

Representative Brad L. Dee proposes the following substitute bill:

PLANNING DISTRICT AMENDMENTS

2015 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Brad L. Dee

Senate Sponsor: _____

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill authorizes the creation and governance of a mountainous planning district.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

▶ excludes, with certain exceptions, any area located within a mountainous planning district from the land use jurisdiction, including the general plan, of a municipality;

▶ defines terms;

▶ authorizes a county to establish a planning commission for a mountainous planning district;

▶ amends other applicable provisions of Title 17, Chapter 27a, County Land Use, Development, and Management Act;

▶ authorizes a county to designate a mountainous planning district under certain circumstances;

▶ prohibits the incorporation of a city or town within a mountainous planning district; and

▶ makes technical and conforming amendments.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None



26 **Other Special Clauses:**

27 None

28 **Utah Code Sections Affected:**

29 AMENDS:

30 **10-9a-304**, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2005, Chapter 254

31 **17-27a-102**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2007, Chapter 363

32 **17-27a-103**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapters 136 and 363

33 **17-27a-210**, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2005, Chapter 231

34 **17-27a-301**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 189

35 **17-27a-302**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 359

36 **17-27a-305**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 200

37 **17-27a-401**, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2005, Chapter 254

38 **17-27a-403**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 176

39 **17-27a-502**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 324

40 **17-27a-505.5**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 172

41 **17-27a-602**, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2005, Chapter 254

42 **17-27a-604**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 377

43 **17-27a-605**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 99

44 ENACTS:

45 **17-27a-901**, Utah Code Annotated 1953



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

48 Section 1. Section **10-9a-304** is amended to read:

49 **10-9a-304. State and federal property -- Mountainous planning district.**

50 (1) Unless otherwise provided by law, nothing contained in this chapter may be
51 construed as giving a municipality jurisdiction over property owned by the state or the United
52 States.

53 (2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), for purposes of this chapter, a
54 municipality, a municipal planning commission, or a municipal land use authority does not
55 have jurisdiction over property located within a mountainous planning district as defined in
56 Section 17-27a-103.

57 (b) Subsection (2)(a) does not apply to a municipality that:
 58 (i) (A) is wholly located within the boundaries of a mountainous planning district; and
 59 (B) was incorporated in or before 1970;
 60 (ii) is exercising its extraterritorial jurisdiction as authorized by Section 10-8-15; or
 61 (iii) has been granted joint authority to regulate, subject to Subsection (2)(c), its
 62 watershed areas by a local health authority.

63 (c) The exception for a municipality under Subsection (2)(b)(iii) applies only for
 64 matters related to regulation of the watershed within a watershed area.

65 Section 2. Section 17-27a-102 is amended to read:

66 **17-27a-102. Purposes -- General land use authority.**

67 (1) (a) The purposes of this chapter are to provide for the health, safety, and welfare,
 68 and promote the prosperity, improve the morals, peace and good order, comfort, convenience,
 69 and aesthetics of each county and its present and future inhabitants and businesses, to protect
 70 the tax base, to secure economy in governmental expenditures, to foster the state's agricultural
 71 and other industries, to protect both urban and nonurban development, to protect and ensure
 72 access to sunlight for solar energy devices, to provide fundamental fairness in land use
 73 regulation, and to protect property values.

74 (b) To accomplish the purposes of this chapter, counties may enact all ordinances,
 75 resolutions, and rules and may enter into other forms of land use controls and development
 76 agreements that they consider necessary or appropriate for the use and development of land
 77 within the unincorporated area of the county or a designated mountainous planning district,
 78 including ordinances, resolutions, rules, restrictive covenants, easements, and development
 79 agreements governing uses, density, open spaces, structures, buildings, energy-efficiency, light
 80 and air, air quality, transportation and public or alternative transportation, infrastructure, street
 81 and building orientation and width requirements, public facilities, fundamental fairness in land
 82 use regulation, considerations of surrounding land uses and the balance of the foregoing
 83 purposes with a landowner's private property interests, height and location of vegetation, trees,
 84 and landscaping, unless expressly prohibited by law.

85 (2) Each county shall comply with the mandatory provisions of this part before any
 86 agreement or contract to provide goods, services, or municipal-type services to any storage
 87 facility or transfer facility for high-level nuclear waste, or greater than class C radioactive

88 waste, may be executed or implemented.

89 Section 3. Section 17-27a-103 is amended to read:

90 **17-27a-103. Definitions.**

91 As used in this chapter:

92 (1) "Affected entity" means a county, municipality, local district, special service
93 district under Title 17D, Chapter 1, Special Service District Act, school district, interlocal
94 cooperation entity established under Title 11, Chapter 13, Interlocal Cooperation Act, specified
95 property owner, property owners association, public utility, or the Utah Department of
96 Transportation, if:

97 (a) the entity's services or facilities are likely to require expansion or significant
98 modification because of an intended use of land;

99 (b) the entity has filed with the county a copy of the entity's general or long-range plan;

100 or

101 (c) the entity has filed with the county a request for notice during the same calendar
102 year and before the county provides notice to an affected entity in compliance with a
103 requirement imposed under this chapter.

104 (2) "Appeal authority" means the person, board, commission, agency, or other body
105 designated by ordinance to decide an appeal of a decision of a land use application or a
106 variance.

107 (3) "Billboard" means a freestanding ground sign located on industrial, commercial, or
108 residential property if the sign is designed or intended to direct attention to a business, product,
109 or service that is not sold, offered, or existing on the property where the sign is located.

110 (4) (a) "Charter school" means:

111 (i) an operating charter school;

112 (ii) a charter school applicant that has its application approved by a charter school
113 authorizer in accordance with Title 53A, Chapter 1a, Part 5, The Utah Charter Schools Act; or

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

116 (b) "Charter school" does not include a therapeutic school.

117 (5) "Chief executive officer" means the person or body that exercises the executive
118 powers of the county.

119 (6) "Conditional use" means a land use that, because of its unique characteristics or
120 potential impact on the county, surrounding neighbors, or adjacent land uses, may not be
121 compatible in some areas or may be compatible only if certain conditions are required that
122 mitigate or eliminate the detrimental impacts.

123 (7) "Constitutional taking" means a governmental action that results in a taking of
124 private property so that compensation to the owner of the property is required by the:

125 (a) Fifth or Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States; or

126 (b) Utah Constitution Article I, Section 22.

127 (8) "Culinary water authority" means the department, agency, or public entity with
128 responsibility to review and approve the feasibility of the culinary water system and sources for
129 the subject property.

130 (9) "Development activity" means:

131 (a) any construction or expansion of a building, structure, or use that creates additional
132 demand and need for public facilities;

133 (b) any change in use of a building or structure that creates additional demand and need
134 for public facilities; or

135 (c) any change in the use of land that creates additional demand and need for public
136 facilities.

137 (10) (a) "Disability" means a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits
138 one or more of a person's major life activities, including a person having a record of such an
139 impairment or being regarded as having such an impairment.

140 (b) "Disability" does not include current illegal use of, or addiction to, any federally
141 controlled substance, as defined in Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C.
142 802.

