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LOCAL LAND USE DEVELOPMENT AND
MANAGEMENT AMENDMENTS
2005 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Sponsor: Gregory S. Bell
LONG TITLE
General Description:
This bill modifies county and municipal land use, development, and management
provisions.
Highlighted Provisions:
This bill:
 reorganizes and modifies county and municipal land use, development, and
management provisions;
 includes the protection of access to sunlight for solar energy devices in the
statement of the purposes of county and municipal land use provisions;
 modifies provisions giving counties and municipalities general authority over land
use matters;
modifies existing and adds new definitions;
 modifies notice provisions related to land use applications, the preparation of a
general plan and amendments, land use ordinances, and subdivisions;
 modifies provisions related to planning commission appointment and powers;
 modifies provisions related to the preparation, adoption, content, and effect of a
general plan;
 modifies provisions related to the preparation, adoption, and content of land use
ordinances;
enacts a provision relating to the imposition of exactions;



28	•	enacts provisions related to land use approval standards and the rights that vest with
29	approval;	
30	•	modifies provisions related to the preparation, enactment, and content of
31	subdivisio	on ordinances;
32	•	modifies provisions related to subdivision plats;
33	•	provides that a transfer of land by a void plat is voidable;
34	•	modifies a provision relating to exemptions from plat requirements;
35	•	authorizes counties and municipalities to designate a land use authority to decide
36	certain lan	nd use matters;
37	•	requires counties and municipalities to designate an appeal authority to handle
38	appeals of	certain land use matters;
39	•	enacts provisions relating to procedures and standards applicable to appeals before
40	the appeal	authority;
41	•	modifies provisions relating to appeals to the district court;
42	•	repeals provisions relating to a board of adjustment;
43	•	repeals provisions relating to vacating a street or alley;
44	•	repeals a provision relating to planning commission organization and procedures;
45	and	
46	•	makes technical changes.
47	Monies A	ppropriated in this Bill:
48	No	one
49	Other Sp	ecial Clauses:
50	No	one
51	Utah Cod	e Sections Affected:
52	AMENDS	S:
53	9-4	4-1204, as last amended by Chapter 65, Laws of Utah 2002
54	10	-8-2, as last amended by Chapter 99, Laws of Utah 2004
55	10	-8-8, as last amended by Chapter 1, Laws of Utah 1966, Second Special Session
56	11	-36-201, as last amended by Chapter 99, Laws of Utah 2004
57	11	-36-202 , as last amended by Chapter 211, Laws of Utah 2000
58	11	-36-401, as last amended by Chapter 211, Laws of Utah 2000

59	17-34-6 , as enacted by Chapter 107, Laws of Utah 2001
60	17-50-302, as last amended by Chapters 99 and 166, Laws of Utah 2004
61	17B-4-402, as last amended by Chapter 205, Laws of Utah 2002
62	57-3-101 , as last amended by Chapter 291, Laws of Utah 2002
63	57-8-35, as last amended by Chapter 265, Laws of Utah 2003
64	58-56-4, as last amended by Chapters 75 and 110, Laws of Utah 2004
65	59-2-301.2, as enacted by Chapter 134, Laws of Utah 2002
66	59-2-502 , as last amended by Chapter 208, Laws of Utah 2003
67	59-2-511, as last amended by Chapter 208, Laws of Utah 2003
68	62A-6-101, as last amended by Chapter 108, Laws of Utah 1997
69	63A-5-206, as last amended by Chapters 216 and 231, Laws of Utah 2000
70	72-5-401, as enacted by Chapter 34, Laws of Utah 2000
71	72-7-502, as last amended by Chapter 166, Laws of Utah 2003
72	ENACTS:
73	10-9a-201 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
74	10-9a-202 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
75	10-9a-204 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
76	10-9a-205 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
77	10-9a-206 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
78	10-9a-207 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
79	10-9a-208 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
80	10-9a-209 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
81	10-9a-405 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
82	10-9a-508 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
83	10-9a-509 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
84	10-9a-513 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
85	10-9a-701 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
86	10-9a-703 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
87	10-9a-704 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
88	10-9a-705 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
89	10-9a-706 , Utah Code Annotated 1953

90	10-9a-707 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
91	10-9a-708 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
92	17-27a-201, Utah Code Annotated 1953
93	17-27a-202, Utah Code Annotated 1953
94	17-27a-204, Utah Code Annotated 1953
95	17-27a-205, Utah Code Annotated 1953
96	17-27a-206, Utah Code Annotated 1953
97	17-27a-207, Utah Code Annotated 1953
98	17-27a-208, Utah Code Annotated 1953
99	17-27a-209, Utah Code Annotated 1953
100	17-27a-405, Utah Code Annotated 1953
101	17-27a-507, Utah Code Annotated 1953
102	17-27a-508, Utah Code Annotated 1953
103	17-27a-512, Utah Code Annotated 1953
104	17-27a-701, Utah Code Annotated 1953
105	17-27a-703, Utah Code Annotated 1953
106	17-27a-704, Utah Code Annotated 1953
107	17-27a-705, Utah Code Annotated 1953
108	17-27a-706, Utah Code Annotated 1953
109	17-27a-707, Utah Code Annotated 1953
110	17-27a-708, Utah Code Annotated 1953
111	RENUMBERS AND AMENDS:
112	10-9a-101, (Renumbered from 10-9-101, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah
113	1991)
114	10-9a-102, (Renumbered from 10-9-102, as last amended by Chapter 93, Laws of Utah
115	1992)
116	10-9a-103, (Renumbered from 10-9-103, as last amended by Chapters 34 and 209,
117	Laws of Utah 2000)
118	10-9a-104, (Renumbered from 10-9-104, as last amended by Chapter 73, Laws of Utah
119	2001)
120	10-9a-203, (Renumbered from 10-9-301.5, as enacted by Chapter 99, Laws of Utah

121	2004)	
122	10-9a-301, (Renumbered from 10-9-201, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah	
123	1991)	
124	10-9a-302, (Renumbered from 10-9-204, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah	
125	1991)	
126	10-9a-303, (Renumbered from 10-9-205, as last amended by Chapter 23, Laws of U	tah
127	1992)	
128	10-9a-304, (Renumbered from 10-9-105, as last amended by Chapter 23, Laws of U	tah
129	1992)	
130	10-9a-305, (Renumbered from 10-9-106, as last amended by Chapter 149, Laws of	
131	Utah 1999)	
132	10-9a-401, (Renumbered from 10-9-301, as last amended by Chapter 99, Laws of U	tah
133	2004)	
134	10-9a-402, (Renumbered from 10-9-203, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah	
135	1991)	
136	10-9a-403, (Renumbered from 10-9-302, as last amended by Chapter 99, Laws of U	tah
137	2004)	
138	10-9a-404, (Renumbered from 10-9-303, as last amended by Chapter 23, Laws of U	tah
139	1992)	
140	10-9a-406, (Renumbered from 10-9-305, as last amended by Chapter 124, Laws of	
141	Utah 2003)	
142	10-9a-407, (Renumbered from 10-9-306, as last amended by Chapter 34, Laws of U	tah
143	2000)	
144	10-9a-408, (Renumbered from 10-9-307, as last amended by Chapter 202, Laws of	
145	Utah 2004)	
146	10-9a-501, (Renumbered from 10-9-401, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah	
147	1991)	
148	10-9a-502 , (Renumbered from 10-9-402, as last amended by Chapter 79, Laws of U	tah
149	1995)	
150	10-9a-503, (Renumbered from 10-9-403, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah	
151	1991)	

152	10-9a-504, (Renumbered from 10-9-404, as last amended by Chapter 270, Laws of
153	Utah 1998)
154	10-9a-505, (Renumbered from 10-9-405, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah
155	1991)
156	10-9a-506, (Renumbered from 10-9-406, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah
157	1991)
158	10-9a-507, (Renumbered from 10-9-407, as last amended by Chapter 179, Laws of
159	Utah 1995)
160	10-9a-510, (Renumbered from 10-9-107, as enacted by Chapter 169, Laws of Utah
161	1999)
162	10-9a-511, (Renumbered from 10-9-408, as last amended by Chapter 138, Laws of
163	Utah 2004)
164	10-9a-512, (Renumbered from 10-9-409, as enacted by Chapter 263, Laws of Utah
165	1997)
166	10-9a-514, (Renumbered from 10-9-106.5, as last amended by Chapter 253, Laws of
167	Utah 2001)
168	10-9a-515, (Renumbered from 10-9-108, as enacted by Chapter 111, Laws of Utah
169	2003)
170	10-9a-516, (Renumbered from 10-9-501, as last amended by Chapter 23, Laws of Utah
171	1992)
172	10-9a-517, (Renumbered from 10-9-502, as last amended by Chapter 140, Laws of
173	Utah 1999)
174	10-9a-518, (Renumbered from 10-9-503, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah
175	1991)
176	10-9a-519, (Renumbered from 10-9-504, as last amended by Chapter 108, Laws of
177	Utah 1997)
178	10-9a-520, (Renumbered from 10-9-605, as last amended by Chapter 283, Laws of
179	Utah 2003)
180	10-9a-601, (Renumbered from 10-9-801, as last amended by Chapter 23, Laws of Utah
181	1992)
182	10-9a-602, (Renumbered from 10-9-802, as last amended by Chapter 23, Laws of Utah

183 1992) 184 10-9a-603, (Renumbered from 10-9-804, as last amended by Chapter 211, Laws of 185 Utah 2003) 186 **10-9a-604**, (Renumbered from 10-9-805, as last amended by Chapter 241, Laws of 187 Utah 2001) 188 10-9a-605, (Renumbered from 10-9-806, as last amended by Chapter 291, Laws of 189 Utah 2002) 190 **10-9a-606**, (Renumbered from 10-9-806.5, as enacted by Chapter 241, Laws of Utah 191 2001) 192 10-9a-607, (Renumbered from 10-9-807, as last amended by Chapter 209, Laws of 193 Utah 2000) 194 10-9a-608, (Renumbered from 10-9-808, as last amended by Chapter 211, Laws of 195 Utah 2003) 196 **10-9a-609**, (Renumbered from 10-9-810, as last amended by Chapter 179, Laws of 197 Utah 1995) 198 **10-9a-610**, (Renumbered from 10-9-901, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah 199 1991) 200 **10-9a-611**, (Renumbered from 10-9-811, as last amended by Chapter 241, Laws of 201 Utah 2001) 202 10-9a-702, (Renumbered from 10-9-707, as last amended by Chapter 23, Laws of Utah 203 1992) 204 **10-9a-801**, (Renumbered from 10-9-1001, as last amended by Chapter 223, Laws of 205 Utah 2004) 206 **10-9a-802**, (Renumbered from 10-9-1002, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah 1991) 207 208 10-9a-803, (Renumbered from 10-9-1003, as last amended by Chapter 23, Laws of

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17-27a-101, (Renumbered from 17-27-101, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah

17-27a-102, (Renumbered from 17-27-102, as last amended by Chapter 107, Laws of

214	17-27a-103, (Renumbered from 17-27-103, as last amended by Chapters 66 and 241,
215	Laws of Utah 2001)
216	17-27a-104, (Renumbered from 17-27-104, as last amended by Chapter 73, Laws of
217	Utah 2001)
218	17-27a-203, (Renumbered from 17-27-301.5, as enacted by Chapter 99, Laws of Utah
219	2004)
220	17-27a-301, (Renumbered from 17-27-201, as last amended by Chapter 13, Laws of
221	Utah 1998)
222	17-27a-302, (Renumbered from 17-27-204, as last amended by Chapter 3, Laws of
223	Utah 1997, Second Special Session)
224	17-27a-303, (Renumbered from 17-27-205, as last amended by Chapter 225, Laws of
225	Utah 1995)
226	17-27a-304, (Renumbered from 17-27-104.5, as enacted by Chapter 179, Laws of Utah
227	1995)
228	17-27a-305, (Renumbered from 17-27-105, as last amended by Chapter 149, Laws of
229	Utah 1999)
230	17-27a-306, (Renumbered from 17-27-200.5, as last amended by Chapter 3, Laws of
231	Utah 1997, Second Special Session)
232	17-27a-307, (Renumbered from 17-27-206, as last amended by Chapter 3, Laws of
233	Utah 1997, Second Special Session)
234	17-27a-401, (Renumbered from 17-27-301, as last amended by Chapter 99, Laws of
235	Utah 2004)
236	17-27a-402, (Renumbered from 17-27-203, as last amended by Chapter 225, Laws of
237	Utah 1995)
238	17-27a-403, (Renumbered from 17-27-302, as last amended by Chapter 99, Laws of
239	Utah 2004)
240	17-27a-404, (Renumbered from 17-27-303, as last amended by Chapter 16, Laws of
241	Utah 2003)
242	17-27a-406, (Renumbered from 17-27-305, as last amended by Chapter 124, Laws of

17-27a-407, (Renumbered from 17-27-306, as last amended by Chapter 34, Laws of

Utah 2003)

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- 245 Utah 2000)
- 246 **17-27a-408**, (Renumbered from 17-27-307, as last amended by Chapter 202, Laws of
- 247 Utah 2004)
- 248 **17-27a-409**, (Renumbered from 17-27-308, as enacted by Chapter 107, Laws of Utah
- 249 2001)
- 250 **17-27a-501**, (Renumbered from 17-27-401, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah
- 251 1991)
- 252 **17-27a-502**, (Renumbered from 17-27-402, as last amended by Chapter 23, Laws of
- 253 Utah 1992)
- 254 **17-27a-503**, (Renumbered from 17-27-403, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah
- 255 1991)
- 256 **17-27a-504**, (Renumbered from 17-27-404, as last amended by Chapter 270, Laws of
- 257 Utah 1998)
- 258 **17-27a-505**, (Renumbered from 17-27-405, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah
- 259 1991)
- 260 **17-27a-506**, (Renumbered from 17-27-406, as last amended by Chapter 241, Laws of
- 261 Utah 2001)
- 262 **17-27a-509**, (Renumbered from 17-27-106, as last amended by Chapter 131, Laws of
- 263 Utah 2003)
- 264 **17-27a-510**, (Renumbered from 17-27-407, as last amended by Chapter 138, Laws of
- 265 Utah 2004)
- 266 **17-27a-511**, (Renumbered from 17-27-408, as enacted by Chapter 263, Laws of Utah
- 267 1997)
- 268 **17-27a-513**, (Renumbered from 17-27-105.5, as last amended by Chapter 253, Laws of
- 269 Utah 2001)
- 270 **17-27a-514**, (Renumbered from 17-27-107, as enacted by Chapter 111, Laws of Utah
- 271 2003)
- 272 **17-27a-515**, (Renumbered from 17-27-501, as last amended by Chapter 23, Laws of
- 273 Utah 1992)
- 274 **17-27a-516**, (Renumbered from 17-27-502, as last amended by Chapter 140, Laws of
- 275 Utah 1999)

276	17-27a-517, (Renumbered from 17-27-503, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah
277	1991)
278	17-27a-518, (Renumbered from 17-27-504, as last amended by Chapter 108, Laws of
279	Utah 1997)
280	17-27a-519, (Renumbered from 17-27-605, as last amended by Chapter 283, Laws of
281	Utah 2003)
282	17-27a-601, (Renumbered from 17-27-801, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah
283	1991)
284	17-27a-602, (Renumbered from 17-27-802, as last amended by Chapter 23, Laws of
285	Utah 1992)
286	17-27a-603, (Renumbered from 17-27-804, as last amended by Chapter 211, Laws of
287	Utah 2003)
288	17-27a-604, (Renumbered from 17-27-805, as last amended by Chapter 241, Laws of
289	Utah 2001)
290	17-27a-605, (Renumbered from 17-27-806, as last amended by Chapter 211, Laws of
291	Utah 2003)
292	17-27a-606, (Renumbered from 17-27-806.5, as enacted by Chapter 241, Laws of Utah
293	2001)
294	17-27a-607, (Renumbered from 17-27-807, as last amended by Chapter 209, Laws of
295	Utah 2000)
296	17-27a-608 , (Renumbered from 17-27-808, as last amended by Chapter 211, Laws of
297	Utah 2003)
298	17-27a-609 , (Renumbered from 17-27-810, as last amended by Chapter 241, Laws of
299	Utah 2001)
300	17-27a-610, (Renumbered from 17-27-901, as last amended by Chapter 241, Laws of
301	Utah 2001)
302	17-27a-611, (Renumbered from 17-27-811, as last amended by Chapter 291, Laws of
303	Utah 2002)

17-27a-702, (Renumbered from 17-27-707, as last amended by Chapter 179, Laws of

17-27a-801, (Renumbered from 17-27-1001, as last amended by Chapter 223, Laws of

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Utah 1995)

307	Utah 2004)
308	17-27a-802, (Renumbered from 17-27-1002, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah
309	1991)
310	17-27a-803, (Renumbered from 17-27-1003, as last amended by Chapter 23, Laws of
311	Utah 1992)
312	REPEALS:
313	10-8-8.1, as last amended by Chapter 180, Laws of Utah 1995
314	10-8-8.2, as last amended by Chapter 180, Laws of Utah 1995
315	10-8-8.3, as enacted by Chapter 14, Laws of Utah 1955
316	10-8-8.4, as last amended by Chapter 84, Laws of Utah 1997
317	10-9-103.5, as enacted by Chapter 339, Laws of Utah 1999
318	10-9-202, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah 1991
319	10-9-304, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah 1991
320	10-9-701, as last amended by Chapter 23, Laws of Utah 1992
321	10-9-702, as last amended by Chapter 23, Laws of Utah 1992
322	10-9-703, as last amended by Chapter 23, Laws of Utah 1992
323	10-9-704, as last amended by Chapter 179, Laws of Utah 1995
324	10-9-705, as last amended by Chapter 23, Laws of Utah 1992
325	10-9-706 , as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah 1991
326	10-9-708, as last amended by Chapter 223, Laws of Utah 2004
327	10-9-803, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah 1991
328	10-9-809, as last amended by Chapter 69, Laws of Utah 1997
329	17-27-103.5, as enacted by Chapter 339, Laws of Utah 1999
330	17-27-202, as last amended by Chapters 179 and 225, Laws of Utah 1995
331	17-27-304, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah 1991
332	17-27-701, as last amended by Chapter 179, Laws of Utah 1995
333	17-27-702, as last amended by Chapter 241, Laws of Utah 2001
334	17-27-703, as last amended by Chapter 241, Laws of Utah 2001
335	17-27-704, as last amended by Chapter 241, Laws of Utah 2001
336	17-27-705 , as last amended by Chapter 23, Laws of Utah 1992
337	17-27-706, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah 1991

17-27-708, as last amended by Chapter 223, Laws of Utah 2004
17-27-803, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah 1991
17-27-809, as last amended by Chapter 241, Laws of Utah 2001
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
Section 1. Section 9-4-1204 is amended to read:
9-4-1204. Technical assistance to political subdivisions for housing plan.
(1) Within appropriations from the Legislature, the division shall establish a program
to assist municipalities to meet the requirements of Section [10-9-307] 10-9a-408 and counties
to meet the requirements of Section [17-27-307] <u>17-27a-408</u> . Assistance under this section may
include:
(a) financial assistance for the cost of developing a plan for low and moderate income
housing;
(b) information on how to meet present and prospective needs for low and moderate
income housing; and
(c) technical advice and consultation on how to facilitate the creation of low and
moderate income housing.
(2) The division shall annually report to the Workforce Services and Community and
Economic Development Interim Committee, and to the Health and Human Services Interim
Committee regarding the scope, amount, and type of assistance provided to municipalities and
counties under this section, including the number of low and moderate income housing units
constructed or rehabilitated within the state.
Section 2. Section 10-8-2 is amended to read:
10-8-2. Appropriations Acquisition and disposal of property Corporate
purpose Procedure Notice of intent to acquire real property.
(1) A municipal legislative body may:
(a) appropriate money for corporate purposes only;
(b) provide for payment of debts and expenses of the corporation;
(c) subject to Subsections (4) and (5), purchase, receive, hold, sell, lease, convey, and
dispose of real and personal property for the benefit of the municipality, whether the property is
within or without the municipality's corporate boundaries;

(d) improve, protect, and do any other thing in relation to this property that an individual could do; and

- (e) subject to Subsection (2) and after first holding a public hearing, authorize municipal services or other nonmonetary assistance to be provided to or waive fees required to be paid by a nonprofit entity, whether or not the municipality receives consideration in return.
- (2) Services or assistance provided pursuant to Subsection (1)(e) is not subject to the provisions of Subsection (3). The total amount of services or other nonmonetary assistance provided or fees waived under Subsection (1)(e) in any given fiscal year may not exceed 1% of the municipality's budget for that fiscal year.
- (3) It is considered a corporate purpose to appropriate money for any purpose that, in the judgment of the municipal legislative body, provides for the safety, health, prosperity, moral well-being, peace, order, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the municipality subject to the following:
- (a) The net value received for any money appropriated shall be measured on a project-by-project basis over the life of the project.
- (b) The criteria for a determination under this Subsection (3) shall be established by the municipality's legislative body. A determination of value received, made by the municipality's legislative body, shall be presumed valid unless it can be shown that the determination was arbitrary, capricious, or illegal.
- (c) The municipality may consider intangible benefits received by the municipality in determining net value received.
- (d) Prior to the municipal legislative body making any decision to appropriate any funds for a corporate purpose under this section, a public hearing shall be held. Notice of the hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation at least 14 days prior to the date of the hearing, or, if there is no newspaper of general circulation, by posting notice in at least three conspicuous places within the municipality for the same time period.
- (e) A study shall be performed before notice of the public hearing is given and shall be made available at the municipality for review by interested parties at least 14 days immediately prior to the public hearing, setting forth an analysis and demonstrating the purpose for the appropriation. In making the study, the following factors shall be considered:
 - (i) what identified benefit the municipality will receive in return for any money or

400 resources appropriated;

(ii) the municipality's purpose for the appropriation, including an analysis of the way the appropriation will be used to enhance the safety, health, prosperity, moral well-being, peace, order, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the municipality; and

- (iii) whether the appropriation is necessary and appropriate to accomplish the reasonable goals and objectives of the municipality in the area of economic development, job creation, affordable housing, blight elimination, job preservation, the preservation of historic structures and property, and any other public purpose.
- (f) An appeal may be taken from a final decision of the municipal legislative body, to make an appropriation. The appeal shall be filed within 30 days after the date of that decision, to the district court. Any appeal shall be based on the record of the proceedings before the legislative body. A decision of the municipal legislative body shall be presumed to be valid unless the appealing party shows that the decision was arbitrary, capricious, or illegal.
- (g) The provisions of this Subsection (3) apply only to those appropriations made after May 6, 2002.
- (h) This section shall only apply to appropriations not otherwise approved pursuant to Title 10, Chapter 5, Uniform Fiscal Procedures Act for Utah Towns, or Title 10, Chapter 6, Uniform Fiscal Procedures Act for Utah Cities.
- (4) (a) Before a municipality may dispose of a significant parcel of real property, the municipality shall:
- (i) provide reasonable notice of the proposed disposition at least 14 days before the opportunity for public comment under Subsection (4)(a)(ii); and
 - (ii) allow an opportunity for public comment on the proposed disposition.
 - (b) Each municipality shall, by ordinance, define what constitutes:
 - (i) a significant parcel of real property for purposes of Subsection (4)(a); and
 - (ii) reasonable notice for purposes of Subsection (4)(a)(i).
- (5) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (5)(d), each municipality intending to acquire real property for the purpose of expanding the municipality's infrastructure or other facilities used for providing services that the municipality offers or intends to offer shall provide written notice, as provided in this Subsection (5), of its intent to acquire the property if:
 - (i) the property is located:

431	(A) outside the boundaries of the municipality; and
432	(B) in a county of the first or second class; and
433	(ii) the intended use of the property is contrary to:
434	(A) the anticipated use of the property under the general plan of the county in whose
435	unincorporated area or the municipality in whose boundaries the property is located; or
436	(B) the property's current zoning designation.
437	(b) Each notice under Subsection (5)(a) shall:
438	(i) indicate that the municipality intends to acquire real property;
439	(ii) identify the real property; and
440	(iii) be sent to:
441	(A) each county in whose unincorporated area and each municipality in whose
442	boundaries the property is located; and
443	(B) each affected entity.
444	(c) A notice under this Subsection (5) is a protected record as provided in Subsection
445	63-2-304(7).
446	(d) (i) The notice requirement of Subsection (5)(a) does not apply if the municipality
447	previously provided notice under Section [10-9-301.5] <u>10-9a-203</u> identifying the general
448	location within the municipality or unincorporated part of the county where the property to be
449	acquired is located.
450	(ii) If a municipality is not required to comply with the notice requirement of
451	Subsection (5)(a) because of application of Subsection (5)(d)(i), the municipality shall provide
452	the notice specified in Subsection (5)(a) as soon as practicable after its acquisition of the real
453	property.
454	Section 3. Section 10-8-8 is amended to read:
455	10-8-8. Streets, parks, airports, parking facilities, public grounds, and pedestrian
456	malls.
457	[They] A municipal legislative body may lay out, establish, open, alter, widen, narrow,
458	extend, grade, pave, or otherwise improve streets, alleys, avenues, boulevards, sidewalks,
459	parks, airports, parking lots, or other facilities for the parking of vehicles off streets, public
460	grounds, and pedestrian malls and may vacate the same or parts thereof, [by ordinance] as
461	provided in this title.

462	Section 4. Section 10-9a-101, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-101 is
463	renumbered and amended to read:
464	CHAPTER 9a. MUNICIPAL LAND USE, DEVELOPMENT, AND MANAGEMENT
465	ACT
466	Part 1. General Provisions
467	[10-9-101]. <u>10-9a-101.</u> Title.
468	This chapter [shall be] is known as ["The] the "Municipal Land Use, Development, and
469	Management Act."
470	Section 5. Section 10-9a-102, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-102 is
471	renumbered and amended to read:
472	[10-9-102]. <u>10-9a-102.</u> Purpose General land use authority.
473	[To accomplish the purpose]
474	(1) The purposes of this chapter[, and in order] are to provide for the health, safety, and
475	welfare, and promote the prosperity, improve the morals, peace and good order, comfort,
476	convenience, and aesthetics of [the] each municipality and its present and future inhabitants
477	and businesses, to protect the tax base, \underline{to} secure economy in governmental expenditures, \underline{to}
478	foster the state's agricultural and other industries, to protect both urban and nonurban
479	development, to protect and ensure access to sunlight for solar energy devices, and to protect
480	property values[,].
481	(2) To accomplish the purposes of this chapter, municipalities may enact all
482	ordinances, resolutions, and rules and may enter into other forms of land use controls and
483	development agreements that they consider necessary for the use and development of land
484	within the municipality, including ordinances, resolutions, [and] rules, development
485	agreements, restrictive covenants, and easements governing uses, density, open spaces,
486	structures, buildings, energy efficiency, light and air, air quality, transportation and public or
487	alternative transportation, infrastructure, street and building orientation and width
488	requirements, public facilities, and height and location of vegetation, [and] trees, and
489	landscaping, unless [those ordinances, resolutions, or rules are] expressly prohibited by law.
490	Section 6. Section 10-9a-103, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-103 is
491	renumbered and amended to read:
492	[10-9-103]. 10-9a-103. Definitions.

493	[(1)] As used in this chapter:
494	(1) "Affected entity" means a county, municipality, independent special district under
495	Title 17A, Chapter 2, Independent Special Districts, local district under Title 17B, Chapter 2,
496	Local Districts, school district, interlocal cooperation entity established under Title 11, Chapter
497	13, Interlocal Cooperation Act, specified public utility, or the Utah Department of
498	Transportation, if:
499	(a) the entity's services or facilities are likely to require expansion or significant
500	modification because of an intended use of land;
501	(b) the entity has filed with the municipality a copy of the entity's general or long-range
502	plan; or
503	(c) the entity's boundaries or facilities are within one mile of land which is the subject
504	of a general plan amendment or land use ordinance change.
505	(2) "Appeal authority" means the person, board, commission, agency, or other body
506	designated by ordinance to decide an appeal on a land use application or a variance.
507	[(a)] (3) "Billboard" means a freestanding ground sign located on industrial,
508	commercial, or residential property if the sign is designed or intended to direct attention to a
509	business, product, or service that is not sold, offered, or existing on the property where the sign
510	is located.
511	[(b)] <u>(4)</u> "Chief executive officer" means <u>the</u> :
512	[(i) the] (a) mayor in municipalities operating under all forms of municipal
513	government except the council-manager form; or
514	[(ii) the] (b) city manager in municipalities operating under the council-manager form
515	of municipal government.
516	[(c)] (5) "Conditional use" means a land use that, because of its unique characteristics
517	or potential impact on the municipality, surrounding neighbors, or adjacent land uses, may not
518	be compatible in some areas or may be compatible only if certain conditions are required that
519	mitigate or eliminate the detrimental impacts.
520	[(d) "Constitutional taking" has the meaning as defined in Section 63-34-13.]
521	[(e) "County" means the unincorporated area of the county.]
522	(6) "Constitutional taking" means a governmental action that results in a taking of
523	private property so that compensation to the owner of the property is required by the:

524	(a) Fifth or Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States; or
525	(b) Utah Constitution Article I, Section 22.
526	(7) "Culinary water authority" means the department, agency, or public entity with
527	responsibility to review and approve the feasibility of the culinary water system and sources for
528	the subject property.
529	(8) (a) "Disability" means a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one
530	or more of a person's major life activities, including a person having a record of such an
531	impairment or being regarded as having such an impairment.
532	(b) "Disability" does not include current illegal use of, or addiction to, any federally
533	controlled substance, as defined in Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C.
534	<u>802.</u>
535	[(f)] (9) "Elderly person" means a person who is 60 years old or older, who desires or
536	needs to live with other elderly persons in a group setting, but who is capable of living
537	independently.
538	[(g) (i)] (10) "General plan" means a document that a municipality adopts that sets
539	forth general guidelines for proposed future development of the land within the municipality[,
540	as set forth in Sections 10-9-301 and 10-9-302].
541	[(ii) "General plan" includes what is also commonly referred to as a "master plan."]
542	[(h) "Legislative body" means the city council or city commission.]
543	[(i) "Lot line adjustment" in a subdivision means the relocation of the property
544	boundary line between two adjoining lots with the consent of the owners of record.]
545	[(j) "Municipality" means a city or town.]
546	[(k) "Nonconforming]
547	(11) "Identical plans" means building plans submitted to a municipality that are
548	substantially identical to building plans that were previously submitted to and reviewed and
549	approved by the municipality and describe a building that is:
550	(a) located on land zoned the same as the land on which the building described in the
551	previously approved plans is located; and
552	(b) subject to the same geological and meteorological conditions and the same law as
553	the building described in the previously approved plans.
554	(12) "Land use application" means an application required by a municipality's land use

555	ordinance.
556	(13) "Land use authority" means a person, board, commission, agency, or other body
557	designated by the local legislative body to act upon a land use application.
558	(14) "Land use ordinance" means a planning, zoning, development, or subdivision
559	ordinance of the municipality, but does not include the general plan.
560	(15) "Legislative body" means the municipal council.
561	(16) "Lot line adjustment" in a subdivision means the relocation of the property
562	boundary line between two adjoining lots with the consent of the owners of record.
563	(17) "Moderate income housing" means housing occupied or reserved for occupancy
564	by households with a gross household income equal to or less than 80% of the median gross
565	income for households of the same size in the county in which the city is located.
566	(18) "Nominal fee" means a fee that reasonably reimburses a municipality only for time
567	spent and expenses incurred in:
568	(a) verifying that building plans are identical plans; and
569	(b) reviewing and approving those minor aspects of identical plans that differ from the
570	previously reviewed and approved building plans.
571	(19) "Noncomplying structure" means a structure that:
572	[(i)] (a) legally existed before its current [zoning] land use designation; and
573	[(ii)] (b) because of one or more subsequent [zoning] land use ordinance changes, does
574	not conform [with] \underline{to} the [zoning regulation's] setback, height restrictions, or other regulations
575	[that], excluding those regulations, which govern the [structure] use of land.
576	[(1)] (20) "Nonconforming use" means a use of land that:
577	[(i)] (a) legally existed before its current [zoning] land use designation;
578	[(ii)] (b) has been maintained continuously since the time the [zoning regulation] land
579	use ordinance governing the land changed; and
580	[(iii)] (c) because of one or more subsequent [zoning] land use ordinance changes, does
581	not conform [with] to the [zoning] regulations that now govern the [land] use of the land.
582	[(m) "Official map" has the same meaning as provided in Section 72-5-401.]
583	(21) "Official map" means a map drawn by municipal authorities and recorded in a
584	county recorder's office that:
585	(a) shows actual and proposed rights-of-way centerline alignments, and setbacks for

586	highways and other transportation facilities;
587	(b) provides a basis for restricting development in designated rights-of-way or between
588	designated setbacks to allow the government authorities time to purchase or otherwise reserve
589	the land; and
590	(c) has been adopted as an element of the municipality's general plan.
591	(22) "Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, organization, association,
592	trust, governmental agency, or any other legal entity.
593	(23) "Plan for moderate income housing" means a written document adopted by a city
594	legislative body that includes:
595	(a) an estimate of the existing supply of moderate income housing located within the
596	city;
597	(b) an estimate of the need for moderate income housing in the city for the next five
598	years as revised biennially;
599	(c) a survey of total residential land use;
600	(d) an evaluation of how existing land uses and zones affect opportunities for moderate
601	income housing; and
602	(e) a description of the city's program to encourage an adequate supply of moderate
603	income housing.
604	[(n)] (24) "Plat" means a map or other graphical representation of lands being laid out
605	and prepared in accordance with [Section 10-9-804] Section 10-9a-603, 17-23-17, or 57-8-13.
606	(25) "Public hearing" means a hearing at which members of the public are provided a
607	reasonable opportunity to comment on the subject of the hearing.
608	(26) "Public meeting" means a meeting that is required to be open to the public under
609	Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings.
610	[(o)] (27) "Record of survey map" means a map of a survey of land prepared in
611	accordance with Section 17-23-17.
612	[(p) (i)] (28) "Residential facility for elderly persons" means a single-family or
613	multiple-family dwelling unit that meets the requirements of Part [5 and any ordinance adopted
614	under authority of that part. (ii) "Residential facility for elderly persons"] 4, General Plan, but
615	does not include a health care facility as defined by Section 26-21-2.
616	(29) "Residential facility for persons with a disability" means a residence:

617	(a) in which more than one person with a disability resides; and
618	(b) (i) is licensed or certified by the Department of Human Services under Title 62A,
619	Chapter 2, Licensure of Programs and Facilities; or
620	(ii) is licensed or certified by the Department of Health under Title 26, Chapter 21,
621	Health Care Facility Licensing and Inspection Act.
622	(30) "Sanitary sewer authority" means the department, agency, or public entity with
623	responsibility to review and approve the feasibility of sanitary sewer services or onsite
624	wastewater systems.
625	[(q)] (31) "Special district" means [all entities] an entity established under the authority
626	of Title 17A, Special Districts, and any other governmental or quasi-governmental entity that is
627	not a county, municipality, school district, or unit of the state.
628	[(r) "Street" means public rights-of-way, including highways, avenues, boulevards,
629	parkways, roads, lanes, walks, alleys, viaducts, subways, tunnels, bridges, public easements,
630	and other ways.]
631	(32) "Specified public utility" means an electrical corporation, gas corporation, or
632	telephone corporation, as those terms are defined in Section 54-2-1.
633	(33) "Street" means a public right-of-way, including a highway, avenue, boulevard,
634	parkway, road, lane, walk, alley, viaduct, subway, tunnel, bridge, public easement, or other
635	way.
636	[(s) (i)] (34) "Subdivision" means any land that is divided, resubdivided or proposed to
637	be divided into two or more lots, parcels, sites, units, plots, or other division of land for the
638	purpose, whether immediate or future, for offer, sale, lease, or development either on the
639	installment plan or upon any and all other plans, terms, and conditions.
640	[(ii)] (a) "Subdivision" includes:
641	[(A)] (i) the division or development of land whether by deed, metes and bounds
642	description, devise and testacy, [lease,] map, plat, or other recorded instrument; and
643	[(B)] (ii) except as provided in Subsection $[(1)(s)(iii)]$ (34)(b), divisions of land for
644	[all] residential and nonresidential uses, including land used or to be used for commercial,
645	agricultural, and industrial purposes.
646	[(iii)] (b) "Subdivision" does not include:
647	[(A)] (i) a bona fide division or partition of agricultural land for the purpose of joining

648	one of the resulting separate parcels to a contiguous parcel of unsubdivided agricultural land, is
649	neither the resulting <u>unsubdivided</u> combined parcel nor the parcel remaining from the division
650	or partition violates an applicable [zoning] land use ordinance;
651	[(B)] (ii) a recorded agreement between owners of adjoining unsubdivided properties
652	adjusting their mutual boundary if:
653	[(H)] (A) no new lot is created; and
654	[(II)] (B) the adjustment does not [result in a violation of] violate applicable [zoning]
655	land use ordinances; or
656	[(C)] <u>(iii)</u> a recorded document, executed by the owner of record[- -]:
657	(A) revising the legal description of more than one contiguous unsubdivided parcel of
658	property into one legal description encompassing all such parcels of property[-]; or
659	(B) joining a subdivided parcel of property to another parcel of property that has not
660	been subdivided if the joinder does not violate applicable land use ordinances.
661	[(iv)] (c) The joining of a subdivided parcel of property to another parcel of property
662	that has not been subdivided does not constitute a "subdivision" under this Subsection $[(1)(s)]$
663	(34) as to the unsubdivided parcel of property or subject the unsubdivided parcel to the
664	municipality's subdivision ordinance.
665	[(t)] (35) "Unincorporated" means the area outside of the incorporated [boundaries of
666	cities and towns] area of a city or town.
667	[(2) (a) A municipality meets the requirements of reasonable notice required by this
668	chapter if it:]
669	[(i) posts notice of the hearing or meeting in at least three public places within the
670	jurisdiction and publishes notice of the hearing or meeting in a newspaper of general
671	circulation in the jurisdiction, if one is available; or]
672	[(ii) gives actual notice of the hearing or meeting.]
673	[(b) A municipal legislative body may enact an ordinance establishing stricter notice
674	requirements than those required by this Subsection (2).
675	[(c) (i) Proof that one of the two forms of notice authorized by this Subsection (2) was
676	given is prima facie evidence that notice was properly given.]
677	[(ii) If notice given under authority of this section is not challenged as provided in
678	Section 10-9-1001 within 30 days from the date of the meeting for which the notice was given,

679	the notice is considered adequate and proper.]
680	(36) "Zoning map" means a map, adopted as part of a land use ordinance, that depicts
681	land use zones, overlays, or districts.
682	Section 7. Section 10-9a-104, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-104 is
683	renumbered and amended to read:
684	[10-9-104]. <u>10-9a-104.</u> Stricter requirements.
685	(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), [municipalities] a municipality may enact
686	[ordinances] an ordinance imposing stricter requirements or higher standards than are required
687	by this chapter.
688	(2) A municipality may not impose stricter requirements or higher standards than are
689	required by:
690	(a) Section [10-9-106] <u>10-9a-305</u> ;
691	[(b) Section 10-9-106.5;]
692	[(c) Part 5, Residential Facilities for Elderly; and]
693	[(d) Part 6, Residential Facilities for Persons with a Disability.]
694	(b) Section 10-9a-514;
695	(c) Section 10-9a-516; and
696	(d) Section 10-9a-520.
697	Section 8. Section 10-9a-201 is enacted to read:
698	Part 2. Notice
699	10-9a-201. Required notice.
700	(1) At a minimum, each municipality shall provide actual notice or the notice required
701	by this part.
702	(2) A municipality may by ordinance require greater notice than required under this
703	part.
704	Section 9. Section 10-9a-202 is enacted to read:
705	<u>10-9a-202.</u> Applicant notice.
706	For each land use application, the municipality shall notify the applicant of the date,
707	time, and place of each public hearing or public meeting to consider the application and of any
708	final action on a pending application.
709	Section 10. Section 10-9a-203, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-301.5 is

710	renumbered and amended to read:
711	[10-9-301.5]. 10-9a-203. Notice of intent to prepare a general plan or
712	comprehensive amendments to a general plan in certain municipalities.
713	[(1) As used in this section:]
714	[(a) (i) "Affected entity" means each county, municipality, independent special district
715	under Title 17A, Chapter 2, Independent Special Districts, local district under Title 17B,
716	Chapter 2, Local Districts, school district, interlocal cooperation entity established under Title
717	11, Chapter 13, Interlocal Cooperation Act, and specified public utility:]
718	[(A) whose services or facilities are likely to require expansion or significant
719	modification because of an intended use of land; or]
720	[(B) that has filed with the municipality a copy of the entity's general or long-range
721	plan.]
722	[(ii) "Affected entity" does not include the municipality that is required under this
723	section to provide notice.]
724	[(b) "Specified public utility" means an electrical corporation, gas corporation, or
725	telephone corporation, as those terms are defined in Section 54-2-1.]
726	$[\frac{(2)}{2}]$ (1) Before preparing a proposed general plan or [amendments to an existing] \underline{a}
727	comprehensive general plan amendment, each municipality within a county of the first or
728	second class shall provide [written] ten calendar days notice[, as provided in this section,] of its
729	intent to prepare a proposed general plan or [amendments to a] a comprehensive general plan[-]
730	amendment to:
731	(a) each affected entity;
732	(b) the Automated Geographic Reference Center created in Section 63A-6-202;
733	(c) the association of governments, established pursuant to an interlocal agreement
734	under Title 11, Chapter 13, Interlocal Cooperation Act, of which the municipality is a member;
735	<u>and</u>
736	(d) the state planning coordinator appointed under Section 63-38d-202.
737	[(3)] <u>(2)</u> Each notice under Subsection [(2)] <u>(1)</u> shall:
738	(a) indicate that the municipality intends to prepare a general plan or [amendments to]
739	a comprehensive general plan amendment, as the case may be;
740	(b) describe or provide a map of the geographic area that will be affected by the general

741	plan or [amendments to a general plan] amendment;
742	(c) be sent [to:] by mail, e-mail, or other effective means;
743	[(i) each affected entity;]
744	[(ii) the Automated Geographic Reference Center created in Section 63A-6-202;]
745	[(iii) the association of governments, established pursuant to an interlocal agreement
746	under Title 11, Chapter 13, Interlocal Cooperation Act, of which the municipality is a member;
747	and]
748	[(iv) the state planning coordinator appointed under Section 63-38d-202];
749	(d) [with respect to the notice to affected entities,] invite the affected entities to provide
750	information for the municipality to consider in the process of preparing, adopting, and
751	implementing a general plan or [amendments to a general plan] amendment concerning:
752	(i) impacts that the use of land proposed in the proposed general plan or [amendments
753	to a general plan] amendment may have [on the affected entity]; and
754	(ii) uses of land within the municipality that the affected entity is [planning or]
755	considering that may conflict with the proposed general plan or [amendments to the general
756	plan] <u>amendment</u> ; and
757	(e) include the address of an Internet website, if the municipality has one, and the name
758	and telephone number of a person where more information can be obtained concerning the
759	municipality's proposed general plan or [amendments to a general plan] amendment.
760	Section 11. Section 10-9a-204 is enacted to read:
761	10-9a-204. Notice of public hearings and public meetings to consider general plan.
762	(1) Each municipality shall provide:
763	(a) notice of the date, time, and place of the first public hearing to consider the original
764	adoption of, or any modification to, all or any portion of a general plan; and
765	(b) notice of each public meeting on the subject.
766	(2) Each notice of a public hearing under Subsection (1)(a) shall be at least ten
767	calendar days prior to the public hearing and shall be:
768	(a) published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area;
769	(b) mailed to each affected entity; and
770	(c) posted:
771	(i) in at least three public locations within the municipality; or

772	(ii) on the municipality's official website.
773	(3) Each notice of a public meeting under Subsection (1)(b) shall be at least 24 hours
774	prior to the meeting and shall be:
775	(a) published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area; and
776	(b) posted:
777	(i) in at least three public locations within the municipality; or
778	(ii) on the municipality's official website.
779	Section 12. Section 10-9a-205 is enacted to read:
780	10-9a-205. Notice of public hearings and public meetings on adoption or
781	modification of land use ordinance.
782	(1) Each municipality shall give:
783	(a) notice of the date, time, and place of the first public hearing to consider the
784	adoption of or any modification to a land use ordinance; and
785	(b) notice of each public meeting on the subject.
786	(2) Each notice of a public hearing under Subsection (1)(a) shall be:
787	(a) mailed to each affected entity at least ten calendar days prior to the public hearing:
788	(b) posted:
789	(i) in at least three public locations within the municipality; or
790	(ii) on the municipality's official website; and
791	(c) (i) published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area at least ten calendar
792	days before the public hearing; or
793	(ii) mailed at least three days prior to the public hearing to:
794	(A) each property owner whose land is directly affected by the land use ordinance
795	change; and
796	(B) adjacent property owners within parameters specified by local ordinance.
797	(3) Each notice of a public meeting under Subsection (1)(b) shall be at least 24 hours
798	prior to the meeting and shall be posted:
799	(a) in at least three public locations within the municipality; or
800	(b) on the municipality's official website.
801	Section 13. Section 10-9a-206 is enacted to read:
802	10-9a-206. Third party notice.

