provider were a county:
- 2242 (1) Subsections 17-79-804(5) and (6);
- 2243 (2) Section 17-79-805;[~~and~~]
- 2244 (3) Section 17-79-812; and
- 2245 (4) Section 17-79-813.
- 3327 Section 39. Section **17-79-812** is amended to read:
- 3328 **17-79-812. Exactions -- Requirement to offer to original owner property acquired by
exaction -- Exaction for right-of-way improvements -- Improvement completion assurance
requirements.**
- 2250 (1) A county may impose an exaction or exactions on development proposed in a land use application,
including, subject to [~~Subsection (3)~~] Section 17-79-813, an exaction for a water interest, if:
- 2253 (a) an essential link exists between a legitimate governmental interest and each exaction; and
- 2255 (b) each exaction is roughly proportionate, both in nature and extent, to the impact of the proposed
development.
- 2257 (2) If a land use authority imposes an exaction for another governmental entity:
- 2258 (a) the governmental entity shall request the exaction; and
- 2259 (b) the land use authority shall transfer the exaction to the governmental entity for which it was exacted.
- 2261 [(3)]
- (a)
- (i) ~~Subject to the requirements of this Subsection (3), a county or, if applicable, the county's
culinary water authority shall base any exaction for a water interest on the culinary water
authority's established calculations of projected water interest requirements.]~~
- 2265 [(ii) ~~Except as described in Subsection (3)(a)(iii), a culinary water authority shall base an exaction
for a culinary water interest on:~~]

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- 2267 [(A) consideration of the system-wide minimum sizing standards established for the culinary water
authority by the Division of Drinking Water in accordance with Section 19-4-114; and]
- 2270 [(B) the number of equivalent residential connections associated with the culinary water demand for
each specific development proposed in the development's land use application, applying lower
exactions for developments with lower equivalent residential connections as demonstrated by at
least five years of usage data for like land uses within the county.]
- 2275 [(iii) A county or culinary water authority may impose an exaction for a culinary water interest that
results in less water being exacted than would otherwise be exacted under Subsection (3)(a)
(ii) if the county or culinary water authority, at the county's or culinary water authority's sole
discretion, determines there is good cause to do so.]
- 2280 [(iv) A county shall make public the methodology used to comply with Subsection (3)(a)(ii)(B).
A land use applicant may appeal to the county's governing body an exaction calculation used
by the county or the county's culinary water authority under Subsection (3)(a)(ii). A land
use applicant may present data and other information that illustrates a need for an exaction
recalculation and the county's governing body shall respond with due process.]
- 2286 [(v) Upon an applicant's request, the culinary water authority shall provide the applicant with the
basis for the culinary water authority's calculations under Subsection (3)(a)(i) on which an
exaction for a water interest is based.]
- 2289 [(b) A county or the county's culinary water authority may not impose an exaction for a water interest
if the culinary water authority's existing available water interests exceed the water interests needed
to meet the reasonable future water requirement of the public, as determined under Subsection
73-1-4(2)(f).]
- 2293 [(4)] (3)
- (a) If a county plans to dispose of surplus real property under Section 17-78-103 that was acquired
under this section and has been owned by the county for less than 15 years, the county shall first
offer to reconvey the property, {without receiving additional consideration{}} at no cost, to the
person who granted the property to the county.
- 2298 (b) A person to whom a county offers to reconvey property under Subsection [(4)(a)] (3)(a) has 90 days
to accept or reject the county's offer.
- 2300 (c) If a person to whom a county offers to reconvey property declines the offer, the county may offer
the property for sale.

