{deleted text} shows text that was in HB0414 but was deleted in HB0414S01. inserted text shows text that was not in HB0414 but was inserted into HB0414S01.

DISCLAIMER: This document is provided to assist you in your comparison of the two bills. Sometimes this automated comparison will NOT be completely accurate. Therefore, you need to read the actual bills. This automatically generated document could contain inaccuracies caused by: limitations of the compare program; bad input data; or other causes.

Representative LaVar Christensen proposes the following substitute bill:

ZONING AMENDMENTS

2016 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: LaVar Christensen

Senate Sponsor:

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill modifies provisions relating to municipal and county land use.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- addresses residential zoning districts;
- provides that {under certain circumstances a land use authority shall make written findings when taking action on a land use application from certain residential facilities} a recovery residence shall comply with all generally applicable land use ordinances; and
- makes technical and conforming changes.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

10-9a-516, as repealed and reenacted by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 309

17-27a-515, as repealed and reenacted by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 309

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

Section 1. Section 10-9a-516 is amended to read:

10-9a-516. Regulation of residential zoning districts and residential facilities for persons with disabilities.

(1) There is a presumption that a zoning district that is primarily for single-family residential use is not an appropriate location for a business, unless the business owner operates the business out of the business owner's primary residence.

(2) A municipality may only regulate a residential facility for persons with a disability to the extent allowed by:

[(1)] (a) Title 57, Chapter 21, Utah Fair Housing Act, and applicable jurisprudence;

[(2)] (b) the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 3601 et seq., and applicable jurisprudence; and

[(3)] (c) Section 504, Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and applicable jurisprudence.

(3) {(a) } A { municipality shall comply with Subsection (3)(b) if a} recovery residence, as defined in Section 62A-2-101, {submits a land use application that:

(i) requests a conditional use permit, variance, or zoning change;

(ii) is considered at a}shall comply with all generally applicable land use ordinances, including public hearing {or meeting; and

(iii) involves application of or analysis under:

(A) the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 3601 et seq.; or

(B) the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 12101 et seq.

(b) When a land use authority takes action to approve or reject a land use application described in Subsection (3)(a), the land use authority shall issue written findings that address whether the residents of the residential facility:

(i) claim to have a disability solely on the basis of having been adjudicated a juvenile delinquent, having a criminal record, or being a sex offender;

(ii) currently use illegal drugs;

(iii) have been convicted of the manufacture or sale of illegal drugs; or

(iv) would constitute a direct threat or harm to:

(A) the health or safety of others; or

(B) the property of others} and notice provisions.

Section 2. Section 17-27a-515 is amended to read:

17-27a-515. Regulation of residential zoning districts and residential facilities for persons with disabilities.

(1) There is a presumption that a zoning district that is primarily for single-family residential use is not an appropriate location for a business, unless the business owner operates the business out of the business owner's primary residence.

(2) A county may only regulate a residential facility for persons with a disability to the extent allowed by:

[(1)] (a) Title 57, Chapter 21, Utah Fair Housing Act, and applicable jurisprudence;

[(2)] (b) the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 3601 et seq., and applicable jurisprudence; and

[(3)] (c) Section 504, Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and applicable jurisprudence.

(3) $\{(a)\}$ A $\{$ county shall comply with Subsection (3)(b) if a $\}$ recovery residence, as

defined in Section 62A-2-101, {submits a land use application that:

(i) requests a conditional use permit, variance, or zoning change;

(ii) is considered at a}shall comply with all generally applicable land use ordinances, including public hearing for meeting; and

(iii) involves application of or analysis under:

(A) the Fair Housing Amendments Act, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 3601 et seq.; or

(B) the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 12101 et seq.

(b) When a land use authority takes action to approve or reject a land use application described in Subsection (3)(a), the land use authority shall issue written findings that address whether the residents of the residential facility:

(i) claim to have a disability solely on the basis of having been adjudicated a juvenile

delinquent, having a criminal record, or being a sex offender;

- (ii) currently use illegal drugs;
 - (iii) have been convicted of the manufacture or sale of illegal drugs; or
 - (iv) would constitute a direct threat or harm to:
 - (A) the health or safety of others; or
 - (B) the property of others.

Legislative Review Note

Office of Legislative Research and General Counseland notice provisions.