

# Staff Report to the Board of Weber County Commissioners

Weber County Planning Division

# Synopsis

**Application** Information

Application Request: Public hearing to discuss and/or take action on an application to amend the Weber

County Code to provide ordinances, regulations, permissions and restrictions that will help implement the Western Weber General Plan as it generally relates to residential zoning and residential development and provide related clerical edits and policy adjustments deemed necessary by the Western Weber Planning Commission

and the Ogden Valley Planning Commission.

**Applicant:** Weber County

Agenda Date: Tuesday, May 16, 2023

File Number: ZTA 2022-07

**Staff Information** 

Report Presenter: Charlie Ewert

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Report Reviewer: RG

## **Applicable Ordinances**

§101-2: Definitions Collector or Arterial Streets

§102-1-2: Planning Director Authority §108-7-19: Building on Dedicated Substandard

§102-5: Rezone Procedures Streets

§104-1-1: Establishment of Zones §108-7-23: River and Stream Corridor Setbacks §104-12: Single-Family Residential Zones §108-7-24: Supplemental Energy Generation

§104-15: Two-Family Residential Zone Standards

§104-16: Multi-Family Residential Zone §108-7-29: Flag Lot Access Strip, Private Right of

§106-1-8: Final Plat Requirements and Approval Way, and Access Easement Standards

Procedure \$108-7-30: Flag Lots

§106-2-2: Street Standards \$108-7-31: Access to Lot/Parcel Using Private Right-

§106-2-4: Lot Standards of-Way or Access Easement

§106-4-2: Curbs and Gutters \$108-7-32: Access to a Lot/Parcel at a Location

§108-7-7: Supplemental Street, Access, and Right- Other Than Across the Front Lot Line

of-Way Standards §108-16: Outdoor Lighting

§108-7-10: Required Setback from Designated

### **Legislative Decisions**

Decision on this item is a legislative action. When a Planning Commission is acting on a legislative item it is acting as a recommending body to the County Commission. Legislative decisions have wide discretion. Examples of legislative actions are general plan, zoning map, and land use code amendments. Typically, the criterion for providing a recommendation on a legislative matter suggests a review for compatibility with the general plan and existing ordinances.

# Summary and Background

In August 2022 the County Commission adopted a new general plan for the Western Weber Planning Area. The Western Weber General Plan's Future Land Use Map designates much of the Western Weber Planning Area for "medium-sized residential" lots and land uses. The plan also calls for some areas along major transportation corridors and villages to have a mixture of various housing types (mixed housing). Mixed housing, generally, is described as housing types that the private market is demanding. This designation is intended to allow the market to drive the types of residential land uses, and will hopefully result in a wide variety a mixture of housing types in a medium-to-high density development pattern along major transportation corridors.

Implementing the new plan will require amendments to county's residential zones, lot development standards, and flexible lot development standards, street standards, lot access standards, as well as a number of other ordinance

that affect residential development patterns.

Implementing the plan into ordinance will also have effect on the implementation of zoning and development regulations in the Ogden Valley. Both the Ogden Valley and the Western Weber Planning Commissions have independently reviewed the proposed text amendments over the course of several work session over previous months, and both planning commissions have helped shape the final proposal.

One concern brought forth by the County Commission during a recent work session that may need more discussion is the proposed provision to protect a 300 foot buffer on both sides of the Weber River from development. That provision can be reviewed in the attached proposal on line 1375.

Attachment A contains the amendments created through this effort.

# **Policy Analysis**

A complete policy analysis can be reviewed in the Planning Commission Staff Report attached hereto as Attachment B

# **Planning Commission Recommendation**

The Western Weber Planning Commission made the following recommendation to the County Commission regarding the proposal:

Commissioner Favero motioned the following: I move we forward a positive recommendation to the County Commission for File #ZTA2022-07, a county-initiated application to amend the Weber County Code to provide ordinances, regulations, permissions and restrictions that will help implement the Western Weber General Plan as it generally relates to residential zoning and residential development and provide related clerical edits and policy adjustments deemed necessary by the Western Weber Planning Commission and the Ogden Valley Planning Commission, as provided in [the staff report's Exhibit A], but with the following additional edits and corrections:

- 1. In Section 104-12-3(f), remove short-term rentals as a permitted use.
- 2. Fix 106-2-4.010, item E3E to provide the same exception for flag lots as road connectivity.

### Findings:

- 1. The changes are supported by the Western Weber General Plan.
- 2. The proposal serves as an instrument to further implement the vision, goals, and principles of the Western Weber General Plan
- 3. The changes will enhance the general health, safety, and welfare of Western Weber residents.
- 4. Allowing short-term rentals runs contrary to providing affordable long-term rental opportunities.

# Motion was seconded by Jed McCormick. Motion passed 6-0

Staff included the two edits request by the Western Weber Planning Commission in the proposal (Attachment A)

The Ogden Valley Planning Commission made the following recommendation to the County Commission regarding the proposal:

Commissioner Barber motioned the following: I move we forward a positive recommendation to the County Commission for File #ZTA2022-07, a county-initiated application to amend the Weber County Code to provide ordinances, regulations, permissions and restrictions that will help implement the Western Weber General Plan as it generally relates to residential zoning and residential development and provide related clerical edits and policy adjustments deemed necessary by the Western Weber Planning Commission and the Ogden Valley Planning Commission, as provided in [the staff report's Exhibit A], but with the following additional edits and corrections:

1. Revise proposed flag lot requirements so that the area of a flag lot should not be required to be greater than three acres unless the zone's minimum area requires greater.

### Findings:

- 1. The changes are supported by the Western Weber General Plan.
- 2. The proposal serves as an instrument to further implement the vision, goals, and principles of the Western Weber General Plan
- 3. The changes will enhance the general health, safety, and welfare of Western Weber residents.
- 4. Allowing short-term rentals runs contrary to providing affordable long-term rental opportunities.

Motion was seconded by Justin Torman. Motion passed 5-1 with Commissioner Jeff Burton against.

Staff included the edit request by the Western Weber Planning Commission in the proposal (Attachment A).

# Attachments

- A. Proposed Amendments to the Form-Based (FB) zoning ordinance (Redlined Copy).
- B. Planning Commission Staff Report

ATTACHMENT A: Proposed Amendments to the Form-Based (FB) zoning ordinance (Redlined Copy).

# WEBER COUNTY ORDINANCE NUMBER 2023-

AN AMENDMENT TO VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE COUNTY'S LAND USE CODE TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE WESTERN WEBER GENERAL PLAN, INCLUDING SMART GROWTH REQUIREMENTS, LOT WIDTH REDUCTIONS, NEW RESIDENTIAL ZONE AND RELATED PROVISIONS AND STANDARDS, STREET AND PATHWAY CONNECTIVITY AND IMPROVEMENT REQUIREMENTS, AND RELATED CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.

- **WHEREAS**, The Board of Weber County Commissioners has heretofore adopted land use regulations that govern the uses and development of land in unincorporated Weber County; and
- **WHEREAS**, In August 2022 the Board of Weber County Commissioners adopted a new General Plan for the Western Weber Planning Area, pursuant to requirements of Utah State Code 17-27a; and
- **WHEREAS**, The new Western Weber General Plan recommends development patterns and outcomes that the County's current land use regulations are not likely to optimally provide; and
- **WHEREAS**, The Board of Weber County Commissioners desire to implement land use and development regulations and guidance that will help achieve the goals and objectives of the new Western Weber General Plan; and
- **WHEREAS**, on April 11, 2023, the Western Weber Planning Commission, after appropriate notice, held a public hearing to consider public comments regarding the proposed amendments to the Weber County Land Use Code and offered a positive recommendation to the Board of Weber County Commissioners for the proposed amendments; and
- **WHEREAS**, on April 25, 2023, the Ogden Valley Planning Commission, after appropriate notice, held a public hearing to consider public comments regarding the proposed amendments to the Weber County Land Use Code and offered a positive recommendation to the Board of Weber County Commissioners for the proposed amendments; and
- **WHEREAS**, on May 16, 2023, the Board of Weber County Commissioners, after appropriate notice, held a public hearing to consider public comments on the same; and
- **WHEREAS**, the Board of Weber County Commissioners hereby find that the proposed amendments herein substantially advance many goals and objectives of the Western Weber General Plan and are not detrimental to the goals and objectives of the Ogden Valley General Plan; and
- **WHEREAS**, the Board of Weber County Commissioners find that the proposed amendments serve to create the necessary regulatory framework that will guide future development of neighborhoods and communities:
- **NOW THEREFORE**, be it ordained by the Board of County Commissioners of Weber County, in the State of Utah, as follows:

### SECTION 1: AMENDMENT. The Weber County Code is hereby amended as follows:

1 Part II Land Use Code 2 3 **TITLE 101 GENERAL PROVISION** 4 5 6 Chapter 101-2 Definitions 7 8 Sec 101-2-13 Lot Definitions 9 Lot, flag. The term "flag Flag letLot" means an "L" shaped Lot let-comprised of a narrow access strip 10 11 connected to a street (the flag's staff-portion) which opens into the Lotlet area (the flag-portion). 12 13 Lot right-of-way. The term "lot right-of-way" means a strip of land of not less than 16 feet wide connecting 14 a lot to a street for use as private access to that lot. 15 16 Lot line, front for flag lot. The term "lot line, front for flag lot" means the front lot line of a flag lot which is 17 the lot line parallel to a dedicated public street and at the end of the stem. 18 19 Sec 101-2-17 P Definitions 20 21 Private access right-of-way. See "Shared private lane." The term "private access right-of-way" means-22 an easement of not less than 50 feet wide reserved by dedication to the property or lot owners to be used-23 as private access to serve the lots platted within the subdivision and complying with the adopted street-24 cross section standards of the County and maintained by the property owners or other private agency. 25 26 Sec 101-2-20 Sh Definitions 27 Shared private lane. The term "shared private lane," which may also be referred to herein as a "private 28 access right-of-way," means a lane or driveway, within a recorded private right-of-way easement, to be 29 used as a private access to a Lot or Lots. 30 ... 31 Sec 101-2-20 St Definitions 32 33 Street\_bBlock. The term "street blockStreet-Block," also referred to as "blockBlock," means a series of 34 streets that bound, or in the future will bound, land bounded on all sides and that are by a street or lane 35 that is open to open for use by the general public, or land which is designated as a Blockblock or street 36 Street-Block block on any recorded subdivision plat. A temporarily incomplete Street-Block is still a Street-37 Block for the purposes of this definition. 38 Street, collector. The term "Collector Streetcollector street" means a street existing or proposed of 39 considerable continuity which is the main means of collecting traffic from Major Neighborhood Streets, 40 Minor Neighborhood Streets, and other local streets, and providing eventual access to the an Arterial 41 Street.major street system. 42 Street, Arterial (mMajor). The term "major street Arterial Street," which may also be referred to as "Major

- 43 Street," or "Major Road," means a street, existing or proposed, which serves or is intended to serve as an
- 44 Arterial major traffic way connecting Collector Streets to the greater regional area. An Arterial Street is
- 45 <u>usually a controlled-access highway or freeway</u> and is designated on the <u>general plan</u>, master street plan,
- or similar planning document as an Arterial Street, as a controlled access highway, major Major
- 47 streetStreet, parkway or other equivalent term to identify those streets comprising the basic backbone structure of the street plan.
- Street, Major Neighborhood. The term "Major Neighborhood Street," means a street, existing or proposed, which is of limited community-wide continuity and which serves or is intended to serve the local needs of connecting neighborhoods to each other and to Collector Streets.
- 52 <u>Street, Minor Neighborhood.</u> The term "Minor Neighborhood Street," means a street, existing or proposed, which is of limited neighborhood continuity and which serves or is intended to serve the local needs of connecting neighborhoods to Major Neighborhood Streets.
- Street, marginal access. The term "marginal access street," means a minor street which is parallel to
   and adjacent to a limited access major street and which provides access to abutting properties and
   protection from through traffic.
- Street or street-route, temporarily terminal. The terms "temporarily terminal street" or a street route street network, and is only intended to be terminal temporarily until it connects back into the greater public street network, and is only intended to be terminal temporarily until it connects back into the greater public street network, and is only intended to be terminal street" or street network and street network
- Street, pPrivate. The term "private Private Streetstreet" means a thoroughfare within a subdivision, to be used exclusively by the which has been reserved by dedication unto the subdivider or let\_Lot owners to be used as private access, to serve the lots platted within the subdivision and complying with the adopted street cross section standards of the county, and maintained by the developer, adjoining Lot owners, or other private agency.
- Street, Ppublic. The term "public streetPublic Street" means a thoroughfare which has been dedicated or abandoned to the public and accepted by proper public authority, or a thoroughfare, not less than 26-feet wide, which has been made public by right of use and which affords the principal means of access to abutting property.
  - **Street, standard residential.** The term "standard residential street," means a street, existing or proposed, which is supplementary to a collector street and of limited continuity which serves or is intended to serve the local needs of a neighborhood.

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### 78 TITLE 102 ADMINISTRATION

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### 80 Chapter 102-1 General Provisions

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### Sec 102-1-2 Planning Director Authority

- (a) The planning director, or his designee, is authorized to deny, approve, or approve with conditions an application for an administrative approval. Administrative approval can be given for the following applications:
  - (1) Site plan approval, when required by this Land Use Code, for which the land use authority is not otherwise specified by this Land Use Code;
  - (2) Design review for buildings under 10,000 square feet and which impact an area of less than one acre, as provided in <u>section\_Section\_108-1-2</u>;
  - (3) Home occupation, as provided in section Section 108-13-2;

- 91 (4) Building Parcelparcel designation, as provided in section 108-7-33;
- 92 (5) Small subdivisions, as provided in section Section 106-1-8(f).030 of this Land Use Code; and
- 93 (5)(6) Access to a land locked Lot or Parcel, as provided in Section 108-7-32.
  - (6) Flag lots, access to a lot/parcel using a private right-of-way or access easement, as provided in Sec 108-7-XX, and access to a lot/parcel at a location other than across the front lot line land locked Lot or Parcel, as provided in title 108, chapter 7. Section 108-7-32of this Land Use Code.

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### Chapter 102-5 Rezoning Procedures

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# 101 Sec 102-5-1 Purpose And Intent

- Every property in the unincorporated area of the county is legally zoned as a result of comprehensive zoning
- in Western Weber County in the 1950s and the Ogden Valley in the 1960s. The purpose of this chapter is
- to establish a legislative means by which applications to the county are processed to change zoning.
- Rezoning is intended to implement the adopted general plans for the different planning areas of the county.

# 106 <u>Sec 102-5-2 Development To Be In Conformance To The General Plan</u>

- Rezoning of property should further the purpose of the zoning regulations listed in Section Title 101, -1-2
- 108 Chapter 2 of the county's Land Use Code by complying with the county's general plans.

## 109 Sec 102-5-3 Reserved

### Sec 102-5-4 Application Requirements

- (a) A rezoning application may be initiated by an owner of any property or any person, firm, or corporation with the written consent of the owner of the property, or be county-initiated.
- 113 (b) An application for a rezoning shall be prepared and submitted on forms provided by the planning division. The application shall be accompanied with the following information:
  - (1) The application shall be signed by the landowner or their duly authorized representative and shall be accompanied by the necessary fee as shown within the applicable fee schedule.
  - (2) A conceptual street, pathway, trail, and accessway or Alleyalley connectivity plan showing how the project or a future project can connect to existing, proposed, and potential future streets, pathways, trails, and accessways or Alleyalleys.
  - (3) The A proposed parks and open space plan, including land, infrastructure, or monetary donations intended to be given to the park district, county, or other entity for the purpose of providing parks or open spaces.
  - (4) A narrative explaining the planned or potential future access to culinary and secondary water facilities, and wastewater disposal facilities.
  - (5) A proposed rezone may be required to be accompanied by a concept development plan in accordance with Section 102-5-5 of this chapter. A detailed site plan, in lieu of a concept development plan, may be required.
  - (1) A street, pathway, trail, and accessway or alley connectivity plan showing how the project or a future project can connect to both existing, proposed, and potential future streets, pathways, trails, and accessways or alleys.
  - (2)(1) The proposed parks and open space plan, including land, infrastructure, or monetary denations intended to be given to the park district, county, or other entity for the purpose of providing parks or open spaces.
  - (3)(1) A narrative explaining the planned or potential future access to culinary and secondary water facilities, and wastewater disposal facilities.

- 136 (4) If the land is located within an existing or future service area of a local water or sewer service.

  137 provider, a letter of acknowledgment and conditions of future service.
  - (5) A narrative from the project engineer discussing the feasibility for the mitigation of stormwater
  - (6) The applicant shall provide a narrative addressing the following information explaining:
    - <u>a.</u> The vision for the proposed zone change and, if known, the proposed development. <u>Project narrative describing the project vision.</u>
    - a.b. How is the change is in compliance with the general plan, or if not, the public interest the change is intended to address.?
    - b.c. Why should the present zoning should be changed to allow this the proposal rezone.?
    - e.d. How is the change is in the best interest of the public interest?.
    - <u>d.e.</u> What <u>The</u> conditions and circumstances <u>have in the general area that have taken</u> <u>placechanged in the general area since the general plan was adopted to warrant such a change?the rezone.</u>
    - e.f. How does this The reasons or ways the proposal rezone will promote the health, safety and general welfare of the inhabitants of the county.?
    - f.a. Project narrative describing the project vision.

- (c) Supplemental application requirements for the rezone.—of a large master planned area or any proposed rezone to the Destination and Recreation Resort Zzone. supplementary requirements. Due to the anticipated scale and potential impact of a destination and recreation resort on the county and other surrounding areas, the following additional information, shall be required to accompany any application submitted for the rezone of a large master planned area or any proposed rezone to the consideration of a dDestination and Recreation Resort Zzone approval. The additional information shall consist of the following:
  - (1) For a rezone application of a large master planned area or for a rezone to the Destination and Recreation Resort Zone, the additional information in Subsection (c)(3) of this section shall be submitted with the initial rezone application.
  - (7)(2) For a rezone other than those specified in Subsection (c)(1) of this section, after submittal of the initial rezone application, the additional information in Subsection (c)(3) of this section shall be submitted if requested by the Planning Director, Planning Commission, or County Commission at any point during the rezone procedure.
  - (3) Supplemental application information.
    - a. A Concept development plan, which shall include the project's conceptual layout and shall include a mapped depiction of showing sensitive land areas as described/mapped in <u>Title 104</u>, <u>Chapter 28</u>, Ogden Valley Sensitive Lands Overlay Zone and potential geologic hazards as identified in Chapter Title 108-, Chapter 22.
    - b. If the land is located within an existing or future service area of a local water or sewer service provider, a letter of acknowledgment and conditions of future service.
    - A narrative from the project engineer discussing the feasibility for the mitigation of stormwater runoff.
    - b.d. Traffic impact analysis.
    - e.e. Cost benefit analysis.
    - d.f. Recreation facilities plan.
- e.g. Seasonal wWorkforce housing plan.
- f.h. Emergency services plan including a letter of feasibility from the Weber fire district and Weber County sheriff's office.
  - g.i. Letter of feasibility from the electrical power provider.

- 183 h.j. Density calculation table showing proposed density calculations.
  - i.k. Thematic renderings demonstrating the general vision and character of the proposed development.
  - (c)(d) All documents submitted as part of the application shall be accompanied by a in a corresponding PDF formatted file.

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### Sec 102-5-6 Rezone Procedure

- (a) Preapplication meeting; concept plan requirement. Prior to submittal of a rezone application, the applicant shall attend a pre-application meeting in which the proposal is discussed with County planning staff. After the pre-application meeting, the Planning Director or designee may require a concept development plan to be submitted with the application. After application submittal, if no concept plan was previously required, the Planning Director or designee, the Planning Commission, or the County Commission may require a concept development plan or any other information to address emerging impacts.
- (b) Application process. When aA rezoneing application is not entitled to be reviewed until it meets the requirements outlined in <u>Section</u> 102-5-4 of this <u>Chapterchapter</u>, and <u>afterwhen</u> the application is deemed complete by the Planning Director or designee. Once complete, the application is entitled towill be processed in the following manner:
  - (1) Planning Commission review and recommendation. Upon receiving a recommendation from staff regarding an amendment to the zoning map a rezone application, and after holding a public hearing pursuant to State Code, the Planning Commission shall review the application-amendment and prepare its recommendation. The Planning Commission may recommend approval, approval with modifications, or denial of the proposed amendment, and shall The Planning Commission's recommendation shall then be submitted to its recommendation to the County Commission for review and decision.
  - (2) County Commission review and decision. Upon receiving a recommendation from the Planning Commission regarding an amendment to the zoning mapa rezone application, the County Commission shall schedule and hold a public hearing to review and make a decision on the application. Following the public hearing the County Commission may approve, approve with modifications, or deny the proposed amendment. Prior to making a decision that goes contrary to the Planning Commission's recommendation, the County Commission may, but is not obligated to, remand the amendment application to the Planning Commission with a request for another recommendation with additional or specific considerations.
  - (3) **Decision criteria.** A decision to amend the zoning map is a matter committed to the legislative discretion of the County Commission and is not controlled by any one standard. However, in making an amendment, the County Commission and Planning Commission are encouraged to consider the following factors, among other factors they deem relevant:
    - a. Whether the proposed amendment is consistent with goals, objectives, and policies of the County's general plan.
    - b. Whether the proposed amendment is compatible with the overall character of existing development in the vicinity of the subject property, and if not, consideration of the specific incompatibilities within the context of the general plan.
    - c. The extent to which the proposed amendment may adversely affect adjacent property.
    - d. The adequacy of facilities and services intended to serve the subject property, including, but not limited to, roadways, parks and recreation facilities, police and fire protection, schools, stormwater drainage systems, water supplies, wastewater, and refuse collection.
    - e. Whether the proposed rezone can be developed in a manner that will not substantially degrade natural/ecological resources or sensitive lands.
    - f. Whether proposed traffic mitigation plans will prevent transportation corridors from diminishing below an acceptable level of service.

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(c) **Notice.** The first public hearing regarding the rezone shall be noticed as required by State Code, and mailed to the owner of record of each <a href="Parcel parcel">Parcel parcel</a> within 500 feet of the boundary of the area proposed to be rezoned. The mailed notice shall be postmarked at least 10 calendar days prior to the first public hearing.

### Sec 102-5-7 Approved Development Proposals

After rezoning is granted, applications for development within the rezoned area shall be reviewed as required by the Land Use Code. The development An application for development plans shall be consistent with the approved concept development plan and or development agreement, if applicable.

### Sec 102-5-8 Development Agreement

The county commission may require an applicant, at the time of zoning approval, to enter into a zoning development agreement as outlined in <a href="#">Chapter Title</a> 102-, <a href="#">Chapter</a> 6. <a href="#">Any rezone that is conditioned on a concept development plan requires a development agreement in order for the concept development plan to govern the development.</a>

### Sec 102-5-9 Rezone Expiration And Reversion

- (a) Unless authorized otherwise in an adopted development agreement, a rezone that is approved based on a concept development plan, as provided in Section 102-5-5, shall by default expire after three years of no substantial construction action toward installing the improvements depicted in the development plan. For the purpose of this section, "substantial construction action" shall mean the actual installation, inspection, and acceptance by the County Engineer of a subdivision or development improvement, as provided in Title 106, Chapter 4.
- (b) A request for an extension, if applicable, shall be submitted to the Planning Division in writing with a new rezone fee. After receiving recommendation from the Planning Commission, the County Commission may extend the rezone expiration timeframe if the County Commission determines that nothing has substantially changed since the original approval that would alter the outcome of a resubmittal of the same rezone application and concept development plan.
- (c) <u>Unless authorized otherwise in an adopted development agreement, Uupon expiration, the zone shall immediately and automatically revert back to the zone or zones that existed prior to the rezone approval.</u>
- (d) The concept plan, and the expiration and zone reversion, shall be specified in the ordinance that adopts the rezone, and the ordinance shall be recorded to the title of the property.
- (e)(d) Nothing in this part shall be construed to limit the County Commission's legislative authority to rezone the property in the future.
- (f) This section shall not affect a rezone that is not conditioned on a concept development plan.

### Sec 102-5-10 Rezone of Property Disconnecting From Incorporated Cities

Properties that disconnect from incorporated cities shall submit a rezone application and fees to the county planning division. Prior to any disconnection, the subject property needs to comply with its current city zoning and approved site plan.

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- **TITLE 104 ZONES**
- 274 Chapter 104-1 In General
- 275 Sec 104-1-1 Establishment Of Zones
- For the purpose of this title, the Territory of Weber County to which this title applies is divided into classes of zones as follows:

ZONE DISTRICTS	ZONE NAME
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Residential Estates Zones	RE-15		
Residential Estates Zone	RE	-20	
Gravel Zone	(	3	
Agricultural Zones	А	-1	
Agricultural Zone	А	-2	
Agricultural Zone	А	-3	
Agricultural Valley Zone	A۱	/-3	
Forestry Zones	F	-5	
Forestry Zone  Forestry Zone	F-	10	
Forestry Zone	F-40		
Forest Valley Zone	F۱	/-3	
Shoreline Zone	S	-1	
Commercial Valley Resort Recreation Zone	CV	R-1	
Residential Zone	<del>R-</del> 1	I <del>-12</del>	
Residential Zone	R-1	<del>-10</del>	
Forest Residential Zone	FF	<del>?-1</del>	
		<u>R1-15</u>	
Single-Family Residential Zones	<u>R1</u>	<u>R1-12</u>	
		<u>R1-10</u>	
Two-Family Residential Zone	R	22	
Multi-Family Residential Zone	F	3	
Forest Residential Zones	<u>FR-1</u>		
TOTEST NESTUETRIAL ZUTIES	FR-3		

Residential Mobile/Manufactured Home Park Zone	RMHP
Residential Manufactured Home Zone	RMH-1-6
Commercial Zone, Neighborhood	C-1
Commercial Zone, Community	C-2
Commercial Zone, Regional	C-3
Commercial Valley Zone, Neighborhood	CV-1
Commercial Valley Zone, Community	CV-2
Manufacturing Zone, Light	M-1
Manufacturing Zone, Medium	M-2
Manufacturing Zone, Heavy	M-3
Manufacturing Zone, Valley	MV-1
Form-Based Zone	FB
Open Space Zone	O-1
Master Planned Development Overlay Zone	MPDOZ
Ogden Valley Sensitive Lands Overlay Zone	SLOZ
Ogden Valley Destination and Recreation Resort Zone	DRR-1
Large Solar Energy System Overlay Zone	SOZ

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# Chapter 104-12 Single-Family Residential Zones R1, R2, and R3 R-1-12, R-1-10

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# Sec 104-12-1 Purpose And Intent

(a) The purpose of the R1 zone is to provide regulated areas for Single-Family Dwelling uses at three different low-density levels. The R1 zone includes the R1-15, R1-12, and R1-10 zones. Any R-1-12 and R-1-10 zones shown on the zoning map or elsewhere in the Land Use Code are synonymous with the R1-12 and R1-10 zones, respectively.

- 287 (b) The purpose of the R2 Zone classification is to accommodate a need for moderate density residential
  288 districts incorporating both Single-Family Dwellings and Two-Family Dwellings. Any R-2 zone shown
  289 on the zoning map or elsewhere in the Land Use Code is synonymous with the R2 zone.
  - (c) The purpose of the R3 Zone classification is to provide residential areas that will accommodate the development of dwelling types from Single-Family Dwellings through Multiple-Family Dwellings with their associated necessary public services and activities. It is also to provide an orderly transition from less intensive, lower density uses to more intensive, higher density uses. Any R-3 zone shown on the zoning map or elsewhere in the Land Use Code is synonymous with the R3 zone.

The purpose of the R-1-12, R-1-10 Zone classification is to provide regulated areas for single-family residential use at two different low-density levels.

### Sec 104-12-2 Permitted Uses

- 299 The following are permitted uses in the Single-Family Residential Zones R-1-12, R-1-10:
- 1. Accessory building incidental to the use of a main building; main building designed or used to accommodate the main use to which the premises are devoted; and accessory uses customarily incidental to a main use.
- 303 2. Accessory dwelling unit, in compliance with Chapter 108-19.
- 304 3. Agriculture.

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- 305 4. Church, synagogue or similar building used for regular religious worship.
- 306 5. Cluster subdivision, in accordance with title 108, chapter 3 of this Land Use Code.
- 307 6. Educational institution.
- 308 7. Golf course, except miniature golf course.
- 309 8. Greenhouse, for private use only.
- 310 9. Home occupations.
- 311 10. Household pets, which do not constitute a kennel.
- 312 11. Parking lot accessory to uses permitted in this zone.
- 313 12. Public building, public park, recreation grounds and associated buildings.
- 314 13. Single-family dwelling.
- 315 14. Temporary building for use incidental to construction work. Such building shall be removed upon the completion or abandonment of the construction work.
- 317 15. Residential facilities for persons with a disability meeting the requirements of section 108-7-13.

# 318 Sec 104-12-3 Conditional Uses

- The following uses shall be permitted only when authorized by a conditional use permit as provided in title 108, chapter 4 of this Land Use Code:
- 321 1. Educational/institutional identification sign.
- 322 2. Private park, playground or recreation area, but not including privately owned commercial amusement business.
- 324 3. Public utility substations.
- 325 4. Residential facility for elderly persons meeting the requirements of section 108-7-15.
- 326 5. Water storage reservoir developed by a public agency and meeting requirements of title 108, 327 chapter 10 of this Land Use Code.

## 328 Sec 104-12-2 (Reserved)

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# Sec 104-12-3 Land Use Table

The following tables display the uses permitted, conditionally permitted, or not permitted in the these
Residential Zones. The letter "P" indicates a permitted use in the zone. The letter "C" indicates a use that
requires a conditional use permit, as governed by Title 108, Chapter 4, in the zone. The letter "N"
indicates a use that is prohibited in the zone. A use listed is a main use, unless specifically listed as an
accessory use.

(a) Accessory uses. An accessory use is prohibited unless located on the same Lot or Parcel as the main use to which it is accessory.

		<u>R1</u>		<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
ACCESSORY USES	<u>R1-</u> <u>15</u>	<u>R1-</u> <u>12</u>	<u>R1-</u> <u>10</u>			
Accessory building, when accessory and incidental to the use of a main building and when not otherwise specified in this table.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
Accessory Dwelling Unit.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	See Title 108, Chapter 19. This use is only allowed when accessory to one Single-Family Dwelling per Lot.
Accessory use, when accessory and incidental to a permitted or conditional use and when not otherwise specified in this table.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
Accessory uses for a cemetery, including but not limited to a mortuary, crematory, staff housing, service shop and chapel.	<u>N</u>	N	<u>N</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
Home occupation, when accessory to a residential use.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	See Title 108, Chapter 13.
Household pets, when accessory to a residential use.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
Main building, which is accessory to, and designed or used to accommodate, a main use.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
Parking lot, when accessory to a main use allowed in the zone.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	

Temporary building or use, accessory and incidental to onsite construction work typical for the area.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	The building or use shall be removed upon completion or abandonment of the construction work.
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# (b) Agricultural uses, non-animal

		<u>R1</u>			<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
AGRICULTURAL USES, NON-ANIMAL	<u>R1-</u> <u>15</u>	<u>R1-</u> <u>12</u>	<u>R1-</u> <u>10</u>			
Agriculture, limited.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	Limited to noncommercial crop_production in private or community_gardens no greater than one acre.

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# (c) (Reserved)

(d) **Commercial uses.** The following are uses that typically generate customer-oriented traffic to the Lot or Parcel.

	<u>R1</u>			<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
COMMERCIAL USES	<u>R1-</u> <u>15</u>	<u>R1-</u> <u>12</u>	<u>R1-</u> <u>10</u>			
Child day care.	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	

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# (a)(e) Institutional or governmental uses.

	<u>R1</u>			<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
INSTITUTIONAL OR GOVERNMENTAL USES	<u>R1-</u> <u>15</u>	R1- 12	<u>R1-</u> <u>10</u>			
Cemetery.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	At least half an acre devoted to the cemetery shall be provided.
Church, synagogue, or similar building used for regular religious worship.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
Convalescent or rest home.	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	

Private park, playground or recreation area. Fees collected, if any, shall be devoted to operations and maintenance of the park. No commercial venture allowed.	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	A private park and related infrastructure approved as part of a subdivision or development agreement shall be a permitted use provided compliance with the standards of Title 108, Chapter 4.
Public building. A building used by a governmental agency, or a nonprofit entity that provides typical governmental or government-sponsored functions.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
Public park, recreation grounds and associated buildings.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
Public school, or private educational institution having a curriculum similar to that ordinarily given in public schools.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	

# 344 (f) Residential uses.

	<u>R1</u>			<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
RESIDENTIAL USES	<u>R1-</u> <u>15</u>	<u>R1-</u> <u>12</u>	<u>R1-</u> <u>10</u>			
<u>Dwelling, Group</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	See Section 108-7-11. No more than 24  Dwelling units allowed per Lot.
Dwelling, Single-Family. A Single-Family Dwelling, as defined by Title 101, Chapter 2.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
<b>Dwelling, Two-Family.</b> A Two-Family Dwelling, as defined by Title 101, Chapter 2	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
Dwelling, Three-Family. A Three-Family Dwelling, as defined by Title 101, Chapter 2.	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>P</u>	
<u>Dwelling, Four-Family.</u> A Four-Family Dwelling, as defined by Title 101, Chapter 2.	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>P</u>	
<u>Dwelling, Multi-Family.</u> A Multi- Family Dwelling, as defined by	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>P</u>	

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Title 101, Chapter 2.						
Residential facility for elderly persons.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	See Section 108-7-15.
Residential facility for handicapped persons.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	See Section 108-7-13.
Residential facility for troubled youth.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	See Section 108-7-14.
Short-term rental. A short-term rental.	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	See Section 108-7-11.