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- 2302 (d) Subsection [~~(4)~~(a)] (3)(a) does not apply to the disposal of property acquired by exaction by a
community development or urban renewal agency.
- 2304 [~~(5)~~] (4)
- (a) A county may not, as part of an infrastructure improvement, require the installation of pavement on
a residential roadway at a width in excess of 32 feet.
- 2306 (b) Subsection [~~(5)~~(a)] (4)(a) does not apply if a county requires the installation of pavement in excess
of 32 feet:
- 2308 (i) in a vehicle turnaround area;
- 2309 (ii) in a cul-de-sac;
- 2310 (iii) to address specific traffic flow constraints at an intersection, mid-block crossings, or other areas;
- 2312 (iv) to address an applicable general or master plan improvement, including transportation, bicycle
lanes, trails, or other similar improvements that are not included within an impact fee area;
- 2315 (v) to address traffic flow constraints for service to or abutting higher density developments or uses that
generate higher traffic volumes, including community centers, schools, and other similar uses;
- 2318 (vi) as needed for the installation or location of a utility which is maintained by the county and is
considered a transmission line or requires additional roadway width;
- 2320 (vii) for third-party utility lines that have an easement preventing the installation of utilities maintained
by the county within the roadway;
- 2322 (viii) for utilities over 12 feet in depth;
- 2323 (ix) for roadways with a design speed that exceeds 25 miles per hour;
- 2324 (x) as needed for flood and stormwater routing;
- 2325 (xi) as needed to meet fire code requirements for parking and hydrants; or
- 2326 (xii) as needed to accommodate street parking.
- 2327 (c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a county from approving a road cross section
with a pavement width less than 32 feet.
- 2329 (d)
- (i) A land use applicant may appeal a municipal requirement for pavement in excess of 32 feet on a
residential roadway.
- 2331 (ii) A land use applicant that has appealed a municipal specification for a residential roadway pavement
width in excess of 32 feet may request that the county assemble a panel of qualified experts to serve
as the appeal authority for purposes of determining the technical aspects of the appeal.

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- 2335 (iii) Unless otherwise agreed by the applicant and the county, the panel described in Subsection [(5)(d)
(ii)] (4)(d)(ii) shall consist of the following three experts:
- 2337 (A) one licensed engineer, designated by the county;
- 2338 (B) one licensed engineer, designated by the land use applicant; and
- 2339 (C) one licensed engineer, agreed upon and designated by the two designated engineers under
Subsections [(5)(d)(iii)(A)] (4)(d)(iii)(A) and (B).
- 2341 (iv) A member of the panel assembled by the county under Subsection [(5)(d)(ii)] (4)(d)(ii) may not
have an interest in the application that is the subject of the appeal.
- 2344 (v) The land use applicant shall pay:
- 2345 (A) 50% of the cost of the panel; and
- 2346 (B) the county's published appeal fee.
- 2347 (vi) The decision of the panel is a final decision, subject to a petition for review under Subsection [(5)
(d)(vii)] (4)(d)(vii).
- 2349 (vii) In accordance with Section 17-79-1009, a land use applicant or the county may file a petition for
review of the decision with the district court within 30 days after the date that the decision is final.
- 3432 Section 40. Section **40** is enacted to read:
- 3433 **17-79-813. Exactions for water rights.**
- 2354 (1) Subject to the requirements of this section, a county or, if applicable, the county's culinary water
authority shall base any exaction for a water interest on the culinary water authority's established
calculations of projected water interest requirements.
- 2357 (2) Except as described in Subsection (3), a culinary water authority shall base an exaction for a
culinary water interest on:
- 2359 (a) consideration of the system-wide minimum sizing standards established for the culinary water
authority by the Division of Drinking Water in accordance with Section 19-4-114; and
- 2362 (b) the number of equivalent residential connections associated with the culinary water demand for each
specific development proposed in the development's land use application, applying lower exactions
for developments with lower equivalent residential connections as demonstrated by at least five
years of usage data for like land uses within the county.
- 2367 (3) If a county or culinary water authority determines, in the sole discretion of the county or culinary
water authority, that good cause exists, the county or culinary water authority may impose an

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exaction for a culinary water interest that results in less water being exacted than would otherwise be exacted under Subsection (2).