803	(1) If a municipality requires notice to adjacent property owners, the municipality shall:
804	(a) mail notice to the record owner of each parcel within parameters specified by
805	municipal ordinance; or
806	(b) post notice on the property with a sign of sufficient size, durability, print quality,
807	and location that is reasonably calculated to give notice to passers-by.
808	(2) If a municipality mails notice to third party property owners under Subsection (1), it
809	shall mail equivalent notice to property owners within an adjacent jurisdiction.
810	Section 14. Section 10-9a-207 is enacted to read:
811	10-9a-207. Notice for a proposed subdivision or amendment or a multiple unit
812	residential, commercial, or industrial development.
813	(1) For a proposed subdivision or an amendment to a subdivision, each municipality
814	shall provide notice of the date, time, and place of a public hearing that is:
815	(a) mailed not less than ten calendar days prior to the public hearing and addressed to
816	the record owner of each parcel within specified parameters of that property; or
817	(b) posted not less than ten calendar days prior to the public hearing, on the property
818	proposed for subdivision, in a visible location, with a sign of sufficient size, durability, and
819	print quality that is reasonably calculated to give notice to passers-by.
820	(2) Each municipality shall mail notice to each affected entity of a public hearing to
821	consider a preliminary plat describing a multiple-unit residential development or a commercial
822	or industrial development.
823	(3) Each municipality shall provide notice as required by Section 10-9a-208 for a
824	subdivision that involves a vacation, alteration, or amendment of a street.
825	Section 15. Section 10-9a-208 is enacted to read:
826	10-9a-208. Hearing and notice for proposal to vacate, alter, or amend a plat.
827	For any proposal to vacate, alter, or amend a platted street, the land use authority shall
828	hold a public hearing and shall give notice of the date, place, and time of the hearing by:
829	(1) mailing notice as required in Section 10-9a-207;
830	(2) mailing notice to any affected entity; and
831	(3) (a) publishing notice once a week for four consecutive weeks before the hearing in
832	a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality in which the land subject to the petition
833	is located; or

834	(b) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the municipality, posting the
835	property and posting notice in three public places for four consecutive weeks before the
836	hearing.
837	Section 16. Section 10-9a-209 is enacted to read:
838	10-9a-209. Notice challenge.
839	If notice given under authority of this part is not challenged under Section 10-9a-801
840	within 30 days after the meeting or action for which notice is given, the notice is considered
841	adequate and proper.
842	Section 17. Section 10-9a-301, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-201 is
843	renumbered and amended to read:
844	Part 3. Planning Commission
845	[10-9-201]. <u>10-9a-301.</u> Appointment, term, vacancy, and compensation.
846	(1) (a) Each municipality [may] shall enact an ordinance establishing a planning
847	commission.
848	(b) The ordinance shall define:
849	(i) the number and terms of the members and, if the municipality chooses, alternate
850	members;
851	(ii) the mode of appointment;
852	(iii) the procedures for filling vacancies and removal from office; [and]
853	(iv) the authority of the planning commission; and
854	[(iv)] (v) other details relating to the organization and procedures of the planning
855	commission.
856	(2) The legislative body may fix per diem compensation for the members of the
857	planning commission, based on necessary and reasonable expenses and on meetings actually
858	attended.
859	Section 18. Section 10-9a-302, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-204 is
860	renumbered and amended to read:
861	[10-9-204]. 10-9a-302. Planning commission powers and duties.
862	The planning commission shall[: (1) prepare and recommend] make a recommendation
863	to the legislative body for:
864	(1) a general plan and amendments [to the general plan to the legislative body as

865	provided in this chapter];
866	[(2) recommend zoning ordinances and maps, and amendments to zoning ordinances
867	and maps, to the legislative body as provided in this chapter;]
868	[(3) administer provisions of the zoning ordinance, where specifically provided for in
869	the zoning ordinance adopted by the legislative body;]
870	[(4) recommend subdivision regulations and amendments to those regulations to the
871	legislative body as provided in this chapter;]
872	[(5) recommend approval or denial of subdivision applications as provided in this
873	chapter,]
874	[(6) advise the legislative body on matters as the legislative body directs;]
875	[(7) hear or decide any matters that the legislative body designates, including the
876	approval or denial of, or recommendations to approve or deny, conditional use permits;]
877	[(8) exercise any other powers:]
878	[(a) that are necessary to enable it to perform its function; or]
879	[(b) delegated to it by the legislative body.]
880	(2) land use ordinances, zoning maps, official maps, and amendments;
881	(3) an appropriate delegation of power to at least one designated land use authority to
882	hear and act on a land use application;
883	(4) an appropriate delegation of power to at least one appeal authority to hear and act
884	on an appeal from a decision of the land use authority; and
885	(5) application processes that:
886	(a) may include a designation of routine land use matters that, upon application and
887	proper notice, will receive informal streamlined review and action if the application is
888	uncontested; and
889	(b) shall protect the right of each:
890	(i) applicant and third party to require formal consideration of any application by a land
891	use authority;
892	(ii) applicant, adversely affected party, or municipal officer or employee to appeal a
893	land use authority's decision to a separate appeal authority; and
894	(iii) participant to be heard in each public hearing on a contested application.
895	Section 19. Section 10-9a-303, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-205 is

896 renumbered and amended to read: 897 $[\frac{10-9-205}{}].$ 10-9a-303. Entrance upon land. 898 The [planning commission or its authorized agents] municipality may enter upon any 899 land at reasonable times to make examinations and surveys[-] pertinent to the: 900 (1) preparation of its general plan; or 901 (2) preparation or enforcement of its land use ordinances. 902 Section 20. Section 10-9a-304, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-105 is 903 renumbered and amended to read: 904 [10-9-105]. 10-9a-304. State and federal property. 905 Unless otherwise provided by law, nothing contained in [Parts 4 and 8 of] this chapter 906 may be construed as giving [the planning commission or the legislative body] a municipality 907 jurisdiction over [properties] property owned by the state [of Utah] or by the United States 908 [government]. 909 Section 21. Section 10-9a-305, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-106 is 910 renumbered and amended to read: 911 10-9a-305. Property owned by other government units -- Effect of [10-9-106]. 912 land use and development ordinances. 913 (1) (a) Each county, municipality, school district, special district, and political 914 subdivision of Utah shall conform to [the] any applicable land use [and development 915 ordinances of any municipality when installing, constructing, operating, or 916 otherwise using any area, land, or building situated within that municipality [only in a manner 917 or for a purpose that conforms to that municipality's ordinances]. 918 (b) In addition to any other remedies provided by law, when a municipality's land use 919 [and development ordinances are being] ordinance is violated or about to be violated by 920 another political subdivision, that municipality may institute an injunction, mandamus, 921 abatement, or other appropriate action or proceeding to prevent, enjoin, abate, or remove the 922 improper installation, improvement, or use. 923 (2) A school district is subject to a municipality's land use [regulations under this

construction methods or materials, building codes, building use for educational purposes, or the

(a) impose requirements for landscaping, fencing, aesthetic considerations,

chapter] ordinances, except that a municipality may not:

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927 placement or use of temporary classroom facilities on school property;

- (b) require a school district to participate in the cost of any roadway or sidewalk not reasonably necessary for the safety of school children and not located on or contiguous to school property, unless the roadway or sidewalk is required to connect an otherwise isolated school site to an existing roadway;
 - (c) require a district to pay fees not authorized by this section;
- (d) provide for inspection of school construction or assess a fee or other charges for inspection, unless the school district is unable to provide for inspection by an inspector, other than the project architect or contractor, who is qualified under criteria established by the state superintendent;
- (e) require a school district to pay any impact fee for an improvement project that is not reasonably related to the impact of the project upon the need that the improvement is to address; or
- (f) impose regulations upon the location of a project except as necessary to avoid unreasonable risks to health or safety.
- (3) Subject to Section 53A-20-108, a school district shall coordinate the siting of a new school with the municipality in which the school is to be located, to avoid or mitigate existing and potential traffic hazards to maximize school safety.
- Section 22. Section **10-9a-401**, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-301 is renumbered and amended to read:

Part 4. General Plan

[10-9-301]. <u>10-9a-401.</u> General plan required -- Content.

- (1) In order to accomplish the purposes [set forth in] of this chapter, each municipality shall prepare and adopt a comprehensive, long-range general plan for:
 - (a) present and future needs of the municipality; and
- (b) growth and development of <u>all or any part of</u> the land within the municipality or [any part] within the annexation policy plan of the municipality.
 - (2) The plan may provide for:
- (a) health, general welfare, safety, energy conservation, transportation, prosperity, civic activities, aesthetics, and recreational, educational, and cultural opportunities;
 - (b) the reduction of the waste of physical, financial, or human resources that result

from either excessive congestion or excessive scattering of population;
(c) the efficient and economical use, conservation, and production of the supply of:
(i) food and water; and
(ii) drainage, sanitary, and other facilities and resources;
(d) the use of energy conservation and solar and renewable energy resources;
(e) the protection of urban development;
(f) the protection or promotion of moderate income housing;
[(f)] (g) the protection and promotion of air quality;
[(g)] (h) historic preservation;
[(h)] (i) identifying future uses of land that are likely to require an expansion or
significant modification of services or facilities provided by [affected entities and specified
public utilities, as those terms are defined in Section 10-9-301.5] each affected entity; and
[(i) an official map, pursuant to Title 72, Chapter 5, Part 4, Transportation Corridor
Preservation.]
(j) an official map.
(3) [The] Subject to Subsection 10-9a-403(2), the municipality may determine the
comprehensiveness, extent, and format of the general plan.
Section 23. Section 10-9a-402, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-203 is
renumbered and amended to read:
[10-9-203]. <u>10-9a-402.</u> Information and technical assistance from the state.
[(1) The planning commission may obtain access to and use any data and information
held by the state or any of its agencies:]
[(a) that is classified "public"; and]
[(b) that is classified "protected" if the planning commission's use of the data is
lawfully authorized or if the data will be used for a purpose similar to the purpose for which is
was gathered.]
[(2)] Each state official, department, and agency shall:
[(a) make] (1) promptly deliver any data and information requested by [the planning
commissions available if authorized under the requirements of this section] a municipality
unless such disclosure is prohibited by Title 63, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and
Management Act; and

989 [(b)] (2) furnish any other technical assistance and advice that they have available to 990 [planning commissions] the municipality without additional cost to the municipality. 991 Section 24. Section 10-9a-403, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-302 is 992 renumbered and amended to read: 993 [10-9-302]. 10-9a-403. Plan preparation. 994 [(1) (a) Subject to Section 10-9-301.5, the] 995 (1) (a) The planning commission shall provide notice, as provided in Section 996 10-9a-203, of its intent to make a recommendation to the municipal legislative body for a 997 general plan or a comprehensive general plan amendment when the planning commission 998 initiates the process of preparing its recommendation. 999 (b) The planning commission shall make and recommend to the legislative body a 1000 proposed general plan for the area within the municipality. 1001 [(b)] (c) The plan may include areas outside the boundaries of the municipality if, in 1002 the <u>planning</u> commission's judgment, [they are related to the planning of the] <u>such areas relate</u> 1003 to the municipality's territory. 1004 (c) Except as otherwise provided by law, when the plan of a municipality involves 1005 territory outside the boundaries of the municipality, the municipality may not take action 1006 affecting that territory without the concurrence of the county or other municipalities affected. 1007 (2) [The] (a) At a minimum, the proposed general plan, with the accompanying maps, 1008 [plats,] charts, and descriptive and explanatory matter, shall [show] include the planning 1009 commission's recommendations for the [development of the territory covered by the plan, and 1010 may include, among other things] following plan elements: 1011 $[\frac{a}{a}]$ (i) a land use element that: 1012 [(i)] (A) designates the long-term goals and the proposed extent, general distribution, 1013 and location [and extent of uses] of land for housing, business, industry, agriculture, recreation, 1014 education, public buildings and grounds, open space, and other categories of public and private 1015 uses of land as appropriate; and 1016 [(ii)] (B) may include a statement of the projections for and standards of population 1017 density and building intensity recommended for the various land use categories covered by the 1018 plan; 1019 [(b)] (ii) a transportation and traffic circulation element consisting of the general

1020	location and extent of existing and proposed freeways, arterial and collector streets, mass
1021	transit, and any other modes of transportation that [are] the planning commission considers
1022	appropriate, all correlated with the <u>population projections and the proposed</u> land use element of
1023	the general plan; and
1024	(iii) for cities, an estimate of the need for the development of additional moderate
1025	income housing within the city, and a plan to provide a realistic opportunity to meet estimated
1026	needs for additional moderate income housing if long-term projections for land use and
1027	development occur.
1028	(b) In drafting the moderate income housing element, the planning commission:
1029	(i) shall consider the Legislature's determination that cities should facilitate a
1030	reasonable opportunity for a variety of housing, including moderate income housing:
1031	(A) to meet the needs of people desiring to live there; and
1032	(B) to allow persons with moderate incomes to benefit from and to fully participate in
1033	all aspects of neighborhood and community life; and
1034	(ii) may include an analysis of why the recommended means, techniques, or
1035	combination of means and techniques provide a realistic opportunity for the development of
1036	moderate income housing within the planning horizon, which means or techniques may include
1037	a recommendation to:
1038	(A) rezone for densities necessary to assure the production of moderate income
1039	housing;
1040	(B) facilitate the rehabilitation or expansion of infrastructure that will encourage the
1041	construction of moderate income housing;
1042	(C) encourage the rehabilitation of existing uninhabitable housing stock into moderate
1043	income housing:
1044	(D) consider general fund subsidies to waive construction related fees that are
1045	otherwise generally imposed by the city;
1046	(E) consider utilization of state or federal funds or tax incentives to promote the
1047	construction of moderate income housing;
1048	(F) consider utilization of programs offered by the Utah Housing Corporation within
1049	that agency's funding capacity; and
1050	(G) consider utilization of affordable housing programs administered by the

1051	Department of Community and Economic Development.
1052	(3) The proposed general plan may include:
1053	[(e)] (a) an environmental element that addresses:
1054	(i) the protection, conservation, development, and use of natural resources, including
1055	the quality of air, forests, soils, rivers and other waters, harbors, fisheries, wildlife, minerals,
1056	and other natural resources; and
1057	(ii) the reclamation of land, flood control, prevention and control of the pollution of
1058	streams and other waters, regulation of the use of land on hillsides, stream channels and other
1059	environmentally sensitive areas, the prevention, control, and correction of the erosion of soils,
1060	protection of watersheds and wetlands, and the mapping of known geologic hazards;
1061	[(d)] (b) a public services and facilities element showing general plans for sewage,
1062	water, waste disposal, drainage, [local] public utilities, rights-of-way, easements, and facilities
1063	for them, police and fire protection, and other public services;
1064	[(e)] (c) a rehabilitation, redevelopment, and conservation element consisting of plans
1065	and programs for:
1066	(i) historic preservation; and
1067	(ii) the <u>diminution or</u> elimination of blight; and [for]
1068	(iii) redevelopment of land, including housing sites, business and industrial sites, and
1069	public building sites;
1070	[(f)] (d) an economic element composed of appropriate studies and forecasts, as well as
1071	an economic development plan [that], which may include review of existing and projected
1072	municipal revenue and expenditures, revenue sources, identification of base and [residentiary]
1073	residential, industry, primary and secondary market areas, employment, and retail sales activity;
1074	[(g)] (e) recommendations for implementing [the] all or any portion of the general plan,
1075	including the use of [zoning] <u>land use</u> ordinances, [subdivision ordinances,] capital
1076	improvement plans, [and] community development and promotion, and any other appropriate
1077	[actions] action;
1078	$[\frac{h}{2}]$ (f) provisions addressing any of the matters listed in Subsection [10-9-301]
1079	<u>10-9a-401(2)</u> ; and
1080	[(i)] (g) any other [elements] element the municipality considers appropriate.
1081	Section 25. Section 10-9a-404, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-303 is

1082	renumbered and amended to read:
1083	[10-9-303]. <u>10-9a-404.</u> Public hearing by planning commission on proposed
1084	general plan or amendment Notice Revisions to general plan or amendment
1085	Adoption or rejection by legislative body.
1086	(1) (a) After completing its recommendation for a proposed general plan [for all or part
1087	of the area within the municipality], or proposal to amend the general plan, the planning
1088	commission shall schedule and hold a public hearing on the proposed plan or amendment.
1089	(b) The planning commission shall provide [reasonable] notice of the public hearing [at
1090	least 14 days before the date of the hearing], as required by Section 10-9a-204.
1091	(c) After the public hearing, the planning commission may [make changes to] modify
1092	the proposed general plan or amendment.
1093	(2) The planning commission shall [then] forward the proposed general plan or
1094	amendment to the legislative body.
1095	[(3) (a) The legislative body shall hold a public hearing on the proposed general plan
1096	recommended to it by the planning commission.]
1097	[(b) The legislative body shall provide reasonable notice of the public hearing at least
1098	14 days before the date of the hearing.]
1099	[(4) After the public hearing, the]
1100	(3) The legislative body may make any [modifications] revisions to the proposed
1101	general plan or amendment that it considers appropriate.
1102	[(5)] (4) (a) The municipal legislative body may[:(a)] adopt or reject the proposed
1103	general plan [without] or amendment[;(b) amend the] either as proposed [general plan and
1104	adopt or reject it as amended; or (c) reject] by the planning commission or after making any
1105	revision that the municipal legislative body considers appropriate.
1106	(b) If the municipal legislative body rejects the proposed general plan or amendment, it
1107	may provide suggestions to the planning commission for its consideration.
1108	[(6) (a) The general plan is an advisory guide for land use decisions.]
1109	[(b) The legislative body may adopt an ordinance mandating compliance with the
1110	general plan.]
1111	(5) The legislative body shall adopt:
1112	(a) a land use element as provided in Subsection 10-9a-403(2)(a)(i);

1113	(b) a transportation and traffic circulation element as provided in Subsection
1114	10-9a-403(2)(a)(ii); and
1115	(c) for all cities, after considering the factors included in Subsection
1116	10-9a-403(2)(b)(ii), a plan to provide a realistic opportunity to meet estimated needs for
1117	additional moderate income housing if long-term projections for land use and development
1118	occur.
1119	Section 26. Section 10-9a-405 is enacted to read:
1120	10-9a-405. Effect of general plan.
1121	Except as provided in Section 10-9a-406, the general plan is an advisory guide for land
1122	use decisions, the impact of which shall be determined by ordinance.
1123	Section 27. Section 10-9a-406, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-305 is
1124	renumbered and amended to read:
1125	[10-9-305]. 10-9a-406. Public uses to conform to general plan.
1126	After the legislative body has adopted a general plan [or any amendments to the general
1127	plan], no street, park, or other public way, ground, place, or space, no publicly owned building
1128	or structure, and no public utility, whether publicly or privately owned, may be constructed or
1129	authorized until and unless[: (1)] it conforms to the <u>current general</u> plan[; or].
1130	[(2) it has been considered by the planning commission and, after receiving the advice
1131	of the planning commission, the legislative body approves it as an amendment to the general
1132	plan.]
1133	Section 28. Section 10-9a-407, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-306 is
1134	renumbered and amended to read:
1135	[10-9-306]. <u>10-9a-407.</u> Effect of official maps.
1136	(1) Municipalities may adopt an official map [in accordance with the provisions of
1137	Title 72, Chapter 5, Part 4, Transportation Corridor Preservation].
1138	(2) (a) An official map does not:
1139	(i) require a landowner to dedicate and construct a street as a condition of development
1140	approval, except under circumstances provided in Subsection (2)(b)(iii); or
1141	(ii) require a municipality to immediately acquire property it has designated for
1142	eventual use as a public street.
1143	(b) This section does not prohibit a municipality from:

1144	(i) [requiring a landowner to take into account] recommending that an applicant
1145	consider and accommodate the location of the proposed streets in the planning of a
1146	development proposal in a manner that is consistent with Section 10-9a-508;
1147	(ii) acquiring the property through purchase, gift, voluntary dedication, or eminent
1148	domain; or
1149	(iii) requiring the dedication and improvement of a street if the street is found
1150	necessary by the municipality because of a proposed development and if the dedication and
1151	improvement are consistent with Section 10-9a-508.
1152	[(3) An official map may not be used to unconstitutionally prohibit the development of
1153	property designated for eventual use as a public street.]
1154	[(4) An adopted official map shall be available for public inspection upon request.]
1155	Section 29. Section 10-9a-408, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-307 is
1156	renumbered and amended to read:
1157	[10-9-307]. <u>10-9a-408.</u> Biennial review of moderate income housing element of
1158	general plan.
1159	[(1) The availability of moderate income housing is an issue of statewide concern. To
1160	this end:]
1161	[(a) cities should afford a reasonable opportunity for a variety of housing, including
1162	moderate income housing, to meet the needs of people desiring to live there; and]
1163	[(b) moderate income housing should be encouraged to allow persons with moderate
1164	incomes to benefit from and to fully participate in all aspects of neighborhood and community
1165	life.]
1166	[(2) As used in this section:]
1167	[(a) "Moderate income housing" means housing occupied or reserved for occupancy by
1168	households with a gross household income equal to or less than 80% of the median gross
1169	income for households of the same size in the county in which the city is located.]
1170	[(b) "Plan for moderate income housing" or "plan" means a written document adopted
1171	by a city legislative body that includes:]
1172	[(i) an estimate of the existing supply of moderate income housing located within the
1173	city;]
1174	[(ii) an estimate of the need for moderate income housing in the city for the next five

1175	years as revised biennially;]
1176	[(iii) a survey of total residential zoning;]
1177	[(iv) an evaluation of how existing zoning densities affect opportunities for moderate
1178	income housing; and]
1179	[(v) a description of the city's program to encourage an adequate supply of moderate
1180	income housing.]
1181	[(3) The legislative body of each city shall, as part of its general plan, adopt a plan for
1182	moderate income housing within that city.]
1183	[(4) A plan may provide moderate income housing by any means or combination of
1184	techniques which provide a realistic opportunity to meet estimated needs. The plan may include
1185	an analysis of why the means or techniques selected provide a realistic opportunity to meet the
1186	objectives of this section. Such techniques may include:
1187	[(a) rezoning for densities necessary to assure the economic viability of inclusionary
1188	developments, either through mandatory set asides or density bonuses;]
1189	[(b) infrastructure expansion and rehabilitation that will facilitate the construction of
1190	moderate income housing;]
1191	[(c) rehabilitation of existing uninhabitable housing stock;]
1192	[(d) consideration of waiving construction related fees generally imposed by the city;]
1193	[(e) utilization of state or federal funds or tax incentives to promote the construction of
1194	moderate income housing;]
1195	[(f) utilization of programs offered by the Utah Housing Corporation within that
1196	agency's funding capacity; and]
1197	[(g) utilization of affordable housing programs administered by the Department of
1198	Community and Economic Development.
1199	[(5) (a) After adoption of a plan for moderate income housing under Subsection (3),
1200	the]
1201	(1) The legislative body of each city shall biennially:
1202	[(i)] (a) review the moderate income housing plan element of its general plan and its
1203	implementation; and
1204	[(ii)] (b) prepare a report setting forth the findings of the review.
1205	$[\frac{b}{2}]$ Each report under Subsection $[\frac{5}{a}]$ (1) shall include a description of:

1206	[(i)] (a) efforts made by the city to reduce, mitigate, or eliminate local regulatory
1207	barriers to moderate income housing;
1208	[(ii)] (b) actions taken by the city to encourage preservation of existing moderate
1209	income housing and development of new moderate income housing;
1210	[(iii)] (c) progress made within the city to provide moderate income housing, as
1211	measured by permits issued for new units of moderate income housing; and
1212	[(iv)] (d) efforts made by the city to coordinate moderate income housing plans and
1213	actions with neighboring municipalities.
1214	[(c)] (3) The legislative body of each city shall send a copy of the report under
1215	Subsection [(5)(a)(ii)] (1) to the Department of Community and Economic Development and
1216	the association of governments in which the city is located.
1217	[(6)] (4) In a civil action seeking enforcement or claiming a violation of this section or
1218	of Subsection 10-9a-404(5)(c), a plaintiff may not recover damages but may be awarded only
1219	injunctive or other equitable relief [only].
1220	Section 30. Section 10-9a-501, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-401 is
1221	renumbered and amended to read:
1222	Part 5. Land Use Ordinances
1223	[10-9-401]. <u>10-9a-501.</u> General powers.
1224	The legislative body may enact [a zoning ordinance establishing regulations for land
1225	use and development that furthers the intent of this chapter] land use ordinances and a zoning
1226	map.
1227	Section 31. Section 10-9a-502, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-402 is
1228	renumbered and amended to read:
1229	$[\frac{10-9-402}{2}]$. <u>10-9a-502.</u> Preparation and adoption.
1230	(1) The planning commission shall:
1231	(a) provide notice as required by Subsection 10-9a-205(1)(a);
1232	(b) hold a public hearing on a proposed land use ordinance or zoning map; and
1233	(c) prepare and recommend to the legislative body [a proposed zoning ordinance,
1234	including both the full text of the zoning ordinance and maps, that represents the commission's
1235	recommendations for zoning all or any part of the area within] a proposed land use ordinance
1236	or ordinances and zoning map that represent the planning commission's recommendation for

regulating the use and development of land within all or any part of the area of the municipality.

(2) [(a)] The municipal legislative body shall [hold a public hearing on the] consider each proposed [zoning] land use ordinance and zoning map recommended to it by the planning commission[. (b) The legislative body shall provide reasonable notice of the public hearing at least 14 days before the date of the hearing. If a municipality mails notice of a proposed zoning change to property owners within that municipality within a specified distance of the property on which the zoning change is being proposed, it shall also mail equivalent notice to property owners of an adjacent municipality within the same distance of the property on which the zoning change is being proposed. (3) After the public hearing, the legislative body may: (a)], and, after providing notice as required by Subsection 10-9a-205(1)(b) and holding a public meeting, the legislative body may adopt or reject the [zoning] ordinance or map either as proposed[; (b) amend the zoning ordinance and adopt or reject the zoning ordinance as amended; or (c) reject the ordinance] by the planning commission or after making any revision the municipal legislative body considers appropriate.

Section 32. Section **10-9a-503**, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-403 is renumbered and amended to read:

[10-9-403]. 10-9a-503. Amendments.

- (1) [(a)] The legislative body may amend:
- [(i)] (a) the number, shape, boundaries, or area of any zoning district;
- 1257 [(ii)] (b) any regulation of or within the zoning district; or
- 1258 [(iii)] (c) any other provision of [the zoning] a land use ordinance.
 - [(b)] (2) The legislative body may not make any amendment authorized by this subsection unless the amendment was proposed by the planning commission or [is] was first submitted to the planning commission for its approval, disapproval, or [recommendations] recommendation.
 - $[\frac{(2)}{(3)}]$ The legislative body shall comply with the procedure specified in Section $[\frac{10-9-402}{(2)}]$ $[\frac{10-9a-502}{(2)}]$ in preparing and adopting an amendment to $[\frac{10-9-402}{(2)}]$ a zoning map.
- Section 33. Section **10-9a-504**, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-404 is renumbered and amended to read:

1268	[10-9-404]. <u>10-9a-504.</u> Temporary land use regulations.
1269	(1) (a) A municipal legislative body may, without [a public hearing,] prior
1270	consideration of or recommendation from the planning commission, enact an ordinance
1271	establishing a temporary [zoning] land use regulation for any part or all of the area within the
1272	municipality if:
1273	(i) the legislative body makes a finding of compelling, countervailing public interest;
1274	or
1275	(ii) the area is [unzoned] unregulated.
1276	(b) A temporary [zoning] land use regulation under Subsection (1)(a) may prohibit or
1277	regulate the erection, construction, reconstruction, or alteration of any building or structure or
1278	any subdivision approval.
1279	(c) A temporary [zoning] <u>land use</u> regulation under Subsection (1)(a) may not impose
1280	an impact fee or other financial requirement on building or development.
1281	(2) The municipal legislative body shall establish a period of limited effect for the
1282	ordinance not to exceed six months.
1283	(3) (a) A municipal legislative body may, without [a public hearing] prior planning
1284	commission consideration or recommendation, enact an ordinance establishing a temporary
1285	[zoning] land use regulation prohibiting construction, subdivision approval, and other
1286	development activities within an area that is the subject of an Environmental Impact Statement
1287	or a Major Investment Study examining the area as a proposed highway or transportation
1288	corridor.
1289	(b) A [zoning] regulation under Subsection (3)(a):
1290	(i) may not exceed six months in duration;
1291	(ii) may be renewed, if requested by the Utah Transportation Commission created
1292	under Section 72-1-301, for up to two additional six-month periods by ordinance enacted
1293	before the expiration of the previous [zoning] regulation; and
1294	(iii) notwithstanding Subsections (3)(b)(i) and (ii), is effective only as long as the
1295	Environmental Impact Statement or Major Investment Study is in progress.
1296	Section 34. Section 10-9a-505, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-405 is
1297	renumbered and amended to read:

[10-9-405]. <u>10-9a-505.</u> Zoning districts.

1299	(1) (a) The legislative body may divide the territory over which it has jurisdiction into
1300	zoning districts of a number, shape, and area that it considers appropriate to carry out the
1301	purposes of this chapter.
1302	(b) Within those zoning districts, the legislative body may regulate and restrict the
1303	erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, or use of buildings and structures, and
1304	the use of land.
1305	(2) The legislative body shall ensure that the regulations are uniform for each class or
1306	kind of buildings throughout each zoning district, but the regulations in one [district] zone may
1307	differ from those in other [districts] zones.
1308	(3) (a) There is no minimum area or diversity of ownership requirement for a zone
1309	designation.
1310	(b) Neither the size of a zoning district nor the number of landowners within the
1311	district may be used as evidence of the illegality of a zoning district or of the invalidity of a
1312	municipal decision.
1313	Section 35. Section 10-9a-506, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-406 is
1314	renumbered and amended to read:
1315	[10-9-406]. <u>10-9a-506.</u> Regulating annexed territory.
1316	(1) The legislative body of [a] each municipality [may] shall assign a [zoning
1317	designation] land use zone or a variety thereof to territory annexed to the municipality at the
1318	time the territory is annexed.
1319	[(2) If the annexing municipality's zoning ordinance does not designate a zone for the
1320	territory to be annexed to the municipality, or if the legislative body does not assign a zone to
1321	territory at the time it is annexed, the territory annexed to a municipality shall be zoned
1322	according to the zone of the annexing municipality with which it has the longest common
1323	boundary.]
1324	(2) If the legislative body fails to assign a land use zone at the time the territory is
1325	annexed, all land uses within the annexed territory shall be compatible with surrounding uses
1326	within the municipality.
1327	Section 36. Section 10-9a-507 , which is renumbered from Section 10-9-407 is
1328	renumbered and amended to read:
1329	[10-9-407]. <u>10-9a-507.</u> Conditional uses.