143 (11) "Educational facility":

144 (a) means:

145 (i) a school district's building at which pupils assemble to receive instruction in a
146 program for any combination of grades from preschool through grade 12, including
147 kindergarten and a program for children with disabilities;

148 (ii) a structure or facility:

149 (A) located on the same property as a building described in Subsection (11)(a)(i); and

150 (B) used in support of the use of that building; and
151 (iii) a building to provide office and related space to a school district's administrative
152 personnel; and

153 (b) does not include:
154 (i) land or a structure, including land or a structure for inventory storage, equipment
155 storage, food processing or preparing, vehicle storage or maintenance, or similar use that is:

156 (A) not located on the same property as a building described in Subsection (11)(a)(i);
157 and

158 (B) used in support of the purposes of a building described in Subsection (11)(a)(i); or
159 (ii) a therapeutic school.

160 (12) "Fire authority" means the department, agency, or public entity with responsibility
161 to review and approve the feasibility of fire protection and suppression services for the subject
162 property.

163 (13) "Flood plain" means land that:

164 (a) is within the 100-year flood plain designated by the Federal Emergency
165 Management Agency; or

166 (b) has not been studied or designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency
167 but presents a likelihood of experiencing chronic flooding or a catastrophic flood event because
168 the land has characteristics that are similar to those of a 100-year flood plain designated by the
169 Federal Emergency Management Agency.

170 (14) "Gas corporation" has the same meaning as defined in Section 54-2-1.

171 (15) "General plan" means a document that a county adopts that sets forth general
172 guidelines for proposed future development of:

173 (a) the unincorporated land within the county[-]; or

174 (b) for a mountainous planning district, the land within the mountainous planning
175 district.

176 (16) "Geologic hazard" means:

177 (a) a surface fault rupture;

178 (b) shallow groundwater;

179 (c) liquefaction;

180 (d) a landslide;

- 181 (e) a debris flow;
- 182 (f) unstable soil;
- 183 (g) a rock fall; or
- 184 (h) any other geologic condition that presents a risk:
- 185 (i) to life;
- 186 (ii) of substantial loss of real property; or
- 187 (iii) of substantial damage to real property.
- 188 (17) "Hookup fee" means a fee for the installation and inspection of any pipe, line,
- 189 meter, or appurtenance to connect to a county water, sewer, storm water, power, or other utility
- 190 system.
- 191 (18) "Identical plans" means building plans submitted to a county that:
- 192 (a) are clearly marked as "identical plans";
- 193 (b) are substantially identical building plans that were previously submitted to and
- 194 reviewed and approved by the county; and
- 195 (c) describe a building that:
- 196 (i) is located on land zoned the same as the land on which the building described in the
- 197 previously approved plans is located;
- 198 (ii) is subject to the same geological and meteorological conditions and the same law
- 199 as the building described in the previously approved plans;
- 200 (iii) has a floor plan identical to the building plan previously submitted to and reviewed
- 201 and approved by the county; and
- 202 (iv) does not require any additional engineering or analysis.
- 203 (19) "Impact fee" means a payment of money imposed under Title 11, Chapter 36a,
- 204 Impact Fees Act.
- 205 (20) "Improvement completion assurance" means a surety bond, letter of credit, cash,
- 206 or other security required by a county to guaranty the proper completion of landscaping or
- 207 infrastructure that the land use authority has required as a condition precedent to:
- 208 (a) recording a subdivision plat; or
- 209 (b) beginning development activity.
- 210 (21) "Improvement warranty" means an applicant's unconditional warranty that the
- 211 accepted landscaping or infrastructure:

- 212 (a) complies with the county's written standards for design, materials, and
213 workmanship; and
- 214 (b) will not fail in any material respect, as a result of poor workmanship or materials,
215 within the improvement warranty period.
- 216 (22) "Improvement warranty period" means a period:
- 217 (a) no later than one year after a county's acceptance of required landscaping; or
218 (b) no later than one year after a county's acceptance of required infrastructure, unless
219 the county:
- 220 (i) determines for good cause that a one-year period would be inadequate to protect the
221 public health, safety, and welfare; and
- 222 (ii) has substantial evidence, on record:
- 223 (A) of prior poor performance by the applicant; or
224 (B) that the area upon which the infrastructure will be constructed contains suspect soil
225 and the county has not otherwise required the applicant to mitigate the suspect soil.
- 226 (23) "Internal lot restriction" means a platted note, platted demarcation, or platted
227 designation that:
- 228 (a) runs with the land; and
229 (b) (i) creates a restriction that is enclosed within the perimeter of a lot described on
230 the plat; or
231 (ii) designates a development condition that is enclosed within the perimeter of a lot
232 described on the plat.
- 233 (24) "Interstate pipeline company" means a person or entity engaged in natural gas
234 transportation subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under
235 the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 717 et seq.
- 236 (25) "Intrastate pipeline company" means a person or entity engaged in natural gas
237 transportation that is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory
238 Commission under the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 717 et seq.
- 239 (26) "Land use application" means an application required by a county's land use
240 ordinance.
- 241 (27) "Land use authority" means:
242 (a) a person, board, commission, agency, or body, including the local legislative body,

243 designated by the local legislative body to act upon a land use application; or

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

246 (28) "Land use ordinance" means a planning, zoning, development, or subdivision
247 ordinance of the county, but does not include the general plan.

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

249 (30) "Legislative body" means the county legislative body, or for a county that has
250 adopted an alternative form of government, the body exercising legislative powers.

251 (31) "Local district" means any entity under Title 17B, Limited Purpose Local
252 Government Entities - Local Districts, and any other governmental or quasi-governmental
253 entity that is not a county, municipality, school district, or the state.

254 (32) "Lot line adjustment" means the relocation of the property boundary line in a
255 subdivision between two adjoining lots with the consent of the owners of record.

256 (33) "Moderate income housing" means housing occupied or reserved for occupancy
257 by households with a gross household income equal to or less than 80% of the median gross
258 income for households of the same size in the county in which the housing is located.

259 (34) "Mountainous planning district" means an area designated by a county legislative
260 body in accordance with Section [17-27a-901](#).

261 [~~34~~] (35) "Nominal fee" means a fee that reasonably reimburses a county only for
262 time spent and expenses incurred in:

263 (a) verifying that building plans are identical plans; and

264 (b) reviewing and approving those minor aspects of identical plans that differ from the
265 previously reviewed and approved building plans.

266 [~~35~~] (36) "Noncomplying structure" means a structure that:

267 (a) legally existed before its current land use designation; and

268 (b) because of one or more subsequent land use ordinance changes, does not conform
269 to the setback, height restrictions, or other regulations, excluding those regulations that govern
270 the use of land.

271 [~~36~~] (37) "Nonconforming use" means a use of land that:

272 (a) legally existed before its current land use designation;

273 (b) has been maintained continuously since the time the land use ordinance regulation

274 governing the land changed; and

275 (c) because of one or more subsequent land use ordinance changes, does not conform
276 to the regulations that now govern the use of the land.

277 [~~37~~] (38) "Official map" means a map drawn by county authorities and recorded in
278 the county recorder's office that:

279 (a) shows actual and proposed rights-of-way, centerline alignments, and setbacks for
280 highways and other transportation facilities;

281 (b) provides a basis for restricting development in designated rights-of-way or between
282 designated setbacks to allow the government authorities time to purchase or otherwise reserve
283 the land; and

284 (c) has been adopted as an element of the county's general plan.

285 [~~38~~] (39) "Parcel boundary adjustment" means a recorded agreement between owners
286 of adjoining properties adjusting their mutual boundary if:

287 (a) no additional parcel is created; and

288 (b) each property identified in the agreement is unsubdivided land, including a
289 remainder of subdivided land.