### (g) Utility uses.

		<u>R1</u>		<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
UTILITY USES	<u>R1-</u> <u>15</u>	<u>R1-</u> <u>12</u>	<u>R1-</u> <u>10</u>			
Public utility substations.	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	
Water storage reservoir, when developed by a utility service provider.	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	See Title 108, Chapter 10.

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# **Sec 104-12-4 (Reserved)**

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# Sec 104-12-4-5 Site Development Standards

The following site development standards apply to the Single-Family-Residential Zones R1, R2, and R3, unless specified otherwise in this Land Use Code R-1-12, R-1-10:

# (a) Lot area:

	<u>R1</u>			<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
LOT AREA	<u>R1-15</u>	<u>R1-12</u>	<u>R1-10</u>			
Minimum Lot area, Single-Family Dwelling. The minimum Lot area for a Single-Family Dwelling shall be:	15,000 square feet	12,000 square feet	10,000 square feet	6,000 square feet	3,000 square feet	See alternative Lot area allowances elsewhere in this Land Use Code for cluster subdivisions, lot-averaged subdivisions, and connectivity incentivized subdivisions
Minimum Lot area, non-	<u>NA</u>	NA	<u>NA</u>	9,000	8,000	A development with multiple

Single-Family Dwelling. The minimum Lot area for all Dwelling s other than a Single-Family Dwelling:				square feet	square feet	Dwellings per Lot shall provide the minimum Lot area per building. An additional 2,000 square feet of Lot area is required for each Dwelling Unit in excess of two per building.
Other main building. The minimum Lot Area for a main building other than a Dwelling:	15,000 square feet	12,000 square feet	10,000 square feet	9,000 square feet	8,000 square feet	

# (b) Lot width:

	<u>R1</u>			<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
LOT WIDTH	<u>R1-15</u>	<u>R1-12</u>	<u>R1-10</u>			
Minimum Lot width:	<u>80</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	Unless located at least 30 feet behind the front-most part of the Dwelling, one or more front- facing garage door(s) shall have a cumulative width no greater than 18 percent of the width of the Lot.

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# (c) Yard setback:

# (1) Front yard setback:

	<u>R1</u>			<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
FRONT YARD SETBACK	<u>R1-15</u>	<u>R1-12</u>	<u>R1-10</u>			
Minimum for Single-, Two-, Three-, and Four-Family Dwelling:	vehicle a	access is	15 feet if over a s in Alley <sup>1</sup> .			
Minimum for Multi-Family Dwelling:		<u>N/</u>	<u>A</u>		<u>15</u>	Parking shall be located on the opposite side of the building than the Public Street on which the building fronts; if a Corner Lot, the predominant Public Street.

<sup>1</sup> To qualify for the reduced setback, the Alley shall first comply with Section 106-2-2.100.

# 361 (2) Side yard setback:

	<u>R1</u>			<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
SIDE YARD SETBACK	<u>R1-15</u>	<u>R1-12</u>	<u>R1-10</u>			
Minimum for Dwellings other than multi-family Dwellings:		on one si on the ot		<u>5 f</u> ı	<u>eet</u>	Both sides may be 5 feet if the Lot's only vehicle access is over a side or rear Lot Line adjacent to an Alley¹. No parking area, pad, or driveway shall be provided within the 15-foot front setback.
Minimum for Multi- Family Dwelling:	<u>N/A</u>			<u>NA</u>	8 feet <sup>2</sup>	Parking shall be located on the opposite side of the building than the Public Street on which the building fronts; if a Corner Lot, the predominant Public Street.
Minimum for other main building:		<u>20 feet</u>		<u>20 f</u>	<u>feet</u>	
Minimum for side fronting street on Corner Lot:			<u>15 feet</u>			
Minimum for accessory building:		ed at leas	building, st 6 feet in building.			If an accessory building greater than 1000 square feet, see Section 108-7-16 for side setback requirements.

¹ To qualify for the reduced setback, the Alley shall first comply with Section 106-2-2.100.
² This shall be increased to 18 feet for a side adjacent to a Lot that has an existing Single-, Two-, Three-, or Four-Family Dwelling.

# (3) Rear yard setback:

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	<u>R1</u>			<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
REAR YARD SETBACK	R1-15 R1-12 R1-10					
Minimum rear yard setback for main building:	30 feet			201	<u>feet</u>	
Minimum rear yard setback for accessory		, except 1 n a corner				The entrance of an Alley- facing garage, carport, or

building:	adjacent to the adjoining Lot's front-yard.	similar shall be setback from the Alley right-of-way
		no less than 15 feet.

# (d) Building height:

	<u>R1</u>			<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
BUILDING HEIGHT	<u>R1-15</u>	<u>R1-12</u>	<u>R1-10</u>			
Minimum building height for main building:			1 story			
Maximum building height for main building			<u>35 feet</u>			
Maximum building height for accessory building:			<u>25 feet</u>			See Section 108-7-16 for an accessory buildings over 1,000 sq. ft.

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# 370 (e) <u>Lot coverage:</u>

	<u>R1</u>			<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
LOT COVERAGE	<u>R1-15</u>	<u>R1-12</u>	<u>R1-10</u>			
Maximum percent of Lot coverage by buildings:	30 perce	percentNot applicable			rcent	

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# 372 (f) Floor to area ratio:

	<u>R1</u>			<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
Floor to area ratio	<u>R1-15</u>	<u>R1-12</u>	<u>R1-10</u>			
Maximum ratio of total floor-area of buildings to Lot area:	<u>N/A</u>				<u>1:1</u>	

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Residential Zones	<del>R-1-15</del>	<del>R-1-12</del>	<del>R-1-10</del>
Minimum lot areas (in	<u>45,000</u>	<del>12,000</del>	<del>10,000</del>

square feet)						
Minimum lot width	60 feet	<del>90 <u>60 </u>feet</del>	<del>80 <u>60 </u>feet</del>			
Minimum yard setbacks (in f	<del>feet)</del>					
Front	30 feet	<del>30 feet</del>	<del>20 feet</del>			
<del>Side</del>						
Dwelling with total width not- less than		10 feet	10 feet			
		<del>24 feet</del>	<del>24 feet</del>			
Other main bldg. each side		<del>20 feet</del>	20 feet			
Accessory bldg.		10 feet	10 feet			
Exception: Where located at le 1 foot, but not closer than 10 f			ck from the front lot lines,			
Side facing street on corner lot		<del>20 feet</del>	<del>20 feet</del>			
Exception: Average of existing	buildings where 50 per	cent frontage is developed	d but not less than 15 feet			
Rear						
Main building		<del>30 feet</del>	<del>20 feet</del>			
Accessory building		<del>10 feet</del>	<del>10 feet</del>			
Main building height						
Minimum		Same for all zones:	<del>1 story</del>			
Maximum			<del>35 feet</del>			
Accessory building height  25 feet, unless meeting requirements of section 108-7-16, Large accessory buildings.						

# 375 <u>Sec 104-12-5 Sign Regulations</u>

The height, size and location of the following permitted signs shall be in accordance with the regulations set forth in this Land Use Code:

- 378 1. Business sign for legal nonconforming commercial and industrial uses.
- 379 2. Identification and information.
- 380 3. Nameplate.

381 Property. 382 Service. 383 384 Chapter 104-15 (Reserved) Two-Family Residential Zone R-2 385 386 Sec 104-15-1 Purpose And Intent 387 The purpose of the R-2 Zone classification is to accommodate a need for moderate density residential 388 districts incorporating both single-family and two-family dwelling units. 389 Sec 104-15-2 Permitted Uses 390 The following uses are permitted in the Two-Family Residential Zone R-2: 391 1. Accessory building incidental to the use of a main building; main building designed or used to 392 accommodate the main use to which the premises are devoted; and accessory uses customarily 393 incidental to a main use. 394 2. Accessory dwelling unit, in compliance with Chapter 108-19. 395 Agriculture. 396 Bachelor and/or bachelorette dwelling with 24 or less dwelling units. 397 Church, synagogue or similar permanent building used for regular religious worship. 398 Educational institution. 399 7. Golf course, except miniature golf course. 400 8. Greenhouse for private use only. 401 9. Group dwelling with 24 or less dwelling units in accordance with section 108-7-11 of this Land Use 402 Code. 403 10. Home occupations. 404 11. Household pets. 405 12. Parking lot accessory to uses permitted in this zone. 406 13. Public building, public park, recreation grounds and associated buildings. 407 Residential facility for handicapped persons meeting the requirements of section 108-7-13. 408 15. Residential facility for elderly persons meeting the requirements of section 108-7-15. 409 16. Single-family dwelling. 410 17. Temporary building for use incidental to construction work. Such building shall be removed upon the completion or abandonment of the construction work. 411 412 18. Two-family dwelling. 413 Sec 104-15-3 Conditional Uses 414 The following uses shall be permitted only when authorized by a conditional use permit as provided in title 415 108, chapter 4 of this Land Use Code. 416 1. Cemetery with customary incidental uses including, but not limited to mortuary, mausoleum, 417 crematory, staff housing, service shops and chapel. 418 Educational/institutional identification signs. 419 3. Private park, playground, or recreation area, but not including privately owned commercial 420 amusement business. 421 4. Public utility substations. 422 5. Water storage reservoir developed by a public agency and meeting requirements of title 108, 423 chapter 10 of this Land Use Code. 424 Sec 104-15-4 Site Development Standards The following site development standards are applicable in the Two-Family Residential Zone R-2: 425 Minimum lot area One-building dwelling

Single-family	6,000 square feet
Two-family or other main- building	9,000 square feet
Minimum lot width	60 feet
Minimum yard setbacks	
Front	25 feet, except average of existing dwellings where 50 percent frontage is developed, but not less than 20 feet
Side	
Main building	8 feet with total width of two required yards of: One building: not less than 18 feet for single-family dwelling or two-family dwelling, and 20 feet each side for other main building
Accessory building	8 feet, except one foot if located at least six feet from rear of main- building, but not closer than eight feet to dwelling on adjacent lot
Side facing street on corner- lot	20 feet, except average of existing buildings where 50 percent frontage- is developed, but not less than 15 feet
Rear	
Main building	30 feet
Accessory building	1 foot, except 8 feet where accessory building rears on side yard of adjacent corner lot
Main building height	
Minimum	1-story
Maximum	35 feet
Accessory building height	25 feet, unless meeting requirements of section 108-7-16, Large-accessory buildings

# Sec 104-15-5 Sign Regulations

The height, size and location of the following permitted signs shall be in accordance with the regulations set forth in this Land Use Code:

- 1. Business sign for legal nonconforming commercial and industrial uses.
- 2. Identification and information.
- 432 433 3. Nameplate.

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4. Property.

434 Service.

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#### Chapter 104-16 (Reserved) Multiple-Family Residential Zone R-3

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### Sec 104-16-1 Purpose And Intent

The purpose of the R-3 Zone classification is to provide residential areas that will accommodate the development of dwelling types from single-family through multiple-family units with their associated necessary public services and activities. It is also to provide an orderly transition from less intensive, lower density uses to more intensive, higher density uses.

### Sec 104-16-2 Permitted Uses

The following uses are permitted in the Multiple-Family Residential Zone R-3:

- 1. Accessory building incidental to the use of a main building; main building designed or used to accommodate the main use to which the premises are devoted; and accessory uses customarily incidental to a main use.
- Accessory dwelling unit, in compliance with Chapter 108-19.
- Agriculture.
  - 4. Bachelor and/or bachelorette dwelling with 24 or less dwelling units.
  - Church, synagogue or similar permanent building used for regular religious worship.
- Educational institution.
- 7. Golf course, except miniature golf course.
- Greenhouse for private use only.
- Group dwelling with 24 or less dwelling units in accordance with section 108-7-11.
- 456 10. Home occupations.
- 457 11. Household pets.
- 458 12. Library or museum, public or nonprofit.
- 459 13. Multiple-family dwelling with 24 or less dwelling units.
  - 14. Parking lot accessory to uses permitted in this zone.
- 461 15. Public building, public park, recreation grounds and associated buildings. 462
  - Residential facility for handicapped persons meeting the requirements of section 108-7-13.
    - Residential facility for elderly persons meeting the requirements of section 108-7-15.
- 464 18. Single-family dwelling.
  - 19. Temporary building for use incidental to construction work. Such building shall be removed upon the completion or abandonment of the construction work.
  - 20. Two-family dwelling.

## Sec 104-16-3 Conditional Uses

The following uses shall be permitted only when authorized by a conditional use permit as provided in title 108 of this Land Use Code.

- 1. Bachelor and/or bachelorette dwelling with 25 or more dwelling units.
- 2. Cemetery with customary incidental uses including, but not limited to mortuary, mausoleum, crematory, staff housing, service shops and chapel.
- 3. Day care center.
  - Educational/institutional identification signs.
- Group dwellings with 25 or more dwelling units in accordance with section 108-7-11 of this Land Use Code.
- Multiple-family dwelling with 25 or more dwelling units.
- Nursing home.
- 8. park, playground, or recreation area, but not including privately owned commercial amusement business.
- 9. Public utility substations.
- 10. Water storage reservoir developed by a public agency and meeting requirements of title 108, chapter 10 of this Land Use Code.

# Sec 104-16-4 Site Development Standards

One-building dwelling		
Single-family	6,000 square feet	
Two-family or other main- building	8,000 square feet	
Multiple family	8,000 square feet plus 2,000 square feet for each unit in excess of two	
Bachelor or bachelorette	Same as above plus 1,000 square feet for each dwelling unit	
Group dwelling	8,000 square feet for each building plus 2,000 for each dwelling unit in excess of two in each building; bachelor or bachelorette same as above plus 1,000 square feet for each occupant in excess of four in each dwelling unit	
Other main building	8,000 square feet for nursing home and additional 750 square feet for each guest or patient accommodations in excess of four	
Minimum lot width	60 feet	
Minimum yard setbacks		
Front	25 feet, except average of existing dwellings where 50 percent frontage is developed, but not less than 20 feet	
Side		
Main building	8 feet with total width of two required yards of not:	
One building	Less than 18 feet dwelling and plus one feet each side for each one feet main group dwelling building is over 35 feet high	
Other main building	20 feet each side plus one feet for each one feet building is over 35- feet high	
Accessory building	8 feet except one foot if located at least six feet from rear of main building but not closer than eight feet to dwelling on adjacent lot	
Side facing street on corner lot	20 feet, except average where corner lot 50 percent frontage is developed, but not less than 15 feet	

Main building	<del>30 feet</del>
Accessory building	1 foot, except eight feet where accessory building rears on side yard of adjacent corner lot
Main building height maximum	<del>35 feet</del>
Accessory building height	25 feet, unless meeting requirements of section 108-7-16, Large- accessory buildings
Lot coverage	No building or group of buildings with their accessory buildings shall- cover more than 40 percent of the lot area
Open green space	At least 40 percent
Special regulations	In no case shall the ratio of total floor area in the building to the total- lot area exceed 1:1

### Sec 104-16-5 Sign Regulation

The height, size and location of the following permitted signs shall be in accordance with the regulations set forth in title 110, chapter 1 of this Land Use Code:

- 1. Business sign for legal nonconforming commercial and industrial uses.
- 490 2. Identification and information.
- 491 3. Nameplate.
- 492 <del>4. Property.</del>
- 493 <del>5. Service.</del>
- 494 ...

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- 496 TITLE 106 SUBDIVISIONS
- 497 ..
- 498 Chapter 106-1 General Provisions
- 499 ..
- 500 <u>Sec 106-1-8 Final Plat Requirements and Approval Procedure</u>
- 501 ...
- 502 Sec 106-1-8.010 Final Plat Required
- 503 ..
- 504 <u>Sec 106-1-8.020 Final Plat Requirements</u>
- The following are requirements for final plat consideration:
- 506 ...

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- 507 (b) *Plat notes required.* The following plat notes shall be placed on every page of the final plat, when applicable:
  - (1) **Boundary and corners note.** A note on the plat shall indicate the subdivision boundary and the let\_lot\_corners are set as required by state code and county ordinances.

- (2) *Hillside development plat note.* Pursuant to Section 106-2-4.010, a Lotlet that has an average percent of slope that is greater than 25-percent shall provide the following on the final plat:
  - a. **Buildable area.** If the lot provides a buildable area Buildable Area, as defined in Title 101, Chapter 2.7 t The buildable area shall be delineated on the final plat by short dashed lines.
  - b. <u>A restricted area, if applicable.</u> The <u>restricted</u> area shall be labeled as "<u>buildable restricted</u> area. See note [enter note number here]." The note shall read as follows: "A Lot with a delineated "restricted area" shall <u>enly</u> not allow buildings within the designated <u>buildable</u> restricted area."
  - c. Restricted lot. If a lot is a restricted lot, the letter "R" shall be placed immediately to the right of the lot number. The lot shall be labeled as "Restricted lot. See note [enter note number here]." The note shall read as follows: "A lot labeled with the letter "R" after the lot number is a restricted lot because it has an average percent of slope greater than 25-percent. Development thereon is subject to a hillside development review pursuant to the provisions of Title 108, Chapter 14."

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- (4)(3) Agricultural uses plat note. A subdivision located in an Agriculture A-1, A-2, A-3, or AV-3 Zone shall have the following plat note: "Agriculture is the preferred use in the agricultural zones. Agricultural operations as specified in the Land Use Code for a particular zone are permitted at any time including the operation of farm machinery and no allowed agricultural use shall be subject to restriction on the basis that it interferes with activities of future residents of this subdivision."
- (5)(4) Lot-averaged subdivision plat note. A lot-averaged subdivision shall have the following plat note: "For each zone in this subdivision, the average area and average width of Lotlets within the zone equal or exceed the minimum area and minimum width allowed in the zone. A subdivision amendment within any part of the overall subdivision boundary shall comply with Section 106-2-4.020 of the Weber County Code."
- (6)(5) Connectivity-incentivized subdivision plat note. A connectivity-incentivized subdivision shall have the following plat note: "This subdivision was allowed flexible Lotlet area-Area and width in exchange for superior street connectivity. A subdivision amendment within any part of the overall subdivision boundary shall comply with Section 106-2-4.030 of the Weber County Code."
- (7)(6) Moderate income housing or workforce housing plat note. Pursuant to Section 104-27-6 or Section 104-22-12, a Lotlet or unit set aside for moderate-income housing or workforce housing shall have a plat note explaining the nature of the housing restriction and the method by which occupancy and moderate-income or workforce affordability will be regulated.
- (8)(7) Privately operated and maintained street or shared private lane plat note.
  - a. Private Street. A parcel\_Parcel dedicated to the county but intended for a privately operated and maintained street, pursuant to Section 106-2-2.0204(b), shall be labeled as "Privately operated and maintained street. See note [enter note number here]." The note shall read as follows: "Use of a street labeled as "Privately operated and maintained street" is reserved for the exclusive and private use of the adjoining Lotlet owners until and unless the governing body assumes public responsibility for the street."
  - a.b. Shared private lane. A shared private lane, pursuant to Section 106-2-2.030, shall be labeled as "Shared private lane." If the shared private lane is temporarily in lieu of a street, then it shall be labeled as "Shared private lane. See note [enter note number here]." The note shall read as follows: "The shared private lane is also an easement held in favor of the County for possible conversion to a Public Street at a time the County deems it appropriate, if ever."
- (8) Alley operations and maintenance plat note. Pursuant to Section 106-2-2.100, an Alley shall be labeled as "Public Alley, see note [enter note number here]." The note shall read as follows: "An Alley is a dedicated public thoroughfare, but the operations and maintenance is the collective and equitable responsibility of all landowners whose Lots and Parcels and/or parking areas gain access from it.
- (9) Landscaping and watering restrictions plat note. Pursuant to Section 106-4-2.010, a Lotlet that will have landscaping and watering restrictions shall have a note placed on the final recorded plat that generally explains the landscaping and watering restrictions per Lotlet, and references the

- recorded covenant or, if applicable, covenants, and specifies the automatic watering system requirements of Section 106-4-2.010, if applicable.
  - (10) **Substitute monuments plat note.** Pursuant to Section 106-4-2.110, substitute monuments, when used, shall be noted on the subdivision plat and must be durably and visibly marked or tagged with the registered business name or the letters "P.L.S." followed by the registration number of the surveyor in charge.
  - (11) *Outdoor lighting in a cluster subdivision plat note.* Pursuant to <u>Section 108-3-8</u>, a cluster subdivision plat shall contain a note stating that all <u>Lot</u>lets in the subdivision are required to comply with the outdoor lighting requirements of <u>Title 108</u>, <u>Chapter 16</u>.
  - (12) **Natural hazard report disclosure plat note.** If any <u>Lot</u>let in the subdivision is in a natural hazard study area, a note shall be placed on the subdivision plat as provided in <u>Section 108-22-4</u>.
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- 575 Sec 106-1-8.030 Final Plat Approval Process
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- 577 Sec 106-1-8.040 Final Plat Recordation
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- 579 Chapter 106-2 Subdivision Standards
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- Sec 106-2-2 Street Standards
- Sec 106-2-2.010 Streets Generally Public Street Requirement
  - **Public street requirement.** The standard method of ensuring ease of access, efficient mobility, reduced response time for first responders, effective emergency management, strong neighborhood relationships through interconnectivity, and a more equitable means of access to community opportunities, is by requiring <a href="Public Streetspublic streets">Public Streetspublic streets</a> and <a href="Public Streetspublic streets">Public Streetspublic street</a> connectivity at the time new development is proposed. As such, the default requirement for each subdivision <a href="Lotlet frontage-Frontage">Lotlet frontage-Frontage</a> on a street dedicated to the County as a public right-of-way and thoroughfare.
  - (a) **Public Street dedication.** Each street in a subdivision shall be dedicated to the county as a <u>Public Streetpublic street</u>, except when a <u>Private Streetprivate street</u> is allowed or required as provided in this section.
- (b) **Standard street cross-sections.** All proposed <u>Public Streets public streets</u> shall conform to the county street cross-section standards, unless explicitly specified otherwise.
- Sec 106-2-2.020 Private Street Option
  - **Private street option.** The provisions of Section 106-2-2.010 notwithstanding, In., the County, and in some cases the applicant, may find benefit from a street being temporarily or permanently private. In those cases, the Land Use Authority may require or an applicant may volunteer a proposed street to be privately owned or privately operated and maintained. Development of or along a <a href="Private Street private street">Private Street private street</a> shall comply with the following:
- (a) **No entitlement.** An applicant is not entitled to make a street private. The Land Use Authority has full discretion, subject to the regulations herein, to allow or require a street to be private.
  - (b) **Prohibition.** A Private Street private street shall not be allowed if:
    - (1) It creates a hardship for other landowners in the area to <u>provide</u> access <u>and to</u> develop their land in accordance with the provisions of this Land Use Code, or
    - (2) A <u>Public Streetpublic street</u> is needed in the location of the <u>proposed Private Streetprivate street</u>, as determined by the Land Use Authority.

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- It is in the Western Weber Planning Area and is not a permanently terminal street, as provided in Subsection (g) of this section.
- (c) **Responsibility for construction.** The applicant shall pay for and construct the Private Street private
- (d) **Ownership.** The final plat shall dedicate the land under the Private Street street to the County for the purpose of future conversion to a Public Street public street at a time the governing body determines a Public Street public street is necessary, if ever.
  - (1) Street-Pparcel dedication waiver. The Land Use Authority may waive this requirement if development or further development on adjacent Lots or parcels Parcels to which the street could be extended is extremely unlikely, or to which future public access offers very little public benefit, or future development benefit, as determined by the Land Use Authority.
    - No Sstreet-Block waiver. A street needed to satisfy the Street-Blockstreet-block requirements of Section 106-2-3 is not eligible for this waiver unless there is no way in which that street can be configured in the subdivision to support the creation of the streetStreetblockBlock.
    - b. Pathway in lieu waiver. In circumstances where current or future public access by vehicle is unwarranted, the Land Use Authority may grant a waiver and in lieu require the dedication and installation of a 12-foot wide public easement and pathway or trail connection. The minimum pathway or trail design shall provide for either a 10-foot wide hard-surface pathway with a maximum average grade of 10 percent, or a single-track dirt trail with a maximum average grade of 18 percent.
    - Waiver requires joint ownership. If a waiver is granted, the street-Pearcel shall be held in joint ownership of the owners of all Lotlots that gain access from it.
  - (2) **Street-Pparcel configuration.** The Parcel parcel being dedicated to the county shall be the length of the Private Street private street and extend to adjacent developable land or another street regardless of whether the Private Streetprivate street infrastructure does. The Parcelparcel shall be the same width required for a Public Streetpublic street right-of-way, and be configured at a grade that will not create an unreasonable burden for future street-building and connectivity given typical grading and construction methods.
  - (3) Transfer of street-pParcel. If adjacent Parcelparcels to which the Private Streetprivate street could connect reach full build-out or otherwise change in a manner that renders a future Public Street<del>public street</del> connection extremely unlikely, or if future public access to those Parcelparcels offers very little public benefit, the county, at its sole option, may transfer the land, in accordance with all legal requirements, to the joint ownership of the owners of all Lotlets that gain access from
- (e) Operation, maintenance, and use. Except after the county assumes responsibility for the street, if ever, the operations and maintenance of the installed Private Street private street improvements shall be the sole responsibility of the owners of each Lotlet gaining access from the Private Streetprivate street. The Land Use Authority may allow these owners to restrict access to the street by the general public, except county officials conducting official county business on a county-owned street-Parcelparcel.
- (f) **Building setback standards.** The minimum building setbacks shall be measured from the boundary of the county-owned street-Parcelparcel.
- (g) Private Street required. Unless the County Engineer or the Land Use Authority authorizes otherwise based on the public benefit outweighing the long term operations and maintenance expense, a Public Streetpublic street is not allowed in the following circumstances:
  - (1) **Permanent terminal street.** A non-temporary terminal street;
  - (2) Geologic hazards. A street that traverses a geologic hazards study area shall be a Private Streetprivate street, unless the hazards study, as required by Chapter-Title 108,- Chapter 22, provides compelling evidence that demonstrates the hazard risk to a Public Street public street is low.

- (h) **Construction standards.** Unless otherwise required by the local Fire Authority or County Engineer, a Private Street private street shall be constructed to Public Street public street standards.
  - (i) **Plat notes.** On the final plat, the county-owned street-<u>Parcel parcel</u>, where applicable, shall be labeled and noted as required by <u>Section 106-1-8.020</u>.
  - (j) **Recording requirements.** At the time of final plat recording, the applicant shall record a covenant to run with the land that provides that:
    - (1) The owners of all <u>Lotlets</u> that gain access from the <u>Private Street private street</u> are solely and equally responsible for operations and maintenance of the street.
    - (2) If applicable, that by purchasing a Lotlet that gains access from a Private Street private street, the owner acknowledges that the street-Parcelparcel is owned in fee by the governing body for possible future Public Street purposes, but that the governing body assumes no responsibility or liability for the street or for the uses thereof or thereon until and unless, if applicable, the governing body assumes responsibility for it.
    - (3) The owner is responsible for disclosing the nature of the street to prospective purchasers, renters, or lessees.
    - (4) The landowner of record or authorized representative agree to pay a proportionate amount of the costs associated with improving or restoring the street to operational <u>Public Streetpublic street</u> standards at the time the governing body assumes responsibility for it; and agrees to not protest the creation of a special assessment area or other similar revenue generating mechanism the governing body deems necessary to bring the <u>Private Streetprivate street</u> to operational <u>Public Streetpublic street</u> standards.

### Sec 106-2-2.030 Shared Private Lane (Reserved)

**Shared private lane.** Unless specified otherwise in this section a shared private lane is only allowed in locations where a street or street connection is not otherwise required or planned as provided in the applicable general plan, and where its placement will not violate the applicable Street-Block requirement of Section 106-2-3. Construction of a shared private lane is a subdivision improvement requirement and shall comply with the relevant sections of Title 106, Chapter 4 of this Land Use Code.

- (a) Shared private lane design, configuration, and construction requirements. A shared private lane shall be:
  - (1) Designed and constructed to have a minimum right-of-way width of 24 feet, with a minimum improved surface width of 20 feet. A greater right-of-way width may be required by the County Engineer for a cross-slope easement.
  - (2) Configured and constructed so that any curve will safely facilitate the turning radius and weight of the Fire Authority's largest fire apparatus.
  - (3) Constructed of all-weather material, have a grade of no greater than ten percent, a clearance no less than 14 and a half feet. In a development with an average density that is greater than one unit per acre, the lane shall be hard-surfaced.
  - (4) Be on a Parcel that is held in common ownership by a homeowner's association that governs the Lots that gain access therefrom, or be an easement recorded in favor of the owners of all Lots that gain access therefrom.
  - (5) If terminal, the shared private lane shall be no longer than
    - a. 200 feet in the Western Weber Planning Area, and provide access to no more than seven <u>Dwelling Units.</u>
    - b. 600 feet in the Ogden Valley Planning Area, and provide access to no more than 15 Dwelling Units. However, if longer than 200 feet in length it shall be designed with a fire apparatus turnaround approved by the local fire authority at the end.
- (b) Shared private lane temporarily in lieu of street. As long as development on other properties in the general area to which a street could extend is not imminent, a private lane may be installed in place of

- 707 <u>a required public or Private Street, and in the Ogden Valley it may be longer than 600 feet in length,</u>
  708 under the following circumstances:
  - (1) **No interruption of street connectivity.** Doing so shall not disrupt the orderly build-out or inhibit the future street connectivity of the area.
  - (2) **Compliance with general plan.** It shall not be contrary to the General Plan's recommendations that are specifically applicable to the area.
  - (1)(3) Easement required. With the final plat, an easement shall be given over the shared private lane to Weber County for the purpose of reserving an area that can become a future Public Street right-of-way at a time the governing body determines that a Public Street is necessary, if ever.
    - a. The easement being dedicated to the county shall be the length of the Private Street and extend to adjacent developable land or another street regardless of whether the Private Street infrastructure does.
    - b. The easement shall be the same width required for a Public Street right-of-way, and be configured at a grade that will not create an unreasonable burden for future street-building and connectivity given typical grading and construction methods.
  - (4) **Operation, maintenance, and use.** The operations and maintenance of the shared private lane shall be the sole responsibility of the owners of each Lot gaining access from it.
  - (5) **Building setback standards.** The minimum front building setback shall be 33 feet greater than otherwise required, and shall be measured from the centerline of the shared private lane.
  - (6) **Plat note.** On the final plat, the area of the county-owned easement shall be labeled and noted as required by Section 106-1-8.020.
  - (7) **Recording requirements.** At the time of final plat recording, the applicant shall record a covenant to run with the land that provides for the following:
    - a. The owners of all Lots that gain access from the shared private lane are solely and equally responsible for operations and maintenance of the lane.
    - b. If applicable, that by purchasing a Lot that gains access from a Shared Private Street, the owner acknowledges that the lane easement is owned by the governing body for possible future Public Street purposes, but that the governing body assumes no responsibility or liability for the lane or for the uses thereof or thereon until and unless, if applicable, the governing body assumes responsibility for it.
    - c. The owner is responsible for disclosing the nature of the lane to prospective purchasers, renters, or lessees.
    - e.d. The landowner of record or authorized representative agree to pay a proportionate amount of the costs associated with improving or restoring the street to operational Public Street standards at the time the governing body assumes responsibility for it; and agrees to not protest the creation of a special assessment area or other similar revenue generating mechanism the governing body deems necessary to bring the shared private lane to operational Public Street standards.

### 746 Sec 106-2-2.040 Terminal Streets

Con 400 0 0 0050 Arterial And Collector Ctroot

### Sec 106-2-2.2050 Arterial And Collector Streets

(a) Unless specified otherwise in this Land Use Code, an <u>Arterial or Collector Street collector street</u> shall be dedicated to conform to the right-of-way width designated <u>on in the general plan</u>, master street plan, capital improvement or facilities plan, impact fee facilities plan, development agreement, or similar adopted planning or street design document. Setback from an Arterial and Collector Street shall be in compliance with Section 108-7-10.

754 Both Arterial and Collector Streets are limited access streets. Subdivisions shall be designed to 755 avoid providing Lots direct access from an Arterial or Collector Street, wherever possible. If a 756 subdivision cannot be designed to avoid providing a Lot access directly from an Arterial or Collector 757 Street, then access to the Lot shall follow the access provisions of Section 108-7-29. Residential access 758 may be gained from the Arterial or Collector Street by sharing another previously existing residential 759 access.