- 3451 (4)
- 2371 (4){(a)} A county shall make public the methodology used to comply with Subsection (2)(b).
- 2372 (5){(b)} A land use applicant may {~~appeal~~} submit a request to the county's governing body an
exaction calculation used by the county or the county's culinary water authority under Subsection
(2).
- 2374 (6){(c)} A land use applicant may present data and other information that illustrates a need for an
exaction recalculation and the county's governing body shall respond with due process.
- 2377 (7){(5)} Upon an applicant's request, the culinary water authority shall provide the applicant with the
basis for the culinary water authority's calculations under Subsection (2) on which an exaction for a
water interest is based.
- 2380 (8){(6)} A county or the county's culinary water authority may not impose an exaction for a water
interest if the culinary water authority's existing available water interests exceed the water interests
needed to meet the reasonable future water requirement of the public, as determined under
Subsection 73-1-4(2)(f).

3466 Section 41. Section **41** is enacted to read:

3467 **17-79-814. Structure height.**

- 3468 (1) A county may regulate:
- 3469 (a) the number of habitable stories that a structure may contain; and
- 3470 (b) the overall height of a structure.
- 3471 (2) Notwithstanding a land use regulation described in Subsection (1), if a land use authority approved a
land use application for a commercial lodging structure on or before September 1, 2025, the land use
authority shall allow the land use applicant to build as many habitable stories within the approved
structure as permitted under the State Construction Code.

3476 Section 42. Section **17-79-901** is amended to read:

3477 **17-79-901. Enforcement -- Limitations on a county's ability to enforce an ordinance by**
withholding a permit or certificate.

- 2387 (1)
- (a) A county or [~~an adversely affected party~~] a land use applicant may, in addition to other remedies provided by law, institute:

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- 2389 (i) injunctions, mandamus, abatement, or any other appropriate actions; or
- 2390 (ii) proceedings to prevent, enjoin, abate, or remove the unlawful building, use, or act.
- 2391 (b) A county need only establish the violation to obtain the injunction.
- 2392 (2)
- (a) Except as provided in Subsections (3) through (6), {~~or as provided in the provisions of a development agreement,~~} a county may enforce the county's ordinance by withholding a building permit or certificate of occupancy.
- 2395 (b) It is unlawful to erect, construct, reconstruct, alter, or change the use of any building or other structure within a county without approval of a building permit.
- 2397 (c) The county may not issue a building permit unless the plans of and for the proposed erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, or use fully conform to all regulations then in effect.
- 2400 (d) A county may require an applicant to install a permanent road, cover a temporary road with asphalt or concrete, or create another method for servicing a structure that is consistent with Appendix D of the International Fire Code, before receiving a certificate of occupancy for that structure.
- 2404 (e) A county may require an applicant to maintain and repair a temporary fire apparatus road during the construction of a structure accessed by the temporary fire apparatus road in accordance with the county's adopted standards.
- 2407 (f) A county may require temporary signs to be installed at each street intersection once construction of new roadway allows passage by a motor vehicle.
- 2409 (g) A county may adopt and enforce any appendix of the International Fire Code, 2021 Edition.
- 2411 (3)
- (a) A county may not deny an applicant a building permit or certificate of occupancy because the applicant has not completed an infrastructure improvement:
- 2413 (i) unless the infrastructure improvement is essential to meet the requirements for the issuance of a building permit or certificate of occupancy under Title 15A, State Construction and Fire Codes Act; and
- 2416 (ii) for which the county has accepted an improvement completion assurance for a public landscaping improvement, as defined in Section 17-79-707, or an infrastructure improvement for the development.
- 2419 (b) For purposes of Subsection (3)(a)(i), notwithstanding Section 15A-5-205.6, infrastructure improvement that is essential means:

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- 2421 (i) for a building permit:
- 3513 (A) operable fire hydrants installed in a manner that is consistent with the county's adopted engineering standards; and
- 2423 [(ii)] (B) for temporary roads used during construction, a properly compacted road base installed in a manner consistent with the county's adopted engineering standards~~[(i)]~~ ;
- 3518 (ii) for a certificate of occupancy, at the discretion of the county, at least one of the following:
- 3520 (A) a permanent road;
- 3521 (B) a temporary road covered with asphalt or concrete; or
- 3522 (C) another method for accessing a structure consistent with Appendix D of the International Fire Code;
and
- 3524 (iii) public infrastructure necessary for the health, life, and safety of the occupant.
- 2425 (c) A county may not adopt an engineering standard that requires an applicant to install a permanent road or a temporary road with asphalt or concrete before receiving a building permit.
- 2428 (4) A county may not deny an applicant a building permit or certificate of occupancy for failure to:
- 2430 (a) submit a private landscaping plan, as defined in Section 17-79-707; or
- 2431 (b) complete a landscaping improvement that is not a public landscaping improvement, as defined in Section 17-79-707.
- 2433 (5) A county may not withhold a building permit based on the lack of completion of a portion of a public sidewalk to be constructed within a public right-of-way serving a lot where a single-family or two-family residence or town home is proposed in a building permit application if an improvement completion assurance has been posted for the incomplete portion of the public sidewalk.
- 2438 (6) A county may not prohibit the construction of a single-family or two-family residence or town home, withhold recording a plat, or withhold acceptance of a public landscaping improvement, as defined in Section 17-79-707, or an infrastructure improvement based on the lack of installation of a public sidewalk if an improvement completion assurance has been posted for the public sidewalk.
- 2443 (7) A county may not redeem an improvement completion assurance securing the installation of a public sidewalk sooner than 18 months after the date the improvement completion assurance is posted.
- 2446 (8) A county shall allow an applicant to post an improvement completion assurance for a public sidewalk separate from an improvement completion assurance for:
- 2448 (a) another infrastructure improvement; or

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- 2449 (b) a public landscaping improvement, as defined in Section 17-79-707.
- 2450 (9) A county may withhold a certificate of occupancy for a single-family or two-family residence or town home until the portion of the public sidewalk to be constructed within a public right-of-way and located immediately adjacent to the single-family or two-family residence or town home is completed and accepted by the county.
- 3554 Section 43. Section **17-79-1001** is amended to read:
- 3555 **17-79-1001. Appeal authority required -- Condition precedent to judicial review -- Appeal authority duties.**
- 2457 (1)
- (a) ~~Each~~ Subject to Subsection (1)(d), each county adopting a land use ordinance{:}
- 2458 (i) shall, by ordinance, establish one or more appeal authorities{: ~~and~~
- 2459 (ii) ~~beginning on July 1, 2026, may not designate the legislative body as an appeal authority~~ }.
- 2461 (b) An appeal authority shall hear and decide:
- 2462 (i) requests for ~~[variances]~~ a variance from ~~[the terms of]~~ a land use ~~[ordinances]~~ ordinance;
- 2464 (ii) appeals from a land use ~~[decisions]~~ decision applying a land use ~~[ordinances]~~ ordinance; and
- 2466 (iii) appeals from a fee charged in accordance with Section 17-79-802.
- 2467 (c) An appeal authority may not hear an appeal from the enactment of a land use regulation.
- 3567 ~~(d) Beginning on July 1, 2026, a county described in Subsection 17-79-302(6)(a)(i) may not designate the county's legislative body as an appeal authority.~~
- 3569 ~~(e) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(d), a legislative body shall continue to be the appeal authority for an appeal if:~~
- 3571 ~~(i) a land use ordinance designated the legislative body as the appeal authority when the appellant filed the appeal: and~~
- 3573 ~~(ii) the appellant filed the appeal on or before June 30, 2026.~~
- 2469 (2) As a condition precedent to judicial review, each adversely affected party or land use applicant shall timely and specifically challenge a land use authority's land use decision, in accordance with local ordinance.
- 2472 (3) An appeal authority described in Subsection (1)(a):
- 2473 (a) shall:
- 2474 (i) act in a quasi-judicial manner; and
- 2475