290 [~~39~~] (40) "Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, organization,
291 association, trust, governmental agency, or any other legal entity.

292 [~~40~~] (41) "Plan for moderate income housing" means a written document adopted by
293 a county legislative body that includes:

294 (a) an estimate of the existing supply of moderate income housing located within the
295 county;

296 (b) an estimate of the need for moderate income housing in the county for the next five
297 years as revised biennially;

298 (c) a survey of total residential land use;

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

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

303 [~~41~~] (42) "Plat" means a map or other graphical representation of lands being laid out
304 and prepared in accordance with Section [17-27a-603](#), [17-23-17](#), or [57-8-13](#).

305 [~~(42)~~] (43) "Potential geologic hazard area" means an area that:

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

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

312 [~~(43)~~] (44) "Public agency" means:

313 (a) the federal government;

314 (b) the state;

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

317 (d) a charter school.

318 [~~(44)~~] (45) "Public hearing" means a hearing at which members of the public are
319 provided a reasonable opportunity to comment on the subject of the hearing.

320 [~~(45)~~] (46) "Public meeting" means a meeting that is required to be open to the public
321 under Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.

322 [~~(46)~~] (47) "Receiving zone" means an unincorporated area of a county that the county
323 designates, by ordinance, as an area in which an owner of land may receive a transferable
324 development right.

325 [~~(47)~~] (48) "Record of survey map" means a map of a survey of land prepared in
326 accordance with Section [17-23-17](#).

327 [~~(48)~~] (49) "Residential facility for persons with a disability" means a residence:

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

329 (b) (i) which is licensed or certified by the Department of Human Services under Title
330 62A, Chapter 2, Licensure of Programs and Facilities; or

331 (ii) which is licensed or certified by the Department of Health under Title 26, Chapter
332 21, Health Care Facility Licensing and Inspection Act.

333 [~~(49)~~] (50) "Rules of order and procedure" means a set of rules that govern and
334 prescribe in a public meeting:

335 (a) parliamentary order and procedure;

336 (b) ethical behavior; and

337 (c) civil discourse.

338 ~~[(50)]~~ (51) "Sanitary sewer authority" means the department, agency, or public entity
339 with responsibility to review and approve the feasibility of sanitary sewer services or onsite
340 wastewater systems.

341 ~~[(51)]~~ (52) "Sending zone" means an unincorporated area of a county that the county
342 designates, by ordinance, as an area from which an owner of land may transfer a transferable
343 development right.

344 ~~[(52)]~~ (53) "Site plan" means a document or map that may be required by a county
345 during a preliminary review preceding the issuance of a building permit to demonstrate that an
346 owner's or developer's proposed development activity meets a land use requirement.

347 ~~[(53)]~~ (54) "Specified public agency" means:

348 (a) the state;

349 (b) a school district; or

350 (c) a charter school.

351 ~~[(54)]~~ (55) "Specified public utility" means an electrical corporation, gas corporation,
352 or telephone corporation, as those terms are defined in Section 54-2-1.

353 ~~[(55)]~~ (56) "State" includes any department, division, or agency of the state.

354 ~~[(56)]~~ (57) "Street" means a public right-of-way, including a highway, avenue,
355 boulevard, parkway, road, lane, walk, alley, viaduct, subway, tunnel, bridge, public easement,
356 or other way.

357 ~~[(57)]~~ (58) (a) "Subdivision" means any land that is divided, resubdivided or proposed
358 to be divided into two or more lots, parcels, sites, units, plots, or other division of land for the
359 purpose, whether immediate or future, for offer, sale, lease, or development either on the
360 installment plan or upon any and all other plans, terms, and conditions.

361 (b) "Subdivision" includes:

362 (i) the division or development of land whether by deed, metes and bounds description,
363 devise and testacy, map, plat, or other recorded instrument; and

364 (ii) except as provided in Subsection ~~[(57)]~~ (58)(c), divisions of land for residential and
365 nonresidential uses, including land used or to be used for commercial, agricultural, and
366 industrial purposes.

- 367 (c) "Subdivision" does not include:
- 368 (i) a bona fide division or partition of agricultural land for agricultural purposes;
- 369 (ii) a recorded agreement between owners of adjoining properties adjusting their
- 370 mutual boundary if:
- 371 (A) no new lot is created; and
- 372 (B) the adjustment does not violate applicable land use ordinances;
- 373 (iii) a recorded document, executed by the owner of record:
- 374 (A) revising the legal description of more than one contiguous unsubdivided parcel of
- 375 property into one legal description encompassing all such parcels of property; or
- 376 (B) joining a subdivided parcel of property to another parcel of property that has not
- 377 been subdivided, if the joinder does not violate applicable land use ordinances;
- 378 (iv) a bona fide division or partition of land in a county other than a first class county
- 379 for the purpose of siting, on one or more of the resulting separate parcels:
- 380 (A) an electrical transmission line or a substation;
- 381 (B) a natural gas pipeline or a regulation station; or
- 382 (C) an unmanned telecommunications, microwave, fiber optic, electrical, or other
- 383 utility service regeneration, transformation, retransmission, or amplification facility;
- 384 (v) a recorded agreement between owners of adjoining subdivided properties adjusting
- 385 their mutual boundary if:
- 386 (A) no new dwelling lot or housing unit will result from the adjustment; and
- 387 (B) the adjustment will not violate any applicable land use ordinance;
- 388 (vi) a bona fide division or partition of land by deed or other instrument where the land
- 389 use authority expressly approves in writing the division in anticipation of further land use
- 390 approvals on the parcel or parcels; or
- 391 (vii) a parcel boundary adjustment.
- 392 (d) The joining of a subdivided parcel of property to another parcel of property that has
- 393 not been subdivided does not constitute a subdivision under this Subsection [~~(57)~~] (58) as to
- 394 the unsubdivided parcel of property or subject the unsubdivided parcel to the county's
- 395 subdivision ordinance.
- 396 [~~(58)~~] (59) "Suspect soil" means soil that has:
- 397 (a) a high susceptibility for volumetric change, typically clay rich, having more than a

398 3% swell potential;

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

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

402 [~~(59)~~] (60) "Therapeutic school" means a residential group living facility:

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

404 (i) the owner of the facility; or

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

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

407 (i) at home;

408 (ii) in a public school; or

409 (iii) in a nonresidential private school; and

410 (c) that offers:

411 (i) room and board; and

412 (ii) an academic education integrated with:

413 (A) specialized structure and supervision; or

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

416 [~~(60)~~] (61) "Township" means a contiguous, geographically defined portion of the
417 unincorporated area of a county, established under this part or reconstituted or reinstated under
418 Section 17-27a-306, with planning and zoning functions as exercised through the township
419 planning commission, as provided in this chapter, but with no legal or political identity
420 separate from the county and no taxing authority, except that "township" means a former
421 township under Laws of Utah 1996, Chapter 308, where the context so indicates.

422 [~~(61)~~] (62) "Transferable development right" means a right to develop and use land that
423 originates by an ordinance that authorizes a land owner in a designated sending zone to transfer
424 land use rights from a designated sending zone to a designated receiving zone.

425 [~~(62)~~] (63) "Unincorporated" means the area outside of the incorporated area of a
426 municipality.

427 [~~(63)~~] (64) "Water interest" means any right to the beneficial use of water, including:

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

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

430 (i) a contract; or

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

432 [(64)] (65) "Zoning map" means a map, adopted as part of a land use ordinance, that
433 depicts land use zones, overlays, or districts.