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761 Sec 106-2-2.060 (Reserved)

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763 Sec 106-2-2.070 (Reserved)

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# Sec 106-2-2.080 Street Cross Sections and Design

- (a) Street cross section design. A proposed new street or street extension shall comply with the standards and specifications provided in Section 106-4-5 of this Land Use Code, as shall half of an existing street adjacent to the Lotlets in the subdivision, if applicable. The County Engineer is authorized to require the applicant to make offsite improvements on streets in the area if the impact of the subdivision on those streets necessitates the improvements. In the FB Zone, street deisgn shall comply with the specific standards therein.
- (b) **Development on a substandard street.** Development on a substandard street shall comply with the provisions of Section 108-7-19.

When an applicant is proposing a lot or lots that will gain access from a substandard street, or from a terminal street or terminal street-route that is substandard at any point leading to the lot or lots, the applicant can either choose to bring the street to the applicable standard or the following provisions shall apply:

Paying proportionate share. As part of a "project improvement," as defined in UCA 11-36a-102, the applicant shall pay the cost of a proportionate share of street design, street improvements, and, ifapplicable, street right-of-way acquisition to bring that street into or closer to compliance with Countystandards. The cost of the proportionate share shall be determined as follows:

Engineer's cost estimate. Estimate the cost to improve the street to County standards from the point itbecomes substandard to the furthest extent of the applicant's subdivision along the street, in compliancewith the following:

This shall be furnished by the applicant in the form of an engineer's cost estimate. The estimate shall useup-to-date market costs for engineering and design, surveying, construction material, labor, and any other expense necessary to improve the street to County standards. The added expense of an intersection or other street component that is not related to providing a standard street to the applicant's subdivision shall be excluded from the calculation;

The County Engineer may require the applicant to furnish engineered drawings of the street and anitemized cost-estimate in order to substantiate the estimated cost;

The County Engineer has the discretion to adjust the cost-estimate for inflation or market fluctuations-793 during the duration of construction of the applicant's obligations; and

794 A subdivision improvement that is required of the applicant by the Land Use Code regardless of the 795 condition of the street shall not be included in this calculation, and shall be provided as otherwise required 796 by this Title.

Determine street's buildout potential. Find the sum of the estimated number of lots expected along the street at buildout, plus the applicant's proposed number of lots, as follows:

799 Measure the length of the substandard street or street-route from the point is becomes substandard to the 800 furthest extend of the applicant's subdivision along the substandard street or street-route;

801 Determine the estimated number of lots expected along the street at buildout by dividing the length of the 802 street, the result of Subsection (b)(1)b.1., by the standard minimum lot width of the zone, as found in Title-803 104 of this Land Use Code. Do not use alternative lot widths, such as those allowed in a cluster-

804 subdivision or a lot-averaged subdivision, even if the applicant's subdivision has them; then

805 Combine the estimated number of lots expected along the street at buildout, the results of Subsection-

806 (b)(1)b.2. with the applicant's proposed number of subdivision lots.

- 807 Final proportionate share calculation. Divide the cost to improve the street or street-route to County
- 808 standards, the result of Subsection (b)(1)a. by the sum of the estimated number of lots expected along-
- 809 the street at buildout plus the applicant's proposed number of lots, the results of Subsection (b)(1)b.
- 810 Required improvements, escrow, and allowed deferral. The County Engineer shall:
- 811 Required improvements. Require the applicant to make improvements to the substandard street or street-
- 812 route in an amount up to but not exceeding the applicant's cost of the proportionate share, as determined-
- 813 herein. The County Engineer has full authority and discretion to determine what improvements are 814 required of the applicant:
- 815 Escrow. Require this cost to be deposited with the County for the County to add a street's needed-816 improvements into scheduled road maintenance and improvements; or
- 817 Deferral. If the County Engineer determines that the funds that would be made available are insufficient to
- 818 provide meaningful project improvements along the substandard street or street-route, he may allow a
- 819 substandard road agreement in lieu of the project improvements required in this section. In this case, all-
- 820 owners having interest in the new subdivision shall execute a substandard road agreement and notice to-821
- new owners. The content of the substandard road agreement and notice shall be as specified by the
- 822 county. At a minimum. it shall:
- 823 Explain that the new subdivision has only a single street access connecting it to the greater-
- 824 interconnected public street network, and the single street access is not built to the minimum design and 825 safety standards adopted by the County;
- 826 Require a deferral agreement that specifies that the owners or successors and heirs are responsible, at a 827 time the governing authority deems it necessary, to pay for their proportionate share of improving the
- 828 parts of the single-access street route that do not conform to County standards;
- 829 Allow the governing authority, at its option, to withhold any written protest filed by the owners or their
- 830 successors or heirs under the State Code's Assessment Area Act, Provisions For Local Districts, or any
- 831 similar government revenue generation mechanism, from the final tally of collected protests, provided that
- 832 the revenue generated by the mechanism is used to improve access to the subdivision; and
- 833 Be recorded to the property at the time of subdivision recordation or sooner.
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#### **Sec 106-2-2.090 Street Grades**

- 836 Except where due to for rare and special circumstances, street grades over sustained length shall not 837
- exceed the following percentages: on major public streets Arterial Streets, eight percent; on Ceollector 838 Setreets, ten percent; on minor streets Major and Minor Neighborhood Streets, 12 percent; on Private
- 839 Street or Shared Private Laneprivate streets, where allowed by this Land Use Code, 15 percent. All street
- 840 grades shall be reviewed and approved by the county-Local Fire Authorityfire district and county-
- 841 engineerCounty Engineer.
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#### Sec 106-2-2.100 Alleys

- (a) Alleys shall have a minimum width of 20 feet unless specified otherwise in this Land Use Code or the Local Fire Authority.
- 846 (b) An Alley shall be provided snow storage areas abutting the Alley of sufficient size and configuration to 847 easily accommodate the Alley's snow storage needs, as determined by the County Engineer.
  - (c) An Alley shall be dedicated for public use, as provided in Section 106-7-1, but the operations and maintenance of the Alley shall be the collective and equitable responsibility of all landowners whose Lots, Parcels or parking areas gain access from it.
- 851 (d) A note shall be placed on the final subdivision plat as provided in Section 106-1-8.020. An association 852 of owners may be created to specify the details of the management thereof.
  - Alleys may be required in the rear of business lots, but will not be accepted in residential blocks except under unusual conditions where such alleys are considered necessary by the planning commission.

#### Sec 106-2-2.110 Protection Strips

### Sec 106-2-4 Lot Standards

### Sec 106-2-4.010 Lot Standards Generally

- (a) Lot configuration. The Lotlet arrangement and design shall provide satisfactory and desirable sites for buildings, and be properly related to topography and to existing and probable future development conditions. The applicant shall demonstrate that each Lot intended for a building or other site improvements is buildable.
- (b) Lot size and exceptions. Unless specifically allowed otherwise in this Land Use Code or a development agreement, Aall Lotlets shown on the subdivision plat must conform to the minimum area and width requirements of the Land Use Code for the zone in which the subdivision is located, as provided in the applicable zone pursuant to Title 104 of this Land Use Code. However, the following are exceptions to this requirement:

Variance. When otherwise permitted by the granting of a variance by the board of adjustment as authorized by the Land Use Code.

Cluster subdivision or master planned development. When in accordance with the cluster subdivision or master planned development provisions of this Land Use Code.

**Septic system and wellhead protection.** When required by the local health department as being the minimum area necessary for septic tank disposal and water well protection if greater than the above area requirements.

- (c) Lot frontage. Each Lotlet shall have frontage on a street or shared private lane that meets County standards, unless specifically provided otherwise in this Land Use Code. A Lotlet having double frontage is prohibited unless the rear of the Lotlet is abutting a collector or Arterial street, or a street planned to become a collector or Arterial street, or extreme topography makes other design inappropriate, as determined by the County Engineer. If allowed, the rear Lotlet Line of a double Double frontage let Lot shall be labeled as "no access allowed."
- (d) **Side Liot !Lines.** Side lines of Lotlets shall be approximately at right angles, or radial to the street line, from the street line to at least the minimum required building setback.
- (e) Flag Lot. A Flag Lot shall comply with the following provisions:
  - (1) Area. Regardless of any other alternative Lot Area provision of this Land Use Code, the area of the Lot shall be no less than twice the minimum Lot Area required by the zone, as specified in Title 104, but need not exceed three acres in a zone that has a minimum Lot Width less than three acres. A Flag Lot in a zone that has a minimum Lot Width of three acres or greater shall comply with the minimum Lot Width of the zone, as specified in Title 104.
  - (2) Avoiding street requirement not allowed. Unless otherwise allowed in this Land Use Code, a Flag Lot shall not be allowed if it avoids the installation of a street contemplated by this Land Use Code, an adopted general plan, master transportation plan, development agreement, or other adopted document intended to govern the placement, connectivity, or creation of a street or Street-Block.
  - (3) Access.
    - a. Each Flag Lot shall gain access to a street by means of its own fee title access strip (the flag's staff). Successive stacking of Lots on the same access strip is not permitted.
    - b. No access strip shall exceed 800 feet in length.
    - a.c. A maximum of two Flag Lot access strips may be located adjacent to each other.
    - d. The access strip shall be configured in a manner that has the ability to support a future street if one is ever needed. The access strip shall be no less than 60 feet wide and extend from the street or shared private lane to the furthest extent of the Lot. This may be reduced to 30 feet if two Flag Lot access strips are adjacent to each other.
    - e. The access strip shall be denoted on the plat as the access strip to the Flag Lot, and the Lot's front shall be determined as facing this access strip. The front setback shall be measured from the access strip.

- f. A Flag Lot may be platted as long as an easement is platted over the entirety of the access strip in favor of the County for the purpose of creating a Public Street at a time the governing body determines a Public Street is necessary, if ever. However, the future street easement is not required in the following circumstances:
  - 1. The adjacent area to which a future street could otherwise be extended is built-out such that no reasonable street connection can be made thereto;
  - 2. The adjacent area to which a future street could otherwise be extended has characteristics that significantly reduce the likelihood the Street-Block will be needed, as determined by the Land Use Authority. These characteristics include, but are not limited to, sensitive lands such as geologic hazards, riverways, floodplains, wetlands, and slopes on which no reasonable street configuration can be created that complies with allowed street grades; or
  - 3. The adjacent area to which a future street could otherwise be extended has culturally or locally important lands that can, are, or will be permanently preserved in a manner that benefits the general public. The Land Use Authority may require the applicant to secure the permanent preservation in a manner satisfactory to the Land Use Authority.
- (e)(f) **Remnant Pparcel.** A subdivision of land shall not exclude from its boundary any part or remainder of a Parcelparcel affected by the subdivision unless the remnant Parcelparcel is exempt from the definition of a subdivision under state and county code, or is exempt from platting requirements by state code.
  - (1) **Remnant** <u>Parcel size.</u> An allowed remnant <u>Parcel parcel</u> shall be no smaller than five acres, and be recorded with the agricultural notice specified in UCA § 17-27a-605.
  - (2) **Retroactive compliance.** Any <u>Parcel parcel</u> that was created as the result of being a remainder from a platted subdivision, including those that do not comply with the recorded notice provisions of UCA § 17-27a-605, that is later used for any use other than agriculture is no longer exempt from the requirements of this Title and shall retroactively be made to comply with this Title\_and applicable state code.
- (f)(g) Multiple ownership. Where the land covered by a subdivision includes two or more Parcel parcels in separate ownership and the Lotlet arrangement is such that a property ownership line divides one or more proposed Lotlets, the land in each Lotlet so divided shall be properly executed to correctly vest title to the owner or owners prior to recording the plat.
- (g)(h) Easements.
  - (1) Lot frontage public utility easements. Each Lotlet shall have a ten-foot public utility easement abutting a street right-of-way and spanning the Lotlet width. This ten-foot easement is not required in a zone that allows a zero front setback.
  - (2) Other public utility easements. Other public utility easements shall be provided if, and only if, authorized or required by the County Engineer or Land Use Authority, who shall specify the easement's location and width, with a minimum width no less than five feet.
  - (3) Surface water drainage easements. If the applicant cannot demonstrate that surface water runoff onto other property will not exceed historic runoff rates, a land drain easement and drainage infrastructure shall be provided by the applicant in a manner that protects other properties in the area and public infrastructure. The land drain shall be installed as part of the subdivision improvements.
  - (4) Agricultural water drainage easements. When a subdivision is proposed on land to which irrigation water runoff has historically and lawfully drained from other property, a land drain easement and drainage infrastructure shall be provided by the applicant in a manner that protects the new Lotlets, public infrastructure, and historic irrigation flows from and to other property. The land drain shall be installed as part of the subdivision improvements.

- (h)(i) Taxing district annexation. Parcel Parcels that are split by a taxing district shall have the entire Parcel parcel annexed into that taxing district prior to the recording of the subdivision. Exceptions will be made for bond obligations by the taxing district.
- (i)(j) Hillside development. A Lotlet that has an average percent of slope, as defined in Section Title 101-, Chapter 2 of this Land Use Code, that is greater than 25-percent shall provide for the following:
  - (1) **Buildable area.** If a <u>Lotlet</u> has a <u>buildable Buildable area Area</u>, as defined in <u>Section Title 101-.</u> <u>Chapter 2</u>, a hillside development review is not required. The buildable area shall be delineated on the final plat by short dashed lines.
  - (2) Restricted LIot. Each Lot shall be configured, designed, and constructed in a manner that mitigates detrimental effects to future owners or the surrounding area. Each Lot shall provide a Buildable Area that can reasonably contain buildings typical for the zone. Each Lot that has area that has not been adequately studied and mitigated to prove buildability shall have the area clearly delineated and denoted on the final plat as "restricted area." A Lot that has a restricted area may be amended to reduce or eliminate the restriction after appropriate studies and mitigation measures have been completed, as provided elsewhere in this Land Use Code. A note shall be placed on the final plat pursuant to Section 106-1-8.020. A lot that cannot contain a buildable area is a restricted lot and is subject to a hillside development review pursuant to the requirements of Title 108, Chapter 14. The letter "R" shall be placed immediately to the right of the lot number. All development conditions and restrictions resulting from the hillside development review shall be noted or referenced on the final plat.
- (i)(k) Sensitive lands restrictions. A lot subject to development restrictions found in Title 104, Chapter 28 of this Land Use Code shall show the restrictions on the final plat. This shall include but may not be limited to wildlife habitat areas, ridgelines, slopes, and stream corridor setbacks.

# Sec 106-2-4.020 Lot-Averaged Subdivision

In the A-1, A-2, A-3, and AV-3 zones, a <u>Lot</u>let's area and width standards may be reduced in a <u>Lot</u>let averaged subdivision below the standard minimum <u>Lot</u>let area <u>Area</u> or minimum <u>lot</u><u>Lot</u> width <u>Width</u> as specified in the applicable zone or zones found in <u>Title 104</u>. A <u>let</u><u>Lot</u>-averaged subdivision shall comply with the following:

- (a) The averaged area and width of all lots to comply with zone standards. The averaged lot area Lot Area and averaged lot Lot width width of all Lotlets located within a Lotlet-averaged subdivision shall be no less than the minimum Lotlet area Area and minimum lot Lot width width found in the applicable zone or zones. A pre-existing nonconforming Lotlet of record that is smaller in Lotlet area Area or Lotlet width width shall be excluded from the calculation, and may continue with the smaller dimensions as long is it is not made more nonconforming.
- (b) Lot standards. The Lotlet area Area and Lotlet width Width of an individual Lotlet located within a Lotlet-averaged subdivision shall be no less than shown in the following table, provided that the averaged area and width of all Lotlets in the subdivision maintains compliance with Subsection (a) of this section.

	A-1 and A-2 Zones	A-3 and AV-3 Zones
Lot area	20,000 square feet	40,000 square feet
Lot width	80 feet	100 feet

- (c) Subdivision plat table. A table shall be provided with the subdivision application and on the final subdivision plat showing the area and width of each <u>Lotlet</u> within the overall subdivision boundary, the average area and width of all <u>Lotlet</u>s within the overall subdivision boundary, and the average area and width of all <u>Lotlet</u>s within each zone in the subdivision boundary. If platted in phases, the "overall subdivision boundary" shall mean the exterior boundary of all phases in the approved preliminary plat.
- (d) **Plat subtitle.** Pursuant to <u>Section 106-1-8.020</u>, a subtitle and note referencing this provision shall be placed on the final plat.

# Sec 106-2-4.030 Connectivity-Incentivized Subdivision

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- (a) Intent. The intent of this section is to provide efficient, convenient, logical, and frequent street and pathway connections to, within, through, and out of a proposed subdivision in a manner that other provisions of this Land Use Code do not. In exchange for providing the additional infrastructure, the applicant may use the acreage otherwise occupied by streets and pathways as credit toward creating Lots.
- (b) Voluntary compliance. The provisions of this section offer a voluntary alternative to traditional and typical Lot development standards otherwise set forth in the applicable zone. An applicant shall not be allowed to use this section unless the applicant volunteers to comply with all provisions herein. Applying for a connectivity-incentivized subdivision constitutes the applicant's agreement to be governed by this section, and constitutes the applicant's acknowledgement that the discretionary authority this section offers to the Land Use Authority may result in a decision contrary to the applicant's initial intent. The applicant accepts all risk, including lost time and money, for voluntarily applying for subdivision review under these provisions. Otherwise, the applicant shall use other development types authorized by this Land Use Code to subdivide their land.
- (c) Maximum allowed density. If the applicant provides a street and pathway layout that complies with this section and is approved at the discretion of the Land Use Authority after receiving a favorable recommendation from staff, the applicant may use the Base Density calculation, as defined in Section 101-2-3, to compute the maximum allowed Lots in the subdivision. Further, when calculating the Base Density, the area of the subdivision proposed to be occupied by public improvements is not required to be omitted from the net developable acreage.

In the zones listed herein, when an applicant voluntarily designs a subdivision's public street layout in accordance with the preferred layout of the County Planning Division Director and County Engineer, the applicant may use the base density calculation, as defined in <a href="#">Chapter 101-2-3</a>, to determine the number of lots allowed in the subdivision. The following provisions also apply:

- (a) **No entitlement.** An applicant is not entitled to the provisions of this section and the County is not obligated to apply the provisions of this section to any application.
- (b) Base density incentive. When calculating the base density, the area proposed to be encumbered by a public street right-of-way, up to ten percent of the gross developable acreage, is not required to be omitted from the net developable acreage of the subdivision. Base density shall be calculated using the minimum lot area and minimum lot width of the applicable zone, pursuant to the provisions in <u>Title</u> 104.
- (a) (d) Allowed zones. A connectivity-incentivized subdivision is allowed only in the following zones: S-1, F-5, AV-3, FV-3, A-3, A-2, A-1, RE-20, RE-15, R1-15, R1-12, R1-10, R2, R3, FR-3, and CVR-1
  - (1) Unless excepted in Subsection (ed)(2) of this section, at no time shall the Lotlet area Area and Lotlet width Width of any residential Lotlet be less than provided in this table:

	S-1	F-5	AV-3	FV-3	A-3	A-2	A-1	RE-20	RE-15	FR-3	R-1-12	R-1-10	R-2	R <del>-</del> 3	CVR-1
Reduced minimum Liot area:	50-percent of the zone's minimum.			80-percent of the zone's minimum.		6000 <sup>1</sup> square feet		80-percent of the zone's minimum.		No minimum.					
Reduced minimum Llot width:	5	0-percent of the zone's minimum.				80-percent of the zone's minimum.		60 feet		80-percent of the zone's minimum.		No minimum.			

1036 <u>Leach Lot adjacent to a Lot in another subdivision, including across a street, shall be no smaller</u>
1037 <u>than the lesser of: 80 percent of the square footage specified for the maximum allowed density; or</u>
1038 <u>the actual Lot area of the Lot or Lots to which it is adjacent.</u>

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- (2) The following are exceptions to the <u>Lotlot area Area</u> and <u>Lotlot width Width provisions of Subsection</u> (ed)(1) of this section:
  - a. A lot in a cluster subdivision shall not be reduced to less than 90 percent of the lot area and lot width standards of the cluster subdivision ordinance.
  - b. A pre-existing nonconforming lot of record that is smaller than fifty-percent of the lot area or lot width may continue with smaller dimensions as long it is not made more nonconforming.
- (c) Preferred public street layout. In determining the preferred public street layout, the County Planning Division Director and County Engineer shall focus on enhancing the overall public good. This may include, but need not be limited to using industry best practices regarding:
- (e) Public street layout. Nothing here shall waive the minimum street or pathway requirements as provided elsewhere in this Land Use Code. A subdivision shall be designed in a manner that prioritizes circulation efficiencies both within the subdivision and to adjacent neighborhoods. Priority shall be given to both vehicular and pedestrian connectivity. To this end, a connectivity incentivized subdivision is only allowed if it meets the following minimum standards.
  - (1) Street-Block. A Street-Block shall have a length of no greater than 660 feet. The Land Use Authority may, but is not obligated to, approve an exception to this rule if a Street-Block cannot be formed as a result of one or more of the following. However, in each case the applicant shall provide a Street-Block or a connection that will help form a future Street-Block as near as is otherwise reasonably practicable:
    - a. The adjacent area to which a street could otherwise be extended is built-out such that no reasonable street connection can be made thereto;
    - b. The adjacent area to which a street could otherwise be extended has characteristics that significantly reduce the likelihood the Street-Block will be needed, as determined by the Land Use Authority. These characteristics include, but are not limited to, sensitive lands such as geologic hazards, riverways, floodplains, wetlands, and slopes on which no reasonable street configuration can be created that complies with allowed street grades;
    - c. The adjacent area to which a street could otherwise be extended has culturally or locally important lands that can, are, or will be permanently preserved in a manner that benefits the general public. The Land Use Authority may require the applicant to secure the permanent preservation in a manner satisfactory to the Land Use Authority;
    - d. Adherence to the maximum Street-Block length will interrupt a regionally significant pedestrian pathway delineated in the area's general plan or similar planning document; or
    - e. Strict adherence to the maximum Street-Block length will result in a Street-Block that is less than 200 feet in length.
  - (2) Street efficiency. A street or street segment shall provide the shortest connection reasonably possible without compromising the buildability of adjoining lots given compliance with other requirements of this Land Use Code.
  - (3) *Intersections.* Street intersections shall be four-way intersections wherever possible.
  - (4) **Directional continuity.** Streets shall provide directional continuity. Regardless of how a street may wind through a subdivision, whenever possible it shall exit the subdivision in the same general direction it entered so that it provides users a consistent direction of travel along the same street.
  - (5) **Permanently terminal streets.** Cul-de-sac and dead end streets shall be avoided. A cul-de-sac or dead end street may be allowed in rare circumstances if the same or similar characteristics as specified in the exceptions of Subsection (e)(1) of this section are present.
  - (6) Alignment and connection to other streets. Whenever possible, streets shall connect or be aligned to provide a future connection to other existing streets in the general area, with special deference for connecting to existing stubbed streets.

1086 (1) Street and neighborhood connectivity for both motorized and nonmotorized street-users; 1087 (2) Efficiency of street-routes in terms of distance traveled; 1088 (3) Reducing block length; 1089 (4) Enhancing pedestrian circulation and safety: 1090 (5) Supporting four-way intersections over three-way intersections where appropriate; and 1091 Superior street alignment that will create best community outcomes. 1092 Pathway location and design standards. Nothing here shall waive the minimum street or pathway 1093 requirements as provided elsewhere in this Land Use Code. A subdivision shall be designed in a 1094 manner that prioritizes circulation efficiencies both within the subdivision and to adjacent 1095 neighborhoods. Priority shall be given to both vehicular and pedestrian connectivity. To this end, a 1096 connectivity incentivized subdivision is only allowed if it meets the following minimum standards. 1b97 (1) Pathways and sidewalks, generally. 1098 a. Each development shall be configured so that the maximum pathway or sidewalk walking-1099 distance between a pathway or sidewalk intersection is 400 feet. 1100 1 This distance may be increased for a segment of a pathway that travels through a 1101 permanently preserved open space area or an area very unlikely to ever develop. 1102 2 A pathway or sidewalk intersection is where a pathway or sidewalk intersects with another 1103 pathway, sidewalk, or street that has pedestrian facilities. 1104 b. Pathway and sidewalk layout shall be designed in a manner that prioritizes efficiency of non-1105 motorized modes of transportation. 1106 c. Pathways shall connect to each other using shortest distance reasonably possible. 1107 1108 1109

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- d. Pathway and sidewalk layout shall provide for the continuation of existing pathways or sidewalks in the general area, and for future planned pathways, as shown on an adopted pathway plan, general plan, master trails plan, or other applicable adopted planning document.
- A pathway or sidewalk stubbed from an adjacent property shall be connected to a pathway or sidewalk within the subdivision.
- Continuation of a pathway or sidewalk to adjacent undeveloped property shall be provided with a stub to the subdivision boundary.
- Pathway and sidewalk arrangement shall not cause any unnecessary hardship for creating convenient and efficient access to nearby Lots or Parcels that are likely to eventually be developed.
- (2) Street-adjacent pathway. Along each Arterial Street, Collector Street, and Major Neighborhood Street, as provided in an adopted general plan, master streets plan, or similar adopted document, a 10-foot wide hard-surfaced pathway shall be installed.
  - a. When determining which side of the street the pathway is required, preference shall be given to the side of the street that has optimal sun exposure during winter months.
  - The Planning Director may require a pathway be located on the other side of the street to support pathway connectivity based on other factors such as existing or planned future pathways in the vicinity and potential pedestrian conflicts.
  - The pathway shall be located within the street right-of-way unless expressly authorized otherwise by the County Engineer. If not located within the street right-of-way, a pathway easement is required.
  - d. Unless required otherwise by the County Engineer, the pathway shall have an asphalt width of at least nine feet and be bounded on both sides by a six-inch concrete ribbon that is flush with the top of asphalt travel surface. The pathway shall be constructed of three inches of asphalt on eight inches of base-course. Greater thickness may be required where it intersects a vehicle-way.

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# e. Example: Street-Adjacent Pathway



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- (3) Non-street-adjacent pathway. Where generally depicted on a map or in the text of an applicable street regulating plan, general plan, master streets plan, or when otherwise required herein or in a development agreement, a 10-foot wide hard-surfaced pathway shall be installed through the development.
  - a. Where a pathway runs between buildings or fenced Lots, a minimum 30-foot pathway public right-of-way is required. The pathway shall run down the center of the 30-foot right-of-way.
    - 1. The pathway right-of-way may be reduced to 15 feet if both of the adjoining Lots or Parcels are or will be used for Single-Family Dwellings, and are deed-restricted to:
    - 2. Only allow a solid fence that is no greater than four-feet; or
  - b. Only allow a fence that is 30 percent open with the openings evenly distributed.
  - c. The adjoining land owners are responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of vegetation and waste on the half of the pathway right-of-way that is adjacent to their Lot or Parcel.
  - d. Example: Non-Street-Adjacent Pathway



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1150 (g) Final plat note. Pursuant to Section 106-1-8.020, a subtitle and plat note regarding connectivity-1151

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1153 Chapter 106-4 Subdivision Improvements Required

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1155 Sec 106-4-2 Specific Requirements

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1157 Sec 106-4-2.010 Water Supply

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1159 Sec 106-4-2.020 Sewage Disposal

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1161 Sec 106-4-2.030 Stormwater

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1163 Sec 106-4-2.040 Street Grading And Surfacing

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Sec 106-4-2.050 Curbs And, Gutters, and Driveway Aprons.

(a) <u>Curb and gutter</u>. Curbs and gutters shall be installed on existing and proposed streets by the applicant. The County Engineer may allow curb and gutter to be deferred to a later time if it is in the best interest of the street system. Deferrals shall be documented by recorded agreement, in a form as approved by the County Attorney, between the County and the owner. Deferrals for curb and gutter will be required for lots in the Ogden Valley. Curb and gutter shall be installed by the applicant in subdivisions along abutting Utah State Highways, if required by unless specified in writing by the Utah State Department of Transportation.

incentivized subdivisionreferencing this provision shall be placed on the final plat.

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         (b) Driveway aprons. The applicant shall install driveway aprons to each Lot that has a Lot Width of 60
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             feet or less. These driveway aprons shall be provided on construction drawings. No driveway apron
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             shall be of greater width than 25 feet and no lot shall have more than one driveway apron. Driveway
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             aprons shall be constructed of concrete.
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         Sec 106-4-2.060 Sidewalks
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         Sec 106-4-2.070 Street Monuments
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         Sec 106-4-2.080 Street Trees
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         Sec 106-4-2.090 Street Signs
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         Sec 106-4-2.100 Ditch Or Canal Improvements
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         Sec 106-4-2.110 Staking Subdivision Corners
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         Sec 106-4-2.120 Peripheral Fencing
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         Sec 106-4-2.130 Fire Protection
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         TITLE 108 STANDARDS
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         Chapter 108-7 Supplementary And Qualifying Regulations
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         Sec 108-7-1 Purpose And Intent
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         The regulations hereinafter set forth in this chapter qualify or supplement, as the case may be, the zoning
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         regulations appearing elsewhere in this title.
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         Sec 108-7-7 Clear View of Intersecting Streets Supplemental Street, Access, And Right-of-Way
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         Standards
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         Sec 108-7-7.010 Obstructions in Right-of-Way
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         To ensure deposited items or materials do not interfere with pedestrian or vehicular traffic or in any way be
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         dangerous to the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the county, it is unlawful for any person to
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         place or deposit in or upon any Public Street, right-of-way, or other public property in unincorporated areas
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         of the county any garbage, inoperable or abandoned vehicles, junk, weeds, or any other vegetation,
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         Sec 108-7-7.020 Vegetation and Snow Removal - Pedestrian Rights-of-Way
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         (a) It is the responsibility of owners or occupants of land adjoining a public right-of-way, pedestrian
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             pathway, or sidewalk to ensure continual removal of vegetation overgrowth.
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         (b) In addition to the requirements of Section 32-8-2 of the Weber County Code, owners or occupants of a
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             platted building Lot, or a Lot of record with an existing residential, commercial, or manufacturing use,
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             that adjoins a paved pedestrian pathway and is less than five acres shall also be required to ensure
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            continual removal of snow from the pathway.
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# 1215 Sec 108-7-7.030 Clear View of Intersecting Streets.

When an Alley or access way intersects with a public right-of-way, or when the subject property abuts the intersection of two or more public rights-of-way, the triangular areas described below shall provide unobstructed cross-visibility at a level between two and eight feet in height. Trees may be planted inside the triangular areas, but shall be trimmed such that no limbs or foliage extend into the cross-visibility zone, and placed so as not to create a traffic hazard. Plant materials, excepting turf grass, shall not be located closer than three feet from the edge of any access way pavement. No other obstruction to view in excess of three feet in height shall be allowed. The triangular areas referred to above are defined as follows:

- (1) The area of property on either side of an access way formed by the intersection of each side of the access way and the public right-of-way line. The two sides of the triangle shall be ten feet in length measured from the point of intersection and the third side (hypotenuse) being a line connecting the ends of these two sides.
- (2) The area of property located at a corner formed by the intersection of two or more public rights-of-way. The two sides of the triangle shall be formed by the street rights-of-way lines for a length of 40 feet back from their intersection and the third side being a line connecting the ends of these two sides.

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# Sec 108-7-10 Required Building Setback From Designated Collector Or Arterial Streets

Where a street is designated on the master street plan of the county as a collector Collector Street or arterial (major) street Arterial Street, and where the existing street right-of-way requires widening to meet the right-of-way standards of such collector or arterial (major) streetthe Collector Street or Arterial Street, the minimum front and side yard setback for all buildings shall be based upon the future designated right-of-way width as shown on the county master plan and shall be measured from the future let-street right-of-way line of the collector or arterial (major) street-Collector Street or Arterial Street designated right-of-way instead of the existing Lotlet line-Line of the present street right-of-way.

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# Sec 108-7-19 Development on a Substandard Street or Public by Right-of-Use Road Building On Dedicated Substandard Streets Or Public By Right Of Use Roads

- (a) **Section definitions.** For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:
  - (1) "Development activity" means:
    - a. <u>any construction or expansion of a building, structure, or use that creates additional demand and need for public facilities;</u>
    - b. any change in use of a building or structure that creates additional demand and need for public facilities; or
    - c. any change in the use of land that creates additional demand and need for public facilities.
  - (2) "Greater public street network" means the network of public streets that are interconnected, with multiple street routes available to and from any location, not including terminal streets or street-routes that have a single point of access connecting to and from the public street network.
  - (3) "Substandard" means not meeting minimum public street standards that are adopted by the county or required by law, including standards related to improvements and standards related to public right-of-way width.
  - (4) A "substandard street," with reference to proposed development activity, means a public or private street or street-route that is substandard at any location along the street or street-route between the proposed development activity and the greater public street network, or that is substandard at any location adjacent to the proposed development activity.
  - (5) A "standard street," with reference to proposed Development Activity, means a public or private street or street-route that is not Substandard at any location between the proposed Development Activity and the Greater Public Street Network.