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- (ii) serve as the final arbiter of issues involving the interpretation or application of a land use
[ordinances] ordinance; and
- 2477 (b) may not entertain an appeal of a matter in which the appeal authority, or any participating member,
had first acted as the land use authority.
- 2479 (4) By ordinance, a county may:
- 2480 (a) designate a separate appeal authority to hear requests for variances than the appeal authority the
county designates to hear appeals;
- 2482 (b) designate one or more separate appeal authorities to hear distinct types of appeals of land use
authority decisions;
- 2484 (c) require an adversely affected party to present to an appeal authority every theory of relief that the
adversely affected party can raise in district court; and
- 2486 [~~(d) not require a land use applicant or adversely affected party to pursue duplicate or successive
appeals before the same or separate appeal authorities as a condition of an appealing party's duty to
exhaust administrative remedies; and~~]
- 2489 [~~(e)~~] (d) provide that specified types of land use decisions may be appealed directly to the district court.
- 2491 (5) A county may not:
- 2492 (a) require a public hearing for a request for a variance or land use appeal[~~;~~] ; or
- 2493 (b) require a land use applicant or adversely affected party to pursue successive appeals before the same
or separate appeal authorities as a condition of an appealing party's duty to exhaust administrative
remedies.
- 2496 (6) If the county establishes or, before May 2, 2005, has established a multiperson board, body, or panel
to act as an appeal authority, at a minimum the board, body, or panel shall:
- 2499 (a) notify each of the members of the board, body, or panel of any meeting or hearing of the board,
body, or panel;
- 2501 (b) provide each of the members of the board, body, or panel with the same information and access to
municipal resources as any other member;
- 2503 (c) convene only if a quorum of the members of the board, body, or panel is present; and
- 2504 (d) act only upon the vote of a majority of the convened members of the board, body, or panel.
- 3611 Section 44. Section **17-79-1005** is repealed and reenacted to read:
- 3612 **17-79-1005. Burden of proof.**
In an appeal described in this part:

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- 3614 (1) if the appellant is a land use applicant, the appellant has the burden of proving that the land use
authority's land use decision is illegal or is not supported by substantial evidence; or
- 3617 (2) if the appellant is an adversely affected party, the appellant has the burden of proving that the land
use authority's land use decision is illegal, or that the factual findings are clearly erroneous.

3620 Section 45. Section **17-79-1006** is amended to read:

3621 **17-79-1006. Due process.**

- 2508 (1) ~~[Each]~~ An appeal authority shall conduct each appeal and variance request as described by local ordinance.
- 2510 (2) ~~[Each]~~ An appeal authority shall respect the due process rights of ~~[each of the participants]~~ an appeal participant.
- 2512 (3) An appeal authority may only allow the following people to participate {~~, present,~~} or speak during an appeal {~~or variance~~} hearing:
- 2514 (a) the appellant or the appellant's representatives;
- 2515 (b) the land use applicant or the land use applicant's representatives; and
- 2516 (c) the county's representatives.

3631 Section 46. Section **17-79-1007** is amended to read:

3632 **17-79-1007. Scope of review of factual matters on appeal -- Appeal authority requirements.**

- 2520 (1) A county may, by ordinance, designate the scope of review of factual matters for appeals of land use authority decisions.
- 2522 (2) If the county fails to designate a scope of review of factual matters, the appeal authority shall review the ~~[matter]~~ factual matters de novo, without deference to the land use authority's determination of ~~the~~ factual matters.
- 2525 (3) If the scope of review of factual matters is on the record, the appeal authority shall determine whether the record on appeal includes substantial evidence for each essential finding of fact.
- 2528 (4) The appeal authority shall:
- 2529 (a) determine the correctness of the land use authority's interpretation and application of the plain meaning of the land use regulations; and
- 2531 (b) interpret and apply a land use regulation to favor a land use application unless the land use regulation plainly restricts the land use application.
- 2533 (5)
- (a) An appeal authority's land use decision is a quasi-judicial act.