(1) A [zoning] land use ordinance may [contain] include conditional uses and
provisions for conditional uses that [may be allowed, allowed with conditions, or denied in
designated zoning districts, based on] require compliance with standards [and criteria] set forth
in [the zoning] an applicable ordinance [for those uses].
[(2) The board of adjustments has jurisdiction to decide appeals of the approval or
denial of conditional use permits unless the legislative body has enacted an ordinance
designating the legislative body or another body as the appellate body for those appeals.]
(2) (a) A conditional use shall be approved if reasonable conditions are proposed, or
can be imposed, to mitigate the reasonably anticipated detrimental effects of the proposed use
in accordance with applicable standards.
(b) If the reasonably anticipated detrimental effects of a proposed conditional use
cannot be mitigated by the proposal or the imposition of reasonable conditions to achieve
compliance with applicable standards, the conditional use may be denied.
Section 37. Section 10-9a-508 is enacted to read:
10-9a-508. Regulation of exactions.
A municipality may impose an exaction or exactions on development proposed in a
land use application if:
(1) an essential link exists between a legitimate governmental interest and each
exaction; and
(2) each exaction is roughly proportionate, both in nature and extent, to the impact of
the proposed development.
Section 38. Section 10-9a-509 is enacted to read:
10-9a-509. Land use approval standards and vested rights.
(1) (a) An applicant is entitled to approval of a land use application if the application
conforms to the requirements of an applicable land use ordinance in effect when a complete
application is submitted, all fees have been paid, and the applicant thereafter proceeds with
reasonable diligence, unless:
(i) the land use authority, on the record, finds that a compelling, countervailing public
interest would be jeopardized by approving the application; or
(ii) in the manner provided by local ordinance and before the application is submitted,
the municipality has formally initiated proceedings to amend its ordinances in a manner that

1361	would prohibit approval of the application as submitted.
1362	(b) If the proceedings initiated to amend the ordinance do not result in an enactment,
1363	which prohibits the approval of the application as submitted within 180 days after the
1364	proceedings have been initiated, any affected application shall be processed without regard to
1365	the initiated proceedings.
1366	(c) An application for a land use approval is considered submitted and complete when
1367	the application is provided in a form that complies with the requirements of applicable
1368	ordinances and all applicable fees have been paid.
1369	(2) A municipality is bound by the terms and standards of applicable land use
1370	ordinances and shall comply with mandatory provisions of those ordinances.
1371	Section 39. Section 10-9a-510, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-107 is
1372	renumbered and amended to read:
1373	[10-9-107]. <u>10-9a-510.</u> Limit on plan check fees.
1374	(1) A municipality may not impose or collect a fee for reviewing or approving the
1375	plans for a commercial or residential building that exceeds the lesser of:
1376	(a) the actual cost of performing the plan review; and
1377	(b) 65% of the amount the municipality charges for a building permit fee for that
1378	building.
1379	[(2) (a) For purposes of this Subsection (2):]
1380	[(i) "Identical plans" means building plans submitted to a municipality that:]
1381	[(A) are substantially identical to building plans that were previously submitted to and
1382	reviewed and approved by the municipality; and]
1383	[(B) describe a building that is:]
1384	[(I) located on land zoned the same as the land on which the building described in the
1385	previously approved plans is located; and]
1386	[(II) subject to the same geological and meteorological conditions and the same law as
1387	the building described in the previously approved plans.]
1388	[(ii) "Nominal fee" means a fee that reasonably reimburses a municipality only for time
1389	spent and expenses incurred in:]
1390	[(A) verifying that building plans are identical plans; and]
1391	[(B) reviewing and approving those minor aspects of identical plans that differ from

1392 the previously reviewed and approved building plans referred to in Subsection (2)(a)(i). 1393 [(b)] (2) Subject to Subsection (1), a municipality may impose and collect only a nominal fee for reviewing and approving identical plans. 1394 1395 Section 40. Section 10-9a-511, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-408 is 1396 renumbered and amended to read: 1397 [10-9-408]. 10-9a-511. Nonconforming uses and noncomplying structures. 1398 (1) (a) Except as provided in this section, a nonconforming use or <u>noncomplying</u> 1399 structure may be continued by the present or by a future property owner. 1400 (b) A nonconforming use may be extended through the same building, provided no 1401 structural alteration of the building is proposed or made for the purpose of the extension. 1402 (c) For purposes of this Subsection (1), the addition of a solar energy device to a 1403 building is not a structural alteration. 1404 (2) The legislative body may provide [in any zoning ordinance or amendment] for: 1405 (a) the establishment, restoration, reconstruction, extension, alteration, expansion, or 1406 substitution of nonconforming uses upon the terms and conditions set forth in the [zoning] land 1407 use ordinance: 1408 (b) the termination of all nonconforming uses, except billboards, by providing a 1409 formula establishing a reasonable time period during which the owner can recover or amortize 1410 the amount of his investment in the nonconforming use, if any; and 1411 (c) the termination of a billboard that is a nonconforming use by acquiring the 1412 billboard and associated property rights through: 1413 [(i) gift;] 1414 [(ii) purchase;] 1415 [(iii) agreement;] 1416 [(iv) exchange; or] 1417 (v) eminent domain. 1418 [(3) (a) A municipality is considered to have initiated the acquisition of a billboard 1419 structure by eminent domain under Subsection (2)(c)(v) if the municipality prevents a billboard 1420 owner from:] 1421 (i) rebuilding, maintaining, repairing, or restoring a billboard structure that is damaged 1422 by casualty, an act of God, or vandalism; or

1423	[(ii) except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), relocating or rebuilding a billboard
1424	structure, or taking other measures, to correct a mistake in the placement or erection of a
1425	billboard for which the municipality has issued a permit, if the proposed relocation, rebuilding,
1426	or other measure is consistent with the intent of that permit.]
1427	[(b) A municipality's denial of a billboard owner's request to relocate or rebuild a
1428	billboard structure, or to take other measures, in order to correct a mistake in the placement or
1429	erection of a billboard does not constitute the initiation of acquisition by eminent domain under
1430	Subsection (3)(a) if the mistake in placement or erection of the billboard is determined by clear
1431	and convincing evidence to have resulted from an intentionally false or misleading statement:
1432	[(i) by the billboard applicant in the application; and]
1433	[(ii) regarding the placement or erection of the billboard.]
1434	[(4) Notwithstanding Subsections (2) and (3), a municipality may remove a billboard
1435	without providing compensation if:]
1436	[(a) the municipality determines:]
1437	[(i) by clear and convincing evidence that the applicant for a permit intentionally made
1438	a false or misleading statement in the applicant's application regarding the placement or
1439	erection of the billboard; or]
1440	[(ii) by substantial evidence that the billboard:
1441	[(A) is structurally unsafe;]
1442	[(B) is in an unreasonable state of repair; or]
1443	[(C) has been abandoned for at least 12 months;]
1444	[(b) the municipality notifies the owner in writing that the owner's billboard meets one
1445	or more of the conditions listed in Subsections (4)(a)(i) and (ii);]
1446	[(c) the owner fails to remedy the condition or conditions within:]
1447	[(i) except as provided in Subsection (4)(c)(ii), 90 days following the billboard owner's
1448	receipt of written notice under Subsection (4)(b); or]
1449	[(ii) if the condition forming the basis of the municipality's intention to remove the
1450	billboard is that it is structurally unsafe, ten business days, or a longer period if necessary
1451	because of a natural disaster, following the billboard owner's receipt of written notice under
1452	Subsection (4)(b); and]
1453	[(d) following the expiration of the applicable period under Subsection (4)(c) and after

1454	providing the owner with reasonable notice of proceedings and an opportunity for a hearing,
1455	the municipality finds:
1456	[(i) by clear and convincing evidence, that the applicant for a permit intentionally made
1457	a false or misleading statement in the application regarding the placement or erection of the
1458	billboard; or]
1459	[(ii) by substantial evidence that the billboard is structurally unsafe, is in an
1460	unreasonable state of repair, or has been abandoned for at least 12 months.]
1461	[(5) A municipality may not allow a nonconforming billboard to be rebuilt for a reason
1462	other than:]
1463	[(a) those specified in Subsections (3) and (4);]
1464	[(b) those provided in Title 72, Chapter 7, Part 5, Utah Outdoor Advertising Act; and]
1465	[(c) those specified in the municipality's ordinance requiring or allowing a billboard
1466	owner to relocate and rebuild an existing nonconforming billboard to an area within the
1467	municipality where outdoor advertising is otherwise allowed under Title 72, Chapter 7, Part 5,
1468	Utah Outdoor Advertising Act.]
1469	[(6) A municipality may terminate the nonconforming status of school district property
1470	when the property ceases to be used for school district purposes.]
1471	(c) the termination of a nonconforming use due to its abandonment.
1472	(3) (a) A municipality may not prohibit the reconstruction or restoration of a
1473	noncomplying structure or terminate the nonconforming use of a structure that is involuntarily
1474	destroyed in whole or in part due to fire or other calamity unless the structure or use has been
1475	abandoned.
1476	(b) A municipality may prohibit the reconstruction or restoration of a noncomplying
1477	structure or terminate the nonconforming use of a structure if:
1478	(i) the structure is allowed to deteriorate to a condition that the structure is rendered
1479	uninhabitable and is not repaired or restored within six months after written notice to the
1480	property owner that the structure is uninhabitable and that the noncomplying structure or
1481	nonconforming use will be lost if the structure is not repaired or restored within six months; or
1482	(ii) the property owner has voluntarily demolished a majority of the noncomplying
1483	structure or the building that houses the nonconforming use.
1484	(4) (a) Unless the municipality establishes, by ordinance, a uniform presumption of

1485	legal existence for nonconforming uses, the property owner shall have the burden of
1486	establishing the legal existence of a noncomplying structure or nonconforming use.
1487	(b) Any party claiming that a nonconforming use has been abandoned shall have the
1488	burden of establishing such abandonment.
1489	(c) Abandonment may be presumed to have occurred if:
1490	(i) a majority of the primary structure associated with the nonconforming use has been
1491	voluntarily demolished without prior written agreement with the municipality regarding an
1492	extension of the nonconforming use;
1493	(ii) the use has been discontinued for a minimum of one year; or
1494	(iii) the primary structure associated with the nonconforming use remains vacant for a
1495	period of one year.
1496	(d) The property owner may rebut the presumption of abandonment under Subsection
1497	(4)(c), and shall have the burden of establishing that any claimed abandonment under
1498	Subsection (4)(c) has not in fact occurred.
1499	(5) A municipality may terminate the nonconforming status of a school district or
1500	charter school use or structure when the property associated with the school district or charter
1501	school use or structure ceases to be used for school district or charter school purposes for a
1502	period established by ordinance.
1503	Section 41. Section 10-9a-512, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-409 is
1504	renumbered and amended to read:
1505	[10-9-409]. 10-9a-512. Existing outdoor advertising uses.
1506	(1) A municipality may only require termination of a billboard and associated property
1507	rights through:
1508	(a) gift;
1509	(b) purchase;
1510	(c) agreement;
1511	(d) exchange; or
1512	(e) eminent domain.
1513	(2) A termination under Subsection (1)(a), (b), (c), or (d) requires the voluntary consent
1514	of the billboard owner.
1515	Section 42. Section 10-9a-513 is enacted to read:

1516	10-9a-513. Nonconforming billboards.
1517	(1) (a) A municipality is considered to have initiated the acquisition of a billboard
1518	structure by eminent domain if the municipality prevents a billboard owner from:
1519	(i) rebuilding, maintaining, repairing, or restoring a billboard structure that is damaged
1520	by casualty, an act of God, or vandalism; or
1521	(ii) except as provided in Subsection (1)(b), relocating or rebuilding a billboard
1522	structure, or taking other measures, to correct a mistake in the placement or erection of a
1523	billboard for which the municipality has issued a permit, if the proposed relocation, rebuilding,
1524	or other measure is consistent with the intent of that permit.
1525	(b) A municipality's denial of a billboard owner's request to relocate or rebuild a
1526	billboard structure, or to take other measures, in order to correct a mistake in the placement or
1527	erection of a billboard does not constitute the initiation of acquisition by eminent domain under
1528	Subsection (1)(a) if the mistake in placement or erection of the billboard is determined by clear
1529	and convincing evidence to have resulted from an intentionally false or misleading statement:
1530	(i) by the billboard applicant in the application; and
1531	(ii) regarding the placement or erection of the billboard.
1532	(2) Notwithstanding Subsection (1) and Section 10-9a-512, a municipality may remove
1533	a billboard without providing compensation if:
1534	(a) the municipality determines:
1535	(i) by clear and convincing evidence that the applicant for a permit intentionally made a
1536	false or misleading statement in the applicant's application regarding the placement or erection
1537	of the billboard; or
1538	(ii) by substantial evidence that the billboard:
1539	(A) is structurally unsafe;
1540	(B) is in an unreasonable state of repair; or
1541	(C) has been abandoned for at least 12 months;
1542	(b) the municipality notifies the owner in writing that the owner's billboard meets one
1543	or more of the conditions listed in Subsections (2)(a)(i) and (ii);
1544	(c) the owner fails to remedy the condition or conditions within:
1545	(i) except as provided in Subsection (2)(c)(ii), 90 days following the billboard owner's
1546	receipt of written notice under Subsection (2)(b); or

(ii) if the condition forming the basis of the municipality's intention to remove the
billboard is that it is structurally unsafe, ten business days, or a longer period if necessary
because of a natural disaster, following the billboard owner's receipt of written notice under
Subsection (2)(b); and
(d) following the expiration of the applicable period under Subsection (2)(c) and after
providing the owner with reasonable notice of proceedings and an opportunity for a hearing,
the municipality finds:
(i) by clear and convincing evidence, that the applicant for a permit intentionally made
a false or misleading statement in the application regarding the placement or erection of the
billboard; or
(ii) by substantial evidence that the billboard is structurally unsafe, is in an
unreasonable state of repair, or has been abandoned for at least 12 months.
(3) A municipality may not allow a nonconforming billboard to be rebuilt for a reason
other than:
(a) those specified in Subsections (1) and (2);
(b) those provided in Title 72, Chapter 7, Part 5, Utah Outdoor Advertising Act; and
(c) those specified in the municipality's ordinance requiring or allowing a billboard
owner to relocate and rebuild an existing nonconforming billboard to an area within the
municipality where outdoor advertising is otherwise allowed under Title 72, Chapter 7, Part 5,
<u>Utah Outdoor Advertising Act.</u>
Section 43. Section 10-9a-514, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-106.5 is
renumbered and amended to read:
[10-9-106.5]. <u>10-9a-514.</u> Manufactured homes.
(1) For purposes of this section, a manufactured home is the same as defined in Section
58-56-3, except that the manufactured home must be attached to a permanent foundation in
accordance with plans providing for vertical loads, uplift, and lateral forces and frost protection
in compliance with the applicable building code. All appendages, including carports, garages,
storage buildings, additions, or alterations must be built in compliance with the applicable
building code.
(2) A manufactured home may not be excluded from any <u>land use</u> zone or area in
which a single-family residence would be permitted, provided the manufactured home

1578	complies with all local [zoning, building code, and subdivision requirements, including] land
1579	use ordinances, building codes, and any restrictive covenants, applicable to single family
1580	residence within that [zone or] area.
1581	(3) A municipality may not:
1582	(a) adopt or enforce an ordinance or regulation that treats a proposed development that
1583	includes manufactured homes differently than one that does not include manufactured homes;
1584	or
1585	(b) reject a development plan based on the fact that the development is expected to
1586	contain manufactured homes.
1587	Section 44. Section 10-9a-515, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-108 is
1588	renumbered and amended to read:
1589	[10-9-108]. 10-9a-515. Regulation of amateur radio antennas.
1590	(1) A municipality may not enact or enforce an ordinance that does not comply with
1591	the ruling of the Federal Communications Commission in "Amateur Radio Preemption, 101
1592	FCC 2nd 952 (1985)" or a regulation related to amateur radio service adopted under 47 C.F.R.
1593	Part 97.
1594	(2) If a municipality adopts an ordinance involving the placement, screening, or height
1595	of an amateur radio antenna based on health, safety, or aesthetic conditions, the ordinance
1596	shall:
1597	(a) reasonably accommodate amateur radio communications; and
1598	(b) represent the minimal practicable regulation to accomplish the municipality's
1599	purpose.
1600	Section 45. Section 10-9a-516, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-501 is
1601	renumbered and amended to read:
1602	[10-9-501]. 10-9a-516. Residential facilities for elderly persons.
1603	(1) [(a)] A residential facility for elderly persons may not operate as a business.
1604	[(b)] (2) A residential facility for elderly persons shall:
1605	[(i)] (a) be owned by one of the residents or by an immediate family member of one of
1606	the residents or be a facility for which the title has been placed in trust for a resident;
1607	[(ii)] (b) be consistent with [existing zoning of] any existing, applicable land use
1608	ordinance affecting the desired location; and

1609	[(iii)] <u>(c)</u> be occupied on a 24-hour-per-day basis by eight or fewer elderly persons in a
1610	family-type arrangement.
1611	[(2)] (3) A residential facility for elderly persons may not be considered a business
1612	because a fee is charged for food or for actual and necessary costs of operation and
1613	maintenance of the facility.
1614	Section 46. Section 10-9a-517, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-502 is
1615	renumbered and amended to read:
1616	[10-9-502]. <u>10-9a-517.</u> Municipal ordinances governing elderly residential
1617	facilities.
1618	(1) Each municipality shall adopt ordinances that establish that a residential facility for
1619	elderly persons is a permitted use in any area where residential dwellings are allowed, except
1620	an area zoned to permit exclusively single-family dwellings.
1621	(2) The ordinances shall establish a permit process that may require only that:
1622	(a) the facility meet [all applicable] each building, safety, [zoning] land use, and health
1623	[ordinances] ordinance applicable to similar dwellings;
1624	(b) adequate off-street parking space be provided;
1625	(c) the facility be capable of use as a residential facility for elderly persons without
1626	structural or landscaping alterations that would change the structure's residential character;
1627	(d) residential facilities for elderly persons be reasonably dispersed throughout the
1628	municipality;
1629	(e) no person being treated for alcoholism or drug abuse be placed in a residential
1630	facility for elderly persons; and
1631	(f) placement in a residential facility for elderly persons be on a strictly voluntary basis
1632	and not a part of, or in lieu of, confinement, rehabilitation, or treatment in a correctional
1633	facility.
1634	Section 47. Section 10-9a-518, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-503 is
1635	renumbered and amended to read:
1636	$[\frac{10-9-503}{2}]$. Municipal approval of elderly residential facilities.
1637	(1) [(a)] Upon application for a permit to establish a residential facility for elderly
1638	persons in any area where residential dwellings are allowed, except an area zoned to permit
1639	exclusively single-family dwellings, the municipality [may decide only whether or not the

residential facility for elderly persons conforms to ordinances adopted by the municipality under this part. (b) If the municipality determines that the residential facility for elderly persons complies with the ordinances, it] shall grant the requested permit to [that facility.] the facility if the facility is proposed outside of a zone regulated exclusively for single-family homes and shall otherwise comply with Section 10-9a-519 if the facility is proposed in a land use zone regulated exclusively for single-family homes.

- (2) The use granted and permitted by this section is nontransferable and terminates if the structure is devoted to a use other than a residential facility for elderly persons or if the structure fails to comply with the ordinances adopted under this [part] section.
- (3) If a municipality has not adopted ordinances under this [part] section at the time an application for a permit to establish a residential facility for elderly persons is made, the municipality shall grant the permit if it is established that the criteria set forth in this part have been met by the facility.
- Section 48. Section **10-9a-519**, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-504 is renumbered and amended to read:

[10-9-504]. <u>10-9a-519.</u> Elderly residential facilities in areas zoned exclusively for single-family dwellings.

(1) For purposes of this section:

- (a) no person who is being treated for alcoholism or drug abuse may be placed in a residential facility for elderly persons; and
- (b) placement in a residential facility for elderly persons shall be on a strictly voluntary basis and may not be a part of, or in lieu of, confinement, rehabilitation, or treatment in a correctional institution.
- (2) Subject to the granting of a conditional use permit, a residential facility for elderly persons shall be allowed in any [municipal zoning district] zone that is [zoned] regulated to permit exclusively single-family dwelling use, if that facility:
 - (a) conforms to all applicable health, safety, [zoning] land use, and building codes;
- (b) is capable of use as a residential facility for elderly persons without structural or landscaping alterations that would change the structure's residential character; and
- (c) conforms to the municipality's criteria, adopted by ordinance, governing the location of residential facilities for elderly persons in areas zoned to permit exclusively

single-family dwellings.

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(3) A municipality may, by ordinance, provide that no residential facility for elderly persons be established within three-quarters mile of another existing residential facility for elderly persons or residential facility for persons with a disability[, as defined by Section 10-9-605].

- (4) The use granted and permitted by this section is nontransferable and terminates if the structure is devoted to a use other than as a residential facility for elderly persons or if the structure fails to comply with applicable health, safety, and building codes.
- (5) (a) Municipal ordinances shall prohibit discrimination against elderly persons and against residential facilities for elderly persons.
- (b) The decision of a municipality regarding the application for a permit by a residential facility for elderly persons must be based on legitimate land use criteria and may not be based on the age of the facility's residents.
- (6) The requirements of this section that a residential facility for elderly persons obtain a conditional use permit or other permit do not apply if the facility meets the requirements of existing [zoning] land use ordinances that allow a specified number of unrelated persons to live together.
- Section 49. Section **10-9a-520**, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-605 is renumbered and amended to read:
- 1690 [10-9-605]. 10-9a-520. Residences for persons with a disability.
- 1691 [(1) As used in this section:]
- [(a) "Disability" is defined in Section 57-21-2.]
- [(b) "Residential facility for persons with a disability" means a residence:
- [(i) in which more than one person with a disability resides; and]
- [(ii) (A) is licensed or certified by the Department of Human Services under Title 62A,
- 1696 Chapter 2, Licensure of Programs and Facilities; or]
- [(B) is licensed or certified by the Department of Health under Title 26, Chapter 21,
 Health Care Facility Licensing and Inspection Act.]
- [(2)] (1) Each municipality shall adopt an ordinance for residential facilities for persons with a disability.
- 1701 [(3)] (2) Each ordinance under Subsection [(2)] (1) shall:

1702 (a) comply with Title 57, Chapter 21, Utah Fair Housing Act, and the federal Fair 1703 Housing Amendments Act of 1988, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 3601 et seq.; and 1704 (b) to the extent required by federal law, provide that a residential facility for persons 1705 with a disability is a permitted use in any [zoning area] zone where similar residential 1706 dwellings that are not residential facilities for persons with a disability are allowed. 1707 $[\frac{(4)}{(3)}]$ (3) Subject to Subsection $[\frac{(3)}{(3)}]$ (2), an ordinance under Subsection $[\frac{(2)}{(2)}]$ (1) may: (a) require residential facilities for persons with a disability: 1708 1709 (i) to be reasonably dispersed throughout the municipality; 1710 (ii) to be limited by number of occupants; (iii) for residential facilities for persons with a disability that are substance abuse 1711 1712 facilities and are located within 500 feet of a school, to provide, in accordance with rules 1713 established by the Department of Human Services under Title 62A, Chapter 2, Licensure of 1714 Programs and Facilities: 1715 (A) a security plan satisfactory to local law enforcement authorities; 1716 (B) 24-hour supervision for residents; and 1717 (C) other 24-hour security measures; and 1718 (iv) to obtain permits that verify compliance with the same building, safety, and health 1719 regulations as are applicable in the same [zoning area] zone to similar uses that are not 1720 residential facilities for persons with a disability; and 1721 (b) provide that a residential facility for persons with a disability that would likely 1722 create a fundamental change in the character of a residential neighborhood may be excluded 1723 from a [zoning area] zone. 1724 [(5)] (4) The responsibility to license programs or entities that operate facilities for 1725 persons with a disability, as well as to require and monitor the provision of adequate services to 1726 persons residing in those facilities, shall rest with: 1727 (a) for programs or entities licensed or certified by the Department of Human Services, 1728 the Department of Human Services as provided in Title 62A, Chapter 5, Services to People 1729 with Disabilities; and 1730 (b) for programs or entities licensed or certified by the Department of Health, the 1731 Department of Health under Title 26, Chapter 21, Health Care Facility Licensing and

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Inspection Act.

1733	Section 50. Section 10-9a-601, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-801 is
1734	renumbered and amended to read:
1735	Part 6. Subdivisions
1736	$[\frac{10-9-801}{2}]$. <u>10-9a-601</u> . Enactment of subdivision ordinance.
1737	(1) The legislative body of [any] a municipality may enact [a subdivision ordinance]
1738	ordinances requiring that a subdivision plat comply with the provisions of the [subdivision]
1739	ordinance and [be approved as required by] this part before:
1740	[(1)] (a) it may be filed or recorded in the county recorder's office; and
1741	$\left[\frac{(2)}{(b)}\right]$ lots may be sold.
1742	(2) If the legislative body fails to enact a subdivision ordinance, the municipality may
1743	regulate subdivisions only to the extent provided in this part.
1744	Section 51. Section 10-9a-602, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-802 is
1745	renumbered and amended to read:
1746	[10-9-802]. 10-9a-602. Preparation Adoption and amendment.
1747	(1) The planning commission shall:
1748	(a) prepare and recommend a proposed [subdivision] ordinance to the legislative body
1749	that regulates the subdivision of land [in the municipality];
1750	[(b) hold a public hearing on the proposed subdivision ordinance before making its
1751	final recommendation to the legislative body; and]
1752	(b) prepare and recommend or consider and recommend a proposed ordinance that
1753	amends the regulation of the subdivision of the land in the municipality;
1754	(c) provide [reasonable] notice [of the public hearing at least 14 days before the date of
1755	the hearing.] consistent with Section 10-9a-205; and
1756	[(2) The legislative body shall:]
1757	[(a) hold a public hearing on the proposed subdivision ordinance recommended to it by
1758	the planning commission; and]
1759	[(b) provide reasonable notice of the public hearing at least 14 days before the date of
1760	the hearing.]
1761	[(3) After the public hearing, the]
1762	(d) hold a public hearing on the proposed ordinance before making its final
1763	recommendation to the legislative body.

(2) The municipal legislative body may[: (a)] adopt or reject the [subdivision] ordinance either as proposed[; (b) amend the subdivision ordinance and adopt or reject it as amended; or (c) reject the ordinance] by the planning commission or after making any revision the legislative body considers appropriate.

Section 52. Section 10-9a-603, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-804 is renumbered and amended to read:

[10-9-804]. <u>10-9a-603.</u> Plats required.

- (1) Unless exempt under Section [10-9-806] 10-9a-605 or [not included in] excluded from the definition of subdivision under Subsection [10-9-103(1)] 10-9a-103(34), whenever any [land is laid out and platted, the owner of [those lands] the land shall provide an accurate plat that describes or specifies:
- (a) a name or designation of the subdivision that is distinct from any plat already recorded in the county recorder's office;
- [(a)] (b) the boundaries, course, and dimensions of [the parcels of ground;] all of the parcels of ground divided, by their boundaries, course, and extent, whether the owner proposes that any parcel of ground is intended to be used as a street or for any other public use, and whether any such area is reserved or proposed for dedication for a public purpose;
- [(b) whether the parcels of ground are intended to be used as streets or for other public uses, and whether any areas are reserved for public purposes;]
- (c) the lot or unit reference, [the] block or building reference, [the] street or site address, [the] street name or coordinate address, [the] acreage or square footage for all parcels, units, or lots, and [the] length and width of the blocks and lots intended for sale; and
- (d) <u>every</u> existing right-of-way and easement [grants] grant of record for underground facilities, as defined in Section 54-8a-2, and for other utility facilities.
- (2) Subject to Subsections (3), (4), and (5), if the plat conforms to the municipality's ordinances and this part and has been approved by the culinary water authority and the sanitary sewer authority, the municipality shall approve the plat.
- (3) The municipality may withhold an otherwise valid plat approval until the owner of the land provides the legislative body with a tax clearance indicating that all taxes, interest, and penalties owing on the land have been paid.
 - [(2)] (4) (a) The owner of the land shall acknowledge the plat before an officer

1795	authorized by law to take the acknowledgement of conveyances of real estate and shall obtain
1796	the signature of each individual designated by the municipality.
1797	(b) The surveyor making the plat shall certify [it.] that the surveyor:
1798	(i) holds a license in accordance with Title 58, Chapter 22, Professional Engineers and
1799	Professional Land Surveyors Licensing Act;
1800	(ii) has completed a survey of the property described on the plat in accordance with
1801	Section 17-23-17 and has verified all measurements; and
1802	(iii) has placed monuments as represented on the plat.
1803	(c) [The] As applicable, the owner or operator of the underground and utility facilities
1804	shall approve the [plat of its property interest if it specifies]:
1805	(i) [the] boundary, course, dimensions, and intended use of the right-of-way and
1806	easement grants of record;
1807	(ii) [the] location of existing underground and utility facilities; and
1808	(iii) [any] conditions or restrictions governing the location of the facilities within the
1809	right-of-way, and easement grants of records, and utility facilities within the subdivision.
1810	[(d) The legislative body shall approve the plat as provided in this part. Before the
1811	legislative body may approve a plat, the owner of the land shall provide the legislative body
1812	with a tax clearance indicating that all taxes, interest, and penalties owing on the land have
1813	been paid.]
1814	[(3)] (5) (a) After the plat has been acknowledged, certified, and approved, the owner
1815	of the land shall, [subject to Subsection (3)(b), record it] within the time period designated by
1816	ordinance, record the plat in the county recorder's office in the county in which the lands
1817	platted and laid out are situated.
1818	[(b) An owner of land may not submit for recording a plat that gives the subdivision
1819	described in the plat the same name as a subdivision in a plat already recorded in the county
1820	recorder's office.]
1821	(b) An owner's failure to record a plat within the time period designated by ordinance
1822	renders the plat voidable.
1823	Section 53. Section 10-9a-604, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-805 is
1824	renumbered and amended to read:
1825	[10-9-805]. <u>10-9a-604.</u> Subdivision approval procedure.

1826	(1) A person may not submit a [plat of a] subdivision plat to the county recorder's
1827	office for recording unless a recommendation has been received from the planning commission
1828	and:
1829	(a) the plat has been approved by:
1830	(i) the [legislative body] land use authority of the municipality in which the
1831	[subdivision] land described in the plat is located; [or] and
1832	(ii) other officers that the [municipal legislative body] municipality designates in [an]
1833	its ordinance; and
1834	(b) [the approval is] all approvals are entered in writing on the plat by the [mayor or
1835	chairperson of the legislative body or by the other officers] designated [in the ordinance]
1836	officers.
1837	[(2) In municipalities under the council-mayor form of government, Section
1838	10-3-1219.5 governs.]
1839	[(3)] (2) A subdivision plat recorded without the [approval] signatures required under
1840	this section is void.
1841	(3) A transfer of land pursuant to a void plat is voidable.
1842	Section 54. Section 10-9a-605, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-806 is
1843	renumbered and amended to read:
1844	[10-9-806]. 10-9a-605. Exemptions from plat requirement.
1845	[(1) (a) Notwithstanding Sections 10-9-804 and 10-9-805, a person may submit to the
1846	county recorder's office for recording a document that subdivides property by metes and
1847	bounds into less than ten lots, without the necessity of recording a plat, if:]
1848	[(i) the planning commission, if required by municipal ordinance, has given the
1849	municipal legislative body its recommendation, whether favorable or not; and]
1850	[(ii) the document contains a certificate or written approval from:]
1851	[(A) the legislative body of the municipality in which the property is located; or]
1852	[(B) other officers that the municipal legislative body designates in an ordinance.]
1853	[(b) By indicating its approval on a document under Subsection (1)(a), the municipal
1854	legislative body or other officer designated by the municipal legislative officer certifies that:]
1855	[(i) the planning commission:]
1856	[(A) has given its recommendation to the municipal legislative body; or]

1857	[(B) is not required by municipal ordinance to give its recommendation;]
1858	(1) Notwithstanding Sections 10-9a-603 and 10-9a-604, the land use authority of a
1859	municipality may approve a subdivision of ten lots or less without a plat by certifying in
1860	writing that:
1861	(a) the municipality has provided notice as required by ordinance and Sections
1862	10-9a-206 and 10-9a-207; and
1863	[(ii)] (b) the proposed subdivision:
1864	(i) is not traversed by the mapped lines of a proposed street as shown in the general
1865	plan and does not require the dedication of any land for street or other public purposes; and
1866	[(iii) if the subdivision is located in a zoned area, each lot in the subdivision meets the
1867	frontage, width, and area requirements of the zoning ordinance or has been granted a variance
1868	from those requirements by the board of adjustment.]
1869	[(2) Municipalities under the council-mayor form of government shall comply with
1870	Section 10-3-1219.5.]
1871	(ii) has been approved by the culinary water authority and the sanitary sewer authority;
1872	(iii) is located in a zoned area; and
1873	(iv) conforms to all applicable land use ordinances or has properly received a variance
1874	from the requirements of an otherwise conflicting and applicable land use ordinance.
1875	[(3)] (2) (a) Subject to Subsection $[(3)(b)]$ (1), a lot or parcel resulting from a division
1876	of agricultural land is exempt from the plat requirements of Section [10-9-804] 10-9a-603 if
1877	the lot or parcel:
1878	(i) qualifies as land in agricultural use under Title 59, Chapter 2, Part 5, Farmland
1879	Assessment Act;
1880	(ii) meets the minimum size requirement of applicable [zoning] land use ordinances;
1881	and
1882	(iii) is not used and will not be used for any nonagricultural purpose.
1883	(b) The boundaries of each lot or parcel exempted under Subsection $[(3)(a)]$ (1) shall
1884	be graphically illustrated on a record of survey map that, after receiving the same approvals as
1885	are required for a plat under Section [10-9-805] 10-9a-604, shall be recorded with the county
1886	recorder.
1887	(c) If a lot or parcel exempted under Subsection $[(3)(a)]$ $(2)(a)$ is used for a

1888 nonagricultural purpose, the municipality in which the lot or parcel is located may require the 1889 lot or parcel to comply with the requirements of Section [10-9-804] 10-9a-603. [(4)] (3) (a) Documents recorded in the county recorder's office that divide property by 1890 1891 a metes and bounds description do not create [a] an approved subdivision allowed by this part 1892 unless the land use authority's certificate of written approval required by Subsection (1)[(a)(ii)] 1893 is attached to the document. 1894 (b) The absence of the certificate or written approval required by Subsection (1)[(a)(ii)] 1895 does not affect the validity of a recorded document. 1896 (c) A document [recorded under Subsection (1)(a)] which does not meet the 1897 requirements of Subsection (1)[(a)(ii)] may be corrected [to comply with Subsection (1)(a)(ii)] 1898 by the recording of an affidavit to which the required certificate or written approval is attached 1899 in accordance with Section 57-3-106. Section 55. Section 10-9a-606, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-806.5 is 1900 renumbered and amended to read: 1901 1902 [10-9-806.5]. 10-9a-606. Common area parcels on a plat -- No separate 1903 ownership -- Ownership interest equally divided among other parcels on plat and 1904 included in description of other parcels. 1905 (1) A parcel designated as common area on a plat recorded in compliance with this part 1906 may not be separately owned or conveyed independent of the other parcels created by the plat. 1907 (2) The ownership interest in a parcel described in Subsection (1) shall: 1908 (a) for purposes of assessment, be divided equally among all parcels created by the 1909 plat, unless a different division of interest for assessment purposes is indicated on the plat or an accompanying recorded document; and 1910 1911 (b) be considered to be included in the description of each instrument describing a 1912 parcel on the plat by its identifying plat number, even if the common area interest is not 1913 explicitly stated in the instrument. 1914 Section 56. Section 10-9a-607, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-807 is 1915 renumbered and amended to read: 1916 $[\frac{10-9-807}{}].$ 10-9a-607. Dedication of streets.

(1) Plats, when made, acknowledged, and recorded according to the procedures

specified in this part, operate as a dedication of all streets and other public places, and vest the

1917

fee of those parcels of land in the municipality for the public for the uses named or intended in those plats.

(2) The dedication established by this section does not impose liability upon the municipality for streets and other public places that are dedicated in this manner but <u>are</u> unimproved.

Section 57. Section **10-9a-608**, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-808 is renumbered and amended to read:

[10-9-808]. 10-9a-608. Vacating or changing a subdivision plat.

- (1) (a) Subject to [Subsection (2), the legislative body of a municipality or any other officer that the legislative body designates by ordinance] Section 10-9a-610, and provided that notice has been given pursuant to local ordinance and Section 10-9a-208, the land use authority, may, with or without a petition, consider and resolve any proposed vacation, alteration, or amendment of a subdivision plat, any portion of a subdivision plat, or any street, lot, or alley contained in a subdivision plat [at a public hearing].
- (b) If a petition is filed, the [responsible body or officer] land use authority shall hold [the] a public hearing within 45 days after receipt of the planning commission's recommendation under Subsection (2) if:
 - (i) the plat change includes the vacation of a public street or alley;
- (ii) any owner within the plat notifies the municipality of their objection in writing within ten days of mailed notification; or
- (iii) a public hearing is required because all of the owners in the subdivision have not signed the revised plat.
- (2) (a) [Before the legislative body or officer designated by the legislative body may consider] The planning commission shall consider and provide a recommendation for a proposed vacation, alteration, or amendment under Subsection (1)(a) or (6)[, the legislative body or officer shall refer the proposal to the planning commission for its recommendation] before the land use authority takes final action.
- (b) The planning commission shall give its recommendation within 30 days after the proposed vacation, alteration, or amendment is referred to it, or as that time period is extended by agreement with the applicant.
 - (3) Any fee owner, as shown on the last county assessment rolls, of land within the

subdivision that has been laid out and platted as provided in this part may, in writing, petition [the legislative body] to have the plat, any portion of it, or any street or lot contained in it, vacated, altered, or amended as provided in this section.

- (4) Each petition to vacate, alter, or amend an entire plat, a portion of a plat, or a street or lot contained in a plat shall include:
 - (a) the name and address of all owners of record of the land contained in the entire plat;
- (b) the name and address of all owners of record of land adjacent to any street that is proposed to be vacated, altered, or amended; and
 - (c) the signature of each of these owners who consents to the petition.
- (5) [(a)] A petition that lacks the consent of all owners referred to in Subsection (4) may not be scheduled for consideration at a public hearing before the [legislative body] planning commission until the notice required by [this part is given] Section 10-9a-207 or 10-9a-208, as applicable, is given.
 - [(b) The petitioner shall pay the cost of the notice.]

- (6) Subject to Subsection (2), if the [responsible body or officer] applicant proposes to vacate, alter, or amend a subdivision plat, or any street or lot contained in a subdivision plat, [they] the planning commission shall consider the issue at a public hearing after giving the notice required by [this part] Section 10-9a-207 or 10-9a-208, as applicable.
- (7) (a) The owners of record of adjacent parcels that are described by either a metes and bounds description or a recorded plat may exchange title to portions of those parcels if the exchange of title is approved by the [planning commission, or such other person or board as the municipal legislative body may designate,] land use authority in accordance with Subsection (7)(b).
- (b) The [planning commission, or such other person or board as the municipal legislative body may designate,] land use authority shall approve an exchange of title under Subsection (7)(a) if:
 - (i) no new dwelling lot or housing unit will result from the exchange of title; and
- (ii) the exchange of title will not result in a violation of [applicable zoning requirements] any land use ordinance.
- (c) If an exchange of title is approved under Subsection (7)(b), a notice of approval shall be recorded [by the planning commission, or such other person or board as the municipal

1981	legislative body may designate,] in the office of the county recorder which:
1982	(i) is executed by each owner included in the exchange and by the [planning
1983	commission, or such other person or board as the municipal legislative body may designate]
1984	land use authority;
1985	(ii) contains an acknowledgment for each party executing the notice in accordance with
1986	the provisions of Title 57, Chapter 2a, Recognition of Acknowledgments Act; and
1987	(iii) recites the descriptions of both the original parcels and the parcels created by the
1988	exchange of title.
1989	(d) A notice of approval recorded under this Subsection (7) does not act as a
1990	conveyance of title to real property and is not required for the recording of a document
1991	purporting to convey title to real property.
1992	(8) (a) The name of a recorded subdivision may be changed by recording an amended
1993	plat making that change, as provided in this section and subject to Subsection (8)(c).
1994	(b) The surveyor [making] preparing the amended plat shall certify [it.] that the
1995	surveyor:
1996	(i) holds a license in accordance with Title 58, Chapter 22, Professional Engineers and
1997	Professional Land Surveyors Licensing Act;
1998	(ii) has completed a survey of the property described on the plat in accordance with
1999	Section 17-23-17 and has verified all measurements; and
2000	(iii) has placed monuments as represented on the plat.
2001	(c) An owner of land may not submit for recording an amended plat that gives the
2002	subdivision described in the amended plat the same name as a subdivision in a plat already
2003	recorded in the county recorder's office.
2004	(d) Except as provided in Subsection (8)(a), the recording of a declaration or other
2005	document that purports to change the name of a recorded plat is [void] voidable.
2006	[(9) Municipalities operating under the council-mayor form of government shall
2007	comply with Section 10-3-1219.5.]
2008	Section 58. Section 10-9a-609, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-810 is
2009	renumbered and amended to read:
2010	[10-9-810]. 10-9a-609. Grounds for vacating or changing a plat.

(1) [(a)] Within 30 days after the public hearing required by this part, [the responsible

body or officer] or as that time period may be extended by agreement of the parties, the land use authority shall consider the petition.

- [(b)] (2) If the [responsible body or officer] land use authority is satisfied that neither the public interest nor any person will be materially injured by the proposed vacation, alteration, or amendment, and that there is good cause for the vacation, alteration, or amendment, the [legislative body, by ordinance,] land use authority may vacate, alter, or amend the plat, any portion of the plat, or any street or lot.
- [(c)] (3) The [responsible body or officer] land use authority may approve the vacation, alteration, or amendment by [ordinance] resolution, amended plat, administrative order, or deed containing a stamp or mark indicating approval by the [responsible body or officer] land use authority.
- [(d)] (4) The [responsible body or officer] land use authority shall ensure that the vacation, alteration, or amendment is recorded in the office of the county recorder in which the land is located.
- [(2) An aggrieved party may appeal the responsible body's or officer's decision to district court as provided in Section 10-9-1001.]
- [(3) Municipalities operating in a council-mayor form of government shall comply with Section 10-3-1219.5.]
- (5) The action of the land use authority vacating or narrowing a street or alley which has been dedicated to public use by the proprietor shall operate to the extent to which it is vacated or narrowed, upon the effective date of the vacating ordinance, as a revocation of the acceptance thereof, and the relinquishment of the city's fee therein, but the right-of-way and easements therein, if any, of any lot owner and the franchise rights of any public utility shall not be impaired thereby.
- Section 59. Section **10-9a-610**, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-901 is renumbered and amended to read:

[10-9-901]. Restrictions for solar and other energy devices.

[(1) The legislative body, in order to protect and ensure access to sunlight for solar energy devices, may adopt regulations governing legislative subdivision development plans that relate to the use of restrictive covenants or solar easements, height restrictions, side yard and setback requirements, street and building orientation and width requirements, height and

location of vegetation with respect to property boundary lines, and other permissible forms of land use controls.]

[(2)] The [legislative body] land use authority may refuse to approve or renew any plat [or], subdivision plan, or dedication of any street or other ground, if [the] deed restrictions, covenants, or similar binding agreements running with the land for the lots or parcels covered by the plat or subdivision prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting reasonably sited and designed solar collectors, clotheslines, or other energy devices based on renewable resources from being installed on buildings erected on lots or parcels covered by the plat or subdivision.

Section 60. Section **10-9a-611**, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-811 is renumbered and amended to read:

[10-9-811]. <u>10-9a-611.</u> Prohibited acts.

- (1) (a) An owner of any land located in a subdivision[, as defined in this chapter,] who transfers or sells any land in that subdivision before a plat of the subdivision has been approved and recorded violates this part for each lot or parcel transferred or sold.
- (b) The description by metes and bounds in [the] <u>an</u> instrument of transfer or other documents used in the process of selling or transferring does not exempt the transaction from being a violation of Subsection (1)(a) or from the penalties or remedies provided in this chapter.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Subsection (1), the recording of an instrument of transfer or other document used in the process of selling or transferring real property that violates this part:
 - (i) does not affect the validity of the instrument or other document; and
- (ii) does not affect whether the property that is the subject of the instrument or other document complies with applicable municipal ordinances on land use and development.
- (2) (a) A municipality may bring an action against an owner to require the property to conform to the provisions of this part or an ordinance enacted under the authority of this part.
- (b) An action under this Subsection (2) may include an injunction, abatement, merger of title, or any other appropriate action or proceeding to prevent, enjoin, or abate the violation.
 - (c) A municipality need only establish the violation to obtain the injunction.