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- (6) "Development on a substandard street" means any development activity for which one of the following conditions is true:
  - The existing street adjacent to at least one of the Lots or Parcels being developed, from which the Lot or Parcel will be accessed, is Substandard at any location adjacent to that Lot or Parcel;
  - At least one of the Lots or Parcels being developed cannot access the Greater Public Street Network via an existing Standard Street.
- (b) Compliance required. Development on a substandard street is not permitted unless in compliance with this section. New or improved accesses exclusively used for agricultural vehicles are exempt from these requirements.
- (c) Roughly proportionate contribution. An application for a permit, subdivision, or any other approval authorized by this Land Use Code that proposes to provide, add, or increase the intensity of access to a Lot or Lots from a Substandard Street shall not be approved unless the Substandard nature of the street or street-route is cured. However, if curing the Substandard nature of the street or street route is not roughly proportionate to the increased impact of the proposal, then the following provisions shall apply:
  - (1) Right-of-way dedication or conveyance. In all cases, the applicant shall dedicate, by subdivision plat or deed conveyance, to the County the minimum required street right-of-way width that abuts the applicant's subdivision, lot, or parcel being developed.
  - (2) Street frontage improvements. The applicant shall be financially responsible for the improvement of the applicant's own street frontage. However, at the discretion of the County Engineer, a Lot that is not fully developed to the maximum potential of the zone's minimum Lot Width and Lot Area may be allowed to have this reduced to no less than a width that is three times the applicable minimum Lot Width allowed in the zone, or the Lot's entire frontage, whichever is less. The County Engineer has full authority and discretion to determine which improvements are installed, and which may be deferred to a later time.
  - (3) Paying proportionate share. As part of a "project improvement," as defined in UCA 11-36a-102, the applicant shall pay the cost of a proportionate share of street design, street improvements, and, if applicable, street right-of-way acquisition to bring that street into or closer to compliance with County standards. The cost of the proportionate share shall be determined as follows:
    - Engineer's cost estimate. Estimate the cost to improve the substandard street or street-route to County standards from the point it becomes substandard, or from the nearest intersection with a non-terminal street or street-route, whichever is closer, to the furthest extent of the applicant's proposed development adjacent to the street.
      - 1. This shall be furnished by the applicant in the form of an engineer's cost estimate. The estimate shall use up-to-date market costs for engineering and design, surveying, construction material, labor, and any other expense necessary to improve the street to County standards. The added expense of an intersection or other street component that is not related to providing a standard street to the applicant's subdivision shall be excluded from the calculation;
      - The County Engineer may require the applicant to furnish engineered drawings of the street and an itemized cost-estimate in order to substantiate the estimated cost:
      - The County Engineer has the discretion to adjust the cost-estimate for inflation or market fluctuations during the duration of construction of the applicant's obligations; and
      - A subdivision improvement that is required of the applicant by the Land Use Code regardless of the condition of the street shall not be included in this calculation, and shall be provided as otherwise required by this Title.
    - b. Determine street's estimated buildout potential. Find the street's estimated buildout potential, which is the sum of the estimated number of lots expected along the street at buildout plus the applicant's proposed number of lots, as follows:

- 1. Measure the length of the substandard street or street-route from the point it becomes substandard to the furthest extent of the applicant's subdivision along the substandard street or street-route;
- 2. Divide the length of the street, the result of Subsection (c)(3)b.1. of this section, by the standard minimum lot width of the zone, as found in Title 104 of this Land Use Code. Do not use alternative lot widths, such as those allowed in a cluster subdivision or a lot-averaged subdivision, even if the applicant's subdivision has them; then
- Combine the estimated number of lots expected along the street at buildout, the results of Subsection (c)(3)b.2. of this section with the applicant's proposed number of subdivision lots.
- c. Final proportionate share calculation. Divide the cost to improve the street or street-route to County standards, the result of Subsection (c)(3)a. by the sum of the street's estimated buildout potential plus the applicant's proposed number of lots, the results of Subsection (c)(3)b.
- (4) Required improvements, escrow, and allowed deferral. The County Engineer shall:
  - a. Required improvements. Require the applicant to make improvements to the substandard street or street-route in an amount up to but not exceeding the applicant's cost of the proportionate share, as determined herein. The County Engineer has full authority and discretion to determine the specific improvements required of the applicant;
  - b. **Escrow.** Require this cost to be deposited with the County for the County to add a street's needed improvements into scheduled road maintenance and improvements; or
  - insufficient to provide meaningful project improvements along the substandard street or streetroute, a substandard road agreement may be allowed in lieu of the project improvements
    required in this section. In this case, the applicant, and all owners having interest in the subject
    Lot or Lots shall execute a substandard road agreement and notice to new owners. The content
    of the substandard road agreement and notice shall be as specified by the County, but at a
    minimum it shall:
    - For a terminal substandard street or street route, explain that the subject Lot or Lots has or have only a single street access connecting it to the greater interconnected Public Street network, and the single street access is not built to the adopted minimum design and safety standards;
    - 2. Require a deferral agreement that specifies that the owners or successors and heirs are responsible, at a time the governing authority deems it necessary, to pay for their proportionate share of curing the substandard nature of the street or street-route;
    - 3. Allow the governing authority, at its option to withhold any written protest filed by the owners or their successors or heirs under the State Code's Assessment Area Act, Provisions For Local Districts, or any similar government revenue generation mechanism, from the final tally of collected protests, provided, however, that the revenue generated by the mechanism is used to improve access to the Lot or Lots; and
    - 4. Be recorded to the property at the time of subdivision recordation or sooner for subdivision approval, or prior to the issuance of a land use permit or final approval for other types of approvals.
- (b) An applicant for a land use and building permit for property which abuts and has access from a substandard dedicated street or public by right of use road, shall, as a condition of issuance of such permits, be required:
  - (1) To sign a substandard road agreement provided by the county.
  - (2) To dedicate, if the road is substandard in width, sufficient road right-of-way widening to meet county road standards or as recommended by the county engineer in situations that warrant an alternative width such as unusual topographic or boundary conditions.
- (c) Where a dedicated street or public by right of use road is determined to be of less right-of-way width than the county standard, the minimum front and corner (facing street) side yard setbacks for all

buildings and structures shall be measured from the future county standard street right-of-way line location, rather than from the present right-of-way line.

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#### Sec 108-7-23 River And Stream Corridor Setbacks - (Western Weber County)

- (a) No structure, accessory structure, road, or parking area shall be built within the required setback from a river or stream as measured from the high water mark of the river or stream. The high water mark shall be determined by the county engineer. The areas within the setback shall be maintained in a manner that protects the quality of water in the river or stream and the habitat of native vegetation and wildlife along the river or stream.
  - (1) Structures, accessory structures, roads, or parking areas shall not be developed or located within <a href="https://doi.org/10.2001/journal.org/">100-300</a> feet on both sides of the Weber River from the high water mark of the river.
  - (2) Structures, accessory structures, roads, or parking areas shall not be developed or located within 75 feet on both sides of year round streams, as determined from the high water mark of the stream.
  - (3) Structures, accessory structures, roads, or parking areas shall not be developed or located within 50 feet from the high water mark of the natural ephemeral stream.
- (b) Exceptions.
  - (1) Bridges and the Public Streets that lead to them provided those streets intersect the corridor at an approximate 90 degree angle, or stream alterations approved by the Army Corps of Engineers and Utah Department of Water Resources, Division of Water Quality.
  - (2) Trails.
  - (3) The Ogden River below Pineview Reservoir to its confluence with the Weber River.
  - (c) Streams are those areas where surface waters flow sufficiently to produce a defined channel or bed. A defined channel or bed is indicated by hydraulically sorted sediments or the removal of vegetation littler or loosely rooted vegetation by action of moving water. The channel or bed need not contain water year round. This definition is not meant to include stormwater runoff devices or entirely artificial watercourse unless they are used to store or convey pass-through stream flows naturally occurring prior to construction of such devices. Stream watercourses where the definition may apply are those that appear on the U.S.G.S. Quad maps.
  - (d) See title\_Title\_104, chapter\_Chapter\_28 (Ogden Valley Sensitive Lands Overlay Districts) for Ogden Valley River and Stream Corridor Setbacks.

# <u>Sec 108-7-24 Supplemental Energy Generation Standards Wind Energy Conversion Systems</u> (Small Wind Energy Systems)

- (a) Small Wind Energy System. The intent of this section is to regulate the placement and installation of small wind energy conversion systems in the county while providing for the safe, effective, and efficient use of such systems. These systems will be used primarily to produce clean energy and reduce on-site consumption of utility power for individual properties. The following regulations shall apply to all small wind energy conversion systems:
  - (1) The minimum lot size required for a small wind energy system shall be 20,000 square feet.
  - (2) Small wind energy systems shall be set back a distance equal to 110 percent of the tower height plus the turbine blade length from all property lines and a distance equal to 150 percent of the tower height plus the turbine blade length from any Dwelling on adjacent property. Small wind energy systems shall not be located within the minimum front yard setback of any lot, nor within the minimum side yard setback facing a street on a corner lot, nor on the roof of a residential structure.
  - (3) The maximum height of a small wind energy system (including tower and blades) shall not exceed 70 feet. Small wind energy systems proposed to be over 70 feet will require approval from the planning commission as part of the conditional use permit. The minimum distance between the ground and any protruding blades utilized on a small wind energy system shall be 15 feet as measured at the lowest point of the arc of the blades.

- 1413 (4) Small wind energy systems must comply with applicable Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations, including any necessary approvals for installations close to airports.
  - (5) Small wind energy system towers shall maintain either a galvanized steel finish or a finish in a color approved by the planning commission as part of the conditional use, and shall not be artificially lighted unless required by the FAA.
  - (6) Small wind energy systems shall not exceed 60 decibels as measured at the closest property line except during short term severe wind events. A manufacturer's sound report shall be required with an application for a small wind energy system.
  - (7) Manufacturer specifications for components and installation shall be required with an application for a small wind energy system.

### (b) Solar energy systems

- (1) Small solar energy system. A small solar energy system, as defined in Title 101, Chapter 2, is allowed in any zone, and shall meet the setback and height requirements for an accessory building in the zone in which the system is located. Setbacks shall be measured to the outermost edge of the system nearest the property line. Solar energy systems which are attached to a building shall meet the same setbacks that are required for the building.
- (2) Large solar energy system. A large solar energy system, as defined in Title 101, Chapter 2, is regulated by Title 104, Chapter 30 of this Land Use Code.

The intent of this section is to regulate the placement and installation of small wind energy conversion systems in the county while providing for the safe, effective, and efficient use of such systems. These systems will be used primarily to produce clean energy and reduce on-site consumption of utility power for individual properties. The following regulations shall apply to all small wind energy conversion systems:

- (a) The minimum lot size required for a small wind energy system shall be 20,000 square feet.
- (b) Small wind energy systems shall be set back a distance equal to 110 percent of the tower height plus the turbine blade length from all property lines and a distance equal to 150 percent of the tower height plus the turbine blade length from any dwelling on adjacent property. Small wind energy systems shall not be located within the minimum front yard setback of any lot, nor within the minimum side yard setback facing a street on a corner lot, nor on the roof of a residential structure.
- (c) The maximum height of a small wind energy system (including tower and blades) shall not exceed 70 feet. Small wind energy systems proposed to be over 70 feet will require approval from the planning commission as part of the conditional use permit. The minimum distance between the ground and any protruding blades utilized on a small wind energy system shall be 15 feet as measured at the lowest point of the arc of the blades.
- (d) Small wind energy systems must comply with applicable Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations, including any necessary approvals for installations close to airports.
- (e) Small wind energy system towers shall maintain either a galvanized steel finish or a finish in a color approved by the planning commission as part of the conditional use, and shall not be artificially lighted unless required by the FAA.
- (f) Small wind energy systems shall not exceed 60 decibels as measured at the closest property line except during short term severe wind events. A manufacturer's sound report shall be required with an application for a small wind energy system.
- (g)(c) Manufacturer specifications for components and installation shall be required with an application for a small wind energy system.

# Sec 108-7-27 (Reserved)Solar Energy Systems

(a) Small solar energy system. A small solar energy system, as defined in section 101-1-7, is allowed in any zone, and shall meet the setback and height requirements for an accessory building in the zone in which the system is located. Setbacks shall be measured to the outermost edge of the system nearest

- the property line. Solar energy systems which are attached to a building shall meet the same setbacks that are required for the building.
- 1 464 (b) *Large solar energy system.* A large solar energy system, as defined in section 101-1-7, is regulated by title 104, chapter 30, of this Land Use Code.

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Sec 108-7-29 Flag Lot Access Strip, Private Right-Of-Way, And Access Easement Standards Access and Standards for a Land Locked Residential Lot or Parcel

In order to provide for safe and consistent access to lots/parcels using flag lot access strips, private rights-of-way, or access easements as the primary means of ingress and egress to a dwelling unit, the following standards shall be met, in addition to the individual requirements of sections 108-7-30—108-7-32. These standards shall not apply to bona-fide agricultural parcels that are actively devoted to an agricultural use(s) that is the main use.

- (a) Design standards. Access. Unless otherwise allowed in this Land Use Code, the provisions of this section shall not be allowed if it avoids the installation of a street contemplated by this Land Use Code, an adopted general plan, master transportation plan, development agreement, or other adopted document intended to govern the placement, connectivity, or creation of a street or Street-Block. Otherwise, a land-locked Lot or Parcel intended for residential use shall have an access road or driveway that extends from a public right-of-way to the area of the Lot that will be developed.
  - (1) The access road or driveway shall be-:
    - a. Designed and constructed to have a minimum right-of-way width of 24 feet, with a minimum improved surface width of 20 feet. A greater right-of-way width may be required by the County Engineer for a cross-slope easement.
    - b. Configured and constructed so that curves can safely facilitate the turning radius and weight of the Fire Authority's largest fire apparatus.
    - c. Constructed of all-weather material, have a grade of no greater than ten percent, and a clearance no less than 14 and a half feet.
    - d. Be on a Parcel that is held in common ownership by a homeowner's association that governs the Lots that gain access therefrom, or be an easement recorded in favor of the owners of all Lots that gain access therefrom.
    - e. If terminal, no longer than 600 feet.
    - f. If terminal and longer than 200 feet in length, designed with a fire apparatus turn-around approved by the local fire authority at the end.

# (b) Other requirements:

- (1) The address of the Lot or Parcel shall be displayed in a prominently visible location at the street entrance to the Lot or Parcel's access from a public right-of-way.
- (2) A fire hydrant or other suppression method may be required by the fire district.
- (3) A site plan showing the location of the home, any proposed access roads and driveways, along with the location of and distance to the nearest fire hydrant (if available) shall be submitted to the fire district for review.
- (1)(4) Buildings shall be set back a minimum of 63 feet from the center of the Lot's access right-of-way.
- (2)(5) Conditions may be imposed by the Land Use Authority to ensure safety, accessibility, or privacy, or to maintain or improve the general welfare of the immediate area.
- (3) The improved travel surface of the flag lot access strip, private right-of-way, or access easement shall be a minimum of 12 feet wide if the access serves fewer than five dwellings, and a minimum of 20 feet wide if the access serves five or more dwellings.
- (4) The improved road surface of the flag lot access strip, private right-of-way, or access easement shall be capable of supporting a minimum weight of 75,000 pounds.

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  (5) A turnout measuring at least ten feet by 40 feet shall be provided adjacent to the traveled surface of the a flag lot access strip, private right-of-way, or access easement (private access) if the private access is greater than 200 feet in length. The turnout shall be located at the approximate midpoint of the private access if its length is between 200 and 800 feet. If the private access length is greater than 800 feet, turnouts shall be provided at least every 400 feet thereafter. These standards may be modified by the Weber Fire District in conjunction with the county engineer on a case-by-case basis.
  - (6) The flag lot access strip, private right-of-way, or access easement shall have a maximum grade of ten percent. This standard may be modified by the Weber Fire District in conjunction with the county engineer on a case-by-case basis; however, the maximum grade shall not exceed 15 percent.
  - (7) The flag lot access strip, private right of-way, or access easement shall have a minimum vertical clearance of 14.5 feet.
  - (8) No buildings, structures, or parking areas are allowed within the flag lot access strip, private right-of-way, or access easement.
  - (9) New bridges, including decking and culverts shall be capable of supporting a minimum weight of 75,000 pounds. For existing bridges, a current certified engineer statement of load bearing capabilities must be submitted to the county engineer and the Weber Fire District for review.
  - (10) The flag lot access strip, private right-of-way, or access easement shall have a minimum inside travel-way radius of 26 feet, outside travel-way radius of 45 feet, and outside clear zone radius of 50 feet on all curves, particularly switchbacks. The width of the access may need to be increased to accommodate these standards.
    - Water and sewer lines located within the flag lot access strip, private right-of-way, or access easement require written notification from the agencies providing such serv
  - A fire hydrant or other suppression method may be required by the fire district.
  - A site plan showing the location of the home, any proposed access reads and driveways, along with the location of and distance to the nearest fire hydrant (if available) shall be submitted to the fire district for review.
- 1537 Conditions may be imposed by the land use authority to ensure safety, accessibility, privacy, etc., to-1538 maintain or improve the general welfare of the immediate area.
- 1539 The lot/parcel shall meet the minimum lot width requirement for the zone in which the lot is located at the end of the access strip.
- The lot/parcel shall have a flag lot access strip, private right-of-way, or access easement constructed in conformance with subsections (1), (2), and (3) of this section prior to the issuance of land use permits or building permits.
- **Expiration.** Flag lot access strips, private rights-of-way, and access easements which have been approved by the land use authority are valid for 18 months from the date of approval.

#### Sec 108-7-30 (Reserved Flag Lots

- (a) The land use authority shall determine whether or not it is feasible or desirable to extend a street to serve a lot(s)/parcel(s) or lots at the current time, rather than approving a flag lot. Criteria to be used in determining feasibility or desirability of extending a street shall include, but not be limited to topography, boundaries, and whether or not extending a road would open an area of five acres or more in Western Weber County and ten acres or more in the Ogden Valley for development.
- (b) No flag lot shall be allowed which proposes to re-subdivide or include within it (including the access strip) any portion of an existing lot in a recorded subdivision. No subdivision shall be vacated, resubdivided, or changed in order to meet the requirements of this section.

# 1556 Sec 108-7-31 (Reserved) Access To A Lot/Parcel Using A Private Right-Of-Way Or Access 1557 Easement

Lots/parcels which do not have frontage on a street, but which have access by a private right-of-way or access easement may, under certain circumstances, use a private right-of-way or access easement asthe primary access. Approval is subject to the applicant demonstrating compliance with the following-criteria and conditions:

#### (a) Criteria.

- (1) The lot/parcel is a bona fide agricultural parcel that is actively devoted to an agricultural use that is the main use; or
- (2) The lot/parcel is a bona fide agricultural parcel that is actively devoted to an agricultural use that is the main use and is the subject parcel of an approved agri-tourism operation; or
- (3) Based on substantial evidence, it shall be shown that it is unfeasible or impractical to extend a street to serve such lot/parcel. Financial adversity shall not be considered; however, circumstances that may support an approval of a private right-of-way/access easement as access to a lot/parcel may include but not be limited to unusual soil, topographic, or property boundary conditions.

#### (b) Conditions.

(1) It shall be demonstrated that the agricultural parcel or other lot/parcel has appropriate and legal access due to historic use, court decree, or the execution of an easement, right-of-way, or other instrument capable of conveying or granting such right; and

The landowner of record or authorized representative shall agree to pay a proportionate amount of the costs associated with developing a street if, at any time in the future, the county deems it necessary to have the landowner replace the private right-of-way/easement with a street that would serve as a required access to additional lots. The agreement shall be in the form considered appropriate and acceptable to the office of the Weber County Recorder and shall recite and explain all matters of fact, including a lot/parcel boundary description, which are necessary to make the agreement intelligible and show its successive nature.

# Sec 108-7-32 Access To A Lot/Parcel At A Location Other Than Across The Front Lot Line

Access to lots/parcelsa Lot or Parcel at a location other than across the front lot line\_Front Lot Line is not allowed unless otherwise specifically provided elsewhere in this Land Use Code or if the applicant can demonstrate that may be approved as the primary access, subject to the following criteria:

- (a) The applicant demonstrates that Sepecial or unique boundary, topographic, or other physical conditions exist which would cause an undesirable or dangerous condition to be created for property access across the front lot line Front Lot Line; and-
- (b) It shall be demonstrated that a Appropriate and legal alternative access exists due to historic use, court decree, or the execution of an easement, right-of-way, or other instrument capable of conveying or granting such right.

# Chapter 108-16 Outdoor Lighting

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#### Sec 108-16-8 Violations, Enforcement, And Implementation

- (a) *Violations*. The following constitute violations of this chapter:
  - (1) The installation, maintenance, or operation of any outdoor artificial light source not in compliance with the provisions of this chapter.
  - (2) The alteration of any outdoor artificial light source after outdoor lighting plan approval without the review and approval of the land use authority when such alteration does not conform to the provisions of this chapter.
  - (3) Failure to shield, correct, or remove lighting that is installed, operated, maintained or altered in a manner that does not comply with this chapter.

1604 (b) *Enforcement.* Violations of this chapter are subject to enforcement and penalties as outlined in section 505 Section 102-4-4.

(c) Creation of dark sky committee. In the Ogden Valley, The county will create an Ogden Valley dark sky committee to include representatives as follows: one planning division employee, two Ogden Valley residents at large, two Ogden Valley Business Association business owners members, and one individual from the Ogden Weber Chamber of Commerce, one from the Weber County Parks and Recreation Office, and one from Visit Ogden or similar local tourism bureau. The committee's purpose shall be to advise the county on dark sky best practices, implementation strategies, incentive programs, public/private partnerships, and anything else as the county commission deems necessary.

# ATTACHMENT B: Planning Commission Staff Report



# Staff Report to the Western Weber Planning Commission

Weber County Planning Division

# Synopsis

**Application** Information

Application Request: Public hearing to discuss and/or take action on an application to amend the Weber

County Code to provide ordinances, regulations, permissions and restrictions that will help implement the Western Weber General Plan as it generally relates to residential zoning and residential development and provide related clerical edits and policy adjustments deemed necessary by the Western Weber Planning Commission

and the Ogden Valley Planning Commission.

**Applicant:** Weber County

Agenda Date: Tuesday, April 11, 2023

File Number: ZTA 2022-07

**Staff Information** 

Report Presenter: Charlie Ewert

cewert@co.weber.ut.us

(801) 399-8763

Report Reviewer: RG

# **Applicable Ordinances**

§101-2: Definitions Collector or Arterial Streets

§102-1-2: Planning Director Authority §108-7-19: Building on Dedicated Substandard

§102-5: Rezone Procedures Streets

§104-1-1: Establishment of Zones §108-7-23: River and Stream Corridor Setbacks §104-12: Single-Family Residential Zones §108-7-24: Supplemental Energy Generation

§104-15: Two-Family Residential Zone Standards

§104-16: Multi-Family Residential Zone \$108-7-29: Flag Lot Access Strip, Private Right of

§106-1-8: Final Plat Requirements and Approval

Way, and Access Easement Standards

Procedure §108-7-30: Flag Lots

§106-2-2: Street Standards \$108-7-31: Access to Lot/Parcel Using Private Right-

§106-2-4: Lot Standards of-Way or Access Easement

§106-4-2: Curbs and Gutters \$108-7-32: Access to a Lot/Parcel at a Location

§108-7-7: Supplemental Street, Access, and Right- Other Than Across the Front Lot Line

of-Way Standards §108-16: Outdoor Lighting

§108-7-10: Required Setback from Designated

# **Legislative Decisions**

Decision on this item is a legislative action. When the Planning Commission is acting on a legislative item it is acting as a recommending body to the County Commission. Legislative decisions have wide discretion. Examples of legislative actions are general plan, zoning map, and land use code amendments. Typically, the criterion for providing a recommendation on a legislative matter suggests a review for compatibility with the general plan and existing ordinances.

# **Summary and Background**

The Western Weber General Plan's Future Land Use Map designates much of the Western Weber Planning Area for "medium-sized residential" lots and land uses. The plan also calls for some areas along major transportation corridors and villages to have a mixture of various housing types (mixed housing). Mixed housing, generally, is described as housing types that the private market is demanding. This designation is intended to allow the market to drive the types of residential land uses, and will hopefully result in a wide variety a mixture of housing types in a medium-to-high density development pattern.

Implementing the general plan will required amendments to county's residential zones, lot development standards, and flexible lot development standards, street standards, lot access standards, as well as a number of other ordinance that affect residential development patterns. Implementing the plan into ordinance will also have effect

on the implementation of zoning and development regulations in the Ogden Valley. Both the Ogden Valley Planning Commission and the Western Weber Planning Commissions have independently reviewed the proposal during recent work sessions and helped shape the final proposal.

The attached Exhibit A contains the amendments created through this effort.

# **Policy Analysis**

### **Policy Considerations:**

#### **Ordinance Amendments (See Exhibit A):**

#### **General Revisions:**

Currently, the county has two zones that are intended to be nearly exclusively for "single-family" residential lots: the R-1-12 zone and the R-1-10 zone. There is little land in the unincorporated areas that have these zones. There are a couple of subdivisions in the Uintah Highlands that were rezoned to these zones in the last five to 10 years. The county also has two zones intended for higher density residential: the R2 zone, which is intended primarily for two-family (duplex) and single-family lots, and the R3 zone, which is primarily intended to allow multi-family in addition to two- and single-family lots.

When reviewed together, the R-1-X zones and the R2 and R3 zones create the original basis of a typical residential zoning ordinance. It is believed that the county initially adopted a typical R1, R2, and R3 residential zoning ordinance, but due to unique changes over time, the ordinances have crept away from the simplicity of the three zone stratification toward a more complicated and less structurally organized amalgamation ordinances.

This proposal, provided in Exhibit A, reunites these three successive residential zoning tools into one zoning chapter. The proposal still provides for the different single-family R1 zones by further spitting the R1 into sub-zones: R1-15, R1-12 and R1-10. The R1-15 zone is a proposed zone that is entirely new to the County's ordinances, and is intended to be the County's response to the 15,000 square foot lot recommendation found in the general plan's encouragement for medium-sized lots.

As can be browsed in the list of applicable ordinances at the beginning of this report, the general plan provides a lot of direction that, if implemented, will require amendments to a lot more than just the residential zones. The attached proposal attempts to address many of the plan's recommendations regarding providing flexible lot area and flexible lot development standards, designating and designing an adequate street network that will be needed to serve the future traffic demands for development, and providing a reasonable pedestrian-devoted network throughout neighborhoods and communities.

The following provide a synopsis of each change, listed in the order they appear in the proposed ordinance.

#### §101-2: Definitions:

The following definitions are proposed to be amended, added, or deleted from the ordinance:

- Flag lot: clerical edits.
- Lot right-of-way: deleting, is not used in any ordinance
- Front lot line for flag lot: deleting, is not used in any ordinance
- Private access right-of-way: replacing with "shared private lane." This definition was initially used for a specific private street type, but changes to the code in the mid '00 confused the term for something else.
- Shared private lane: replacing "private access right-of-way," to be used for the new shared private lane
  provisions.
- Street-block: clerical edits.
- Collector street: emphasizing the relationship that a collector street has with arterial streets.
- Arterial (major) street: clerical edits.
- Major neighborhood street: replaces "standard residential street" in part.
- Minor neighborhood street: replaces "standard residential street" in part.
- Marginal access street: deleting. This reads as if it is describing a freeway frontage road. In any case, it is not used anywhere else in the ordinances.
- Temporarily terminal street or street-route: clerical edits.
- · Private street: mostly clerical. Removing the phrase "reserved by dedication" because dedication has

- specific meaning in state code that runs contrary to this context.
- Public street: removing some of the specificity and standards from the definition so they cannot be in conflict (whether now or in the future) with the more specific standards in the ordinances.
- Standard residential street: deleting this term. It is not used anywhere in the ordinances.

#### §102-1-2: Planning Director Authority

Clerical edits related to flag lots and access to lots without a street serving it

# §102-5: Rezone Procedures

The proposed amendments will require each application for a rezone to provide a street connectivity plan for not just the project, but how streets could be configured for the area generally. It will also require a plan addressing the project's contribution toward parks and open spaces. It revises an applicant's obligation to prove access to water and sewer, and replaces it with a narrative explaining how access to these utilities will be provided in the future. It also creates a supplemental application section that lists a number of more application requirements that are at the discretion of the county. There are a few proposed clerical edits to the rezone procedures to provide clarity regarding the county's obligation to the applicant and the applicant's obligations in general. The proposal offers other administrative clarifications as well.

# §104-1-1: Establishment of Zones

These edits are clerical in nature. Simply attempting to provide better organization.

#### §104-12: Single-Family Residential Zones

The bulk of the proposed zone changes are being provided in this section. The proposal merges two-family and three-family residential zones provide one chapter that governs all typical residential development in Western Weber, except for development in zones that allow agricultural animals.

In making the consolidation, the proposal resurrects the R1 zone classification, and adds the existing R-1-12 and R-1-10 zones into it as R1-12 and R1-10, and then creates a new R1-15 zone to specifically implement provisions of the Western Weber General Plan.

Uses: The proposal deletes the list of permitted and conditionally permitted uses in favor of consolidated land use tables. In the tables, the vast majority of uses currently listed in the R-1-12, R-1-10, R2, and R3 zones remain unaffected. There are some minor clerical or terminology changes being proposed for consistency purposes, but nothing that is intended to change the implementation of the uses. There are a handful of uses that the proposal omits due to conflicts either in the code, with state code, or with federal regulations. For example, specifically governing "bachelorette dwellings" different than any other dwelling in the R3 zone likely runs afoul of federal fair housing laws.

One specific use that the County Commission has requested the Western Weber Planning Commission to consider is the allowance of short-term rentals (STRs) in the Western Weber Planning Area. This provision is highlighted just above line 384. The proposal suggests that STRs should be permitted in all residential zones. After careful deliberation, if the Planning Commission desires to remove or modify this provision but recommends approval of the rest, please do so in the motion. A model motion to this effect has been provided at the end of this report.

Lot development standards. The planning commission has discussed new lot development standards for a flexible R1-15 zone over the course of the past several work sessions. The last discussion the planning commission had with staff is that this proposal will likely be amended before the hearing to provide a specific "flex" zone to help implement the plan. As staff was in the middle of writing these changes, it became clear that perhaps new zones are not necessary, but rather amendments to existing subdivision regulations might better provide for the desired changes without creating more zones that might convolute the Land Use Code even more than what has occurred over the last 70 years. Thus, the attached proposal favors no new "flex" zones, but instead offers flexible lot development standards in the "Street Connectivity Subdivision" section of the land use code, as further explained later in this report. This uses existing tools to the area's advantage rather than created new ones.

A few changes to note about the lot development standards of the zones:

The minimum lot widths and side setbacks are proposed to be narrowed. The market will likely continue to
drive lot width in most developments, but reducing these restrictions will offer greater flexibility for lot
configuration.

- Given the narrower lot widths, the planning commission shared concerns over neighborhoods becoming overwhelmed with the appearance of rows of prominently visible front-facing garages. To resolve this concern, the R zones are proposed to have a maximum allowed cumulative garage door width for front-facing garages. The proposed amount is 18% of the lot width. Previous versions the planning commission reviewed specified this to be 15%, but as staff did the math, 15% has fairly severe consequences for some of the wider lot sizes whereon this may not be as big of a visual issue. For the planning commission's reference, calculations are provided in a staff-comment in the margin adjacent to the regulation. This regulation does not affect side or rear-facing garages, nor does it affect any front-facing garage that is setback from the front of the house by 30 feet or more.
- Front setback standards are being reduced across the board from 30 feet to 20 feet, as generally discussed by the planning commission. This will help reduce the area of the front that will be landscaped and irrigated. This setback can be further reduced to 15 feet in the R1 and R2 zones if the lot is either side or rear-loaded be means of access to an adjacent alley. Alley standards are being amended to better provide for this, as further explained later in this report. However, the proposal does not allow any parking pads in the front-yard area unless the parking pad is at least 20-feet deep. In this case, it should be expected that lots that are not rear-loaded may have buildings setback at 15 feet, but jog back to 20 feet to fit a parking pad in the front.
- Side yard setback are also proposed to be reduced to five feet; however, to get a five-foot setback in the R1 zone the lot will need to be rear or side loaded with access from an alley. Otherwise one side must be 10 feet in order to provide access to the rear of the lot. This will be especially important for narrower, deeper lots
- Although revised or reworded, staff tried to be true to the original intent of other lot development standards, as specified in the existing zones.

#### §104-15: Two-Family Residential Zone

Proposing to delete this section, and move its contents into §104-12.

#### §104-16: Multi-Family Residential Zone

Proposing to delete this section, and move its contents into §104-12.