434 Section 4. Section 17-27a-210 is amended to read:

435 **17-27a-210. Notice to county when a private institution of higher education is**
436 **constructing student housing.**

437 (1) Each private institution of higher education that intends to construct student
438 housing on property owned by the institution shall provide written notice of the intended
439 construction, as provided in Subsection (2), before any funds are committed to the
440 construction, if any of the proposed student housing buildings is within 300 feet of privately
441 owned residential property.

442 (2) Each notice under Subsection (1) shall be provided to the legislative body and, if
443 applicable, the mayor of:

444 (a) the county in whose unincorporated area or the mountainous planning district area
445 the privately owned residential property is located; or

446 (b) the municipality in whose boundaries the privately owned residential property is
447 located.

448 (3) At the request of a county or municipality that is entitled to notice under this
449 section, the institution and the legislative body of the affected county or municipality shall
450 jointly hold a public hearing to provide information to the public and receive input from the
451 public about the proposed construction.

452 Section 5. Section 17-27a-301 is amended to read:

453 **17-27a-301. Ordinance establishing planning commission required -- Exception --**
454 **Ordinance requirements -- Township planning commission -- Compensation.**

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

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

460 (i) municipalities; [~~and~~]
461 (ii) townships with their own planning commissions[-]; and
462 (iii) mountainous planning districts.
463 (c) (i) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a), and except as provided in Subsection
464 (1)(c)(ii), a county that designates a mountainous planning district shall enact an ordinance,
465 subject to Subsection (1)(c)(ii), establishing a planning commission that has jurisdiction over
466 the entire mountainous planning district, including areas of the mountainous planning district
467 that are also located within a municipality or are unincorporated.
468 (ii) A planning commission described in Subsection (1)(c)(i):
469 (A) does not have jurisdiction over a municipality described in Subsection
470 10-9a-304(2)(b); and
471 (B) has jurisdiction subject to a local health department exercising its authority in
472 accordance with Title 26A, Chapter 1, Local Health Departments.
473 (iii) The ordinance shall require that members of the planning commission:
474 (A) represent areas located in the unincorporated and incorporated county; and
475 (B) be registered voters who reside either in the unincorporated or incorporated county.
476 (2) (a) The ordinance described in Subsection (1)(a) or (c) shall define:
477 (i) the number and terms of the members and, if the county chooses, alternate
478 members;
479 (ii) the mode of appointment;
480 (iii) the procedures for filling vacancies and removal from office;
481 (iv) the authority of the planning commission;
482 (v) subject to Subsection (2)(b), the rules of order and procedure for use by the
483 planning commission in a public meeting; and
484 (vi) other details relating to the organization and procedures of the planning
485 commission.
486 (b) Subsection (2)(a)(v) does not affect the planning commission's duty to comply with
487 Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.
488 (3) (a) (i) If the county establishes a township planning commission, the county
489 legislative body shall enact an ordinance that defines:
490 (A) appointment procedures;

491 (B) procedures for filling vacancies and removing members from office;

492 (C) subject to Subsection (3)(a)(ii), the rules of order and procedure for use by the
493 township planning commission in a public meeting; and

494 (D) details relating to the organization and procedures of each township planning
495 commission.

496 (ii) Subsection (3)(a)(i)(C) does not affect the township planning commission's duty to
497 comply with Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.

498 (b) The planning commission for each township shall consist of seven members who,
499 except as provided in Subsection (4), shall be appointed by:

500 (i) in a county operating under a form of government in which the executive and
501 legislative functions of the governing body are separated, the county executive with the advice
502 and consent of the county legislative body; or

503 (ii) in a county operating under a form of government in which the executive and
504 legislative functions of the governing body are not separated, the county legislative body.

505 (c) (i) Members shall serve four-year terms and until their successors are appointed or,
506 as provided in Subsection (4), elected and qualified.

507 (ii) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection (3)(c)(i) and except as provided in
508 Subsection (4), members of the first planning commissions shall be appointed so that, for each
509 commission, the terms of at least one member and no more than two members expire each
510 year.

511 (d) (i) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(d)(ii), each member of a township
512 planning commission shall be a registered voter residing within the township.

513 (ii) (A) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(d)(i), one member of a planning commission
514 of a township reconstituted under Laws of Utah 1997, Chapter 389, or reinstated or established
515 under Subsection 17-27a-306(1)(k)(i) may be an appointed member who is a registered voter
516 residing outside the township if that member:

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

518 (II) resides within the county in which the township is located.

519 (B) (I) Each appointee under Subsection (3)(d)(ii)(A) shall be chosen by the township
520 planning commission from a list of three persons submitted by the county legislative body.

521 (II) If the township planning commission has not notified the county legislative body of

522 its choice under Subsection (3)(d)(ii)(B)(I) within 60 days of the township planning
523 commission's receipt of the list, the county legislative body may appoint one of the three
524 persons on the list or a registered voter residing within the township as a member of the
525 township planning commission.

526 (4) (a) The legislative body of each county in which a township reconstituted under
527 Laws of Utah 1997, Chapter 389, or reinstated or established under Subsection
528 [17-27a-306\(1\)\(k\)\(i\)](#) is located shall on or before January 1, 2012, enact an ordinance that
529 provides for the election of at least three members of the planning commission of that
530 township.

531 (b) (i) Beginning with the 2012 general election, the election of planning commission
532 members under Subsection (4)(a) shall coincide with the election of other county officers
533 during even-numbered years.

534 (ii) Approximately half the elected planning commission members shall be elected
535 every four years during elections held on even-numbered years, and the remaining elected
536 members shall be elected every four years on alternating even-numbered years.

537 (c) If no person files a declaration of candidacy in accordance with Section [20A-9-202](#)
538 for an open township planning commission member position:

539 (i) the position may be appointed in accordance with Subsection (3)(b); and

540 (ii) a person appointed under Subsection (4)(c)(i) may not serve for a period of time
541 that exceeds the elected term for which there was no candidate.

542 (5) (a) A legislative body described in Subsection (4)(a) shall on or before January 1,
543 2012, enact an ordinance that:

544 (i) designates the seats to be elected; and

545 (ii) subject to Subsection (6)(b), appoints a member of the planning and zoning board
546 of the former township, established under Laws of Utah 1996, Chapter 308, as a member of the
547 planning commission of the reconstituted or reinstated township.

548 (b) A member appointed under Subsection (5)(a) is considered an elected member.

549 (6) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (6)(b), the term of each member appointed
550 under Subsection (5)(a) shall continue until the time that the member's term as an elected
551 member of the former township planning and zoning board would have expired.

552 (b) (i) Notwithstanding Subsection (6)(a), the county legislative body may adjust the

553 terms of the members appointed under Subsection (5)(a) so that the terms of those members
554 coincide with the schedule under Subsection (4)(b) for elected members.

555 (ii) Subject to Subsection (6)(b)(iii), the legislative body of a county in which a
556 township reconstituted under Laws of Utah 1997, Chapter 389, or reinstated or established
557 under Subsection 17-27a-306(1)(k)(i) is located may enact an ordinance allowing each
558 appointed member of the planning and zoning board of the former township, established under
559 Laws of Utah 1996, Chapter 308, to continue to hold office as a member of the planning
560 commission of the reconstituted or reinstated township until the time that the member's term as
561 a member of the former township's planning and zoning board would have expired.