Section 61. Section **10-9a-701** is enacted to read:

Part 7. Appeal Authority

2074	10-9a-701. Appeal authority Condition precedent to judicial review Appeal
2075	authorities.
2076	(1) Each municipality adopting a land use ordinance shall, by ordinance, establish an
2077	appeal authority to hear and decide:
2078	(a) requests for variances from the terms of the land use ordinances; and
2079	(b) appeals from decisions applying the land use ordinances.
2080	(2) As a condition precedent to judicial review, an adversely affected person must
2081	timely and specifically challenge a land use authority's decision, in accordance with local
2082	ordinance.
2083	(3) An appeal authority:
2084	(a) shall:
2085	(i) act in a quasi-judicial manner; and
2086	(ii) serve as the final arbiter of issues involving the interpretation or application of land
2087	use ordinances; and
2088	(b) may not entertain an appeal of a matter in which the appeal authority, or any
2089	participating member, had first acted as the land use authority.
2090	(4) By ordinance, a municipality may:
2091	(a) designate a separate appeal authority to hear requests for variances than the appeal
2092	authority it designates to hear appeals;
2093	(b) designate one or more separate appeal authorities to hear distinct types of appeals
2094	of land use authority decisions;
2095	(c) require an adversely affected party to preserve before an appeal authority every
2096	theory of relief that it can raise in district court; and
2097	(d) not require an adversely affected party to pursue duplicate or successive appeals
2098	before the same or separate appeal authorities as a condition of the adversely affected party's
2099	duty to exhaust administrative remedies.
2100	(5) If the municipality establishes or, prior to the effective date of this chapter, has
2101	established a multiperson board, body, or panel to act as an appeal authority, at a minimum, the
2102	board, body, or panel shall:
2103	(a) notify each of its members of any meeting or hearing of the board, body, or panel;
2104	(b) provide each of its members with the same information and access to municipal

2105	resources as any other member;
2106	(c) convene only if a quorum of its members are present; and
2107	(d) act only upon the vote of a majority of its convened members.
2108	Section 62. Section 10-9a-702, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-707 is
2109	renumbered and amended to read:
2110	[10-9-707]. <u>10-9a-702.</u> Variances.
2111	(1) Any person or entity desiring a waiver or modification of the requirements of [the
2112	zoning] a land use ordinance as applied to a parcel of property that he owns, leases, or in which
2113	he holds some other beneficial interest may apply to the [board of adjustment] applicable
2114	appeal authority for a variance from the terms of the [zoning] ordinance.
2115	(2) (a) The [board of adjustment] appeal authority may grant a variance only if:
2116	(i) literal enforcement of the [zoning] ordinance would cause an unreasonable hardship
2117	for the applicant that is not necessary to carry out the general purpose of the [zoning ordinance]
2118	land use ordinances;
2119	(ii) there are special circumstances attached to the property that do not generally apply
2120	to other properties in the same [district] zone;
2121	(iii) granting the variance is essential to the enjoyment of a substantial property right
2122	possessed by other property in the same [district] zone;
2123	(iv) the variance will not substantially affect the general plan and will not be contrary
2124	to the public interest; and
2125	(v) the spirit of the [zoning] land use ordinance is observed and substantial justice
2126	done.
2127	(b) (i) In determining whether or not enforcement of the [zoning] land use ordinance
2128	would cause unreasonable hardship under Subsection (2)(a), the [board of adjustment] appeal
2129	authority may not find an unreasonable hardship unless the alleged hardship:
2130	(A) is located on or associated with the property for which the variance is sought; and
2131	(B) comes from circumstances peculiar to the property, not from conditions that are
2132	general to the neighborhood.
2133	(ii) In determining whether or not enforcement of the [zoning] land use ordinance
2134	would cause unreasonable hardship under Subsection (2)(a), the [board of adjustment] appeal
2135	<u>authority</u> may not find an unreasonable hardship if the hardship is self-imposed or economic.

2136	(c) In determining whether or not there are special circumstances attached to the
2137	property under Subsection (2)(a), the [board of adjustment] appeal authority may find that
2138	special circumstances exist only if the special circumstances:
2139	(i) relate to the hardship complained of; and
2140	(ii) deprive the property of privileges granted to other properties in the same [district]
2141	zone.
2142	(3) The applicant shall bear the burden of proving that all of the conditions justifying a
2143	variance have been met.
2144	(4) Variances run with the land.
2145	(5) The [board of adjustment and any other body] appeal authority may not grant \underline{a} use
2146	[variances] variance.
2147	(6) In granting a variance, the [board of adjustment] appeal authority may impose
2148	additional requirements on the applicant that will:
2149	(a) mitigate any harmful affects of the variance; or
2150	(b) serve the purpose of the standard or requirement that is waived or modified.
2151	Section 63. Section 10-9a-703 is enacted to read:
2152	10-9a-703. Standing before appeal authority.
2153	The applicant, a board or officer of the municipality, or any person adversely affected
2154	by the land use authority's decision administering or interpreting a land use ordinance may,
2155	within the time period provided by ordinance, appeal that decision to the appeal authority by
2156	alleging that there is error in any order, requirement, decision, or determination made by the
2157	land use authority in the administration or interpretation of the land use ordinance.
2158	Section 64. Section 10-9a-704 is enacted to read:
2159	<u>10-9a-704.</u> Time to appeal.
2160	(1) The municipality shall enact an ordinance establishing a reasonable time to appeal a
2161	decision of a land use authority to an appeal authority.
2162	(2) In the absence of such an ordinance and at a minimum, an adversely affected party
2163	shall have ten calendar days to appeal.
2164	Section 65. Section 10-9a-705 is enacted to read:
2165	<u>10-9a-705.</u> Burden of proof.
2166	The appellant has the burden of proving that the land use authority erred.

2167	Section 66. Section 10-9a-706 is enacted to read:
2168	<u>10-9a-706.</u> Due process.
2169	(1) Each appeal authority shall conduct each appeal and variance request as provided in
2170	local ordinance.
2171	(2) Each appeal authority shall respect the due process rights of each of the
2172	participants.
2173	Section 67. Section 10-9a-707 is enacted to read:
2174	10-9a-707. Standard of review for appeals.
2175	(1) A municipality may, by ordinance, designate the standard of review for appeals of
2176	land use authority decisions.
2177	(2) If the municipality fails to designate a standard of review of factual matters, the
2178	appeal authority shall review the matter de novo.
2179	(3) The appeal authority shall determine the correctness of a decision of the land use
2180	authority in its interpretation and application of a land use ordinance.
2181	(4) Only those decisions in which a land use authority has applied a land use ordinance
2182	to a particular application, person, or parcel may be appealed to an appeal authority.
2183	Section 68. Section 10-9a-708 is enacted to read:
2184	<u>10-9a-708.</u> Final decision.
2185	(1) A decision of an appeal authority takes effect on the date when the appeal authority
2186	issues a written decision, or as otherwise provided by ordinance.
2187	(2) A written decision, or other event as provided by ordinance, constitutes a final
2188	decision under Subsection 10-9a-802(2)(a) or a final action under Subsection 10-9a-801(4).
2189	Section 69. Section 10-9a-801, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-1001 is
2190	renumbered and amended to read:
2191	Part 8. District Court Appeal
2192	[10-9-1001]. <u>10-9a-801.</u> Appeals to district court.
2193	(1) No person may challenge in district court a municipality's land use [decisions]
2194	decision made under this chapter, or under [the] a regulation made under authority of this
2195	chapter until that person has exhausted his administrative remedies as provided in Part 7,
2196	Appeal Authority.
2197	(2) (a) Any person adversely affected by [any] a final decision made in the exercise of

2198 or in violation of the provisions of this chapter may file a petition for review of the decision 2199 with the district court within 30 days after the local decision is [rendered] final. 2200 (b) (i) The time under Subsection (2)(a) to file a petition is tolled from the date a 2201 property owner files a request for arbitration of a constitutional taking issue with the property 2202 rights ombudsman under Section 63-34-13 until 30 days after: 2203 (A) the arbitrator issues a final award; or 2204 (B) the property rights ombudsman issues a written statement under Subsection 2205 63-34-13(4)(b) declining to arbitrate or to appoint an arbitrator. 2206 (ii) A tolling under Subsection (2)(b)(i) operates only as to the specific constitutional 2207 taking issue that is the subject of the request for arbitration filed with the property rights 2208 ombudsman by a property owner. 2209 (iii) A request for arbitration filed with the property rights ombudsman after the time 2210 under Subsection (2)(a) to file a petition has expired does not affect the time to file a petition. 2211 (3) (a) The courts shall: 2212 [(a)] (i) presume that land use [decisions] ordinances and regulations are valid; [and] 2213 (ii) presume that appeal authority decisions are valid; 2214 [(b)] (iii) determine only whether or not the [decision is] exercise of legislative 2215 discretion or the appeal authority's decision was arbitrary, capricious, or, subject to Subsection 2216 (3)(b), illegal[:]; and 2217 (iv) provide relief from a municipality's noncompliance with its ordinances only to a 2218 party who establishes that the noncompliance has prejudiced the party and that the relief 2219 requested remedies the prejudice. 2220 (b) A determination of illegality under Subsection (3)(a)(iii) requires a determination 2221 that the decision violates an existing law, statute, or ordinance. 2222 (4) The provisions of Subsection (2) apply from the date on which the municipality 2223 takes final action on a land use application for any adversely affected third party, if the 2224 municipality conformed with the notice provisions of Part 2, Notice, or for any person who had 2225 actual notice of the pending application on or before the date of final action.

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(5) The provisions of Subsection (2) apply from the date on which the municipality

enacts the ordinance or general plan provision for all ordinances and general plan provisions, if

the municipality conforms with Section 10-9a-205.

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2229	(6) The petition is barred unless it is filed within 30 days after the appeal authority's
2230	decision is final.
2231	(7) (a) The appeal authority shall transmit to the reviewing court the record of its
2232	proceedings, including its minutes, findings, orders, and, if available, a true and correct
2233	transcript of its proceedings.
2234	(b) If the proceeding was tape recorded, a transcript of that tape recording is a true and
2235	correct transcript for purposes of this Subsection (7).
2236	(8) (a) (i) If there is a record, the district court's review is limited to the record provided
2237	by the appeal authority.
2238	(ii) The court may not accept or consider any evidence outside the appeal authority's
2239	record unless that evidence was offered to the appeal authority and the court determines that it
2240	was improperly excluded.
2241	(b) If there is no record, the court may call witnesses and take evidence.
2242	(9) The court shall affirm the decision of the appeal authority if the decision is
2243	supported by substantial evidence in the record.
2244	(10) (a) The filing of a petition does not stay the decision of the appeal authority.
2245	(b) (i) Before filing a petition under this section or a request for mediation or
2246	arbitration of a constitutional taking issue under Section 63-34-13, the aggrieved party may
2247	petition the appeal authority to stay its decision.
2248	(ii) Upon receipt of a petition to stay, the appeal authority may order its decision stayed
2249	pending district court review if the appeal authority finds it to be in the best interest of the
2250	municipality.
2251	(iii) After a petition is filed under this section or a request for mediation or arbitration
2252	of a constitutional taking issue is filed under Section 63-34-13, the petitioner may seek an
2253	injunction staying the appeal authority's decision.
2254	Section 70. Section 10-9a-802, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-1002 is
2255	renumbered and amended to read:
2256	[10-9-1002]. <u>10-9a-802.</u> Enforcement.
2257	(1) (a) A municipality or any adversely affected owner of real estate within the
2258	municipality in which violations of this chapter or ordinances enacted under the authority of
2259	this chapter occur or are about to occur may, in addition to other remedies provided by law,

2260	institute:
2261	(i) injunctions, mandamus, abatement, or any other appropriate actions; or
2262	(ii) proceedings to prevent, enjoin, abate, or remove the unlawful building, use, or act.
2263	(b) A municipality need only establish the violation to obtain the injunction.
2264	(2) (a) The municipality may enforce the ordinance by withholding building permits.
2265	(b) It is unlawful to erect, construct, reconstruct, alter, or change the use of any
2266	building or other structure within a municipality without approval of a building permit.
2267	(c) The municipality may not issue a building permit unless the plans of and for the
2268	proposed erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, or use fully conform to all
2269	regulations then in effect.
2270	Section 71. Section 10-9a-803, which is renumbered from Section 10-9-1003 is
2271	renumbered and amended to read:
2272	[10-9-1003]. <u>10-9a-803.</u> Penalties.
2273	(1) The [municipal legislative body] municipality may, by ordinance, establish civil
2274	penalties for violations of any of the provisions of this chapter or of any ordinances adopted
2275	under the authority of this chapter.
2276	(2) Violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or of any ordinances adopted
2277	under the authority of this chapter [are] is punishable as a class C misdemeanor upon
2278	conviction either:
2279	(a) as a class C misdemeanor; or
2280	(b) by imposing the appropriate civil penalty adopted under the authority of this
2281	section.
2282	Section 72. Section 11-36-201 is amended to read:
2283	11-36-201. Impact fees Analysis Capital facilities plan Notice of plan
2284	Summary Exemptions.
2285	(1) (a) Each local political subdivision and private entity shall comply with the
2286	requirements of this chapter before establishing or modifying any impact fee.
2287	(b) A local political subdivision may not:
2288	(i) establish any new impact fees that are not authorized by this chapter; or
2289	(ii) impose or charge any other fees as a condition of development approval unless
2290	those fees are a reasonable charge for the service provided.

(c) Notwithstanding any other requirements of this chapter, each local political subdivision shall ensure that each existing impact fee that is charged for any public facility not authorized by Subsection 11-36-102(12) is repealed by July 1, 1995.

- (d) (i) Existing impact fees for public facilities authorized in Subsection 11-36-102(12) that are charged by local political subdivisions need not comply with the requirements of this chapter until July 1, 1997.
 - (ii) By July 1, 1997, each local political subdivision shall:
- (A) review any impact fees in existence as of the effective date of this act, and prepare and approve the analysis required by this section for each of those impact fees; and
 - (B) ensure that the impact fees comply with the requirements of this chapter.
- (2) (a) Before imposing impact fees, each local political subdivision shall prepare a capital facilities plan.
 - (b) (i) As used in this Subsection (2)(b):

- (A) (I) "Affected entity" means each county, municipality, independent special district under Title 17A, Chapter 2, Independent Special Districts, local district under Title 17B, Chapter 2, Local Districts, school district, interlocal cooperation entity established under Chapter 13, Interlocal Cooperation Act, and specified public utility:
- (Aa) whose services or facilities are likely to require expansion or significant modification because of the facilities proposed in the proposed capital facilities plan; or
- (Bb) that has filed with the local political subdivision or private entity a copy of the general or long-range plan of the county, municipality, independent special district, local district, school district, interlocal cooperation entity, or specified public utility.
- (II) "Affected entity" does not include the local political subdivision or private entity that is required under this Subsection (2) to provide notice.
- (B) "Specified public utility" means an electrical corporation, gas corporation, or telephone corporation, as those terms are defined in Section 54-2-1.
- (ii) Before preparing a capital facilities plan for facilities proposed on land located within a county of the first or second class, each local political subdivision and each private entity shall provide written notice, as provided in this Subsection (2)(b), of its intent to prepare a capital facilities plan.
 - (iii) Each notice under Subsection (2)(b)(ii) shall:

2322	(A) indicate that the local political subdivision or private entity intends to prepare a
2323	capital facilities plan;
2324	(B) describe or provide a map of the geographic area where the proposed capital
2325	facilities will be located;
2326	(C) be sent to:
2327	(I) each county in whose unincorporated area and each municipality in whose
2328	boundaries is located the land on which the proposed facilities will be located;
2329	(II) each affected entity;
2330	(III) the Automated Geographic Reference Center created in Section 63A-6-202;
2331	(IV) the association of governments, established pursuant to an interlocal agreement
2332	under Title 11, Chapter 13, Interlocal Cooperation Act, in which the facilities are proposed to
2333	be located; and
2334	(V) the state planning coordinator appointed under Section 63-38d-202; and
2335	(D) with respect to the notice to affected entities, invite the affected entities to provide
2336	information for the local political subdivision or private entity to consider in the process of
2337	preparing, adopting, and implementing a capital facilities plan concerning:
2338	(I) impacts that the facilities proposed in the capital facilities plan may have on the
2339	affected entity; and
2340	(II) facilities or uses of land that the affected entity is planning or considering that may
2341	conflict with the facilities proposed in the capital facilities plan.
2342	(c) The plan shall identify:
2343	(i) demands placed upon existing public facilities by new development activity; and
2344	(ii) the proposed means by which the local political subdivision will meet those
2345	demands.
2346	(d) Municipalities and counties need not prepare a separate capital facilities plan if the
2347	general plan required by Sections 10-9-301 and 17-27-301 contains the elements required by
2348	Subsection (2)(c).
2349	(e) (i) If a local political subdivision prepares an independent capital facilities plan
2350	rather than including a capital facilities element in the general plan, the local political
2351	subdivision shall, before adopting the capital facilities plan:
2352	(A) give public notice of the plan according to this Subsection (2)(e);

- 2353 (B) at least 14 days before the date of the public hearing: 2354 (I) make a copy of the plan, together with a summary designed to be understood by a 2355 lay person, available to the public; and 2356 (II) place a copy of the plan and summary in each public library within the local 2357 political subdivision; and 2358 (C) hold a public hearing to hear public comment on the plan. 2359 (ii) Municipalities shall comply with the notice and hearing requirements of, and, 2360 except as provided in Subsection 11-36-401(4)(f), receive the protections of [, Subsections 2361 10-9-103(2) and 10-9-402(2) Sections 10-9a-205 and 10-9a-801 and Subsection 10-9a-502(2). 2362 (iii) Counties shall comply with the notice and hearing requirements of, and, except as provided in Subsection 11-36-401(4)(f), receive the protections of [, Subsections 17-27-103(2) 2363 2364 and 17-27-402(2) Sections 17-27a-205 and 17-27a-801 and Subsection 17-27a-502(2). 2365 (iv) Special districts and private entities shall comply with the notice and hearing 2366 requirements of, and receive the protections of, Section 17A-1-203. 2367 (v) Nothing contained in this Subsection (2)(e) or in the subsections referenced in 2368 Subsections (2)(e)(ii) and (iii) may be construed to require involvement by a planning 2369 commission in the capital facilities planning process. 2370 (f) (i) Local political subdivisions with a population or serving a population of less 2371 than 5,000 as of the last federal census need not comply with the capital facilities plan 2372 requirements of this part, but shall ensure that the impact fees imposed by them are based upon 2373 a reasonable plan. 2374 (ii) Subsection (2)(f)(i) does not apply to private entities. 2375 (3) In preparing the plan, each local political subdivision shall generally consider all 2376 revenue sources, including impact fees, to finance the impacts on system improvements. 2377 (4) A local political subdivision may only impose impact fees on development 2378 activities when its plan for financing system improvements establishes that impact fees are
 - (5) (a) Each local political subdivision imposing impact fees shall prepare a written analysis of each impact fee that:

future, in comparison to the benefits already received and yet to be received.

necessary to achieve an equitable allocation to the costs borne in the past and to be borne in the

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(i) identifies the impact on system improvements required by the development activity;

(ii) demonstrates how those impacts on system improvements are reasonably related to the development activity;

- (iii) estimates the proportionate share of the costs of impacts on system improvements that are reasonably related to the new development activity; and
- (iv) based upon those factors and the requirements of this chapter, identifies how the impact fee was calculated.
- (b) In analyzing whether or not the proportionate share of the costs of public facilities are reasonably related to the new development activity, the local political subdivision shall identify, if applicable:
 - (i) the cost of existing public facilities;

- (ii) the manner of financing existing public facilities, such as user charges, special assessments, bonded indebtedness, general taxes, or federal grants;
- (iii) the relative extent to which the newly developed properties and the other properties in the municipality have already contributed to the cost of existing public facilities, by such means as user charges, special assessments, or payment from the proceeds of general taxes;
- (iv) the relative extent to which the newly developed properties and the other properties in the municipality will contribute to the cost of existing public facilities in the future;
- (v) the extent to which the newly developed properties are entitled to a credit because the municipality is requiring their developers or owners, by contractual arrangement or otherwise, to provide common facilities, inside or outside the proposed development, that have been provided by the municipality and financed through general taxation or other means, apart from user charges, in other parts of the municipality;
 - (vi) extraordinary costs, if any, in servicing the newly developed properties; and
- (vii) the time-price differential inherent in fair comparisons of amounts paid at different times.
- (c) Each local political subdivision that prepares a written analysis under this Subsection (5) on or after July 1, 2000 shall also prepare a summary of the written analysis, designed to be understood by a lay person.
- (6) Each local political subdivision that adopts an impact fee enactment under Section

2415	11-36-202 on or after July 1, 2000 shall, at least 14 days before adopting the enactment, submit
2416	to each public library within the local political subdivision:
2417	(a) a copy of the written analysis required by Subsection (5)(a); and
2418	(b) a copy of the summary required by Subsection (5)(c).
2419	(7) Nothing in this chapter may be construed to repeal or otherwise eliminate any
2420	impact fee in effect on the effective date of this act that is pledged as a source of revenues to
2421	pay bonded indebtedness that was incurred before the effective date of this act.
2422	Section 73. Section 11-36-202 is amended to read:
2423	11-36-202. Impact fees Enactment Required provisions.
2424	(1) (a) Each local political subdivision wishing to impose impact fees shall pass an
2425	impact fee enactment.
2426	(b) The impact fee imposed by that enactment may not exceed the highest fee justified
2427	by the impact fee analysis performed pursuant to Section 11-36-201.
2428	(c) In calculating the impact fee, each local political subdivision may include:
2429	(i) the construction contract price;
2430	(ii) the cost of acquiring land, improvements, materials, and fixtures;
2431	(iii) the cost for planning, surveying, and engineering fees for services provided for and
2432	directly related to the construction of the system improvements; and
2433	(iv) debt service charges, if the political subdivision might use impact fees as a revenue
2434	stream to pay the principal and interest on bonds, notes, or other obligations issued to finance
2435	the costs of the system improvements.
2436	(d) In enacting an impact fee enactment:
2437	(i) municipalities shall:
2438	(A) make a copy of the impact fee enactment available to the public at least 14 days
2439	before the date of the public hearing; and
2440	(B) comply with the notice and hearing requirements of, and, except as provided in
2441	Subsection 11-36-401(4)(f), receive the protections of[, Subsections 10-9-103(2) and
2442	10-9-802(2)] <u>Sections 10-9a-207 and 10-9a-801</u> ;
2443	(ii) counties shall:
2444	(A) make a copy of the impact fee enactment available to the public at least 14 days
2445	before the date of the public hearing; and

2446	(B) comply with the notice and hearing requirements of, and, except as provided in
2447	Subsection 11-36-401(4)(f), receive the protections of[, Subsections 17-27-103(2) and
2448	17-27-802(2)] Sections 17-27a-207 and 17-27a-801; and
2449	(iii) special districts shall:
2450	(A) make a copy of the impact fee enactment available to the public at least 14 days
2451	before the date of the public hearing; and
2452	(B) comply with the notice and hearing requirements of, and receive the protections of,
2453	Section 17A-1-203.
2454	(e) Nothing contained in Subsection (1)(d) or in the subsections referenced in
2455	Subsections (1)(d)(i)(B) and (ii)(B) may be construed to require involvement by a planning
2456	commission in the impact fee enactment process.
2457	(2) The local political subdivision shall ensure that the impact fee enactment contains:
2458	(a) a provision establishing one or more service areas within which it shall calculate
2459	and impose impact fees for various land use categories;
2460	(b) either:
2461	(i) a schedule of impact fees for each type of development activity that specifies the
2462	amount of the impact fee to be imposed for each type of system improvement; or
2463	(ii) the formula that the local political subdivision will use to calculate each impact fee;
2464	(c) a provision authorizing the local political subdivision to adjust the standard impact
2465	fee at the time the fee is charged to:
2466	(i) respond to unusual circumstances in specific cases; and
2467	(ii) ensure that the impact fees are imposed fairly; and
2468	(d) a provision governing calculation of the amount of the impact fee to be imposed on
2469	a particular development that permits adjustment of the amount of the fee based upon studies
2470	and data submitted by the developer.
2471	(3) The local political subdivision may include a provision in the impact fee enactment
2472	that:
2473	(a) exempts low income housing and other development activities with broad public
2474	purposes from impact fees and establishes one or more sources of funds other than impact fees
2475	to pay for that development activity;
2476	(b) imposes an impact fee for public facility costs previously incurred by a local

2477 political subdivision to the extent that new growth and development will be served by the 2478 previously constructed improvement; and 2479 (c) allows a credit against impact fees for any dedication of land for, improvement to, 2480 or new construction of, any system improvements provided by the developer if the facilities: 2481 (i) are identified in the capital facilities plan; and 2482 (ii) are required by the local political subdivision as a condition of approving the 2483 development activity. 2484 (4) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), the local political subdivision may not 2485 impose an impact fee to cure deficiencies in public facilities serving existing development. 2486 (5) Notwithstanding the requirements and prohibitions of this chapter, a local political 2487 subdivision may impose and assess an impact fee for environmental mitigation when: 2488 (a) the local political subdivision has formally agreed to fund a Habitat Conservation 2489 Plan to resolve conflicts with the Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 U.S.C. Sec 1531, et seq. 2490 or other state or federal environmental law or regulation; 2491 (b) the impact fee bears a reasonable relationship to the environmental mitigation 2492 required by the Habitat Conservation Plan; and 2493 (c) the legislative body of the local political subdivision adopts an ordinance or 2494 resolution: 2495 (i) declaring that an impact fee is required to finance the Habitat Conservation Plan; 2496 (ii) establishing periodic sunset dates for the impact fee; and 2497 (iii) requiring the legislative body to: 2498 (A) review the impact fee on those sunset dates; 2499 (B) determine whether or not the impact fee is still required to finance the Habitat 2500 Conservation Plan; and 2501 (C) affirmatively reauthorize the impact fee if the legislative body finds that the impact 2502 fee must remain in effect. 2503 (6) Each political subdivision shall ensure that any existing impact fee for 2504 environmental mitigation meets the requirements of Subsection (5) by July 1, 1995.

fire trucks until July 1, 1997.

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(7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, municipalities imposing

impact fees to fund fire trucks as of the effective date of this act may impose impact fees for

(8) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a local political subdivision may impose and collect impact fees on behalf of a school district if authorized by Section 53A-20-100.5.

Section 74. Section 11-36-401 is amended to read:

11-36-401. Impact fees -- Challenges -- Appeals.

- (1) Any person or entity residing in or owning property within a service area, and any organization, association, or corporation representing the interests of persons or entities owning property within a service area, may file a declaratory judgment action challenging the validity of the fee.
- (2) (a) Any person or entity required to pay an impact fee who believes the fee does not meet the requirements of law may file a written request for information with the local political subdivision who established the fee.
- (b) Within two weeks of the receipt of the request for information, the local political subdivision shall provide the person or entity with the written analysis required by Section 11-36-201, the capital facilities plan, and with any other relevant information relating to the impact fee.
- (3) (a) Any local political subdivision may establish, by ordinance, an administrative appeals procedure to consider and decide challenges to impact fees.
- (b) If the local political subdivision establishes an administrative appeals procedure, the local political subdivision shall ensure that the procedure includes a requirement that the local political subdivision make its decision no later than 30 days after the date the challenge to the impact fee is filed.
- (4) (a) In addition to the method of challenging an impact fee under Subsection (1), a person or entity that has paid an impact fee that was imposed by a local political subdivision may challenge:
 - (i) if the impact fee enactment was adopted on or after July 1, 2000:
- (A) whether the local political subdivision complied with the notice requirements of this chapter with respect to the imposition of the impact fee; and
- (B) whether the local political subdivision complied with other procedural requirements of this chapter for imposing the impact fee; and
 - (ii) except as limited by Subsection (4)(a)(i), the impact fee.

2539 (b) A challenge under Subsection (4)(a) may not be initiated unless it is initiated 2540 within: 2541 (i) for a challenge under Subsection (4)(a)(i)(A), 30 days after the person or entity pays 2542 the impact fee; 2543 (ii) for a challenge under Subsection (4)(a)(i)(B), 180 days after the person or entity 2544 pays the impact fee; or 2545 (iii) for a challenge under Subsection (4)(a)(ii), one year after the person or entity pays 2546 the impact fee. 2547 (c) A challenge under Subsection (4)(a) is initiated by filing: 2548 (i) if the local political subdivision has established an administrative appeals procedure 2549 under Subsection (3), the necessary document, under the administrative appeals procedure, for 2550 initiating the administrative appeal; 2551 (ii) a request for arbitration as provided in Subsection 11-36-402(1); or 2552 (iii) an action in district court. 2553 (d) (i) The sole remedy for a challenge under Subsection (4)(a)(i)(A) is the equitable 2554 remedy of requiring the local political subdivision to correct the defective notice and repeat the 2555 process. 2556 (ii) The sole remedy for a challenge under Subsection (4)(a)(i)(B) is the equitable 2557 remedy of requiring the local political subdivision to correct the defective process. 2558 (iii) The sole remedy for a challenge under Subsection (4)(a)(ii) is a refund of the 2559 difference between what the person or entity paid as an impact fee and the amount the impact 2560 fee should have been if it had been correctly calculated. 2561 (e) Nothing in this Subsection (4) may be construed as requiring a person or entity to 2562 exhaust administrative remedies with the local political subdivision before filing an action in 2563 district court under this Subsection (4). 2564 (f) The protections given to a municipality under [Subsection 10-9-103(2)] Section 2565 10-9a-801 and to a county under [Subsection 17-27-103(2)] Section 17-27a-801 do not apply in

(5) The judge may award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs to the prevailing party in any action brought under this section.

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a challenge under Subsection (4)(a)(i)(A).

(6) Nothing in this chapter may be construed as restricting or limiting any rights to

2570 challenge impact fees that were paid before the effective date of this chapter. 2571 Section 75. Section 17-27a-101, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-101 is 2572 renumbered and amended to read: 2573 CHAPTER 27a. COUNTY LAND USE, DEVELOPMENT, AND MANAGEMENT ACT 2574 **Part 1. General Provisions** 2575 [17-27-101]. 17-27a-101. Title. 2576 This chapter [shall be] is known as the "County Land Use, Development, and 2577 Management Act." 2578 Section 76. Section 17-27a-102, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-102 is 2579 renumbered and amended to read: 2580 $[\frac{17-27-102}{1}]$. 17-27a-102. Purposes -- General land use authority. 2581 [(1) To accomplish the purpose] 2582 (1) (a) The purposes of this chapter [, and in order] are to provide for the health, safety, 2583 and welfare, and promote the prosperity, improve the morals, peace and good order, comfort, 2584 convenience, and aesthetics of [the] each county and its present and future inhabitants and 2585 businesses, to protect the tax base, to secure economy in governmental expenditures, to foster 2586 the state's agricultural and other industries, to protect both urban and nonurban development, to 2587 protect and ensure access to sunlight for solar energy devices, and to protect property values[7]. 2588 (b) To accomplish the purposes of this chapter, counties may enact all ordinances, 2589 resolutions, and rules and may enter into other forms of land use controls and development 2590 agreements that they consider necessary for the use and development of land within the 2591 unincorporated area of the county, including ordinances, resolutions, rules, development 2592 agreements, restrictive covenants, and [rules] easements governing uses, density, open spaces, 2593 structures, buildings, energy-efficiency, light and air, air quality, transportation and public or 2594 alternative transportation, infrastructure, street and building orientation and width 2595 requirements, public facilities, and height and location of vegetation, [and] trees, and 2596 landscaping, unless [those ordinances, resolutions, or rules are] expressly prohibited by law. 2597 (2) [A] Each county shall comply with the mandatory provisions of this part before any 2598 agreement or contract to provide goods, services, or municipal-type services to any storage 2599 facility or transfer facility for high-level nuclear waste, or greater than class C radioactive 2600 waste, may be executed or implemented.

2601	Section 77. Section 17-27a-103, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-103 is
2602	renumbered and amended to read:
2603	$[\frac{17-27-103}{2}]$. <u>17-27a-103.</u> Definitions.
2604	[(1)] As used in this chapter:
2605	(1) "Affected entity" means a county, municipality, independent special district under
2606	Title 17A, Chapter 2, Independent Special Districts, local district under Title 17B, Chapter 2,
2607	Local Districts, school district, interlocal cooperation entity established under Title 11, Chapter
2608	13, Interlocal Cooperation Act, specified public utility, or the Utah Department of
2609	Transportation, if:
2610	(a) the entity's services or facilities are likely to require expansion or significant
2611	modification because of an intended use of land;
2612	(b) the entity has filed with the county a copy of the entity's general or long-range plan;
2613	<u>or</u>
2614	(c) the entity's boundaries or facilities are within one mile of land that is the subject of
2615	a general plan amendment or land use ordinance change.
2616	(2) "Appeal authority" means the person, board, commission, agency, or other body
2617	designated by ordinance to decide an appeal on a land use application or a variance.
2618	[(a)] (3) "Billboard" means a freestanding ground sign located on industrial,
2619	commercial, or residential property if the sign is designed or intended to direct attention to a
2620	business, product, or service that is not sold, offered, or existing on the property where the sign
2621	is located.
2622	[(b)] (4) "Chief executive officer" means the person or body that exercises the
2623	executive powers of the county.
2624	[(e)] (5) "Conditional use" means a land use that, because of its unique characteristics
2625	or potential impact on the county, surrounding neighbors, or adjacent land uses, may not be
2626	compatible in some areas or may be compatible only if certain conditions are required that
2627	mitigate or eliminate the detrimental impacts.
2628	[(d)] (6) "Constitutional taking" [has the meaning as defined in Section 63-34-13.]
2629	means a governmental action that results in a taking of private property so that compensation to
2630	the owner of the property is required by the:
2631	[(e) "County" means the unincorporated area of the county.]

2632	(a) Fifth or Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States; or
2633	(b) Utah Constitution Article I, Section 22.
2634	(7) "Culinary water authority" means the department, agency, or public entity with
2635	responsibility to review and approve the feasibility of the culinary water system and sources for
2636	the subject property.
2637	(8) (a) "Disability" means a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one
2638	or more of a person's major life activities, including a person having a record of such an
2639	impairment or being regarded as having such an impairment.
2640	(b) "Disability" does not include current illegal use of, or addiction, any federally
2641	controlled substance, as defined in Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C.
2642	<u>802.</u>
2643	[(f)] (9) "Elderly person" means a person who is 60 years old or older, who desires or
2644	needs to live with other elderly persons in a group setting, but who is capable of living
2645	independently.
2646	$[\frac{g}{g}]$ (10) "Gas corporation" has the same meaning as defined in Section 54-2-1.
2647	[(h) (i)] (11) "General plan" means a document that a county adopts that sets forth
2648	general guidelines for proposed future development of the unincorporated land within the
2649	county[, as set forth in Sections 17-27-301 and 17-27-302].
2650	[(ii) "General plan" includes what is also commonly referred to as a "master plan."]
2651	(12) "Identical plans" means building plans submitted to a county that are substantially
2652	identical building plans that were previously submitted and reviewed and approved by the
2653	county and describe a building that is:
2654	(a) located on land zoned the same as the land on which the building described in the
2655	previously approved plans is located; and
2656	(b) subject to the same geological and meteorological conditions and the same law as
2657	the building described in the previously approved plans.
2658	[(i)] (13) "Interstate pipeline company" means a person or entity engaged in natural gas
2659	transportation subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under
2660	the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 717 et seq.
2661	[(j)] (14) "Intrastate pipeline company" means a person or entity engaged in natural gas
2662	transportation that is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory

2663	Commission under the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 717 et seq.
2664	(15) "Land use application" means an application required by a county's land use
2665	ordinance.
2666	(16) "Land use authority" means a person, board, commission, agency, or other body
2667	designated by the local legislative body to act upon a land use application.
2668	(17) "Land use ordinance" means a planning, zoning, development, or subdivision
2669	ordinance of the county, but does not include the general plan.
2670	[(k)] (18) "Legislative body" means the county legislative body, or for a county that has
2671	adopted an alternative form of government, the body exercising legislative powers.
2672	[(1)] (19) "Lot line adjustment" means the relocation of the property boundary line
2673	between two adjoining lots [with the consent of the owners of record].
2674	[(m) "Municipality" means a city or town.]
2675	[(n) "Nonconforming]
2676	(20) "Moderate income housing" means housing occupied or reserved for occupancy
2677	by households with a gross household income equal or less than 80% of the median gross
2678	income for households of the same size in the county in which the housing is located.
2679	(21) "Nominal fee" means a fee that reasonably reimburses a county only for time spent
2680	and expenses incurred in:
2681	(a) verifying that building plans are identical plans; and
2682	(b) reviewing and approving those minor aspects of identical plans that differ from the
2683	previously reviewed and approved building plans.
2684	(22) "Noncomplying structure" means a structure that:
2685	[(i)] (a) legally existed before its current [zoning] land use designation; and
2686	[(ii)] (b) because of one or more subsequent [zoning] land use ordinance changes, does
2687	not conform [with] \underline{to} the [zoning regulation's] setback, height restrictions, or other regulations
2688	[that] , excluding those regulations that govern the [structure] use of land.
2689	[(o)] (23) "Nonconforming use" means a use of land that:
2690	[(i)] (a) legally existed before its current [zoning] land use designation;
2691	[(ii)] (b) has been maintained continuously since the time the [zoning] land use
2692	ordinance regulation governing the land changed; and
2693	[(iii)] (c) because of one or more subsequent [zoning] land use ordinance changes, does

2694	not conform [with] to the [zoning] regulations that now govern the use of the land.
2695	[(p) "Official map" has the same meaning as provided in Section 72-5-401.]
2696	(24) "Official map" means a map drawn by county authorities and recorded in the
2697	county recorder's office that:
2698	(a) shows actual and proposed rights-of-way, centerline alignments, and setbacks for
2699	highways and other transportation facilities;
2700	(b) provides a basis for restricting development in designated rights-of-way or between
2701	designated setbacks to allow the government authorities time to purchase or otherwise reserve
2702	the land; and
2703	(c) has been adopted as an element of the county's general plan.
2704	[(q)] (25) "Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, organization,
2705	association, trust, governmental agency, or any other legal entity.
2706	(26) "Plan for moderate income housing" means a written document adopted by a
2707	county legislative body that includes:
2708	(a) an estimate of the existing supply of moderate income housing located within the
2709	county;
2710	(b) an estimate of the need for moderate income housing in the county for the next five
2711	years as revised biennially;
2712	(c) a survey of total residential land use;
2713	(d) an evaluation of how existing land uses and zones affect opportunities for moderate
2714	income housing; and
2715	(e) a description of the county's program to encourage an adequate supply of moderate
2716	income housing.
2717	[(r)] (27) "Plat" means a map or other graphical representation of lands being laid out
2718	and prepared in accordance with Section [17-27-804] <u>17-27a-603, 17-23-17, or 57-8-13</u> .
2719	(28) "Public hearing" means a hearing at which members of the public are provided a
2720	reasonable opportunity to comment on the subject of the hearing.
2721	(29) "Public meeting" means a meeting that is required to be open to the public under
2722	Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings.
2723	[(s)] (30) "Record of survey map" means a map of a survey of land prepared in
2724	accordance with Section 17-23-17.