# §106-1-8: Final Plat Requirements and Approval Procedure

Under final plat requirements, staff is taking the opportunity to correct a previous oversight regarding hillside development. This correction, and another hillside correction specified later in this report, together make it so that each subdivision lot shall provide a buildable area free from slope and other sensitive lands issues. If the lot purchaser later wants to amend restrictions due to slope or sensitive lands issues, they can amend the lot after appropriate studies and mitigation measures have been completed. Essentially, this ensures that no lot is created and sold that is later discovered to be unbuildable given reasonable effort and cost.

Other amendments to this section provide for the new "shared private lane" provision, and the new "alley operations and maintenance" provision being proposed, as further explained later in this report.

# §106-2-2: Street Standards

The amendments proposed in the street standards section primarily pertain to provisions clarifying how public and private streets will be allowed (or disallowed as the case may be) in the Western Weber Planning Area. Under this section, provisions for a "shared private lane" can also be found.

Public street amendments. The proposed amendments in this section are clerical in nature.

*Private street amendments*. These proposed amendments are also mostly clerical. However, one proposed amendment makes it clear that the only circumstance under which a private street is allowed and/or required in the Western Weber Planning Area is when the street is a permanently terminal street.

Shared private lane. The proposed addition of a new shared private lane regulation is not a specific recommendation of the Western Weber General Plan, but the planning commission can find general support for allowing a shared private lane to help give access to internal block areas and areas that would otherwise need to have stacked flag lots in order to develop (which is not allowed by current code). There is a specific provision in the Ogden Valley General Plan that suggests a limited street type that can access lots without requiring a fully developed public street.

Most of the proposed regulations for a shared private lane reflect the provisions for a private street, however, the

improvements that are required and the method by which the land is held are different. These lanes are allowed to be narrower, and instead of private street improvements being constructed on a county-owned parcel, as is the case with private streets, a private lane may be constructed on an easement that the county holds instead. This difference is a degree or two removed from being able to convert the improvements into a future public street, but still offers a potential "hold" on the land under the 66-foot wide easement for if a future public street is ever needed. Lot setbacks are required to be from the easement, not the lane.

In Western Weber County, a shared private lane is proposed to only access up to seven lots and have a max length of 200 feet.

Arterial and collector streets. The proposal offers amendments to shore-up regulations related to development adjacent to an arterial or collector street. The intention of new language is two part:

- It requires that new subdivisions avoid providing an individual lot its own access onto a collector or arterial street.
- Where it is not possible to avoid providing the lot access from a collector or arterial, these provisions will lighten other lot-access requirements to help provide easier means by which access can be provided across and through other lots.

These proposed regulations are intended by inference to stimulate the creation of side streets or other shared consolidated accesses for lots that front on a collector or arterial street.

Street cross sections and design. Proposed changes to this section only move "development on a substandard street" out of the subdivision code and into the supplementary regulations code so the provisions therein can be applied to development on all property, not just those within a proposed subdivision.

Street grades. Proposed amendments in this section are clerical in nature.

Alleys. While remaining a short section, these proposed changes are very important for the implementation of narrower rear and side-loaded residential lots, as aforementioned. The provisions require alleys to be a specific width and have platted snow storage areas. They also place the responsibility for the operations and upkeep of an alley onto the landowners who gain access from it – even though it will be dedicated for public use.

# §106-2-4: Lot Standards

Generally. The amendments to the general lot standards in the subdivision ordinance are to make clerical edits and provide revised standards for flag lots. Amending regulations for flag lots is specified in the general plan. The proposal reduces the flag lot area requirement from three-acres down to 50% of the area required by the zone (regardless of whether it is in a flexible development type). Most, if not all, of the rest of the provisions come directly from the code's current flag lot provisions, but it moves those provision from supplemental regulations to the subdivision regulations because new flag lots should not be created without first being subject to the subdivision regulations.

Hillside development. The proposed amendments modify the hillside development regulations to eliminate the appeared allowance of "R" lots. An "R" lot is a lot on land that has not first been subject to the hillside development regulations to verify hillside stability or lot buildability, as mentioned earlier in this report.

Connectivity-incentivized subdivision. As also mentioned earlier in this report, the proposed amendments include amending the connectivity incentivized subdivision regulations to allow the flexible lot development standards that the planning commission has been discussing in work sessions over the last several months. The entire section is proposed to be revamped to make a few things more clear:

- An applicant's participation in this development type and process is completely voluntary. They can choose a different development type already listed in the code if they do not want to comply with these regulations.
- Because this is a voluntary option, the Land Use Authority, not the applicant, has full discretion to require streets to be located where they see fit. The ordinance provides the Land Use Authority minimum criteria to help with deliberations.
- The proposal adds pedestrian connectivity and standards similar to those being proposed for the Form Based zone.

As discussed by the planning commission, the proposal allow lots in the R1 zone to be reduced to no less than 6,000 square feet, with area limitations on small lots adjacent to existing subdivisions.

#### §106-4-2: Curbs and Gutters

The proposed amendments in this section make the provision for curb and gutter – and under what circumstances it may be deferred – clearer. The proposal also requires that the developer install driveway aprons for all lots that are 60 feet or less. This provides the county's engineers the opportunity to ensure driveway placement is in the best interest of the street and street access, generally.

#### §108-7-7: Supplemental Street, Access, and Right-of-Way Standards

Proposed amendments to this section are clerical. The provisions are being moved from elsewhere and consolidated into similar topics here.

# §108-7-10: Required Setback from Designated Collector or Arterial Streets

Proposed amendments are clerical in nature.

# §108-7-19: Building on Dedicated Substandard Streets

This section is being renamed to "Development on a Substandard Street or Public by Right-of-Use Road." The provisions from the subdivision ordinance regarding development on a substandard street or road is proposed to be moved here.

# §108-7-23: River and Stream Corridor Setbacks

The Western Weber General Plan suggests requiring a 300 foot development setback from the high water mark of the Weber River. This proposed amendment does that, and clarifies exceptions.

#### §108-7-24: Supplemental Energy Generation Standards

The proposal recommends merging all renewable energy regulations into one section.

#### §108-7-27: Solar Energy Systems

The proposal recommends deleting this section in favor of merging it into §108-7-24.

# §108-7-29: Flag Lot Access Strip, Private Right of Way, and Access Easement Standards

The proposal recommends retitling this section to "Access and Standards for a Land Locked Residential Lot or Parcel." In doing so, it recommends moving flag lot provisions to the subdivision ordinance, as previously mentioned in this report, and consolidating provisions for private rights-of-way and access easements pertaining to land-lock residential property. The standards therein are proposed to remain relatively the same as existing, although reorganized.

# §108-7-30: Flag Lots

The proposal suggests moving flag-lot specific provisions to the subdivision ordinance.

#### §108-7-31: Access to Lot/Parcel Using Private Right-of-Way or Access Easement

The proposal simply deletes this section. This section has been generally misused over the years as a means of avoiding installation of a street to serve development. The addition of shared private lane is, in part, being recommended as a better alternative.

# §108-7-32: Access to a Lot/Parcel at a Location Other Than Across the Front Lot Line

Proposed amendments to this section are clerical.

# §108-16: Outdoor Lighting

After much discussion about applying outdoor lighting regulations in the Western Weber Planning Area, consensus has not quite been achieved. The recommended amendments to this section only applies to the Ogden Valley Planning Area.

# **Conformance to the General Plan**

Generally, land use code changes should be vetted through the filter of policy recommendations of the applicable general plan. In 2022, the Western Weber General Plan was adopted after a significant public involvement process.

The proposed amendments helps implement numerous goals and objectives of the General Plan including the following:

# **Smart Growth Planning**

#### 1. STREET CONNECTIVITY

Today there are relatively few streets in the unincorporated areas. As can be observed in the Uintah Highlands, optimally planned street connectivity can easily fall by the wayside when an area develops one parcel at a time.

The best connections for streets are four-way intersections. They offer the most efficient connections for adjoining neighborhoods and tend to provide a more logical and directional street layout that is easier to use. Cul-de-sacs are unsurprisingly the least efficient and should be avoided in smart growth development. In 2018, the Wasatch Front Regional Council funded the creation of a street connectivity policy based on the potential development of West Central Weber. That policy can be observed in *Appendix C*.



#### 2. PATHWAY & TRAIL CONNECTIVITY

Street connectivity is an important smart growth principle, and pathway, trail, and sidewalk connectivity is an even more important principle. If a community is designed to focus transportation resources only on vehicles, then the residents of that community are only given one safe choice.

Strong pathway and trail connectivity considers that human nature leads to the use of paths of least resistance. Pathway connectivity should occur more frequently than street connectivity. More regarding pathway design and connectivity can be found in *Chapter 5: Transportation*.

#### 3. OPEN SPACE & RECREATION FACILITIES

Providing for the emotional, mental, and physical wellbeing of residents is another smart growth principle. Communities with plenty of open space and recreational opportunities tend to have lower crime rates, better overall physical health, better social connections, and a better and more meaningful quality of life. More regarding open space and recreation can be found in *Chapter 7: Parks & Recreation*.

# 4. DARK SKY CONSIDERATION

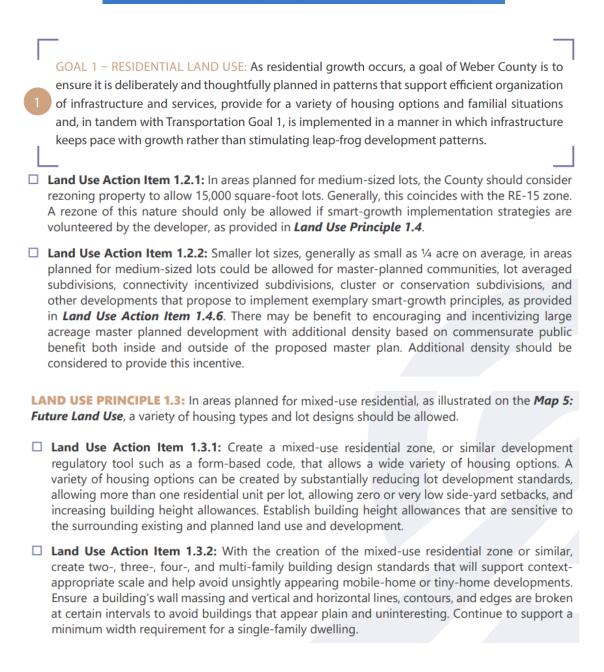
Although finding relief from skyglow resulting from the adjacent urbanized Wasatch Front may be a challenge, many residents of West Central Weber expressed their desire to preserve the appearance of the night sky as it is now. If new development in the area follows the same dark sky regulations already applicable in the Ogden Valley, then future residents might be able to enjoy star gazing like current residents can. At the very least, adopting dark sky regulations will help keep new development from creating additional skyglow. The Wasatch Front's ever increasing skyglow is already threatening the North Fork Park's Bronze status as designated by the International Dark Sky Association.

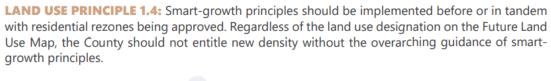
# 6. EMISSIONS & AIR OUALITY

While planning for growth county leaders should be cognizant of the impact that new buildings and cars have on air quality. Not only will better street efficiencies help reduce air pollution as previously mentioned (approximately 42 percent of air pollution results from automobile uses), increasing the efficiency of buildings will further help reduce pollution sources. Approximately 30 percent of the area's poor air quality is created by residential and residential supporting uses.<sup>2</sup>

# 7. RENEWABLE ENERGY

Supporting the local electrical grid with renewable resources will help the area become more energy independent. While it is unlikely the area will ever be fully energy independent, energy resources to provide for an increasing population is and will continue to become more important. As one of the most arid states in the nation, the solar index of the planning area is also optimal for photovoltaic power generation. Solar generation should be a consideration when the county considers development proposals that seek above the zone's minimum allowance.





- □ **Land Use Action Item 1.4.1:** Amend the subdivision ordinance to create a basic smart-growth implementation policy prior to making significant changes to the zoning map.
- □ Land Use Action Item 1.4.2: A rezone request that will yield twice as many residential housing units than the current zone allows, including mixed-use and vehicle-oriented commercial, should only be considered with a concept plan that demonstrates smart-growth principles.
- □ Land Use Action Item 1.4.3: A rezone that is adopted contingent on the successful execution of a concept plan should be reverted to the prior zone if the development does not come to fruition within a specified period of time.
- □ Land Use Action Item 1.4.4: Implement street infrastructure that is designed to a human scale instead of designed to necessitate automobile use. See Transportation Goal 6 for more details.
- □ Land Use Action Item 1.4.9: Reduce the county's flag lot standards to be no less than twice the area otherwise required for a lot in the development (this area should excluding the flag stem of the lot). A flag lot should not be counted toward lot averaging calculations.

The residents of the Western Weber Planning Area recognize that housing attainability is essential to the stability of sustainable communities. Residents want housing options that provide for the housing needs and desires of a diverse, vibrant, and inclusive population. Residents recognize that current housing options and supply are so constrained that housing affordability is becoming unattainable for newer families that are less economically established, as well as the aging population that might be on fixed incomes. Housing choices should be attainable for people at various incomes, ages, and stages of life. Locating higher housing densities in close proximity to walkable village areas and better transportation options will help secure access to opportunities for many, and providing other areas in which medium and large-lot single-family neighborhoods can organically evolve will provide for the rest.

GOAL 2 – HOUSING: Provide housing choices in neighborhoods that will allow residents with a variety of incomes and at different stages of life to live in West Central Weber.

**HOUSING PRINCIPLE 2.1:** Encourage residential development projects to incorporate a mix of housing sizes, types, and prices while aligning with neighborhood design standards and supporting community sustainability.

GOAL 1 – TRANSPORTATION: Consistent with Land Use Goal 2, ensure the transportation network is designed and implemented in a smart growth manner in tandem with population increases and installation of new or higher intensity land uses.

TRANSPORTATION PRINCIPLE 1.2: Provide efficient regional street access.

☐ **Transportation Action Item 1.2.1:** Locate and design new development with direct, redundant, and multi-modal access to major corridors.



GOAL 2 – TRANSPORTATION: Create street infrastructure that enhances and showcases the community's character through a careful balance between traffic efficiencies and multi-modal design and aesthetics.

□ Transportation Action Item 2.3.1: Minimize or prohibit new single-family driveways from providing direct access onto streets that are designated as arterial or collector streets on Map 10 - Future Street and Transit on page 89. Where single-family lots are allowed, encourage or require lots to rear onto the corridor without direct access from the corridor. Consolidate access by means of other residential streets or shared driveways. Amend County ordinances to provide for this.

**TRANSPORTATION PRINCIPLE 2.4:** Ensure all arterial and collector streets have parallel active transportation infrastructure.

□ Transportation Action Item 2.4.2: As development occurs along minor arterial or collector streets, require developers to install a street-separated multi-use paved pathway on at least one side of the street. Modify impact fee analysis and plans to provide funding to connect these developer-installed pathway segments to meaningful community connections. If a pathway is or will be installed on only one side of the street, priority should be given to the north and east sides of the street to ensure optimal sun exposure during winter months, unless the context of the street and/or other nearby infrastructure merits otherwise.

**TRANSPORTATION PRINCIPLE 3.2:** In all village areas and areas that will have higher density housing, provide street cross-section designs that are multimodal and support and emphasize pedestrian priority. While these communities will likely be predominantly automobile oriented for the foreseeable future, they should be planned so as not to be automobile dependent.



GOAL 4 – TRANSPORTATION: Plan, design, and build connected street and pathway networks.

**TRANSPORTATION PRINCIPLE 4.1:** Generally, establish a regular, connected network of collector streets at quarter section (half-mile) lines.

**TRANSPORTATION PRINCIPLE 4.2:** Follow the basic principles for street and pathway connectivity – connected streets, frequent intersections, and small blocks.

**TRANSPORTATION PRINCIPLE 4.3:** Create connected streets for all land use contexts.

□ Transportation Action Item 4.3.2: Continue to support connectivity incentivized subdivisions by offering smaller lot sizes as a bonus for good connections, as provided in Land Use Action Item 1.2.2.

## Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission consider the text included as Exhibit A and offer staff feedback for additional consideration, if any. Alternatively, when/if the Planning Commission is comfortable with the proposal, a positive recommendation should be passed to the County Commission.

#### **Model Motion**

The model motions herein are only intended to help the planning commissioners provide clear and decisive motions for the record. Any specifics provided here are completely optional and voluntary. Some specifics, the inclusion of which may or may not be desired by the motioner, are listed to help the planning commission recall previous points of discussion that may help formulate a clear motion. Their inclusion here, or any omission of other previous points of discussion, are not intended to be interpreted as steering the final decision.

# Motion for positive recommendation as-is:

I move we forward a positive recommendation to the County Commission for File #ZTA2022-07, a county-initiated application to amend the Weber County Code to provide ordinances, regulations, permissions and restrictions that will help implement the Western Weber General Plan as it generally relates to residential zoning and residential development and provide related clerical edits and policy adjustments deemed necessary by the Western Weber Planning Commission and the Ogden Valley Planning Commission., as provided in Exhibit A. I do so with the following findings:

#### Example findings:

- 1. The changes are supported by the Western Weber General Plan.
- 2. The proposal serves as an instrument to further implement the vision, goals, and principles of the Western Weber General Plan
- 3. The changes will enhance the general health and welfare of Western Weber residents.
- 4. [ add any other desired findings here ].

#### Motion for positive recommendation with changes:

I move we forward a positive recommendation to the County Commission for File #ZTA2022-07, a county-initiated application to amend the Weber County Code to provide ordinances, regulations, permissions and restrictions that will help implement the Western Weber General Plan as it generally relates to residential zoning and residential development and provide related clerical edits and policy adjustments deemed necessary by the Western Weber Planning Commission and the Ogden Valley Planning Commission, as provided in Exhibit A, but with the following additional edits and corrections:

Example of ways to format a motion with changes:

- 1. Example: In Section 104-12-3(f), remove short-term rentals as a permitted use.
- 2. Example: On line number \_\_\_\_\_, it should read: \_\_\_\_\_ state desired edits here
- 3. Etc

I do so with the following findings:

#### Example findings:

- 1. The changes are supported by the Western Weber General Plan.
- 2. The proposal serves as an instrument to further implement the vision, goals, and principles of the Western Weber General Plan
- 3. The changes will enhance the general health, safety, and welfare of Western Weber residents.
- 4. [Example: allowing short-term rentals runs contrary to providing affordable long-term rental opportunities]
- 5. [Example: etc]

#### Motion to table:

I move we table action on File #ZTA2022-07, a county-initiated application to amend the Weber County Code to provide ordinances, regulations, permissions and restrictions that will help implement the Western Weber General Plan as it generally relates to residential zoning and residential development and provide related clerical edits and policy adjustments deemed necessary by the Western Weber Planning Commission and the Ogden Valley Planning Commission, to [ state a date certain ], so that:

<ul> <li>We have more time to review the pre</li> </ul>	oposal.
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- Staff can get us more information on [ specify what is needed from staff ]
- The applicant can get us more information on [ specify what is needed from the applicant ].
- More public noticing or outreach has occurred.
- add any other desired reason here

#### Motion to recommend denial:

I move we forward a recommendation for denial to the County Commission for File #ZTA2022-07, an application to amend the Weber County Code to provide ordinances, regulations, permissions and restrictions that will help implement the Western Weber General Plan as it generally relates to residential zoning and residential development and provide related clerical edits and policy adjustments, as provided in Exhibit A. I do so with the following findings:

#### Examples findings for denial:

- The proposal is not adequately supported by the General Plan.
- The proposal is not supported by the general public.
- The proposal runs contrary to the health, safety, and welfare of the general public.
- The area is not yet ready for the proposed changes to be implemented.
- [ add any other desired findings here ].

#### **Exhibits**

A. Proposed Amendments to the Form-Based (FB) zoning ordinance (Redlined Copy).

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**TITLE 101 GENERAL PROVISION** 

# **WEBER COUNTY** ORDINANCE NUMBER 2023-

AN AMENDMENT TO VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE COUNTY'S LAND USE CODE TO IMPLEMENT

SMART GROWTH REQUIREMENTS, LOT WIDTH REDUCTIONS, STREET AND PATHWAY CONNECTIVITY AND IMPROVEMENT REQUIREMENTS, A RELATED CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.
WHEREAS, the Board of Weber County Commissioners has heretofore adopted land use regulations governing uses of land in unincorporated Weber County; and
WHEREAS,; and
<b>WHEREAS</b> ,; and
WHEREAS, on, the Western Weber Planning Commission, after appropriate notice, held a public hearing to consider public comments regarding the proposed amendments to the Weber County Land Use Code, offered a positive recommendation to the County Commission; and
WHEREAS, on, the Ogden Valley Planning Commission, after appropriate notice, held a public hearing to consider public comments regarding the proposed amendments to the Weber County Land Use Code, offered a positive recommendation to the County Commission; and
WHEREAS, on, the Weber County Board of Commissioners, after appropriate notice, held a public hearing to consider public comments on the same; and
<b>WHEREAS</b> , the Weber County Board of Commissioners find that the proposed amendments herein substantially advance many goals and objectives of the Western Weber General Plan and the Ogden Valley General Plan; and
<b>WHEREAS</b> , the Weber County Board of Commissioners find that the proposed amendments serve to create the necessary regulatory framework that will guide future development of neighborhoods and communities;
<b>NOW THEREFORE</b> , be it ordained by the Board of County Commissioners of Weber County, in the State of Utah, as follows:
<b>SECTION 1: AMENDMENT.</b> The Weber County Code is hereby <i>amended</i> as follows:
Part II Land Use Code

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DRAFT - Last edited 3/27/2023 4 5 6 Chapter 101-2 Definitions 7 8 Sec 101-2-13 Lot Definitions 9 10 Lot, flag. The term "flag-Flag letLot" means an "L" shaped Lot let-comprised of a narrow access strip 11 connected to a street (the flag's staff-portion) which opens into the Lotlot area (the flag portion). 12 13 Lot right-of-way. The term "lot right-of-way" means a strip of land of not less than 16 feet wide connecting 14 a lot to a street for use as private access to that lot. 15 16 Lot line, front for flag lot. The term "lot line, front for flag lot" means the front lot line of a flag lot which is 17 the lot line parallel to a dedicated public street and at the end of the stem. 18 19 Sec 101-2-17 P Definitions 20 21 Private access right-of-way. See "Shared private lane." The term "private access right-of-way" means 22 an easement of not less than 50 feet wide reserved by dedication to the property or lot owners to be used-23 as private access to serve the lots platted within the subdivision and complying with the adopted street 24 cross section standards of the County and maintained by the property owners or other private agency. 25 26 Sec 101-2-20 Sh Definitions 27 Shared private lane. The term "shared private lane," which may also be referred herein as a "private 28 access right-of-way," means a lane or driveway, within a recorded private right-of-way easement, to be 29 used as a private access to a Lot or Lots. 30 31 Sec 101-2-20 St Definitions 32 33 Street\_bBlock. The term "street blockStreet-Block," also referred to as "blockBlock," means a series of 34 streets that bound, or in the future will bound land bounded on all sides and that are by a street or lane-35 that is open to open for use by the general public, or land which is designated as a Blockblock or street Street-Block block on any recorded subdivision plat. A temporarily incomplete Street-Block is still a Street-36 37 Block for the purposes of this definition. 38 Street, ecollector. The term "Collector Street collector street" means a street existing or proposed of 39 considerable continuity which is the main means of collecting traffic from local Major Streets and Minor 40 Streets, and providing eventual access to the an Arterial Street major street system. 41 Street, Arterial (mMajor). The term "major street Arterial Street," which may also be referred to as "Major 42 Street," or "Major Road," means a street, existing or proposed, which serves or is intended to serve as an 43 arterial-major traffic way connecting Collector Streets to the greater regional area. An Arterial Street is 44 usually a controlled-access highway or freeway and is designated on the general plan, master street plan, 45 or similar planning document as an Arterial Street, as a controlled access highway, major Major 46 streetStreet, parkway or other equivalent term to identify those streets comprising the basicbackbone 47 structure of the street plan. 48 Street, Major Neighborhood. The term "Major Neighborhood Street," means a street, existing or 49 proposed, which is of limited community-wide continuity and which serves or is intended to serve the local

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50 needs of connecting neighborhoods to each other and to Collector Streets.

**Street, Minor Neighborhood.** The term "Minor Neighborhood Street," means a street, existing or proposed, which is of limited neighborhood continuity and which serves or is intended to serve the local needs of connecting neighborhoods to Major Neighborhood Streets.

Street, marginal access. The term "marginal access street," means a minor street which is parallel to and adjacent to a limited access major street and which provides access to abutting properties and protection from through traffic.

Street or street-route, temporarily terminal. The terms "temporarily terminal street" or "temporarily terminal street-route" means a street, portion of a street, series of streets, or a street-route that has a single point of entry from the greater <a href="Public Streetpublic Street">Public Streetpublic Street</a> network, and is only intended to be terminal temporarily until it connects back into the greater <a href="Public Streetpublic Streetpublic Street">Public Streetpublic Street</a> system through future extension, as shown in an applicable general plan, small area plan, master streets plan, development agreement, or similar legislatively adopted planning document.

**Street, pPrivate.** The term "private-Private Streetstreet" means a thoroughfare within a subdivision, to be used exclusively by the which has been reserved by dedication unto the subdivider or lot. Lot owners tebe used as private access, to serve the lots platted within the subdivision and complying with the adopted street cross section standards of the county, and maintained by the developer, adjoining Lot owners, or other private agency.

**Street,** Ppublic. The term "public streetPublic Street" means a thoroughfare which has been dedicated or abandoned to the public-and accepted by proper public authority, or a thoroughfare, not less than 26-feet wide, which has been made public by right of use and which affords the principal means of access to abutting property.

Street, standard residential. The term "standard residential street," means a street, existing or proposed, which is supplementary to a collector street and of limited continuity which serves or is intended to serve the local needs of a neighborhood.

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#### **TITLE 102 ADMINISTRATION**

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Chapter 102-1 General Provisions

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#### Sec 102-1-2 Planning Director Authority

- (a) The planning director, or his designee, is authorized to deny, approve, or approve with conditions an application for an administrative approval. Administrative approval can be given for the following applications:
  - Site plan approval, when required by this Land Use Code, for which the land use authority is not otherwise specified by this Land Use Code;
  - (2) Design review for buildings under 10,000 square feet and which impact an area of less than one acre, as provided in section 108-1-2;
  - (3) Home occupation, as provided in section 108-13-2;
  - (4) Building Parcel parcel designation, as provided in section 108-7-33;
  - (5) Small subdivisions, as provided in section 106-1-8(f) of this Land Use Code; and
  - (5)(6) Access to a land locked Lot or Parcel, as provided in Section 108-7-32.
  - (6) Flag lots, access to a lot/parcel using a private right-of-way or access easement, as provided in Sec 108-7-XX, and access to a lot/parcel at a location other than across the front lot line land locked Lot or Parcel, as provided in title 108, chapter 7. Section 108-7-32of this Land Use Code.

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Chapter 102-5 Rezoning Procedures

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#### 100 Sec 102-5-1 Purpose And Intent

Every property in the unincorporated area of the county is legally zoned as a result of comprehensive zoning in Western Weber County in the 1950s and the Ogden Valley in the 1960s. The purpose of this chapter is to establish a legislative means by which applications to the county are processed to change zoning. Rezoning is intended to implement the adopted general plans for the different planning areas of the county.

#### Sec 102-5-2 Development To Be In Conformance To The General Plan

Rezoning of property should further the purpose of the zoning regulations listed in Section 101-1-2 of the county's Land Use Code by complying with the county's general plans.

#### Sec 102-5-3 Reserved

#### Sec 102-5-4 Application Requirements

- (a) A rezoning application may be initiated by an owner of any property or any person, firm, or corporation with the written consent of the owner of the property, or be county-initiated.
- (b) An application for a rezoning shall be prepared and submitted on forms provided by the planning division. The application shall be accompanied with the following information:
  - (1) The application shall be signed by the landowner or their duly authorized representative and shall be accompanied by the necessary fee as shown within the applicable fee schedule.
  - (2) A conceptual street, pathway, trail, and accessway or Alleyalley connectivity plan showing how the project or a future project can connect to both existing, proposed, and potential future streets, pathways, trails, and accessways or Alleyalleys.
  - (3) The A proposed parks and open space plan, including land, infrastructure, or monetary donations intended to be given to the park district, county, or other entity for the purpose of providing parks or open spaces.
  - (4) A narrative explaining the planned or potential future access to culinary and secondary water facilities, and wastewater disposal facilities.
  - (5) A proposed rezone may be required to be accompanied by a concept development plan in accordance with Section 102-5-5 of this chapter. A detailed site plan, in lieu of a concept development plan may be required.
  - (1) A street, pathway, trail, and accessway or alley connectivity plan showing how the project or a future project can connect to both existing, proposed, and potential future streets, pathways, trails, and accessways or alleys.
  - (2)(1) The proposed parks and open space plan, including land, infrastructure, or monetary donations intended to be given to the park district, county, or other entity for the purpose of providing parks or open spaces.
  - (3)(1) A narrative explaining the planned or potential future access to culinary and secondary water facilities, and wastewater disposal facilities.
  - (4) If the land is located within an existing or future service area of a local water or sewer service provider, a letter of acknowledgment and conditions of future service.
  - (5) A narrative from the project engineer discussing the feasibility for the mitigation of stormwater runoff.
  - (6) The applicant shall provide a narrative addressing the following information explaining:
    - a. The vision for the proposed zone change and, if known, the proposed development. <u>Project narrative describing the project vision.</u>

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#### DRAFT - Last edited 3/27/2023 142 a.b. How is the change is in compliance with the general plan, or if not, the public interest the 143 change is intended to address.? 144 b.c. Why should the present zoning should be changed to allow this the proposal rezone.? 145 c.d. How is the change is in the best interest of the public interest?. 146 d.e. What The conditions and circumstances have in the general area that have taken 147 placechanged in the general area since the general plan was adopted to warrant such a 148 change?the rezone. 149 e.f. How does this The reasons or ways the proposal rezone will promote the health, safety and 150 general welfare of the inhabitants of the county.? 151 f.a. Project narrative describing the project vision. 152 (c) Supplemental application requirements for the rezone. of a large master planned area or any 153 proposed rezone to the Destination and Rrecreation Rresort Zzone, supplementary requirements. 154 Due to the anticipated scale and potential impact of a destination and recreation resort on the county 155 and other surrounding areas, the following additional information, shall be required to accompany any 156 application submitted for the rezone of a large master planned area or any proposed rezone to the consideration of a dDestination and Recreation Resort Zzone approval. The additional information 157 158 shall consist of the following: 159 (1) For a rezone application of a large master planned area or for a rezone to the Destination and 160 Recreation Resort Zone, the additional information in Subsection (c)(3) of this section shall be 161 submitted with the initial rezone application. 162 For a rezone other than those specified in Subsection (c)(1) of this section, after submittal 163 of the initial rezone application, the additional information in Subsection (c)(3) of this section shall 164 be submitted if requested by the Planning Director, Planning Commission, or County Commission 165 at any point during the rezone procedure. 166 (3) Supplemental application information. 167 a. A Concept development plan, which shall include the project's conceptual layout and shall 168 include a mapped depiction of showing sensitive land areas as described/mapped in Title 104, 169 Chapter 28, Ogden Valley Sensitive Lands Overlay Zone and potential geologic hazards as 170 identified in . 171 If the land is located within an existing or future service area of a local water or sewer service 172 provider, a letter of acknowledgment and conditions of future service. 173 A narrative from the project engineer discussing the feasibility for the mitigation of stormwater 174 175 b.d. Traffic impact analysis. 176 c.e. Cost benefit analysis. 177 d.f. Recreation facilities plan. 178 e.g. Seasonal wWorkforce housing plan. 179 f.h. Emergency services plan including a letter of feasibility from the Weber fire district and Weber 180 County sheriff's office. 181 g.i. Letter of feasibility from the electrical power provider. 182 h.j. Density calculation table showing proposed density calculations.

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i.k. Thematic renderings demonstrating the general vision and character of the proposed

\_All documents submitted as part of the application shall be accompanied by a in a corresponding

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development.

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#### Sec 102-5-5 Concept Development Plan

- (a) A concept development plan may be required to be submitted with a rezoning application to any zone, as provided in Section 102-5-6. The concept development plan shall supply sufficient information about the development to assist the Planning Commission and County Commission in making a decision on the rezoning application. Information supplied shall include text and illustration identifying or showing:
  - (1) Inventory of general land use types located within the project and the surrounding area.
  - (2) Approximate locations and arrangements of buildings, structures, facilities and open space.
  - (3) Architectural rendering of proposed buildings, structures, facilities and open space within the
    - (4) Access and traffic circulation patterns and approximate location of parking.
  - (5) A written description explaining how the project is compatible with surrounding land uses.
  - (6) The existing site characteristics (e.g., terrain, vegetation, watercourses, and wetlands, etc.).
  - (7) Existing and proposed infrastructure.
    - (8) Project density and mass/scale in comparison to the existing developed area adjacent to the proposed rezone.
  - (9) Legal description of the property being proposed for rezone.
- (b) The applicant/owner, and any assignee or successor in interest, is required to develop only in accordance with the proposals outlined in the plan. Any materially different concept, use, building arrangement, etc., will not be approved nor will building permits be issued by the county until such plan is amended by the county commission after recommendation of the planning commission. Minor changes may be approved by the planning director. If the county denies such changes or amendments and/or the concept plan is abandoned, the county may institute steps to revert the zoning to its former or other appropriate zone. The information shown on the concept plan may vary in detail depending on the size of projects.