562 (iii) If a planning commission of a township reconstituted under Laws of Utah 1997,
563 Chapter 389, or reinstated or established under Subsection 17-27a-306(1)(k)(i) has more than
564 one appointed member who resides outside the township, the legislative body of the county in
565 which that township is located shall, within 15 days of the effective date of this Subsection
566 (6)(b)(iii), dismiss all but one of the appointed members who reside outside the township, and a
567 new member shall be appointed under Subsection (3)(b) to fill the position of each dismissed
568 member.

569 (7) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (7)(b), upon the appointment or election of all
570 members of a township planning commission, each township planning commission under this
571 section shall begin to exercise the powers and perform the duties provided in Section
572 17-27a-302 with respect to all matters then pending that previously had been under the
573 jurisdiction of the countywide planning commission or township planning and zoning board.

574 (b) Notwithstanding Subsection (7)(a), if the members of a former township planning
575 and zoning board continue to hold office as members of the planning commission of the
576 township planning district under an ordinance enacted under Subsection (5)(a), the township
577 planning commission shall immediately begin to exercise the powers and perform the duties
578 provided in Section 17-27a-302 with respect to all matters then pending that had previously
579 been under the jurisdiction of the township planning and zoning board.

580 (8) The legislative body may fix per diem compensation for the members of the
581 planning commission, based on necessary and reasonable expenses and on meetings actually
582 attended.

583 Section 6. Section 17-27a-302 is amended to read:

584 **17-27a-302. Planning commission powers and duties.**

585 (1) Each countywide [or], township, or mountainous planning district planning
586 commission shall, with respect to the unincorporated area of the county, [or] the township, or
587 the mountainous planning district, make a recommendation to the county legislative body for:

588 (a) a general plan and amendments to the general plan;

589 (b) land use ordinances, zoning maps, official maps, and amendments;

590 (c) an appropriate delegation of power to at least one designated land use authority to
591 hear and act on a land use application;

592 (d) an appropriate delegation of power to at least one appeal authority to hear and act
593 on an appeal from a decision of the land use authority; and

594 (e) application processes that:

595 (i) may include a designation of routine land use matters that, upon application and
596 proper notice, will receive informal streamlined review and action if the application is
597 uncontested; and

598 (ii) shall protect the right of each:

599 (A) applicant and third party to require formal consideration of any application by a
600 land use authority;

601 (B) applicant, adversely affected party, or county officer or employee to appeal a land
602 use authority's decision to a separate appeal authority; and

603 (C) participant to be heard in each public hearing on a contested application.

604 (2) The planning commission of a township under this part may recommend to the
605 legislative body of the county in which the township is located that the legislative body file a
606 protest to a proposed annexation of an area located within the township, as provided in
607 Subsection [10-2-407\(1\)\(b\)](#).

608 Section 7. Section **17-27a-305** is amended to read:

609 **17-27a-305. Other entities required to conform to county's land use ordinances --**
610 **Exceptions -- School districts and charter schools -- Submission of development plan and**
611 **schedule.**

612 (1) (a) Each county, municipality, school district, charter school, local district, special
613 service district, and political subdivision of the state shall conform to any applicable land use
614 ordinance of any county when installing, constructing, operating, or otherwise using any area,

615 land, or building situated within a mountainous planning district or the unincorporated portion
616 of the county, as applicable.

617 (b) In addition to any other remedies provided by law, when a county's land use
618 ordinance is violated or about to be violated by another political subdivision, that county may
619 institute an injunction, mandamus, abatement, or other appropriate action or proceeding to
620 prevent, enjoin, abate, or remove the improper installation, improvement, or use.

621 (2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3), a school district or charter school is
622 subject to a county's land use ordinances.

623 (b) (i) Notwithstanding Subsection (3), a county may:

624 (A) subject a charter school to standards within each zone pertaining to setback, height,
625 bulk and massing regulations, off-site parking, curb cut, traffic circulation, and construction
626 staging; and

627 (B) impose regulations upon the location of a project that are necessary to avoid
628 unreasonable risks to health or safety, as provided in Subsection (3)(f).

629 (ii) The standards to which a county may subject a charter school under Subsection
630 (2)(b)(i) shall be objective standards only and may not be subjective.

631 (iii) Except as provided in Subsection (7)(d), the only basis upon which a county may
632 deny or withhold approval of a charter school's land use application is the charter school's
633 failure to comply with a standard imposed under Subsection (2)(b)(i).

634 (iv) Nothing in Subsection (2)(b)(iii) may be construed to relieve a charter school of an
635 obligation to comply with a requirement of an applicable building or safety code to which it is
636 otherwise obligated to comply.

637 (3) A county may not:

638 (a) impose requirements for landscaping, fencing, aesthetic considerations,
639 construction methods or materials, additional building inspections, county building codes,
640 building use for educational purposes, or the placement or use of temporary classroom facilities
641 on school property;

642 (b) except as otherwise provided in this section, require a school district or charter
643 school to participate in the cost of any roadway or sidewalk, or a study on the impact of a
644 school on a roadway or sidewalk, that is not reasonably necessary for the safety of school
645 children and not located on or contiguous to school property, unless the roadway or sidewalk is

646 required to connect an otherwise isolated school site to an existing roadway;

647 (c) require a district or charter school to pay fees not authorized by this section;

648 (d) provide for inspection of school construction or assess a fee or other charges for

649 inspection, unless the school district or charter school is unable to provide for inspection by an

650 inspector, other than the project architect or contractor, who is qualified under criteria

651 established by the state superintendent;

652 (e) require a school district or charter school to pay any impact fee for an improvement

653 project unless the impact fee is imposed as provided in Title 11, Chapter 36a, Impact Fees Act;

654 (f) impose regulations upon the location of an educational facility except as necessary

655 to avoid unreasonable risks to health or safety; or

656 (g) for a land use or a structure owned or operated by a school district or charter school

657 that is not an educational facility but is used in support of providing instruction to pupils,

658 impose a regulation that:

659 (i) is not imposed on a similar land use or structure in the zone in which the land use or

660 structure is approved; or

661 (ii) uses the tax exempt status of the school district or charter school as criteria for

662 prohibiting or regulating the land use or location of the structure.

663 (4) Subject to Section [53A-20-108](#), a school district or charter school shall coordinate

664 the siting of a new school with the county in which the school is to be located, to:

665 (a) avoid or mitigate existing and potential traffic hazards, including consideration of

666 the impacts between the new school and future highways; and

667 (b) maximize school, student, and site safety.

668 (5) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(d), a county may, at its discretion:

669 (a) provide a walk-through of school construction at no cost and at a time convenient to

670 the district or charter school; and

671 (b) provide recommendations based upon the walk-through.