2725	[(t) (i)] (31) "Residential facility for elderly persons" means a single-family or
2726	multiple-family dwelling unit that meets the requirements of Part [5 and any ordinance adopted
2727	under authority of that part. (ii) "Residential facility for elderly persons"] 4, General Plan, but
2728	does not include a health care facility as defined by Section 26-21-2.
2729	(32) "Residential facility for persons with a disability" means a residence:
2730	(a) in which more than one person with a disability resides; and
2731	(b) (i) is licensed or certified by the Department of Human Services under Title 62A,
2732	Chapter 2, Licensure of Programs and Facilities; or
2733	(ii) is licensed or certified by the Department of Health under Title 26, Chapter 21,
2734	Health Care Facility Licensing and Inspection Act.
2735	(33) "Sanitary sewer authority" means the department, agency, or public entity with
2736	responsibility to review and approve the feasibility of sanitary sewer services or onsite
2737	wastewater systems.
2738	[(u)] (34) "Special district" means [all entities] any entity established under the
2739	authority of Title 17A, Special Districts, and any other governmental or quasi-governmental
2740	entity that is not a county, municipality, school district, or unit of the state.
2741	[(v) "Street" means public rights-of-way, including highways, avenues, boulevards,
2742	parkways, roads, lanes, walks, alleys, viaducts, subways, tunnels, bridges, public easements,
2743	and other ways.]
2744	(35) "Specified public utility" means an electrical corporation, gas corporation, or
2745	telephone corporation, as those terms are defined in Section 54-2-1.
2746	(36) "Street" means a public right-of-way, including a highway, avenue, boulevard,
2747	parkway, road, lane, walk, alley, viaduct, subway, tunnel, bridge, public easement, or other
2748	way.
2749	[(w) (i)] (37) "Subdivision" means any land that is divided, resubdivided or proposed
2750	to be divided into two or more lots, parcels, sites, units, plots, or other division of land for the
2751	purpose, whether immediate or future, for offer, sale, lease, or development either on the
2752	installment plan or upon any and all other plans, terms, and conditions.
2753	[(ii)] (a) "Subdivision" includes:
2754	(i) the division or development of land whether by deed, metes and bounds description,
2755	devise and testacy, [lease,] map, plat, or other recorded instrument[-]; and

2756	(ii) except as provided in Subsection (37)(b), divisions of land for residential and
2757	nonresidential uses, including land used or to be used for commercial, agricultural, and
2758	industrial purposes.
2759	[(iii)] (b) "Subdivision" does not include:
2760	[(A)] (i) a bona fide division or partition of agricultural land for [agricultural purposes;
2761	(B)] the purpose of joining one of the resulting separate unsubdivided parcels to a contiguous
2762	parcel of unsubdivided agricultural land, if neither the resulting combined parcel nor the parcel
2763	remaining from the division or partition violates an applicable land use ordinance;
2764	(ii) a recorded agreement between owners of adjoining properties adjusting their
2765	mutual boundary if:
2766	[(I)] (A) no new lot is created; and
2767	[(H)] (B) the adjustment does not [result in a violation of] violate applicable [zoning]
2768	<u>land use</u> ordinances; <u>or</u>
2769	[(C)] <u>(iii)</u> a recorded document, executed by the owner of record[,]:
2770	(A) revising the legal description of more than one contiguous <u>unsubdivided</u> parcel of
2771	property into one legal description encompassing all such parcels of property; or
2772	(B) joining a subdivided parcel of property to another parcel of property that has not
2773	been subdivided, if the joinder does not violate applicable land use ordinances; or
2774	[(D)] (iv) a bona fide division or partition of land in a county other than a first class
2775	county for the purpose of siting, on one or more of the resulting separate parcels:
2776	[(1)] (A) an unmanned facility appurtenant to a pipeline owned or operated by a gas
2777	corporation, interstate pipeline company, or intrastate pipeline company; or
2778	[(H)] (B) an unmanned telecommunications, microwave, fiber optic, electrical, or other
2779	utility service regeneration, transformation, retransmission, or amplification facility.
2780	[(iv)] (c) The joining of a subdivided parcel of property to another parcel of property
2781	that has not been subdivided does not constitute a ["]subdivision["] under this Subsection
2782	[(1)(w)] as to the unsubdivided parcel of property or subject the unsubdivided parcel to the
2783	county's subdivision ordinance.
2784	(38) "Township" means a contiguous, geographically defined portion of the
2785	unincorporated area of a county, established under this part or reconstituted or reinstated under
2786	Section 17-27a-307, with planning and zoning functions as exercised through the township

2/8/	planning commission, as provided in this chapter, but with no legal or political identity
2788	separate from the county and no taxing authority, except that "township" means a former
2789	township under Chapter 308, Laws of Utah 1996 where the context so indicates.
2790	[(x)] (39) "Unincorporated" means the area outside of the incorporated [boundaries of
2791	cities and towns] area of a municipality.
2792	[(2) (a) A county meets the requirements of reasonable notice required by this chapter
2793	if it:]
2794	[(i) posts notice of the hearing or meeting in at least three public places within the
2795	jurisdiction and publishes notice of the hearing or meeting in a newspaper of general
2796	circulation in the jurisdiction, if one is available; or]
2797	[(ii) gives actual notice of the hearing or meeting.]
2798	[(b) A county legislative body may enact an ordinance establishing stricter notice
2799	requirements than those required by this Subsection (2).]
2800	[(c) (i) Proof that one of the two forms of notice authorized by this Subsection (2) was
2801	given is prima facie evidence that notice was properly given.]
2802	[(ii) If notice given under authority of this section is not challenged as provided in
2803	Section 17-27-1001 within 30 days from the date of the meeting for which the notice was
2804	given, the notice is considered adequate and proper.]
2805	(40) "Zoning map" means a map, adopted as part of a land use ordinance, which
2806	depicts land use zones, overlays, or districts.
2807	Section 78. Section 17-27a-104, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-104 is
2808	renumbered and amended to read:
2809	[17-27-104]. <u>17-27a-104.</u> Stricter requirements.
2810	(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), [counties] a county may enact [ordinances]
2811	an ordinance imposing stricter requirements or higher standards than are required by this
2812	chapter.
2813	(2) A county may not impose stricter requirements or higher standards than are
2814	required by:
2815	(a) Section [17-27-105] <u>17-27a-305</u> ;
2816	(b) Section [17-27-105.5] <u>17-27a-513</u> ;
2817	[(c) Part 5, Residential Facilities for Elderly; and]

2818	[(d) Part 6, Residential Facilities for Persons with a Disability.]	
2819	(c) Section 17-27a-515; and	
2820	(d) Section 17-27a-519.	
2821	Section 79. Section 17-27a-201 is enacted to read:	
2822	Part 2. Notice	
2823	17-27a-201. Required notice.	
2824	(1) At a minimum, each county shall provide actual notice or the notice required by	
2825	this part.	
2826	(2) A county may by ordinance require greater notice than required under this part.	
2827	Section 80. Section 17-27a-202 is enacted to read:	
2828	17-27a-202. Applicant notice.	
2829	For each land use application, the county shall notify the applicant of the date, time, and	
2830	place of each public hearing and public meeting to consider the application and of any final	
2831	action on a pending application.	
2832	Section 81. Section 17-27a-203, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-301.5 is	
2833	renumbered and amended to read:	
2834	[17-27-301.5]. Notice of intent to prepare a general plan or	
2835	amendments to a general plan in certain counties.	
2836	[(1) As used in this section:]	
2837	[(a) (i) "Affected entity" means each county, municipality, independent special district	
2838	under Title 17A, Chapter 2, Independent Special Districts, local district under Title 17B,	
2839	Chapter 2, Local Districts, school district, interlocal cooperation entity established under Title	
2840	11, Chapter 13, Interlocal Cooperation Act, and specified public utility:]	
2841	[(A) whose services or facilities are likely to require expansion or significant	
2842	modification because of an intended use of land; or]	
2843	[(B) that has filed with the county a copy of the entity's general or long-range plan.]	
2844	[(ii) "Affected entity" does not include the county that is required under this section to	
2845	provide notice.]	
2846	[(b) "Specified public utility" means an electrical corporation, gas corporation, or	
2847	telephone corporation, as those terms are defined in Section 54-2-1.]	
2848	[(2)] (1) Before preparing a proposed general plan or [amendments_to an existing] a	

2849	<u>comprehensive</u> general plan <u>amendment</u> , each county of the first or second class shall provide
2850	[written] ten calendar days notice[, as provided in this section,] of its intent to prepare a
2851	proposed general plan or [amendments to] a comprehensive general plan[-] amendment to:
2852	(a) each affected entity;
2853	(b) the Automated Geographic Reference Center created in Section 63A-6-202;
2854	(c) the association of governments, established pursuant to an interlocal agreement
2855	under Title 11, Chapter 13, Interlocal Cooperation Act, of which the county is a member; and
2856	(d) the state planning coordinator appointed under Section 63-38d-202.
2857	[(3)] <u>(2)</u> Each notice under Subsection [(2)] <u>(1)</u> shall:
2858	(a) indicate that the county intends to prepare a general plan or [amendments to a] \underline{a}
2859	comprehensive general plan amendment, as the case may be;
2860	(b) describe or provide a map of the geographic area that will be affected by the general
2861	plan or [amendments to a general plan] amendment;
2862	(c) be sent [to:] by mail, e-mail, or other effective means;
2863	[(i) each affected entity;]
2864	[(ii) the Automated Geographic Reference Center created in Section 63A-6-202;]
2865	[(iii) the association of governments, established pursuant to an interlocal agreement
2866	under Title 11, Chapter 13, Interlocal Cooperation Act, of which the county is a member; and]
2867	[(iv) the state planning coordinator appointed under Section 63-38d-202;]
2868	(d) [with respect to the notice to affected entities,] invite the affected entities to provide
2869	information for the county to consider in the process of preparing, adopting, and implementing
2870	a general plan or [amendments to a general plan] amendment concerning:
2871	(i) impacts that the use of land proposed in the proposed general plan or [amendments
2872	to a general plan] amendment may have [on the affected entity]; and
2873	(ii) uses of land within the county that the affected entity is [planning or] considering
2874	that may conflict with the proposed general plan or [amendments to the general plan]
2875	amendment; and
2876	(e) include the address of an Internet website, if the county has one, and the name and
2877	telephone number of a person where more information can be obtained concerning the county's
2878	proposed general plan or [amendments to a general plan] amendment.
2879	Section 82. Section 17-27a-204 is enacted to read:

2880	17-27a-204. Notice of public hearings and public meetings to consider general
2881	plan or amendments.
2882	(1) A county shall provide:
2883	(a) notice of the date, time, and place of the first public hearing to consider the original
2884	adoption or any modification of all or any portion of a general plan; and
2885	(b) notice of each public meeting on the subject.
2886	(2) Each notice of a public hearing under Subsection (1)(a) shall be at least ten
2887	calendar days prior to the public hearing and shall be:
2888	(a) published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area;
2889	(b) mailed to each affected entity; and
2890	(c) posted:
2891	(i) in at least three public locations within the county; or
2892	(ii) on the county's official website.
2893	(3) Each notice of a public meeting under Subsection (1)(b) shall be at least 24 hours
2894	prior to the meeting and shall be:
2895	(a) published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area; and
2896	(b) posted:
2897	(i) in at least three public locations within the county; or
2898	(ii) on the county's official website.
2899	Section 83. Section 17-27a-205 is enacted to read:
2900	17-27a-205. Notice of public hearings and public meetings on adoption or
2901	modification of land use ordinance.
2902	(1) Each county shall give:
2903	(a) notice of the date, time, and place of the first public hearing to consider the
2904	adoption or modification of a land use ordinance; and
2905	(b) notice of each public meeting on the subject.
2906	(2) Each notice of a public hearing under Subsection (1)(a) shall be:
2907	(a) mailed to each affected entity at least ten calendar days before the public hearing;
2908	(b) posted:
2909	(i) in at least three public locations within the county; and
2910	(ii) on the county's official website; and

2911	(c) (i) published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area at least ten calendar	
2912	days before the public hearing; or	
2913	(ii) mailed at least three days prior to the public hearing to:	
2914	(A) each property owner whose land is directly affected by the land use ordinance	
2915	change; and	
2916	(B) each adjacent property owner within the parameters specified by county ordinance.	
2917	(3) Each notice of a public meeting under Subsection (1)(b) shall be at least 24 hours	
2918	prior to the hearing and shall be posted:	
2919	(a) in at least three public locations within the county; or	
2920	(b) on the county's official website.	
2921	Section 84. Section 17-27a-206 is enacted to read:	
2922	<u>17-27a-206.</u> Third party notice.	
2923	(1) If a county requires notice to adjacent property owners, the county shall:	
2924	(a) mail notice to the record owner of each parcel within parameters specified by local	
2925	ordinance; or	
2926	(b) post notice on the property with a sign of sufficient size, durability, print quality,	
2927	and location that is reasonably calculated to give notice to passers-by.	
2928	(2) If a county mails notice to third party property owners under Subsection (1), it shall	
2929	mail equivalent notice to property owners within an adjacent jurisdiction.	
2930	Section 85. Section 17-27a-207 is enacted to read:	
2931	17-27a-207. Subdivision notice without vacation, alteration, or amendment of a	
2932	street.	
2933	(1) For a proposed subdivision or an amendment to a subdivision, each county shall	
2934	provide notice of the date, time, and place of a public hearing that is:	
2935	(a) mailed not less than ten calendar days prior to the public hearing and addressed to	
2936	the record owner of each parcel within specified parameters of that property; or	
2937	(b) posted not less than ten calendar days prior to the public hearing, on the property	
2938	proposed for subdivision, in a visible location, with a sign of sufficient size, durability, and	
2939	print quality that is reasonably calculated to give notice to passers-by.	
2940	(2) Each county shall mail notice to each affected entity of a public hearing to consider	
2941	a preliminary plat describing a multiple-unit residential development or a commercial or	

2942	industrial development.	
2943	(3) Each county shall provide notice as required by Section 17-27a-208 for a	
2944	subdivision that involves a vacation, alteration, or amendment of a street.	
2945	Section 86. Section 17-27a-208 is enacted to read:	
2946	17-27a-208. Subdivision notice with vacation, alteration, or amendment of a	
2947	street.	
2948	For any proposal to vacate, alter, or amend a platted street, the land use authority shall	
2949	hold a public hearing and shall give notice of the date, place, and time of the hearing by:	
2950	(1) mailing notice as required in Section 17-27a-207;	
2951	(2) mailing notice to each affected entity; and	
2952	(3) (a) publishing notice once a week for four consecutive weeks before the hearing in	
2953	a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the land subject to the petition is	
2954	located; or	
2955	(b) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the county, posting the property	
2956	and posting notice in three public places for four consecutive weeks before the hearing.	
2957	Section 87. Section 17-27a-209 is enacted to read:	
2958	<u>17-27a-209.</u> Notice challenge.	
2959	If notice given under authority of this part is not challenged under Section 17-27a-801	
2960	within 30 days after the meeting or action for which notice is given, the notice is considered	
2961	adequate and proper.	
2962	Section 88. Section 17-27a-301, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-201 is	
2963	renumbered and amended to read:	
2964	Part 3. Planning Commission	
2965	[17-27-201]. <u>17-27a-301.</u> Appointment term, vacancy, and compensation.	
2966	(1) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(b), each county shall enact an ordinance	
2967	establishing a countywide planning commission for the unincorporated areas of the county not	
2968	within a township.	
2969	(b) Subsection (1)(a) does not apply if all of the county is included within any	
2970	combination of:	
2971	(i) municipalities; and	
2972	(ii) townships with their own planning commissions	

2973 (2) The ordinance [establishing a countywide planning commission] shall define: 2974 (a) the number and terms of the members and, if the county chooses, alternate 2975 members; 2976 (b) the mode of appointment; 2977 (c) the procedures for filling vacancies and removal from office; [and] 2978 (d) the authority of the planning commission; and 2979 [(d)] (e) other details relating to the organization and procedures of the planning 2980 commission. 2981 (3) (a) If the county establishes a township planning [commissions] commission, the 2982 county legislative body shall enact an ordinance defining appointment procedures, procedures 2983 for filling vacancies and removing members from office, and other details relating to the 2984 organization and procedures of each township planning commission. (b) The planning commission for each township shall consist of seven members who. 2985 2986 except as provided in Subsection (3)(e), shall be appointed by: 2987 (i) in a county operating under a form of government in which the executive and 2988 legislative functions of the governing body are separated, the county executive with the advice 2989 and consent of the county legislative body; or 2990 (ii) in a county operating under a form of government in which the executive and 2991 legislative functions of the governing body are not separated, the county legislative body. 2992 (c) (i) Members shall serve four-year terms and until their successors are appointed or, 2993 as provided in Subsection (3)(e), elected and qualified. 2994 (ii) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection (3)(c)(i) and except as provided in 2995 Subsection (3)(e), members of the first planning commissions shall be appointed so that, for 2996 each commission, the terms of at least one member and no more than two members expire each 2997 year. 2998 (d) (i) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(d)(ii), each member of a township planning 2999 commission shall be a registered voter residing within the township. 3000 (ii) (A) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(d)(i), one member of a planning commission 3001 of a township reconstituted under Chapter 389, Laws of Utah 1997, or reinstated or established

under Subsection [17-27-200.5(2)] 17-27a-306(1)(e)(i) may be an appointed member who is a

registered voter residing outside the township if that member:

3002

(I) is an owner of real property located within the township; and

- (II) resides within the county in which the township is located.
- (B) (I) Each appointee under Subsection (3)(d)(ii)(A) shall be chosen by the township planning commission from a list of three persons submitted by the county legislative body.
- (II) If the township planning commission has not notified the county legislative body of its choice under Subsection (3)(d)(ii)(B)(I) within 60 days of the township planning commission's receipt of the list, the county legislative body may appoint one of the three persons on the list or a registered voter residing within the township as a member of the township planning commission.
- (e) (i) The legislative body of each county in which a township reconstituted under Chapter 389, Laws of Utah 1997, or reinstated or established under Subsection [17-27-200.5(2)] 17-27a-306(1)(e)(i) is located shall enact an ordinance that provides for the election of at least three members of the planning commission of that township.
- (ii) The election of planning commission members under Subsection (3)(e)(i) shall coincide with the election of other county officers during even-numbered years.

 Approximately half the elected planning commission members shall be elected every four years during elections held on even-numbered years, and the remaining elected members shall be elected every four years on alternating even-numbered years.
- (f) (i) (A) The legislative body of each county in which a township reconstituted under Chapter 389, Laws of Utah 1997, or reinstated or established under Subsection [17-27-200.5(2)] 17-27a-306(1)(e)(i) is located shall enact an ordinance appointing each elected member of the planning and zoning board of the former township, established under Chapter 308, Laws of Utah 1996, as a member of the planning commission of the reconstituted or reinstated township. Each member appointed under this subsection shall be considered an elected member.
- (B) (I) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(f)(i)(B)(II), the term of each member appointed under Subsection (3)(f)(i)(A) shall continue until the time that the member's term as an elected member of the former township planning and zoning board would have expired.
- (II) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(f)(i)(B)(I), the county legislative body may adjust the terms of the members appointed under Subsection (3)(f)(i)(A) so that the terms of those members coincide with the schedule under Subsection (3)(e)(ii) for elected members.

(ii) Subject to Subsection (3)(f)(iii), the legislative body of a county in which a township reconstituted under Chapter 389, Laws of Utah 1997, or reinstated or established under Subsection [17-27-200.5(2)] 17-27a-306(1)(e)(i) is located may enact an ordinance allowing each appointed member of the planning and zoning board of the former township, established under Chapter 308, Laws of Utah 1996, to continue to hold office as a member of the planning commission of the reconstituted or reinstated township until the time that the member's term as a member of the former township's planning and zoning board would have expired.

- (iii) If a planning commission of a township reconstituted under Chapter 389, Laws of Utah 1997, or reinstated or established under Subsection [17-27-200.5(2)] 17-27a-306(1)(e)(i) has more than one appointed member who resides outside the township, the legislative body of the county in which that township is located shall, within 15 days of the effective date of this Subsection (3)(f)(iii), dismiss all but one of the appointed members who reside outside the township, and a new member shall be appointed under Subsection (3)(b) no later than August 16, 1997, to fill the position of each dismissed member.
- (g) (i) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(g)(ii), upon the appointment or election of all members of a township planning commission, each township planning commission under this section shall begin to exercise the powers and perform the duties provided in Section [17-27-204] 17-27a-302 with respect to all matters then pending that previously had been under the jurisdiction of the countywide planning commission or township planning and zoning board.
- (ii) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(g)(i), if the members of a former township planning and zoning board continue to hold office as members of the planning commission of the township planning district under an ordinance enacted under Subsection (3)(f), the township planning commission shall immediately begin to exercise the powers and perform the duties provided in Section [17-27-204] 17-27a-302 with respect to all matters then pending that had previously been under the jurisdiction of the township planning and zoning board.
- (4) The legislative body may fix per diem compensation for the members of the planning commission, based on necessary and reasonable expenses and on meetings actually attended.
 - Section 89. Section 17-27a-302, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-204 is

3000	renumbered and amended to read:
3067	[17-27-204]. 17-27a-302. Planning commission powers and duties.
3068	(1) Each countywide or township planning commission shall, with respect to the
3069	unincorporated area of the county, or the township, [as the case may be: (a) prepare and
3070	recommend] make a recommendation to the county legislative body for:
3071	(a) a general plan and amendments to the general plan [to the county legislative body
3072	as provided in this chapter];
3073	[(b) recommend zoning ordinances and maps, and amendments to zoning ordinances
3074	and maps, to the county legislative body as provided in this chapter;]
3075	[(c) administer provisions of the zoning ordinance, if specifically provided for in the
3076	zoning ordinance adopted by the county legislative body;]
3077	[(d) recommend subdivision regulations and amendments to those regulations to the
3078	county legislative body as provided in this chapter;]
3079	[(e) recommend approval or denial of subdivision applications as provided in this
3080	chapter;]
3081	[(f) advise the county legislative body on matters as the county legislative body
3082	directs;]
3083	[(g) hear or decide any matters that the county legislative body designates, including
3084	the approval or denial of, or recommendations to approve or deny, conditional use permits;]
3085	[(h) exercise any other powers delegated to it by the county legislative body; and]
3086	[(i) exercise any other powers that are necessary to enable it to perform its functions.]
3087	(b) land use ordinances, zoning maps, official maps, and amendments thereto;
3088	(c) an appropriate delegation of power to at least one designated land use authority to
3089	hear and act on a land use application;
3090	(d) an appropriate delegation of power to at least one appeal authority to hear and act
3091	on an appeal from a decision of the land use authority; and
3092	(e) application processes that:
3093	(i) may include a designation of routine land use matters that, upon application and
3094	proper notice, will receive informal streamlined review and action if the application is
3095	uncontested; and
3096	(ii) shall protect the right of each:

3097	(A) applicant and third party to require formal consideration of any application by a	
3098	land use authority;	
3099	(B) applicant, adversely affected party, or county officer or employee to appeal a land	
3100	use authority's decision to a separate appeal authority; and	
3101	(C) participant to be heard in each public hearing on a contested application.	
3102	(2) The planning commission of a township under this part may recommend to the	
3103	legislative body of the county in which the township is located:	
3104	(a) that the [county] legislative body support or oppose a proposed incorporation of an	
3105	area located within the township, as provided in Subsection 10-2-105(4); or	
3106	(b) that the [county] legislative body file a protest to a proposed annexation of an area	
3107	located within the township, as provided in Subsection 10-2-407(1)(b).	
3108	Section 90. Section 17-27a-303, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-205 is	
3109	renumbered and amended to read:	
3110	[17-27-205]. <u>17-27a-303.</u> Entrance upon land.	
3111	A [planning commission or its authorized agents] county may enter upon any land at	
3112	reasonable times to make examinations and surveys[-] pertinent to the:	
3113	(1) preparation of its general plan; or	
3114	(2) preparation or enforcement of its land use ordinances.	
3115	Section 91. Section 17-27a-304, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-104.5 is	
3116	renumbered and amended to read:	
3117	[17-27-104.5]. <u>17-27a-304.</u> State and federal property.	
3118	Unless otherwise provided by law, nothing contained in [Parts 4 and 8 of] this chapter	
3119	may be construed as giving [the planning commission or the legislative body] a county	
3120	jurisdiction over [properties] property owned by the state or the United States [government].	
3121	Section 92. Section 17-27a-305, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-105 is	
3122	renumbered and amended to read:	
3123	[17-27-105]. <u>17-27a-305.</u> Property owned by other government units	
3124	Effect of land use and development ordinances.	
3125	(1) (a) Each county, municipality, school district, special district, and political	
3126	subdivision of Utah shall conform to [the] any applicable land use [and development	
3127	ordinances] ordinance of any county when installing, constructing, operating, or otherwise	

using any area, land, or building situated within [that county only in a manner or for a purpose that conforms to that county's ordinances] the unincorporated portion of the county.

- (b) In addition to any other remedies provided by law, when a county's land use [and development ordinances are being] ordinance is violated or is about to be violated by another political subdivision, that county may institute an injunction, mandamus, abatement, or other appropriate action or proceeding to prevent, enjoin, abate, or remove the improper installation, improvement, or use.
- (2) A school district is subject to a county's land use [regulations under this chapter] ordinances, except that a county may not:
- (a) impose requirements for landscaping, fencing, aesthetic considerations, construction methods or materials, building codes, building use for educational purposes, or the placement or use of temporary classroom facilities on school property;
- (b) require a school district to participate in the cost of any roadway or sidewalk not reasonably necessary for the safety of school children and not located on or contiguous to school property, unless the roadway or sidewalk is required to connect an otherwise isolated school site to an existing roadway;
 - (c) require a district to pay fees not authorized by this section;
- (d) provide for inspection of school construction or assess a fee or other charges for inspection, unless the school district is unable to provide for inspection by an inspector, other than the project architect or contractor, who is qualified under criteria established by the state superintendent;
- (e) require a school district to pay any impact fee for an improvement project that is not reasonably related to the impact of the project upon the need that the improvement is to address; or
- (f) impose regulations upon the location of a project except as necessary to avoid unreasonable risks to health or safety.
- (3) Subject to Section 53A-20-108, a school district shall coordinate the siting of a new school with the county in which the school is to be located, to avoid or mitigate existing and potential traffic hazards to maximize school safety.
- Section 93. Section **17-27a-306**, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-200.5 is renumbered and amended to read:

3159	$[\frac{17-27-200.5}{}].$	<u>17-27a-306.</u> Townships.
3160	[(1) As used in this	part:
3161	[(a) "Township" me	eans a contiguous, geographically defined portion of the
3162	unincorporated area of a co-	unty, established under this part or reconstituted or reinstated under
3163	Subsection 17-27-200.5(2)(e) of this part, with planning and zoning functions as exercised
3164	through the township plann	ing commission, as provided in this part, but with no legal or
3165	political identity separate fr	om the county and no taxing authority, except that "township"
3166	means a former township un	nder Chapter 308, Laws of Utah 1996, where the context so
3167	indicates.]	
3168	[(b) "Unincorporate	ed" means not within a municipality.]
3169	$[\frac{(2)}{2}]$ (1) (a) (i) Subj	ect to Subsection [(2)] (1)(a)(ii), a county legislative body may
3170	enact an ordinance establish	ning a township within the unincorporated county or dividing the
3171	unincorporated county into townships.	
3172	(ii) Before enacting	an ordinance under Subsection $[\frac{(2)}{(1)}]$ $\underline{(1)}$ (a)(i), the county legislative
3173	body shall, after providing a	reasonable advance notice, hold a public hearing on the proposal to
3174	establish a township or to d	ivide the unincorporated county into townships.
3175	(b) If 25% of the pr	ivate real property owners in a contiguous area of the
3176	unincorporated county petit	ion the county legislative body to establish a township for that area,
3177	the county legislative body	shall:
3178	(i) hold a public hea	aring to discuss the petition;
3179	(ii) at least one wee	k before the public hearing, publish notice of the petition and the
3180	time, date, and place of the	public hearing at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in
3181	the county; and	
3182	(iii) at the public he	earing, consider oral and written testimony from the public and vote
3183	on the question of whether	or not to establish a township.
3184	(c) If the county leg	sislative body establishes a township pursuant to a petition, the
3185	members of the township pl	lanning commission shall be appointed as provided in Subsection
3186	[17-27-201] <u>17-27a-301</u> (3)	(b) to perform the duties established in this part for the township.
3187	(d) Except as provide	ded in Subsection $[\frac{(2)}{(1)}]$ $\underline{(1)}$ (e), each township shall contain:
3188	(i) in a county of the	e first, second, or third class:
3189	(A) at least 20% bu	t not more than 80% of:

3190	(I) the total private land area in the unincorporated county; or	
3191	(II) the total value of locally assessed taxable property in the unincorporated county; or	
3192	(B) at least 5% of the total population of the unincorporated county; or	
3193	(ii) in a county of the fourth, fifth, or sixth class:	
3194	(A) at least 20% but not more than 80% of:	
3195	(I) the total private land area in the unincorporated county; or	
3196	(II) the total value of locally assessed taxable property in the unincorporated county;	
3197	and	
3198	(B) at least 25% of the total population of the unincorporated county.	
3199	(e) (i) (A) A township that was dissolved under Chapter 389, Laws of Utah 1997, is	
3200	reinstated as a township under this part with the same boundaries and name as before the	
3201	dissolution, if the former township consisted of a single, contiguous land area.	
3202	(B) Notwithstanding Subsection [(2)] (1)(e)(i)(A), a county legislative body may enact	
3203	an ordinance establishing as a township under this part a former township that was dissolved	
3204	under Chapter 389, Laws of Utah 1997, even though the former township does not qualify to be	
3205	reinstated under Subsection $[\frac{(2)}{(1)}]$ $\underline{(1)}(e)(i)(A)$.	
3206	(C) A township reinstated under Subsection $[\frac{(2)}{(1)}]$ $\underline{(1)}(e)(i)(A)$ or established under	
3207	Subsection $[(2)]$ (1) (e)(i)(B) shall be subject to the provisions of this part.	
3208	(ii) Each planning district established under Chapter 225, Laws of Utah 1995, and each	
3209	township planning district established under Chapter 389, Laws of Utah 1997, shall continue in	
3210	existence as a township, subject to the provisions of this part.	
3211	(f) (i) After May 1, 2002, the legislative body of each county in which a township that	
3212	has been reconstituted under Chapter 389, Laws of Utah 1997, or reinstated under Subsection	
3213	[(2)] $(1)(e)(i)$ is located shall review the township and determine whether its continued	
3214	existence is advisable.	
3215	(ii) In conducting the review required under Subsection $[\frac{(2)}{(1)}]$ (1)(i), the county	
3216	legislative body shall hold a public hearing with reasonable, advance, published notice of the	
3217	hearing and the purpose of the hearing.	
3218	(iii) Each township that has been reconstituted under Chapter 389, Laws of Utah 1997,	
3219	or reinstated or established under Subsection [(2)] (1)(e)(i) and its planning commission shall	
3220	continue in effect, unless, within 90 days after conducting the review and public hearing	

required under Subsections [(2)] (1)(f)(i) and (ii), the county legislative body by ordinance dissolves the township and its planning commission.

- (g) A township established under this section on or after May 5, 1997, may use the word "township" in its name.
- [(3)] (2) (a) If the county legislative body establishes a township without having received a petition, the county legislative body may:
- (i) assign to the countywide planning commission the duties established in this part that would have been assumed by a township planning commission designated under Subsection [(3)] (2)(a)(ii); or
 - (ii) designate a planning commission for the township.

- (b) (i) If the county legislative body fails to designate a planning commission for a township, 40% of the private real property owners in the area proposed to be included in the township, as shown by the last county assessment roll, may petition the county legislative body to designate and appoint a planning commission for the township.
- (ii) If the county legislative body determines that the petition is validly signed by 40% of the private real property owners in the township, as shown by the last county assessment roll, it shall designate and appoint a planning commission for the township.
- [(4)] (3) (a) Except as provided in Subsection [(2)] (1)(f)(iii), a county legislative body may dissolve township planning commissions created under the authority of this section only by following the procedures and requirements of this Subsection [(4)] (3).
- (b) If 20% of the private real property owners in the county petition the county legislative body to dissolve township planning commissions and to appoint a countywide planning commission, the county legislative body shall:
 - (i) hold a public hearing to discuss the petition;
- (ii) at least one week before the public hearing, publish notice of the petition and the time, date, and place of the public hearing at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county; and
- (iii) at the public hearing, consider oral and written testimony from the public and vote on the question of whether or not to dissolve township planning commissions and to appoint a countywide planning commission.
 - (c) (i) If the county legislative body fails to dissolve township planning commissions

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and to appoint a countywide planning commission when petitioned to do so by private real property owners under this subsection, 40% of private real property owners in the county, as shown by the last county assessment roll, may petition the county legislative body to dissolve the township planning commissions and to appoint a countywide planning commission. (ii) If the county legislative body determines that the petition is validly signed by 40% of private real property owners in the township, as shown by the last county assessment roll, it shall dissolve the township planning commissions and appoint a countywide planning commission. Section 94. Section 17-27a-307, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-206 is renumbered and amended to read: [17-27-206]. 17-27a-307. Planning and zoning board dissolved. Except as provided in Subsection $[\frac{17-27-201(3)}{17-27a-306(1)}]$ 17-27a-306(1)(f), the planning and zoning board of each township formed before May 5, 1997, under Chapter 308, Laws of Utah 1996, is dissolved. Section 95. Section 17-27a-401, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-301 is renumbered and amended to read: Part 4. General Plan [17-27-301]. 17-27a-401. General plan required -- Content -- Provisions related to radioactive waste facility. (1) In order to accomplish the purposes [set forth in] of this chapter, each county shall prepare and adopt a comprehensive, long-range general plan for: (a) [the] present and future needs of the county; and (b) [the] growth and development of all or any part of the land within the [county or any part of the county, including uses of land for urbanization, trade, industry, residential, agricultural, wildlife habitat, and other purposes unincorporated portions of the county. (2) The plan may provide for: (a) health, general welfare, safety, energy conservation, transportation, prosperity, civic activities, aesthetics, and recreational, educational, and cultural opportunities;

(c) the efficient and economical use, conservation, and production of the supply of:

(b) the reduction of the waste of physical, financial, or human resources that result

from either excessive congestion or excessive scattering of population;

3283	(1) food and water; and
3284	(ii) drainage, sanitary, and other facilities and resources;
3285	(d) the use of energy conservation and solar and renewable energy resources;
3286	(e) the protection of urban development;
3287	(f) the protection or promotion of moderate income housing;
3288	[(f)] (g) the protection and promotion of air quality;
3289	[(g)] (h) historic preservation;
3290	[(h)] (i) identifying future uses of land that are likely to require an expansion or
3291	significant modification of services or facilities provided by [affected entities and specified
3292	public utilities, as those terms are defined in Section 17-27-301.5; and] each affected entity;
3293	<u>and</u>
3294	[(i)] (j) an official map[, pursuant to Title 72, Chapter 5, Part 4, Transportation
3295	Corridor Preservation].
3296	(3) (a) The plan shall include specific provisions related to any areas within, or
3297	partially within, the exterior boundaries of the county, or contiguous to the boundaries of a
3298	county, which are proposed for the siting of a storage facility or transfer facility for the
3299	placement of high-level nuclear waste or greater than class C radioactive nuclear waste, as
3300	these wastes are defined in Section 19-3-303. The provisions shall address the effects of the
3301	proposed site upon the health and general welfare of citizens of the state, and shall provide:
3302	(i) the information identified in Section 19-3-305;
3303	(ii) information supported by credible studies that demonstrates that the provisions of
3304	Subsection 19-3-307(2) have been satisfied; and
3305	(iii) specific measures to mitigate the effects of high-level nuclear waste and greater
3306	than class C radioactive waste and guarantee the health and safety of the citizens of the state.
3307	(b) A county may, in lieu of complying with Subsection (3)(a), adopt an ordinance
3308	indicating that all proposals for the siting of a storage facility or transfer facility for the
3309	placement of high-level nuclear waste or greater than class C radioactive waste wholly or
3310	partially within the county are rejected.
3311	(c) A county may adopt the ordinance listed in Subsection (3)(b) at any time.
3312	(d) The county shall send a certified copy of the ordinance under Subsection (3)(b) to
3313	the executive director of the Department of Environmental Quality by certified mail within 30

3314	days of enactment.	
3315	(e) If a county repeals an ordinance adopted pursuant to Subsection (3)(b) the county	
3316	shall:	
3317	(i) comply with Subsection (3)(a) as soon as reasonably possible; and	
3318	(ii) send a certified copy of the repeal to the executive director of the Department of	
3319	Environmental Quality by certified mail within 30 days after the repeal.	
3320	(4) The plan may define the county's local customs, local culture, and the components	
3321	necessary for the county's economic stability.	
3322	(5) [The] Subject to Subsection 17-27a-403(2), the county may determine the	
3323	comprehensiveness, extent, and format of the general plan.	
3324	Section 96. Section 17-27a-402, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-203 is	
3325	renumbered and amended to read:	
3326	[17-27-203]. Information and technical assistance from the	
3327	state.	
3328	[(1) A planning commission may obtain access to and use any data and information	
3329	held by the state or any of its agencies:]	
3330	[(a) that is classified "public"; and]	
3331	[(b) that is classified "protected" if the planning commission's use of the data is	
3332	lawfully authorized or if the data will be used for a purpose similar to the purpose for which it	
3333	was gathered.]	
3334	[(2)] Each state official, department, and agency shall:	
3335	[(a) make] (1) promptly deliver any data and information requested by [the planning	
3336	commission available if authorized under the requirements of this section; and] a county,	
3337	unless the disclosure is prohibited by Title 63, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and	
3338	Management Act; and	
3339	[(b)] (2) furnish any other technical assistance and advice that they have available to	
3340	[planning commissions] the county without additional cost to the county.	
3341	Section 97. Section 17-27a-403, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-302 is	
3342	renumbered and amended to read:	
3343	[17-27-302]. <u>17-27a-403.</u> Plan preparation.	
3344	[(1) (a) Subject to Section 17-27-301.5, the]	

(1) (a) The planning commission shall provide notice, as provided in Section
17-27a-203, of its intent to make a recommendation to the county legislative body for a general
plan or a comprehensive general plan amendment when the planning commission initiates the
process of preparing its recommendation.
(b) The planning commission shall make and recommend to the legislative body a
proposed general plan for the [area within the] county.
[(b)] (c) (i) The plan may include planning for incorporated areas if, in the planning
commission's judgment, they are related to the planning of the unincorporated territory or of
the county as a whole.
(ii) Elements of the county plan that address incorporated areas are not an official plan
or part of a municipal plan for any municipality, unless it is [adopted] recommended by the
municipal planning commission and adopted by the governing body of the municipality.
(2) [The] (a) At a minimum, the proposed general plan, with the accompanying maps,
plats, charts, and descriptive and explanatory matter, shall [show] include the planning
commission's recommendations for the [development of the territory covered by the plan, and
may include, among other things] following plan elements:
[(a)] <u>(i)</u> a land use element that:
[(i)] (A) designates the <u>long-term goals and the</u> proposed <u>extent</u> , general distribution,
and location [and extent of uses] of land for housing, business, industry, agriculture, recreation,
education, public buildings and grounds, open space, and other categories of public and private
uses of land as appropriate; and
[(ii)] (B) may include a statement of the projections for and standards of population
density and building intensity recommended for the various land use categories covered by the
plan;
[(b)] (ii) a transportation and traffic circulation element consisting of the general
location and extent of existing and proposed freeways, arterial and collector streets, mass
transit, and any other modes of transportation that [are] the planning commission considers
appropriate, all correlated with the population projections and the proposed land use element of
the general plan; and
(iii) an estimate of the need for the development of additional moderate income
housing within the county, and a plan to provide a realistic opportunity to meet estimated needs

3376	for additional moderate income housing if long-term projections for land use and development
3377	occur.
3378	(b) In drafting the moderate income housing element, the planning commission:
3379	(i) shall consider the Legislature's determination that counties should facilitate a
3380	reasonable opportunity for a variety of housing, including moderate income housing:
3381	(A) to meet the needs of people desiring to live there; and
3382	(B) to allow persons with moderate incomes to benefit from and fully participate in all
3383	aspects of neighborhood and community life; and
3384	(ii) may include an analysis of why the recommended means, techniques, or
3385	combination of means and techniques provide a realistic opportunity for the development of
3386	moderate income housing within the planning horizon, which means or techniques may include
3387	a recommendation to:
3388	(A) rezone for densities necessary to assure the production of moderate income
3389	housing:
3390	(B) facilitate the rehabilitation or expansion of infrastructure that will encourage the
3391	construction of moderate income housing;
3392	(C) encourage the rehabilitation of existing uninhabitable housing stock into moderate
3393	income housing;
3394	(D) consider general fund subsidies to waive construction related fees that are
3395	otherwise generally imposed by the county;
3396	(E) consider utilization of state or federal funds or tax incentives to promote the
3397	construction of moderate income housing;
3398	(F) consider utilization of programs offered by the Utah Housing Corporation within
3399	that agency's funding capacity; and
3400	(G) consider utilization of affordable housing programs administered by the
3401	Department of Community and Economic Development.
3402	(3) The proposed general plan may include:
3403	[(c)] (a) an environmental element that addresses:
3404	(i) the protection, conservation, development, and use of natural resources, including
3405	the quality of air, forests, soils, rivers and other waters, harbors, fisheries, wildlife, minerals,
3406	and other natural resources: and

3407	(ii) the reclamation of land, flood control, prevention and control of the pollution of	
3408	streams and other waters, regulation of the use of land on hillsides, stream channels and other	
3409	environmentally sensitive areas, the prevention, control, and correction of the erosion of soils,	
3410	protection of watersheds and wetlands, and the mapping of known geologic hazards;	
3411	[(d)] (b) a public services and facilities element showing general plans for sewage,	
3412	water, waste disposal, drainage, [local] public utilities, rights-of-way, easements, and facilities	
3413	for them, police and fire protection, and other public services;	
3414	[(e)] (c) a rehabilitation, redevelopment, and conservation element consisting of plans	
3415	and programs for:	
3416	(i) historic preservation; and	
3417	(ii) the <u>diminution of</u> elimination of blight; and [for]	
3418	(iii) redevelopment of land, including housing sites, business and industrial sites, and	
3419	public building sites;	
3420	[(f)] (d) an economic element composed of appropriate studies and forecasts, as well as	
3421	an economic development plan [that], which may include review of [county] existing and	
3422	protected county revenue and expenditures, revenue sources, identification of base and	
3423	[residentiary] residential industry, primary and secondary market areas, employment, and retail	
3424	sales activity;	
3425	[(g)] (e) recommendations for implementing all or any portion of the general plan,	
3426	including the use of [zoning ordinances, subdivision] land use ordinances, capital improvement	
3427	plans, [and] community development and promotion, and any other appropriate [actions]	
3428	action;	
3429	[(h)] (f) provisions addressing any of the matters listed in Subsection [17-27-301]	
3430	<u>17-27a-401(</u> 2); and	
3431	[(i)] (g) any other [elements that] element the county considers appropriate.	
3432	Section 98. Section 17-27a-404, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-303 is	
3433	renumbered and amended to read:	
3434	[17-27-303]. <u>17-27a-404.</u> Public hearing by planning commission on	
3435	proposed general plan or amendment Notice Revisions to general plan or amendment	
3436	Adoption or rejection by legislative body	
3437	(1) (a) After completing its recommendation for a proposed general plan for all or part	

of the area within the county, or a general plan amendment, the planning commission shall schedule and hold a public hearing on the proposed plan or amendment.