#### Sec 102-5-6 Rezone Procedure

- (a) Preapplication meeting; concept plan requirement. Prior to submittal of a rezone application, the applicant shall attend a pre-application meeting in which the proposal is discussed with County planning staff. After the pre-application meeting, the Planning Director or designee may require a concept development plan to be submitted with the application. After application submittal, if no concept plan was previously required, the Planning Director or designee, the Planning Commission, or the County Commission may require a concept development plan or any other information to address emerging impacts.
- (b) Application process. When a rezoneing application is not entitled to be reviewed until it meets the requirements outlined in Section 102-5-4 of this Chapter, and afterwhen the application is deemed complete by the Planning Director or designee once complete, the application is entitled to will be processed in the following manner:
  - (1) Planning Commission review and recommendation. Upon receiving a recommendation from staff regarding an amendment to the zoning mapa rezone application, and after holding a public hearing pursuant to State Code, the Planning Commission shall review the application-amendment and prepare its recommendation. The Planning Commission may recommend approval, approval with modifications, or denial of the proposed amendment, and shall The Planning Commission's recommendation shall then be submitted to its recommendation to the County Commission for review and decision.
  - (2) County Commission review and decision. Upon receiving a recommendation from the Planning Commission regarding an amendment to the zoning mapa rezone application, the County Commission shall schedule and hold a public hearing to review and make a decision on the application. Following the public hearing the County Commission may approve, approve with modifications, or deny the proposed amendment. Prior to making a decision that goes contrary to the Planning Commission's recommendation, the County Commission may, but is not obligated to,

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282 283 remand the amendment\_application to the Planning Commission with a request for another recommendation with additional or specific considerations.

- (3) Decision criteria. A decision to amend the zoning map is a matter committed to the legislative discretion of the County Commission and is not controlled by any one standard. However, in making an amendment, the County Commission and Planning Commission are encouraged to consider the following factors, among other factors they deem relevant:
  - a. Whether the proposed amendment is consistent with goals, objectives, and policies of the County's general plan.
  - b. Whether the proposed amendment is compatible with the overall character of existing development in the vicinity of the subject property, and if not, consideration of the specific incompatibilities within the context of the general plan.
  - c. The extent to which the proposed amendment may adversely affect adjacent property.
  - d. The adequacy of facilities and services intended to serve the subject property, including, but not limited to, roadways, parks and recreation facilities, police and fire protection, schools, stormwater drainage systems, water supplies, wastewater, and refuse collection.
  - Whether the proposed rezone can be developed in a manner that will not substantially degrade natural/ecological resources or sensitive lands.
  - Whether proposed traffic mitigation plans will prevent transportation corridors from diminishing below an acceptable level of service.
- (4) Supplementary approval considerations for a destination and recreation resort zone. The Planning Commission and County Commission are also encouraged to consider the following factors, among other factors they deem relevant, when making an amendment to the DRR-1 zone:
  - Whether a professional and empirical study has provided substantial evidence determining that the proposed resort is viable and contributes to the surrounding community's economic wellbeing.
  - b. Whether the natural and developed recreational amenities, provided by the resort, will constitute a primary attraction and provide an exceptional recreational experience by enhancing public recreational opportunities.
  - Whether the proposed resort's seasonal workforce housing plan will provide a socially, economically, and environmentally responsible development.
- (5) One-year period before reapplication if denied. Where a rezoning application has been denied, the County shall not accept a substantially similar zoning amendment application within one (1) year of a denial unless there is a substantial change of conditions since the earlier application. A new application, with the applicable fee, shall be required and processed in accordance with the procedure outlined in this section.
- (c) Application expiration. Rezoning applications shall expire 18 months after submittal, if not acted upon. The Planning Director may extend the expiration date for six months for just cause.
- (d) Notice. The first public hearing regarding the rezone shall be noticed as required by State Code, and mailed to the owner of record of each Parcelparcel within 500 feet of the boundary of the area proposed to be rezoned. The mailed notice shall be postmarked at least 10 calendar days prior to the first public hearing.

#### Sec 102-5-7 Approved Development Proposals

After rezoning is granted, applications for development within the rezoned area shall be reviewed as required by the Land Use Code. The developmentAn application for development plans shall be consistent with the approved concept development plan and—or development agreement, if applicable.

#### Sec 102-5-8 Development Agreement

The county commission may require an applicant, at the time of zoning approval, to enter into a zoning development agreement as outlined in Chapter 102-6. Any rezone that is conditioned on a concept

development plan requires a development agreement in order for the concept development plan to govern the development.

#### Sec 102-5-9 Rezone Expiration And Reversion

- (a) Unless authorized otherwise in an adopted development agreement, a rezone that is approved based on a concept development plan, as provided in Section 102-5-5, shall by default expire after three years of no substantial construction action toward installing the improvements depicted in the development plan. For the purpose of this section, "substantial construction action" shall mean the actual installation, inspection, and acceptance by the County Engineer of a subdivision or development improvement, as provided in Title 106, Chapter 4.
- (b) A request for an extension, if applicable, shall be submitted to the Planning Division in writing with a new rezone fee. After receiving recommendation from the Planning Commission, the County Commission may extend the rezone expiration timeframe if the County Commission determines that nothing has substantially changed since the original approval that would alter the outcome of a resubmittal of the same rezone application and concept development plan.
- (c) <u>Unless authorized otherwise in an adopted development agreement</u>, <u>Uupon</u> expiration, the zone shall immediately and automatically revert back to the zone or zones that existed prior to the rezone approval.
- (d) The concept plan, and the expiration and zone reversion, shall be specified in the ordinance that adopts the rezone, and the ordinance shall be recorded to the title of the property.
- (e)(d) Nothing in this part shall be construed to limit the County Commission's legislative authority to rezone the property in the future.
- (f) This section shall not affect a rezone that is not conditioned on a concept development plan.

## Sec 102-5-10 Rezone of Property Disconnecting From Incorporated Cities

Properties that disconnect from incorporated cities shall submit a rezone application and fees to the county planning division. Prior to any disconnection, the subject property needs to comply with its current city zoning and approved site plan.

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β12 TITLE 104 ZONES

Chapter 104-1 In General

# Sec 104-1-1 Establishment Of Zones

For the purpose of this title, the Territory of Weber County to which this title applies is divided into classes of zones as follows:

ZONE DISTRICTS	ZONE NAME
Residential Estates Zones	RE-15
Residential Estates Zone	RE-20
Gravel Zone	G
Agricultural Zones	A-1
Agricultural Zone	A-2

**Commented [E13]:** The development agreement covers this.

Commented [E14]: This is redundant.

# DRAFT - Last edited 3/27/2023 Agricultural Zone A-3 Agricultural Valley Zone AV-3 F-5 Forestry Zones Forestry Zone F-10 Forestry Zone F-40 Forest Valley Zone FV-3 Shoreline Zone S-1 Commercial Valley Resort Recreation Zone CVR-1 Residential Zone R-1-12 Residential Zone R-1-10 FR-1 Forest Residential Zone R1-15 R1-12 Single-Family Residential Zones <u>R1</u> R1-10 Two-Family Residential Zone R2 R3 Multi-Family Residential Zone FR-1 Forest Residential Zones FR-3 Residential Mobile/Manufactured Home Park Zone **RMHP** Residential Manufactured Home Zone RMH-1-6 C-1 Commercial Zone, Neighborhood Commercial Zone, Community C-2 C-3 Commercial Zone, Regional

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Commercial Valley Zone, Neighborhood	CV-1
Commercial Valley Zone, Community	CV-2
Manufacturing Zone, Light	M-1
Manufacturing Zone, Medium	M-2
Manufacturing Zone, Heavy	M-3
Manufacturing Zone, Valley	MV-1
Form-Based Zone	FB
Open Space Zone	O-1
Master Planned Development Overlay Zone	MPDOZ
Ogden Valley Sensitive Lands Overlay Zone	SLOZ
Ogden Valley Destination and Recreation Resort Zone	DRR-1
Large Solar Energy System Overlay Zone	SOZ

Chapter 104-12 Single-Family Residential Zones R1, R2, and R3 R-1-12, R-1-10

# Sec 104-12-1 Purpose And Intent

- (a) The purpose of the R1 zone is to provide regulated areas for Single-Family Dwelling uses at three different low-density levels. The R1 zone includes the R1-15, R1-12, and R1-10 zones. Any R-1-12 and R-1-10 zones shown on the zoning map or elsewhere in the Land Use Code are synonymous with the R1-12 and R1-10 zones, respectively.
- (b) The purpose of the R2 Zone classification is to accommodate a need for moderate density residential districts incorporating both Single-Family Dwellings and Two-Family Dwellings. Any R-2 zone shown on the zoning map or elsewhere in the Land Use Code is synonymous with the R2 zone.
- (c) The purpose of the R3 Zone classification is to provide residential areas that will accommodate the development of dwelling types from Single-Family Dwellings through Multiple-Family Dwellings with their associated necessary public services and activities. It is also to provide an orderly transition from less intensive, lower density uses to more intensive, higher density uses. Any R-3 zone shown on the zoning map or elsewhere in the Land Use Code is synonymous with the R3 zone.

The purpose of the R-1-12, R-1-10 Zone classification is to provide regulated areas for single-family residential use at two different low-density levels.

Sec 104-12-2 Permitted Uses

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Commented [E15]: Current code does not use the R1 zone designation for some reason. Based on area requirements, I think the current R-1-[12 and 10] zones are supposed to be the County's R1 provisions. Because of that I have consolidated all R1's, R2 and R2 into one zone chapter here, and deleted the independent R2 and R3 zone chapter. The R1 will still provide for the R1-12, and 10 designations, and add a new R1-15, as a sub-zone of R1.

**Commented [E16]:** Consolidating residential zones into one chapter, similar to the way we previously did to ag zones, commercial zones, and manufacturing zones

Moved all "flex" zone allowances WWPC recently discussed into the connectivity incentivized subdivision section (106-2-4.030)

338	The following are				

- 339 1. Accessory building incidental to the use of a main building; main building designed or used to accommodate the main use to which the premises are devoted; and accessory uses customarily incidental to a main use.
- 342 2. Accessory dwelling unit, in compliance with Chapter 108-19.
- 343 3. Agriculture.
- 344 4. Church, synagogue or similar building used for regular religious worship.
- 5. Cluster subdivision, in accordance with title 108, chapter 3 of this Land Use Code.
- 346 6. Educational institution.
- 347 7. Golf course, except miniature golf course.
- 348 8. Greenhouse, for private use only.
- 349 9. Home occupations.
- 350 10. Household pets, which do not constitute a kennel.
- 351 11. Parking lot accessory to uses permitted in this zone.
- 352 12. Public building, public park, recreation grounds and associated buildings.
- 353 13. Single-family dwelling.

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- Temporary building for use incidental to construction work. Such building shall be removed upon
   the completion or abandonment of the construction work.
- 356 15. Residential facilities for persons with a disability meeting the requirements of section 108-7-13.

### Sec 104-12-3 Conditional Uses

The following uses shall be permitted only when authorized by a conditional use permit as provided in title 108, chapter 4 of this Land Use Code:

- 360 1. Educational/institutional identification sign.
- 361 2. Private park, playground or recreation area, but not including privately owned commercial amusement business.
- 363 3. Public utility substations.
- B64 4. Residential facility for elderly persons meeting the requirements of section 108-7-15.
  - Water storage reservoir developed by a public agency and meeting requirements of title 108, chapter 10 of this Land Use Code.

## Sec 104-12-2 (Reserved)

# Sec 104-12-3 Land Use Table

The following tables display the uses permitted, conditionally permitted, or not permitted in the these Residential Zones. The letter "P" indicates a permitted use in the zone. The letter "C" indicates a use that requires a conditional use permit, as governed by Title 108 Chapter 4, in the zone. The letter "N" indicates a use that is prohibited in the zone. A use listed is a main use, unless specifically listed as an accessory use.

(a) Accessory uses. An accessory use is prohibited unless located on the same Lot or Parcel as the main use to which it is accessory.

	<u>R1</u>			<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
ACCESSORY USES	R1- 15	R1- 12	<u>R1-</u> <u>10</u>			

Accessory building, when accessory and incidental to the use of a main building and when not otherwise specified in this table.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
Accessory Dwelling Unit.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	See Chapter 108-19. This use is only allowed when accessory to one Single-Family Dwelling per Lot.
Accessory use, when accessory and incidental to a permitted or conditional use and when not otherwise specified in this table.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
Accessory uses for a cemetery, including but not limited to a mortuary, crematory, staff housing, service shop and chapel.	N	<u>N</u>	N	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
Home occupation, when accessory to a residential use.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	See Chapter 108-13.
Household pets, when accessory to a residential use.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
Main building, which is accessory to, and designed or used to accommodate, a main use.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
Parking lot, when accessory to a main use allowed in the zone.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
Temporary building or use, accessory and incidental to onsite construction work typical for the area.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	The building or use shall be removed upon completion or abandonment of the construction work.

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# (b) Agricultural uses, non-animal

	<u>R1</u>			<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
AGRICULTURAL USES, NON-ANIMAL	<u>R1-</u> <u>15</u>	<u>R1-</u> <u>12</u>	<u>R1-</u> <u>10</u>			
Agriculture, limited.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	Limited to noncommercial crop

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production in private or community gardens no greater than one acre.

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(c) (Reserved)

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(d) **Commercial uses.** The following are uses that typically generate customer-oriented traffic to the Lot or Parcel.

	<u>R1</u>			<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
COMMERCIAL USES	<u>R1-</u> <u>15</u>	<u>R1-</u> <u>12</u>	R1- 10			
Child day care.	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	

(a)(e) Institutional or governmental uses.

		<u>R1</u>		<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
INSTITUTIONAL OR GOVERNMENTAL USES	R1- 15	R1- 12	<u>R1-</u> <u>10</u>			
<u>Cemetery.</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	At least half an acre devoted to the cemetery shall be provided.
Church, synagogue, or similar building used for regular religious worship.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
Convalescent or rest home.	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
Private park, playground or recreation area. Fees collected, if any, shall be devoted to operations and maintenance of the park. No commercial venture allowed.	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	A private park and related infrastructure approved as part of a subdivision or development agreement shall be a permitted use provided compliance with the standards of Chapter 108-4.
Public building. A building used by a governmental agency, or a nonprofit entity that provides typical governmental or government-sponsored functions.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
Public park, recreation grounds and associated buildings.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	

383 (f) Residential uses.

	<u>R1</u>			<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
RESIDENTIAL USES	R1- 15	R1- 12	<u>R1-</u> <u>10</u>			
Dwelling, Group	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	See Section 108-7-11. No more than 24 Dwelling units allowed per Lot.
<u>Dwelling, Single-Family. A</u> <u>Single-Family Dwelling, as</u> <u>defined by Title 101, Chapter 2.</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
Dwelling, Two-Family. A Two-Family Dwelling, as defined by Title 101, Chapter 2	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
Dwelling, Three-Family. A Three-Family Dwelling, as defined by Title 101, Chapter 2.	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>P</u>	
<b>Dwelling, Four-Family.</b> A Four-Family Dwelling, as defined by Title 101, Chapter 2.	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>P</u>	
<b>Dwelling, Multi-Family.</b> A Multi-Family Dwelling, as defined by Title 101, Chapter 2.	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>P</u>	
Residential facility for elderly persons.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	See Section 108-7-15.
Residential facility for handicapped persons.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	See Section 108-7-13.
Residential facility for troubled youth.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	See Section 108-7-14.
Short-term rental, A short-term rental.	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	P	<u>P</u>	P	See Section 108-7-11.

**Commented [E17]:** Commissioners asked WWPC readdress STRs in Western Weber.

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(g) Utility uses.

		<u>R1</u>		<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
UTILITY USES	<u>R1-</u> <u>15</u>	<u>R1-</u> <u>12</u>	<u>R1-</u> <u>10</u>			
Public utility substations.	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	
Water storage reservoir, when developed by a utility service provider.	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	See Chapter 108-10.

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# Sec 104-12-4 (Reserved)

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# Sec 104-12-4-5 Site Development Standards

The following site development standards apply to the Single-Family Residential Zones R1, R2, and R3, unless specified otherwise in this Land Use Code R-1-12, R-1-10:

# (a) Lot area:

		<u>R1</u>		<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
LOT AREA	<u>R1-15</u>	<u>R1-12</u>	<u>R1-10</u>			
Minimum Lot area, Single- Family Dwelling. The minimum Lot area for a Single-Family Dwelling shall be:	15,000 square feet	12,000 square feet	10,000 square feet	6,000 square feet	3,000 square feet	See alternative Lot area allowances elsewhere in this Land Use Code for cluster subdivisions, lot-averaged subdivisions, and connectivity incentivized subdivisions
Minimum Lot area, non- Single-Family Dwelling. The minimum Lot area for all Dwelling s other than a Single-Family Dwelling:	<u>NA</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>NA</u>	9,000 square feet	8,000 square feet	A development with multiple Dwellings per Lot shall provide the minimum Lot area per building. An additional 2,000 square feet of Lot area is required for each Dwelling Unit in excess of two per building.
Other main building. The minimum Lot Area for a main building other than a Dwelling:	15,000 square feet	12,000 square feet	10,000 square feet	9,000 square feet		

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# (b) Lot width:

<u>R1</u>	<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
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Commented [E18]: Moved all "flex" allowances to the connectivity incentivized subdivision section (106-2-4.030)

LOT WIDTH	<u>R1-15</u>	<u>R1-12</u>	<u>R1-10</u>			
Minimum Lot width:	<u>80</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	Unless located at least 30 feet behind the front-most part of the Dwelling, one or more front-facing garage door(s) shall have a cumulative width no greater than 18 percent of the width of the Lot.

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(c) Yard setback:

(1) Front yard setback:

	<u>R1</u>			<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
FRONT YARD SETBACK	<u>R1-15</u>	<u>R1-12</u>	<u>R1-10</u>			
Minimum for Single-, Two-, Three-, and Four-Family Dwelling:	vehicle :		15 feet if over a s in Alley <sup>1</sup> .	No parking area, pad, or driveway within the front setback shall be less than 20 feet deep.		
Minimum for Multi-Family Dwelling:		<u>N/.</u>	<u>A</u>		<u>15</u>	Parking shall be located on the opposite side of the building than the Public Street on which the building fronts; if a Corner Lot, the predominant Public Street.

398 399  $\underline{^{1}}$  To qualify for the reduced setback, the Alley shall first comply with Section 106-2-2.100.

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(2) Side yard setback:

	<u>R1</u>			<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
SIDE YARD SETBACK	<u>R1-15</u>	<u>R1-12</u>	<u>R1-10</u>			
Minimum for Dwellings other than multi-family Dwellings:		on one si on the ot		<u>5 f</u> ı	<u>eet</u>	Both sides may be 5 feet if the Lot's only vehicle access is over a side or rear Lot Line adjacent to an Alley¹. No parking area, pad, or driveway shall be provided within the 15-foot front setback.

Commented [E19]: Standard one-car garage door is 8-10 feet wide. Standard two-car is 16-18 feet wide. 18 percent, generally, allows the following lot width to front-facing garage door width ratios:

0-45': No front-facing garage doors. 45-89': single car front-facing door. 89'-177': double car front-facing door. 100'-177': triple car front-facing door. 177'-etc: quadruple car – etc.

Minimum for Multi- Family Dwelling:	<u>N/A</u>	<u>NA</u>	8 feet <sup>2</sup>	Parking shall be located on the opposite side of the building than the Public Street on which the building fronts; if a Corner Lot, the predominant Public Street.
Minimum for other main building:	<u>20 feet</u>	<u>feet</u>		
Minimum for side fronting street on Corner Lot:	<u>15 feet</u>			
Minimum for accessory building:	Same as main building, located at least 6 feet i building.	If an accessory building greater than 1000 square feet, see Section 108-7-16 for side setback requirements.		

<sup>1</sup> To qualify for the reduced setback, the Alley shall first comply with Section 106-2-2.100.

<sup>2</sup> This shall be increased to 18 feet for a side adjacent to a Lot that has an existing Single-. Two-. Three-, or Four-Family Dwelling.

# (3) Rear yard setback:

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	<u>R1</u>			<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
REAR YARD SETBACK	<u>R1-15</u>	<u>R1-12</u>	<u>R1-10</u>			
Minimum rear yard setback for main building:	30 feet			20 1	f <u>eet</u>	
Minimum rear yard setback for accessory building:	when or adjacer	except 1 a corner to the a 's front-ya	Lot and djoining			The entrance of an Alley- facing garage, carport, or similar shall be setback from the Alley right-of-way no less than 15 feet.

# (d) Building height:

		<u>R1</u>		<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
BUILDING HEIGHT	<u>R1-15</u>	<u>R1-12</u>	<u>R1-10</u>			
Minimum building height for main building:	1 story					

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Maximum building height for main building	<u>35 feet</u>	
Maximum building height for accessory building:	<u>25 feet</u>	See Section 108-7-16 for an accessory buildings over 1,000 sq. ft.

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(e) Lot coverage:

	<u>R1</u>			<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
LOT COVERAGE	<u>R1-15</u>	<u>R1-12</u>	<u>R1-10</u>			
Maximum percent of Lot coverage by buildings:	30 percent			40 pe	ercent	

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(f) Floor to area ratio:

	<u>R1</u>			<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	SPECIAL REGULATIONS
Floor to area ratio	<u>R1-15</u>	<u>R1-12</u>	<u>R1-10</u>			
Maximum ratio of total floor-area of buildings to Lot area:		<u>N/</u>	<u>A</u>		<u>1:1</u>	

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> R-1-10 **Residential Zones** R-1-15 R-1-12 Minimum lot areas (in <del>15,000</del> 12,000 10,000 square feet) **Minimum lot width** 80 <u>60 feet</u> 60 feet 90 60 feet Minimum yard setbacks (in feet) **Front** 30 feet 30 feet 20 feet Side Dwelling with total width not less than 10 feet 10 feet 24 feet 24 feet

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Other main bldg. each side	<del>20 feet</del>	<del>20 feet</del>				
Accessory bldg.	<del>10 feet</del>	<del>10 feet</del>				
Exception: Where located at least 6 feet from rear of main building or 60 feet back from the front lot line 1 foot, but not closer than 10 feet to dwellings on adjacent lots.						
Side facing street on corner lot	<del>20 feet</del>	<del>20 feet</del>				
Exception: Average of existing build	ngs where 50 percent frontage is develop	ped but not less than 15 feet				
Rear						
Main building	<del>30 feet</del>	<del>20 feet</del>				
Accessory building	10 feet	10 feet				
Main building height	•					
Minimum	Same for all zones:	<del>1 story</del>				
Maximum		35 feet				
Accessory building height		ng requirements of section- accessory buildings.				

# 414 Sec 104-12-5 Sign Regulations

The height, size and location of the following permitted signs shall be in accordance with the regulations set forth in this Land Use Code:

- 1. Business sign for legal nonconforming commercial and industrial uses.
- 418 2. Identification and information.
- 419 3. Nameplate.
- 420 4. Property.
- 421 <u>5. Service.</u>
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# Chapter 104-15 (Reserved) Two-Family Residential Zone R-2

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The purpose of the R-2 Zone classification is to accommodate a need for moderate density residential districts incorporating both single-family and two-family dwelling units.

# Sec 104-15-2 Permitted Uses

The following uses are permitted in the Two-Family Residential Zone R-2:

- 1. Accessory building incidental to the use of a main building; main building designed or used to accommodate the main use to which the premises are devoted; and accessory uses customarily incidental to a main use.
- 2. Accessory dwelling unit, in compliance with Chapter 108-19.

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Commented [E20]: Consolidated into 104-12.

- 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 3. Agriculture.
  - rette dwelling with 24 or less dwelling
  - 5. Church, synagogue or similar permanent building used for regular religious worship.
  - 6. Educational institution.
    - 7. Golf course, except miniature golf course.
    - 8. Greenhouse for private use only.
    - 9. Group dwelling with 24 or less dwelling units in accordance with section 108-7-11 of this Land Use Code.
    - 10. Home occupations.
- 441 442 443 444 445 446 11. Household pets.

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- 12. Parking lot accessory to uses permitted in this zone.
  - 13. Public building, public park, recreation grounds and associated buildings.
  - 44. Residential facility for handicapped persons meeting the requirements of section 108-7-13.
  - 15. Residential facility for elderly persons meeting the requirements of section 108-7-15.
  - 16. Single-family dwelling.
  - 17. Temporary building for use incidental to construction work. Such building shall be removed upon the completion or abandonment of the construction work.
  - 18. Two-family dwelling.

# Sec 104-15-3 Conditional Uses

The following uses shall be permitted only when authorized by a conditional use permit as provided in title 108, chapter 4 of this Land Use Code.

- 1. Cemetery with customary incidental uses including, but not limited to mortuary, mausoleum, crematory, staff housing, service shops and chapel.
- Educational/institutional identification signs.
- 3. Private park, playground, or recreation area, but not including privately owned commercial amusement business.
- 4. Public utility substations.
- Water storage reservoir developed by a public agency and meeting requirements of title 108, chapter 10 of this Land Use Code.

# Sec 104-15-4 Site Development Standards

The following site development standards are applicable in the Two-Family Residential Zone R-2:

Minimum lot area	
One-building dwelling	
Single-family	6,000 square feet
Two-family or other main- building	9,000 square feet
Minimum lot width	60 feet
Minimum yard setbacks	
Front	25 feet, except average of existing dwellings where 50 percent frontage is developed, but not less than 20 feet
Side	

Main building	8 feet with total width of two required yards of: One building: not less- than 18 feet for single-family dwelling or two-family dwelling, and 20 feet each side for other main building								
Accessory building	8 feet, except one foot if located at least six feet from rear of main- building, but not closer than eight feet to dwelling on adjacent lot								
Side facing street on corner- lot	20 feet, except average of existing buildings where 50 percent fronts is developed, but not less than 15 feet								
Rear									
Main building	<del>30 feet</del>								
Accessory building	1 foot, except 8 feet where accessory building rears on side yard of adjacent corner lot								
Main building height									
Minimum	<del>1 story</del>								
Maximum	35 feet								
Accessory building height	25 feet, unless meeting requirements of section 108-7-16, Large-accessory buildings								

# Sec 104-15-5 Sign Regulations

The height, size and location of the following permitted signs shall be in accordance with the regulations set forth in this Land Use Code:

- 1. Business sign for legal nonconforming commercial and industrial uses.
- 2. Identification and information.
- 3. Nameplate.
- 4. Property.
- 5. Service.

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# Chapter 104-16 (Reserved) Multiple-Family Residential Zone R-3

## Sec 104-16-1 Purpose And Intent

The purpose of the R-3 Zone classification is to provide residential areas that will accommodate the development of dwelling types from single-family through multiple-family units with their associated necessary public services and activities. It is also to provide an orderly transition from less intensive, lower density uses to more intensive, higher density uses.

# Sec 104-16-2 Permitted Uses

The following uses are permitted in the Multiple-Family Residential Zone R-3:

Accessory building incidental to the use of a main building; main building designed or used to
accommodate the main use to which the premises are devoted; and accessory uses customarily
incidental to a main use.

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Commented [E21]: Consolidated into 104-12.

- 487 2. Accessory dwelling unit, in compliance with Chapter 108-19. 488

  - 4. Bachelor and/or bachelorette dwelling with 24 or less dwelling units.
- 489 490 5. Church, synagogue or similar permanent building used for regular religious worship. 491 492
  - 6. Educational institution.
  - 7. Golf course, except miniature golf course.
    - 8. Greenhouse for private use only.
    - 9. Group dwelling with 24 or less dwelling units in accordance with section 108-7-11.
    - 10. Home occupations.
    - 11. Household pets.

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- 497 498 12. Library or museum, public or nonprofit.
  - 13. Multiple-family dwelling with 24 or less dwelling units.
    - 14. Parking lot accessory to uses permitted in this zone.
    - 15. Public building, public park, recreation grounds and associated buildings.
    - 16. Residential facility for handicapped persons meeting the requirements of section 108-7-13.
    - 17. Residential facility for elderly persons meeting the requirements of section 108-7-15.
    - 18. Single-family dwelling.
    - 19. Temporary building for use incidental to construction work. Such building shall be removed upon the completion or abandonment of the construction work.
    - 20. Two-family dwelling.

## Sec 104-16-3 Conditional Uses

The following uses shall be permitted only when authorized by a conditional use permit as provided in title 108 of this Land Use Code.

- 1. Bachelor and/or bachelorette dwelling with 25 or more dwelling units.
- 2. Cemetery with customary incidental uses including, but not limited to mortuary, mausoleum, crematory, staff housing, service shops and chapel.
- 3 Day care center
- 4. Educational/institutional identification signs.
- Group dwellings with 25 or more dwelling units in accordance with section 108-7-11 of this Land Use Code.
- 6. Multiple-family dwelling with 25 or more dwelling units.
- 7. Nursing home.
- 8. park, playground, or recreation area, but not including privately owned commercial amusement husiness
- 9. Public utility substations.
- 10. Water storage reservoir developed by a public agency and meeting requirements of title 108, chapter 10 of this Land Use Code.

#### 524 Sec 104-16-4 Site Development Standards

Minimum lot area									
One-building dwelling									
Single-family	6,000 square feet								
Two-family or other main- building	8,000 square feet								
Multiple family	8,000 square feet plus 2,000 square feet for each unit in excess of two								

Bachelor or bachelorette	Same as above plus 1,000 square feet for each dwelling unit								
Group dwelling	8,000 square feet for each building plus 2,000 for each dwelling unit in excess of two in each building; bachelor or bachelorette same as above plus 1,000 square feet for each occupant in excess of four in each dwelling unit								
Other main building	8,000 square feet for nursing home and additional 750 square feet for each guest or patient accommodations in excess of four								
Minimum lot width	<del>60 feet</del>								
Minimum yard setbacks	1								
Front	25 feet, except average of existing dwellings where 50 percent- frontage is developed, but not less than 20 feet								
Side									
Main building	8 feet with total width of two required yards of not:								
One building	Less than 18 feet dwelling and plus one feet each side for each one feet main group dwelling building is over 35 feet high								
Other main building	20 feet each side plus one feet for each one feet building is over 35 feet high								
Accessory building	8 feet except one feet if located at least six feet from rear of main- building but not closer than eight feet to dwelling on adjacent lot								
Side facing street on corner lot	20 feet, except average where corner lot 50 percent frontage is developed, but not less than 15 feet								
Rear									
Main-building	30 feet								
Accessory building	1 foot, except eight feet where accessory building rears on side yard of adjacent corner lot								
Main building height maximum	35 feet								
Accessory building height	25 feet, unless meeting requirements of section 108-7-16, Large- accessory buildings								
Lot coverage	No building or group of buildings with their accessory buildings shall- cover more than 40 percent of the lot area								

Open green space	At least 40 percent
Special regulations	In no case shall the ratio of total floor area in the building to the total- lot area exceed 1:1

#### Sec 104-16-5 Sign Regulation

The height, size and location of the following permitted signs shall be in accordance with the regulations set forth in title 110, chapter 1 of this Land Use Code:

- 1. Business sign for legal nonconforming commercial and industrial uses.
- 2. Identification and information.
- 3. Nameplate.
- Property.
- Service.

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535 TITLE 106 SUBDIVISIONS

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Chapter 106-1 General Provisions

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539 Sec 106-1-8 Final Plat Requirements and Approval Procedure

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541 Sec 106-1-8.010 Final Plat Required

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# Sec 106-1-8.020 Final Plat Requirements

The following are requirements for final plat consideration:

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- (b) **Plat notes required.** The following plat notes shall be placed on every page of the final plat, when applicable:
  - Boundary and corners note. A note on the plat shall indicate the subdivision boundary and the lot\_lot\_corners are set as required by state code and county ordinances.
  - (2) Hillside development plat note. Pursuant to Section 106-2-4, a Lotlet that has an average percent of slope that is greater than 25-percent shall provide the following on the final plat:
    - <u>Buildable area.</u> If the lot provides a buildable area Buildable Area, as defined Section 101-2.
      the buildable area shall be delineated on the final plat by short dashed lines.
    - a. A restricted area, if applicable. The restricted area shall be labeled as "Buildable restricted area. See note [enter note number here]." The note shall read as follows: "A Lotlet with a delineated "buildable restricted area" shall enly not allow buildings within the designated buildable restricted area."
    - b. Restricted lot. If a lot is a restricted lot, the letter "R" shall be placed immediately to the right of the lot number. The lot shall be labeled as "Restricted lot. See note [enter note number here]." The note shall read as follows: "A lot labeled with the letter "R" after the lot number is a restricted lot because it has an average percent of slope greater than 25-percent. Development thereon is subject to a hillside development review pursuant to the provisions of Title 108, Chapter 14."