672 (6) (a) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(d), a school district or charter school shall use:

673 (i) a county building inspector;

674 (ii) (A) for a school district, a school district building inspector from that school

675 district; or

676 (B) for a charter school, a school district building inspector from the school district in

677 which the charter school is located; or
678 (iii) an independent, certified building inspector who is:
679 (A) not an employee of the contractor;
680 (B) approved by:
681 (I) a county building inspector; or
682 (II) (Aa) for a school district, a school district building inspector from that school
683 district; or
684 (Bb) for a charter school, a school district building inspector from the school district in
685 which the charter school is located; and
686 (C) licensed to perform the inspection that the inspector is requested to perform.
687 (b) The approval under Subsection (6)(a)(iii)(B) may not be unreasonably withheld.
688 (c) If a school district or charter school uses a school district or independent building
689 inspector under Subsection (6)(a)(ii) or (iii), the school district or charter school shall submit to
690 the state superintendent of public instruction and county building official, on a monthly basis
691 during construction of the school building, a copy of each inspection certificate regarding the
692 school building.
693 (7) (a) A charter school shall be considered a permitted use in all zoning districts
694 within a county.
695 (b) Each land use application for any approval required for a charter school, including
696 an application for a building permit, shall be processed on a first priority basis.
697 (c) Parking requirements for a charter school may not exceed the minimum parking
698 requirements for schools or other institutional public uses throughout the county.
699 (d) If a county has designated zones for a sexually oriented business, or a business
700 which sells alcohol, a charter school may be prohibited from a location which would otherwise
701 defeat the purpose for the zone unless the charter school provides a waiver.
702 (e) (i) A school district or a charter school may seek a certificate authorizing permanent
703 occupancy of a school building from:
704 (A) the state superintendent of public instruction, as provided in Subsection
705 [53A-20-104\(3\)](#), if the school district or charter school used an independent building inspector
706 for inspection of the school building; or
707 (B) a county official with authority to issue the certificate, if the school district or

708 charter school used a county building inspector for inspection of the school building.

709 (ii) A school district may issue its own certificate authorizing permanent occupancy of
710 a school building if it used its own building inspector for inspection of the school building,
711 subject to the notification requirement of Subsection 53A-20-104(3)(a)(ii).

712 (iii) A charter school may seek a certificate authorizing permanent occupancy of a
713 school building from a school district official with authority to issue the certificate, if the
714 charter school used a school district building inspector for inspection of the school building.

715 (iv) A certificate authorizing permanent occupancy issued by the state superintendent
716 of public instruction under Subsection 53A-20-104(3) or a school district official with authority
717 to issue the certificate shall be considered to satisfy any county requirement for an inspection or
718 a certificate of occupancy.

719 (8) (a) A specified public agency intending to develop its land shall submit to the land
720 use authority a development plan and schedule:

721 (i) as early as practicable in the development process, but no later than the
722 commencement of construction; and

723 (ii) with sufficient detail to enable the land use authority to assess:

724 (A) the specified public agency's compliance with applicable land use ordinances;

725 (B) the demand for public facilities listed in Subsections 11-36a-102(16)(a), (b), (c),
726 (d), (e), and (g) caused by the development;

727 (C) the amount of any applicable fee described in Section 17-27a-509;

728 (D) any credit against an impact fee; and

729 (E) the potential for waiving an impact fee.

730 (b) The land use authority shall respond to a specified public agency's submission
731 under Subsection (8)(a) with reasonable promptness in order to allow the specified public
732 agency to consider information the municipality provides under Subsection (8)(a)(ii) in the
733 process of preparing the budget for the development.

734 (9) Nothing in this section may be construed to:

735 (a) modify or supersede Section 17-27a-304; or

736 (b) authorize a county to enforce an ordinance in a way, or enact an ordinance, that
737 fails to comply with Title 57, Chapter 21, Utah Fair Housing Act, the federal Fair Housing
738 Amendments Act of 1988, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 3601 et seq., the Americans with Disabilities Act of

739 1990, 42 U.S.C. 12102, or any other provision of federal law.

740 Section 8. Section 17-27a-401 is amended to read:

741 **17-27a-401. General plan required -- Content -- Provisions related to radioactive**
742 **waste facility.**

743 (1) In order to accomplish the purposes of this chapter, each county shall prepare and
744 adopt a comprehensive, long-range general plan [~~for~~]:

745 (a) ~~for~~ present and future needs of the county; and

746 (b) (i) ~~for~~ growth and development of all or any part of the land within the
747 unincorporated portions of the county[~~;~~]; ~~or~~

748 (ii) if a county has designated a mountainous planning district, for growth and
749 development of all or any part of the land within the mountainous planning district.

750 (2) The plan may provide for:

751 (a) health, general welfare, safety, energy conservation, transportation, prosperity, civic
752 activities, aesthetics, and recreational, educational, and cultural opportunities;

753 (b) the reduction of the waste of physical, financial, or human resources that result
754 from either excessive congestion or excessive scattering of population;

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

756 (i) food and water; and

757 (ii) drainage, sanitary, and other facilities and resources;

758 (d) the use of energy conservation and solar and renewable energy resources;

759 (e) the protection of urban development;

760 (f) the protection or promotion of moderate income housing;

761 (g) the protection and promotion of air quality;

762 (h) historic preservation;

763 (i) identifying future uses of land that are likely to require an expansion or significant
764 modification of services or facilities provided by each affected entity; and

765 (j) an official map.

766 (3) (a) The plan shall include specific provisions related to any areas within, or
767 partially within, the exterior boundaries of the county, or contiguous to the boundaries of a
768 county, which are proposed for the siting of a storage facility or transfer facility for the
769 placement of high-level nuclear waste or greater than class C radioactive nuclear waste, as

770 these wastes are defined in Section 19-3-303. The provisions shall address the effects of the
771 proposed site upon the health and general welfare of citizens of the state, and shall provide:

772 (i) the information identified in Section 19-3-305;

773 (ii) information supported by credible studies that demonstrates that the provisions of
774 Subsection 19-3-307(2) have been satisfied; and

775 (iii) specific measures to mitigate the effects of high-level nuclear waste and greater
776 than class C radioactive waste and guarantee the health and safety of the citizens of the state.

777 (b) A county may, in lieu of complying with Subsection (3)(a), adopt an ordinance
778 indicating that all proposals for the siting of a storage facility or transfer facility for the
779 placement of high-level nuclear waste or greater than class C radioactive waste wholly or
780 partially within the county are rejected.

781 (c) A county may adopt the ordinance listed in Subsection (3)(b) at any time.

782 (d) The county shall send a certified copy of the ordinance under Subsection (3)(b) to
783 the executive director of the Department of Environmental Quality by certified mail within 30
784 days of enactment.

785 (e) If a county repeals an ordinance adopted pursuant to Subsection (3)(b) the county
786 shall:

787 (i) comply with Subsection (3)(a) as soon as reasonably possible; and

788 (ii) send a certified copy of the repeal to the executive director of the Department of
789 Environmental Quality by certified mail within 30 days after the repeal.

790 (4) The plan may define the county's local customs, local culture, and the components
791 necessary for the county's economic stability.

792 (5) Subject to Subsection 17-27a-403(2), the county may determine the
793 comprehensiveness, extent, and format of the general plan.

794 (6) If a county has designated a mountainous planning district, the general plan for the
795 mountainous planning district is the controlling plan and takes precedence over a municipality's
796 general plan for property located within the mountainous planning district.

797 Section 9. Section 17-27a-403 is amended to read:

798 **17-27a-403. Plan preparation.**

799 (1) (a) The planning commission shall provide notice, as provided in Section

800 17-27a-203, of its intent to make a recommendation to the county legislative body for a general

801 plan or a comprehensive general plan amendment when the planning commission initiates the
802 process of preparing its recommendation.

803 (b) The planning commission shall make and recommend to the legislative body a
804 proposed general plan for:

805 (i) the unincorporated area within the county[-]; or

806 (ii) if the planning commission is a planning commission for a mountainous planning
807 district, the mountainous planning district.

808 (c) (i) The plan may include planning for incorporated areas if, in the planning
809 commission's judgment, they are related to the planning of the unincorporated territory or of
810 the county as a whole.