- (b) The planning commission shall provide [reasonable] notice of the public hearing [at least 14 days before the date of the hearing], as required by Part 2, Notice.
- (c) After the public hearing, the planning commission may [make changes to] modify the proposed general plan.
- (2) The planning commission shall [then] forward the proposed general plan to the legislative body.
- [(3) (a) The legislative body shall hold a public hearing on the proposed general plan recommended to it by the planning commission.]
- [(b) The] (3) (a) As provided by local ordinance and by Section 17-27a-204, the legislative body shall provide [reasonable] notice of [the public hearing at least 14 days before the date of the hearing.] its intent to consider the general plan proposal.
- $[\frac{(4)(a)}{(b)}]$ (i) In addition to the requirements of Subsections (1), (2), and (3)(a), the legislative body shall hold a public hearing in Salt Lake City on provisions of the proposed county plan regarding Subsection [$\frac{17-27-301}{27-301}$] $\frac{17-27a-401}{27-301}$ (3). The hearing procedure shall comply with this Subsection [$\frac{(4)}{(3)}$] (3)(b).
- (ii) The hearing format shall allow adequate time for public comment at the actual public hearing, and shall also allow for public comment in writing to be submitted to the legislative body for not fewer than 90 days after the date of the public hearing.
- [(b)] (c) (i) The legislative body shall give notice of the hearing in accordance with this Subsection [(4)] (3) when the proposed plan provisions required by Subsection [17-27-301] 17-27a-401(3) are complete.
- (ii) Direct notice of the hearing shall be given, in writing, to the governor, members of the state Legislature, executive director of the Department of Environmental Quality, the state planning coordinator, the Resource Development Coordinating Committee, and any other citizens or entities who specifically request notice in writing.
- (iii) Public notice shall be given by publication in at least one major Utah newspaper having broad general circulation in the state, and also in at least one Utah newspaper having a general circulation focused mainly on the county where the proposed high-level nuclear waste or greater than class C radioactive waste site is to be located.

3469	(iv) The notice in these newspapers shall be published not fewer than 180 days prior to	
3470	the date of the hearing to be held under this Subsection $[(4)]$ (3), to allow reasonable time for	
3471	interested parties and the state to evaluate the information regarding the provisions of	
3472	Subsection [17-27-301] <u>17-27a-401(</u> 3).	
3473	[(5)] (4) (a) After $[a]$ the public hearing required under this section, the legislative body	
3474	may make any [modifications] revisions to the proposed general plan that it considers	
3475	appropriate.	
3476	(b) The legislative body shall respond in writing and in a substantive manner to all	
3477	those providing comments as a result of the hearing required by Subsection [(4)] (3).	
3478	[(6)] (5) (a) The county legislative body may[:(a)] adopt or reject the proposed general	
3479	plan [without] or amendment[; (b) amend the] either as proposed [general plan and adopt or	
3480	reject it as amended; or (c) reject] by the planning commission or after making any revision the	
3481	county legislative body considers appropriate.	
3482	(b) If the county legislative body rejects the proposed general plan[-] or amendment, it	
3483	may provide suggestions to the planning commission for its consideration.	
3484	[(7) (a) The general plan is an advisory guide for land use decisions, except for the	
3485	provision required by Subsection 17-27-301(3), which the legislative body shall adopt.]	
3486	[(b) The legislative body may adopt an ordinance mandating compliance with the	
3487	general plan, and shall adopt an ordinance requiring compliance with all provisions of	
3488	Subsection 17-27-301(3).]	
3489	(6) The legislative body shall adopt:	
3490	(a) a land use element as provided in Subsection 17-27a-403(2)(a)(i);	
3491	(b) a transportation and traffic circulation element as provided in Subsection	
3492	17-27a-403(2)(a)(ii); and	
3493	(c) after considering the factors included in Subsection 17-27a-403(2)(b), a plan to	
3494	provide a realistic opportunity to meet estimated needs for additional moderate income housing	
3495	if long-term projections for land use and development occur.	
3496	Section 99. Section 17-27a-405 is enacted to read:	
3497	17-27a-405. Effect of general plan.	
3498	(1) Except for the mandatory provisions in Subsection 17-27a-401(3)(b) and Section	
3499	17-27a-406, the general plan is an advisory guide for land use decisions, the impact of which	

3500	shall be determined by ordinance.	
3501	(2) The legislative body may adopt an ordinance mandating compliance with the	
3502	general plan, and shall adopt an ordinance requiring compliance with all provisions of	
3503	Subsection 17-27a-401(3)(b).	
3504	Section 100. Section 17-27a-406, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-305 is	
3505	renumbered and amended to read:	
3506	[17-27-305]. <u>17-27a-406.</u> Public uses to conform to general plan.	
3507	After the legislative body has adopted a [general plan or any amendments to the]	
3508	general plan, no street, park, or other public way, ground, place, or space, no publicly owned	
3509	building or structure, and no public utility, whether publicly or privately owned, may be	
3510	constructed or authorized until and unless[: (1)] it conforms to the <u>current general</u> plan[; or].	
3511	[(2) it has been considered by the planning commission and, after receiving the advice	
3512	of the planning commission, the legislative body approves it as an amendment to the general	
3513	plan.]	
3514	Section 101. Section 17-27a-407, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-306 is	
3515	renumbered and amended to read:	
3516	[17-27-306]. <u>17-27a-407.</u> Effect of official maps.	
3517	(1) Counties may adopt an official map [in accordance with the provisions of Title 72,	
3518	Chapter 5, Part 4, Transportation Corridor Preservation].	
3519	(2) (a) An official map does not:	
3520	(i) require a landowner to dedicate and construct a street as a condition of development	
3521	approval, except under circumstances provided in Subsection (2)(b)(iii); or	
3522	(ii) require a county to immediately acquire property it has designated for eventual use	
3523	as a public street.	
3524	(b) This section does not prohibit a county from:	
3525	(i) [requiring a landowner to take into account] recommending that an applicant	
3526	consider and accommodate the location of the proposed streets in the planning of a	
3527	development proposal in a manner that is consistent with Section 17-27a-507;	
3528	(ii) acquiring the property through purchase, gift, voluntary dedication, or eminent	
3529	domain; or	
3530	(iii) requiring the dedication and improvement of a street if the street is found	

3531	necessary by the county because of a proposed development and if the dedication and
3532	improvement is consistent with Section 17-27a-507.
3533	[(3) An official map may not be used to unconstitutionally prohibit the development of
3534	property designated for eventual use as a public street.]
3535	[(4) An adopted official map shall be available for public inspection upon request.]
3536	Section 102. Section 17-27a-408, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-307 is
3537	renumbered and amended to read:
3538	[17-27-307]. <u>17-27a-408.</u> Biennial review of moderate income housing
3539	element.
3540	[(1) The availability of moderate income housing is an issue of statewide concern. To
3541	this end:]
3542	[(a) counties should afford a reasonable opportunity for a variety of housing, including
3543	moderate income housing, to meet the needs of people desiring to live there; and]
3544	[(b) moderate income housing should be located in all areas of a community to allow
3545	persons with moderate incomes to benefit from and to fully participate in all aspects of
3546	neighborhood and community life.]
3547	[(2) As used in this section:]
3548	[(a) "Moderate income housing" means housing occupied or reserved for occupancy by
3549	households with a gross household income equal to or less than 80% of the median gross
3550	income of the county statistical area for households of the same size.]
3551	[(b) "Plan for moderate income housing" or "plan" means a written document adopted
3552	by a county legislative body that includes, but is not limited to:]
3553	[(i) an estimate of the existing supply of moderate income housing located within the
3554	county;]
3555	[(ii) an estimate of the need for moderate income housing in that county for the next
3556	five years as revised biennially;]
3557	[(iii) a survey of total residential zoning;]
3558	[(iv) an evaluation of how existing zoning densities affect opportunities for moderate
3559	income housing; and]
3560	[(v) a description of the county's program to encourage an adequate supply of
3561	moderate income housing.]

3562	[(3) Before December 31, 1998, each county legislative body shall, as part of its
3563	general plan, adopt a plan for moderate income housing within the unincorporated areas of that
3564	county.]
3565	[(4) A plan may provide for moderate income housing by any means or combination of
3566	techniques which provide a realistic opportunity to meet estimated needs. The plan may include
3567	an analysis of why the means or techniques selected provide a realistic opportunity to meet the
3568	objectives of this section. Such techniques may include]:
3569	[(a) rezoning for densities necessary to assure the economic viability of inclusionary
3570	developments, either through mandatory set asides or density bonuses;]
3571	[(b) infrastructure expansion and rehabilitation that will facilitate the construction of
3572	moderate income housing;]
3573	[(c) rehabilitation of existing uninhabitable housing stock;]
3574	[(d) consideration of waiving construction related fees generally imposed by the
3575	county;]
3576	[(e) utilization of state or federal funds or tax incentives to promote the construction of
3577	moderate income housing;]
3578	[(f) utilization of programs offered by the Utah Housing Corporation within that
3579	agency's funding capacity; and]
3580	[(g) utilization of affordable housing programs administered by the Department of
3581	Community and Economic Development.]
3582	[(5) (a) After adoption of a plan for moderate income housing under Subsection (3),
3583	the]
3584	(1) The legislative body of each county with a population over 25,000 shall biennially:
3585	[(i)] (a) review the moderate income housing plan element of its general plan and its
3586	implementation; and
3587	[(ii)] (b) prepare a report setting forth the findings of the review[. (b) Each] which
3588	report [under Subsection (5)(a)(ii)] shall include a description of:
3589	(i) efforts made by the county to reduce, mitigate, or eliminate local regulatory barriers
3590	to moderate income housing;
3591	(ii) actions taken by the county to encourage preservation of existing moderate income
3592	housing and development of new moderate income housing;

3593	(iii) progress made within the county to provide moderate income housing, as	
3594	measured by permits issued for new units of moderate income housing; and	
3595	(iv) efforts made by the county to coordinate moderate income housing plans and	
3596	actions with neighboring counties and municipalities.	
3597	(c) The legislative body of each county with a population over 25,000 shall send a copy	
3598	of the report [under Subsection (5)(a)(ii)] to the Department of Community and Economic	
3599	Development and the association of governments in which the county is located.	
3600	[(6)] (2) In a civil action seeking enforcement or claiming a violation of this section or	
3601	of Subsection 17-27a-404(6)(c), a plaintiff may not recover damages but may be awarded	
3602	injunctive or other equitable relief only.	
3603	Section 103. Section 17-27a-409, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-308 is	
3604	renumbered and amended to read:	
3605	[17-27-308]. 17-27a-409. State to indemnify county regarding refusal to	
3606	site nuclear waste Terms and conditions.	
3607	If a county is challenged in a court of law regarding its decision to deny siting of a	
3608	storage or transfer facility for the placement of high-level nuclear waste or greater than class C	
3609	radioactive waste or its refusal to provide municipal-type services regarding the operation of	
3610	the storage or transfer facility, the state shall indemnify, defend, and hold the county harmless	
3611	from any claims or damages, including court costs and attorney fees that are assessed as a result	
3612	of the county's action, if:	
3613	(1) the county has complied with the provisions of Subsection [17-27-301]	
3614	7-27a-401(3)(b) by adopting an ordinance rejecting all proposals for the siting of a storage or	
3615	transfer facility for the placement of high-level nuclear waste or greater than class C	
3616	radioactive waste wholly or partially within the boundaries of the county;	
3617	(2) the county has complied with Subsection 17-34-1(3) regarding refusal to provide	
3618	municipal-type services; and	
3619	(3) the court challenge against the county addresses the county's actions in compliance	
3620	with Subsection [17-27-301] <u>17-27a-401</u> (3)(b) or [Subsection] 17-34-1(3).	
3621	Section 104. Section 17-27a-501, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-401 is	
3622	renumbered and amended to read:	

Part 5. Land Use Ordinances

3624	[17-27-401].	<u>17-27a-501.</u> General powers.
3625	The legislative bo	dy may enact [a zoning ordinance establishing regulations for land
3626	use and development that	t furthers the intent of this chapter] land use ordinances and a zoning
3627	map.	
3628	Section 105. Sec	tion 17-27a-502 , which is renumbered from Section 17-27-402 is
3629	renumbered and amended	d to read:
3630	$[\frac{17-27-402}{}].$	17-27a-502. Preparation and adoption.
3631	(1) The planning	commission shall:
3632	(a) provide notice	e as required by Subsection 17-27a-205(1)(a);
3633	(b) hold a public	hearing on a proposed land use ordinance or zoning map; and
3634	(c) prepare and r	recommend to the legislative body a proposed [zoning ordinance,
3635	including both the full ter	xt of the zoning ordinance and maps, that represents the commission's
3636	recommendations for zor	ning] land use ordinance or ordinances and zoning map that represent
3637	the planning commission	's recommendation for regulating the use and development of land
3638	within all or any part of t	he <u>unincorporated</u> area [within] of the county.
3639	(2) $\left[\frac{a}{a}\right]$ The <u>cou</u>	nty legislative body shall [hold a public hearing on the] consider each
3640	proposed [zoning] land u	se ordinance and zoning map recommended to it by the planning
3641	commission[. (b) The leg	gislative body shall provide reasonable notice of the public hearing at
3642	least 14 days before the d	late of the hearing. (3) After the public hearing,], and, after providing
3643	notice as required by Sub	section 17-27a-205(1)(b) and holding a public meeting, the legislative
3644	body may[: (a)] adopt or	reject the [zoning] proposed ordinance or map either as proposed[; (b)
3645	amend the zoning ordina	nce and adopt or reject the zoning ordinance as amended; or (c) reject
3646	the ordinance] by the plan	nning commission or after making any revision the county legislative
3647	body considers appropria	<u>te</u> .
3648	Section 106. Sec	tion 17-27a-503, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-403 is
3649	renumbered and amended	d to read:
3650	$[\frac{17-27-403}{}].$	<u>17-27a-503.</u> Amendments.
3651	(1) [(a)] The legi	slative body may amend:
3652	$\left[\frac{(i)}{2}\right]$ (a) the number	per, shape, boundaries, or area of any zoning district;
3653	[(ii)] <u>(b)</u> any regu	ulation of or within the zoning district; or
3654	[(iii)] <u>(c)</u> any oth	er provision of [the zoning] a land use ordinance.

3655 [(b)] (2) The legislative body may not make any amendment authorized by this 3656 subsection unless the amendment was proposed by the planning commission or is first 3657 submitted to the planning commission for its approval, disapproval, or recommendations. 3658 [(2)] (3) The legislative body shall comply with the procedure specified in Section [17-27-402] 17-27a-502 in preparing and adopting an amendment to [the zoning] a land use 3659 3660 ordinance or [the] a zoning map. 3661 Section 107. Section 17-27a-504, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-404 is 3662 renumbered and amended to read: 3663 [17-27-404]. 17-27a-504. Temporary land use regulations. 3664 (1) (a) [A county] The legislative body may, without [a public hearing] prior 3665 consideration of or recommendation from the planning commission, enact an ordinance 3666 establishing a temporary [zoning] land use regulation for any part or all of the area within the 3667 county if: 3668 (i) the legislative body makes a finding of compelling, countervailing public interest; 3669 or 3670 (ii) the area is [unzoned] unregulated. (b) A temporary [zoning] land use regulation under Subsection (1)(a) may prohibit[; 3671 3672 restrict.] or regulate the erection, construction, reconstruction, or alteration of any building or 3673 structure or any subdivision approval. 3674 (c) A temporary [zoning] land use regulation under Subsection (1)(a) may not impose 3675 an impact fee or other financial requirement on building or development. 3676 (2) The [county] legislative body shall establish a period of limited effect for the 3677 [temporary] ordinance not to exceed six months. 3678 (3) (a) A [county] legislative body may, without [a public hearing] prior planning 3679 commission consideration or recommendation, enact an ordinance establishing a temporary 3680 [zoning] land use regulation prohibiting construction, subdivision approval, and other 3681 development activities within an area that is the subject of an Environmental Impact Statement or a Major Investment Study examining the area as a proposed highway or transportation 3682 3683 corridor. 3684 (b) A [zoning] regulation under Subsection (3)(a): 3685 (i) may not exceed six months in duration;

3686	(ii) may be renewed, if requested by the [Utah] Transportation Commission created
3687	under Section 72-1-301, for up to two additional six-month periods by ordinance enacted
3688	before the expiration of the previous [zoning] regulation; and
3689	(iii) notwithstanding Subsections (3)(b)(i) and (ii), is effective only as long as the
3690	Environmental Impact Statement or Major Investment Study is in progress.
3691	Section 108. Section 17-27a-505, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-405 is
3692	renumbered and amended to read:
3693	[17-27-405]. <u>17-27a-505.</u> Zoning districts.
3694	(1) (a) The legislative body may divide the territory over which it has jurisdiction into
3695	zoning districts of a number, shape, and area that it considers appropriate to carry out the
3696	purposes of this chapter.
3697	(b) Within those zoning districts, the legislative body may regulate and restrict the
3698	erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, or use of buildings and structures, and
3699	the use of land.
3700	(2) The legislative body shall ensure that the regulations are uniform for each class or
3701	kind of buildings throughout each [$\frac{district}{district}$] \underline{zone} , but the regulations in one [$\frac{district}{district}$] \underline{zone} may
3702	differ from those in other [districts] zones.
3703	(3) (a) There is no minimum area, nor diversity of ownership, requirement for a zone
3704	designation.
3705	(b) Neither the size of a zoning district nor the number of landowners within the
3706	district may be used as evidence of the illegality of a zoning district or of the invalidity of a
3707	county decision.
3708	Section 109. Section 17-27a-506, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-406 is
3709	renumbered and amended to read:
3710	[17-27-406]. <u>17-27a-506.</u> Conditional uses.
3711	[(1) A zoning ordinance may contain provisions for administrative decisions relating
3712	t o]
3713	(1) A land use ordinance may include conditional uses [that may be allowed, allowed
3714	with conditions, or denied in designated zoning districts, based on] and provisions for
3715	conditional uses that require compliance with standards [and criteria] set forth in [the zoning
3716	ordinance for those uses] an applicable ordinance.

3717	(2) (a) [Appeals of the approval or denial of a] A conditional use [permit shall be
3718	decided by the board of adjustment, unless the county legislative body by ordinance designates
3719	itself or another body to decide those appeals.] shall be approved if reasonable conditions are
3720	proposed, or can be imposed, to mitigate the reasonably anticipated detrimental effects of the
3721	proposed use in accordance with applicable standards.
3722	(b) If the reasonably anticipated detrimental effects of a proposed conditional use
3723	$\underline{cannot\ be\ substantially\ mitigated\ by\ the\ proposal\ or\ the\ imposition\ of\ reasonable\ conditions\ to}$
3724	achieve compliance with applicable standards, the conditional use may be denied.
3725	Section 110. Section 17-27a-507 is enacted to read:
3726	17-27a-507. Regulation of exactions.
3727	A county may impose an exaction or exactions on development proposed in a land use
3728	application provided that:
3729	(1) an essential link exists between a legitimate governmental interest and each
3730	exaction; and
3731	(2) each exaction is roughly proportionate, both in nature and extent, to the impact of
3732	the proposed development.
3733	Section 111. Section 17-27a-508 is enacted to read:
3734	17-27a-508. Land use approval standards and vested rights.
3735	(1) (a) An applicant is entitled to approval of a land use application if the application
3736	conforms to the requirements of an applicable land use ordinance in effect when a complete
3737	application is submitted, all fees have been paid, and the applicant thereafter proceeds with
3738	reasonable diligence, unless:
3739	(i) the land use authority, on the record, finds that a compelling, countervailing public
3740	interest would be jeopardized by approving the application; or
3741	(ii) in the manner provided by local ordinance and before the application is submitted,
3742	the county has formally initiated proceedings to amend its ordinances in a manner that would
3743	prohibit approval of the application as submitted.
3744	(b) If the proceedings initiated to amend the ordinance do not result in an enactment,
3745	which prohibits the approval of the application as submitted within 180 days after the
3746	proceedings have been initiated, any affected application shall be processed without regard to
3747	the initiated proceedings.

3748	(c) An application for a land use approval is considered submitted and complete when	
3749	the application is provided in a form that complies with the requirements of applicable	
3750	ordinances and all applicable fees have been paid.	
3751	(2) A county is bound by the terms and standards of applicable land use ordinances and	
3752	shall comply with mandatory provisions of those ordinances.	
3753	Section 112. Section 17-27a-509, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-106 is	
3754	renumbered and amended to read:	
3755	[17-27-106]. <u>17-27a-509.</u> Limit on plan check fees.	
3756	(1) A county may not impose or collect a fee for reviewing or approving the plans for a	
3757	commercial or residential building that exceeds the lesser of:	
3758	(a) the actual cost of performing the plan review; and	
3759	(b) 65% of the amount the county charges for a building permit fee for that building.	
3760	[(2) (a) For purposes of this Subsection (2):]	
3761	[(i) "Identical plans" means building plans submitted to a county that]:	
3762	[(A) are substantially identical to building plans that were previously submitted to and	
3763	reviewed and approved by the county; and]	
3764	[(B) describe a building that is:]	
3765	[(I) located on land zoned the same as the land on which the building described in the	
3766	previously approved plans is located; and]	
3767	[(II) subject to the same geological and meteorological conditions and the same law as	
3768	the building described in the previously approved plans.]	
3769	[(ii) "Nominal fee" means a fee that reasonably reimburses a county only for time spent	
3770	and expenses incurred in:]	
3771	[(A) verifying that building plans are identical plans; and]	
3772	[(B) reviewing and approving those minor aspects of identical plans that differ from	
3773	the previously reviewed and approved building plans referred to in Subsection (2)(a)(i).]	
3774	[(b)] (2) Subject to Subsection (1), a county may impose and collect only a nominal fee	
3775	for reviewing and approving identical plans.	
3776	Section 113. Section 17-27a-510, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-407 is	
3777	renumbered and amended to read:	
3778	[17-27-407]. 17-27a-510. Nonconforming uses and noncomplying	

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(1) (a) Except as provided in this section, a nonconforming use or <u>a noncomplying</u> structure may be continued by the present or by a future property owner.

- (b) A nonconforming use may be extended through the same building, provided no structural alteration of the building is proposed or made for the purpose of the extension.
- (c) For purposes of this Subsection (1), the addition of a solar energy device to a building is not a structural alteration.
- [(d) If any county acquires title to any property because of tax delinquency and the property is not redeemed as provided by law, the future use of the property shall conform with the existing provisions of the county ordinances equally applicable to other like properties within the district in which the property acquired by the county is located.]
 - (2) The legislative body may provide [in any zoning ordinance or amendment] for:
- (a) the establishment, restoration, reconstruction, extension, alteration, expansion, or substitution of nonconforming uses upon the terms and conditions set forth in the [zoning] land use ordinance;
- (b) the termination of all nonconforming uses, except billboards, by providing a formula establishing a reasonable time period during which the owner can recover or amortize the amount of his investment in the nonconforming use, if any; and
- (c) the termination of [a billboard that is a nonconforming use by acquiring the billboard and associated property rights through:] a nonconforming use due to its abandonment.
- [(i) gift;]
- 3800 [(ii) purchase;]
- 3801 [(iii) agreement;]
- 3802 [(iv) exchange; or]
- 3803 [(v) eminent domain.]
 - [(3) (a) A county is considered to have initiated the acquisition of a billboard structure by eminent domain under Subsection (2)(c)(v) if the county prevents a billboard owner from:
 - [(i) rebuilding, maintaining, repairing, or restoring a billboard structure that is damaged by casualty, an act of God, or vandalism; or]
 - [(ii) except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), relocating or rebuilding a billboard structure, or taking other measures, to correct a mistake in the placement or erection of a

0010	omboard for which the county has issued a permit, if the proposed relocation, rebuilding, or
8811	other measure is consistent with the intent of that permit.]
8812	[(b) A county's denial of a billboard owner's request to relocate or rebuild a billboard
8813	structure, or to take other measures, in order to correct a mistake in the placement or erection or
8814	a billboard does not constitute the initiation of acquisition by eminent domain under Subsection
3815	(3)(a) if the mistake in placement or erection of the billboard is determined by clear and
8816	convincing evidence to have resulted from an intentionally false or misleading statement:]
8817	[(i) by the billboard applicant in the application; and]
3818	[(ii) regarding the placement or erection of the billboard.]
8819	[(4) Notwithstanding Subsections (2) and (3), a county may remove a billboard without
3820	providing compensation if:]
3821	[(a) the county determines:]
3822	[(i) by clear and convincing evidence that the applicant for a permit intentionally made
3823	a false or misleading statement in the applicant's application regarding the placement or
3824	erection of the billboard; or]
3825	[(ii) by substantial evidence that the billboard:]
3826	[(A) is structurally unsafe;]
3827	[(B) is in an unreasonable state of repair; or]
3828	[(C) has been abandoned for at least 12 months;]
3829	[(b) the county notifies the owner in writing that the owner's billboard meets one or
3830	more of the conditions listed in Subsections (4)(a)(i) and (ii);]
3831	[(c) the owner fails to remedy the condition or conditions within:]
3832	[(i) except as provided in Subsection (4)(e)(ii), 90 days following the billboard owner's
3833	receipt of written notice under Subsection (4)(b); or]
3834	[(ii) if the condition forming the basis of the county's intention to remove the billboard
3835	is that it is structurally unsafe, ten business days, or a longer period if necessary because of a
3836	natural disaster, following the billboard owner's receipt of written notice under Subsection
3837	(4)(b); and]
3838	[(d) following the expiration of the applicable period under Subsection (4)(c) and after
3839	providing the owner with reasonable notice of proceedings and an opportunity for a hearing,
8840	the county finds:

3841	[(i) by clear and convincing evidence, that the applicant for a permit intentionally made
3842	a false or misleading statement in the application regarding the placement or erection of the
3843	billboard; or]
3844	[(ii) by substantial evidence that the billboard is structurally unsafe, is in an
3845	unreasonable state of repair, or has been abandoned for at least 12 months.]
3846	[(5) A county may not allow a nonconforming billboard to be rebuilt for a reason other
3847	than:]
3848	[(a) those specified in Subsections (3) and (4);]
3849	[(b) those provided in Title 72, Chapter 7, Part 5, Utah Outdoor Advertising Act; and]
3850	[(c) those specified in the county's ordinance requiring or allowing a billboard owner to
3851	relocate and rebuild an existing nonconforming billboard to an area within the county where
3852	outdoor advertising is otherwise allowed under Title 72, Chapter 7, Part 5, Utah Outdoor
3853	Advertising Act.]
3854	(3) (a) A county may not prohibit the reconstruction or restoration of a noncomplying
3855	structure or terminate the nonconforming use of a structure that is involuntarily destroyed in
3856	whole or in part due to fire or other calamity, unless the structure or use has been abandoned.
3857	(b) A county may prohibit the reconstruction or restoration of a noncomplying structure
3858	or terminate the nonconforming use of a structure if:
3859	(i) the structure is allowed to deteriorate to a condition that the structure is rendered
3860	uninhabitable and is not repaired or restored within six months after written notice to the
3861	property owner that the structure is uninhabitable and that the noncomplying structure or
3862	nonconforming use will be lost if the structure is not repaired or restored within six months; or
3863	(ii) the property owner has voluntarily demolished a majority of the noncomplying
3864	structure or the building that houses the nonconforming use.
3865	(4) (a) Unless the county establishes, by ordinance, a uniform presumption of legal
3866	existence for nonconforming uses, the property owner shall have the burden of establishing the
3867	legal existence of a noncomplying structure or nonconforming use.
3868	(b) Any party claiming that a nonconforming use has been abandoned shall have the
3869	burden of establishing such abandonment.
3870	(c) Abandonment may be presumed to have occurred if:
3871	(i) a majority of the primary structure associated with the nonconforming use has been

3872	voluntarily demolished without prior written agreement with the county regarding an extension
3873	of the nonconforming use;
3874	(ii) the use has been discontinued for a minimum of one year; or
3875	(iii) the primary structure associated with the nonconforming use remains vacant for a
3876	period of one year.
3877	(d) The property owner may rebut the presumption of abandonment under Subsection
3878	(4)(c), and shall have the burden of establishing that any claimed abandonment under
3879	Subsection (4)(c) has not in fact occurred.
3880	[6] (5) A county may terminate the nonconforming status of <u>a</u> school district
3881	[property] or charter school use or structure when the property associated with the school
3882	district or charter school use or structure ceases to be used for school district or charter school
3883	purposes for a period established by ordinance.
3884	Section 114. Section 17-27a-511, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-408 is
3885	renumbered and amended to read:
3886	[17-27-408]. Existing outdoor advertising uses.
3887	(1) A county may only require termination of a billboard and associated property rights
3888	through:
3889	(a) gift;
3890	(b) purchase;
3891	(c) agreement;
3892	(d) exchange; or
3893	(e) eminent domain.
3894	(2) A termination under Subsection (1)(a), (b), (c), or (d) requires the voluntary consent
3895	of the billboard owner.
3896	Section 115. Section 17-27a-512 is enacted to read:
3897	17-27a-512. Nonconforming billboards.
3898	(1) (a) A county is considered to have initiated the acquisition of a billboard structure
3899	by eminent domain if the county prevents a billboard owner from:
3900	(i) rebuilding, maintaining, repairing, or restoring a billboard structure that is damaged
3901	by casualty, an act of God, or vandalism; or
3902	(ii) except as provided in Subsection (1)(b), relocating or rebuilding a billboard

5905	structure, or taking other measures, to correct a mistake in the pracement of efection of a
3904	billboard for which the county has issued a permit, if the proposed relocation, rebuilding, or
3905	other measure is consistent with the intent of that permit.
3906	(b) A county's denial of a billboard owner's request to relocate or rebuild a billboard
3907	structure, or to take other measures, in order to correct a mistake in the placement or erection of
3908	a billboard does not constitute the initiation of acquisition by eminent domain under Subsection
3909	(1)(a) if the mistake in placement or erection of the billboard is determined by clear and
3910	convincing evidence to have resulted from an intentionally false or misleading statement:
3911	(i) by the billboard applicant in the application; and
3912	(ii) regarding the placement or erection of the billboard.
3913	(2) Notwithstanding Section 17-27a-511 and Subsection (1), a county may remove a
3914	billboard without providing compensation if:
3915	(a) the county determines:
3916	(i) by clear and convincing evidence that the applicant for a permit intentionally made a
3917	false or misleading statement in the applicant's application regarding the placement or erection
3918	of the billboard; or
3919	(ii) by substantial evidence that the billboard:
3920	(A) is structurally unsafe;
3921	(B) is in an unreasonable state of repair; or
3922	(C) has been abandoned for at least 12 months;
3923	(b) the county notifies the owner in writing that the owner's billboard meets one or
3924	more of the conditions listed in Subsections (2)(a)(i) and (ii);
3925	(c) the owner fails to remedy the condition or conditions within:
3926	(i) except as provided in Subsection (2)(c)(ii), 90 days following the billboard owner's
3927	receipt of written notice under Subsection (2)(b); or
3928	(ii) if the condition forming the basis of the county's intention to remove the billboard
3929	is that it is structurally unsafe, ten business days, or a longer period if necessary because of a
3930	natural disaster, following the billboard owner's receipt of written notice under Subsection
3931	(2)(b); and
3932	(d) following the expiration of the applicable period under Subsection (2)(c) and after
3933	providing the owner with reasonable notice of proceedings and an opportunity for a hearing,

3934	the county finds:
3935	(i) by clear and convincing evidence, that the applicant for a permit intentionally made
3936	a false or misleading statement in the application regarding the placement or erection of the
3937	billboard; or
3938	(ii) by substantial evidence that the billboard is structurally unsafe, is in an
3939	unreasonable state of repair, or has been abandoned for at least 12 months.
3940	(3) A county may not allow a nonconforming billboard to be rebuilt for a reason other
3941	than:
3942	(a) those specified in Subsections (1) and (2);
3943	(b) those provided in Title 72, Chapter 7, Part 5, Utah Outdoor Advertising Act; and
3944	(c) those specified in the county's ordinance requiring or allowing a billboard owner to
3945	relocate and rebuild an existing nonconforming billboard to an area within the county where
3946	outdoor advertising is otherwise allowed under Title 72, Chapter 7, Part 5, Utah Outdoor
3947	Advertising Act.
3948	Section 116. Section 17-27a-513, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-105.5 is
3949	renumbered and amended to read:
3950	[17-27-105.5]. <u>17-27a-513.</u> Manufactured homes.
3951	(1) For purposes of this section, a manufactured home is the same as defined in Section
3952	58-56-3, except that the manufactured home must be attached to a permanent foundation in
3953	accordance with plans providing for vertical loads, uplift, and lateral forces and frost protection
3954	in compliance with the applicable building code. All appendages, including carports, garages,
3955	storage buildings, additions, or alterations must be built in compliance with the applicable
3956	building code.
3957	(2) A manufactured home may not be excluded from any <u>land use</u> zone or area in
3958	which a single-family residence would be permitted, provided the manufactured home
3959	complies with all local [zoning,] land use ordinances, building [code] codes, and [subdivision
3960	requirements, including] any restrictive covenants, applicable to [single-family] a single-family
3961	residence within that zone or area.
3962	(3) A county may not:
3963	(a) adopt or enforce an ordinance or regulation that treats a proposed development that
3964	includes manufactured homes differently than one that does not include manufactured homes;

3903	Of	
3966	(b) reject a develop	ment plan based on the fact that the development is expected to
3967	contain manufactured home	S.
3968	Section 117. Section	17-27a-514, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-107 is
3969	renumbered and amended to	read:
3970	[17-27-107].	17-27a-514. Regulation of amateur radio antennas.
3971	(1) A county may no	ot enact or enforce an ordinance that does not comply with the
3972	ruling of the Federal Comm	unications Commission in "Amateur Radio Preemption, 101 FCC
3973	2nd 952 (1985)" or a regulat	tion related to amateur radio service adopted under 47 C.F.R. Part
3974	97.	
3975	(2) If a county adopt	ts an ordinance involving the placement, screening, or height of an
3976	amateur radio antenna based	on health, safety, or aesthetic conditions, the ordinance shall:
3977	(a) reasonably accor	mmodate amateur radio communications; and
3978	(b) represent the min	nimal practicable regulation to accomplish the county's purpose.
3979	Section 118. Section	n 17-27a-515, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-501 is
3980	renumbered and amended to	read:
3981	[17-27-501].	17-27a-515. Residential facilities for elderly persons.
3982	(1) [(a)] A residentia	al facility for elderly persons may not operate as a business.
3983	$[\frac{(b)}{2}]$ A residential	al facility for elderly persons shall:
3984	$[\frac{(i)}{2}]$ (a) be owned by	y one of the residents or by an immediate family member of one of
3985	the residents or be a facility	for which the title has been placed in trust for a resident;
3986	[(ii)] <u>(b)</u> be consiste	nt with any existing [zoning of], applicable land use ordinance
3987	affecting the desired location	a; and
3988	[(iii)] (c) be occupie	ed on a 24-hour-per-day basis by eight or fewer elderly persons in a
3989	family-type arrangement.	
3990	$\left[\frac{(2)}{(3)}\right]$ A residential	al facility for elderly persons may not be considered a business
3991	because a fee is charged for	food or for actual and necessary costs of operation and
3992	maintenance of the facility.	
3993	Section 119. Section	17-27a-516 , which is renumbered from Section 17-27-502 is
3994	renumbered and amended to	read:
3995	$[\frac{17-27-502}{}].$	17-27a-516. County ordinances governing elderly residential

3996 facilities.

(1) Each county shall adopt ordinances that establish that a residential facility for elderly persons is a permitted use in any area where residential dwellings are allowed, except an area zoned to permit exclusively single-family dwellings.

- (2) The ordinances shall establish a permit process that may require only that:
- (a) the facility meet [all applicable] each building, safety, [zoning,] land use, and health [ordinances] ordinance applicable to similar dwellings;
 - (b) adequate off-street parking space be provided;
- (c) the facility be capable of use as a residential facility for elderly persons without structural or landscaping alterations that would change the structure's residential character;
- (d) residential facilities for elderly persons be reasonably dispersed throughout the county;
- (e) no person being treated for alcoholism or drug abuse be placed in a residential facility for elderly persons; and
- (f) placement in a residential facility for elderly persons be on a strictly voluntary basis and not a part of, or in lieu of, confinement, rehabilitation, or treatment in a correctional facility.
- Section 120. Section **17-27a-517**, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-503 is renumbered and amended to read:

[17-27-503]. <u>17-27a-517.</u> County approval of elderly residential facilities.

- (1) [(a)] Upon application for a permit to establish a residential facility for elderly persons in any area where residential dwellings are allowed, except an area zoned to permit exclusively single-family dwellings, the county [may decide only whether or not the residential facility for elderly persons conforms to ordinances adopted by the county under this part] shall grant the requested permit to the facility if the facility is proposed outside of a zone regulated exclusively for single-family homes and shall otherwise comply with Section 17-27a-518 if the facility is proposed in a land use zone regulated exclusively for single-family homes.
- [(b) If the county determines that the residential facility for elderly persons complies with the ordinances, it shall grant the requested permit to that facility.]
- (2) The use granted and permitted by this section is nontransferable and terminates if the structure is devoted to a use other than a residential facility for elderly persons or if the

structure fails to comply with the ordinances adopted under this [part] section.

(3) If a county has not adopted ordinances under this [part] section at the time an application for a permit to establish a residential facility for elderly persons is made, the county shall grant the permit if it is established that the criteria set forth in this part have been met by the facility.

Section 121. Section **17-27a-518**, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-504 is renumbered and amended to read:

[17-27-504]. <u>17-27a-518.</u> Elderly residential facilities in areas zoned exclusively for single-family dwellings.