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- 2534 (b) [A] {Beginning on July 1, 2026} Except as provided in Subsection (5)(c), a legislative body may
not act as an appeal authority{unless both the legislative body and the appealing party agree to
allow a third party to act as the appeal authority} .
- 3651 (c) Beginning on July 1, 2026, the legislative body of a county described in Subsection 17-79-302(6)(a)
(i) may not act as an appeal authority unless:
- 3653 (i) a land use ordinance designated the legislative body as the appeal authority when the appellant filed
the appeal; and
- 3655 (ii) the appellant filed the appeal on or before June 30, 2026.
- 2537 (6) Only a decision in which a land use authority has applied a land use regulation to a particular land
use application, person, or parcel may be appealed to an appeal authority.
- 3658 Section 47. Section **17-79-1009** is amended to read:
- 3659 **17-79-1009. No district court review until administrative remedies exhausted -- Time for**
filing -- Tolling of time -- Standards governing court review -- Record on review -- Staying of
decision.
- 2543 (1) [N~~o~~] A person may challenge in district court a land use decision{~~or the approval of a specific land~~
~~use law only if, in accordance with this part:~~}
- 2545 {(a) {~~the person's appeal of the land use decision or approval of a specific land use law to the appeal~~
~~authority is timely; and~~}
- 2547 {(b)} { ~~}~~} [until that] if the person has exhausted the person's administrative remedies {as provided in
 } [Part 7, Appeal Authority and Variances] this part, if applicable.
- 2549 (2)
- (a) Subject to Subsection (1), a land use applicant or adversely affected party may file a petition for
review of a land use decision {~~or the approval of a specific land use law~~} with the district court
within 30 days after the decision is final.
- 2552 (b)
- (i) The time under Subsection (2)(a) to file a petition is tolled from the date a property owner files a
request for arbitration of a constitutional taking issue with the property rights ombudsman under
Section 13-43-204 until 30 days after:
- 2555 (A) the arbitrator issues a final award; or
- 2556 (B) the property rights ombudsman issues a written statement under Subsection 13-43-204(3)(b)
declining to arbitrate or to appoint an arbitrator.

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- 2558 (ii) A tolling under Subsection (2)(b)(i) operates only as to the specific constitutional taking issue that
is the subject of the request for arbitration filed with the property rights ombudsman by a property
owner.
- 2561 (iii) A request for arbitration filed with the property rights ombudsman after the time under Subsection
(2)(a) to file a petition has expired does not affect the time to file a petition.
- 2564 (3)
- (a) A court shall:
- 2565 (i) presume that a land use regulation properly enacted under the authority of this chapter is valid;
and
- 2567 (ii) determine only whether:
- 2568 (A) the land use regulation is expressly preempted by, or was enacted contrary to, state or federal law;
and
- 2570 (B) it is reasonably debatable that the land use regulation is consistent with this chapter.
- 2572 (b) A court shall presume that a final land use decision of a land use authority or an appeal authority is
valid unless the land use decision is:
- 2574 (i) arbitrary and capricious; or
- 2575 (ii) illegal.
- 2576 (c)
- (i) A land use decision is arbitrary and capricious if the land use decision is not supported by substantial
evidence in the record.
- 2578 (ii) A land use decision is illegal if the land use decision:
- 2579 (A) is based on an incorrect interpretation of a land use regulation;
- 2580 (B) conflicts with the authority granted by this title; or
- 2581 (C) is contrary to law.
- 2582 (d)
- (i) A court may affirm or reverse a land use decision.
- 2583 (ii) If the court reverses a land use decision, the court shall remand the matter to the land use authority
with instructions to issue a land use decision consistent with the court's decision.
- 2586 (4) The provisions of Subsection (2)(a) apply from the date on which the county takes final action on a
land use application, if the county conformed with the notice provisions of Part 2, Notice, or for any
person who had actual notice of the pending land use decision.