- (3) Agricultural uses plat note. A subdivision located in an Agriculture A-1, A-2, A-3, or AV-3 Zone shall have the following plat note: "Agriculture is the preferred use in the agricultural zones. Agricultural operations as specified in the Land Use Code for a particular zone are permitted at any time including the operation of farm machinery and no allowed agricultural use shall be subject to restriction on the basis that it interferes with activities of future residents of this subdivision."
- (4) Lot-averaged subdivision plat note. A lot-averaged subdivision shall have the following plat note: "For each zone in this subdivision, the average area and average width of Lotlets within the zone equal or exceed the minimum area and minimum width allowed in the zone. A subdivision amendment within any part of the overall subdivision boundary shall comply with Section 106-2-4.2 of the Weber County Code."
- (5) Connectivity-incentivized subdivision plat note. A connectivity-incentivized subdivision shall have the following plat note: "This subdivision was allowed flexible <u>Lotlet area\_Area\_and</u> width in exchange for superior street connectivity. A subdivision amendment within any part of the overall subdivision boundary shall comply with <u>Section 106-2-4.3</u> of the Weber County Code."
- (6) Moderate income housing plat note. Pursuant to Section 104-27-6 or Section 104-22-12, a Lotlet or unit set aside for moderate-income housing shall have a plat note explaining the nature of the housing restriction and the method by which occupancy and moderate-income affordability will be regulated.
- (7) Privately operated and maintained street or shared private lane plat note.
  - a. Private Street. A parcel Parcel dedicated to the county but intended for a privately operated and maintained street, pursuant to Section 106-2-2.1(b), shall be labeled as "Privately operated and maintained street. See note [enter note number here]." The note shall read as follows: "Use of a street labeled as "Privately operated and maintained street" is reserved for the exclusive and private use of the adjoining Lotlet owners until and unless the governing body assumes public responsibility for the street."
  - a.b. Shared private lane. A shared private lane, pursuant to Section 106-2-2.1(c), shall be labeled as "Shared private lane." If the shared private lane is temporarily in lieu of a street, then it shall be labeled as "Shared private lane. See note [enter note number here]." The note shall read as follows: "The shared private lane is also an easement held in favor of the County for possible conversion to a Public Street at a time the County deems it appropriate, if ever."
- (8) Alley operations and maintenance plat note. Pursuant to Section 106-2-2.100, an Alley shall be labeled as "Public Alley, see note [enter note number here]." The note shall read as follows: "An Alley is a dedicated public thoroughfare, but the operations and maintenance is the collective and equitable responsibility of all landowners who's Lots and Parcels and/or parking areas gain access from it.
- (8)(9) Landscaping and watering restrictions plat note. Pursuant to Section 106-4-2.1, a Lotlet that will have landscaping and watering restrictions shall have a note placed on the final recorded plat that generally explains the landscaping and watering restrictions per Lotlet, and references the recorded covenant or, if applicable, covenants, and specifies the automatic watering system requirements of Section 106-4-2.1, if applicable.
- (9)(10) Substitute monuments plat note. Pursuant to Section 106-4-2.11, substitute monuments, when used, shall be noted on the subdivision plat and must be durably and visibly marked or tagged with the registered business name or the letters "P.L.S." followed by the registration number of the surveyor in charge.
- (40)(11) Outdoor lighting in a cluster subdivision plat note. Pursuant to Section 108-3-8, a cluster subdivision plat shall contain a note stating that all Lotlets in the subdivision are required to comply with the outdoor lighting requirements of Title 108 Chapter 16.
- (11)(12) Natural hazard report disclosure plat note. If any Lotlet in the subdivision is in a natural hazard study area, a note shall be placed on the subdivision plat as provided in Section 108-22-4.

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514 <u>Sec 106-1-8.030 Final Plat Approval Process</u>

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616 Sec 106-1-8.040 Final Plat Recordation

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618 Chapter 106-2 Subdivision Standards

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621 Sec 106-2-2 Street Standards

Sec 106-2-2.010 Streets Generally Public Street Requirement

Public street requirement. The standard method of ensuring ease of access, efficient mobility, reduced response time for first responders, effective emergency management, strong neighborhood relationships through interconnectivity, and a more equitable means of access to community opportunities, is by requiring <a href="Public Streetspublic-streets">Public Streetspublic-streets</a> and <a href="Public Streetspublic-streets">Public Streetspublic-streets</a> connectivity at the time new development is proposed. As such, the default requirement for each subdivision <a href="Lottlet-streets-lottlet-stre

- (a) Public Street dedication. Each street in a subdivision shall be dedicated to the county as a Public Streetpublic street, except when a Private Streetprivate street is allowed or required as provided in this section.
- (b) Standard street cross-sections. All proposed <u>Public Streetspublic streets</u> shall conform to the county street cross-section standards, unless explicitly specified otherwise.

Sec 106-2-2.020 Private Street Option

Private street option. The provisions of Section 106-2-2.010 notwithstanding. In., the County, and in some cases the applicant, may find benefit from a street being temporarily or permanently private. In those cases, the Land Use Authority may require or an applicant may volunteer a proposed street to be privately owned or privately operated and maintained. Development of or along a Private Street private street shall comply with the following:

- (a) **No entitlement.** An applicant is not entitled to make a street private. The Land Use Authority has full discretion, subject to the regulations herein, to allow or require a street to be private.
- (b) **Prohibition.** A Private Street private street shall not be allowed if:
  - (1) It creates a hardship for other landowners in the area to <u>provide</u> access <u>and to</u> develop their land in accordance with the provisions of this Land Use Code, or
  - (2) A <u>Public Street public street</u> is needed in the location of the <u>proposed Private Street private street</u>, as determined by the Land Use Authority.
  - (2)(3) It is in the Western Weber Planning Area and is not a permanently terminal street, as provided in Subsection (g) of this section.
- (c) Responsibility for construction. The applicant shall pay for and construct the Private Street private
- (d) Ownership. The final plat shall dedicate the land under the <u>Private Streetprivate street</u> to the County for the purpose of future conversion to a <u>Public Streetpublic street</u> at a time the governing body determines a <u>Public Streetpublic street</u> is necessary, if ever.
  - (1) Street-Parcel dedication waiver. The Land Use Authority may waive this requirement if development or further development on adjacent Lots or parcels Parcels to which the street could be extended is extremely unlikely, or to which future public access offers very little public benefit, or future development benefit, as determined by the Land Use Authority.
    - a. No <u>Sstreet-Bblock waiver</u>. A street needed to satisfy the <u>Street-Blockstreet-block</u> requirements of <u>Section 106-2-3</u> is not eligible for this waiver unless there is no way in which

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that street can be configured in the subdivision to support the creation of the <a href="mailto:street-block">street-block</a>.

- b. Pathway in lieu waiver. In circumstances where current or future public access by vehicle is unwarranted, the Land Use Authority may grant a waiver and in lieu require the dedication and installation of a 12-foot wide public easement and pathway or trail connection. The minimum pathway or trail design shall provide for either a 10-foot wide hard-surface pathway with a maximum average grade of 10 percent, or a single-track dirt trail with a maximum average grade of 18 percent.
- c. Waiver requires joint ownership. If a waiver is granted, the street—Parcel shall be held in joint ownership of the owners of all Lotlets that gain access from it.
- (2) Street-Parcel configuration. The Parcelparcel being dedicated to the county shall be the length of the Private Streetprivate street and extend to adjacent developable land or another street regardless of whether the Private Streetprivate street infrastructure does. The Parcelparcel shall be the same width required for a Public Streetpublic street right-of-way, and be configured at a grade that will not create an unreasonable burden for future street-building and connectivity given typical grading and construction methods.
- (3) Transfer of street-pParcel. If adjacent Parcelparcels to which the Private Streetprivate street could connect reach full build-out or otherwise change in a manner that renders a future Public Streetpublic street connection extremely unlikely, or if future public access to those Parcelparcels offers very little public benefit, the county, at its sole option, may transfer the land, in accordance with all legal requirements, to the joint ownership of the owners of all Lotlets that gain access from it.
- (e) Operation, maintenance, and use. Except after the county assumes responsibility for the street, if ever, the operations and maintenance of the installed Private Streetprivate street improvements shall be the sole responsibility of the owners of each Lotter gaining access from the Private Streetprivate street. The Land Use Authority may allow these owners to restrict access to the street by the general public, except county officials conducting official county business on a county-owned street-Parcelparcel.
- (f) Building setback standards. The minimum building setbacks shall be measured from the boundary of the county-owned street-<u>Parcelparcel</u>.
- (g) Private sStreet required. Unless the County Engineer or the Land Use Authority authorizes otherwise based on the public benefit outweighing the long term operations and maintenance expense, a <u>Public</u> <u>Streetpublic street</u> is not allowed in the following circumstances:
  - (1) **Permanent terminal street.** A non-temporary terminal street;
  - (2) Geologic hazards. A street that traverses a geologic hazards study area shall be a Private Streetprivate street, unless the hazards study, as required by Chapter 108-22, provides compelling evidence that demonstrates the hazard risk to a Public Streetpublic street is low.
- (h) Construction standards. Unless otherwise required by the local Fire Authority or County Engineer, a Private Streetprivate street shall be constructed to <u>Public Streetpublic street</u> standards.
- (i) **Plat notes.** On the final plat, the county-owned street-<u>Parcelparcel</u>, where applicable, shall be labeled and noted as required by Section 106-1-8.2.
- (j) Recording requirements. At the time of final plat recording, the applicant shall record a covenant to run with the land that provides that:
  - (1) The owners of all <u>Lotlets</u> that gain access from the <u>Private Streetprivate street</u> are solely and equally responsible for operations and maintenance of the street.
  - (2) If applicable, that by purchasing a <u>Lotlet</u> that gains access from a <u>Private Streetprivate street</u>, the owner acknowledges that the street-<u>Parcelparcel</u> is owned in fee by the governing body for possible future <u>Public Streetpublic street</u> purposes, but that the governing body assumes no responsibility or liability for the street or for the uses thereof or thereon until and unless, if applicable, the governing body assumes responsibility for it.

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- (3) The owner is responsible for disclosing the nature of the street to prospective purchasers, renters, or lessees.
- (4) The landowner of record or authorized representative agree to pay a proportionate amount of the costs associated with improving or restoring the street to operational <u>Public Streetpublic street</u> standards at the time the governing body assumes responsibility for it; and agrees to not protest the creation of a special assessment area or other similar revenue generating mechanism the governing body deems necessary to bring the <u>Private Streetprivate street</u> to operational <u>Public Streetpublic street</u> standards.

# Sec 106-2-2.030 Shared Private Lane (Reserved)

Shared private lane. Unless specified otherwise in this Section 106-2-030 a shared private lane is only allowed in locations where a street or street connection is not otherwise required or planned as provided in the applicable general plan, and where its placement will not violate the applicable Street-Block requirement of Section 106-2-3. Construction of a shared private lane is a subdivision improvement requirement and shall comply with the relevant sections of Section 106-4 of this Land Use Code.

- (a) Shared private lane design, configuration, and construction requirements. A shared private lane shall be:
  - (1) Designed and constructed to have a minimum right-of-way width of 24 feet, with a minimum improved surface width of 20 feet. A greater right-of-way width may be required by the County Engineer for a cross-slope easement.
  - (2) Configured and constructed so that any curve will safely facilitate the turning radius and weight of the Fire Authority's largest fire apparatus.
  - (3) Constructed of all-weather material, have a grade of no greater than ten percent, a clearance no less than 14 and a half feet. In a development with an average density that is greater than one unit per acre, the lane shall be hard-surfaced.
  - (4) Be on a Parcel that is held in common ownership by a homeowner's association that governs the Lots that gain access therefrom, or be an easement recorded in favor of the owners of all Lots that gain access therefrom.
  - (5) If terminal, the shared private lane shall be no longer than
    - a. 200 feet in the Western Weber Planning Area, and provide access to no more than seven Dwellings Units.
    - b. 600 feet in the Ogden Valley Planning Area, and provide access to no more than 15 Dwelling Units. However, if longer than 200 feet in length it shall be designed with a fire apparatus turnaround approved by the local fire authority at the end.
- (b) Shared private lane temporarily in lieu of street. As long as development on other properties in the general area to which a street could extend is not imminent, a private lane may be installed in place of a required public or Private Street, and in the Ogden Valley it may be longer than 600 feet in length, under the following circumstances:
  - (1) No interruption of street connectivity. Doing so shall not disrupt the orderly build-out or inhibit the future street connectivity of the area.
  - (2) **Compliance with general plan.** It shall not be contrary to the General Plan's recommendations that are specifically applicable to the area.
  - (1)(3) Easement required. The final plat shall convey an easement over the shared private lane to Weber County for the purpose of reserving a future Public Street right-of-way at a time the governing body determines a Public Street is necessary, if ever.
    - a. The easement being dedicated to the county shall be the length of the Private Street and extend to adjacent developable land or another street regardless of whether the Private Street infrastructure does.

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- b. The easement shall be the same width required for a Public Street right-of-way, and be configured at a grade that will not create an unreasonable burden for future street-building and connectivity given typical grading and construction methods.
- (4) Operation, maintenance, and use. The operations and maintenance of the shared private lane shall be the sole responsibility of the owners of each Lot gaining access from it.
- (5) **Building setback standards.** The minimum front building setback shall be 33 feet greater than otherwise required, and shall be measured from the centerline of the shared private lane.
- (6) **Plat note.** On the final plat, the county-owned easement shall be labeled and noted as required by Section 106-1-8.020.
- (7) Recording requirements. At the time of final plat recording, the applicant shall record a covenant to run with the land that provides that:
  - a. The owners of all Lots that gain access from the shared private lane are solely and equally responsible for operations and maintenance of the lane.
  - b. If applicable, that by purchasing a Lot that gains access from a shared Private Street, the owner acknowledges that the lane easement is owned in fee by the governing body for possible future Public Street purposes, but that the governing body assumes no responsibility or liability for the lane or for the uses thereof or thereon until and unless, if applicable, the governing body assumes responsibility for it.
  - c. The owner is responsible for disclosing the nature of the lane to prospective purchasers, renters, or lessees.
  - e.d. The landowner of record or authorized representative agree to pay a proportionate amount of the costs associated with improving or restoring the street to operational Public Street standards at the time the governing body assumes responsibility for it; and agrees to not protest the creation of a special assessment area or other similar revenue generating mechanism the governing body deems necessary to bring the shared private lane to operational Public Street standards.

Sec 106-2-2.040 Terminal Streets

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### Sec 106-2-2.2050 Arterial And Collector Streets

- (a) Unless specified otherwise in this Land Use Code, an arterial or Collector Street collector street shall be dedicated to conform to the right-of-way width designated on in the general plan, master street plan, capital improvement or facilities plan, impact fee facilities plan, development agreement, or similar adopted planning or street design document. Setback from an arterial and Collector Street shall be in compliance with Section 108-7-10.
- (a)(b) Both arterial and Collector Streets are limited access streets. Subdivisions shall be designed to avoid providing Lots direct access from an arterial or Collector Street, wherever possible. If a subdivision cannot be designed to avoid providing a Lot access directly from an arterial or Collector Street, then access to the Lot shall follow the access provisions of Section 108-7-29. Residential access may be gained from the arterial or Collector Street by sharing another previously existing residential access.

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799 <u>Sec 106-2-2.060 (Reserved)</u>

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801 Sec 106-2-2.070 (Reserved)

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Sec 106-2-2.080 Street Cross Sections and Design

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- (a) Street cross section design. A proposed new street or street extension shall comply with the standards and specifications provided in Section 106-4-5 of this Land Use Code, as shall half of an existing street adjacent to the Lotlets in the subdivision, if applicable. The County Engineer is authorized to require the applicant to make offsite improvements on streets in the area if the impact of the subdivision on those streets necessitates the improvements. In the FB Zone, street deisgn shall comply with the specific standards therein.
- (b) **Development on a substandard street.** Development on a substandard street shall comply with the provisions of Section 108-7-19.

When an applicant is proposing a lot or lots that will gain access from a substandard street, or from a terminal street or terminal street-route that is substandard at any point leading to the lot or lots, the applicant can either choose to bring the street to the applicable standard or the following provisions shall apply:

Paying proportionate share. As part of a "project improvement," as defined in UCA 11-36a-102, the applicant shall pay the cost of a proportionate share of street design, street improvements, and, if applicable, street right-of-way acquisition to bring that street into or closer to compliance with County-standards. The cost of the proportionate share shall be determined as follows:

Engineer's cost estimate. Estimate the cost to improve the street to County standards from the point it-becomes substandard to the furthest extent of the applicant's subdivision along the street, in compliance with the following:

This shall be furnished by the applicant in the form of an engineer's cost estimate. The estimate shall use-up-to-date market costs for engineering and design, surveying, construction material, labor, and any other expense necessary to improve the street to County standards. The added expense of an intersection or other street component that is not related to providing a standard street to the applicant's subdivision shall be excluded from the calculation:

The County Engineer may require the applicant to furnish engineered drawings of the street and an itemized cost-estimate in order to substantiate the estimated cost;

The County Engineer has the discretion to adjust the cost-estimate for inflation or market fluctuationsduring the duration of construction of the applicant's obligations; and

A subdivision improvement that is required of the applicant by the Land Use Code regardless of the condition of the street shall not be included in this calculation, and shall be provided as otherwise required by this Title.

Determine street's buildout potential. Find the sum of the estimated number of lots expected along the street at buildout, plus the applicant's proposed number of lots, as follows:

Measure the length of the substandard street or street-route from the point is becomes substandard to the furthest extend of the applicant's subdivision along the substandard street or street-route:

furthest extend of the applicant's subdivision along the substandard street or street-route;

Determine the estimated number of lots expected along the street at buildout by dividing the length of the

street, the result of Subsection (b)(1)b.1., by the standard minimum lot width of the zone, as found in Title-104 of this Land Use Code. Do not use alternative lot widths, such as those allowed in a cluster-

subdivision or a lot-averaged subdivision, even if the applicant's subdivision has them; then

Combine the estimated number of lots expected along the street at buildout, the results of Subsection-(b)(1)b.2. with the applicant's proposed number of subdivision lots.

Final proportionate share calculation. Divide the cost to improve the street or street-route to County-standards, the result of Subsection (b)(1)a. by the sum of the estimated number of lots expected along-the street at buildout plus the applicant's proposed number of lots, the results of Subsection (b)(1)b. Required improvements, escrow, and allowed deferral. The County Engineer shall:

Required improvements. Require the applicant to make improvements to the substandard street or streetroute in an amount up to but not exceeding the applicant's cost of the proportionate share, as determinedherein. The County Engineer has full authority and discretion to determine what improvements arerequired of the applicant;

Escrow. Require this cost to be deposited with the County for the County to add a street's needed improvements into scheduled road maintenance and improvements; or

Deferral. If the County Engineer determines that the funds that would be made available are insufficient to provide meaningful project improvements along the substandard street or street-route, he may allow a substandard road agreement in lieu of the project improvements required in this section. In this case, all ewners having interest in the new subdivision shall execute a substandard road agreement and notice tonew owners. The content of the substandard road agreement and notice shall be as specified by the county. At a minimum, it shall:

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Check also references to this section throughout and update.

Explain that the new subdivision has only a single street access connecting it to the greater-861

862 863 safety standards adopted by the County;

864 Require a deferral agreement that specifies that the owners or successors and heirs are responsible, at a 865 time the governing authority deems it necessary, to pay for their proportionate share of improving the

parts of the single-access street route that do not conform to County standards;

866 867 Allow the governing authority, at its option, to withhold any written protest filed by the owners or their 868

successors or heirs under the State Code's Assessment Area Act, Provisions For Local Districts, or any

869 similar government revenue generation mechanism, from the final tally of collected protests, provided that 870

the revenue generated by the mechanism is used to improve access to the subdivision; and

Be recorded to the property at the time of subdivision recordation or sooner. 871

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#### Sec 106-2-2.090 Street Grades

Except where due to for rare and special circumstances, street grades over sustained length shall not exceed the following percentages: on major public streets Arterial Streets, eight percent; on Ceollector Sstreets, ten percent; on minor streets Major and Minor Neighborhood Streets, 12 percent; on Private Streetprivate streets, where allowed by this Land Use Code, 15 percent. All street grades shall be reviewed and approved by the county Local Fire Authorityfire district and county engineer County Engineer.

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#### Sec 106-2-2.100 Alleys

- (a) Alleys shall have a minimum width of 20 feet unless specified otherwise in this Land Use Code.
- 883 (b) An Alley shall be provided snow storage areas abutting the Alley of sufficient size and configuration to 884 easily accommodate the Alley's snow storage needs, as determined by the County Engineer.
  - (c) An Alley shall be dedicated for public use, as provided in Section 106-7-1, but the operations and maintenance of the Alley shall be the collective and equitable responsibility of all landowners who's Lots, Parcels or parking areas gain access from it.
  - (d) A note shall be placed on the final subdivision plat as provided in Section 106-1-8.020. An association of owners may be created to specify the details of the management thereof.

Alleys may be required in the rear of business lots, but will not be accepted in residential blocks except under unusual conditions where such alleys are considered necessary by the planning commission.

### Sec 106-2-2.110 Protection Strips

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# Sec 106-2-4 Lot Standards

## Sec 106-2-4.010 Lot Standards Generally

- (a) Lot configuration. The Lotlet arrangement and design shall provide satisfactory and desirable sites for buildings, and be properly related to topography and to existing and probable future development conditions. The applicant shall demonstrate that each Lot intended for a building or other site
- (b) Lot size and exceptions. Unless specifically allowed otherwise in this Land Use Code or a development agreement, Aall Lotlets shown on the subdivision plat must conform to the minimum area and width requirements of the Land Use Code for the zone in which the subdivision is located, as provided in the applicable zone pursuant to Title 104 of this Land Use Code. However, the following are exceptions to this requirement:

Variance. When otherwise permitted by the granting of a variance by the board of adjustment as authorized by the Land Use Code.

Cluster subdivision or master planned development. When in accordance with the cluster naster planned development provisions of this Land Use Code

Septic system and wellhead protection. When required by the local health department asbeing the minimum area necessary for septic tank disposal and water well protection ifgreater than the above area requirements.

- (c) Lot frontage. Each Lotlet shall have frontage on a street or shared private lane that meets County standards, unless specifically provided otherwise in this Land Use Code. A Lotlet having double frontage is prohibited unless the rear of the Lotlet is abutting a collector or arterial street, or a street planned to become a collector or arterial street, or extreme topography makes other design inappropriate, as determined by the County Engineer. If allowed, the rear Lotlet Lline of a double Double frontage Frontage let Lot shall be labeled as "no access allowed."
- (d) Side Liot Lines. Side lines of Lotlets shall be approximately at right angles, or radial to the street line.
- (e) Flag Lot. A Flag Lot shall comply with the following provisions:
  - (1) Area. Regardless of any other alternative Lot Area provision of this Land Use Code, the area of the Lot exclusive of the access strip (the flag's staff) shall be no less than twice the minimum Lot Area required by the zone, as provided in Title 104.
  - (2) Unless otherwise allowed in this Land Use Code, a Flag Lot shall not be allowed if it avoids the installation of a street contemplated by this Land Use Code, an adopted general plan, master transportation plan, development agreement, or other adopted document intended to govern the placement, connectivity, or creation of a street or Street-Block.
  - (3) Access.
    - Each Flag Lot shall gain access to a street by means of its own fee title access strip (the flag's staff). Successive stacking of Lots on the same access strip is not permitted.
    - b. No access strip shall exceed 800 feet in length.
    - a.c. A maximum of two Flag Lot access strips may be located adjacent to each other.
    - d. The access strip shall be no less than 60 feet wide and extend from the street or shared private lane and extend to the furthest extent of the Lot. This may be reduced to 30 feet if two Flag Lot access strips are adjacent to each other. This area shall be denoted on the plat as the access strip to the Flag Lot, and the Lot's front shall be determined as facing this access strip. The front setback shall be measured from the access strip.
    - e. A Flag Lot shall not be used to circumvent the street connectivity or Street-Block standards of this Land Use Code. However, in the Ogden Valley, if it is determined by the Planning Director that development to which a future street could serve access on adjoining property is not likely within the next 10 years, a Flag Lot may be platted as long as an easement is platted over the entirety of the access strip in favor of the County for the purpose of creating a Public Street at a time the governing body determines a Public Street is necessary, if ever.
- (e)(f) Remnant Pparcel. A subdivision of land shall not exclude from its boundary any part or remainder of a Parcelparcel affected by the subdivision unless the remnant Parcelparcel is exempt from the definition of a subdivision under state and county code, or is exempt from platting requirements by state code.
  - (1) Remnant Pparcel size. An allowed remnant Parcel parcel shall be no smaller than five acres, and be recorded with the agricultural notice specified in UCA § 17-27a-605.
  - (2) Retroactive compliance. Any <u>Parcelparcel</u> that was created as the result of being a remainder from a platted subdivision, including those that do not comply with the recorded notice provisions of UCA § 17-27a-605, that is later used for any use other than agriculture is no longer exempt from the requirements of this Title and shall retroactively be made to comply with this Title and applicable state code.
- (f)(g) Multiple ownership. Where the land covered by a subdivision includes two or more Parcelparcels in separate ownership and the Lotlet arrangement is such that a property ownership line divides one or more proposed Lotlets, the land in each Lotlet so divided shall be properly executed to correctly vest title to the owner or owners prior to recording the plat.
- (g)(h) Easements.

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- (1) Lot frontage public utility easements. Each Lotlet shall have a ten-foot public utility easement abutting a street right-of-way and spanning the Lotlet width. This ten-foot easement is not required in a zone that allows a zero front setback.
- (2) Other public utility easements. Other public utility easements shall be provided if, and only if, authorized or required by the County Engineer or Land Use Authority, who shall specify the easement's location and width, with a minimum width no less than five feet.
- (3) Surface water drainage easements. If the applicant cannot demonstrate that surface water runoff onto other property will not exceed historic runoff rates, a land drain easement and drainage infrastructure shall be provided by the applicant in a manner that protects other properties in the area and public infrastructure. The land drain shall be installed as part of the subdivision improvements.
- (4) Agricultural water drainage easements. When a subdivision is proposed on land to which irrigation water runoff has historically and lawfully drained from other property, a land drain easement and drainage infrastructure shall be provided by the applicant in a manner that protects the new Lotlets, public infrastructure, and historic irrigation flows from and to other property. The land drain shall be installed as part of the subdivision improvements.
- (h)(i) Taxing district annexation. ParcelParcels that are split by a taxing district shall have the entire Parcelparcel annexed into that taxing district prior to the recording of the subdivision. Exceptions will be made for bond obligations by the taxing district.
- (ii) Hillside development. A Lotlet that has an average percent of slope, as defined in Section 101-2 of this Land Use Code, that is greater than 25-percent shall provide for the following:
  - (1) Buildable area. If a <u>Lotlot</u> has a <u>buildable Buildable area Area</u>, as defined in Section 101-2, a hillside development review is not required. The buildable area shall be delineated on the final plat by short dashed lines.
  - (2) Restricted Liot. Each Lot shall be configured, designed, and constructed in a manner that mitigates detrimental effects to future owners or the surrounding area. Each Lot shall provide a Buildable Area that can reasonably contain buildings typical for the zone. Each Lot that has area that has not been adequately studied and mitigated to prove buildability shall have the area clearly delineated and denoted on the final plat as "restricted area." A Lot that has a restricted area may be amended to reduce or eliminate the restriction after appropriate studies and mitigation measures have been completed, as provided elsewhere in this Land Use Code. A note shall be placed on the final plat pursuant to Section 106-1-8.020. A lot that cannot contain a buildable area is a restricted lot and is subject to a hillside development review pursuant to the requirements of Title 108, Chapter 14. The letter "R" shall be placed immediately to the right of the lot number. All development conditions and restrictions resulting from the hillside development review shall be noted or referenced on the final plat.
- (b)(k) Sensitive lands restrictions. A lot subject to development restrictions found in Title 104, Chapter 28 of this Land Use Code shall show the restrictions on the final plat. This shall include but may not be limited to wildlife habitat areas, ridgelines, slopes, and stream corridor setbacks.

### Sec 106-2-4.020 Lot-Averaged Subdivision

In the A-1, A-2, A-3, and AV-3 zones, a <u>Lotlet</u>'s area and width standards may be reduced in a <u>Lotlet</u>-averaged subdivision below the standard minimum <u>Lotlet area Area</u> or minimum <u>lot\_Lot width\_Width</u> as specified in the applicable zone or zones found in <u>Title 104</u>. A <u>let\_Lot</u>-averaged subdivision shall comply with the following:

- (a) The averaged area and width of all lots to comply with zone standards. The averaged lot area Lot Area and averaged lot Lot width Width of all Lotlets located within a Lotlet-averaged subdivision shall be no less than the minimum Lotlet area Area and minimum lot Lot width Width found in the applicable zone or zones. A pre-existing nonconforming Lotlet of record that is smaller in Lotlet area Area or Lotlet width Width shall be excluded from the calculation, and may continue with the smaller dimensions as long is it is not made more nonconforming.
- (b) Lot standards. The Lotlet area Area and Lotlet width Width of an individual Lotlet located within a Lotlet-averaged subdivision shall be no less than shown in the following table, provided that the

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averaged area and width of all Lotlets in the subdivision maintains compliance with Subsection (a) of this section.

	A-1 and A-2 Zones	A-3 and AV-3 Zones				
Lot area	20,000 square feet	40,000 square feet				
Lot width	80 feet	100 feet				

- (c) Subdivision plat table. A table shall be provided with the subdivision application and on the final subdivision plat showing the area and width of each <u>Lotlet</u> within the overall subdivision boundary, the average area and width of all <u>Lotlets</u> within the overall subdivision boundary, and the average area and width of all <u>Lotlets</u> within each zone in the subdivision boundary. If platted in phases, the "overall subdivision boundary" shall mean the exterior boundary of all phases in the approved preliminary plat.
- (d) Plat subtitle. Pursuant to <u>Section 106-1-8.20</u>, a subtitle and note referencing this provision shall be placed on the final plat.

## Sec 106-2-4.030 Connectivity-Incentivized Subdivision

- (a) Intent. The intent of this section is to provide efficient, convenient, logical, and frequent street and pathway connections to, within, through, and out of a proposed subdivision in a manner that other provisions of this Land Use Code do not. In exchange for providing the additional infrastructure, the applicant may use the acreage otherwise occupied by streets and pathways as credit toward creating Lots.
- (b) Voluntary compliance. The provisions of this section offer a voluntary alternative to traditional and typical Lot development standards otherwise set forth in the applicable zone. An applicant shall not be allowed to use this section unless the applicant volunteers to comply with all provisions herein. Applying for a connectivity-incentivized subdivision constitutes the applicant's agreement to be governed by this section, and constitutes the applicant's acknowledgement that the discretionary authority this section offers to the Land Use Authority may result in a decision contrary to the applicant's initial intent. The applicant accepts all risk, including lost time and money, for voluntarily applying for subdivision review under these provisions. Otherwise, the applicant shall use other development types authorized by this Land Use Code to subdivide their land.
- (c) Maximum allowed density. If the applicant provides a street and pathway layout that complies with this section and is approved at the discretion of the Land Use Authority after receiving a favorable recommendation from staff, the applicant may use the Base Density calculation, as defined in Chapter 101-2-3, to compute the maximum allowed Lots in the subdivision. Further, when calculating the Base Density, the area of the subdivision proposed to be occupied by public improvements is not required to be omitted from the net developable acreage.
- In the zones listed herein, when an applicant voluntarily designs a subdivision's public street layout in accordance with the preferred layout of the County Planning Division Director and County Engineer, the applicant may use the base density calculation, as defined in <a href="Chapter 101-2-3">Chapter 101-2-3</a>, to determine the number of lots allowed in the subdivision. The following provisions also apply:
- (a) No entitlement. An applicant is not entitled to the provisions of this section and the County is not obligated to apply the provisions of this section to any application.
- (b) Base density incentive. When calculating the base density, the area proposed to be encumbered by a public street right-of-way, up to ten percent of the gross developable acreage, is not required to be omitted from the net developable acreage of the subdivision. Base density shall be calculated using the minimum lot area and minimum lot width of the applicable zone, pursuant to the provisions in <u>Title</u> 104.
- (a)(d) Allowed zones. A connectivity-incentivized subdivision is allowed only in the following zones: S-1, F-5, AV-3, FV-3, A-3, A-2, A-1, RE-20, RE-15, R1-15, R1-12, R1-10, R2, R3, FR-3, and CVR-1

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(1) Unless excepted in Subsection (eb)(2) of this section, at no time shall the Lotlet area\_Area\_and <u>Lotlet width Width</u> of any residential <u>Lotlet</u> be less than provided in this table:

	S-1	F-5	AV-3	FV-3	A-3	A-2	A-1	RE-20	RE-15	FR-3	R-1-12	R-1-10	R-2	R-3	CVR-1
Reduced minimum Liot area:	50-percent of the zone's minimum.				80-percent of the zone's minimum.		6000 <sup>1</sup> square feet		80-percent of the zone's minimum.		No minimum.				
Reduced minimum Liot width:	50-percent of the zone's minimum.					80-percent of the zone's minimum.		<u>60 feet</u>		80-percent of the zone's minimum.		No minimum.			