(1) For purposes of this section:

- (a) no person who is being treated for alcoholism or drug abuse may be placed in a residential facility for elderly persons; and
- (b) placement in a residential facility for elderly persons shall be on a strictly voluntary basis and may not be a part of, or in lieu of, confinement, rehabilitation, or treatment in a correctional institution.
- (2) Subject to the granting of a conditional use permit, a residential facility for elderly persons shall be allowed in any [county zoning district] zone that is [zoned] regulated to permit exclusively single-family dwelling use, if that facility:
 - (a) conforms to all applicable health, safety, [zoning] land use, and building codes;
- (b) is capable of use as a residential facility for elderly persons without structural or landscaping alterations that would change the structure's residential character; and
- (c) conforms to the county's criteria, adopted by ordinance, governing the location of residential facilities for elderly persons in areas zoned to permit exclusively single-family dwellings.
- (3) A county may, by ordinance, provide that no residential facility for elderly persons be established within three-quarters mile of another existing residential facility for elderly persons or residential facility for persons with a disability[, as defined by Section 17-27-605].
- (4) The use granted and permitted by this section is nontransferable and terminates if the structure is devoted to a use other than as a residential facility for elderly persons or if the structure fails to comply with applicable health, safety, and building codes.
 - (5) (a) County ordinances shall prohibit discrimination against elderly persons and

4058 against residential facilities for elderly persons. (b) The decision of a county regarding the application for a permit by a residential 4059 4060 facility for elderly persons must be based on legitimate land use criteria and may not be based 4061 on the age of the facility's residents. (6) The requirements of this section that a residential facility for elderly persons obtain 4062 4063 a conditional use permit or other permit do not apply if the facility meets the requirements of 4064 existing [zoning] land use ordinances that allow a specified number of unrelated persons to live 4065 together. 4066 Section 122. Section 17-27a-519, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-605 is 4067 renumbered and amended to read: 4068 [17-27-605]. 17-27a-519. Residences for persons with a disability. 4069 [(1) As used in this section:] 4070 [(a) "Disability" is defined in Section 57-21-2.] 4071 [(b) "Residential facility for persons with a disability" means a residence: 4072 [(i) in which more than one person with a disability resides; and] 4073 (ii) (A) is licensed or certified by the Department of Human Services under Title 62A, 4074 Chapter 2, Licensure of Programs and Facilities; or [(B) is licensed or certified by the Department of Health under Title 26, Chapter 21, 4075 4076 Health Care Facility Licensing and Inspection Act. 4077 [(2)] (1) Each county shall adopt an ordinance for residential facilities for persons with 4078 a disability. 4079 $[\frac{(3)}{2}]$ (2) Each ordinance under Subsection $[\frac{(2)}{2}]$ (1) shall: 4080 (a) comply with Title 57, Chapter 21, Utah Fair Housing Act, and the federal Fair 4081 Housing Amendments Act of 1988, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 3601 et seq.; and 4082 (b) to the extent required by federal law, provide that a residential facility for persons 4083 with a disability is a permitted use in any [zoning area] zone where similar residential 4084 dwellings that are not residential facilities for persons with a disability are allowed. 4085 $[\frac{(4)}{(4)}]$ (3) Subject to Subsection $[\frac{(3)}{(4)}]$ (2), an ordinance under Subsection $[\frac{(2)}{(4)}]$ (1) may:

(a) require residential facilities for persons with a disability:

(i) to be reasonably dispersed throughout the county;

(ii) to be limited by number of occupants;

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4089	(iii) for residential facilities for persons with a disability that are substance abuse
4090	facilities and are located within 500 feet of a school, to provide, in accordance with rules
4091	established by the Department of Human Services under Title 62A, Chapter 2, Licensure of
4092	Programs and Facilities:
4093	(A) a security plan satisfactory to local law enforcement authorities;
4094	(B) 24-hour supervision for residents; and
4095	(C) other 24-hour security measures; and
4096	(iv) to obtain permits that verify compliance with the same building, safety, and health
4097	regulations as are applicable in the same [zoning area] zone to similar uses that are not
4098	residential facilities for persons with a disability; and
4099	(b) provide that a residential facility for persons with a disability that would likely
4100	create a fundamental change in the character of a residential neighborhood may be excluded
4101	from a [zoning area] zone.
4102	[(5)] (4) The responsibility to license programs or entities that operate facilities for
4103	persons with a disability, as well as to require and monitor the provision of adequate services to
4104	persons residing in those facilities, shall rest with:
4105	(a) for programs or entities licensed or certified by the Department of Human Services,
4106	the Department of Human Services as provided in Title 62A, Chapter 5, Services to People
4107	with Disabilities; and
4108	(b) for programs or entities licensed or certified by the Department of Health, the
4109	Department of Health under Title 26, Chapter 21, Health Care Facility Licensing and
4110	Inspection Act.
4111	Section 123. Section 17-27a-601, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-801 is
4112	renumbered and amended to read:
4113	Part 6. Subdivisions
4114	[17-27-801]. Enactment of subdivision ordinance.
4115	(1) The legislative body of $[any]$ \underline{a} county may enact $[a$ subdivision ordinance]
4116	ordinances requiring that a subdivision plat comply with the provisions of the [subdivision]
4117	ordinance and [be approved as required by] this part before:
4118	[(1)] (a) it may be filed or recorded in the county recorder's office; and
4119	$\left[\frac{(2)}{(b)}\right]$ lots may be sold.

4120	(2) If the legislative body fails to enact a subdivision ordinance, the county may
4121	regulate subdivisions only as provided in this Part 6.
4122	Section 124. Section 17-27a-602, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-802 is
4123	renumbered and amended to read:
4124	[17-27-802]. <u>17-27a-602.</u> Preparation Adoption/amendment.
4125	(1) The planning commission shall:
4126	(a) prepare and recommend a proposed [subdivision] ordinance to the legislative body
4127	that regulates the subdivision of land;
4128	(b) prepare and recommend or consider and recommend a proposed ordinance that
4129	amends the regulation of the subdivision of the unincorporated land in the county;
4130	(c) provide notice consistent with Section 17-27a-205; and
4131	[(b)] (d) hold a public hearing on the proposed [subdivision] ordinance before making
4132	its final recommendation to the legislative body[; and].
4133	[(c) provide reasonable notice of the public hearing at least 14 days before the date of
4134	the hearing.]
4135	[(2) The legislative body shall:]
4136	[(a) hold a public hearing on the proposed subdivision ordinance recommended to it by
4137	the planning commission; and]
4138	[(b) provide reasonable notice of the public hearing at least 14 days before the date of
4139	the hearing.]
4140	[(3) After the public hearing, the]
4141	(2) The county legislative body may[: (a)] adopt or reject the [subdivision] ordinance
4142	either as proposed[; (b) amend the subdivision ordinance and adopt or reject it as amended; or
4143	(c) reject the ordinance] by the planning commission or after making any revision the county
4144	legislative body considers appropriate.
4145	Section 125. Section 17-27a-603, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-804 is
4146	renumbered and amended to read:
4147	[17-27-804]. <u>17-27a-603.</u> Plats required.
4148	(1) Unless exempt under Section [17-27-806] <u>17-27a-605</u> or [not included in the]
4149	excluded from the definition of $[a]$ subdivision under Subsection $[17-27-103(1)]$
4150	17-27a-103(37), whenever any [lands are divided] land is laid out and platted, the owner of

4151 [those lands] the land shall [have] provide an accurate plat [made of them that sets forth and describes: (a) all that describes or specifies: 4152 4153 (a) a name or designation of the subdivision that is distinct from any plat already 4154 recorded in the county recorder's office; 4155 (b) the boundaries, course, and dimensions of all of the parcels of ground divided, by 4156 their boundaries, course, and extent, [and] whether [they are intended for streets or] the owner 4157 proposes that any parcel of ground is intended be used as a street or for any other public [uses, 4158 together with any areas that are reserved for public purposes; and] use, and whether any such 4159 area is reserved or proposed for dedication for a public purpose; 4160 [(b)] (c) the lot or unit reference, [the] block or building reference, [the] street or site 4161 address, [the] street name or coordinate address, [the] acreage or square footage for all parcels, 4162 units, or lots, and [the] length and width of the blocks and lots intended for sale[-]; and 4163 (d) every existing right-of-way and easement grant of record for underground facilities, 4164 as defined in Section 54-8a-2, and for other utility facilities. 4165 (2) Subject to Subsections (3), (4), and (5), if the plat conforms to the county's 4166 ordinances and this part and has been approved by the culinary water authority and the sanitary 4167 sewer authority, the county shall approve the plat. 4168 (3) The county may withhold an otherwise valid plat approval until the owner of the 4169 land provides the legislative body with a tax clearance indicating that all taxes, interest, and 4170 penalties owing on the land have been paid. 4171 [(2)] (4) (a) The owner of the land shall acknowledge the plat before an officer 4172 authorized by law to take the acknowledgment of conveyances of real estate and shall obtain 4173 the signature of each individual designated by the county. 4174 (b) The surveyor making the plat shall certify [it.] that the surveyor: 4175 (c) The county executive shall approve the plat as provided in this part. Before the 4176 county executive may approve a plat, the owner of the land shall provide the county executive 4177 with a tax clearance indicating that all taxes, interest, and penalties owing on the land have 4178 been paid. 4179 (i) holds a license in accordance with Title 58, Chapter 22, Professional Engineers and 4180 Land Surveyors Licensing Act; 4181 (ii) has completed a survey of the property described on the plat in accordance with

4182	Section 17-23-17 and has verified all measurements; and
4183	(iii) has placed monuments as represented on the plat.
4184	(c) As applicable, the owner or operator of the underground and utility facilities shall
4185	approve the:
4186	(i) boundary, course, dimensions, and intended use of the right-of-way and easement
4187	grants of record;
4188	(ii) location of existing underground and utility facilities; and
4189	(iii) conditions or restrictions governing the location of the facilities within the
4190	right-of-way, and easement grants of records, and utility facilities within the subdivision.
4191	[(3)] (5) (a) After the plat has been acknowledged, certified, and approved, the owner
4192	of the land shall, [subject to Subsection (3)(b)] within the time period designated by ordinance,
4193	record [it] the plat in the county recorder's office in the county in which the lands platted and
4194	laid out are situated.
4195	[(b) An owner of land may not submit for recording a plat that gives the subdivision
4196	described in the plat the same name as a subdivision in a plat already recorded in the county
4197	recorder's office.]
4198	(b) An owner's failure to record a plat within the time period designated by ordinance
4199	renders the plat voidable.
4200	Section 126. Section 17-27a-604, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-805 is
4201	renumbered and amended to read:
4202	[17-27-805]. <u>17-27a-604.</u> Subdivision approval procedure.
4203	(1) A person may not submit a [plat of a] subdivision plat to the county recorder's
4204	office for recording unless a recommendation has been received from the planning commission
4205	and:
4206	(a) the plat has been approved by:
4207	[(i) the executive of the county in whose unincorporated area the subdivision is
4208	located; or]
4209	(i) the land use authority; and
4210	(ii) other officers that the county [legislative body] designates in [an] its ordinance; and
4211	(b) [the approval is] all approvals are entered in writing on the plat by [the county
4212	executive or by the other officers designated in the ordinance designated officers.

4213	(2) A [subdivision] plat recorded without the [approval] signatures required under this
4214	section is void.
4215	(3) Any transfer of land pursuant to a void plat is voidable.
4216	Section 127. Section 17-27a-605, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-806 is
4217	renumbered and amended to read:
4218	$[\frac{17-27-806}{2}]$. Exemptions from plat requirement.
4219	[(1) (a) Notwithstanding Sections 17-27-804 and 17-27-805, a person may submit to
4220	the county recorder's office for recording a document that subdivides property by metes and
4221	bounds into less than ten lots, without the necessity of recording a plat, if:]
4222	[(i) the planning commission, if required by county ordinance, has given the county
4223	executive its recommendation, whether favorable or not; and]
4224	[(ii) the document contains a certificate or written approval from:]
4225	[(A) the executive of the county in whose unincorporated area the property is located;
4226	or]
4227	[(B) other officers that the county legislative body designates in an ordinance.]
4228	[(b) By indicating its approval on a document under Subsection (1)(a), the county
4229	executive or other officer designated by the county legislative body certifies that:]
4230	[(i) the planning commission:]
4231	[(A) has given its recommendation to the county executive; or]
4232	[(B) is not required by county ordinance to give its recommendation;]
4233	[(ii) the subdivision]
4234	(1) Notwithstanding Sections 17-27a-603 and 17-27a-604, the land use authority may
4235	approve the subdivision of unincorporated land into ten lots or less without a plat, by certifying
4236	in writing that:
4237	(a) the county has provided notice as required by ordinance and by Sections
4238	17-27a-206 and 17-27a-207;
4239	(b) the proposed subdivision:
4240	(i) is not traversed by the mapped lines of a proposed street as shown in the general
4241	plan and does not require the dedication of any land for street or other public purposes; [and]
4242	[(iii) if the subdivision]
4243	(ii) has been approved by the culinary water authority and the sanitary sewer authority;

4244 (iii) is located in a zoned area, each lot in the subdivision meets the frontage, width, 4245 and area requirements of the zoning ordinance or has been granted]; and 4246 (iv) conforms to all applicable land use ordinances or has properly received a variance 4247 from [those requirements by the board of adjustment.] the requirements of an otherwise 4248 conflicting and applicable land use ordinance. 4249 (2) (a) Subject to Subsection $\left[\frac{(2)(b)}{(2)}\right]$ (1), a lot or parcel resulting from a division of 4250 agricultural land is exempt from the plat requirements of Section [17-27-804] 17-27a-603 if the 4251 lot or parcel: 4252 (i) qualifies as land in agricultural use under Title 59, Chapter 2, Part 5, Farmland 4253 Assessment Act; 4254 (ii) meets the minimum size requirement of applicable [zoning] land use ordinances 4255 [for agricultural uses]; and 4256 (iii) is not used and will not be used for any nonagricultural purpose. 4257 (b) [(i)] The [county legislative body may adopt an ordinance requiring the] boundaries 4258 of each lot or parcel exempted under Subsection [(2)(a) to] (1) shall be graphically illustrated 4259 on a record of survey map that, after receiving the same approvals as are required for a plat 4260 under Section [17-27-805] 17-27a-604, shall be recorded with the county recorder. 4261 [(ii) As an alternative to enacting an ordinance under Subsection (2)(b)(i), a county 4262 legislative body may establish a procedure under which a notice, covenant, or other specified 4263 legal instrument containing a legal description of the subject property and identifying the 4264 agricultural purpose for the land division is recorded with the county recorder. 4265 (c) If a lot or parcel exempted under Subsection (2)(a) is used for a nonagricultural purpose, the county [in whose unincorporated area the lot or parcel is located] may require the 4266 4267 lot or parcel to comply with the requirements of Section [17-27-804] 17-27a-603. 4268 (3) (a) Documents recorded in the county recorder's office that divide property by a 4269 metes and bounds description do not create [a] an approved subdivision allowed by this part 4270 unless the land use authority's certificate of written approval required by Subsection (1)(a)(ii) is 4271 attached to the document. 4272 (b) The absence of the certificate or written approval required by Subsection (1)[(a)(ii)]

(c) A document [recorded under Subsection (1)(a)] which does not meet the

does not affect the validity of a recorded document.

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+213	requirements of Subsection (1)((a)(n)) may be corrected t to comply with Subsection (1)(a)(n))
4276	by the recording of an affidavit to which the required certificate or written approval is attached
1277	in accordance with Section 57-3-106.
1278	Section 128. Section 17-27a-606, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-806.5 is
1279	renumbered and amended to read:
4280	[17-27-806.5]. <u>17-27a-606.</u> Common area parcels on a plat No separate
4281	ownership Ownership interest equally divided among other parcels on plat and
1282	included in description of other parcels.
1283	(1) A parcel designated as common area on a plat recorded in compliance with this part
1284	may not be separately owned or conveyed independent of the other parcels created by the plat.
1285	(2) The ownership interest in a parcel described in Subsection (1) shall:
1286	(a) for purposes of assessment, be divided equally among all parcels created by the
1287	plat, unless a different division of interest for assessment purposes is indicated on the plat or an
1288	accompanying recorded document; and
1289	(b) be considered to be included in the description of each instrument describing a
4290	parcel on the plat by its identifying plat number, even if the common area interest is not
4291	explicitly stated in the instrument.
1292	Section 129. Section 17-27a-607, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-807 is
1293	renumbered and amended to read:
1294	[17-27-807]. <u>17-27a-607.</u> Dedication of streets.
1295	(1) Plats, when made, acknowledged, and recorded according to the procedures
1296	specified in this part, operate as a dedication of all streets and other public places, and vest the
1297	fee of those parcels of land in the county for the public for the uses named or intended in those
1298	plats.
1299	(2) The dedication established by this section does not impose liability upon the county
4300	for streets and other public places that are dedicated in this manner but are unimproved.
4301	Section 130. Section 17-27a-608, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-808 is
4302	renumbered and amended to read:
4303	[17-27-808]. <u>17-27a-608.</u> Vacating or changing a subdivision plat.
4304	(1) (a) Subject to [Subsection (2), the county executive or any other officer that the
4305	county legislative body designates by ordinance] Section 17-27a-610, and provided that notice

has been given pursuant to local ordinance and Section 17-27a-208, the land use authority, may, with or without a petition, consider and resolve any proposed vacation, alteration, or amendment of a subdivision plat, any portion of a subdivision plat, or any street, lot, or alley contained in a subdivision plat [at a public hearing].

(b) If a petition is filed, the [responsible officer] land use authority shall hold [the] a

- (b) If a petition is filed, the [responsible officer] land use authority shall hold [the] a public hearing within 45 days after receipt of the planning commission's recommendation under Subsection (2) if:
 - (i) the plat change includes the vacation of a public street or alley;

- (ii) any owner within the plat notifies the [municipality] county of their objection in writing within ten days of mailed notification; or
- (iii) a public hearing is required because all of the owners in the subdivision have not signed the revised plat.
- [(2) (a) Before the county legislative body or officer designated by the county legislative body may consider]
- (2) (a) The planning commission shall consider and shall provide a recommendation for a proposed vacation, alteration, or amendment under Subsection (1)(a) or (6)[, the county legislative body or officer shall refer the proposal to the planning commission for its recommendation] before the land use authority takes final action.
- (b) The planning commission shall give its recommendation within 30 days after the proposed vacation, alteration, or amendment is referred to it, or as that time period is extended by agreement with the applicant.
- (3) Any fee owner, as shown on the last county assessment rolls, of land within the subdivision that has been laid out and platted as provided in this part may, in writing, petition [the county executive] to have the plat, any portion of it, or any street or lot contained in it, vacated, altered, or amended as provided in this section.
- (4) Each petition to vacate, alter, or amend an entire plat, a portion of a plat, or a street or lot contained in a plat shall include:
 - (a) the name and address of all owners of record of the land contained in the entire plat;
- (b) the name and address of all owners of record of land adjacent to any street that is proposed to be vacated, altered, or amended; and
 - (c) the signature of each of these owners who consents to the petition.

(5) (a) A petition that lacks the consent of all owners referred to in Subsection (4) may not be scheduled for consideration at a public hearing before the [responsible officer] planning commission until the notice required by [this part] Section 17-27a-207 or 17-27a-208, as applicable, is given.

(b) The petitioner shall pay the cost of the notice.

- (6) Subject to Subsection (2), if the [responsible body or officer] applicant proposes to vacate, alter, or amend a subdivision plat, or any street or lot contained in a subdivision plat, [they] the planning commission shall consider the issue at a public hearing after giving the notice required by [this part] Section 17-27a-207 or 17-27a-208, as applicable.
- (7) (a) The owners of record of adjacent parcels that are described by either a metes and bounds description or a recorded plat may exchange title to portions of those parcels if the exchange of title is approved by the [planning commission, or such other person or board as the county legislative body may designate,] land use authority in accordance with Subsection (7)(b).
- (b) The [planning commission, or such other person or board as the county legislative body may designate,] land use authority shall approve an exchange of title under Subsection (7)(a) if:
 - (i) no new dwelling lot or housing unit will result from the exchange of title; and
- (ii) the exchange of title will not result in a violation of [applicable zoning requirements] any land use ordinance.
- (c) If an exchange of title is approved under Subsection (7)(b), a notice of approval shall be recorded [by the planning commission, or such other person or board as the county legislative body may designate,] in the office of the county recorder which:
- (i) is executed by each owner included in the exchange and by the [planning commission, or such other person or board as the county legislative body may designate] land use authority;
- (ii) contains an acknowledgment for each party executing the notice in accordance with the provisions of Title 57, Chapter 2a, Recognition of Acknowledgments Act; and
- (iii) recites the descriptions of both the original parcels and the parcels created by the exchange of title.
 - (d) A notice of approval recorded under this Subsection (7) does not act as a

4368 conveyance of title to real property and is not required for the recording of a document purporting to convey title to real property. 4369 4370 (8) (a) The name of a recorded subdivision may be changed by recording an amended 4371 plat making that change, as provided in this section and subject to Subsection (8)(c). 4372 (b) The surveyor [making] preparing the amended plat shall certify [it.] that the 4373 surveyor: 4374 (i) holds a license in accordance with Title 58, Chapter 22, Professional Engineers and 4375 Land Surveyors Licensing Act; 4376 (ii) has completed a survey of the property described on the plat in accordance with 4377 Section 17-23-17 and has verified all measurements; and 4378 (iii) has placed monuments as represented on the plat; 4379 (c) An owner of land may not submit for recording an amended plat that gives the 4380 subdivision described in the amended plat the same name as a subdivision in a plat already 4381 recorded in the county recorder's office. 4382 (d) Except as provided in Subsection (8)(a), the recording of a declaration or other 4383 document that purports to change the name of a recorded plat is [void] voidable. Section 131. Section 17-27a-609, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-810 is 4384 4385 renumbered and amended to read: 4386 17-27a-609. Grounds for vacating or changing a plat. [17-27-810]. 4387 (1) [(a)] Within 30 days after the public hearing required by this part, [the responsible 4388 officer or as that time period may be extended by agreement of the parties, the land use 4389 authority shall consider the petition to vacate or change a plat. 4390 [(b)] (2) If the [responsible officer] land use authority is satisfied that the public will 4391 not be materially injured by the proposed vacation, alteration, or amendment, and that there is 4392 good cause for the vacation, alteration, or amendment, the county executive may vacate, alter, 4393 or amend the plat, any portion of the plat, or any street or lot. [(c)] (3) The [responsible officer] land use authority may approve the vacation, 4394 4395 alteration, or amendment by resolution, amended plat, administrative order, or deed containing 4396 a stamp or mark indicating approval by the [responsible officer] land use authority. 4397 [(d)] (4) The [responsible officer] land use authority shall ensure that the vacation, 4398 alteration, or amendment is recorded in the office of the county recorder in which the land is

4399 located.

[(2) An aggrieved party may appeal the responsible officer's decision to the board of adjustment.]

(5) The action of the land use authority vacating or narrowing a street or alley which has been dedicated to public use shall operate to the extent which it is vacated or narrowed, upon the effective date of the vacating ordinance, as a revocation of the acceptance thereof, and the relinquishment of the county's fee therein, but the right-of-way and easements therein, if any, of any lot owner and the franchise rights of any public utility shall not be impaired thereby.

Section 132. Section **17-27a-610**, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-901 is renumbered and amended to read:

[17-27-901]. 17-27a-610. Restrictions for solar and other energy devices.

[(1) The legislative body, in order to protect and ensure access to sunlight for solar energy devices, may adopt regulations governing legislative subdivision development plans that relate to the use of restrictive covenants or solar easements, height restrictions, side yard and setback requirements, street and building orientation and width requirements, height and location of vegetation with respect to property boundary lines, and other permissible forms of land use controls.]

[(2) The county executive]

The land use authority may refuse to approve or renew any plat [or], subdivision plan, or dedication of any street or other ground, if [the] deed restrictions, covenants, or similar binding agreements running with the land for the lots or parcels covered by the plat or subdivision prohibit, or have the effect of prohibiting reasonably sited and designed solar collectors, clotheslines, or other energy devices based on renewable resources from being installed on buildings erected on lots or parcels covered by the plat or subdivision.

Section 133. Section **17-27a-611**, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-811 is renumbered and amended to read:

[17-27-811]. <u>17-27a-611.</u> Prohibited acts.

(1) (a) An owner of any land located in a subdivision[, as defined in this chapter,] who transfers or sells any land in that subdivision before a plat of the subdivision has been approved and recorded [as required in this part] violates this part for each lot or parcel transferred or

4430	sold.
4431	(b) The description by metes and bounds in [the] an instrument of transfer or other
4432	documents used in the process of selling or transferring does not exempt the transaction from
4433	being a violation of Subsection (1)(a) or from the penalties or remedies provided in this
4434	chapter.
4435	(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Subsection (1), the recording of an
4436	instrument of transfer or other document used in the process of selling or transferring real
4437	property that violates this part:
4438	(i) does not affect the validity of the instrument or other document; and
4439	(ii) does not affect whether the property that is the subject of the instrument or other
4440	document complies with applicable county ordinances on land use and development.
4441	(2) (a) A county may bring an action against an owner to require the property to
4442	conform to the provisions of this part or an ordinance enacted under the authority of this part.
4443	(b) An action under this Subsection (2) may include an injunction, abatement, merger
4444	of title, or any other appropriate action or [proceedings] proceeding to prevent, enjoin, or abate
4445	the violation.
4446	(c) A county need only establish the violation to obtain the injunction.
4447	Section 134. Section 17-27a-701 is enacted to read:
4448	Part 7. Appeal Authority and Variances
4449	17-27a-701. Appeal authority required Condition precedent to judicial review.
4450	(1) Each county adopting a land use ordinance shall, by ordinance, establish an appeal
4451	authority to hear and decide:
4452	(a) requests for variances from the terms of the land use ordinances; and
4453	(b) appeals from decisions applying the land use ordinances.
4454	(2) As a condition precedent to judicial review, an adversely affected person must
4455	timely and specifically challenge a land use authority's decision, in accordance with local
4456	ordinance.
4457	(3) An appeal authority:
4458	(a) shall act in a quasi-judicial manner;
4459	(b) shall serve as the final arbiter of issues involving the interpretation or application o

land use ordinances; and

4461	(c) may not entertain an appeal of a matter in which the appeal authority, or any
4462	participating member of the appeal authority had first acted as the land use authority.
4463	(4) By ordinance, a county may:
4464	(a) designate a separate appeal authority to hear requests for variances than the appeal
4465	authority it designates to hear appeals;
4466	(b) designate one or more separate appeal authorities to hear distinct types of appeals
4467	of land use authority decisions;
4468	(c) require an adversely affected party to preserve before an appeal authority every
4469	theory of relief that it can raise in district court; or
4470	(d) not require an adversely affected party to pursue duplicate or successive appeals
4471	before the same or separate appeal authorities as a condition of the adversely affected party's
4472	duty to exhaust administrative remedies.
4473	(5) If the county establishes or, prior to the effective date of this chapter, has
4474	established a multiperson board, body, or panel to act as an appeal authority, at a minimum, the
4475	board, body, or panel shall:
4476	(a) notify each of its members of any meeting or hearing of the board, body, or panel;
4477	(b) provide each of its members with the same information and access to municipal
4478	resources as any other member;
4479	(c) convene only if a quorum of its members are present; and
4480	(d) act only upon the vote of a majority of its convened members.
4481	Section 135. Section 17-27a-702, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-707 is
4482	renumbered and amended to read:
4483	[17-27-707]. <u>17-27a-702.</u> Variances.
4484	(1) Any person or entity desiring a waiver or modification of the requirements of [the
4485	zoning] a land use ordinance as applied to a parcel of property that he owns, leases, or in which
4486	he holds some other beneficial interest may apply to the [board of adjustment] applicable
4487	appeal authority for a variance from the terms of the [zoning] ordinance.
4488	(2) (a) The [board of adjustment] appeal authority may grant a variance only if:
4489	(i) literal enforcement of the [zoning] ordinance would cause an unreasonable hardship
4490	for the applicant that is not necessary to carry out the general purpose of the [zoning ordinance]
4491	land use ordinances;

4492 (ii) there are special circumstances attached to the property that do not generally apply 4493 to other properties in the same [district] zone; 4494 (iii) granting the variance is essential to the enjoyment of a substantial property right 4495 possessed by other property in the same [district] zone; 4496 (iv) the variance will not substantially affect the general plan and will not be contrary 4497 to the public interest; and 4498 (v) the spirit of the [zoning] land use ordinance is observed and substantial justice 4499 done. 4500 (b) (i) In determining whether or not enforcement of the [zoning] land use ordinance 4501 would cause unreasonable hardship under Subsection (2)(a), the [board of adjustment] appeal 4502 authority may not find an unreasonable hardship unless the alleged hardship: 4503 (A) is located on or associated with the property for which the variance is sought; and 4504 (B) comes from circumstances peculiar to the property, not from conditions that are 4505 general to the neighborhood. 4506 (ii) In determining whether or not enforcement of the [zoning] land use ordinance 4507 would cause unreasonable hardship under Subsection (2)(a), the [board of adjustment] appeal 4508 authority may not find an unreasonable hardship if the hardship is self-imposed or economic. 4509 (c) In determining whether or not there are special circumstances attached to the 4510 property under Subsection (2)(a), the [board of adjustment] appeal authority may find that 4511 special circumstances exist only if the special circumstances: 4512 (i) relate to the hardship complained of; and 4513 (ii) deprive the property of privileges granted to other properties in the same [district] 4514 zone. 4515 (3) The applicant shall bear the burden of proving that all of the conditions justifying a 4516 variance have been met. 4517 (4) Variances run with the land. 4518 (5) The [board of adjustment and any other body] appeal authority may not grant a use

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[variances] variance.

additional requirements on the applicant that will:

(a) mitigate any harmful affects of the variance; or

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(6) In granting a variance, the [board of adjustment] appeal authority may impose

4523	(b) serve the purpose of the standard or requirement that is waived or modified.
4524	Section 136. Section 17-27a-703 is enacted to read:
4525	17-27a-703. Standing before appeal authority.
4526	The applicant, a board or officer of the county, or any person adversely affected by the
4527	land use authority's decision administering or interpreting a land use ordinance may, within the
4528	time period provided by ordinance, appeal that decision to the appeal authority by alleging that
4529	there is error in any order, requirement, decision, or determination made by the land use
4530	authority in the administration or interpretation of the land use ordinance.
4531	Section 137. Section 17-27a-704 is enacted to read:
4532	<u>17-27a-704.</u> Time appeal.
4533	(1) The county shall enact an ordinance establishing a reasonable time to appeal a
4534	decision of a land use authority to an appeal authority.
4535	(2) In the absence of such an ordinance, and at a minimum, an adversely affected party
4536	shall have ten calendar days to appeal.
4537	Section 138. Section 17-27a-705 is enacted to read:
4538	<u>17-27a-705.</u> Burden of proof.
4539	The appellant has the burden of proving that the land use authority erred.
4540	Section 139. Section 17-27a-706 is enacted to read:
4541	<u>17-27a-706.</u> Due process.
4542	(1) Each appeal authority shall conduct each appeal and variance request, as described
4543	by local ordinance.
4544	(2) Each appeal authority shall respect the due process rights of each of the
4545	participants.
4546	Section 140. Section 17-27a-707 is enacted to read:
4547	17-27a-707. Standard of review for appeals.
4548	(1) A county may, by ordinance, designate the standard of review for appeals of land
4549	use authority decisions.
4550	(2) If the county fails to designate a standard of review of factual matters, the appeal
4551	authority shall review the matter de novo.
4552	(3) The appeal authority shall determine the correctness of a decision of the land use
4553	authority in its interpretation and application of a land use ordinance

4554	(4) Only those decisions in which a land use authority has applied a land use ordinance
4555	to a particular application, person or parcel may be appealed an appeal authority.
4556	Section 141. Section 17-27a-708 is enacted to read:
4557	<u>17-27a-708.</u> Final decision.
4558	(1) A decision of an appeal authority takes effect on the date when the appeal authority
4559	issues a written decision or as otherwise provided by local ordinance.
4560	(2) A written decision, or other event as provided by ordinance, constitutes a final
4561	decision under Subsection 17-27a-802(2)(a) or a final action under Subsection 17-27a-801(4).
4562	Section 142. Section 17-27a-801, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-1001 is
4563	renumbered and amended to read:
4564	Part 8. District Court Appeal
4565	[17-27-1001]. <u>17-27a-801.</u> Appeals to district court.
4566	(1) No person may challenge in district court a county's land use [decisions] decision
4567	made under this chapter, or under [the] a regulation made under authority of this chapter until
4568	that person has exhausted [all] his administrative remedies as provided in Part 7, Appeal
4569	Authority and Variances.
4570	(2) (a) Any person adversely affected by [any] a final decision made in the exercise of
4571	or in violation of the provisions of this chapter may file a petition for review of the decision
4572	with the district court within 30 days after the local <u>land use</u> decision is [rendered] <u>final</u> .
4573	(b) (i) The time under Subsection (2)(a) to file a petition is tolled from the date a
4574	property owner files a request for arbitration of a constitutional taking issue with the property
4575	rights ombudsman under Section 63-34-13 until 30 days after:
4576	(A) the arbitrator issues a final award; or
4577	(B) the property rights ombudsman issues a written statement under Subsection
4578	63-34-13(4)(b) declining to arbitrate or to appoint an arbitrator.
4579	(ii) A tolling under Subsection (2)(b)(i) operates only as to the specific constitutional
4580	taking issue that is the subject of the request for arbitration filed with the property rights
4581	ombudsman by a property owner.
4582	(iii) A request for arbitration filed with the property rights ombudsman after the time
4583	under Subsection (2)(a) to file a petition has expired does not affect the time to file a petition.
4584	(3) (a) The courts shall:

4585	(i) presume that land use [decisions] ordinances and regulations are valid; [and]
4586	(ii) presume that appeal authority decisions are valid;
4587	[(iii)] (iii) determine only whether or not the exercise of legislative discretion or the
4588	appeal authority's decision [is] was arbitrary, capricious, or illegal[-]; and
4589	(iv) provide relief from a county's noncompliance with its ordinances only to a party
4590	who establishes that the noncompliance has prejudiced the party and that the relief requested
4591	remedies the prejudice.
4592	(b) A determination of illegality <u>under Subsection (3)(a)(iii)</u> requires a determination
4593	that the decision violates [a statute, ordinance, or existing law.] an existing law, statute, or
4594	ordinance.
4595	(4) The provisions of Subsection (2)(a) apply from the date on which the county takes
4596	final action on a land use application for any adversely affected third party, if the county
4597	conformed with the notice provisions of Part 2, Notice, or for any person who had actual notice
4598	of the pending application on or before the date of final action.
4599	(5) The provisions of Subsection (2) apply from the date on which the county enacts
4600	the ordinance or general plan provision for all ordinances and general plan provisions, if the
4601	county conforms with Section 17-27a-205.
4602	(6) The petition is barred unless it is filed within 30 days after the appeal authority's
4603	decision is final.
4604	(7) (a) The appeal authority shall transmit to the reviewing court the record of its
4605	proceedings including its minutes, findings, orders and, if available, a true and correct
4606	transcript of its proceedings.
4607	(b) If the proceeding was tape recorded, a transcript of that tape recording is a true and
4608	correct transcript for purposes of this Subsection (7).
4609	(8) (a) (i) If there is a record, the district court's review is limited to the record provided
4610	by the appeal authority.
4611	(ii) The court may not accept or consider any evidence outside the appeal authority's
4612	record unless that evidence was offered to the appeal authority and the court determines that it
4613	was improperly excluded.
4614	(b) If there is no record, the court may call witnesses and take evidence.
4615	(9) The court shall affirm the decision of the appeal authority if the decision is

4616	supported by substantial evidence in the record.
4617	(10) (a) The filing of a petition does not stay the decision of the appeal authority.
4618	(b) (i) Before filing a petition under this section or a request for mediation or
4619	arbitration of a constitutional taking issue under Section 63-34-13, the aggrieved party may
4620	petition the appeal authority to stay its decision.
4621	(ii) Upon receipt of a petition stay, the appeal authority may order its decision stayed
4622	pending district court review if the appeal authority finds it to be in the best interest of the
4623	county.
4624	(iii) After a petition is filed under this section or a request for mediation or arbitration
4625	of a constitutional taking issue is filed under Section 63-34-13, the petitioner may seek an
4626	injunction staying the appeal authority's decision.
4627	Section 143. Section 17-27a-802, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-1002 is
4628	renumbered and amended to read:
4629	[17-27-1002]. <u>17-27a-802.</u> Enforcement.
4630	(1) (a) A county[, county attorney,] or any adversely affected owner of real estate
4631	within the county in which violations of this chapter or ordinances enacted under the authority
4632	of this chapter occur or are about to occur may, in addition to other remedies provided by law,
4633	institute:
4634	(i) injunctions, mandamus, abatement, or any other appropriate actions; or
4635	(ii) proceedings to prevent, enjoin, abate, or remove the unlawful building, use, or act.
4636	(b) A county need only establish the violation to obtain the injunction.
4637	(2) (a) The county may enforce the ordinance by withholding building permits.
4638	(b) It is unlawful to erect, construct, reconstruct, alter, or change the use of any
4639	building or other structure within a county without approval of a building permit.
4640	(c) The county may not issue a building permit unless the plans of and for the proposed
4641	erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, or use fully conform to all regulations then in
4642	effect.
4643	Section 144. Section 17-27a-803, which is renumbered from Section 17-27-1003 is
4644	renumbered and amended to read:
4645	[17-27-1003]. <u>17-27a-803.</u> Penalties.
4646	(1) The county [legislative body] may, by ordinance, establish civil penalties for

4647 violations of any of the provisions of this chapter or of any ordinances adopted under the 4648 authority of this chapter. 4649 (2) Violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or of any ordinances adopted 4650 under the authority of this chapter [are] is punishable as a class C misdemeanor upon 4651 conviction either: 4652 (a) as a class C misdemeanor; or (b) by imposing the appropriate civil penalty adopted under the authority of this 4653 4654 section. 4655 Section 145. Section 17-34-6 is amended to read: 4656 17-34-6. State to indemnify county regarding refusal to site nuclear waste --4657 Terms and conditions. 4658 If a county is challenged in a court of law regarding its decision to deny siting of a storage or transfer facility for the placement of high-level nuclear waste or greater than class C 4659 radioactive waste or its refusal to provide municipal-type services regarding the operation of 4660 the storage or transfer facility, the state shall indemnify, defend, and hold the county harmless 4661 4662 from any claims or damages, including court costs and attorney fees that are assessed as a result of the county's action, if: 4663 4664 (1) the county has complied with the provisions of Subsection [17-27-301] 4665 17-27a-401(3)(b) by adopting an ordinance rejecting all proposals for the siting of a storage or 4666 transfer facility for the placement of high-level nuclear waste or greater than class C 4667 radioactive waste wholly or partially within the boundaries of the county; 4668 (2) the county has complied with Subsection 17-34-1(3) regarding refusal to provide 4669 municipal-type services; and 4670 (3) the court challenge against the county addresses the county's actions in compliance 4671 with Subsection [17-27-301] 17-27a-401(3)(b) or [Subsection] 17-34-1(3). 4672 Section 146. Section 17-50-302 is amended to read: 4673 17-50-302. General county powers. 4674 (1) A county may: 4675 (a) as prescribed by statute, levy, assess, and collect taxes, borrow money, and levy and 4676 collect special assessments for benefits conferred; and (b) provide services, exercise powers, and perform functions that are reasonably related 4677

4678 to the safety, health, morals, and welfare of their inhabitants, except as limited or prohibited by 4679 statute. 4680 (2) (a) A county may: 4681 (i) sue and be sued; 4682 (ii) subject to Subsection (2)(c), acquire real property by tax sale, purchase, lease, 4683 contract, or gift, and hold the real property as necessary and proper for county purposes; 4684 (iii) (A) subject to Subsection (2)(b), acquire real property by condemnation, as 4685 provided in Title 78, Chapter 34, Eminent Domain; and 4686 (B) hold the real property as necessary and proper for county purposes; 4687 (iv) as may be necessary to the exercise of its powers, acquire personal property by 4688 purchase, lease, contract, or gift, and hold such personal property; and 4689 (v) manage and dispose of its property as the interests of its inhabitants may require. 4690 (b) (i) For purposes of Subsection (2)(a)(iii), water rights that are not appurtenant to 4691 land do not constitute real property that may be acquired by the county through condemnation. 4692 (ii) Nothing in Subsection (2)(a)(iii) may be construed to authorize a county to acquire 4693 by condemnation the rights to water unless the land to which those water rights are appurtenant 4694 is acquired by condemnation. 4695 (c) (i) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(c)(iv), each county intending to acquire 4696 real property for the purpose of expanding the county's infrastructure or other facilities used for 4697 providing services that the county offers or intends to offer shall provide written notice, as 4698 provided in this Subsection (2)(c), of its intent to acquire the property if: 4699 (A) the property is located: 4700 (I) outside the boundaries of the unincorporated area of the county; and 4701 (II) in a county of the first or second class; and 4702 (B) the intended use of the property is contrary to: 4703 (I) the anticipated use of the property under the general plan of the county in whose 4704 unincorporated area or the municipality in whose boundaries the property is located; or 4705 (II) the property's current zoning designation. 4706 (ii) Each notice under Subsection (2)(c)(i) shall: 4707 (A) indicate that the county intends to acquire real property; 4708 (B) identify the real property; and

4709	(C) be sent to:
4710	(I) each county in whose unincorporated area and each municipality in whose
4711	boundaries the property is located; and
4712	(II) each affected entity.
4713	(iii) A notice under this Subsection (2)(c) is a protected record as provided in
4714	Subsection 63-2-304(7).
4715	(iv) (A) The notice requirement of Subsection (2)(c)(i) does not apply if the county
4716	previously provided notice under Section [17-27-301.5] <u>17-27a-203</u> identifying the general
4717	location within the municipality or unincorporated part of the county where the property to be
4718	acquired is located.
4719	(B) If a county is not required to comply with the notice requirement of Subsection
4720	(2)(c)(i) because of application of Subsection (2)(c)(iv)(A), the county shall provide the notice
4721	specified in Subsection (2)(c)(i) as soon as practicable after its acquisition of the real property.
4722	Section 147. Section 17B-4-402 is amended to read:
4723	17B-4-402. Process for adopting project area plan Prerequisites Restrictions.
4724	(1) In order to adopt a project area plan, after adopting a resolution under Subsection
4725	17B-4-401(1) the agency shall:
4726	(a) prepare a draft of a project area plan and conduct any examination, investigation,
4727	and negotiation regarding the project area plan that the agency considers appropriate;
4728	(b) request input on the draft project area plan from the planning commission of the
4729	community in which the proposed project area is located;
4730	(c) make the draft project area plan available to the public at the agency's offices during
4731	normal business hours;
4732	(d) provide notice of the plan hearing as provided in Sections 17B-4-702 and
4733	17B-4-704;
4734	(e) hold a public hearing on the draft project area plan and, at that public hearing:
4735	(i) allow public comment on:
4736	(A) the draft project area plan; and
4737	(B) whether the draft project area plan should be revised, approved, or rejected; and
4738	(ii) receive all written and hear all oral objections to the draft project area plan;
4739	(f) before holding the plan hearing, provide an opportunity for the State Board of

4740	Education and each taxing entity that levies a tax on property within the proposed project area
4741	to consult with the agency regarding the draft project area plan;
4742	(g) if applicable, hold the election required under Subsection 17B-4-406(3);
4743	(h) for a redevelopment project area plan:
4744	(i) comply with the requirements of Part 6, Blight Determination in Redevelopment
4745	Project Areas;
4746	(ii) before providing notice of the plan hearing, hold at least one public hearing to:
4747	(A) inform the public about each area being considered for a redevelopment project
4748	area; and
4749	(B) allow public input into agency deliberations on proposing each redevelopment
4750	project area;
4751	(iii) select one or more project areas comprising part or all of the survey area; and
4752	(iv) before sending the first notice to assessment owners of property for a public input
4753	hearing, blight hearing, or combined public input and blight hearing, prepare and adopt
4754	guidelines setting forth and governing the reasonable opportunities of record property owners
4755	and tenants to participate in the redevelopment;
4756	(i) after holding the plan hearing, at the same meeting or at a subsequent meeting
4757	consider:
4758	(i) the oral and written objections to the draft project area plan and evidence and
4759	testimony for or against adoption of the draft project area plan; and
4760	(ii) whether to revise, approve, or reject the draft project area plan;
4761	(j) approve the draft project area plan, with or without revisions, as the project area
4762	plan by a resolution that complies with Section 17B-4-407; and
4763	(k) submit the project area plan to the community legislative body for adoption.
4764	(2) An agency may not propose a project area plan under Subsection (1) unless the
4765	community in which the proposed project area is located:
4766	(a) has a planning commission; and
4767	(b) has adopted a general plan under:
4768	(i) if the community is a city or town, Title 10, Chapter [9] 9a, Part [3] 4, General Plan;
4769	or
4770	(ii) if the community is a county, Title 17, Chapter [27] 27a, Part [3] 4, General Plan.