811 (ii) Elements of the county plan that address incorporated areas are not an official plan
812 or part of a municipal plan for any municipality, unless it is recommended by the municipal
813 planning commission and adopted by the governing body of the municipality.

814 (iii) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(c)(ii), if property is located in a mountainous
815 planning district, the plan for the mountainous planning district controls and precedes a
816 municipal plan, if any, to which the property would be subject.

817 (2) (a) At a minimum, the proposed general plan, with the accompanying maps, charts,
818 and descriptive and explanatory matter, shall include the planning commission's
819 recommendations for the following plan elements:

820 (i) a land use element that:

821 (A) designates the long-term goals and the proposed extent, general distribution, and
822 location of land for housing, business, industry, agriculture, recreation, education, public
823 buildings and grounds, open space, and other categories of public and private uses of land as
824 appropriate; and

825 (B) may include a statement of the projections for and standards of population density
826 and building intensity recommended for the various land use categories covered by the plan;

827 (ii) a transportation and traffic circulation element consisting of the general location
828 and extent of existing and proposed freeways, arterial and collector streets, mass transit, and
829 any other modes of transportation that the planning commission considers appropriate, all
830 correlated with the population projections and the proposed land use element of the general
831 plan; and

832 (iii) an estimate of the need for the development of additional moderate income
833 housing within the unincorporated area of the county or the mountainous planning district, and
834 a plan to provide a realistic opportunity to meet estimated needs for additional moderate
835 income housing if long-term projections for land use and development occur.

836 (b) In drafting the moderate income housing element, the planning commission:

837 (i) shall consider the Legislature's determination that counties should facilitate a
838 reasonable opportunity for a variety of housing, including moderate income housing:

839 (A) to meet the needs of people desiring to live there; and

840 (B) to allow persons with moderate incomes to benefit from and fully participate in all
841 aspects of neighborhood and community life; and

842 (ii) may include an analysis of why the recommended means, techniques, or
843 combination of means and techniques provide a realistic opportunity for the development of
844 moderate income housing within the planning horizon, which means or techniques may include
845 a recommendation to:

846 (A) rezone for densities necessary to assure the production of moderate income
847 housing;

848 (B) facilitate the rehabilitation or expansion of infrastructure that will encourage the
849 construction of moderate income housing;

850 (C) encourage the rehabilitation of existing uninhabitable housing stock into moderate
851 income housing;

852 (D) consider county general fund subsidies to waive construction related fees that are
853 otherwise generally imposed by the county;

854 (E) consider utilization of state or federal funds or tax incentives to promote the
855 construction of moderate income housing;

856 (F) consider utilization of programs offered by the Utah Housing Corporation within
857 that agency's funding capacity; and

858 (G) consider utilization of affordable housing programs administered by the
859 Department of Workforce Services.

860 (c) In drafting the land use element, the planning commission shall:

861 (i) identify and consider each agriculture protection area within the unincorporated area
862 of the county or mountainous planning district; and

863 (ii) avoid proposing a use of land within an agriculture protection area that is
864 inconsistent with or detrimental to the use of the land for agriculture.

865 (3) The proposed general plan may include:

866 (a) an environmental element that addresses:

867 (i) the protection, conservation, development, and use of natural resources, including
868 the quality of air, forests, soils, rivers and other waters, harbors, fisheries, wildlife, minerals,
869 and other natural resources; and

870 (ii) the reclamation of land, flood control, prevention and control of the pollution of
871 streams and other waters, regulation of the use of land on hillsides, stream channels and other
872 environmentally sensitive areas, the prevention, control, and correction of the erosion of soils,
873 protection of watersheds and wetlands, and the mapping of known geologic hazards;

874 (b) a public services and facilities element showing general plans for sewage, water,
875 waste disposal, drainage, public utilities, rights-of-way, easements, and facilities for them,
876 police and fire protection, and other public services;

877 (c) a rehabilitation, redevelopment, and conservation element consisting of plans and
878 programs for:

879 (i) historic preservation;

880 (ii) the diminution or elimination of blight; and

881 (iii) redevelopment of land, including housing sites, business and industrial sites, and
882 public building sites;

883 (d) an economic element composed of appropriate studies and forecasts, as well as an
884 economic development plan, which may include review of existing and projected county
885 revenue and expenditures, revenue sources, identification of basic and secondary industry,
886 primary and secondary market areas, employment, and retail sales activity;

887 (e) recommendations for implementing all or any portion of the general plan, including
888 the use of land use ordinances, capital improvement plans, community development and
889 promotion, and any other appropriate action;

890 (f) provisions addressing any of the matters listed in Subsection 17-27a-401(2); and
891 (g) any other element the county considers appropriate.

892 Section 10. Section 17-27a-502 is amended to read:

893 **17-27a-502. Preparation and adoption of land use ordinance or zoning map.**

- 894 (1) The planning commission shall:
- 895 (a) provide notice as required by Subsection 17-27a-205(1)(a) and, if applicable,
- 896 Subsection 17-27a-205(4);
- 897 (b) hold a public hearing on a proposed land use ordinance or zoning map;
- 898 (c) if applicable, consider each written objection filed in accordance with Subsection
- 899 17-27a-205(4) prior to the public hearing; and
- 900 (d) (i) prepare and recommend to the legislative body a proposed land use ordinance or
- 901 ordinances and zoning map that represent the planning commission's recommendation for
- 902 regulating the use and development of land within:
- 903 (A) all or any part of the unincorporated area of the county; ~~and~~ or
- 904 (B) for a mountainous planning district, all or any part of the area in the mountainous
- 905 planning district; and
- 906 (ii) forward to the legislative body all objections filed in accordance with Subsection
- 907 17-27a-205(4).

908 (2) The county legislative body shall consider each proposed land use ordinance and

909 zoning map recommended to it by the planning commission, and, after providing notice as

910 required by Subsection 17-27a-205(1)(b) and holding a public meeting, the legislative body

911 may adopt or reject the proposed ordinance or map either as proposed by the planning

912 commission or after making any revision the county legislative body considers appropriate.

913 Section 11. Section 17-27a-505.5 is amended to read:

914 **17-27a-505.5. Limit on single family designation.**

915 (1) As used in this section, "single-family limit" means the number of unrelated

916 individuals allowed to occupy each residential unit that is recognized by a land use authority in

917 a zone permitting occupancy by a single family.

918 (2) A county may not adopt a single-family limit that is less than:

919 (a) three, if the county has within its unincorporated area:

920 (i) a state university; ~~or~~

921 (ii) a private university with a student population of at least 20,000; or

922 (iii) a mountainous planning district; or

923 (b) four, for each other county.

924 Section 12. Section 17-27a-602 is amended to read:

925 **17-27a-602. Planning commission preparation and recommendation of**
926 **subdivision ordinance -- Adoption or rejection by legislative body.**

927 (1) The planning commission shall:

928 (a) prepare and recommend a proposed ordinance to the legislative body that regulates
929 the subdivision of land;

930 (b) prepare and recommend or consider and recommend a proposed ordinance that
931 amends the regulation of the subdivision of the unincorporated land in the county or, in the
932 case of a mountainous planning district, the mountainous planning district;

933 (c) provide notice consistent with Section 17-27a-205; and

934 (d) hold a public hearing on the proposed ordinance before making its final
935 recommendation to the legislative body.

936 (2) The county legislative body may adopt or reject the ordinance either as proposed by
937 the planning commission or after making any revision the county legislative body considers
938 appropriate.

939 Section 13. Section 17-27a-604 is amended to read:

940 **17-27a-604. Subdivision plat approval procedure -- Effect of not complying.**

941 (1) A person may not submit a subdivision plat to the county recorder's office for
942 recording unless:

943 (a) the person has complied with the requirements of Subsection 17-27a-603(4)(a);

944 (b) the plat has been approved by:

945 (i) the land use authority of the;

946 (A) county in whose unincorporated area the land described in the plat is located; [and]

947 or

948 (B) mountainous planning district in whose area the land described in the plat is
949 located; and

950 (ii) other officers that the county designates in its ordinance; and

951 (c) all approvals described in Subsection (1)(b) are entered in writing on the plat by
952 designated officers.

953 (2) An owner of a platted lot is the owner of record sufficient to re-subdivide the lot if
954 the owner's platted lot is not part of a community association subject to Title 57, Chapter 8a,
955 Community Association Act.

956 (3) A plat recorded without the signatures required under this section is void.

957 (4) A transfer of land pursuant to a void plat is voidable.

958 Section 14. Section 17-27a-605 is amended to read:

959 **17-27a-605. Exemptions from plat requirement.**

960 (1) Notwithstanding Sections 17-27a-603 and 17-27a-604, the land use authority may
961 approve the subdivision of unincorporated land or mountainous planning district land into 10
962 lots or less without a plat, by certifying in writing that:

963 (a) the county has provided notice as required by ordinance; and

964 (b) the proposed subdivision:

965 (i) is not traversed by the mapped lines of a proposed street as shown in the general
966 plan and does not require the dedication of any land for street or other public purposes;

967 (ii) has been approved by the culinary water authority and the sanitary sewer authority;

968 (iii) is located in a zoned area; and

969 (iv) conforms to all applicable land use ordinances or has properly received a variance
970 from the requirements of an otherwise conflicting and applicable land use ordinance.

971 (2) (a) Subject to Subsection (1), a lot or parcel resulting from a division of agricultural
972 land is exempt from the plat requirements of Section 17-27a-603 if:

973 (i) the lot or parcel:

974 (A) qualifies as land in agricultural use under Section 59-2-502; and

975 (B) is not used and will not be used for any nonagricultural purpose; and

976 (ii) the new owner of record completes, signs, and records with the county recorder a
977 notice:

978 (A) describing the parcel by legal description; and

979 (B) stating that the lot or parcel is created for agricultural purposes as defined in
980 Section 59-2-502 and will remain so until a future zoning change permits other uses.

981 (b) If a lot or parcel exempted under Subsection (2)(a) is used for a nonagricultural
982 purpose, the county shall require the lot or parcel to comply with the requirements of Section
983 17-27a-603 and all applicable land use ordinance requirements.

984 (3) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (4), a document recorded in the county
985 recorder's office that divides property by a metes and bounds description does not create an
986 approved subdivision allowed by this part unless the land use authority's certificate of written

987 approval required by Subsection (1) is attached to the document.

988 (b) The absence of the certificate or written approval required by Subsection (1) does
989 not:

990 (i) prohibit the county recorder from recording a document; or

991 (ii) affect the validity of a recorded document.

992 (c) A document which does not meet the requirements of Subsection (1) may be
993 corrected by the recording of an affidavit to which the required certificate or written approval is
994 attached in accordance with Section [57-3-106](#).

995 (4) (a) As used in this Subsection (4):

996 (i) "Divided land" means land that:

997 (A) is described as the land to be divided in a notice under Subsection (4)(b)(ii); and

998 (B) has been divided by a minor subdivision.

999 (ii) "Land to be divided" means land that is proposed to be divided by a minor
1000 subdivision.

1001 (iii) "Minor subdivision" means a division of at least 100 contiguous acres of
1002 agricultural land in a county of the third, fourth, fifth, or sixth class to create one new lot that,
1003 after the division, is separate from the remainder of the original 100 or more contiguous acres
1004 of agricultural land.

1005 (iv) "Minor subdivision lot" means a lot created by a minor subdivision.

1006 (b) Notwithstanding Sections [17-27a-603](#) and [17-27a-604](#), an owner of at least 100
1007 contiguous acres of agricultural land may make a minor subdivision by submitting for
1008 recording in the office of the recorder of the county in which the land to be divided is located:

1009 (i) a recordable deed containing the legal description of the minor subdivision lot; and

1010 (ii) a notice:

1011 (A) indicating that the owner of the land to be divided is making a minor subdivision;

1012 (B) referring specifically to this section as the authority for making the minor
1013 subdivision; and

1014 (C) containing the legal description of:

1015 (I) the land to be divided; and

1016 (II) the minor subdivision lot.

1017 (c) A minor subdivision lot:

- 1018 (i) may not be less than one acre in size;
- 1019 (ii) may not be within 1,000 feet of another minor subdivision lot; and
- 1020 (iii) is not subject to the subdivision ordinance of the county in which the minor
- 1021 subdivision lot is located.
- 1022 (d) Land to be divided by a minor subdivision may not include divided land.
- 1023 (e) A county:
- 1024 (i) may not deny a building permit to an owner of a minor subdivision lot based on:
- 1025 (A) the lot's status as a minor subdivision lot; or
- 1026 (B) the absence of standards described in Subsection (4)(e)(ii); and
- 1027 (ii) may, in connection with the issuance of a building permit, subject a minor
- 1028 subdivision lot to reasonable health, safety, and access standards that the county has established
- 1029 and made public.

1030 Section 15. Section 17-27a-901 is enacted to read:

1031 **Part 9. Mountainous Planning District**

1032 **17-27a-901. Mountainous planning district.**

1033 (1) (a) The legislative body of a county of the first class may adopt an ordinance
1034 designating an area located within the county as a mountainous planning district if the
1035 legislative body determines that:

1036 (i) the area is primarily used for recreational purposes, including canyons, foothills, ski
1037 resorts, wilderness areas, lakes and reservoirs, campgrounds, or picnic areas;

1038 (ii) the area is used by residents of the county who live inside and outside the limits of
1039 cities and towns;

1040 (iii) the total resident population in the proposed mountainous planning district is equal
1041 to or less than 5% of the population of the county; and

1042 (iv) the area is within the unincorporated area of the county or was within the
1043 unincorporated area of the county before May 12, 2015.

1044 (b) (i) A mountainous planning district may include within its boundaries a
1045 municipality, whether in whole or in part.

1046 (ii) A subdivision and zoning ordinance that governs property located within a
1047 mountainous planning district shall control over any subdivision or zoning ordinance, as
1048 applicable, that a municipality may adopt.

1049 (c) The population figure under Subsection (1)(a)(iii) shall be derived from a
1050 population estimate by the Utah Population Estimates Committee.

1051 (2) If an unincorporated area of the county is located within a mountainous planning
1052 district, the area:

1053 (a) may be annexed by a municipality; and

1054 (b) may not incorporate as a city or town.

1055 (3) (a) Notwithstanding Subsection [10-9a-102\(2\)](#), [17-34-1\(2\)\(a\)](#), or [17-50-302\(1\)\(b\)](#), or
1056 Section [17-50-314](#), a county may adopt a general plan and adopt a zoning or subdivision
1057 ordinance for a property that is located within:

1058 (i) a mountainous planning district; and

1059 (ii) a municipality.

1060 (b) A county plan or zoning or subdivision ordinance governs a property described in
1061 Subsection (4)(a).