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- 2589 (5) If the county has complied with Section 17-79-205, a challenge to the enactment of a land use
regulation~~[or]~~, general plan, or specified land use law may not be filed with the district court more
than 30 days after the enactment.
- 2592 (6) A challenge to a land use decision is barred unless the challenge is filed within 30 days after the
land use decision is final.
- 2594 (7)
- (a) The land use authority or appeal authority, as the case may be, shall transmit to the reviewing court
the record of the proceedings of the land use authority or appeal authority, including the minutes,
findings, orders and, if available, a true and correct transcript of the proceedings.
- 2598 (b) If the proceeding was recorded, a transcript of that recording is a true and correct transcript for
purposes of this Subsection (7).
- 2600 (8)
- (a)
- (i) If there is a record, the district court's review is limited to the record provided by the land use
authority or appeal authority, as the case may be.
- 2602 (ii) The court may not accept or consider any evidence outside the record of the land use authority
or appeal authority, as the case may be, unless that evidence was offered to the land use
authority or appeal authority, respectively, and the court determines that the evidence was
improperly excluded.
- 2606 (b) If there is no record, the court may call witnesses and take evidence.
- 2607 (9)
- (a) The filing of a petition does not stay the land use decision of the land use authority or appeal
authority, as the case may be.
- 2609 (b)
- (i) Before filing a petition under this section or a request for mediation or arbitration of a constitutional
taking issue under Section 13-43-204, a land use applicant may petition the appeal authority to stay
the appeal authority's decision.
- 2612 (ii) Upon receipt of a petition to stay, the appeal authority may order the appeal authority's decision
stayed pending district court review if the appeal authority finds the order to be in the best interest of
the county.
- 2615

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(iii) After a petition is filed under this section or a request for mediation or arbitration of a constitutional taking issue is filed under Section 13-43-204, the petitioner may seek an injunction staying the appeal authority's land use decision.

2618 (10) If the court determines that a party initiated or pursued a challenge to a land use decision on a land
use application in bad faith, the court may award attorney fees.

3736 Section 48. Section 63I-2-210 is amended to read:

3737 **63I-2-210. Repeal dates: Title 10.**

3738 (1) Subsection 10-2a-205(2)(b)(iii), regarding a feasibility study for the proposed incorporation of a
community council area, is repealed July 1, 2028.

3740 (2) Section 10-2a-205.5, Additional feasibility consultant considerations for proposed incorporation of
community council area -- Additional feasibility study requirements, is repealed July 1, 2028.

3743 (3) Subsection 10-20-904(4)(c), regarding an inspection fee on a qualified water conservancy district, is
repealed July 1, 2026.

3745 (4) Section 10-20-626, regarding regulation of structure height, is repealed July 1, 2027.

3746 Section 49. Section 63I-2-217 is amended to read:

3747 **63I-2-217. Repeal dates: Titles 17 through 17D.**

3748 (1) Subsection 17-79-804(4)(c), regarding an inspection fee on a qualified water conservancy district, is
repealed July 1, 2026.

3750 (2) Subsection 17-62-102(3), regarding the process for changing a form of county government, is
repealed January 1, 2028.

3752 (3) Subsections 17-62-203(10) through (12), regarding the process to create a districting commission
and implementing a district map, are repealed July 1, 2029.

3754 (4) Section 17-79-814, regarding regulation of structure height, is repealed July 1, 2027.

3755 **Section 50. Effective date.**

Effective Date.

This bill takes effect on May 6, 2026.

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