1 Each Lot adjacent to a Lot in another subdivision, including across a street, shall be no smaller than the lesser of: 80 percent of the square footage specified for the maximum allowed density; or the actual Lot area of the Lot or Lots to which it is adjacent.

- (2) The following are exceptions to the Lotlet area. Area and Lotlet width-Width provisions of Subsection (eb)(1) of this section:
  - a. A lot in a cluster subdivision shall not be reduced to less than 90 percent of the lot area and lot width standards of the cluster subdivision ordinance.
  - b. A pre-existing nonconforming lot of record that is smaller than fifty-percent of the lot area or lot width may continue with smaller dimensions as long it is not made more nonconforming.
- (c) Preferred public street layout. In determining the preferred public street layout, the County Planning Division Director and County Engineer shall focus on enhancing the overall public good. This may include, but need not be limited to using industry best practices regarding:
- (e) Public street layout. Nothing here shall waive the minimum street or pathway requirements as provided elsewhere in this Land Use Code. A subdivision shall be designed in a manner that prioritizes circulation efficiencies both within the subdivision and to adjacent neighborhoods. Priority shall be given to both vehicular and pedestrian connectivity. To this end, a connectivity incentivized subdivision is only allowed if it meets the following minimum standards.
  - (1) Street-Block. A Street-Block shall have a length of no greater than 660 feet. The Land Use Authority may, but is not obligated to, approve an exception to this rule if a Street-Block cannot be formed as a result of one or more of the following. However, in each case the applicant shall provide a Street-Block or a connection that will help form a future Street-Block as near as is otherwise reasonably practicable:
    - The adjacent area to which a street could otherwise be extended is built-out such that no reasonable street connection can be made thereto; or
    - The adjacent area to which a street could otherwise be extended has characteristics that significantly reduce the likelihood the Street-Block will be needed, as determined by the Land Use Authority. These characteristics include, but are not limited to sensitive lands such as geologic hazards, riverways, floodplains, wetlands, and slopes on which no reasonable street configuration can be created that complies with allowed street grades;
    - The adjacent area to which a street could otherwise be extended has culturally or locally important lands that can, is, or will be permanently preserved in a manner that benefits the general public. The Land Use Authority may require the applicant to secure the permanent preservation in a manner satisfactory to the Land Use Authority;

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- Adherence to the maximum Street-Block length will interrupt a regionally significant pedestrian pathway delineated in the area's general plan or similar planning document,
- e. Strict adherence to the maximum Street-Block length will result in a Street-Block that is less than 200 feet in length.
- (2) Street efficiency. A street or street segment shall provide the shortest connection as reasonably possible without compromising the buildability of adjoining lots given compliance with other requirements of this Land Use Code.
- (3) Intersections. Street intersections shall be four-way intersection wherever possible.
- (4) Directional continuity. Streets shall provide directional continuity. Regardless of how a street may wind through a subdivision, whenever possible it shall exit the subdivision in the same general direction it entered so that it provides users a consistent direction of travel along the same street.
- (5) **Permanently terminal streets.** Cul-de-sac and dead end streets shall be avoided. A cul-de-sac or dead end street may be allowed in rare circumstances if the same or similar characteristics as specified in the exceptions of (e)(1) are present.
- (6) Alignment and connection to other streets. Whenever possible, streets shall connect or be aligned to provide a future connection to other existing streets in the general area, with special deference for connecting to existing stubbed streets.
- (1) Street and neighborhood connectivity for both motorized and nonmotorized street-users;
- (2) Efficiency of street-routes in terms of distance traveled;
- (3) Reducing block length;
- (4) Enhancing pedestrian circulation and safety;
- (5) Supporting four-way intersections over three-way intersections where appropriate; and
- Superior street alignment that will create best community outcomes.
- (f) Pathway location and design standards.
  - (1) Pathways and sidewalks, generally.
    - a. Each development shall be configured so that the maximum pathway or sidewalk walkingdistance between a pathway or sidewalk intersection is 400 feet.
      - 1 This distance may be increased for a segment of a pathway that travels through a permanently preserved open space area or an area very unlikely to ever develop.
      - 2 A pathway or sidewalk intersection is where a pathway or sidewalk intersects with another pathway, sidewalk, or street that has pedestrian facilities.
    - Pathway and sidewalk layout shall be designed in a manner that prioritizes efficiency of nonmotorized modes of transportation.
    - c. Pathways shall connect using shortest distance reasonably possible.
    - d. Pathway and sidewalk layout shall provide for the continuation of existing pathways or sidewalks in the general area, and for future planned pathways, as shown on an adopted pathway plan, general plan, master trails plan, or other applicable adopted planning document.
    - A pathway or sidewalk shall connect to any pathway or sidewalk stubbed from adjacent developed property.
    - Continuation of a pathway or sidewalk to adjacent undeveloped property shall be provided with a stub to the subdivision boundary.
    - g. Pathway and sidewalk arrangement shall not cause any unnecessary hardship for creating convenient and efficient access to nearby Lots or Parcels that are likely to eventually be developed.
  - (2) Street-adjacent pathway. Along each Arterial Street, Collector Street, and Major Neighborhood Street, as provided in an adopted general plan, master streets plan, or similar adopted document,

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- a 10-foot wide hard-surfaced pathway shall be installed.
- a. When determining which side of the street the pathway is required, preference shall be given to the side of the street that has optimal sun exposure during winter months.
- b. The Planning Director may require a pathway be located on the other side of the street to support pathway connectivity based on other factors such as existing or planned future pathways in the vicinity and potential pedestrian conflicts.
- c. The pathway shall be located within the street right-of-way unless expressly authorized otherwise by the County Engineer. If not located within the street right-of-way, a pathway easement is required.
- d. Unless required otherwise by the County Engineer, the pathway shall have an asphalt width of at least nine feet and be bounded on both sides by a six-inch concrete ribbon that is flush with the top of asphalt travel surface. The pathway shall be constructed of three inches of asphalt on eight inches of base-course. Greater thickness may be required where it intersects a vehicle-way.
- e. Example: Street-Adjacent Pathway



- (3) Non-street-adjacent pathway. Where generally depicted on a map or in the text of an applicable street regulating plan, general plan, master streets plan, or when otherwise required herein or in a development agreement, a 10-foot wide hard-surfaced pathway shall be installed through the development.
  - a. Where a pathway runs between buildings or fenced Lots, a minimum 30-foot pathway public right-of-way is required. The pathway shall run down the center of the 30-foot right-of-way.
    - The pathway right-of-way may be reduced to 15 feet if both of the adjoining Lots or Parcels
      are or will be used for Single-Family Dwellings, and are deed-restricted to:
    - 2. Only allow a solid fence that is no greater than four-feet; or
  - b. Only allow a fence that is 30 percent open with the openings evenly distributed.
  - c. The adjoining land owners are responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of vegetation and waste on the half of the pathway right-of-way that is adjacent to their Lot or Parcel.

d. Example: Non-Street-Adjacent Pathway



(d)(e) Final plat note. Pursuant to Section 106-1-8.20, a subtitle and note referencing this provision shall be placed on the final plat.

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# Chapter 106-4 Subdivision Improvements Required

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# Sec 106-4-2 Specific Requirements

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# Sec 106-4-2.5 Curbs And , Gutters, and Driveway Aprons.

- (a) <u>Curb and gutter</u>. Curbs and gutters shall be installed on existing and proposed streets by the applicant. The County Engineer may allow curb and gutter to be deferred to a later time if it's in the best interest of the street system. Deferrals shall be documented by recorded agreement, in a form as approved by the County Attorney, between the County and the owner. Deferrals for curb and gutter will be required for lots in the Ogden Valley. Curb and gutter shall be installed by the applicant in subdivisions along abutting Utah State Highways, if required by unless specified in writing by the Utah State Department of Transportation.
- (b) <u>Driveway aprons.</u> The applicant shall install driveway aprons to each Lot that has a Lot Width of 60 feet or less.

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# **TITLE 108 STANDARDS**

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# Chapter 108-7 Supplementary And Qualifying Regulations

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#### 1188 Sec 108-7-1 Purpose And Intent

1189 The regulations hereinafter set forth in this chapter qualify or supplement, as the case may be, the zoning 1190 regulations appearing elsewhere in this title.

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1192 Sec 108-7-7 Clear View of Intersecting Streets Supplemental Street, Access, And Right-of-Way 1193 **Standards** 

#### Sec 108-7-7.010 Obstructions in Right-of-Way

To ensure deposited items or materials do not interfere with pedestrian or vehicular traffic or in any way be dangerous to the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the county, it is unlawful for any person to place or deposit in or upon any Public Street, right-of-way, or other public property in unincorporated areas of the county any garbage, inoperable or abandoned vehicles, junk, weeds, or any other vegetation,

### Sec 108-7-7.020 Vegetation and Snow Removal - Pedestrian Rights-of-Way

- (a) It is the responsibility of owners or occupants of land adjoining a public right-of-way, pedestrian pathway, or sidewalk to ensure continual removal of vegetation overgrowth.
- (b) In addition to the requirements of Section 32-8-2 of the Weber County Code, owners or occupants of a platted building Lot, or a Lot of record with an existing residential, commercial, or manufacturing use, that adjoins a paved pedestrian pathway and is less than five acres shall also be required to ensure continual removal of snow from the pathway.

## Sec 108-7-7.030 Clear View of Intersecting Streets.

When an Alley or access way intersects with a public right-of-way, or when the subject property abuts the intersection of two or more public rights-of-way, the triangular areas described below shall provide unobstructed cross-visibility at a level between two and eight feet in height. Trees may be planted inside the triangular areas, but shall be trimmed such that no limbs or foliage extend into the cross-visibility zone, and placed so as not to create a traffic hazard. Plant materials, excepting turf grass, shall not be located closer than three feet from the edge of any access way pavement. No other obstruction to view in excess of three feet in height shall be allowed. The triangular areas referred to above are defined as

- (1) The area of property on either side of an access way formed by the intersection of each side of the access way and the public right-of-way line. The two sides of the triangle shall be ten feet in length measured from the point of intersection and the third side (hypotenuse) being a line connecting the ends of these two sides.
- (2) The area of property located at a corner formed by the intersection of two or more public rights-ofway. The two sides of the triangle shall be formed by the street rights-of-way lines for a length of 40 feet back from their intersection and the third side being a line connecting the ends of these two sides.

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# Sec 108-7-10 Required Building Setback From Designated Collector Or Arterial Streets

Where a street is designated on the master street plan of the county as a collector Street or arterial (major) street Arterial Street, and where the existing street right-of-way requires widening to meet the rightof-way standards of such collector or arterial (major) streetthe Collector Street or Arterial Street, the minimum front and side yard setback for all buildings shall be based upon the future designated right-ofway width as shown on the county master plan and shall be measured from the future lot-street right-ofway line of the collector or arterial (major) street Collector Street or Arterial Street designated right of way instead of the existing Lotlet line of the present street right-of-way.

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Sec 108-7-19 Development on a Substandard Street or Public by Right-of-Use RoadBuilding On-**<u>Dedicated Substandard Streets Or Public By Right Of Use Roads</u>** 

(a) Development on a substandard street is not permitted unless in compliance with this Section 108-7-19. 1236 New or improved agricultural accesses are exempt from these requirements

Commented [E35]: What other uses should be exempt from street improvements?

- (b) For the purpose of this section, a substandard street means any of the following, from the point it becomes substandard, or from the nearest intersection with a non-terminal street or street-route, whichever is closer, to the furthest extent of the applicant's proposed development adjacent to the street:
  - (1) a substandard street:
  - (2) a road that is public by right-of-use that does not meet minimum Public Street standards; and
  - (3) a terminal street-route or public by right-of-use road-route that at any point leading to the development does not meet minimum Public Street standards.
- (c) An application for a permit, subdivision, or any other approval authorized by this Land Use Code that proposes to provide, add, or increase the intensity of access to a Lot or Lots from a substandard street shall not be approved unless the substandard nature of the street or street-route is cured. However, if curing the substandard nature of the street or street route is not roughly proportionate to the increased impact of the proposal, then the following provisions shall apply.
  - (1) Right-of-way dedication or conveyance. In all cases, the applicant shall dedicate, by subdivision plat or deed conveyance, to the County the minimum street right-of-way width of the applicant's entire street frontage.
  - (2) Street frontage improvements. In all cases, the applicant shall be financially responsible for the improvement of the applicant's street frontage for up to, but not to exceed, three times the applicable minimum Lot Width allowed, except, however, if the development is of the nature that makes the future development of any remaining portion of the Lot Width unlikely, the applicant shall bear the burden of the full Lot width. The County Engineer has full authority and discretion to determine the specific improvements required to be installed by the applicant prior to or as condition of approval, and whether any remaining improvements may be deferred to a later time, as otherwise provided in this Section.
  - (3) Paying proportionate share. As part of a "project improvement," as defined in UCA 11-36a-102, the applicant shall pay the cost of a proportionate share of street design, street improvements, and, if applicable, street right-of-way acquisition to bring that street into or closer to compliance with County standards. The cost of the proportionate share shall be determined as follows:
    - a. Engineer's cost estimate. Estimate the cost to improve the substandard street or street-route to County standards from the point it becomes substandard, or from the nearest intersection with a non-terminal street or street-route, whichever is closer, to the furthest extent of the applicant's proposed development adjacent to the street.
      - 1. This shall be furnished by the applicant in the form of an engineer's cost estimate. The estimate shall use up-to-date market costs for engineering and design, surveying, construction material, labor, and any other expense necessary to improve the street to County standards. The added expense of an intersection or other street component that is not related to providing a standard street to the applicant's subdivision shall be excluded from the calculation;
      - The County Engineer may require the applicant to furnish engineered drawings of the street and an itemized cost-estimate in order to substantiate the estimated cost;
      - 3. The County Engineer has the discretion to adjust the cost-estimate for inflation or market fluctuations during the duration of construction of the applicant's obligations; and
      - 4. A subdivision improvement that is required of the applicant by the Land Use Code regardless of the condition of the street shall not be included in this calculation, and shall be provided as otherwise required by this Title.
    - b. Determine street's buildout potential. Find the sum of the estimated number of lots expected along the street at buildout, plus the applicant's proposed number of lots, as follows:
      - Measure the length of the substandard street or street-route from the point is becomes substandard to the furthest extend of the applicant's subdivision along the substandard street or street-route;

- 2. Determine the estimated number of lots expected along the street at buildout by dividing the length of the street, the result of Subsection (b)(1)b.1., by the standard minimum lot width of the zone, as found in Title 104 of this Land Use Code. Do not use alternative lot widths, such as those allowed in a cluster subdivision or a lot-averaged subdivision, even if the applicant's subdivision has them; then
- Combine the estimated number of lots expected along the street at buildout, the results of Subsection (b)(1)b.2. with the applicant's proposed number of subdivision lots.
- c. Final proportionate share calculation. Divide the cost to improve the street or street-route to County standards, the result of Subsection (b)(1)a. by the sum of the estimated number of lots expected along the street at buildout plus the applicant's proposed number of lots, the results of Subsection (b)(1)b.
- (4) Required improvements, escrow, and allowed deferral. The County Engineer shall:
  - a. Required improvements. Require the applicant to make improvements to the substandard street or street-route in an amount up to but not exceeding the applicant's cost of the proportionate share, as determined herein. The County Engineer has full authority and discretion to determine the specific improvements required of the applicant;
  - Escrow. Require this cost to be deposited with the County for the County to add a street's needed improvements into scheduled road maintenance and improvements; or
  - c. Deferral. If the County Engineer determines that the funds that would be made available are insufficient to provide meaningful project improvements along the substandard street or street-route, a substandard road agreement may be allowed in lieu of the project improvements required in this section. In this case, the applicant, and all owners having interest in the subject Lot or Lots shall execute a substandard road agreement and notice to new owners. The content of the substandard road agreement and notice shall be as specified by the County, but at a minimum it shall:
    - For a terminal substandard street or street route, explain that the subject Lot or Lots has
      or have only a single street access connecting it to the greater interconnected Public Street
      network, and the single street access is not built to the adopted minimum design and safety
      standards;
    - Require a deferral agreement that specifies that the owners or successors and heirs are responsible, at a time the governing authority deems it necessary, to pay for their proportionate share of curing the substandard nature of the street or street-route;
    - 3. Allow the governing authority, at its option to withhold any written protest filed by the owners or their successors or heirs under the State Code's Assessment Area Act, Provisions For Local Districts, or any similar government revenue generation mechanism, from the final tally of collected protests, provided, however, that the revenue generated by the mechanism is used to improve access to the Lot or Lots; and
    - 4. Be recorded to the property at the time of subdivision recordation or sooner for subdivision approval, or prior to the issuance of a land use permit or final approval for other types of approvals.
- (a) An applicant for a land use and building permit for property which abuts and has access from a substandard dedicated street or public by right of use road, shall, as a condition of issuance of such permits, be required:
  - (1) To sign a substandard road agreement provided by the county.
  - (2) To dedicate, if the road is substandard in width, sufficient road right-of-way widening to meet county road standards or as recommended by the county engineer in situations that warrant an alternative width such as unusual topographic or boundary conditions.
- (b) Where a dedicated street or public by right of use road is determined to be of less right-of-way width than the county standard, the minimum front and corner (facing street) side yard setbacks for all buildings and structures shall be measured from the future county standard street right-of-way line location, rather than from the present right-of-way line.

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### Sec 108-7-23 River And Stream Corridor Setbacks - (Western Weber County)

- (a) No structure, accessory structure, road, or parking area shall be built within the required setback from a river or stream as measured from the high water mark of the river or stream. The high water mark shall be determined by the county engineer. The areas within the setback shall be maintained in a manner that protects the quality of water in the river or stream and the habitat of native vegetation and wildlife along the river or stream.
  - (1) Structures, accessory structures, roads, or parking areas shall not be developed or located within 100-300 feet on both sides of the Weber River from the high water mark of the river.
  - (2) Structures, accessory structures, roads, or parking areas shall not be developed or located within 75 feet on both sides of year round streams, as determined from the high water mark of the stream.
  - (3) Structures, accessory structures, roads, or parking areas shall not be developed or located within 50 feet from the high water mark of the natural ephemeral stream.
- (b) Exceptions.
  - (1) Bridges and the Public Streets that lead to them, or stream alterations approved by the Army Corps oof Engineers and Utah Department of Water Resources, Division of Water Quality.
  - (2) Trails
  - (3) The Ogden River below Pineview Reservoir to its confluence with the Weber River.
- (c) Streams are those areas where surface waters flow sufficiently to produce a defined channel or bed. A defined channel or bed is indicated by hydraulically sorted sediments or the removal of vegetation littler or loosely rooted vegetation by action of moving water. The channel or bed need not contain water year round. This definition is not meant to include stormwater runoff devices or entirely artificial watercourse unless they are used to store or convey pass-through stream flows naturally occurring prior to construction of such devices. Stream watercourses where the definition may apply are those that appear on the U.S.G.S. Quad maps.
- (d) See title 104, chapter 28 (Ogden Valley Sensitive Lands Overlay Districts) for Ogden Valley River and Stream Corridor Setbacks.

# Sec 108-7-24 Supplemental Energy Generation Standards Wind Energy Conversion Systems (Small Wind Energy Systems)

- (a) Small Wind Energy System. The intent of this section is to regulate the placement and installation of small wind energy conversion systems in the county while providing for the safe, effective, and efficient use of such systems. These systems will be used primarily to produce clean energy and reduce on-site consumption of utility power for individual properties. The following regulations shall apply to all small wind energy conversion systems:
  - (1) The minimum lot size required for a small wind energy system shall be 20,000 square feet.
  - (2) Small wind energy systems shall be set back a distance equal to 110 percent of the tower height plus the turbine blade length from all property lines and a distance equal to 150 percent of the tower height plus the turbine blade length from any Dwelling on adjacent property. Small wind energy systems shall not be located within the minimum front yard setback of any lot, nor within the minimum side yard setback facing a street on a corner lot, nor on the roof of a residential structure.
  - (3) The maximum height of a small wind energy system (including tower and blades) shall not exceed 70 feet. Small wind energy systems proposed to be over 70 feet will require approval from the planning commission as part of the conditional use permit. The minimum distance between the ground and any protruding blades utilized on a small wind energy system shall be 15 feet as measured at the lowest point of the arc of the blades.
  - (4) Small wind energy systems must comply with applicable Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations, including any necessary approvals for installations close to airports.

**Commented [E36]:** Changes here simply consolidate alternative energy generation into one section.

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- (5) Small wind energy system towers shall maintain either a galvanized steel finish or a finish in a color approved by the planning commission as part of the conditional use, and shall not be artificially lighted unless required by the FAA.
- (6) Small wind energy systems shall not exceed 60 decibels as measured at the closest property line except during short term severe wind events. A manufacturer's sound report shall be required with an application for a small wind energy system.
- (7) Manufacturer specifications for components and installation shall be required with an application for a small wind energy system.

## (b) Solar energy systems

- (1) Small solar energy system. A small solar energy system, as defined in Section 101-2, is allowed in any zone, and shall meet the setback and height requirements for an accessory building in the zone in which the system is located. Setbacks shall be measured to the outermost edge of the system nearest the property line. Solar energy systems which are attached to a building shall meet the same setbacks that are required for the building.
- (2) Large solar energy system. A large solar energy system, as defined in Section 101-2, is regulated by Title 104. Chapter 30, of this Land Use Code.

**Commented [E37]:** Check this chapter to verify any references to this paragraph are changed.

The intent of this section is to regulate the placement and installation of small wind energy conversion systems in the county while providing for the safe, effective, and efficient use of such systems. These systems will be used primarily to produce clean energy and reduce on-site consumption of utility power for individual properties. The following regulations shall apply to all small wind energy conversion systems:

- (a) The minimum lot size required for a small wind energy system shall be 20,000 square feet.
- (b) Small wind energy systems shall be set back a distance equal to 110 percent of the tower height plus the turbine blade length from all property lines and a distance equal to 150 percent of the tower height plus the turbine blade length from any dwelling on adjacent property. Small wind energy systems shall not be located within the minimum front yard setback of any lot, nor within the minimum side yard setback facing a street on a corner lot, nor on the roof of a residential structure.
- (c) The maximum height of a small wind energy system (including tower and blades) shall not exceed 70 feet. Small wind energy systems proposed to be over 70 feet will require approval from the planning commission as part of the conditional use permit. The minimum distance between the ground and any protruding blades utilized on a small wind energy system shall be 15 feet as measured at the lowest point of the arc of the blades.
- (d) Small wind energy systems must comply with applicable Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations, including any necessary approvals for installations close to airports.
- (e) Small wind energy system towers shall maintain either a galvanized steel finish or a finish in a color approved by the planning commission as part of the conditional use, and shall not be artificially lighted unless required by the FAA.
- (f) Small wind energy systems shall not exceed 60 decibels as measured at the closest property line except during short term severe wind events. A manufacturer's sound report shall be required with an application for a small wind energy system.
- (g)(c) Manufacturer specifications for components and installation shall be required with an application for a small wind energy system.

### Sec 108-7-27 (Reserved)Solar Energy Systems

(a) Small solar energy system. A small solar energy system, as defined in section 101-1-7, is allowed in any zone, and shall meet the setback and height requirements for an accessory building in the zone in which the system is located. Setbacks shall be measured to the outermost edge of the system nearest the property line. Solar energy systems which are attached to a building shall meet the same setbacks that are required for the building. Commented [E38]: Consolidated into energy regulations 108-7-24

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(b) Large solar energy system. A large solar energy system, as defined in section 101-1-7, is regulated by title 104, chapter 30, of this Land Use Code.

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# Sec 108-7-29 Flag Lot Access Strip, Private Right-Of-Way, And Access Easement Standards Access and Standards for a Land Locked Residential Lot or Parcel

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\_In order to provide for safe and consistent access to lots/parcels using flag lot access strips, private rights-of-way, or access easements as the primary means of ingress and egress to a dwelling unit, the following standards shall be met, in addition to the individual requirements of sections 108-7-30 —108-7-32. These standards shall not apply to bona-fide agricultural parcels that are actively devoted to an agricultural use(s) that is the main use.

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(a) Design standards. Access. Unless otherwise allowed in this Land Use Code, the provisions of this section shall not be allowed if it avoids the installation of a street contemplated by this Land Use Code, an adopted general plan, master transportation plan, development agreement, or other adopted document intended to govern the placement, connectivity, or creation of a street or Street-Block. Otherwise, a land-locked Lot or Parcel intended for residential use shall have an access road or driveway that extends from a public right-of-way to the area of the Lot that will be developed.

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(1) The access road or driveway shall be-:

1451 1452 1453 a. Designed and constructed to have a minimum right-of-way width of 24 feet, with a minimum improved surface width of 20 feet. A greater right-of-way width may be required by the County Engineer for a cross-slope easement.

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 Configured and constructed so that curves can safely facilitate the turning radius and weight of the Fire Authority's largest fire apparatus.

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. Constructed of all-weather material, have a grade of no greater than ten percent, a clearance no less than 14 and a half feet, and if terminal and longer than 200 feet in length, a fire truck turnaround at the end.

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d. Be on a Parcel that is held in common ownership by a homeowner's association that governs the Lots that gain access therefrom, or be an easement recorded in favor of the owners of all Lots that gain access therefrom.

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e. If terminal, no longer than 600 feet.

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f. If terminal and longer than 200 feet in length, designed with a fire apparatus turn-around approved by the local fire authority at the end.

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# (b) Other requirements:

1467 1468 (1) The address of the Lot or Parcel shall be displayed in a prominently visible location at the street entrance to the Lot or Parcel's access from a public right-of-way.

1469 1470 1471 (2) A fire hydrant or other suppression method may be required by the fire district.

privacy, or to maintain or improve the general welfare of the immediate area.

1472 1473 (3) A site plan showing the location of the home, any proposed access roads and driveways, along with the location of and distance to the nearest fire hydrant (if available) shall be submitted to the fire district for review.

1474 1475 (4) Buildings shall be set back a minimum of 63 feet from the center of the Lot's access right-of-way.
 (2)(5) Conditions may be imposed by the Land Use Authority to ensure safety, accessibility, or

(3) The improved travel surface of the flag lot access strip, private right-of-way, or access easement shall be a minimum of 12 feet wide if the access serves fewer than five dwellings, and a minimum of 20 feet wide if the access serves five or more dwellings.

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(4) The improved road surface of the flag lot access strip, private right-of-way, or access easement shall be capable of supporting a minimum weight of 75,000 pounds.

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- (5) A turnout measuring at least ten feet by 40 feet shall be provided adjacent to the traveled surface of the a flag lot access strip, private right of way, or access easement (private access) if the private access is greater than 200 feet in length. The turnout shall be located at the approximate midpoint of the private access if its length is between 200 and 800 feet. If the private access length is greater than 800 feet, turnouts shall be provided at least every 400 feet thereafter. These standards may be modified by the Weber Fire District in conjunction with the county engineer on a case-by-case basis.
- (6) The flag lot access strip, private right-of-way, or access easement shall have a maximum grade of ten percent. This standard may be modified by the Weber Fire District in conjunction with the county engineer on a case-by-case basis; however, the maximum grade shall not exceed 15 percent.
- (7) The flag lot access strip, private right-of-way, or access easement shall have a minimum vertical clearance of 14.5 feet.
- (8) No buildings, structures, or parking areas are allowed within the flag lot access strip, private rightof-way, or access easement.
- (9) New bridges, including decking and culverts shall be capable of supporting a minimum weight of 75,000 pounds. For existing bridges, a current certified engineer statement of load bearing capabilities must be submitted to the county engineer and the Weber Fire District for review.
- (10) The flag lot access strip, private right-of-way, or access easement shall have a minimum inside travel-way radius of 26 feet, outside travel-way radius of 45 feet, and outside clear zone radius of 50 feet on all curves, particularly switchbacks. The width of the access may need to be increased to accommodate these standards.
  - Water and sewer lines located within the flag lot access strip, private right-of-way, or access easement require written notification from the agencies providing such serv

A fire hydrant or other suppression method may be required by the fire district.

- A site plan showing the location of the home, any proposed access roads and driveways, along with the location of and distance to the nearest fire hydrant (if available) shall be submitted to the fire district for review.
- Conditions may be imposed by the land use authority to ensure safety, accessibility, privacy, etc., to-maintain or improve the general welfare of the immediate area.
- The lot/parcel shall meet the minimum lot width requirement for the zone in which the lot is located at the end of the access strip.
- The lot/parcel shall have a flag lot access strip, private right-of-way, or access easement constructed inconformance with subsections (1), (2), and (3) of this section prior to the issuance of land use permits orbuilding permits.
- **Expiration.** Flag lot access strips, private rights-of-way, and access easements which have been approved by the land use authority are valid for 18 months from the date of approval.

# Sec 108-7-30 (Reserved Flag Lots

- (a) The land use authority shall determine whether or not it is feasible or desirable to extend a street to serve a lot(s)/parcel(s) or lots at the current time, rather than approving a flag lot. Criteria to be used in determining feasibility or desirability of extending a street shall include, but not be limited to topography, boundaries, and whether or not extending a road would open an area of five acres or more in Western Weber County and ten acres or more in the Ogden Valley for development.
- (b) No flag lot shall be allowed which proposes to re-subdivide or include within it (including the access strip) any portion of an existing lot in a recorded subdivision. No subdivision shall be vacated, resubdivided, or changed in order to meet the requirements of this section.

1527 Sec 108-7-31 (Reserved) Access To A Lot/Parcel Using A Private Right-Of-Way Or Access
1528 Easement

Lots/parcels which do not have frontage on a street, but which have access by a private right of way or access easement may, under certain circumstances, use a private right-of-way or access easement as-the primary access. Approval is subject to the applicant demonstrating compliance with the following-criteria and conditions:

#### (a) Criteria.

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- (1) The lot/parcel is a bona fide agricultural parcel that is actively devoted to an agricultural use that is the main use; or
- (2) The lot/parcel is a bona fide agricultural parcel that is actively devoted to an agricultural use that is the main use and is the subject parcel of an approved agri-tourism operation; or
- (3) Based on substantial evidence, it shall be shown that it is unfeasible or impractical to extend a street to serve such lot/parcel. Financial adversity shall not be considered; however, circumstances that may support an approval of a private right-of-way/access easement as access to a lot/parcel may include but not be limited to unusual soil, topographic, or property boundary conditions.

#### (b) Conditions.

(1) It shall be demonstrated that the agricultural parcel or other lot/parcel has appropriate and legal access due to historic use, court decree, or the execution of an easement, right-of-way, or other instrument capable of conveying or granting such right; and

The landowner of record or authorized representative shall agree to pay a proportionate amount of the costs associated with developing a street if, at any time in the future, the county deems it necessary to have the landowner replace the private right-of-way/easement with a street that would serve as a required access to additional lots. The agreement shall be in the form considered appropriate and acceptable to the office of the Weber County Recorder and shall recite and explain all matters of fact, including a lot/parcel boundary description, which are necessary to make the agreement intelligible and show its successive nature.

### Sec 108-7-32 Access To A Lot/Parcel At A Location Other Than Across The Front Lot Line

Access to lets/parcelsa Lot or Parcel at a location other than across the front let line. Front Lot Line is not allowed unless otherwise specifically provided elsewhere in this Land Use Code or if the applicant can demonstrate that may be approved as the primary access, subject to the following criteria:

- (a) The applicant demonstrates that Sepecial or unique boundary, topographic, or other physical conditions exist which would cause an undesirable or dangerous condition to be created for property access across the front lot line Front Lot Line.
- (b) It shall be demonstrated that a Appropriate and legal <u>alternative</u> access exists due to historic use, court decree, or the execution of an easement, right-of-way, or other instrument capable of conveying or granting such right.

# Chapter 108-16 Outdoor Lighting

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## Sec 108-16-8 Violations, Enforcement, And Implementation

- (a) Violations. The following constitute violations of this chapter:
  - (1) The installation, maintenance, or operation of any outdoor artificial light source not in compliance with the provisions of this chapter.
  - (2) The alteration of any outdoor artificial light source after outdoor lighting plan approval without the review and approval of the land use authority when such alteration does not conform to the provisions of this chapter.
  - (3) Failure to shield, correct, or remove lighting that is installed, operated, maintained or altered in a manner that does not comply with this chapter.

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- (b) Enforcement. Violations of this chapter are subject to enforcement and penalties as outlined in section 102-4-4.
- (c) Creation of dark sky committee. In the Ogden Valley, The county will create an Ogden Valley dark sky committee to include representatives as follows: one planning division employee, two Ogden Valley residents at large, two Ogden Valley Business Association business owners members, and one individual from the Ogden Weber Chamber of Commerce, one from the Weber County Parks and Recreation Office, and one from Visit Ogden or similar local tourism bureau. The committee's purpose shall be to advise the county on dark sky best practices, implementation strategies, incentive programs, public/private partnerships, and anything else as the county commission deems necessary.