4771 (3) (a) Subject to Subsection (3)(b), an agency board may not approve a project area 4772 plan more than one year after: 4773 (i) for a redevelopment project area plan involving the use of eminent domain. 4774 adoption of a resolution making a finding of blight under Subsection 17B-4-601(4)(b); or 4775 (ii) for an economic development or education housing development project area plan, 4776 the date of the plan hearing. 4777 (b) If a project area plan is submitted to an election under Subsection 17B-4-406(3), 4778 the time between the plan hearing and the date of the election does not count for purposes of 4779 calculating the year period under Subsection (3)(a). 4780 (4) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (4)(b), a draft project area plan may not be 4781 modified to add real property to the proposed project area unless the board holds a plan hearing 4782 to consider the addition and gives notice of the plan hearing as required under Sections 17B-4-702 and 17B-4-704. 4783 4784 (b) The notice and hearing requirements under Subsection (4)(a) do not apply to a draft 4785 project area plan being modified to add real property to the proposed project area if: 4786 (i) the property is contiguous to the property already included in the proposed project 4787 area under the draft project area plan; 4788 (ii) the record owner of the property consents to adding the real property to the 4789 proposed project area; and 4790 (iii) for a redevelopment project area, the property is located within the survey area. 4791 Section 148. Section **57-3-101** is amended to read: 4792 57-3-101. Certificate of acknowledgment, proof of execution, jurat, or other 4793 certificate required -- Notarial acts affecting real property -- Right to record documents 4794 unaffected by subdivision ordinances. 4795 (1) A certificate of the acknowledgment of any document, or of the proof of the 4796 execution of any document, or a jurat as defined in Section 46-1-2, or other notarial certificate 4797 containing the words "subscribed and sworn" or their substantial equivalent, that is signed and 4798 certified by the officer taking the acknowledgment, proof, or jurat, as provided in this title,

(2) Notarial acts affecting real property in this state shall also be performed in

entitles the document and the certificate to be recorded in the office of the recorder of the

county where the real property is located.

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conformance with Title 46, Chapter 1, Notaries Public Reform Act.

(3) Nothing in the provisions of Title 10, Chapter [9] <u>9a</u>, Part [8] <u>6</u>, Subdivisions, and Title 17, Chapter [27] <u>27a</u>, Part [8] <u>6</u>, Subdivisions, shall prohibit the recording of a document which is otherwise entitled to be recorded under the provisions of this chapter.

Section 149. Section **57-8-35** is amended to read:

57-8-35. Effect of other laws -- Compliance with ordinances and codes -- Approval of projects by municipality or county.

- (1) The provisions of this chapter shall be in addition and supplemental to all other provisions of law, statutory or judicially declared, provided that wherever the application of the provisions of this chapter conflict with the application of such other provisions, this chapter shall prevail: provided further, for purposes of Sections [10-9-805, 10-9-811, and 17-27-804] 10-9a-604, 10-9a-611, and 17-27a-603 and provisions of similar import and any law or ordinance adopted pursuant thereto, a condominium project shall be considered to be a subdivision, and a condominium plat or supplement thereto prepared pursuant to this chapter shall be considered to be a subdivision map or plat, only with respect to:
- (a) such real property or improvements, if any, as are intended to be dedicated to the use of the public in connection with the creation of the condominium project or portion thereof concerned; and
- (b) those units, if any, included in the condominium project or portion thereof concerned which are not contained in existing or proposed buildings.
- (2) Nothing in this chapter shall be interpreted to state or imply that a condominium project, unit, association or unit owners, or management committee is exempt by this chapter from compliance with the zoning ordinance, building and sanitary codes, and similar development regulations which have been adopted by a municipality or county. No condominium project or any use within said project or any unit or parcel or parcel of land indicated as a separate unit or any structure within said project shall be permitted which is not in compliance with said ordinances and codes.
- (3) From and after the time a municipality or county shall have established a planning commission, no condominium project or any condominium plat, declaration, or other material as required for recordation under this chapter shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder unless and until the following mentioned attributes of said condominium project shall

have been approved by the municipality or county in which it is located. In order to more fully avail itself of this power, the legislative body of a municipality or county may provide by ordinance for the approval of condominium projects proposed within its limits. This ordinance may include and shall be limited to a procedure for approval of condominium projects, the standards and the criteria for the geographical layout of a condominium project, facilities for utility lines and roads which shall be constructed, the percentage of the project which must be devoted to common or recreational use, and the content of the declaration with respect to the standards which must be adhered to concerning maintenance, upkeep, and operation of any roads, utility facilities, recreational areas, and open spaces included in the project.

- (4) Any ordinance adopted by the legislative body of a municipality or county which outlines the procedures for approval of a condominium project shall provide for:
- (a) a preliminary approval, which, among other things, will then authorize the developer of the condominium project to proceed with the project; and
- (b) a final approval which will certify that all of the requirements set forth in the preliminary approval either have been accomplished or have been assured of accomplishment by bond or other appropriate means. No declaration or condominium plat shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder until a final approval has been granted.

Section 150. Section **58-56-4** is amended to read:

58-56-4. Definitions -- Adoption of building codes -- Amendments -- Approval of other codes -- Exemptions.

(1) As used in this section:

- (a) "agricultural use" means a use that relates to the tilling of soil and raising of crops, or keeping or raising domestic animals;
- (b) "not for human occupancy" means use of a structure for purposes other than protection or comfort of human beings, but allows people to enter the structure for:
 - (i) maintenance and repair; and
- 4859 (ii) the care of livestock, crops, or equipment intended for agricultural use which are kept there; and
 - (c) "residential area" means land that is not used for an agricultural use and is:
- 4862 (i) (A) within the boundaries of a city or town; and
- 4863 (B) less than five contiguous acres;

4864	(ii) (A) within a subdivision for which the county has approved a subdivision plat
4865	under Title 17, Chapter [27] 27a, Part [8] 6, Subdivisions; and
4866	(B) less than two contiguous acres; or
4867	(iii) not located in whole or in part in an agricultural protection area created under Title
4868	17, Chapter 41, Agriculture Protection Area.
4869	(2) (a) Subject to the provisions of Subsections (4) and (5), the following codes, each
4870	of which must be promulgated by a nationally recognized code authority, shall be adopted, in
4871	the manner described in Subsection (2)(b), as the construction codes which the state and each
4872	political subdivision of the state shall follow in the circumstances described in Subsection (3):
4873	(i) a building code;
4874	(ii) the National Electrical Code promulgated by the National Fire Protection
4875	Association;
4876	(iii) a residential one and two family dwelling code;
4877	(iv) a plumbing code;
4878	(v) a mechanical code;
4879	(vi) a fuel gas code;
4880	(vii) an energy conservation code; and
4881	(viii) a manufactured housing installation standard code.
4882	(b) In accordance with Title 63, Chapter 46a, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the
4883	division, in collaboration with the commission, shall adopt by rule specific editions of the
4884	codes described in Subsection (2)(a), and may adopt by rule successor editions of any adopted
4885	code.
4886	(c) The division, in collaboration with the commission, may, in accordance with
4887	Section 58-56-7, adopt amendments to the codes adopted under Subsection (2)(a), to be
4888	applicable to the entire state or within one or more political subdivisions.
4889	(3) Subject to the provisions of Subsections (4) and (5), the codes and amendments
4890	adopted under Subsection (2) shall be followed when:
4891	(a) new construction is involved;
4892	(b) the owner of an existing building, or the owner's agent, is voluntarily engaged in:
4893	(i) the repair, renovation, remodeling, alteration, enlargement, rehabilitation,
4894	conservation, or reconstruction of the building; or

4895	(ii) changing the character or use of the building in a manner which increases the
4896	occupancy loads, other demands, or safety risks of the building.
4897	(4) (a) The division, in collaboration with the commission, has discretion to approve,
4898	without adopting, certain codes in addition to those described in Subsection (2)(a), including
4899	specific editions of the codes, for use by a compliance agency.
4900	(b) If the applicable code is one which the division has approved under Subsection
4901	(4)(a), a compliance agency has the discretion to:
4902	(i) adopt an ordinance requiring removal, demolition, or repair of a building, according
4903	to a code;
4904	(ii) adopt, by ordinance or rule, a dangerous building code; or
4905	(iii) adopt, by ordinance or rule, a building rehabilitation code.
4906	(5) (a) Except in a residential area, a structure used solely in conjunction with
4907	agriculture use, and not for human occupancy, is exempted from the permit requirements of
4908	any code adopted by the division.
4909	(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (5)(a), unless otherwise exempted, plumbing,
4910	electrical, and mechanical permits may be required when that work is included in the structure.
4911	Section 151. Section 59-2-301.2 is amended to read:
4912	59-2-301.2. Definitions Assessment of property subject to a minimum parcel
4913	size Other factors affecting fair market value.
4914	(1) "Minimum parcel size" means the minimum size that a parcel of property may be
4915	divided into under a zoning ordinance adopted by a:
4916	(a) county in accordance with Title 17, Chapter [27] 27a, Part [4] 5, [Zoning
4917	Ordinance] Land Use Ordinances; or
4918	(b) city or town in accordance with Title 10, Chapter [9] 9a, Part [4] 5, [Zoning] Land
4919	<u>Use Ordinances</u> .
4920	(2) In assessing the fair market value of a parcel of property that is subject to a
4921	minimum parcel size of one acre or more, a county assessor shall include as part of the
4922	assessment:
4923	(a) that the parcel of property may not be subdivided into parcels of property smaller
4924	than the minimum parcel size: and

(b) any effects Subsection (2)(a) may have on the fair market value of the parcel of

4926	property.
4927	(3) This section does not prohibit a county assessor from including as part of an
4928	assessment of the fair market value of a parcel of property any other factor affecting the fair
4929	market value of the parcel of property.
4930	Section 152. Section 59-2-502 is amended to read:
4931	59-2-502. Definitions.
4932	As used in this part:
4933	(1) "Actively devoted to agricultural use" means that the land in agricultural use
4934	produces in excess of 50% of the average agricultural production per acre:
4935	(a) as determined under Section 59-2-503; and
4936	(b) for:
4937	(i) the given type of land; and
4938	(ii) the given county or area.
4939	(2) "Conservation easement rollback tax" means the tax imposed under Section
4940	59-2-506.5.
4941	(3) "Identical legal ownership" means legal ownership held by:
4942	(a) identical legal parties; or
4943	(b) identical legal entities.
4944	(4) "Land in agricultural use" means:
4945	(a) land devoted to the raising of useful plants and animals with a reasonable
4946	expectation of profit, including:
4947	(i) forages and sod crops;
4948	(ii) grains and feed crops;
4949	(iii) livestock as defined in Section 59-2-102;
4950	(iv) trees and fruits; or
4951	(v) vegetables, nursery, floral, and ornamental stock; or
4952	(b) land devoted to and meeting the requirements and qualifications for payments or
4953	other compensation under a crop-land retirement program with an agency of the state or federal
4954	government.
4955	(5) "Other eligible acreage" means land that is:
4956	(a) five or more contiguous acres;

4957	(b) eligible for assessment under this part; and
4958	(c) (i) located in the same county as land described in Subsection 59-2-503(1)(a); or
4959	(ii) contiguous across county lines with land described in Subsection 59-2-503(1)(a) as
4960	provided in Section 59-2-512.
4961	(6) "Platted" means land in which:
4962	(a) parcels of ground are laid out and mapped by their boundaries, course, and extent;
4963	and
4964	(b) the plat has been approved as provided in Section [10-9-805 or 17-27-805]
4965	<u>10-9a-604 or 17-27a-604</u> .
4966	(7) "Rollback tax" means the tax imposed under Section 59-2-506.
4967	(8) "Withdrawn from this part" means that land that has been assessed under this part is
4968	no longer assessed under this part or eligible for assessment under this part for any reason
4969	including that:
4970	(a) an owner voluntarily requests that the land be withdrawn from this part;
4971	(b) the land is no longer actively devoted to agricultural use;
4972	(c) (i) the land has a change in ownership; and
4973	(ii) (A) the new owner fails to apply for assessment under this part as required by
4974	Section 59-2-509; or
4975	(B) (I) an owner applies for assessment under this part as required by Section
4976	59-2-509; and
4977	(II) the land does not meet the requirements of this part to be assessed under this part;
4978	(d) (i) the legal description of the land changes; and
4979	(ii) (A) an owner fails to apply for assessment under this part as required by Section
4980	59-2-509; or
4981	(B) (I) an owner applies for assessment under this part as required by Section
4982	59-2-509; and
4983	(II) the land does not meet the requirements of this part to be assessed under this part;
4984	(e) if required by the county assessor, the owner of the land:
4985	(i) fails to file a new application as provided in Subsection 59-2-508(4); or
4986	(ii) fails to file a signed statement as provided in Subsection 59-2-508(4); or
4987	(f) except as provided in Section 59-2-503, the land fails to meet a requirement of

4988 Section 59-2-503. 4989 Section 153. Section **59-2-511** is amended to read: 4990 59-2-511. Acquisition of land by governmental entity -- Requirements -- Rollback 4991 tax -- One-time in lieu fee payment -- Passage of title. 4992 (1) For purposes of this section, "governmental entity" means: 4993 (a) the United States; 4994 (b) the state; 4995 (c) a political subdivision of the state, including: 4996 (i) a county; 4997 (ii) a city; 4998 (iii) a town; 4999 (iv) a school district; or 5000 (v) a special district; or 5001 (d) an entity created by the state or the United States, including: 5002 (i) an agency; (ii) a board; 5003 5004 (iii) a bureau; 5005 (iv) a commission; 5006 (v) a committee; 5007 (vi) a department; (vii) a division; 5008 5009 (viii) an institution; (ix) an instrumentality; or 5010 5011 (x) an office. 5012 (2) (a) Except as provided in Subsections (3) and (4), land acquired by a governmental 5013 entity is subject to the rollback tax imposed by this part if: 5014 (i) prior to the governmental entity acquiring the land, the land is assessed under this part; and 5015 5016 (ii) after the governmental entity acquires the land, the land does not meet the 5017 requirements of Section 59-2-503 for assessment under this part.

(b) A person dedicating a public right-of-way to a governmental entity shall pay the

5019	rollback tax imposed by this part if:
5020	(i) a portion of the public right-of-way is located within a subdivision as defined in
5021	Section [10-9-103] <u>10-9a-103</u> ; or
5022	(ii) in exchange for the dedication, the person dedicating the public right-of-way
5023	receives:
5024	(A) money; or
5025	(B) other consideration.
5026	(3) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (4), land acquired by a governmental entity is
5027	not subject to the rollback tax imposed by this part, but is subject to a one-time in lieu fee
5028	payment as provided in Subsection (3)(b), if:
5029	(i) the governmental entity acquires the land by eminent domain;
5030	(ii) (A) the land is under the threat or imminence of eminent domain proceedings; and
5031	(B) the governmental entity provides written notice of the proceedings to the owner; or
5032	(iii) the land is donated to the governmental entity.
5033	(b) (i) If a governmental entity acquires land under Subsection (3)(a)(iii), the
5034	governmental entity shall make a one-time in lieu fee payment:
5035	(A) to the county treasurer of the county in which the land is located; and
5036	(B) in an amount equal to the amount of rollback tax calculated under Section
5037	59-2-506.
5038	(ii) If a governmental entity acquires land under Subsection (3)(a)(i) or (3)(a)(ii), the
5039	governmental entity shall make a one-time in lieu fee payment:
5040	(A) to the county treasurer of the county in which the land is located; and
5041	(B) (I) if the land remaining after the acquisition by the governmental entity meets the
5042	requirements of Section 59-2-503, in an amount equal to the rollback tax under Section
5043	59-2-506 on the land acquired by the governmental entity; or
5044	(II) if the land remaining after the acquisition by the governmental entity is less than
5045	five acres, in an amount equal to the rollback tax under Section 59-2-506 on the land acquired
5046	by the governmental entity and the land remaining after the acquisition by the governmental
5047	entity.
5048	(iii) For purposes of Subsection (3)(b)(ii), "land remaining after the acquisition by the

governmental entity" includes other eligible acreage that is used in conjunction with the land

5050 remaining after the acquisition by the governmental entity. (c) A county receiving an in lieu fee payment under Subsection (3)(b) shall distribute 5051 5052 the revenues generated by the payment: 5053 (i) to the taxing entities in which the land is located; and 5054 (ii) in the same proportion as the revenue from real property taxes is distributed. 5055 (4) Except as provided in Section 59-2-506.5, if land acquired by a governmental entity 5056 is made subject to a conservation easement in accordance with Section 59-2-506.5: 5057 (a) the land is not subject to the rollback tax imposed by this part; and 5058 (b) the governmental entity acquiring the land is not required to make an in lieu fee 5059 payment under Subsection (3)(b). (5) If a governmental entity acquires land subject to assessment under this part, title to 5060 5061 the land may not pass to the governmental entity until the following are paid to the county 5062 treasurer:

- (a) any tax due under this part;
- (b) any one-time in lieu fee payment due under this part; and
- (c) any interest due under this part.
- Section 154. Section **62A-6-101** is amended to read:
- 5067 **62A-6-101. Definitions.**

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- As used in this chapter:
 - (1) "Informed consent" means consent that is voluntary and based on an understanding by the person to be sterilized of the nature and consequences of sterilization, the reasonably foreseeable risks and benefits of sterilization, and the available alternative methods of contraception.
 - (2) "Institutionalized" means residing in the Utah State Developmental Center, the Utah State Hospital, a residential facility for persons with a disability as defined in Sections [10-9-605 and 17-27-605] 10-9a-103 and 17-27a-103, a group home for disabled persons, a nursing home, or a foster care home or facility.
- 5077 (3) "Sterilization" means any medical procedure, treatment, or operation rendering an individual permanently incapable of procreation.
- Section 155. Section **63A-5-206** is amended to read:
- 5080 63A-5-206. Construction, alteration, and repair of state facilities -- Powers of

director -- Exceptions -- Expenditure of appropriations -- Notification to local governments for construction or modification of certain facilities.

(1) As used in this section:

- (a) "Analysis" means an economic assessment of competing design and maintenance alternatives, the object of which is to reduce cost and conserve energy.
 - (b) "Capital developments" and "capital improvements" have the same meaning as provided in Section 63A-5-104.
 - (c) "Compliance agency" has the same meaning as provided in Subsection 58-56-3(4).
 - (d) (i) "Facility" means any building, structure, or other improvement that is constructed on property owned by the state, its departments, commissions, institutions, or agencies.
 - (ii) "Facility" does not mean an unoccupied structure that is a component of the state highway system.
 - (e) "Life cycle cost-effective" means the lowest cost of owning and operating a facility over a 25-year period, including the initial cost, energy costs, operation and maintenance costs, repair costs, and the costs of energy conservation and renewable energy systems.
 - (f) "Local government" means the county, municipality, or local school district that would have jurisdiction to act as the compliance agency if the property on which the project is being constructed were not owned by the state.
 - (g) "Renewable energy system" means a system designed to use solar, wind, geothermal power, wood, or other replenishable energy source to heat, cool, or provide electricity to a building.
 - (2) (a) Except as provided in Subsections (3) and (4), the director shall exercise direct supervision over the design and construction of all new facilities, and all alterations, repairs, and improvements to existing facilities if the total project construction cost, regardless of the funding source, is greater than \$100,000.
 - (b) The director shall prepare or have prepared by private firms or individuals designs, plans, and specifications for the projects administered by the division.
- (c) Before proceeding with construction, the director and the officials charged with the administration of the affairs of the particular department, commission, institution, or agency shall approve the location, design, plans, and specifications.

5112 (3) Projects for the construction of new facilities and alterations, repairs, and 5113 improvements to existing facilities are not subject to Subsection (2) if the project: 5114 (a) occurs on property under the jurisdiction of the State Capitol Preservation Board; 5115 (b) is within a designated research park at the University of Utah or Utah State 5116 University; 5117 (c) occurs within the boundaries of This is the Place State Park and is administered by 5118 This is the Place Foundation except that This is the Place Foundation may request the director 5119 to administer the design and construction; or 5120 (d) is for the creation and installation of art under Title 9, Chapter 6, Part 4, Utah 5121 Percent-for-Art [Program] Act. 5122 (4) (a) (i) The State Building Board may authorize the delegation of control over 5123 design, construction, and all other aspects of any project to entities of state government on a 5124 project-by-project basis or for projects within a particular dollar range and a particular project 5125 type. 5126 (ii) The state entity to whom control is delegated shall assume fiduciary control over 5127 project finances, shall assume all responsibility for project budgets and expenditures, and shall 5128 receive all funds appropriated for the project, including any contingency funds contained in the 5129 appropriated project budget. 5130 (iii) Delegation of project control does not exempt the state entity from complying with 5131 the codes and guidelines for design and construction adopted by the division and the State 5132 Building Board. 5133 (iv) State entities that receive a delegated project may not access, for the delegated 5134 project, the division's statewide contingency reserve and project reserve authorized in Section 5135 63A-5-209. 5136 (b) For facilities that will be owned, operated, maintained, and repaired by an entity 5137 that is not a state agency or institution and that are located on state property, the State Building 5138 Board may authorize the owner to administer the design and construction of the project instead 5139 of the division.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if a donor donates land to an eligible institution of higher education and commits to build a building or buildings on that land, and the institution agrees to provide funds for the operations and maintenance costs from

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5143 sources other than state funds, and agrees that the building or buildings will not be eligible for 5144 state capital improvement funding, the higher education institution may: 5145 (a) oversee and manage the construction without involvement, oversight, or 5146 management from the division; or 5147 (b) arrange for management of the project by the division. 5148 (6) (a) The role of compliance agency as provided in Title 58, Chapter 56, Utah 5149 Uniform Building Standards Act, shall be provided by: 5150 (i) the director, for projects administered by the division; 5151 (ii) the entity designated by the State Capitol Preservation Board, for projects under 5152 Subsection (3)(a); 5153 (iii) the local government, for projects exempt from the division's administration under 5154 Subsection (3)(b) or administered by This is the Place Foundation under Subsection (3)(c); 5155 (iv) the state entity or local government designated by the State Building Board, for 5156 projects under Subsection (4); or 5157 (v) the institution, for projects exempt from the division's administration under 5158 Subsection (5)(a). 5159 (b) For the installation of art under Subsection (3)(d), the role of compliance agency 5160 shall be provided by the entity that is acting in this capacity for the balance of the project as 5161 provided in Subsection (6)(a). 5162 (c) The local government acting as the compliance agency under Subsection (6)(a)(iii) 5163 may: 5164 (i) only review plans and inspect construction to enforce the building codes as adopted 5165 by the Uniform Building Codes Commission; and 5166 (ii) charge a building permit fee of no more than the amount it could have charged if 5167 the land upon which the improvements are located were not owned by the state. 5168 (d) (i) The use of state property and any improvements constructed on state property, 5169 including improvements constructed by nonstate entities, is not subject to the zoning authority 5170 of local governments as provided in Section [10-9-105] 10-9a-304.

(ii) The state entity controlling the use of the state property shall consider any input received from the local government in determining how the property shall be used.

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(7) Before construction may begin, the director shall review the design of projects

5174 exempted from the division's administration under Subsection (4) to determine if the design: (a) complies with any restrictions placed on the project by the State Building Board; 5175 5176 and 5177 (b) is appropriate for the purpose and setting of the project. 5178 (8) (a) The director shall ensure that state-owned facilities, except for facilities under 5179 the control of the State Capitol Preservation Board, are life cycle cost-effective. 5180 (b) The estimated cost of the analysis shall be included in each program budget 5181 document and in the project funding request submitted to the State Building Board, the 5182 governor, and the Legislature. 5183 (c) The final cost estimate shall reflect the most life cycle cost-effective building. 5184 (d) The State Building Board, in consultation with the director and the State Energy 5185 Manager, shall make rules to implement this Subsection (8) by following the procedures and 5186 requirements of Title 63, Chapter 46a, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act. 5187 (e) The State Building Board may exempt a facility from being life cycle cost-effective 5188 pursuant to rules, after reviewing and concurring with a written request and justification from 5189 the director. 5190 (9) The director may expend appropriations for statewide projects from funds provided 5191 by the Legislature for those specific purposes and within guidelines established by the State 5192 Building Board. 5193 (10) (a) The director, with the approval of the Office of Legislative Fiscal Analyst, 5194 shall develop standard forms to present capital development and capital improvement cost 5195 summary data. 5196 (b) The director shall: 5197 5198 summary data for the project on the standard form to the Office of Legislative Fiscal Analyst; 5199 and

- (i) within 30 days after the completion of each capital development project, submit cost
- (ii) upon request, submit cost summary data for a capital improvement project to the Office of Legislative Fiscal Analyst on the standard form.
- (11) Notwithstanding the requirements of Title 63, Chapter 38, Budgetary Procedures Act, the director may:
- 5204 (a) accelerate the design of projects funded by any appropriation act passed by the

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5205 Legislature in its annual general session; 5206 (b) use any unencumbered existing account balances to fund that design work; and 5207 (c) reimburse those account balances from the amount funded for those projects when 5208 the appropriation act funding the project becomes effective. 5209 (12) (a) The director, his designee, or the state entity to whom control has been designated under Subsection (4), shall notify in writing the elected representatives of local 5210 5211 government entities directly and substantively affected by any diagnostic, treatment, parole, probation, or other secured facility project exceeding \$250,000. if: 5212 5213 (i) the nature of the project has been significantly altered since prior notification; 5214 (ii) the project would significantly change the nature of the functions presently 5215 conducted at the location; or 5216 (iii) the project is new construction. 5217 (b) At the request of either the state entity or the local government entity, 5218 representatives from the state entity and the affected local entity shall conduct or participate in 5219 a local public hearing or hearings to discuss these issues. Section 156. Section **72-5-401** is amended to read: 5220 5221 **72-5-401.** Definitions. 5222 As used in this part: 5223 (1) "Corridor" means the path or proposed path of a transportation facility that exists or 5224 that may exist in the future. A corridor may include the land occupied or to be occupied by a 5225 transportation facility, and any other land that may be needed for expanding a transportation 5226 facility or for controlling access to it. 5227 (2) "Corridor preservation" means planning or acquisition processes intended to: (a) protect or enhance the capacity of existing corridors; and 5228 5229 (b) protect the availability of proposed corridors in advance of the need for and the 5230 actual commencement of the transportation facility construction. 5231 (3) "Development" means: 5232 (a) the subdividing of land; 5233 (b) the construction of improvements, expansions, or additions; or

(c) any other action that will appreciably increase the value of and the future

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acquisition cost of land.

5236	(4) "Official map" means a map, drawn by government authorities and recorded in
5237	county recording offices that:
5238	(a) shows actual and proposed rights-of-way, centerline alignments, and setbacks for
5239	highways and other transportation facilities;
5240	(b) provides a basis for restricting development in designated rights-of-way or between
5241	designated setbacks to allow the government authorities time to purchase or otherwise reserve
5242	the land; and
5243	(c) for counties and municipalities may be adopted as an element of the general plan,
5244	pursuant to Title 17, Chapter [27] 27a, Part [3] 4, General Plan, or Title 10, Chapter [9] 9a, Part
5245	[3] 4, General Plan.
5246	(5) "Taking" means an act or regulation, either by exercise of eminent domain or other
5247	police power, whereby government puts private property to public use or restrains use of
5248	private property for public purposes, and that requires compensation to be paid to private
5249	property owners.
5250	Section 157. Section 72-7-502 is amended to read:
5251	72-7-502. Definitions.
5252	As used in this part:
5253	(1) "Commercial or industrial activities" means those activities generally recognized as
5254	commercial or industrial by zoning authorities in this state, except that none of the following
5255	are commercial or industrial activities:
5256	(a) agricultural, forestry, grazing, farming, and related activities, including wayside
5257	fresh produce stands;
5258	(b) transient or temporary activities;
5259	(c) activities not visible from the main-traveled way;
5260	(d) activities conducted in a building principally used as a residence; and
5261	(e) railroad tracks and minor sidings.
5262	(2) "Commercial or industrial zone" means only:
5263	(a) those areas within the boundaries of cities or towns that are used or reserved for
5264	business, commerce, or trade, or zoned as a highway service zone, under enabling state
5265	legislation or comprehensive local zoning ordinances or regulations;
5266	(b) those areas within the boundaries of urbanized counties that are used or reserved for

business, commerce, or trade, or zoned as a highway service zone, under enabling state legislation or comprehensive local zoning ordinances or regulations;

- (c) those areas outside the boundaries of urbanized counties and outside the boundaries of cities and towns that:
- (i) are used or reserved for business, commerce, or trade, or zoned as a highway service zone, under comprehensive local zoning ordinances or regulations or enabling state legislation;
 and
- (ii) are within 8420 feet of an interstate highway exit, off-ramp, or turnoff as measured from the nearest point of the beginning or ending of the pavement widening at the exit from or entrance to the main-traveled way; or
- (d) those areas outside the boundaries of urbanized counties and outside the boundaries of cities and towns and not within 8420 feet of an interstate highway exit, off-ramp, or turnoff as measured from the nearest point of the beginning or ending of the pavement widening at the exit from or entrance to the main-traveled way that are reserved for business, commerce, or trade under enabling state legislation or comprehensive local zoning ordinances or regulations, and are actually used for commercial or industrial purposes.
- (3) "Commercial or industrial zone" does not mean areas zoned for the sole purpose of allowing outdoor advertising.
- (4) "Comprehensive local zoning ordinances or regulations" means a municipality's comprehensive plan required by Section [10-9-301] <u>10-9a-401</u>, the municipal zoning plan authorized by Section [10-9-401] <u>10-9a-501</u>, and the county master plan authorized by Sections [17-27-301] <u>17-27a-401</u> and [17-27-401] <u>17-27a-501</u>. Property that is rezoned by comprehensive local zoning ordinances or regulations is rebuttably presumed to have not been zoned for the sole purpose of allowing outdoor advertising.
- (5) "Directional signs" means signs containing information about public places owned or operated by federal, state, or local governments or their agencies, publicly or privately owned natural phenomena, historic, cultural, scientific, educational, or religious sites, and areas of natural scenic beauty or naturally suited for outdoor recreation, that the department considers to be in the interest of the traveling public.
- (6) (a) "Erect" means to construct, build, raise, assemble, place, affix, attach, create, paint, draw, or in any other way bring into being.

(b) "Erect" does not include any activities defined in Subsection (6)(a) if they are performed incident to the change of an advertising message or customary maintenance of a sign.

- (7) "Highway service zone" means a highway service area where the primary use of the land is used or reserved for commercial and roadside services other than outdoor advertising to serve the traveling public.
- (8) "Information center" means an area or site established and maintained at rest areas for the purpose of informing the public of:
 - (a) places of interest within the state; or

- (b) any other information that the department considers desirable.
- (9) "Interchange or intersection" means those areas and their approaches where traffic is channeled off or onto an interstate route, excluding the deceleration lanes, acceleration lanes, or feeder systems, from or to another federal, state, county, city, or other route.
 - (10) "Maintain" means to allow to exist, subject to the provisions of this chapter.
- (11) "Maintenance" means to repair, refurbish, repaint, or otherwise keep an existing sign structure safe and in a state suitable for use, including signs destroyed by vandalism or an act of God.
- (12) "Main-traveled way" means the through traffic lanes, including auxiliary lanes, acceleration lanes, deceleration lanes, and feeder systems, exclusive of frontage roads and ramps. For a divided highway, there is a separate main-traveled way for the traffic in each direction.
- (13) "Official signs and notices" means signs and notices erected and maintained by public agencies within their territorial or zoning jurisdictions for the purpose of carrying out official duties or responsibilities in accordance with direction or authorization contained in federal, state, or local law.
- (14) "Off-premise signs" means signs located in areas zoned industrial, commercial, or H-1 and in areas determined by the department to be unzoned industrial or commercial.
- (15) "On-premise signs" means signs used to advertise the major activities conducted on the property where the sign is located.
- 5327 (16) "Outdoor advertising" means any outdoor advertising structure or outdoor structure used in combination with an outdoor advertising sign or outdoor sign.

(17) "Outdoor advertising corridor" means a strip of land 350 feet wide, measured perpendicular from the edge of a controlled highway right-of-way.

- (18) "Outdoor advertising structure" or "outdoor structure" means any sign structure, including any necessary devices, supports, appurtenances, and lighting that is part of or supports an outdoor sign.
- (19) "Point of widening" means the point of the gore or the point where the intersecting lane begins to parallel the other lanes of traffic, but the point of widening may never be greater than 2,640 feet from the center line of the intersecting highway of the interchange or intersection at grade.
- (20) "Public assembly facility" means a convention facility as defined under Section 59-12-602 and that:
 - (a) is wholly or partially funded by public moneys; and

- (b) requires a person attending an event at the public assembly facility to purchase a ticket or that otherwise charges for the use of the public assembly facility as part of its regular operation.
- (21) "Relocation" includes the removal of a sign from one situs together with the erection of a new sign upon another situs in a commercial or industrial zoned area as a substitute.
- (22) "Relocation and replacement" means allowing all outdoor advertising signs or permits the right to maintain outdoor advertising along the interstate, federal aid primary highway existing as of June 1, 1991, and national highway system highways to be maintained in a commercial or industrial zoned area to accommodate the displacement, remodeling, or widening of the highway systems.
- (23) "Remodel" means the upgrading, changing, alteration, refurbishment, modification, or complete substitution of a new outdoor advertising structure for one permitted pursuant to this part and that is located in a commercial or industrial area.
- (24) "Rest area" means an area or site established and maintained within or adjacent to the right-of-way by or under public supervision or control for the convenience of the traveling public.
- 5358 (25) "Scenic or natural area" means an area determined by the department to have aesthetic value.

5360	(26) "Traveled way" means that portion of the roadway used for the movement of
5361	vehicles, exclusive of shoulders and auxiliary lanes.
5362	(27) (a) "Unzoned commercial or industrial area" means:
5363	(i) those areas not zoned by state law or local law, regulation, or ordinance that are
5364	occupied by one or more industrial or commercial activities other than outdoor advertising
5365	signs;
5366	(ii) the lands along the highway for a distance of 600 feet immediately adjacent to
5367	those activities; and
5368	(iii) lands covering the same dimensions that are directly opposite those activities on
5369	the other side of the highway, if the department determines that those lands on the opposite side
5370	of the highway do not have scenic or aesthetic value.
5371	(b) In measuring the scope of the unzoned commercial or industrial area, all
5372	measurements shall be made from the outer edge of the regularly used buildings, parking lots,
5373	storage, or processing areas of the activities and shall be along or parallel to the edge of
5374	pavement of the highway.
5375	(c) All signs located within an unzoned commercial or industrial area become
5376	nonconforming if the commercial or industrial activity used in defining the area ceases for a
5377	continuous period of 12 months.
5378	(28) "Urbanized county" means a county with a population of at least 125,000 persons.
5379	Section 158. Repealer.
5380	This bill repeals:
5381	Section 10-8-8.1, Request for action to vacate, narrow, or change name of street or
5382	alley Hearing Ordinance.
5383	Section 10-8-8.2, Action to vacate, narrow, or change name of alley or street
5384	without request from lot owner Ordinance.
5385	Section 10-8-8.3, Notice required Exception.
5386	Section 10-8-8.4, Notice How given.
5387	Section 10-9-103.5, Notice to nearby entities.
5388	Section 10-9-202, Organization and procedures.
5389	Section 10-9-304, Amendment of plan.
5390	Section 10-9-701, Board of adjustment Appointment Term Vacancy.

5391	Section 10-9-702, Organization Procedures.
5392	Section 10-9-703, Powers and duties.
5393	Section 10-9-704, Appeals.
5394	Section 10-9-705, Routine and uncontested matters.
5395	Section 10-9-706, Special exceptions.
5396	Section 10-9-708, District court review of board of adjustment decision.
5397	Section 10-9-803, Amendments to subdivision ordinance.
5398	Section 10-9-809, Notice of hearing for plat change.
5399	Section 17-27-103.5, Notice to nearby entities.
5400	Section 17-27-202, Organization and procedures.
5401	Section 17-27-304, Amendment of plan.
5402	Section 17-27-701, Board of adjustment Appointment Term Vacancy.
5403	Section 17-27-702, Organization Procedures.
5404	Section 17-27-703, Powers and duties.
5405	Section 17-27-704, Appeals.
5406	Section 17-27-705, Routine and uncontested matters.
5407	Section 17-27-706, Special exceptions.
5408	Section 17-27-708, District court review of board of adjustment decision.
5409	Section 17-27-803, Amendments to subdivision ordinance.
5410	Section 17-27-809, Notice of hearing for plat change.

Legislative Review Note as of 2-4-05 10:26 AM

Based on a limited legal review, this legislation has not been determined to have a high probability of being held unconstitutional.

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel

Local Land Use Development and Management Amendments	17-Feb-05	
	12:19 PM	
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Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst