

Title 1

ADMINISTRATION

Chapter 1 BRIAN HEAD TOWN CODE

1-1-1: TITLE:

1-1-2: ACCEPTANCE:

1-1-3: AMENDMENTS:

1-1-4: ALTERATIONS:

1-1-5: ADOPTION OF STATE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS:

1-1-1: TITLE:

Upon the adoption by the town council, this code is hereby declared to be and shall hereafter constitute the official town code of Brian Head Town. This code of ordinances shall be known and cited as the *BRIAN HEAD TOWN CODE* and is hereby published by authority of the town council and shall be supplemented to incorporate the most recent legislation of the town as provided in section [1-1-3](#) of this chapter. Any reference to the number of any section contained herein shall be understood to refer to the position of the same number, its appropriate chapter and title heading, and to the general penalty clause relating thereto, as well as to the section itself, when reference is made to this code by title in any legal documents. (1984 Code § 10-1-1; amd. 2010 Code)

1-1-2: ACCEPTANCE:

This code, as hereby presented in printed form, shall hereafter be received without further tribunals of this state as the ordinances of the town of general and permanent effect, except the excluded ordinances enumerated in section [1-2-1](#) of this title. (2010 Code)

1-1-3: AMENDMENTS:

- A. All amendments made to this code shall be by ordinance. Any ordinance amending the town code shall set forth the title, chapter and section number of the section or sections to be amended, and this shall constitute sufficient compliance with any statutory requirement pertaining to the amendment or revision by ordinance of the codifiers, and the said ordinance material shall be prepared for insertion in its proper place in each copy of this code. Each

such replacement page shall be properly identified and shall be inserted in each individual copy of the town code.

- B. No amendment shall be made by interlineation or by reference to a title, chapter or section only. All amendments shall be made by setting forth and reenacting each amended section in full as amended. (1984 Code ch. 3; amd. 2010 Code)

1-1-4: ALTERATIONS:

It shall be deemed unlawful for any person to alter, change, replace or deface in any way any section or any page of this code in such a manner that the meaning of any phrase or order may be changed or omitted. Replacement pages may be inserted according to the official instructions when so authorized by the town council. The town clerk/recorder shall see that the replacement pages arustody of a copy of the town code shall make every effort to maintain said code current as to the most recent ordinances passed. Such person shall see to the immediate insertion of new or replacement pages when such are delivered or made available to such person through the office of the town clerk/recorder. Said code books, while in actual possession of officials and other interested persons, shall be and remain the property of the town and shall be returned to the office of the town clerk/recorder when directed so to do by order of the town council. (2010 Code)

1-1-5: ADOPTION OF STATE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS:

The provisions of the constitution of the state and all provisions of state law relating to towns are hereby adopted as if they were specifically ordained and fully set forth in this code. (1984 Code § 10-1-5)

Chapter 2

SAVING CLAUSE

1-2-1: REPEAL OF GENERAL ORDINANCES:

1-2-2: PUBLIC WAYS AND PUBLIC UTILITY ORDINANCES:

1-2-3: COURT PROCEEDINGS:

1-2-4: SEVERABILITY CLAUSE:

1-2-1: REPEAL OF GENERAL ORDINANCES:

- A. Repealer; Exceptions: Except as provided in Utah Code Annotated section 10-3-709, all general ordinances of the town passed prior to the adoption of this code are hereby repealed, except such as are included in this code or are by necessary implication herein reserved from repeal (subject to the saving clauses contained in the following sections), and excluding the following ordinances which are not hereby repealed: tax levy ordinances; appropriation ordinances; ordinances relating to boundaries and annexations; franchise ordinances and other ordinances granting special rights to persons or corporations; contract ordinances and ordinances authorizing the execution of a contract or the issuance of warrants; salary ordinances; fee ordinances; ordinances establishing, naming or vacating streets, alleys or other public places; improvement ordinances; bond ordinances; ordinances relating to elections; ordinances relating to the transfer or acceptance of real estate by or from the town; and all special ordinances.
- B. Effect Of Repealing Ordinances: The repeal of the ordinances provided in subsection A of this section shall not affect any debt or fee which is accrued, any duty imposed, any penalty incurred, nor any action or proceeding commenced under or by virtue of the ordinances repealed or the term of office of any person holding office at the time these ordinances take effect; nor shall the repeal of any ordinance have the effect of reviving any ordinance heretofore repealed or superseded. (1984 Code § 10-1-2; amd. 2010 Code)

1-2-2: PUBLIC WAYS AND PUBLIC UTILITY ORDINANCES:

No ordinance relating to railroad crossings with streets and other public ways, or relating to the conduct, duties, servtue of the adoption of this code or by virtue of the preceding section, excepting as the town code may contain provisions for such matters, in which case, this code shall be considered as amending such ordinance or ordinances in respect to such provisions only. (2010 Code)

1-2-3: COURT PROCEEDINGS:

- A. Prior Acts: No new ordinance shall be construed or held to repeal a former ordinance, whether such former ordinance is expressly repealed or not, as to any offense committed against such former ordinance or as to any act done, any penalty, forfeiture or punishment so incurred, or any right accrued or claim arising under the former ordinance, or in any way whatever to affect any such offense or act so committed or so done, or any penalty, forfeiture or punishment so incurred or any right accrued or claim arising before the new ordinance takes effect, save only that the proceedings thereafter shall conform to the

ordinance in force at the time of such proceeding, so far as practicable. If annce takes effect.

- B. Scope Of Section: This section shall extend to all repeals, either by express words or implication, whether the repeal is in the ordinance making any new provisions upon the same subject or in any other ordinance.
- C. Actions Now Pending: Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed as abating any action now pending under or by virtue of any general ordinance of the town herein repealed, and the provisions of all general ordinances contained in this code shall be deemed to be continuing provisions and not a new enactment of the same provisions; nor shall this chapter be deemed as discontinuing, abating, modifying or altering any penalty accrued or to accrue, or as affecting the liability of any person, firm or corporation, or as waiving any right of the town under any ordinance or provision thereof in force at the time of the adoption of this code. (1984 Code § 10-1-3; amd. 2010 Code)

1-2-4: SEVERABILITY CLAUSE:

If any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this code or any part thereof is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid or ineffective by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity or effectiveness of the remaining portions of this code, or any part thereof. The town council hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraphs, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared unconstitutional, invalid or ineffective. (1984 Code §§ 1-3-1, 10-1-4; amd. 2010 Code)

Chapter 3

DEFINITIONS

1-3-1: CONSTRUCTION OF WORDS:

1-3-2: GENERAL DEFINITIONS:

1-3-3: CATCHLINES:

1-3-1: CONSTRUCTION OF WORDS:

- A. Liberal Construction: All general provisions, terms, phrases and expressions contained in this code shall be liberally construed in order that the true intent and meaning of the mayor and town council may be fully carried out.
- B. Interpretation: In the interpretation and application of any provision of this code, it shall be held to be the minimum requirements adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety and general welfare. Where any provision of a code imposes greater restrictions upon the subject matter than the general provision imposed by the code, the provision imposing the greater restriction or regulation shall be deemed to be controlling.
- C. Additional Interpretations:
 - 1. Computation Of Time: Whenever a notice is required to be given or an act to be done in a certain length of time before any proceeding shall be had, the day on which such notice is given or such act is done shall not be counted in computing the time but the day on which such proceeding is to be held shall be counted.
 - 2. Delegation Of Authority: Whenever a provision appears requiring the head of a department or some other town officer to do some act or perform some duty, it is to be construed to authorize the head of the department or other officer to designate, delegate and authorize subordinates to perform the required act or perform the duty unless the terms of the provision or section specify otherwise.
 - 3. Gender: A word importing the masculine gender only shall extend and be applied to females and to firms, partnerships and corporations as well as to males.
 - 4. Joint Authority: All words giving a joint authority to three (3) or more persons or officers shall be construed as giving such authority to a majority of such persons or officers.
 - 5. May/Shall: The word "may" is permissive; the word "shall" is mandatory.
 - 6. Nontechnical And Technical Words: Words and phrases shall be construed according to the common and approved usage of the language, but technical words and phrases and such others as may have acquired a peculiar and appropriate meaning in law shall be construed and understood according to such meaning.
 - 7. Number: A word importing the singular number only may extend and be applied to several persons and things as well as to one person and thing.
 - 8. Officers Generally: Whenever any officer is referred by title, such as "clerk/recorder", "treasurer", etc., such reference shall be construed as if followed by the words "of Brian Head Town".
 - 9. Tense: Words used in the past or present tense include the future as well as the past and present. (2010 Code)

1-3-2: GENERAL DEFINITIONS:

Whenever the following words or terms are used in this code, they shall have such meanings herein ascribed to them, unless the context makes such meaning repugnant thereto:

AGENT: A person acting on behalf of another with authority conferred, either expressly or by implication.

CODE: The town code of Brian Head Town, Utah.

COMPUTATION OF TIME: In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by this code, the day of the act, event or default from which the designated period of time begins to run shall not be included. The last day of the period so computed shall be included, unless it is a Saturday, a Sunday or a legal holiday, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day which is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a legal holiday. As used in this definition, "legal holiday" includes New Year's Day, President's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, July 24, Labor Day, Columbus Day, general election day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and any other day appointed as a holiday by the president or congress of the United States, or pursuant to Utah statutes. Time periods of five (5) days or less shall exclude intervening Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

COUNTY: Iron County, state of Utah.

FEE: A sum of money charged by the town for the carrying on of a business, profession or occupation or other activity subject to town regulation, authorization or limitation.

GOVERNING BODY: The town council of Brian Head Town, Utah.

HIGHWAY, ROAD: Includes public bridges, and may be equivalent to the words "county way", "county road", "common road" and "state road".

LICENSE: The permission granted for the carrying on of a business, profession or occupation.

LOCATION: Whenever any act, conduct or offense is prohibited or required and no reference is made to location, unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the act, conduct or offense prohibited or required alone or with others.

OFFENSE: Any act forbidden by any provision of this code or the omission of any act required by the provisions of this code.

OPERATOR: The person who is in charge of any operation, business or profession.

OWNER: As applied to a building or land, shall include any part owner, joint owner, tenant in common, joint tenant or lessee of the whole or of a part of such building or land.

PERSON: Any public or private corporation, firm, partnership, association, organization, government or any other group acting as a unit, as well as a natural person.

PERSONAL PROPERTY: Includes every description of money, goods, chattels, effects, evidence of rights in action and all written instruments by which any pecuniary obligation, right or title to property is created, acknowledged, transferred, increased, defeated, discharged or diminished and every right or interest therein.

PROPERTY: Includes both real and personal property.

REASONABLE TIME: In all cases where any ordinance requires that an act be done in a reasonable time or that reasonable notice be given, such reasonable time for such notice shall be deemed to mean such time as may be necessary for the expeditious performance of such duty or compliance with such notice.

RETAILER: Unless otherwise specifically defined, shall be understood to relate to the sale of goods, merchandise, articles or things direct to the consumer.

RIGHT OF WAY: The privilege of the immediate use of the roadway or other property.

STATE: The state of Utah.

STREET: Shall include alleys, lanes, courts, boulevards, public ways, public squares, public places and sidewalks.

TENANT: As applied to a building or land, shall include any person who occupies the whole or any part of such building or land, whether alone or with others.

TOWN: Brian Head Town, Utah.

TOWN COUNCIL: The town council of Brian Head Town, Utah.

WEEK: Any seven (7) day period.

WHOLESALE: The terms "wholesaler" and "wholesale dealer" as used in this code, unless otherwise specifically defined, shall be understood to relate to the sale of goods, merchandise, articles or things to persons who purchase for the purpose of resale.

WRITTEN, IN WRITING: May include printing and any other mode of representing words and letters, but when the written signature of any person is required by law to any official or public writing or bond, it shall be in the proper handwriting of such person, or in case such person is unable to write, by such person's proper mark. (2010 Code)

1-3-3: CATCHLINES:

The catchlines of the several sections of the town code are intended as mere catchwords to indicate the content of the section and shall not be deemed or taken to be titles of such sections, nor be deemed to govern, limit, modify or in any manner affect the scope, meaning or intent of the provisions of any section hereof, nor unless expressly so provided, shall they be so deemed when any of such sections, including the catchlines, are amended or reenacted. (2010 Code)

Chapter 4

GENERAL PENALTY

1-4-1: SENTENCING:

1-4-2: OFFENSES DESIGNATED: CLASSIFIED:

1-4-1: SENTENCING:

A. Penalty For Violation Of Ordinance¹:

1. Criminal: The town council may impose a minimum criminal penalty for the violation of any municipal ordinance by a fine not to exceed the maximum class B misdemeanor fine under Utah Code Annotated section 76-3-301 or by a term of imprisonment up to six (6) months, or by both the fine and term of imprisonment.
2. Civil:
 - a. Except as provided in subsection A2b of this section, the town council may prescribe a minimum civil penalty for the violation of any municipal ordinance by a fine not to exceed the maximum class B misdemeanor fine under Utah Code Annotated section 76-3-301.
 - b. A municipality may not impose a civil penalty and adjudication for the violation of a municipal moving traffic ordinance.

B. Term Of Imprisonment For Misdemeanors²: A person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor may be sentenced to imprisonment as follows:

1. In the case of a class B misdemeanor, for a term not exceeding six (6) months;
2. In the case of a class C misdemeanor, for a term not exceeding ninety (90) days.

C. Infractions³:

1. A person convicted of an infraction may not be imprisoned but may be subject to a fine, forfeiture and disqualification, or any combination.
2. Whenever a person is convicted of an infraction and no punishment is specified, the person may be fined as for a class C misdemeanor.

D. Fines Of Persons⁴: A person convicted of an offense may, in addition to any term of imprisonment imposed, be sentenced to pay a fine not to exceed:

1. Class B Misdemeanor: One thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) when the conviction is of a class B misdemeanor conviction; and
2. Class C Misdemeanor; Infraction: Seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00) when the conviction is of a class C misdemeanor conviction or infraction conviction.

E. Fines Of Corporations⁵: The sentence to pay a fine, when imposed upon a corporation, association, partnership or governmental instrumentality for an offense defined in this code, or the ordinances of the town, or for an offense defined outside of this code over which this town has jurisdiction, for which no special corporate fine is specified, shall be to pay an amount fixed by the court, not exceeding:

1. Class B Misdemeanor: Five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) when the conviction is for a class B misdemeanor conviction; and
2. Class C Misdemeanor; Infraction: One thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) when the conviction is for a class C misdemeanor conviction or for an infraction conviction. (2010 Code)

1-4-2: OFFENSES DESIGNATED; CLASSIFIED:

A. Sentencing In Accordance With Chapter:

1. A person adjudged guilty of an offense under this code or the ordinances of this town shall be sentenced in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.
2. Ordinances enacted after the effective date of this code which involve an offense should be classified for sentencing purposes in accordance with this chapter, unless otherwise expressly provided.

B. Designation Of Offenses: Offenses are designated as misdemeanors or infractions.

C. Misdemeanors Classified⁶:

1. Misdemeanors are classified into two (2) categories:
 - a. Class B misdemeanors;
 - b. Class C misdemeanors.
2. An offense designated as a misdemeanor or any act prohibited or declared to be unlawful in this code or any ordinance of this town when no other specification as to punishment or category is made, is a class B misdemeanor.

D. Infractions:

1. Infractions are not classified.
2. Any offense which is made an infraction in this code or other ordinances of this town, or which is expressly designated an infraction and any offense designated by this code or other ordinances of this town which is not designated as a misdemeanor and for which no penalty is specified is an infraction.

E. Continuing Violation: In all instances where the violation of this code or any ordinance hereinafter enacted is a continuing violation, a separate offense shall be deemed committed on each day during or on which the violation occurs or continues to occur. (2010 Code)

Footnotes - Click any footnote link to go back to its reference.

[Footnote 1:](#) UCA § 10-3-703.

[Footnote 2:](#) UCA § 76-3-204.

[Footnote 3:](#) UCA § 76-3-205.

[Footnote 4:](#) UCA § 76-3-301.

[Footnote 5:](#) UCA § 76-3-302.

[Footnote 6:](#) UCA § 76-3-104.

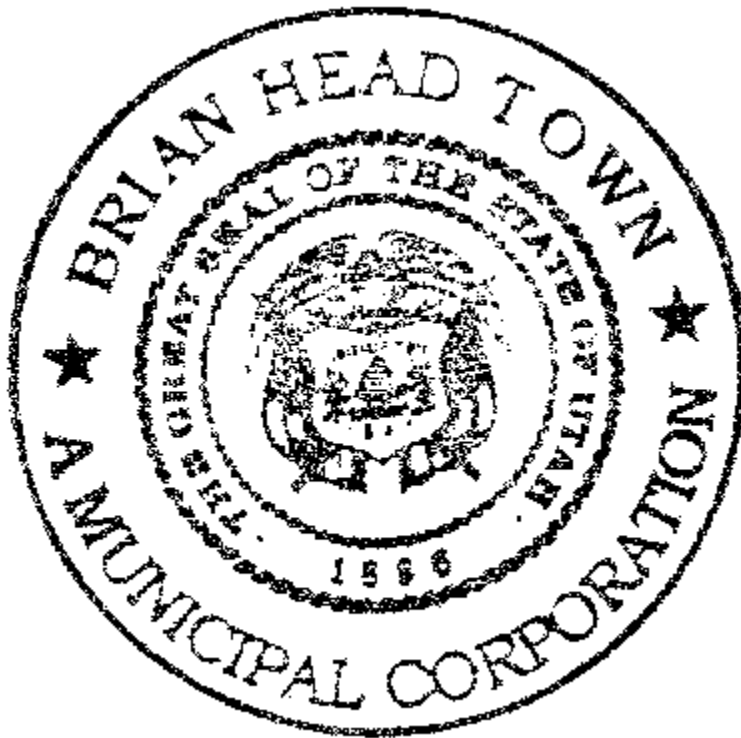
Chapter 5

OFFICIAL AND CORPORATE PROVISIONS

1-5-1: TOWN SEAL:

1-5-1: TOWN SEAL:

The official seal of the town shall be kept in the office of the town recorder. The seal shall be circular in form and one and three-fourths inches ($1\frac{3}{4}$ ") in diameter, the impression on which is two (2) semicircles meeting at about the ten o'clock and two o'clock position with the words "Brian Head Town" forming the semicircle, and the words "A Municipal Corporation" forming the bottom semicircle. Within the semicircle are the words "Corporate" on top forming a semicircle, "Utah" on the bottom forming a semicircle, and the word "Seal", in bold type, in the center. The two (2) semicircles are separated by a series of dots. This seal is hereby established as the official seal of the town.



(1984 Code § 8-4-1)

Chapter 6

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

1-6-1: COUNCIL-MANAGER FORM OF GOVERNMENT:

1-6-2: PREPARATION OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE CODE:

1-6-1: COUNCIL-MANAGER FORM OF GOVERNMENT:

Pursuant to Utah Code Annotated section 10-3b-103(6), the town council hereby adopts and establishes a council-manager form of government and further establishes the office of town manager. (Ord. 88-003, 4-12-1988; amd. 2010 Code)

1-6-2: PREPARATION OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE CODE¹:

It shall be the duty of the first manager appointed under the provisions of this chapter to draft and submit to the town council, within six (6) months after assuming office, a proposed ordinance providing for the division of the administrative service of the town into departments, divisions and bureaus, and defining the functions and duties of each. Subsequent to the adoption of such ordinance, upon recommendation of the town manager, the town council, by ordinance, may create, consolidate or abolish departments, divisions and bureaus, and define or alter the functions and duties of each. The compilation of these ordinances shall be known as the municipal administrative code. Prior to the adoption of the municipal administrative code, the town manager shall have the power to establish temporary rules and regulations to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in divisions of the municipal government. (Ord. 88-003, 4-12-1988)

Footnotes - Click any footnote link to go back to its reference.

[Footnote 1:](#) See [chapter 7](#) of this title.

Chapter 7

ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

1-7-1: SHORT TITLE:

1-7-2: DEFINITIONS:

1-7-3: TOWN MANAGER:

1-7-4: PERFORMANCE BONDS AND DELAY AGREEMENTS PREAPPROVED BY TOWN COUNCIL, SUBJECT TO COUNTERSIGNING BY TOWN MANAGER:

1-7-5: TOWN ORGANIZATION:

1-7-6: OATH OF OFFICE:

1-7-7: BONDS:

1-7-8: ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY AND PROCEDURES:

1-7-9: INTERFERENCE IN ADMINISTRATION:

1-7-10: PENALTIES:

1-7-11: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SUCCESSION OF OFFICE:

1-7-12: LEGAL DEPARTMENT:

1-7-13: FINANCE DEPARTMENT:

1-7-14: DUTIES OF TOWN TREASURER:

1-7-15: DUTIES OF PUBLIC SAFETY DIRECTOR:

1-7-16: PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT:

1-7-17: DUTIES OF PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR:

1-7-18: PARKS, TRAILS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT:

1-7-19: BUILDING AND ZONING DEPARTMENT:

1-7-20: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:

1-7-21: HUMAN RESOURCES OFFICE:

1-7-22: EMPLOYEE APPEALS BOARD:

1-7-1: SHORT TITLE:

This chapter shall be known as the *BRIAN HEAD TOWN ADMINISTRATIVE CODE*. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

1-7-2: DEFINITIONS:

As used in this code, unless the context otherwise requires:

MAYOR: The chairperson of the town council and recognized &qubr>

TOWN: Brian Head Town, Utah.

TOWN COUNCIL OR COUNCIL: The town council of Brian Head Town, Utah.

TOWN MANAGER: The chief executive and administrative officer of the town of Brian Head Town, Utah. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

1-7-3: TOWN MANAGER:

- A. The town manager shall be the chief executive and administrative officer of the town government and require the faithful performance of all administrative duties, and shall:
1. Faithfully execute and enforce all applicable laws, ordinances, rules and regulations, and see that all franchises, leases, permits, contracts, licenses and privileges granted by the municipality are observed;
 2. Carry out the policies and programs established by the town council;
 3. Organize and direct the management of the executive affairs of the municipality in a manner consistent with state law and with municipal ordinances;
 4. Appoint a budget officer for the purpose of complying with the requirements of the uniform fiscal procedures act for Utah towns; (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)
 5. Appoint, with the advice and consent of the town council, a qualified person to each of the offices of public safety director, chief building officer/zoning administrator, clerk/recorder, treasurer, public works director, and attorney; create any other offices as may be deemed necessary for the good government of the municipality; and regulate and prescribe the powers and duties of all other officers of the municipality, except as provided by law or by ordinance; (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009; amd. 2010 Code)
 6. Examine and inspect the books, records and official papers of any office, department, agency, board or commission of the municipality, and make investigations and require reports from personnel;
 7. Appoint, subject to the provisions of law and of this administrative code, and with the advice and consent of the town council, suspend or remove heads of municipal offices, departments and agencies, and all appointive officers of boards and commissions;
 8. Establish standards, qualifications, criteria and procedures to govern the appointments by heads of offices, departments and agencies, or by other authorized officers, of divisional officers, assistants, deputies and employees within their respective organizational units, subject to any applicable provisions of the merit system and this administrative code;
 9. Submit to the town council plans and programs relating to the development and needs of the municipality, monthly financial statements, and annual and special reports concerning the financial, administrative and operational
- B. In addition to the above enumerated powers and duties, the town manager may:
1. Authorize a department head or officer responsible to him to appoint and remove subordinates serving under that department head or officer;
 2. Designate himself, unless the office legally requires a particular designation or certification, or some other officer or employee, to perform the duties of any office or position under his control which is vacant or which lacks administration due to the absence or disability of the incumbent;
 3. Assign any employee of the town to any department or branch thereof requiring services appropriate to the personnel system classification of the employee so assigned;
 4. Prescribe such rules and regulations by executive order as he shall deem necessary or expedient for the conduct of all departments, divisions and offices, and revoke, suspend or amend any rule or regulation by whomever prescribed;
 5. Have the power, either by himself or by any officer or person designated for the purpose by him, to investigate and to examine or inquire into the affairs or operation of any department, division or office; and when so authorized by the town council, he shall have power to employ consultants and professional counsel to aid in such investigations, examinations or inquiries;
 6. Have the power to examine all proposed contracts to which the town may be a party;
 7. Have the power to approve merit pay increases and bonuses for town employees when appropriate, with the advice and consent of the town council;

8. Have the power to set aside any action taken by a department head and may supersede him in the functions of his office;
9. Have the power to direct any department, division or office to perform the work for any other department, division or office, except where legally prohibited;
10. Have the power to compromise and settle all claims presented against the town where the payment in settlement does not exceed the amount of any deductible in any town insurance policy, so long as the sum does not exceed twenty five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00);
11. Have the power to designate such committees and the officers thereof as he shall find necessary for the proper consideration of administrative problems. Such committees shall meet at the request of the town manager and shall make such recommendation on matters referred to them as they shall find necessary for the best interests of the town;
12. Declare any property valued at one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or less, as estimated by him, to be surplus to the needs of the town and dispose of said property, if possible, by sale for the best price;
13. Accept, reduce, extend and release performance bonds, payment bonds, and delay agreements required or established under this code. The town manager shall notify the town council of such acceptances, reductions, extensions and releases by a periodic report to the town council. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

1-7-4: PERFORMANCE BONDS AND DELAY AGREEMENTS PREAPPROVED BY TOWN COUNCIL, SUBJECT TO COUNTERSIGNING BY TOWN MANAGER:

- A. Performance bonds and delay agreements, as approved by the town attorney's office and required by the subdivision ordinance, zoning ordinance and other town ordinances, are hereby approved and adopted by the town council for each development that receives the proper approvals and permits as required h time it is amended.
- B. The manual or facsimile signature of the mayor is hereby authorized on said bonds and delay agreements without the necessity of each one being brought to the town council, except that no such bond or delay agreement shall be valid until it has been countersigned manually by the town manager and attested to by the town clerk/recorder.
- C. The time for completion of the improvements under said bonds may be extended by the town manager, as provided in the applicable provisions governing said bonding. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

1-7-5: TOWN ORGANIZATION:

- A. The town organization shall be divided into such offices and the following departments as the town manager may require: (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

Department	Official
Legal department	Attorney
Finance department	Treasurer
Public safety department	

Building and zoning department	Chief building official
Parks, trails and recreation department	Public works director
Administration	Town manager

(Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009; amd. 2010 Code)

- B. The mayor may appoint members of the town council to act as a council liaison with each department. Such liaisons shall be for the sole purposes of obtaining information for use by the town council in carrying out its functions and providing for a means of communication by the department with the town council. Council members serving as liaisons are subject to, and shall strictly comply with, the provisions of this chapter regarding interference with town administration. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

1-7-6: OATH OF OFFICE:

- A. Each of the following officers and employees shall be required to take an oath of office before entering upon the discharge of his duties, which oath shall be subscribed by the person taking it and shall be filed and preserved in the office of the town clerk/recorder. Once an oath is administered,17-2009)
1. The mayor, town council, town manager, department heads, clerk/recorder, treasurer and members of the planning commission and board of adjustment. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009; amd. 2010 Code)
 2. Any other commissions, boards, employees or persons that the town manager may deem appropriate or necessary.

- B. The form of oath shall be as authorized by the laws of the state. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

1-7-7: BONDS:

Such town officials, as determined by the town manager, shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, give a bond with good and sufficient sureties, payable to the town, duly approved by the town attorney, and conditiond for proper application and payment of all money or property coming into their hands by virtue of their offices, in the amount of twenty five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) each, except for the town treasurer, who shall give bond in the amount as prescribed by state law for town treasurers. The town shall pay all premiums for the above required bonds. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

1-7-8: ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY AND PROCEDURES:

- A. Each officer shall perform all duties required of his office by state law, this code and ordinances of the town, and such other duties not in conflict therewith as may be required by the town manager.
- B. The heads of departments shall:
1. Be immediately responsible to the town manager for the effective administration of their respective departments and all activities assigned thereto.

2. Develop and maintain such up to date departmental policies and procedures as they deem necessary for carrying out departmental operations in conformity with law and other town policies and in the most efficient and effective manner possible.
 3. Keep informed as to the latest practices in their particular field and inaugurate, with the approval of the town manager, such new practices as appear to be of benefit to the town and to the public. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)
 4. Submit an annual report of the activities of the department to the town council. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009; amd. 2010 Code)
 5. Establish and maintain a system of fisonnel policies and procedures, all subordinates under him.
 7. Exercise authority of all subordinates unless such subordinate has certification or licensing not possessed by the department head. The fact that a subordinate possesses a license or certificate not possessed by the department head shall not authorize said subordinate to overrule the department head on matters of departmental policy.
 8. Be responsible for the proper maintenance of all town property and equipment used in his department.
- C. Each department shall cooperate with other departments and furnish, upon the direction of the town manager, any other department such service, labor and materials as may be requisitioned by the head of such department and as its own facilities permit, through the same procedures and subject to the same audit and control as other expenditures are incurred.
- D. All departments and units thereof shall:
1. Be open during regular business hours as defined by the town manager. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)
 2. Make a regular deposit, as required by state law, with the town treasurer of any public monies. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009; amd. 2010 Code)
 3. Pay out monies belonging to the town only in the manner prescribed by law, ordinance and town policy.
 4. Deliver all records, documents and property of every description, belonging to the office or to the town, to the successor in office. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

1-7-9: INTERFERENCE IN ADMINISTRATION:

No member of the town council shall direct or request, except in writing, the appointment of any person to or his removal from office or interfere in any way with the performance by the officers of the town with their duties. The town council shall not give orders to any subordinate of the town manager, either publicly or privately, but may make suggestions or recommendations. Nothing in this section shall prevent the town council from appointing committees of its own members or of citizens to conduct investigations into the conduct of any officer, department or agency of the municipal government, or any matter relating to the welfare of the municipality, and delegating to these committees such powers of inquiry as the town council may deem necessary. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

1-7-10: PENALTIES:

Any persons violating the provisions of this chapter may be reprimanded, suspended or removed from office by the town manager, as provided by law or the town persor however, are directory and to promote the orderly functioning of the town only, and are not intended to hold

the town or its personnel to a higher duty than otherwise required by law or subject the town or its personnel to criminal sanctions or civil liability. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

1-7-11: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SUCCESSION OF OFFICE:

A. Definitions:

ABSENT: Not physically present or not able to be communicated with for forty eight (48) hours, or, during an emergency, a shorter period of time as determined by the town manager on a case by case basis. "Absent" does not include a person who can be communicated with via telephone, radio or telecommunications.

EMERGENCY INTERIM SUCCESSOR: A person designated to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of an office when the person legally exercising the powers and duties of the office is unavailable. For purposes of this section only, "officer" means the town manager, department heads, town treasurer, town clerk/recorder and emergency management coordinator.

UNAVAILABLE: Absent from the place of governance during a disaster that seriously disrupts normal governmental operations, whether or not that absence or inability would give rise to a vacancy under existing constitutional or statutory provisions.

All other definitions found in Utah Code Annotated section 63-5b-102, as amended, are incorporated herein as only when the officer or any of the successors changes.

- C. After the town manager approves the emergency interim successors and their order of succession, the town manager shall compile a master list for the town and submit it to the division of comprehensive emergency management for the state.
- D. If the officer is unavailable once a disaster has occurred, the designated emergency interim successor shall exercise the powers and duties of the office according to the order of succession. The emergency interim successor shall exercise the powers and duties of the office only until the vacancy is filled in accordance with the constitution or statutes, or until the officer, his deputy or an emergency interim successor earlier in the order of succession becomes available to exercise the powers and duties of the office.
- E. The emergency interim successor shall not be required to take an oath of office, unless specifically provided by law.
- F. All emergency interim successors serve at the pleasure of the town manager, and may be removed and replaced at any time, with or without cause.
- G. The town manager, upon a determination that the town hall is not capable of functioning as the seat of government for the town, may designate another location, outside of the town if necessary, to serve as a seat of government during the emergency. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

1-7-12: LEGAL DEPARTMENT:

The legal department shall consist of the town attorney, and such other subordinates as may be

authorized from time to time, who shall enforce all laws and act to protect the interests of the town and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law or the town manager. The town attorney or such appropriate subordinates shall:

- A. Advise the town manager, or any town officer, when requested, on all legal questions arising in the conduct of town business.
- B. Prepare or revise ordinances when so requested by the town council, any committee or commission thereof, or the town manager.
- C. Give their opinion, orally or in writing, upon any legal matter or question submitted by any town officer.
- D. Attend such council meetings as assigned by the town manager for the purpose of giving the town council and town manager legal advice.
- E. Prepare for execution all contracts and instruments to which the town is a party and approve as to form all contracts, legal instruments and bonds.
- F. Defend for or against the town or in which the town is concerned as a party, now existing or which may hereafter arise, when it is not covered by any town insurance policy and upon approval of the town manager.
- H. Represent the town in personnel matters.
- I. Report the outcome of any litigation in which the town has an interest, to the town manager.
- J. Make a monthly report to the town manager of all pending litigation and the condition thereof in which the town has an interest.
- K. Have charge of all legal services auxiliary to town council action in connection with the appropriating of property to public use and in the levying of assessments.
- L. Keep a complete record of all suits in which the town had or has an interest, giving the names of the parties, the court where brought, the nature of the action, the disposition of the case or its condition, if pending, and the briefs of counsel.
- M. Prepare all charges and complaints against, and appear in the appropriate court in the prosecution of, every person charged with the violation of a town ordinance or a state law which town attorneys have the authority to prosecute; and exercise, as directed and delegated by the town attorney, all prosecutorial powers conferred upon town attorneys by state law.
- N. Serve as legal advisor to the police department in criminal matters. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

1-7-13: FINANCE DEPARTMENT:

In all cases where the duty is not expressly charged to any other department or office, it shall be the duty of the finance department to act to promote, the town, to supervise all financial activities, to advise the town manager on fiscal policy, to manage town investments, to handle

debt administration, to make interim and annual financial reports, and to administer all risk management and insurance programs. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

1-7-14: DUTIES OF TOWN TREASURER:

The town treasurer shall be the budget officer and shall:

- A. Exercise general supervision over all officers of the town regarding the proper management of the fiscal concerns of their respective offices.
- B. Examine the financial books of each department from time to time, and see that they are kept in proper form.
- C. See that officers and employees receiving money pay the same into the town treasury when required, and that all necessary financial reports are made by officers, and shall report all delinquents in such payments or reports to the town manager.
- D. Report the default of any officer or employee of the town to the town manager, who shall direct the town attorney to take immediate legal measures for the recovery of the amount for which such officer may be in default.
- E. Deposit the proceeds of all sales of bonds into the town treasury immediately after he shall have received the same, and, until such deposit, he shall be responsible for the amount thereof.
- F. Pay out to the persons duly entitled thereto, on warrant of the town treasurer, without appropriation by the town council, any money paid into the treasury pursuant to condemnation proceedings, or arising from special assessments for public improvements, park fund certificates, condemnation fund certificates and all special trust funds.
- G. Have the responsibility as budget officer for complying with the requirements of the uniform fiscal procedures act for Utah towns.
- H. Make periodical reports as required by the town manager.
- I. Keep in proper books, a full and accurate account of all the monies, bonds or other securities, received and disbursed by him on behalf of the town, specifying the time of receipt and disbursement, from whom received and to whom disbursed, on what account received and disbursed, and how paid.
- J. Cancel all warrants and other evidences of debt against the town whenever paid by him, by writing or stamping across the face thereof the words, "paid by the town treasurer", with the date of payment written or stamped thereon. The town treasurer shall give or cause to be given to every person paying money to the town treasury a receipt or other evidence of payment therefor, specifying, as appropriate, the date of payment and upon which account paid, and shall file the duplicate of the receipt, a summary report, or other evidence of payment in the records of the finance department.
- K. Receive and have custody of all monies paid to the town and shall disburse town monies. The town treasurer shall sign all checks. Prior to affixing the signature, shall determine that a sufficient amount is on deposit in the appropriate bank account of the town to honor the

check. The town treasurer, with approval of the town manager, may also designate a person in addition to the town treasurer to countersign checks.

- L. Pay town employees, upon presentation of the properly certified payroll.
- M. Demand and receive all monies and fees owing to the town whenever any person is indebted to the town in any manner, and the means of collection of such debt is not otherwise provided for by law. When any claim shall not be collectible by other methods, he shall report the same to the town attorney for possible legal action.
- N. Receive all money payable to the town within three (3) business days after collection, including all taxes, licenses, fines and intergovernmental revenue, anwhich presented and as money becomes available for payment thereof in the appropriate funds of the town. The town treasurer shall note upon the back of each warrant presented the date of presentation and the date of payment.
- R. Provide for the investment of all idle cash.
- S. Make a daily settlement of the amounts received and paid out during the day for which settlement is being made, and shall include properly canceled warrants and other obligations of the town paid by him since his last settlement and shall take a receipt therefor, and once each month he shall balance accounts with the town manager, and which monthly settlement shall show the balance to the credit of the several funds for which the town treasurer is responsible.
- T. Make a detailed report to the town manager on the first day of each month as to the business of his office during the month preceding, showing the balance on hand to the credit of the different funds at the time of his last report, the amount received during the month, and on what account, together with such other items and facts as the town manager may require.
- U. Receive cash as required and provide such other general central services as required.
- V. Examine and conduct special audits of the accounts of all officers and departments subject to the approval of the town manager.
- W. Prescribe the form of accounts and reports to be rendered to him.
- X. Maintain the general books for each fund of the town and all subsidiary records relating thereto, including a list of the outstanding bonds, their purpose, amount, terms, date and place payable, and the accounts of all receiving and disbursing officers of the town.
- Y. Transmit to the town manager, at least monthly, statements of cash on hand and of classified unencumbered appropriation balances for the town as a whole, and such other financial statements as the town manager may from time to time require. He shall keep all departments, boards, agencies, commissions or institutions currently informed of its classified unencumbered appropriation balances.
- Z. Prepare payroll in accordance with state law and town policy.
- AA. Preaudit all claims and demands against the town before they are allowed and prepare the necessary checks in payment. Such checks shall include appropriate certification pursuant

to Utah Code Annotated sections 11-1-1 and 10-6-139, as amended. Receipts as well as purchase orders and disbursements should be preaudited.

BB. Prepare and present to town manager appropriate monthly and quarterly financial reports and, within one hundred twenty (120) days after the close of each fiscal year, an annual financial report prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, as prescribed in the uniform accounting manual for Utah towns.

CC. Keep general accounting records, maintain or supervise cost accounts, bills, special assessments, other service charges, utilities and others, and perform all other such duties as may be prescribed by law, ordinance, resolution or administrative order.

DD. Keep and maintain all town asset records.

EE. Determine the cash requirements of the town.

FF. Provide for the liability, workers' compensation and other insurance as needed, or administer such self-insurance program as approved by the town council and town manager.

GG. Prepare estimates of revenue, and shall give such other assistance in the preparation of the budget as may be required of him by the town manager.

HH. Prepare estimates of expenses, and shall give such other assistance in the preparation of the budget as may be required of him by the town manager.

II. In connection with the preparation and approval of the annual town budget, provide to the town manager and town council a financial statement indicating the then current year budget for revenues and expenditures, the then current year actual revenues and expenditures through the date of the financial statement, the estimated revenues and expenditures for the period from the date of the financial statement to the end of the current budget year, and the actual revenues and expenditures for the previous three (3) fiscal years.

JJ. Provide for all other budget needs for the town.

KK. Perform such other duties as assigned by the town manager. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

1-7-15: DUTIES OF PUBLIC SAFETY DIRECTOR:

The public safety director shall direct the police work of the town, be responsible for the enforcement and maintenance of law and order, and shall be charged with the general duties of the prevention of fires, the suppression of the same, and the protection of general public from fires, as well as providing emergency medical service and such other duties own manager, appoint a fire chief, assistant fire chief(s) and assistant public safety director(s) or other command level officers to perform such duties as may be delegated to them by the public safety director.

B. Assign officers and civilian personnel to such positions within the department and to make reassignments.

C. Ensure that each necessary function of police service required by law or directed by the town council and town manager is carried out as prescribed. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

1-7-16: PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT:

Under the direction of the public safety director, the public safety department shall be responsible for:

- A. Uniformed patrol;
- B. Initial investigations and calls for service;
- C. Traffic enforcement;
- D. Accident investigation;
- E. Directed patrol and surveillance;
- F. Investigation of crimes;
- G. Liquor control, vice and narcotics investigations;
- H. Pawnshop inspection;
- I. Criminal identification;
- J. Identification of property;
- K. The preparation of evidence for the prosecution of juveniles are involved;
- O. Central complaint receipt and maintenance of police records;
- P. Preparation of monthly and annual reports;
- Q. Internal affairs matters;
- R. Public relations and crime prevention;
- S. Reserve officer program;
- T. Training;
- U. Custody of property and evidence;
- V. Program development;
- W. Fleet management;
- X. Police department budgets;
- Y. Police finances;

Z. Keeping records on all fire losses, arson investigations, medical calls and all other records deemed necessary;

AA. Being responsible for the maintenance, care, inventory and purchase of property and equipment used by his department;

BB. Performing such other duties as assigned by the town manager. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

1-7-17: DUTIES OF PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR:

The public works director shall be responsible for all matters relating to engineering review, construction, management, maintenance and operation of the physical properties of the town, and such other duties as assigned by the town manager. Additionally, as qualified, the public works director shall:

A. Perform and/or supervise the performance of all engineering services for the public works department and for such other departments of the town as may from time to time require such services.

B. Inspect or supervise the inspection of work involving the construction of streets, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, rights of way, water, wastewater and drainage facilities, traffic control devices and all other public improvements.

C. Serve as the office of records for all maps, plans, plats, profiles, drawings, final estimates, specifications and facilities, including channels, ditches, open drains and storm drains which are included in the flood control system or designated by the public works director or town manager as having a public interest.

E. Maintain all town streets, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, rights of way, water, wastewater and drainage facilities, traffic control devices, public watercourses, floodways, and all other public improvements, in a safe and attractive condition and provide for their repair and maintenance.

F. Construct and maintain all necessary traffic control signals.

G. Provide for the removal of snow from town streets.

H. Provide for an ongoing maintenance program and direct the cleaning and maintenance of natural channels, ditches, open drains and storm drains which are included in the storm drainage and flood control system.

I. Manage and maintain all public works vehicles and equipment.

J. Collect and dispose of garbage and rubbish which is placed in the town garbage containers.

K. Perform such other duties as assigned by the town manager. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

1-7-18: PARKS, TRAILS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT:

The parks, trails and recreation department shall be supervised by the public works director, and shall: (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009; amd. 2010 Code)

- A. Maintain all town parks and trails in a condition which is safe and attractive for the general public and provide for necessary repairs aarks and trails and the facilities to be located in them.
- C. Plan, design and supervise construction of all new town parks and trails and the redesign of existing parks and trails.
- D. Oversee town parks and recreation programs.
- E. Manage and maintain all parks, trails and recreation vehicles and equipment.
- F. Perform such other duties as assigned by the town manager. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

1-7-19: BUILDING AND ZONING DEPARTMENT:

The building and zoning department shall be supervised by the chief building official, who is also designated as the town zoning administrator, and shall:

- A. Inspect or supervise the inspection of all work done under the provisions of the uniform codes adopted by the town;
- B. Supervise and conduct investigation of zoning violations and enforcement of zoning ordinances within the town;
- C. Inspect or supervise the inspection of all premises, including strumpliance with the building codes and other appropriate laws and ordinances;
- E. Issue building permits when plans comply with the building codes and all other appropriate laws and ordinances;
- F. Assist and advise the public with respect to construction and code requirements;
- G. Investigate complaints or information regarding the probability of the presence of hazardous or illegal conditions or uses in premises;
- H. Perform inspections for compliance with zoning and public works requirements of the town subdivision ordinance when requested or directed; and
- I. Perform such other duties assigned by the town manager. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

1-7-20: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:

The town manager shall be responsible for all matters relating to human resource muncil, town clerk/recorder, public affairs, emergency management, economic and redevelopment, securing grants, and such other legislatively created programs of the town council. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

1-7-21: HUMAN RESOURCES OFFICE:

The town human resource operations shall be supervised by the town manager, and shall:

- A. Administer the human resources program of the town as set forth in state law and municipal ordinance;
- B. Formulate human resource principles and policies designed to:
 - 1. Assure that employment in town government is based upon merit and free from personal and political considerations; and
 - 2. Provide just, equitable and attractive incentives and conditions of employment so as to prompt heads, classification plans, job descriptions and salary proposals;
- D. Establish and maintain a roster of all persons in administrative service, setting forth each officer and employee, class title of position, salary, any changes in class title, status, and such other data as may be deemed desirable or useful;
- E. Develop, acquire and administer such recruiting and examining programs as may be necessary to obtain an adequate supply of competent applicants to meet the needs of the town;
- F. Propose, develop or otherwise acquire and coordinate training and educational programs for town employees;
- G. Search for and inquire about ways and means of improving human resource procedures.
(Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

1-7-22: EMPLOYEE APPEALS BOARD:

The employee appeals board shall consist of five (5) members, which shall be determined as follows:

- A. Two (2) members of the town council chosen by the town council.
- B. Three (3) appointed or regular employees chosen by vote of the employees and appointed officers of the town. These board members shall originally serve terms of one, two (2) and three (3) years, and shall thee following conditions exist:
 - 1. When the member has been formally disciplined within the twelve (12) months preceding the hearing;
 - 2. When the member is employed in the same department as the appealing employee;
 - 3. When the member is a relative of the appealing employee.
- C. If a member of the board is disqualified from participating in a hearing, then that member shall be replaced, for the purpose of that hearing, by a temporary member chosen by the vote of the employees and appointed officers of the town. (Ord. 09-016, 11-17-2009)

Chapter 8

MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL

1-8-1: ELIGIBILITY AND RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS:

1-8-2: MAYOR:

1-8-3: VACANCIES:

1-8-4: MEETINGS:

1-8-5: ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS; PROCEDURES:

1-8-1: ELIGIBILITY AND RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS:

- A. Statute Requirements: A person filing a declaration of candidacy for a municipal office shall meet the requirements of Utah Code Annotated section 20A-9-203.
- B. Registered Voter: Any person elected to municipal office shall be a registered voter in the municipality in which the person was elected.
- C. Residency:
 - 1. Each elected officer of a municipality shall maintain residency within the boundaries of the municipality during the officer's term of office.
 - 2. If an elected officer of a municipality establishes a principal place of residence, as provided in Utah Code Annotated section 20A-2-105, outside the municipality during the officer's term of office, the office is automatically vacant.
- D. Continuous Absence: If an elected municipal officer is absent from the municipality any time during the officer's term of office for a continuous period of more than sixty (60) days without the consent of the municipal legislative body, the municipal office is automatically vacant. (1984 Code § 8-1-5; amd. 2010 Code)

1-8-2: MAYOR:

- A. Presiding Officer: The mayor shall be the presiding officer of meetings of the town council and shall have a vote in all council meetings. All bonds, notes, contracts and written obligations in the town shall be executed on its behalf by the mayor, or in the event of his inability to act, by a council member that the council shall designate to act as mayor pro tempore during his absence, disability or refusal to act. He shall be chief ceremonial officer in the town and shall represent the town in all its external relationships. In the event he is unable to act, the town council may elect one of its members to preside over the meeting as mayor pro tempore, who shall have all the powers and duties of the mayor to act during his absence, disability or refusal to act. The election of the mayor pro tempore shall be entered in the minutes of the town council. The powers and duties of the mayor shall be only those conferred upon him by this section.
- B. Signature Required: The mayor's signature, properly attested by the town clerk/recorder, shall be required on all deeds made by the town, except as otherwise authorized by the town council, provisions of law or town ordinance. The signature of the mayor shall also be required on all contracts to which the town is a party. (Ord. 88-004, 4-12-1988)

1-8-3: VACANCIES:

Mayor or town council vacancies shall be filled as provided in Utah Code Annotated section 20A-1-510. (1984 Code § 8-1-6; amd. 2010 Code)

1-8-4: MEETINGS:

- A. Regular And Special Meetings: Regular meetings of the town council shall be held in the town council chambers at Brian Head Town Hall, 56 North Highway 143, Brian Head, Utah. Special meetings shall be held at the order of the mayor or of any two (2) members of the town council. An order for a special meeting shall be entered in the council minutes. The order shall provide at least three (3) hours' notice of the special meeting and shall be served by the town clerk/recorder on each member who did not sign the order by delivering the notice personally or leaving it at the member's usual place of abode. The personal appearance by a member at any special meeting shall constitute a waiver of the notice which is required by this subsection. Regular meetings of the town council shall be held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, commencing at one o'clock (1:00) P.M., or as soon thereafter, unless otherwise noted, except the fourth Tuesday of December, and such dates as may conflict with a state or national holiday, or an election date prescribed by a higher authority, in which case the meeting will not be held. (1984 Code § 8-3-1; amd. Ord. 03-001, 1-14-2003; 2010 Code)
- B. Quorum: No action of the town council shall be taken or shall be official or of any effect except when a quorum of members is present. Fewer than a quorum may adjourn from time to time. Three (3) members shall constitute a quorum which shall be made up of any combination of the town council members and/or the mayor. (1984 Code § 8-3-2)
- C. Attendance: The town council shall have power to compel attendance of its members and the members present at any meeting shall, even in . A roll call vote shall also be taken at the request of any member on any other matter. The minimum number of "yes" votes needed to pass any ordinance, resolution or take any other action by the town council shall be three (3). Any matter receiving fewer than two (2) votes shall be deemed defeated and invalid. A majority of the members of the town council may, regardless of number, fill any vacancy on the council. (1984 Code § 8-3-4)
- E. Reconsideration: No action taken by the town council shall be reconsidered at any special meeting unless the number of members at the special meeting is equal to or greater than the number of members present at the meeting when the action was taken. (1984 Code § 8-3-5)
- F. Open And Public Meetings: Except as may otherwise be provided by law, all meetings of the town council shall be open to the public. No ordinance, resolution, rule, regulation, contract or other action of the town council shall have any effect unless passed and approved at a properly held open and public meeting. (1984 Code § 8-3-6)
- G. Public Records: The town council shall keep a record of its proceedings. The record shall be kept at the office of the town clerk/recorder and shall be open to public inspection and copying. The town clerk/recorder shall be the clerk of the town council for the purposes of keeping such record. (1984 Code § 8-3-8)

- H. Public Conduct: The town council may, on a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) vote of the members present, expel any person who is disorderly during a meeting of the town council. This subsection, or any action taken pursuant thereto, shall not preclude prosecution under any other provision of law. (1984 Code § 8-3-9)
- I. Witnesses And Evidence: The town council may require the attendance of any person to give testimony or produce records or other evidence as it may determine to be useful or necessary for the governance of the town. Subpoenas to compel such attendance shall be issued in the name of the town council in the manner provided for in the Utah rules of civil procedure. (1984 Code § 8-3-10)

1-8-5: ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS; PROCEDURES:

- A. Power Exercised By Ordinance: The town council may pass any ordinance to regulate, require, prohibit, govern, control or supervise any activity, business, conduct or condition authorized by statute or any other provision of law. An officer of the town shall not be convicted of a criminal offense where he relied on or enforced an ordinance he reasonably believed to be a valid ordinance. It shall be a defense to any action for punitive damages that the official acted in good faith in enforcing an ordinance or that he enforced an ordinance on advice of legal counsel. (2010 Code)
- B. Form Of Ordinance: Any ordinance passed by the town council shall contain and be in substantially the following order and form:
1. A number;
 2. A title which indicates the nature of the subject matter of the ordinance;
 3. A preamble which states the need or reason for the ordinance;
 4. An ordaining clause which states "Be it ordained by Brian Head Town:";
 5. The body or subject of the ordinance;
 6. When applicable, a statement indicating the penalty for violation of the ordinance or a reference that the punishment is covered by an ordinance which prescribes the fines and terms of imprisonment for the violation of the town ordinance; or, the penalty may establish a classification of penalties and refer to such ordinance in which the penalty for such violation is established;
 7. A statement indicating the effective date of the ordinance or the date when the ordinance shall become effective after publication or posting as required by this section;
 8. A line for the signature of the mayor or acting mayor to sign the ordinance;
 9. A place for the town clerk/recorder to attest the ordinance and affix the seal of the town;
 10. Where the mayor may disapprove an ordinance passed by the town council, the ordinance must show it was passed with the mayor's approval, or if the mayor disapproved the ordinance, that it was passed over his disapproval. If the mayor neither approves or disapproves an ordinance, the ordinance should show that it became effective without the approval or disapproval of the mayor. (1984 Code § 10-2-1; amd. 2010 Code)
- C. Requirements As To Form; Effective Date:
1. Ordinances passed or enacted by the town council shall be signed by the mayor, or if he is absent, by the mayor pro tempore, or by a quorum of the town council, and shall be recorded before taking effect. No ordinance shall be void or unlawful by reason of its failure to conform to the provisions of Utah Code Annotated section 10-3-704(1), (2), (3) or (4). Ordinances which do not have an effective date shall become effective twenty (20)

days after publication or posting, or thirty (30) days after final passage by the governing body, whichever is sooner. (1984 Code § 10-2-2; amd. 2010 Code)

2. Ordinances shall become effective twenty (20) days after publication or posting, or thirty (30) days after final passage by the town council, whichever is closer to the date of final passage, but ordinances may become effective at an earlier or later date after publication or posting if so provided in the ordinance. (1984 Code § 10-2-3; amd. 2010 Code)

D. Publication And Posting Of Ordinances:

1. Before an ordinance may take effect, the legislative body of the town adopting an ordinance, except an ordinance enacted under Utah Code Annotated sections 10-3-706 through 10-3-710, shall:
 - a. Deposit a copy of the ordinance in the office of the town clerk/recorder; and
 - b. (1) Publish a short summary of the ordinance at least once:
 - (A) In a newspaper published within the town; or
 - (B) If there is no newspaper published within the town, in a newspaper of general circulation within the town; or
 - (2) Post a complete copy of the ordinance in three (3) public places within the town.
2. a. Any ordinance, code or book, other than the state code, relating to building or safety standards, municipal functions, administration, control or regulations, may be adopted and shall take effect without further publication or posting, if reference is made to the code or book and at least one copy has been filed for use and examination by the public in the office of the town clerk/recorder prior to the adoption of the ordinance by the governing body.
 - b. Any state law relating to building or safety standards, municipal functions, administration, control or regulations, may be adopted and shall take effect without further publication or posting if reference is made to the state code.
 - c. The ordinance adopting the code or book shall be published in the manner provided in this subsection. (2010 Code)

E. Recording, Numbering And Certification Of Passage: The town clerk/recorder shall record, in a book used exclusively for that purpose, all ordinances passed by the town council. All ordinances shall be numbered with each number to contain the year the ordinance was finally passed by the town council, followed by a hyphen, followed by a sequential number beginning with the first ordinance passed in each year (i.e., 1984-1, 1984-2...1985-1...). Immediately following each ordinance, the town clerk/recorder shall make a certificate stating the date of passage and of publication of the ordinance. (1984 Code § 10-2-4)

F. Resolutions:

1. Purpose: Unless otherwise required by law, the town council may exercise all administrative powers by resolution, including, but not limited to: a) establishing water and sewer rates; b) charges for garbage collection and fees charged for town services; c) establishing personnel policies and guidelines; and d) regulating the use and operation of the town property. Punishment, fines or forfeitures may not be imposed by resolution.
2. Form: Any resolution passed by the town council shall be in a form and contain sections substantially similar to that prescribed for ordinances.
3. Publication; Effective Date: Resolutions may become effective without publication or posting and may take effect on passage or at a later date as the town council may determine, but resolutions may not become effective more than three (3) months from the date of passage. (2010 Code)

Chapter 9

CAMPAIGN FINANCE DISCLOSURE

1-9-1: COMPLIANCE WITH STATE STATUTE REQUIRED:

1-9-1: COMPLIANCE WITH STATE STATUTE REQUIRED:

All candidates for elective office shall comply with the campaign finance disclosure requirements set forth in Utah Code Annotated section 10-3-208. (Ord. 01-003, 7-10-2001; amd. 2010 Code)

Chapter 10

ELECTIONS

1-10-1: ELECTIONS:

1-10-2: ABSENTEE VOTING:

1-10-1: ELECTIONS:

Election for mayor and council members shall be conducted according to the municipal election section of Utah Code Annotated section 20A-9-404. (1984 Code § 8-1-2; amd. 2010 Code)

1-10-2: ABSENTEE VOTING:

The town hereby identifies a "by mail" (absentee ballot) prescient as per Utah Code Annotated section 20A-3-302, in which its population is less than five hundred (500) residents and would eliminate the requirement for poll workers and election judges during the early voting and election day. (Ord. 07-019, 5-22-2007, eff. 5-22-2007; amd. 2010 Code)

Chapter 11

PURCHASING PROCEDURES

1-11-1: CONTRACT VALIDITY AND EXECUTION:

1-11-2: PURCHASING ADMINISTRATION:

1-11-3: COMPETITIVE BIDDING; WHEN NECESSARY:

1-11-4: BIDDING PROCEDURES:

1-11-5: EXCEPTIONS TO BIDDING REQUIREMENTS:

1-11-6: LOWEST RESPONSIBLE BIDDER:

1-11-7: EMERGENCY PURCHASES:

1-11-8: INSURANCE AND BONDS:

1-11-9: BID BONDS:

1-11-10: PERFORMANCE BONDS:

1-11-11: PUBLIC RECORD:

1-11-12: PROHIBITION AGAINST SUBDIVIDING:

1-11-13: INTERLOCAL COOPERATION:

1-11-14: DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST:

1-11-15: PROHIBITED PRACTICES:

1-11-16: PENALTY:

1-11-1: CONTRACT VALIDITY AND EXECUTION:

- A. No liability against the town shall or may be created and no expenditure of public funds may be made which is not for a public purpose.
- B. No contract may become valid or is binding against the town until: 1) the contract has been reduced to writing; 2) the town has received certification from the town treasurer that funds are lawfully available within budgeted appropriations to fulfill the town's financial obligations thereunder; 3) where certifications of compliance with federal contract or grant assurances are required, the documents are approved as to form by the town attorney; 4) the contract has been administered by the town manager or appropriate department head and fully complies with the requirements of the department involved; 5) the contract has been reviewed by the town attorney and executed by the town manager or appropriately authorized department head, or where required, the mayor; and 6) the signature of the mayor, if required, has been attested by the town clerk/recorder. (Ord. 02-002, 2-12-2002)

1-11-2: PURCHASING ADMINISTRATION:

The town manager and department heads shall have the responsibility for the purchasing activities of the town and its various departments as set forth herein. (Ord. 02-002, 2-12-2002)

1-11-3: COMPETITIVE BIDDING; WHEN NECESSARY:

- A. Supplies, Equipment And Services: Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, purchases of supplies, equipment or contractual services of an estimated value less than twenty five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) shall be effected only by contract with the lowest responsive and responsible bidder pursuant to solicitation of verbal bids. Such purchases with an

estimated value of twenty five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) or greater shall be by written contract with the lowest responsive and responsible bidder, pursuant to the formal procedure hereinafter prescribed. Value amounts used herein refer to both unit cost and combined multiple unit cost, and determination shall be made by the town manager of the necessity of bidding after review of the pertinent requisition and specifications. Purchases of supplies, equipment or contractual services of an estimated value less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) may be made in the open market without complying with bidding procedures, but at least three (3) informal bids (price quotations) should be utilized by the town manager or department head whenever possible, with bids solicited from prospective vendors either in writing or by telephonic request.

- B. Construction Projects: Except for maintenance and improvement projects performed by town personnel, all construction projects estimated by the town engineer or other appropriate party to have a value in excess of twenty five f this chapter.
- C. Bids Not Required For Certain Work: It is the policy of the town to reserve to itself all legal prerogatives to perform services and work with its own personnel and equipment; therefore, nothing in this chapter shall be construed to require bids to be called for or contracts let for: 1) conducting or managing any department, business or property of the town; 2) installing, lowering or repairing water mains or sewers or making connections with water mains or sewers; or 3) grading, repairing, relocating or maintaining streets, sidewalks, bridges, culverts or conduits; except where other provisions of state statutes may limit the value of work that can be performed by the town on its own account in these excluded areas. Any portion of a public works or improvement project not included in the above description shall be effected through bid and contract as provided in subsection B of this section, if the cost thereof is twenty five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) or more.
- D. Professional Services: Contracts for professional services estimated to be in excess of twenty five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) shall be awarded at the discretion of the town council, including, but not limited to, auditing, banking, insurance, legal, engineering and similar professional consultation.
- E. Refusal To Receive Bids: The town manager may promulgate rules, procedures and regulations for guidance of the department heads to preclude contractors or suppliers from submitting bids where said proposed bidder has not completely satisfied prior notices to comply with construction documents, drawings and/or other specifications, or has otherwise failed to perform any work for the town or the state in a timely and satisfactory manner. If adopted, such rules and procedures shall provide for reasonable notice to the contractor and opportunity for hearing. (Ord. 02-002, 2-12-2002)

1-11-4: BIDDING PROCEDURES:

Where formal bidding is required, the lowest responsive and responsible bidder shall be determined through use of the following procedures:

- A. Notice For Bids: Notices inviting bids shall include a general description of the articles or services to be purchased, advise where bid forms and specifications are available, and state the time and place for opening bids. Under normal circumstances a notice shall be published at least twice in a newspaper of general circulation in the town with the first such publication occurring at least fourteen (14) days before the date of opening bids and the last such publication occurring at least five (5) days before the date of opening bids. In special

circumstances where time is of the essence and authorized by consent of at least three (3) members of the town council, notice shall be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the town with the publication occurring at least five (5) business days before the date of opening bids. Sealed bids shall be solicited from all responsive and responsible prospective bidders whose names are on any bidders list maintained by the town for the article or service being purchased. Where applicable, notice shall contain the town engineer's estimate of cost or advise as to its availability whenever such cost estimate has been made.

- B. Bid Opening: Sealed bids shall be submitted as designated in the notice with the statement "Bid for (Item)" on the envelope. Bids shall be opened in public at the time and place stated in the notice. A tabulation of all bids received shall be open for public inspection during regular business hours for a period of not less than thirty (30) days after the bid opening.
- C. Rejection Of Bids: The town manager or town council, as the case may be, shall have the authority to reject all bids, parts of all bids, or all bids for any one or more supplies or contractual services included in the proposed contract, when the low responsive and responsible bid exceeds Tie Bids: If two (2) or more bids received are for the same total amount or unit price, with quality and service being equivalent, and if the public interest will not permit the delay of readvertising for bids, the town shall accept the lowest bid made after negotiation with the tie bidders at or after the time of the bid opening.
- E. Award Of Contracts: Contracts under one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) shall be awarded by the department head of the department intending to purchase the supplies or services. Contracts for more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), but less than twenty five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00), shall be awarded by such department head with the concurrence of the town manager. The town manager is granted discretion to change the amounts for purchases to be made by approval of only the department head down to five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or up to two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00). Contracts of twenty five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) or more shall be awarded to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder by the town council, except that in the event the town council, as part of its review and approval of the town budget, has approved a specific line item appropriation for the supplies or services, the contract may be awarded by the town manager, regardless of amount, as long as the approved line item appropriation is not exceeded. In such event, the town manager shall follow applicable bidding requirements before award of the bid.
- F. Local Preference: In awarding bids for public work or the procurement of supplies or services, preference shall be given to residents of Iron County when quality, suitability and performance are equal. If the bid or offering from a nonpreferred bidder submitted in response to an invitation to bid is the low bid and there is a preferred bidder, then the supplies, services or construction shall be obtained from or awarded to the preferred bidder if the lowest bid of a preferred bidder is within five percent (5%) of the low nonpreferred bid and if he agrees to meet the low bid, in writing, within seventy two (72) hours after the notification to him that he is a qualifying preferred bidder. Such notice shall contain the exact price or bid submitted by the nonpreferred bidder, and the town shall enter into no contract until seventy two (72) hours have elapsed after notification to the qualifying low preferred bidder. For purposes of this subsection a "resident" is one who maintains its principal place of business in Iron County on the date of award and for at least ninety (90) consecutive days prior to such date. (Ord. 11-005, 6-14-2011, eff. 6-14-2011)

1-11-5: EXCEPTIONS TO BIDDING REQUIREMENTS:

- A. Uniqueness: Contracts which by their nature are not adapted to an award by competitive bidding, such as contracts for items available from a single source only, contracts for repair and maintenance of equipment already owned by the town which may be most efficiently performed by the originator of the equipment or its agent, contracts for the purchase of used equipment or items that are unique as to quality, condition and price, or contracts for a particular brand of equipment or product which is uniquely suited to the town's needs by reason of training of its personnel or compatibility with existing equipment, shall not be subject to the competitive bidding requirements of this chapter. Notwithstanding the exception from competitive bidding requirements, the town shall advertise in the same manner as provided in subs: If the town manager determines that supplies, materials or equipment can be purchased at any public auction, closeout sale, bankruptcy, foreclosure or other similar sale, and that such purchase can be made at a cost below the market cost in the county, the purchase may be made without complying with the competitive bidding requirements of this chapter if otherwise allowed by law.
- C. Necessity Of Council Approval: An exception to bidding requirements under this section shall not eliminate the necessity of town council approval of any contract in excess of twenty five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) and for which a line item appropriation has not been made in the town budget. The only variation in the requirement for such approval shall be in the event of urgent time constraints creating an emergency, in which event an expenditure in excess of twenty five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) may be authorized upon personal verbal approval of a majority of the council members, after explanation of the circumstances, subject to formal ratification at the first public council meeting after authorization of the expenditure. (Ord. 02-002, 2-12-2002)

1-11-6: LOWEST RESPONSIBLE BIDDER:

- A. Considerations: In awarding to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder, the town shall consider, in addition to price:
1. The quality of supplies offered;
 2. The ability, capacity and skill of the bidder to perform the contract or provide the supplies or service required;
 3. Whether the bidder can perform the contract or provide the supplies promptly, or within the time specified, without delay or interference;
 4. The sufficiency of the bidder's financial resources and the effect thereof on his ability to perform the contract or provide the supplies or services;
 5. The character, integrity, reputation, judgment, experience and efficiency of the bidder;
 6. The quality of the bidder's performance on previous orders or contracts for the town or others;
 7. Litigation by or against the bidder, either pending or threatened, where claim is made that the bidder provided or furnished materially defective workmanship or materials to the town, or failed to substantially comply with bid specifications or contract terms and conditions;
 8. Any previous or existing noncompliance by the bidder with laws and ordinances of the town or town, as specified by the contracting agent; and
 11. A statement by bidder of all subcontractors that will be used who may do or supply ten percent (10%) or more of the total contract being awarded, or a willingness to supply such listing of subcontractors at the time of bid award.

- B. Award To Other Than Low Bidder: When the award is not given to the lowest bidder, a statement of the reasons therefor shall be prepared by the department head involved, sent to and approved by the town manager, and filed with any other papers related to the transaction.
- C. Challenge To Action: Where a bid is protested by someone having standing to do so, or an irregularity is waived by the person awarding the bid, written notice of such protest or waiver shall be given to each bidder, immediately advising them of the right of any person adversely affected to file a protest with the town manager. Such protest must be made in writing within seventy two (72) hours after the bid tabulation is made or after receipt of the notice of protest or waiver from the person awarding the bid, and failure to so file shall constitute a waiver of further challenge. Upon receipt of such challenge, the contract award process must cease until decision of the hearing board, as set forth below, unless the person responsible for award of the bid sets forth in writing particular facts and circumstances which require continuance of the contract award process without delay in order to avoid an immediate and serious danger to the public health, safety or welfare. An administrative hearing of the protest shall be held within fifteen (15) days before a board made up of the person awarding the bid, the town manager and the town attorney. (Ord. 02-002, 2-12-2002)

1-11-7: EMERGENCY PURCHASES:

In case of an actual or apparent emergency which requires immediate procurement of supplies or contractual services, the town manager may approve acquisition at the lowest attainable price without further compliance with the procedures provided. Purchase shall be filed with the town clerk/recorder by the town manager and shall be open to public inspection. An "emergency" is any fact, circumstance or situation which threatens injury or damage as the result of any happening or circumstance which would delay the work of the town in such manner as to vitally affect life, health or convenience of the public. (Ord. 02-002, 2-12-2002)

1-11-8: INSURANCE AND BONDS:

When directed by the town council or town manager, or when required by state statute or town ordinance, insurance certificates and/or bonds, whether permit, bid, performance or materialmen, shall be provided to the town clerk/recorder in a form approved by the town attorney and in amounts recommended: a) name the town as an additional insured; b) where cancelable, provide that no cancellation thereof may be made without first giving the town at least thirty (30) days' prior written notice; and c) be in sums sufficient to fully protect the town and its interests. All corporate guarantors or sureties shall be licensed to do business in the state and shall be sound and reputable firms, as determined acceptable to the town attorney. (Ord. 02-002, 2-12-2002)

1-11-9: BID BONDS:

- A. When Required: Bid security in an amount equal to at least five percent (5%) of the amount of the bid shall be required for all competitive sealed bidding for construction contracts where the total value of the contract is in excess of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00). Bid security shall be a bond provided by a surety company authorized to do business in this state, the equivalent in cash, or any other form satisfactory to the town.

- B. Failure To Comply: When a bidder fails to comply with the requirement for bid security set forth in the invitation for bids, that bidder's bid shall be rejected unless it is determined that the failure to comply with the security requirements is nonsubstantial.
- C. Irrevocable: After the bids are opened, they shall be irrevocable for the period specified in the invitation for bids, except as provided below. If a bidder is permitted to withdraw a bid before award, no action shall be taken against the bidder or bid security.
- D. Failure: If after being accepted the bid fails, the bid security bond shall be forfeited unless there has been a mistake in the bid of such consequence as to make it apparent that:
 - 1. A meeting of the minds never occurred and that enforcement of the contract would be unconscionable;
 - 2. Where the mistake related to a material feature of the contract;
 - 3. Where the mistake does not constitute culpable negligence or violation of a positive legal duty; and
 - 4. Where the town has been placed in status quo so that it suffers no serious prejudice.(Ord. 02-002, 2-12-2002)

1-11-10: PERFORMANCE BONDS:

- A. Public Improvements: The contractor on a project to construct public improvements shall be required to post performance and materialmen bonds; provided, however, that if the estimated construction cost is under five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), or if in bond will exceed the risk or benefit to the town, in which event the town may waive the performance bond requirement.
- B. Supplies Or Services: The town manager shall have the authority to require a performance bond before a contract is entered into to purchase or acquire supplies or services, in such amount as he may find reasonably necessary to protect the best interests of the town. (Ord. 02-002, 2-12-2002)

1-11-11: PUBLIC RECORD:

The statement of reasons for rejection of a low bid as provided in subsection [1-11-6B](#) of this chapter, the reasons for an emergency purchase made pursuant to section [1-11-7](#) of this/a>A of this chapter, and any estimate of the cost of public construction work made by the town engineer pursuant to subsection [1-11-3B](#) of this chapter, where the estimate exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), shall become a part of the official records of the town and shall be made available to the public upon request. (Ord. 02-002, 2-12-2002)

1-11-12: PROHIBITION AGAINST SUBDIVIDING:

No contract or purchase shall be subdivided so as to avoid the requirements of this chapter. (Ord. 02-002, 2-12-2002)

1-11-13: INTERLOCAL COOPERATION:

Wherever the public benefit can be maximized and costs minimized by entering into jwithin the state for the purchase or construction of any commodity, service or public work, the town shall

have the power to so agree, upon approval and action by the town council. (Ord. 02-002, 2-12-2002)

1-11-14: DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST:

Any purchase order or contract within the purview of this chapter in which any elected or appointed officer, or municipal employee, has a financial interest, direct or indirect, shall be void unless a sworn statement has been filed with town in which the officer or employee has an interest or from which he receives compensation, and in the case of an elected or appointed officer, there is additional disclosure in an open meeting to members of the body before which the matter is presented. Disclosure statements filed pursuant hereto are public information and shall be available for examination by the public. (Ord. 02-002, 2-12-2002)

1-11-15: PROHIBITED PRACTICES:

It shall be unlawful for any officer, agent or employee of the town, or any outside party or entity dealing or seeking to deal with the town, to engage in any of the following practices:

- A. Collusion or other agreement among bidders or prospective bidders, in restraint of freedom of competition, to fix or in any way rig prices or bids. In addition, any bid tainted with such collusion shall be voidable at the option of the town.
- B. Disclosure in advance of the opening of bids of the amount or content of one bid to agent or request for bids.
- C. Tender or acceptance of any gratuity in the form of cash, merchandise or other thing of value by a bidder, vendor or contractor to an officer, agent or employee of the town, whether before or after a bid or contract.
- D. Purchase of supplies or equipment for the personal use of an officer, agent or employee of the town in the name of the town, whether part of a town purchase or contract or separate, and whether paid for with town funds or personal funds of the purchaser. Sole exception shall be where the item or items purchased are required parts of a worker's equipment or uniform and necessary to the successful performance of his duties as a town officer or employee, although personally owned by him. (Ord. 02-002, 2-12-2002)

1-11-16: PENALTY:

The penalty for actions made unlawful by this chapter shall be a class B misdemeanor or infraction, subject to penalty as provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code, in the discretion of the charging town attorney, unless those acting for the town may refer the case to the county attorney for prosecution. Imposition of a criminal penalty shall not affect the town's right to take administrative action with regard to an employee, impose sanctions against a contractor or purchaser, such as a refusal to deal with him further, or avail itself of any other right which it may have by law or otherwise. (Ord. 02-002, 2-12-2002; amd. 2010 Code)

Chapter 12

TOWN BOUNDARIES

1-12-1: EXISTING BOUNDARY:

1-12-2: BOUNDARY MAP:

1-12-3: ANNEXATIONS:

1-12-1: EXISTING BOUNDARY:

The boundary or town limit shall be as existing on the effective date hereof, and the same may be changed from time to time by appropriate annexation ordinances or deannexation proceedings. (1984 Code § 1-1-1)

1-12-2: BOUNDARY MAP:

A. **Compilation And Maintenance:** The town clerk/recorder shall, as soon as is practicable after the effective date hereof, compile an official boundary map showing the now existing boundary or limit of the town. Said map shall be submitted to the town council and upon adoption by the town council, shall constitute part of this section as though fully set forth herein and shall be determinative of the boundary of the town. Said map shall be changed from time to time as the boundary of the town changes. The official boundary map shall be kept in the town clerk's office.

B. **Contents Of Map:** The boundary map shall be in such form as the town clerk/recorder shall determine but shall contain sufficient details to show the exact boundary of the town. The map shall also, among other things, show all annexation, deannexation and respective dates thereof. Said map may, at the town clerk/recorder's discretion, consist of an aerial photograph or photographs with appropriate markings. (1984 Code § 1-1-3)

C. Code Amendment Not Necessary: It shall not necessary to amend any provision of this code to change the boundary or limit of the town. The town council shall adopt an appropriate ordinance changing the boundary and such change shall be indicated on the official boundary map. (1984 Code § 1-1-4)

1-12-3: ANNEXATIONS:

A. Adoption Of State Law: The laws of the state, as set forth in Utah Code Annotated section 10-2-401 et seq., as amended, is hereby approved and adopted as the annexation and change of boundaries ordinance for the town, and by this reference is made part of this section as though set forth fully herein. (1984 Code § 1-2-1)

B. Adoption Of Amendment: Whenever any amendment, revision or supplement is made to the state law referred to in subsection A of this section, the same shall become a revision, amendment or supplement to this section as though enacted by the town council and posted and recorded by the town clerk/recorder. (1984 Code § 1-2-2)

C. Approved Annexations; Filing: Whenever real property annexation proposals are approved by the town council pursuant to state law requirements, copies of the annexation ordinances, with attached legal descriptions, shall be filed chronologically in the town offices

by the town clerk/recorder, subject to inspection by any interested party and need not be incorporated in the town code. (1984 Code § 1-2-3)

Chapter 13

PUBLIC BODY MEETING POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1-13-1: PURPOSE:

1-13-2: ESTABLISHMENT OF AGENDAS:

1-13-3: COUNCIL PACKETS:

1-13-4: OPEN AND CLOSED MEETINGS:

1-13-5: ELECTRONIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

1-13-6: MINUTES OF TOWN COUNCIL MEETINGS:

1-13-7: MEETING PROCEDURE AND DECORUM; GENERAL RULES:

1-13-8: ATTENDANCE:

1-13-9: MAYOR OR CHAIR RESPONSIBILITIES:

1-13-10: MAYOR OR CHAIR PRO TEM RESPONSIBILITIES:

1-13-11: MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES:

1-13-12: QUORUM:

1-13-13: RECORDED VOTE:

1-13-14: ABSTENTION FROM VOTING:

1-13-15: RECUSING:

1-13-16: CONFLICTS OF INTEREST/DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS:

1-13-17: MOTIONS:

1-13-1: PURPOSE:

In order to conduct the public's business in an open and efficient manner, the town council of Brian Head, Utah hereby establishes rules of order and procedure for public meetings of the town, including, but not limited to, the planning commission and the town council. These procedures and policies are to ensure: a) parliamentary order and procedure; b) ethical behavior; and c) civil discourse. (Ord. 11-003, 5-24-2011, eff. 7-1-2011)

1-13-2: ESTABLISHMENT OF AGENDAS:

- A. All proposed agenda items from the public must be submitted to the town clerk-recorder on an agenda application.
- B. In order for the information to be included in the meeting packet, the application must be submitted to the town clerk-recorder by four thirty o'clock (4:30) P.M. six (6) days prior to the scheduled meeting of which the topic is to be addressed.
- C. Upon receiving the agenda application, the town clerk-recorder will route the application through the various town departments to receive department head input. If a department feels that more research is needed, they will state the reason why in writing to the applicant and may not be identified on the agenda as requested.
- D. Four (4)uest further input from the department heads. If a particular agenda application is not ready for the public meeting as requested, it may be removed and the applicant will be notified.

- E. The town manager, or appropriate staff member will be expected to work with agenda applicants to ensure that the proper information is included in the packet, and that they understand the meeting procedure, proposed action, and other information in order to make the agenda items flow smoothly.
- F. As per state law, all open meeting laws will be adhered to. The public has the right to request to be on the agenda no later than twenty four (24) hours in advance if they wish to be addressed during an agenda topic, otherwise, the public has the option to address the public body during the public input portion of the agenda for nonagenda items, but no action will be taken by the public body.
- G. All agendas will comply with the Utah state open meeting act Utah Code Annotated 52-4 for posting requirements. (Ord. 11-003, 5-24-2011, eff. 7-1-2011)

1-13-3: COUNCIL PACKETS:

- A. The town clerk-recorder will coordinate with the town manager, department heads and public to compile all documents necessary for the public meeting packets.
- B. Each agenda item will identify a memorandum as to the subject and any recommendations staff has m public body the three (3) days prior to the meeting unless extenuating circumstances prevail.
- D. Packets are to be delivered to the public body member's home and/or designated place prior to the meeting.
- E. If a public body member will not be present for the meeting, a packet will be placed in their designated box located at the town hall, 56 North Highway 143, Brian Head, Utah. (Ord. 11-003, 5-24-2011, eff. 7-1-2011)

1-13-4: OPEN AND CLOSED MEETINGS:

- A. The regular meetings of public bodies of the town are hereby established by ordinance or order of the public body and may be amended with a majority vote of the public body establishing the regular meeting schedule. The establishing public body will at least once each year approve its annual meeting schedule, tings of public bodies of the town shall be held in compliance with state laws regulating open and public meetings.
- C. A closed meeting may be held upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the public body members present at an open meeting for which the required notice has been given.
- D. No closed meeting is allowed except as to matters exempted by state law from open meeting requirements. (Ord. 11-003, 5-24-2011, eff. 7-1-2011)

1-13-5: ELECTRONIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

- A. As required by state law, the council hereby adopts this section authorizing the public body to conduct open meetings by electronic telecommunications.

- B. The purpose of electronic telecommunications is to ensure a quorum be present for all public meetings. Members are discouraged from using electronic telecommunication procedures during their absence due to cost, logistic issues, and the importance of seeing body language and facial expressions of participants in the meeting. In special circumstances, a public body member may request the ability to attend a meeting via electronic means at the proceeding meeting via the approval of the mayor and/or chairperson of the public body.
- C. The town hall council otherwise publicly noticed and the council finds that such chambers provide space and facilities so that interested persons and the public may attend and monitor the open portions of the meeting, whether such meeting is a public hearing or otherwise.
- D. To call an electronic meeting, public notice of such meeting must be given at least twenty four (24) hours before the meeting by: 1) posting written notice at the anchor location; 2) providing written or electronic notice to: a) at least one newspaper of general circulation within the state and town; 3) providing notice to the members of the public body at least twenty four (24) hours before the meeting so that they participate in and be counted as present for all purposes, including the determination that a quorum is present; 4) providing a description to the members of the public body of how the members will be connected to the electronic meetings; 5) providing notice on the Utah state public meeting notice website at least twenty four (24) hours in advance of the meeting. (Ord. 11-003, 5-24-2011, eff. 7-1-2011)

1-13-6: MINUTES OF TOWN COUNCIL MEETINGS:

- A. Records: The public bodies of the town shall keep minutes of their proceedings. The books, records, accounts and documents of each municipality shall be kept at the office of the town clerk-recorder and draft and approved copies shall be open and available to the public during regular business hours for examination and copying¹.
- B. Minutes: Minutes are the history ade available within "a reasonable time after the meeting" and must be marked as "DRAFT" before approval by the public body.
- C. Approval Of The Written Minutes: The minutes of the current meeting should reflect that those minutes were "approved as presented", or if the draft minutes have corrections within the minutes, the minutes of the current meeting should reflect that those minutes were "approved as corrected or amended". Grammatical errors or typos which do not change the substance of the text are not identified as corrected minutes and the town clerk-recorder will make minor corrections to the minutes. (Ord. 11-003, 5-24-2011, eff. 7-1-2011)

1-13-7: MEETING PROCEDURE AND DECORUM; GENERAL RULES:

- A. The purpose is to ensure fairness and common courtesy to all members and public of the meeting. These procedures and policies are to ensure: 1) parliamentary order and procedure; 2) ethical behavior; and 3) civil discourse.
- B. The public body, staff and public will turn off or turn their cellphones to vibrate during an opening meeting. The exception for this rule will be the public safety officers.

- C. Any member of the public body or staff member that is expected to attend the meeting, and will be absent or tardy shall inform the mayor/chairperson, town manager, or clerk-recorder prior to the meeting so as not to delay the start of the meeting.
- D. The town encourages citizen input during public meetings. The mayor or chair of the public body will invite the public to share their comments at the appropriate time during public hearings, public input, or public comments for a period of thk over one another, interrupt, or speak in a condescending manner to one another. Taking turns speaking, deferring to someone who intends to speak, and in general, maintaining civil rules of conduct toward one another, the staff, and public are expected. Members of the public body and staff members are expected to dress appropriately for the meeting and office which they hold.
- F. When person(s) are addressing the public body, the person(s) should only speak on the merits of the topic immediately at hand.
- G. Printed materials should be distributed to the public body prior to the meeting. If the public wishes to distribute printed materials to the public body during a meeting, they may do so, but must have additional copies for the town clerk-recorder for the official record.
- H. No public body of the town will tolerate disorderly conduct which includes insulting language or behavior by any person, including members of the audience, the public body itself, or administration. No name calling, shouting or booing is allowed during a meeting. The mayor or chair of the public body may call the person to order or excuse them from the meeting. The town reserves the right to have a public safety officer in attendance at a meeting to maintain public order. (Ord. 11-003, 5-24-2011, eff. 7-1-2011)

1-13-8: ATTENDANCE:

- A. The public body may require the attendance of any person to give testimony or produce records, document necessary or useful for the governance of the town.
- B. The town council may issue subpoenas in its own name in the same manner as provided in the Utah rules of civil procedure. (Ord. 11-003, 5-24-2011, eff. 7-1-2011)

1-13-9: MAYOR OR CHAIR RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. The mayor is the chair of the council meetings. A chair shall be designated for all other public bodies. The mayor or chair, as applicable, will lead the meeting/attention to process, rules of conduct and facilitate closure, summarization of main discussion point and request motions be formulated.
- B. The mayor or chair, as applicable, at his/her discretion, will recognize person(s) wishing to make comments or address the public body and request them to address the public body at the podium, stating their name and address for the official record. All comments should be directed to the public body and not to others in attendance. Person(s) wishing to speak should not request recognition while someone else is speaking. (Ord. 11-003, 5-24-2011, eff. 7-1-2011)

1-13-10: MAYOR OR CHAIR PRO TEM RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. The mayor or chair pro tem will be established by ordinance or public body.
- B. The mayor or chair pro tem will chair the meetings in the absence of the mayor or chair and will conduct in accordance with meeting procedures. (Ord. 11-003, 5-24-2011, eff. 7-1-2011)

1-13-11: MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. It is the duty of the voting members of a public body to consider interest of the municipality in its entirety.
- B. To prepare for the meetings by reviewing the agenda, supporting materials and asking questions in advance.
- C. Communicate needs to staff and other members under the Americans with disabilities act and respect the accommodation needs of other members.
- D. Respect the public process and decisions.
- E. The members of a public body may expel any public body members for disorderly conduct on a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) vote of the members.
- F. Maintain confidential information and discussion that is shared in closed sessions per the open public meeting laws. (Ord. 11-003, 5-24-2011, eff. 7-1-2011)

1-13-12: QUORUM:

- A. The majority of a public body constitutes a quorum for the public body and all motions of a public body shall be approved by a majority of the public body (not just a majority of those present; if vacant, a quorum is the majority of the remaining members of the public body).
- C. Abstention does not impact a quorum.
- D. There must be a minimum of a majority of the entire public body of affirmative votes for adoption of a motion. (Ord. 11-003, 5-24-2011, eff. 7-1-2011)

1-13-13: RECORDED VOTE:

- A. Each member of the public body has one
- B. The requirement for a recorded vote must include the vote of each member and reason for abstention. (Ord. 11-003, 5-24-2011, eff. 7-1-2011)

1-13-14: ABSTENTION FROM VOTING:

- A. A member may decide not to vote either in favor or against a motion.
- B. Abstention may occur if a member received on an issue.
- C. Abstention is not to be confused with voting against a matter.

- D. Members not abstaining carry the vote, as long as the motion receives the minimum required affirmative votes. (Ord. 11-003, 5-24-2011, eff. 7-1-2011)

1-13-15: RECUSING:

- A. If a public body member should choose to recuse themselves from an agenda item, they will need to remove themselves from their seat. (Ord. 11-003, 5-24-2011, eff. 7-1-2011)

1-13-16: CONFLICTS OF INTEREST/DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS:

- A. All public body members will complete a written disclosure statement annually or when there is a change in the nature of the conflict and file it with the town clerk-recorder. All disclosure statements will adhere to the Utah municipal officers and employees ethics act
- C. A conflict of interest must be made orally in an open meeting to the members of the body of which they are a member immediately before the discussion about the topic involved in the conflict of interest as per the municipal officers and employees ethics act³. (Ord. 11-003, 5-24-2011, eff. 7-1-2011)

1-13-17: MOTIONS:

- A. The mayor or chair may recommend language to the council for a motion.
- B. Motions should begin with "I move to".
- C. Before a motion can be discussed it must be seconded.
- D. Agenda items identified as discussion items only may not require a motion.
- E. Amending a motion requires recognition by the mayor or chair; the member must state the change clearly and specifically and requires a second. It is debatable at this point before a majority vote to pass attention/investigation and/or discussion may be referred to a committee, staff for further review. A motion should be made which identifies specifics of the committee or staff on when and how they are to report on the matter.
- H. A motion to recess the meeting for a break must be made and should state for how long or a time to reconvene the meeting. This motion requires a second and is not debatable.
- I. If a public body member requests to withdraw a motion, the mayor or chair will ask for any objections to the motion being withdrawn; if no objection, the motion is immediately withdrawn. If there is an objection, the request to withdraw becomes a motion, which must be seconded and is not debatable and requires a simple majority to pass. (Ord. 11-003, 5-24-2011, eff. 7-1-2011)

Title 2 FINANCE AND TAXATION

Chapter 1 BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING

2-1-1: PROCEDURES:

2-1-2: DUTIES OF TOWN OFFICERS:

2-1-1: PROCEDURES:

The budget and accounting procedures of the town shall be those required by the state uniform fiscal procedures act, Utah Code Annotated section 10-5-101 et seq., as the same may be amended from time to time. All of the hearings, notices and other requirements set forth in that act shall be complied with by the town. (1984 Code § 8-5-1; amd. 2010 Code)

2-1-2: DUTIES OF TOWN OFFICERS:

The town treasurer shall, in his function as auditor, be the primary budget officer of the town and shall be responsible for preparing the proposed budget under the direction of the town manager. The proposed budget shall be submitted to the town council for consideration and adoption as outlined and specified by state law, and shall be adopted by the town council only after having met hearing and other requirements imposed by state law. It shall be the duty of the town manager to see that the town budgetary and accounting procedures are in conformity with state law. (1984 Code § 8-5-2; amd. 2010 Code)

Chapter 2

SALES AND PURCHASES OF TOWN PROPERTY

2-2-1: PURPOSE:

2-2-2: DISPOSAL OF TOWN OWNED REAL PROPERTY:

2-2-1: PURPOSE:

In order to be in compliance with Utah code section [10-8-2](#), which requires municipalities to provide reasonable notice before disposing of a significant parcel of real property, the town council of Brian Head, Utah, hereby defines "significant parcel of property" and "reasonable notice". (Ord. 12-005, 6-29-2012)

2-2-2: DISPOSAL OF TOWN OWNED REAL PROPERTY:

The town council may declare any town owned significant parcel of real property (as defined) below to be surplus. The town manager may declare any town owned nonsignificant parcel of real property (as defined below) to be surplus if it is found that the parcel is no longer needed by the town. After town owned real property is declared to be surplus, the town may dispose of real property pursuant to the following guidelines:

A. Definitions: For the purpose of this section, the designated words shall have the following meanings:

NONSIGNIFICANT PARCEL OF REAL PROPERTY: Any parcel of real property that is not included in the definition of "significant parcel of real property".

REASONABLE NOTICE: A brief summary of the proposed disposition including: 1) a general description of the parcel (including the approximate address of the parcel, the approximate size of the parcel, the zone designation of the parcel, and the current use of the parcel); and 2) the date, time and location where the public can comment on the proposed disposition. The notice shall be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation within Iron County and posted in at least three (3) locations within the town boundaries.

SIGNIFICANT PARCEL OF REAL PROPERTY: A parcel of real property that is larger than five (5) acres in size. The following parcels of real property are excluded from this definition, even if they meet the size standards set forth herein:

1. Parcels disposed of by the town as part of a boundary line agreement or adjustment.
2. Parcels created by a right of way vacation or an easement vacation.
3. Parcels that are undevelopable unless combined with an adjacent parcel. A parcel will be considered to be undevelopable if it cannot be developed as an independent parcel due to the town ordinance requirements and due to the physical characteristics of the parcel.
4. Parcels acquired by eminent domain or other means if the town is statutorily or contractually obligated to first offer the parcel to a specific party, provided that the parcel is offered, sold or conveyed to the party holding the right to acquire the parcel.

B. Disposal Of Significant Parcel Of Real Property: Before disposing of a significant parcel of real property, the town shall:

1. Notice: Provide reasonable notice of the proposed disposition at least fourteen (14) days before the opportunity for public comment; and
2. Public Comment: Allow an opportunity for public comment on the proposed disposition. The opportunity for public comment shall take place at the Brian Head Town council meeting.

C. Manner Of Disposal: The town may dispose of real property by sale, trade, lease, sublease, or other means deemed to be in the best interest of the town by the town council for significant parcels of real property. (Ord. 12-005, 6-29-2012)

Chapter 3

PROPERTY TAXES

2-3-1: TOWN COUNCIL TO LEVY TAXES:

2-3-2: BASIS FOR DETERMINING TAX:

2-3-3: COLLECTION OF TAXES:

2-3-4: APPORTIONMENT OF PROCEEDS:

2-3-5: CERTIFICATION OF LEVY:

2-3-1: TOWN COUNCIL TO LEVY TAXES:

Prior to and not later than June 22 of each year, the town council, at a regularly scheduled meeting, shall by resolution set the property tax mill levy for real and personal property within the town that has been made taxable for various municipal purposes at the assessed, rather than actual, valuation of the property. (1984 Code § 18-1-1; amd. 2010 Code)

2-3-2: BASIS FOR DETERMINING TAX:

From the effective date of the budget or of any amendment relating to the budget adopted prior budget to the date on which property taxes are levied, the amount stated therein as the amount of estimated revenue from property taxes shall constitute the basis for a determination of th, subject to the limitations on the amount of the tax which are imposed by state law. In the computation of the total levy, the town council shall determine the requirements for each fund for which property taxes are to be levied and shall specify in its resolution which adopted the yearly levy, the number of mills apportioned to each said fund with the total mill levy not to exceed thirty five (35) mills in any one year. (1984 Code § 18-1-2)

2-3-3: COLLECTION OF TAXES:

The town treasurer shall be responsible for collecting all taxes that are due and payable to the town pursuant to this chapter. (1984 Code § 18-1-3)

2-3-4: APPORTIONMENT OF PROCEEDS:

The proceeds of said levy apportioned for general fund purposes shall be the proceeds of the levy apportioned for utility and other special fund purposes shall be credited to the appropriate accounts in the utility or other special funds. (1984 Code § 18-1-4)

2-3-5: CERTIFICATION OF LEVY:

The town treasurer shall certify the resolution adopting the yearly mill levy and deliver the same to the office of the county auditor not later than June 22 of each year. (1984 Code § 18-1-5; amd. 2010 Code)

Chapter 4

SALES AND USE TAX

2-4-1: TITLE:

2-4-2: PURPOSE:

2-4-3: EFFECTIVE DATE:

2-4-4: TAX IMPOSED:

2-4-5: PENALTY:

2-4-1: TITLE:

This chapter shall be known as the *SALES AND USE TAX ORDINANCE OF BRIAN HEAD TOWN*. (Ord. 90-002, 2-13-1990)

2-4-2: PURPOSE:

- A. Authorization Of Tax: The forty eighth session of the Utah legislature authorized the counties and municipalities of the state to enact sx.
- B. Tax Established: It is the purpose of this chapter to conform the sales and use tax of the town to conform to the requirements of the sales and use tax act, Utah Code Annotated title 59, chapter 12, as currently amended. (Ord. 90-002, 2-13-1990)

2-4-3: EFFECTIVE DATE:

This chapter shall become effective as of one minute after twelve o'clock (12:01) A.M., February 13, 1990. (Ord. 90-002, 2-13-1990)

2-4-4: TAX IMPOSED:

A. Imposed:

1. From and after the effective date hereof, there is levied and there shall be collected and paid a tax upon every retail sale of tangible personal property, services and meals made within the town at the rate of one percent (1%).
2. An excise tax is hereby imposed on the storage, use or other consumption in the town of tangible personal property from any retailer on or after the operative date hereof at the rate of one percent (1%) of the sales price of the property.
3. For the purposes of this chapter, all retail sales shall be presumed to have been consummated at the place of business delivered by the retailer or his agent to an out of state destination or to a common carrier for delivery to an out of state designation. In the event a retailer has no permanent place of business, the place or places at which the retail sales are consummated shall be as determined under the rules and regulations prescribed and adopted by the state tax commission. "Public utilities", as defined by Utah Code Annotated title 54, shall not be obligated to determine the place or places within any county or municipality where public utilities are rendered, but the place of sale or the sales tax revenue arising from such service allocable to the town shall be as determined by the state tax commission s of Utah Code Annotated title 59, chapter 12, as amended, insofar as they relate to sales taxes, excepting section 59-12-101 thereof, are hereby

adopted and made a part of this chapter as though fully set forth herein. (Ord. 90-002, 2-13-1990; amd. 2010 Code)

2. Wherever, and to the extent that in Utah Code Annotated title 59, chapter 12, the state of Utah is named or referred to as the taxing agency, the name of this town shall be substituted therefor. Nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to require substitution of the name of the town for the word "state" when the word is used as part of the title of the state tax commission, or of the constitution of the state of Utah, nor shall the name of the town be substituted for that of the state in any section when the result of that substitution would require action to be taken by or against the state tax commission in performing the functions incident to the administration or operation of this chapter.
3. If an annual license has been issued to a retailer under Utah Code Annotated section 59-12-106, an additional license shall not be required by reason of this section.
4. There shall be excluded from the purchase price paid or charged by which the tax is measured:
 - a. The amount of any sales or use tax imposed by the state upon a retailer or consumer.
 - b. The gross receipts from the sale of or the cost of storage, use or other consumption of tangible personal property upon which a sales or use tax has become due by reason of the sales transaction to any other municipality and any county in the state under the sales or use tax ordinance enacted by that county or municipality in accordance with the sales and use tax act. (Ord. 90-002, 2-13-1990)

2-4-5: PENALTY:

Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a class B misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to penalty as provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code. (Ord. 90-002, 2-13-1990; amd. 2010 Code)

Chapter 5

MUNICIPAL ENERGY SALES AND USE TAX

2-5-1: DEFINITIONS:

2-5-2: TAX IMPOSED:

2-5-3: EXEMPTIONS TO TAX:

2-5-4: EXISTING FRANCHISE AGREEMENTS:

2-5-5: CONTRACT WITH STATE TAX COMMISSION:

2-5-6: STATE STATUTES INCORPORATED:

2-5-7: ADDITIONAL LICENSE OR REPORTING NOT REQUIRED:

2-5-8: EFFECTIVE DATE OF LEVY:

2-5-1: DEFINITIONS:

As used in this chapter, the following words and terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section:

CONSUMER: A person who acquires taxable energy for any use that is subject to the Brian Head Town municipal energy sales and use tax.

CONTRACTUAL FRANCHISE FEE:

A. A fee:

1. Provided for in a franchise agreement; and
2. That is consideration for the franchise agreement; or

- B. 1. A fee similar to subsection A of this definition; or
2. Any combination of subsections A or B of this definition.

DELIVERED VALUE:

A. The fair market value of the taxable energy delivered for sale or use in Brian Head Town and includes:

1. The value of the energy itself; and
2. Any transportation, freight, customer demand charges, service charges or other costs typically incurred in providing taxable energy in usable form to each class of customer in the town.

B. "Delivered value" does not include the amount of a tax paid under Utah Code Annotated title 59, chapter 12, part 1 or part 2, or this chapter.

ENERGY SUPPLIER: A person supplying taxable energy, except for persons supplying a de minimis amount of taxable energy, if such persons are excluded by rule promulgated by the state tax commission.

FRANCHISE AGREEMENT: A franchise or an ordinance, contract or agreement granting a franchise.

FRANCHISE TAX:

A. A franchise tax.

B. A tax similar to a franchise tax; or

C. Any combinations of subsection A or B of this definition.

PERSON: Includes any individual, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, corporation, estate, trust, business trust, receiver, syndicate, this state, any county, town, municipality, district, or other local governmental entity of the state of Utah, or any group or combination acting as a unit.

SALE: Any transfer of title, exchange or barter, conditional or otherwise, in any manner, of taxable energy for a consideration. It includes:

- A. Installment and credit sales;
- B. Any closed transaction constituting a sale;
- C. Any transaction under which right to acquire, use or consume taxable energy is granted under a lease or contract and the transfer would be taxable if an outright sale were made.

STORAGE: Any keeping or retention of taxable energy in Brian Head Town for any purpose, except sale in the regular course of business.

TAXABLE ENERGY: Gas and electricity.

USE:

- A. The exercise of any right or power over taxable energy incident to the ownership or the leasing of the taxable energy.
- B. "Use" does not include the sale, display, demonstration or trial of the taxable energy in the regular course of business and held for resale. (Ord. 00-001, 2-22-2000; amd. 2010 Code)

2-5-2: TAX IMPOSED:

There is hereby levied, subject to the provisions of this chapter, a tax on every sale or use of taxable energy made within the town equaling six percent (6%) of the delivered value of the taxable energy. This tax shall be known as the municipal energy salculated on the delivered value of the taxable energy to the consumer.

- B. Additional Tax: The tax shall be in addition to any sales or use tax on taxable energy imposed by the town as authorized by Utah Code Annotated title 59, chapter 12, part 2, the local sales and use tax act¹. (Ord. 00-001, 2-22-2000)

2-5-3: EXEMPTIONS TO TAX:

- A. No exemptions are granted from the municipal energy sales and use tax, except as expressly provided in Utah Code Annotated section 10-1-305(2)(b); notwithstanding an exemption granted under Utah Code Annotated section 59-12-104.
- B. The following are exempt from the municipal energy sales and use tax, pursuant to Utah Code Annotated section 10-1-305(2)(b):
 - 1. Sales and use of aviation fuel, motor fuel and special fuels subject to taxation under Utah Code Annotated title 59, chapter 13;
 - 2. Sales and use of taxable energy that is exempt from taxation under federal law, the United States constitution or the Utah constitution;
 - 3. Sales and use of taxable energy purchased or stored for resale;
 - 4. Sales 5. Taxable energy brought into the state by a nonresident for the nonresident's own personal use or enjoyment while within the state, except taxable energy purchased for use in the state by a nonresident living or working in the state at the time of purchase;

6. The sale or use of taxable energy for any purpose other than as a fuel or energy; and
7. The sale of taxable energy for use outside the boundaries of the town.

C. The sale, storage, use or other consumption of taxable energy is exempt from the municipal energy sales and use tax levied by this chapter, provided:

1. The delivered value of the taxable energy has been subject to a municipal energy sales or use tax levied by another municipality within the state authorized by Utah Code Annotated title 59, chapter 12, part 3; and
2. The town is paid the difference between the tax paid to the other municipality and the tax that would otherwise be due under this chapter, if the tax due under this chapter exceeds the tax paid to the other municipality. (Ord. 00-001, 2-22-2000)

2-5-4: EXISTING FRANCHISE AGREEMENTS:

A. No Alteration: This chapter shall not alter any existing franchise agreements between the town and energy suppliers.

B. Credit Against Tax Due: There is a credit against the tax due class="level2">

1. The energy supplier pays the contractual franchise fee to the town pursuant to a franchise agreement in effect on February 22, 2000;
2. The contractual franchise fee is passed through by the energy supplier to a consumer as a separately itemized charge; and
3. The energy supplier has accepted the franchise. (Ord. 00-001, 2-22-2000)

2-5-5: CONTRACT WITH STATE TAX COMMISSION:

A. Required; Authority: On or before the effective date hereof, the town shall contract with the state tax commission to perform all functions incident to the administration and collection of the municipal energy sales and use tax, in accordance with this chapter. The mayor is hereby authorized to enter into agreements with the state tax commission that may be necessary to the continued administration and operation of the municipal energy sales and use tax ordinance enacted by this chapter.

1. The town is the energy supplier; or
2. a. The energy supplier estimates that the municipal energy sales and use tax collected annually from its Utah consumers equals one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00) or more; and
b. The energy supplier collects the municipal energy sales and use tax.

C. Deduction Of Franchise Fees: An energy supplier paying the municipal energy sales and use tax directly to the town may deduct any contractual franchise fees collected by the energy supplier qualifying as a credit and remit the net tax less any amount the energy supplier retains as authorized by Utah Code Annotated section 10-1-307(4). (Ord. 00-001, 2-22-2000)

2-5-6: STATE STATUTES INCORPORATED:

A. Specified; Exemptions: Except as herein provided, and except insofar as they are inconsistent with the provisions of Utah Code Annotated title 10, chapter 1, part 3, municipal energy sales and use tax act, as well as this chapter, all of the provisions of Utah Code

Annotated title 59, chapter 12, part 1, as amended, and in force and effect on the effective date hereof, insofar as they relate to sales and use taxes, excepting section 59-12-101 thereof, and excepting for the amount of the sales and use taxes levied therein, are hereby adopted and made a part of this chapter as if fully set forth herein.

- B. Substitution Of Terms: Wherever, and to the extent that in Utaoses of that part, as well as Utah Code Annotated title 10, chapter 1, part 3, as amended. Nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to require substitution of the name of the town for the word "state" when that word is used as part of the title of the state tax commission, or of the constitution of Utah, nor shall the name of the town be substituted for that of the state in any section when the result of such a substitution would require action to be taken by or against the town or any agency thereof, rather than by or against the state tax commission in performing the functions incident to the administration or operation of this chapter.
- C. Amendments: Any amendments made to Utah Code Annotated title 59, chapter 12, part 1, as amended, which would be applicable to the town for the purpose of carrying out this chapter are hereby incorporated herein by reference and shall be effective upon the date that they are effective as a Utah statute. (Ord. 00-001, 2-22-2000)

2-5-7: ADDITIONAL LICENSE OR REPORTING NOT REQUIRED:

No additional license to collect or reportax levied by this chapter is required, provided the energy supplier collecting the tax has a license issued under Utah Code Annotated section 59-12-106. (Ord. 00-001, 2-22-2000)

2-5-8: EFFECTIVE DATE OF LEVY:

This chapter is effective February 22, 2000. The municipal energy sales and use tax shall be levied beginning one minute after twelve o'clock (12:01) A.M., April 1, 2000. (Ord. 00-001, 2-22-2000)

Footnotes - Click any footnote link to go back to its reference.

[Footnote 1:](#) See [chapter 4](#) of this title.

Chapter 6

RESORT TAX

2-6-1: DEFINITIONS:

2-6-2: APPLICATION OF TAX:

2-6-3: TAX IMPOSED:

2-6-4: PLACE OF SALE:

2-6-5: COLLECTION AND PAYMENT OF TAX:

2-6-6: STATE STATUTES APPLICABLE:

2-6-7: EXEMPTIONS:

2-6-8: SEVERABILITY:

2-6-9: PENALTY:

2-6-1: DEFINITIONS:

For purposes of this chapter, all terms used herein shall have the same meaning and definition as applied to those terms by the provisions of Utah Code Annotated title 59, chapter 12, and the state tax commission regulations adopted under those sections, unless superseded by the definitions provided below:

PURCHASE PRICE: The purchase price for a retail sale of tangible personal property subject to the tax shall be the gross selling price, exclusive of the state general sales tax imposed by the state of Utah by Utah Code Annotated title 59, chapter 12, and exclusive of the local option sales tax imposed by the town under the uniform local sales and use tax law, Utah Code Annotated title 59, chapter 12, and the local ordinance adopting the tax¹, so that each of these sales taxes is imposed independently of the retail sales price, and does not result in the application of this tax on the amount of other sales taxes on the same sale.

WHOLESALE SALES: A sale of tangible personal property by any person to a retailer, merchant, jobber, dealer or commission agent, or another wholesaler, for the purpose of resale within a retail business. (1984 Code § 18-3-1; amd. 2010 Code)

2-6-2: APPLICATION OF TAX:

There is hereby imposed an optional general sales tax in the town since transient room capacity equals or exceeds the permanent census population in the town. (1984 Code § 18-3-2)

2-6-3: TAX IMPOSED:

There is hereby imposed a tax upon every retail sale within the town of tangible personal property, services, meals, lodging, admissions to places of recreation, entertainment or amusements, utility service, and ad sections 59-12-102 and 59-12-103, within the town at the rate of one and one-half percent (1.5%) of the retail selling price.

This section shall become effective on January 1, 1998, and the increased resort tax shall be levied beginning one minute after twelve o'clock (12:00) A.M., January 1, 1998. (Ord. 97-005, 11-18-1997; amd. 2010 Code)

2-6-4: PLACE OF SALE:

For the purpose of this chapter, all retail sales shall be presumed to have been consummated at the place of business of the retailer unless the tangible personal property is sold and delivered by the retailer or his agent to an out of state destination or sold or delivered to a common carrier, including the United States postal service, for delivery to an out of state destination. In the event the retailer has no permanent place of business in the town, or has more than one scribed and adopted by the state tax commission for the administration of the local sales tax under Utah Code Annotated title 59, chapter 12. "Public utilities", as defined by Utah Code Annotated title 54, shall not be obligated to determine the place or places within any municipality where public utility services are rendered, but the place of sale or the sales tax revenue arising from such service allocable to the town shall be as determined by the state tax commission pursuant to an appropriate formula and other rules and regulations or prescribed and adopted by the commission for the application of the general sales tax. (1984 Code § 18-3-4; amd. 2010 Code)

2-6-5: COLLECTION AND PAYMENT OF TAX:

The tax imposed by this chapter is in addition to, and not in lieu of, the general sales tax imposed under the provisions of the uniform local sales and use tax chapter adopted by the town under Utah Code Annotated title 59, chapter 12, and the state and payment of this tax shall be identical to the procedure prescribed by Utah Code Annotated title 59, chapter 12, and the state tax commission regulations adopted under these actions. The town shall contract with the state tax commission for collection and all other functions incident to the administration and operation of this tax for as long as the tax is imposed. (1984 Code § 18-3-5; amd. 2010 Code)

2-6-6: STATE STATUTES APPLICABLE:

- A. Except as hereinafter provided, and except as they are inconsistent with the provisions of the uniform local sales tax law, Utah Code Annotated title 59, chapter 12, pertaining to sales tax as in force on the effective date hereof, are hereby adopted in full and made a part of this chapter as though fully set forth herein, except for provisions stating the rate of the tax applied.
- B. Wherever, and to the extent that in Utah Code Annotated title 59, chapter 12, the state of Utah i substitution of the name of the "town" for the word "state" when the word is used as part of the title of the state tax commission, or of the constitution of the state, nor shall the name of the town be substituted for that of the state in any section when the result of that substitution would require action to be taken by or against the town, or any agency thereof, rather than by or against the state tax commission in performing the functions incident to the administration or operation of this chapter.
- C. If an annual license has been issued to a retailer under Utah Code Annotated title 59, chapter 12, an additional license shall not be required by reason of this section. (1984 Code § 18-3-6; amd. 2010 Code)

2-6-7: EXEMPTIONS:

This optional resort tax shall not apply to the following sales or kinds of sales:

- A. Sales of a single item with a price of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) or more.
- B. "Wholesale sales", as defined¹
- C. Items exempted from the general sales tax under the provisions of Utah Code Annotated title 59, chapter 12.
- D. Tax collected on contracts for sales which are executed prior to the adoption of this chapter, but which have not been fully performed. Said taxes shall be refunded upon application to the state tax commission pursuant to its regulations. (1984 Code § 18-3-7; amd. 2010 Code)

2-6-8: SEVERABILITY:

In the event that any provision, section or clause of this chapter is found to be unlawful or unconstitutional, only the particular section, provision or clause shall stand and not be affected thereby. Should any exclusion or exemption granted in this chapter be found to be unlawful or unconstitutional, that exemption or exclusion shall be stricken, and the tax shall apply to the item formerly exempted or excluded. (1984 Code § 18-3-8)

2-6-9: PENALTY:

Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a class B misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to penalty as provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code. This penalty shall be in addition to any penalties that may apply for violation of state statutes pertaining to the collection, payment and accounting for sales and use taxes. (1984 Code § 18-3-9; amd. Ord. 87-008, 8-11-1987; 2010 Code)

Footnotes - Click any footnote link to go back to its reference.

[Footnote 1:](#) See [chapter 4](#) of this title.

Chapter 7

MUNICIPAL HIGHWAY TAX

2-7-1: TAX IMPOSED:

2-7-2: COMPUTATION OF TAX:

2-7-3: EXEMPTIONS:

2-7-4: RECORDS AND REPORTS:

2-7-5: TAXES ADDITIONAL TO OTHER TAXES OR FEES:

2-7-6: FAILURE TO PAY TAX; ACTION TO COLLECT; PENALTY:

2-7-1: TAX IMPOSED:

A tax is hereby imposed upon every retail sale within the town of "tangible personal property", as defined under Utah Code Annotated section 59-12-501 and 59-12-1001, within the town at the rate of three-tenths of one percent (0.3%) of the retail selling price. (Ord. 07-12, 10-9-2007, eff. 1-1-2008)

2-7-2: COMPUTATION OF TAX:

- A. Each person licensed as a retail business in the town, shall pay a quarterly license fee computed on the "retail sales", as defined herein, for each separate place of business during each calendar quarter of the year. Such fees shall be paid on or before the thirtieth day of the month immediately following the end of such quarter and shall be an amount equal to the total of tnotated sections 59-12-501 and 59-12-1001, made within the town equivalent to three-tenths of one percent (0.3%) of the purchase price paid or charged; or in the case of retail sales involving the exchange of property, equivalent to three-tenths of one percent (0.3%) of the consideration paid or charged, including the fair market value of the property exchanged at the time and place of the exchange.
- B. The taxes imposed hereunder shall be paid to the state tax commission in the same manner as required for the other state sales taxes. (Ord. 07-12, 10-9-2007, eff. 1-1-2008)

2-7-3: EXEMPTIONS:

Sales and uses exempted under Utah Code Annotated section 59-12-501 and 59-12-1001 shall be exempted from the highway tax provided hereunder. (Ord. 07-12, 10-9-2007, eff. 1-1-2008)

2-7-4: RECORDS AND REPORTS:

- A. Each person licensed as a retail business in the town pursuant to the town business licenses and regulations ordinance shall maintain at and for each place of business required to be licensed under town law, records of purchases, sales and other data normally required by good accounting practices to disclose and verify the retail sales of such place of business and the gross sales price or other consideration received for the sale or transfer of personal property and services which are sold or transferred during each calendar quarter year. Each such person shall make such report relating to the retail sales during the calendar quarters as may be required from time to time by the town manager.

- B. Taxes computed in the return to the state shall in all cases be based upon the total sales made during the period, including both cash and charge sales.
- C. If the accounting methods regularly employed by the retail business in the transaction of the business are such that reports of sales made during a calendar month will impose unnecessary hardships, the town manager may accept report rate tax commission under the provisions of the state sales tax.
- D. It shall be the duty of every person subject to this chapter to preserve the records required by this section to be kept for a period of five (5) years from the date of sale.
- E. Returns made under this section shall not be made public nor shall they be subject to the inspection of any person except the town manager or his authorized agent. It shall be unlawful for any person to make public or to inform any other person as to the contents of any information contained in or permit the inspection of any return except as authorized in this section.
- F. No person shall make and file a false return knowing the same to be false.
- G. If any business under this chapter fails, neglects or refuses to file the taxes provided hereunder, when required, the town manager is authorized to determine the amount of the taxes due, together with penalties and interest, and to notify such business by mail of the amount so determined. The amount so fixed shall thereupon become the amount due, and shall be immediately payable. For purposes of determining the amount of the tax due, the town manager shall have access to all books, records, invoices, inventories and stock of goods, wares and merchandise of such business, and it shall be unlawful for any such business to refuse the town manager or designee free access thereto at all reasonable times. (Ord. 07-12, 10-9-2007, eff. 1-1-2008)

2-7-5: TAXES ADDITIONAL TO OTHER TAXES OR FEES:

The tax imposed by this chapter shall be, whether called a fee or tax or otherwise, imposed by any other provision of this code or any other ordinances of the town. (Ord. 07-12, 10-9-2007, eff. 1-1-2008)

2-7-6: FAILURE TO PAY TAX; ACTION TO COLLECT; PENALTY:

- A. Whenever any tax required to be paid under this chapter is not paid on or before the day on which it becomes delinquent, a penalty of ten percent (10%) of the amount due shall be imposed, or a minimum penalty of ten dollars (\$10.00) shall be imposed, whichever sum shall be greater.
- B. Any taxes due and unpaid under this chapter and all penalties thereon shall constitute a debt to the town and shall be collected by court proceedings in the same manner as any other debt in like amount; which remedy shall be in addition to all other existing remedies. (Ord. 07-12, 10-9-2007, eff. 1-1-2008)
- C. A failure to pay any tax required under this chapter in a timely manner shall constitute a class B misdemeanor and shall be subject to penalty as provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code. (Ord. 07-12, 10-9-2007, eff. 1-1-2008; amd. 2010 Code)

Chapter 8

MOBILE TELEPHONE SERVICE REVENUE TAX

2-8-1: DEFINITIONS:

2-8-2: MONTHLY TAX LEVIED:

2-8-3: REMITTANCE DATE:

2-8-4: ELECTRONIC DATABASE OR ENHANCED ZIP CODE LISTING:

2-8-5: PLACE OF PRIMARY USE:

2-8-6: TAX AGAINST CUSTOMER:

2-8-7: NONAPPLICATION:

2-8-8: IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

2-8-9: SEVERABILITY:

2-8-1: DEFINITIONS:

For purposes of this chapter, the following terms are defined as follows:

CUSTOMER:

- A. The person or entity having a place of primary use within the town, that contracts with the home service provider for mobile telecommunications services; or
- B. If the end user of mobile telecommunications services is not the contracting party, the end user of the mobile telecommunications services; but this clause applies only for the purpose of determining the place of primary use.
- C. "Customer" does not include:
 - 1. A reseller of mobile telecommunications service; or
 - 2. A serving carrier under an arrangement to serve the customer outside the home service provider's licensed service area.

DESIGNATED DATABASE PROVIDER: A corporation, association or other entity representing all the political subdivisions of a state that is:

- A. Responsible for providing an electronic database prescribed in subsection 119(a) of chapter 4, title 4 of the United States code if the state has not provided such electronic database; and
- B. Approved by municipal and county associations or leagues of the state whose responsibility it would otherwise be to provide such database prescribed by sections 116 through 126 of chapter 4, title 4 of the United States code.

ENHANCED ZIP CODE: A United States postal zip code of nine (9) or more digits.

HOME SERVICE PROVIDER: The facilities based carrier or reseller with which the customer contracts for the provision of mobile telecommunications services.

LICENSED SERVICE AREA: The geographic area in which the home service provider is authorized by law or contract to provide commercial mobile radio service to the customer.

MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE: Commercial mobile radio service, as defined in section 20.3 of title 47 of the code of federal regulations as in effect on June 1, 1999. For purposes of this chapter, "mobile telecommunications services" shall not include:

- A. Pager services using mobile devices that do not allow for two-way voice communication;
- B. Narrowband personal communications services; and
- C. Short message services (SMS).

PLACE OF PRIMARY USE: The street address representative of where the customer's use of the mobile telecommunications service primarily occurs, which must be:

- A. The residential street address or the primary business street address of the customer; and
- B. Within the licensed service area of the home service provider.

PREPAID TELEPHONE CALLING SERVICES: The right to purchase exclusively telecommunications services that must be paid for in advance, that enables the origination of calls using an access number, authorization code, or both, whether manually or electronically dialed, if the remaining amount of units of service that have been prepaid is known by the provider of the prepaid service on a continuous basis.

RESELLER:

- A. A provider who purchases telecommunications services from another telecommunications service provider and then resells, uses as a component part of, or integrates the purchased services into a mobile telecommunications service; and
- B. Does not include a serving carrier with which a home service provider arranges for the service to its customers outside the home service provider's licensed service area.

SERVING CARRIER: A facilities based carrier providing mobile telecommunications service to a customer outside a home service provider's or reseller's licensed service area. (Ord. 00-007, 11-28-2000, eff. 1-1-2001)

2-8-2: MONTHLY TAX LEVIED:

There is levied upon every home service provider a tax of one dollar (\$1.00) per month for each telephone number assigned to any customer whose placerder may or may not pass this tax on to its customers. If the home service provider passes the tax on to the customer, and the tax is reflected on the customer's bill, the tax shall be shown on the bill as a flat rate municipal tax charge. (Ord. 00-007, 11-28-2000, eff. 1-1-2001)

2-8-3: REMITTANCE DATE:

- A. Filing And Payment: Within thirty (30) days after the end of each calendar month, the home service provider taxed hereunder shall file, with the town treasurer, a report computing the tax. Coincidental with the filing of such report, the business shall pay to the town treasurer the amount of the tax due for the calendar month subject to the report. If the thirtieth day after the end of each calendar month falls on a Saturday, Sunday or state or federal holiday, the deadline for filing the monthly report and remitting payment for that month is extended to the next subsequent business day.
- B. Delinquent Payment: Any payment not paid when due shall be subject to a delinquency penalty charge of ten percent (10%) of the unpaid amount. Failure to make full payment and penalty charges within sixty (60) days of the applicable payment date shall constitute a violation of this chapter. All overdue amounts, including penalty charges, shall bear interest until paid at the rate of an additional ten percent (10%) per annum.

- C. Reconciliation: Within three (3) years after the filing of any report or the making of any payment, the town treasurer may examine such report or payment, determine the accuracy thereof, and, if the town treasurer finds any errors, report such errors to the home service provider for correction. If any tax, as paid, shall be found deficient, the home service provider shall
- D. Record Inspection: The records of the home service provider pertaining to the reports and payment of the tax, including, but not limited to, any records deemed necessary by the town to calculate or confirm proper payment by the home service provider, shall be open for inspection by the town and its duly authorized representatives upon reasonable notice at all reasonable business hours of the home services provider within the statute of limitations period defined in subsection C of this section, "reconciliation".
- E. Home Service Provider Duty To Cooperate On Record Inspection:
 - 1. In order to facilitate any record inspection, the home service provider shall, upon thirty (30) days' prior written request:
 - a. Grant the town or its duly authorized representatives reasonable access to those portions of the books and records of the home service provider necessary to calculate and confirm property payment of the tax; or
 - b. Provide the town or its duly authorized representatives with reports containing or based on information necessary to calculate and confirm proper payment of the tax.
 - 2. Any requests for such books, records, reports or portions thereof shall specify in writing the purpose for such request. Any books, records, reports or portions thereof provided by the home service provider to the town under a claim that such documents are confidential business records are hereby designated as "protected records" and shall not be copied or disclosed by the town to third parties without the written permission of the home service provider, unless such documents are determined by a court of law to constitute "public records" within the meaning of the Utah government records access and management act. (Ord. 00-007, 11-28-2000, eff. 1-1-2001)

2-8-4: ELECTRONIC DATABASE OR ENHANCED ZIP CODE LISTING:

- A. Electronic Database:
 - 1. Provision Of Database: The state may provide an electronic database to a home service provider; or, if the state does not provide such an electronic database, the designated database provider may choose to provide an electronic database to a home service provider.
 - 2. Format:
 - a. Such electronic database, whether provided by the state or the designated database provider, shall be provided in a format approved by the American National Standards Institute's accredited standards committee X12, which, allowing for de minimis deviations, designates for each street address in the town, including, to the extent practicable, any multiple postal street addresses applicable to one street location, the appropriate taxing jurisdictions, and the appropriate code identified by one nationwide standard numeric code.
 - b. Such electronic database shall also provide the appropriate code for each street address with respect to political subdivisions that are not taxing jurisdictions when reasonably needed to determine the proper taxing jurisdiction.
 - c. The nationwide standard numeric codes shall contain the same number of numeric digits, with each digit or combination of digits referring to the same level of taxing jurisdiction throughout the United States, using a format similar to FIPS 55-3 or other appropriate standard approved by the federation of tax administrators and the

multistate tax commission, or their successors. Each address shall be provided in standard postal format.

- B. Notice; Updates: The state or designated database provider that provides or maintains an electronic database described above shall provide notice of the availability of the then current electronic database and any subsequent revisions thereof, by publication in the manner normally employed for the publication of informational tax, the end of such calendar quarter the state has issued notice of the availability of an electronic database reflecting such changes under subsection B of this section, "notice; updates".

D. Procedure If No Electronic Database Provided:

1. Safe Harbor: If neither the state nor the designated database provider provides an electronic database, a home service provider shall be held harmless from any tax, charge or fee liability in the town that otherwise would be due solely as a result of an assignment of a street address to an incorrect taxing jurisdiction, if the home service provider employs an enhanced zip code to assign each street address to a specific taxing jurisdiction and exercises due diligence to ensure that each such street address is assigned to the correct taxing jurisdiction. If an enhanced zip code overlaps boundaries of taxing jurisdictions of the same level, the home service provider must designate one specific jurisdiction within such enhanced zip code for use in taxing the activity for such enhanced zip code. Any enhanced zip code assignment changed is deemed to be in compliance with this section. For purposes of this section, there is a rebuttable presumption that a home service provider has exercised due diligence if the home service provider demonstrates that it has:
 - a. Expended reasonable resources to implement and maintain an appropriately detailed electronic database of street address assignments to taxing jurisdictions;
 - b. Implemented and maintained reasonable internal controls to promptly correct misassignments of street addresses to taxing jurisdictions; and
 - c. Used all reasonably obtainable and usable data pertaining to municipal annexations, incorporations, reorganizations, and any other changes in jurisdictional boundaries that materially affect the accuracy of such database.
2. Termination Of Safe Harbor: Subsection D1 of this section, "safe harbor", applies to a home service provider that is in compliance with the requirements of the "safe harbor" subsection with respect to a state for which an electronic database is not provided, until the later of:
 - a. Eighteen (18) months after the nationwide standard numeric code has been approved by the federation of tax administrators and the multistate tax commission; or
 - b. Six (6) months after the state or a designated database provider in the state provides such database. (Ord. 00-007, 11-28-2000, eff. 1-1-2001)

2-8-5: PLACE OF PRIMARY USE:

- A. A home service provider is responsible for obtaining and maintaining the customer's place of primary use, subject to section [2-8-4](#) of this chapter, and if the home service provider's reliance on information by its customer is in good faith, a home service provider:
1. May rely upon the applicable residential or business street address supplied by the home service provider's customer.
 2. that are customarily passed on to the customer as a separate address under existing agreements.

B. A home service provider may treat the address used by the home service provider for tax purposes for any customer under a service contract or agreement in effect two (2) years after the date of this amendment to this chapter as that customer's place of primary use for the remaining term of such service contract or agreement, excluding any extension or renewal of such service contract or agreement, for purposes of determining the taxing jurisdiction to which taxes, charges or fees on charges for mobile telecommunication services are remitted. (Ord. 00-007, 11-28-2000, eff. 1-1-2001)

2-8-6: TAX AGAINST CUSTOMER:

Each customer shall accurately report the customer's place of primary any taxes not paid by the home service provider as a result of the customer's failure to accurately report the customer's place of primary use. (Ord. 00-007, 11-28-2000, eff. 1-1-2001)

2-8-7: NONAPPLICATION:

This chapter does not apply to the determination of the taxing situs of:

B. Air-ground radio telephone service, as defined in section 22.99 of title 47 of the code of federal regulations as in effect on June 1, 1999. (Ord. 00-007, 11-28-2000, eff. 1-1-2001)

2-8-8: IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

If this chapter is adopted before January 1, 2001, a home service provider shall have a minimum of thirty (30) days' notice before being obligated to collect the tax de provider shall have a minimum of sixty (60) days' notice before being obligated to collect the tax described in this chapter. After January 1, 2001, a home service provider shall receive a minimum of sixty (60) days' notice regarding any changes to this chapter. (Ord. 00-007, 11-28-2000, eff. 1-1-2001)

2-8-9: SEVERABILITY:

If the monthly tax levied, section [2-8-2](#) of this chapter, is for any reason determined to be, or is rendered, illegal, invalid or superseded by other lawful authority, including any state or federal, legislative, regulatory or administrative authority having jurisdiction thereof, or determined to be unconstitutional, illegal or invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, such section shall be deemed a separate, distinct and independent provision, and such determination shall have no effect on the validity of any other section; provided, however, upon such event and in lieu of such tax, there is levied upon every home service provider a tax equal to six percent (6%) of the annual gross revenue of the home service provider generated from services and products to customers. (Ord. 00-007, 11-28-2000, eff. 1-1-2001)

Chapter 9

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PROVIDERS TAX

2-9-1: DEFINITIONS:

2-9-2: LEVY OF TAX:

2-9-3: RATE:

2-9-4: RATE LIMITATION AND EXEMPTION:

2-9-5: EFFECTIVE DATE OF TAX LEVY:

2-9-6: TAXES ERRONEOUSLY RECOVERED:

2-9-7: CHANGES IN RATE OR REPEAL OF TAX:

2-9-8: INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT FOR COLLECTION:

2-9-9: REPEAL OF INCONSISTENT TAXES AND FEES:

2-9-1: DEFINITIONS:

As used in this chapter:

COMMISSION: The state tax commission.

CUSTOMER:

- A. The person who is obligated under a contract with a telecommunications provider to pay for telecommunications service received under the contract.
- B. For purposes of this chapter, "customer" means:
 - 1. The person who is obligated under a contract with a telecommunications provider to pay for telecommunications service received under the contract; or
 - 2. If the end user is not the person described in subsection B1 of this definition, the end user of the telecommunications service.
- C. "Customer" does not include a reseller:
 - 1. Of telecommunications service; or
 - 2. For mobile telecommunications service, of a serving carrier under an agreement to serve the customer outside the telecommunications provider's licensed service area.

END USER: The person who uses a telecommunications service. For purposes of telecommunications service provided to a person who is not an individual, "end user" means the individual who uses the telecommunications service on behalf of the person who is provided the telecommunications service.

GROSS RECEIPTS ATTRIBUTED TO THE TOWN: Those gross receipts from a transaction for telecommunications services that is located within the town for purposes of sales and use taxes under Utah Code Annotated title 59, chapter 12, the sales and use tax act, and determined in accordance with Utah Code Annotated section 59-12-207.

GROSS RECEIPTS FROM TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE: The revenue that a telecommunications provider receives for telecommunications service rendered, except for amounts collected or paid as:

- A. A tax, fee or charge:
 - 1. Imposed by a governmental entity;

2. Separately identified as a tax, fee or charge in the transaction with the customer for the telecommunications service; and
 3. Imposed only on a telecommunications provider;
- B. Sales and use taxes collected by the telecommunications provider from a customer under Utah Code Annotated title 59, chapter 12, the sales and use tax act; or
- C. Interest, a fee, or a charge that is charged by a telecommunications provider on a customer for failure to pay for telecommunications service when payment is due.

MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE: Is as defined in the mobile telecommunications sourcing act, 4 USC section 124.

PLACE OF PRIMARY USE:

- A. For telecommunications service, other than mobile telecommunications service, means the street address representative of where the customer's use of the telecommunications service primarily occurs, which shall be:
1. The residential street address of the customer; or
 2. The primary business street address of the customer; or
- B. For mobile telecommunications service, is as defined in the mobile telecommunications sourcing act, 4 USC section 124.

SERVICE ADDRESS: Notwithstanding where a call is billed or paid, means:

- A. If the location described in subsection A of this definition is known, the location of the telecommunications equipment:
1. To which a call is charged; and
 2. From which the call originates or terminates;
- B. If the location described in subsection A of this definition is not known but the location described in subsection B of this definition is known, the location of the origination point of the signal of the telecommunications service first identified by:
1. The telecommunications system of the telecommunications provider; or
 2. If the system used to transport the signal is not a system of the telecommunications provider, information received by the telecommunications provider from its service provider; or
- C. If the locations described in subsections A or B of this definition are not known, the location of a customer's place of primary use.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROVIDER:

- A. A person that:
1. Owns, controls, operates or manages a telecommunications service; or
 2. Engages in an activity described in subsection (10)(a) for the shared use with or resale to any person of the telecommunications service.
- B. A person described in subsection A of this definition is a telecommunications provider whether or not the public service commission of Utah regulates:
1. That person; or
 2. The telecommunications service that the person owns, controls, operates or manages.
- C. "Telecommunications provider" does not include an aggregator as defined in Utah Code Annotated section 54-8b-2.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE:

- A. "Telephone service", as defined in Utah Code Annotated section 59-12-102, other than mobile telecommunications service, that originates and terminates within the boundaries of this state; and

- B. "Mobile telecommunications service", as defined in Utah Code Annotated section 59-12-102:
1. That originates and terminates within the boundaries of one state; and
 2. Only to the extent permitted by the mobile telecommunications sourcing act, 4 USC section 116 et seq.

TOWN: Brian Head Town, Utah. (Ord. 04-002, 6-29-2004)

2-9-2: LEVY OF TAX:

There is hereby levied a municipal telecommunications license tax on the gross receipts from telecommunications service attributed to the town. (Ord. 04-002, 6-29-2004)

2-9-3: RATE:

The rate of the tax levy shall be four percent (4%) of the telecommunication provider's gross receipts from telecommunications service a transaction is determined to be other than this town, then the rate imposed on the gross receipts for telecommunications services shall be determined pursuant to the provisions of Utah Code Annotated section 10-1-407. (Ord. 04-002, 6-29-2004)

2-9-4: RATE LIMITATION AND EXEMPTION:

The rate of this levy shall not exceed four percent (4%) of the telecommunications provider's gross receipts from telecommunication served by a majority vote of the voters in the town that vote in:

- A. A municipal general election;
- B. A regular general election; or
- C. A local special election. (Ord. 04-002, 6-29-2004)

2-9-5: EFFECTIVE DATE OF TAX LEVY:

This tax shall be levied beginning July 1, 2004. (Ord. 04-002, 6-29-2004)

2-9-6: TAXES ERRONEOUSLY RECOVERED:

Pursuant to the provisions of Utah Code Annotated section 10-1-408, a customer may not bring a cvider on the basis that the telecommunications provider erroneously recovered from the customer the municipal telecommunication license tax, except as provided in Utah Code Annotated section 10-1-408. (Ord. 04-002, 6-29-2004)

2-9-7: CHANGES IN RATE OR REPEAL OF TAX:

This chapter is subject to the requirements of U If the tax rate is changed or the tax is repealed, then the appropriate notice shall be given as provided in Utah Code Annotated section 10-1-403. (Ord. 04-002, 6-29-2004)

2-9-8: INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT FOR COLLECTION:

On or before the effective date hereof, the town shall enter into aate tax commission, as described in Utah Code Annotated section 10-1-405, for the collection, enforcement and administration of this municipal telecommunications license tax. (Ord. 04-002, 6-29-2004)

2-9-9: REPEAL OF INCONSISTENT TAXES AND FEES:

- A. Any tax or fee previously enacted by the town under authority of Utah Code Annotated section 10-1-203, or title 11, chapter 26, local taxation of utilities limitation, is hereby repealed.
- B. Nothing in this chapter shall be interpreted to repeal any town ordinance or fee which provides that the town may recover from a telecommunications provider the management costs of the town caused by the activities of the telecommunications provider in the rights of way of the town, if the fee is imposed in accordance with Utah Code Annotated section 72-7-102, and is not related to the town's loss of use of a highway as a result of the activities of the telecommunications provider in a right of way, or increased deterioration of a highway as a result of the activities of the telecommunications provider in a right of way, nor does this chapter limit the town's right to charge fees or taxes on persons that are not subject to the municipal telecommunications license tax under this chapter and locate "telecommunication facilities", as defined in Utah Code Annotated section 72-7-108, in the town. (Ord. 04-002, 6-29-2004)

Chapter 10

IMPACT FEES

ARTICLE A. TRANSPORTATION AND PARKS AND RECREATION SERVICES IMPACT FEES

2-10A-1: PURPOSE:

2-10A-2: DEFINITIONS:

2-10A-3: IMPACT FEE CALCULATIONS:

2-10A-4: CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN:

2-10A-5: GROSS IMPACT FEE CALCULATIONS AND SCHEDULES:

2-10A-6: FEE EXCEPTIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS:

2-10A-7: APPEAL PROCEDURE:

2-10A-8: ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS:

2-10A-1: PURPOSE:

This impact fee policy is promulgated pursuant to the requirements of the impact fees act, Utah Code Annotated section 11-36-101 et seq. (the "act"). (Ord. 99-001, 3-23-1999)

2-10A-2: DEFINITIONS:

Words and phrases that are defined in the act shall have the same definition in this impact fee policy. The following words and phrases shall have the following meanings:

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN: The plan required by Utah Code Annotated section 11-36-201 of the act. In section 11-36-201(2)(e), there is an exception to the capital facilities plan for towns of five thousand (5,000) or less in population, based on the latest census. The town does meet this exception; therefore, the town has completed a limited scope capital facility plan, adopted in October 1998 (exhibit A attached to ordinance 99-001, "Capital Facility Plan").

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY: Any construction or expansion of a building, structure or use, any change in the use of a building or structure, or any change in the use of land that creates additional demand and need for public facilities.

DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL: Any written authorization from the town that authorizes the commencement of development activity, including, but not limited to, line extension agreements (LEAs).

HOOKUP FEES: Reasonable fees, not in excess of the approximate average costs to the town for services provided for and directly attributable to the connection to services provided by the town.

MUNICIPALITY: A local political subdivision of the state of Utah and herein shall mean Brian Head Town or "town".

PROJECT IMPROVEMENTS: Site improvements and facilities that are planned and designed to provide service for development resulting from a development activity and are necessary for the use and convenience of the occupant or users of development resulting from a development activity. "Project improvements" do not include "system improvements", as defined in this section.

PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE COST OF PUBLIC FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS: An amount that is roughly proportionate and reasonably related to the service demands and needs of a development activity.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: Transportation improvements, and parks and recreation facility improvements of the town.

SERVICE AREA: Refers to a geographic area designated by the town based on sound planning or engineering principles in which a defined set of the town's public facilities provides service. The "service area", for purposes of this transportation and parks and recreation impact fee policy, includes all of the area within the jurisdictional boundaries of the town.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS: Refer both to existing public facilities designed to provide services to service areas within the town at large and to future public facilities identified in reasonable plans for capital improvements adopted by the town that are intended to provide service to service areas within the town at large. "System improvements" do not include "project improvements", as defined in this section. (Ord. 99-001, 3-23-1999; amd. 2010 Code)

2-10A-3: IMPACT FEE CALCULATIONS:

- A. Ordinance Enacting Impact Fees: The town council will, by this article, approve an impact fee in accordance with the impact fee analysis set forth in exhibit B attached to ordinance 99-001, "Impact Fee Study", for transportation, and parks and recreation facilities.
1. Elements: In calculating the impact fee, the town may include the construction contract price, land acquisition costs, costs of improvements, material costs, the cost of fixtures, fees for planning, surveying and engineering services provided for and directly related to the construction of system improvements, and debt service charges if the town might use impact fees as revenue stream to pay principal and interest on bonds or other obligations to finance the cost of system improvements.
 2. Notice And Hearing: Before adopting the ordinance, the town shall follow the notice and hearing requirements of Utah Code Annotated section 11-36-202(1)(F).
 3. Contents Of Ordinance: The ordinance adopting or modifying an impact fee will contain such detail and elements as deemed appropriate by the town council, including a designation of the service area or service areas within which the impact fee is to be calculated and imposed. The ordinance will include: a) a schedule of impact fees to be imposed for each type of system improvement; or b) the formula to be used by the town in calculating each impact fee, or both. A copy of this requirement is included in exhibit B attached to ordinance 99-001, "Impact Fee Study".
 4. Adjustments: The standard impact fee may be adjusted at the time the fee is charged in response to unusual circumstances or to fairly allocate costs associated with impacts created by a development activity or project. The standard impact fee may also be adjusted to ensure that impact fees are imposed fairly for affordable housing projects, in accordance with the town affordable housing policy, and other development activities with broad public purposes.

5. Previously Incurred Costs: To the extent that the new growth and development will be served by previously constructed improvements, the town impact fee may include public facility costs previously incurred by the town. The costs may include transportation and parks and recreation system improvements constructed with previously issued bonds and/or capital improvement reserve funds; the reimbursable costs under existing and future agreements with the developers for system improvements; and all projects included in the reasonable capital projects plan which are under construction or completed but have not been utilized to their capacity.
- B. Developer Credits: A developer by the impact fees policy only for system improvements that are:
- a) public facilities identified in the town reasonable capital projects plan; and b) of the specific public facility type for which the fee was collected.
3. Time Of Expenditure: Impact fees collected pursuant to the requirements of this impact fees policy are to be either expended, dedicated or encumbered for a permissible use within six (6) years of the receipt of those funds by the town, unless the town council otherwise directs. For purposes of this calculation, the first funds received shall be deemed to be the first funds expended.
 4. Extension Of Time: The town may hold previously dedicated or unencumbered fees for longer than six (6) years if it identifies in writing: a) an extraordinary and compelling reason why the fees should be held longer than six (6) years; and b) an absolute date by which the fees will be expended.
- D. Refunds: The town shall refund any impact fees paid by a developer, plus interest actually earned, when: 1) the developer does not proceed with the development activity and files a written request for a refund; 2) the fees have not been spent or encumbered; and 3) no impact has resulted. An impact that would preclude a developer from a refund from the town may include any impact reasonably identified by the town, including, but not limited to, the town having sized facilities and/or paid for, installed and/or caused the installation of facilities based, in whole or in part, upon the developer's planned development activity even though that capacity may, at some future time, be utilized by another development.
- E. Other Impact Fees: To the extent allowed by law, the town council may negotiate or otherwise impose impact fees and other fees different from those currently charged. Those charges may, in the discretion of the town council, include, but not be limited to, reductions or increases in impact fees, all or part of which may be reimbursed to the developer who installed improvements that service the land to be connected with the town systems.
- F. Additional Fees And Costs: The impact fees authorized hereby are separate from and in addition to user fees and other charges lawfully imposed by the town, such as engineering and inspection fees, and other fees and costs that may not be included as itemized component parts of the impact fee schedule. In charging any such fees as a condition of development approval, the town recognizes that the fees must be a reasonable charge for the service provided.
- G. Fees Effective At Time Of Payment: Unless the town is otherwise bound by a contractual requirement, the impact fee shall be determined from the fee schedule in effect at the time of payment in accordance with the provisions of section [2-10A-5](#) of this article.
- H. Imposition Of Additional Fee Or Refund After Development: Should any developer undertake development activities such that the ultimate density or other impact of the development activity is not revealed to the town, either through inadvertence, neglect, a change in plans,

or any other cause whatsoever, and/or the impact fee is not initially charged against all units or the total density within the development, the town shall be entitled to charge an additional impact fee to the developer or other appropriate person covering the density for which an impact fee was not previously paid. (Ord. 99-001, 3-23-1999)

2-10A-4: CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN:

- A. Written Analysis: As part of each reasonable capital projects plan, the town shall prepare a written analysis of each impact fee adopted or modified under the requirements of the impact fees policy that identifies the impact on system improvements required by development activity, estimates the proportionate share of the costs of impacts on system improvements that are reasonably related to new development activity and identifies how the impact fee was calculated (impact fee study).
- B. Elements: The analysis may contain such elements as deemed relevant by the town. Textent to which newly developed properties and other properties have already contributed to the cost of existing public facilities; 4) the relative extent to which newly developed properties and other properties will contribute to the cost of existing public facilities in the future; 5) the extent, if any, to which newly developed properties are entitled to a credit because the town is requiring the developer, by contractual arrangement or otherwise, to provide common facilities inside or outside the proposed development that have been provided by the town and financed through general taxation or other means, apart from user charges, in other parts of the town; 6) any extraordinary costs in servicing the newly developed property; and 7) the time-price differential that may be inherent in comparisons of amounts paid at different times (impact fee study). (Ord. 99-001, 3-23-1999)

2-10A-5: GROSS IMPACT FEE CALCULATIONS AND SCHEDULES:

Impact fee calculations and sche through an updated capital facilities plan and impact fee analysis, and adopted by resolution in the consolidated fee schedule. (Ord. 99-001, 3-23-1999; amd. 2010 Code)

2-10A-6: FEE EXCEPTIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS:

- A. The town council may, on a project by project basis, authorize exceptions or adjustments to the then impact fee rate structure for those projects the town council determines to be of such be projects may include facilities being funded by tax supported agencies, affordable housing project or facilities of a temporary nature.
- B. Applications for exceptions are to be filed with the town at the time the applicant first requests the extension of service to the applicant's development or property. (Ord. 99-001, 3-23-1999; amd. 2010 Code)

2-10A-7: APPEAL PROCEDURE:

- A. Application: The appeal procedure applies both to challenges to the legality of impact fees, to similar and related fees of the town and to the interpretation and/or application of those fees. By way of illustration, in addition to the legality of the impact fee schedule, determinations of the density of a development activity or calculation of the amount of the impact fee due will also be subject to this appeal procedure.

- B. Declaratory Judgment Action: Any person or entity residing in or owning property within the town and any organization, association or corporation representing the interests of persons or entities owning property within the town may file a declaratory judgment action challenging the validity of an impact fee only after having first exhausted their administrative remedies of this section.
- C. Request For Information Concerning Fee: Any person or entity required to pay an impact fee may file a written request for information concerning the fee with the town. The town will provide the person or entity with the town written impact fee analysis and other relevant information relating to the impact fee within fourteen (14) days after receipt of the request for information.
- D. Appeal To Town Before Payment Of Impact Fee: Any affected or potentially affected person or entity who wishes to challenge an impact fee prior to payment thereof may file a written request for information concerning the fee and proceed under the town appeal procedure.
- E. Appeal To Town After Payment Of Impact Fee; Statute Of Limitations For Failure To File: Any person or entity who has paid an impact fee and wishes to challenge the fee shall file a written request for information concerning the fee within thirty (30) days after having paid the fee and proceed under the town appeal procedure. If thirty (30) days has passed after payment of the impact fee and a written request for information or challenge has not been filed with the town, the person or entity is barred from filing an appeal with the town or seeking judicial relief.
- F. Appeal To Town: Any developer, landowner or affected party desiring to challenge the legality of any impact fee or related fee or exaction may appeal directly to the town council by filing a written challenge with the town; shall affirm, reverse or take action with respect to the challenge or appeal as the town council deems to be appropriate in light of the town policies and procedures and any applicable law, rule or regulation. The decision of the town council may include the establishment or calculation of the impact fee applicable to the development activity at issue; any impact fee set by the town council may include the establishment or calculation of the impact fee applicable to the development activity at issue. Any impact fee set by the town council may be the same as or higher or lower than that being appealed; provided, that it shall not be higher than the maximum allowed under the town lawful impact fee rate or form which is either in existence on the effective date of the act or as promulgated under the impact fees policy, as appropriate. The decision of the town council will be issued within thirty (30) days after the date the written challenge was filed with the town as mandated by Utah Code Annotated section 11-36-401(4)(b). In light of the statutory mandated time restriction, the town shall not be required to provide more than three (3) working days' prior notice of the time, date and location of the informal hearing and the inconvenience of the hearing to the challenging party shall not serve as a basis of appeal of the town's final determination.
- G. Denial Due To Passage Of Time: Should the town, for any reason, fail to issue a final decision on a written challenge to an impact fee, its calculation or application, within thirty (30) days after the filing of that challenge with the town, the challenge shall be deemed to have been denied and any affected party to the proceedings may seek appropriate judicial relief from such denial.

- H. Judicial Review: Any party to the administrative action who is adversely affected by the town's final decision must petition the district court for a review of the decision within ninety (90) days of a final town decision upholding an impact fee, its calculation or application, or within one hundred twenty (120) days after the written challenge to the impact fee, its calculation or application, was filed with the town, whichever is earlier.
- I. Record Of Proceedings: After having been served with a copy of the pleadings initiating the town court review, the town shall submit to the court the record of the proceedings before the town, including minutes, and, if available, a true and correct transcript of any proceedings. If the town is able to provide a record of the proceedings, the town court's review is limited, by Utah Code Annotated section 11-36-401(5)(c), to the record. The court may not accept or consider evidence outside of the record of proceedings before the town unless the evidence was offered to the town and improperly excluded in the proceedings before the town. If the record is inadequate however, the court may call witnesses and take evidence. The court is to affirm the town's decision if the decision is supported by substantial evidence in the record. (Ord. 99-001, 3-23-1999)

2-10A-8: ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS:

- A. Interpretation: This impact fee policy has been divided into sections, subsections, paragraphs and clauses for convenience only and the interpretation of this impact fee policy shall not be affected by such division or by any heading contained herein.
- B. Effective Date: Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, this impact fee policy shall not repeal, modify or effect any impact fee of the town in existence as of the effective date hereof. All impact fees established, including amendments and modifications to previously existing impact fees, after the effective date hereof, shall comply with the requirements of this impact fee policy. (Ord. 99-001, 3-23-1999)

ARTICLE B. FIRE IMPACT FEES

2-10B-1: IMPOSED:

2-10B-2: APPLICABILITY:

2-10B-3: USE OF FUNDS:

2-10B-1: IMPOSED:

A fire impact fee shall be imposed on all new residential and commercial buildings as determined by resolution of the town council. (1984 Code § 14-2-12)

2-10B-2: APPLICABILITY:

A. Residential: "Residential" fees shall be applicable to all residential buildings, including, but notmes.

B. Commercial: "Commercial" fees shall be applicable to all other commercial facilities, including, but not limited to, malls, restaurants, stores, motels, hotels, and gas stations. (1984 Code § 14-2-12)

2-10B-3: USE OF FUNDS:

The funds collected from the fire impact fee shall be used at the discretion of the town council for the prevention and suppression of fire within and around the town limits, as well as in any necessary fire related capital equipment or capital improvement investment. (1984 Code § 14-2-12)

ARTICLE C. WASTEWATER IMPACT FEES

2-10C-1: PURPOSE:

2-10C-2: DEFINITIONS:

2-10C-3: IMPOSITION OF WASTEWATER IMPACT FEE:

2-10C-4: COMPUTATION OF AMOUNT OF WASTEWATER IMPACT FEE:

2-10C-5: USE OF FUNDS:

2-10C-6: SERVICE AREA:

2-10C-7: ADJUSTMENT OF FEES:

2-10C-8: REFUNDS:

2-10C-9: APPEALS:

2-10C-1: PURPOSE:

The purpose of this article is to regulate the use and development of land through impact fees so as to assure that new development bears an equitable and proportionate share of the cost of increasing the wastewater facilities necessitated and generated by such development, and to assist in the implementation of the general plan of the town. The intent of this article is to comply with the impact fee act, the Utah constitution, and the United States constitution. (Ord. 04-006(B), 10-27-2004)

2-10C-2: DEFINITIONS:

BUILDING PERMIT: A permit from the town for the construction of any structure or building.

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN: A plan required by Utah Code Annotated section 11-36-201, which is satisfied by adoption of the reports as a "reasonable plan" in lieu of a capital facilities plan as allowed because the town has a population of five thousand (5,000) or less based on the last census.

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY: Any construction or expansion of a building, structure or use, any change in use of a building or structure, or any change in the use of land that creates additional demand and need for water or wastewater facilities.

FEE PAYER: A person who seeks to develop land which uses water and requires the issuance of a building permit.

PERSON: An individual, a corporation, a partnership, an incorporated association, a limited liability company, or any other similar entity.

PROPr his designee.

TOWN MANAGER: The town manager of Brian Head Town, or his designee.

WASTEWATER FACILITIES: The town wastewater infrastructure systems, including, but not limited to, water treatment facilities, sewer lines and pipes, storage facilities, ditches, easements and rights of way, and all associated real property, structures and equipment used in connection with the town wastewater systems. "Wastewater facilities" does not mean water rights.

WASTEWATER IMPACT FEE: A payment of money imposed upon development activity as a condition of development approval to be used for the purpose of constructing and upgrading wastewater facilities necessitated by development activity. "Wastewater impact fee" does not mean a tax, a special assessment, a building permit fee, a hookup fee, a fee for project improvements, or other permits or application fee.

WATER METER: A device that measures the flow of water to a specific lot, parcel, structure, business or dwelling. "Water meter" does not mean a fire meter where the water passes through the meter only when there is a fire or immediate threat of fire to the structure or property serviced by the meter. (Ord. 04-006(B), 10-27-2004)

2-10C-3: IMPOSITION OF WASTEWATER IMPACT FEE:

- A. Any person who, after the effective date hereof, seeks to develop land in the town by making improvements to the land which will generate additional water use is hereby required to pay a wastewater impact fee in the manner and amounts set forth in this article. The fees shall be paid at the time of the building permit application. The amount of the wastewater impact fee shall be as set forth in the town schedule of fees and charges. The amount of the wastewater impact fee may be modified at any time by resolution of the town council. The amount of the wastewater impact fee shall be no more than that justified by the capital facilities plan for wastewater. (Ord. 04-006(B), 10-27-2004; amd. 201e following shall be exempted from payment of the wastewater impact fee:
1. Alterations or expansion of an existing residential building where no additional residential units are created and where no additional wastewater demand is added.
 2. The construction of accessory buildings or structures where no additional wastewater demand is added.
 3. The replacement of a destroyed or partially destroyed building or structure with a new building or structure where no additional wastewater demand is added.
 4. Alterations or expansion of an existing commercial or manufacturing building not increasing the equivalent residential units of wastewater generated by such building.
- D. Any claim or exemption must be made no later than the time of application for a building permit or permit for mobile home installation. Any claim not so made shall be deemed waived. (Ord. 04-006(B), 10-27-2004)

2-10C-4: COMPUTATION OF AMOUNT OF WASTEWATER IMPACT FEE:

- A. At the option of the fee payer, the amount of the wastewater impact fee shall be determined as established in section [2-10C-3](#) of this article, or as set forth in subsection B of this section.
- B. If a fee payer opts not to pay the wastewater impact fee as established in section [2-10C-3](#) of this article, the fee payer shall pay the wastewater impact fee as determined under this subsection. The fee payer shall prepare and submit to the public works director an independent fee calculation study for the land development activity for which the building permit is sought. The cost of the independent study shall be borne by the fee payer. The independent study submitted shall show the basis upon which the independent fee calculation was made. If the public works director determines that the independent fee calculation study provides a more accurate and equitable basis upon which to calculate the wastewater impact fee, then the amount of the

fee set forth in the independent fee calculation study shall be the fee that the fee payer is required to pay under this article. Any fees imposed under this article which are modified pursuant to an independent fee calculation as provided herein shall apply only to the fee payer who prepared and submitted the independent fee calculation.

- C. If the fee payer opts to have the wastewater impact fee determined according to subsection B of this section, and the public works director has approved the fee as determined in the independent fee calculation, the fee payer may not then choose to pay the fee under subsection A of this section. (Ord. 04-006(B), 10-27-2004)

2-10C-5: USE OF FUNDS:

- A. There is hereby established a separate interest bearing ledger account for the deposit of wastewater impact fees collected pursuant to this article.
- B. Funds collected pursuant to the wastewater impact fee shall be deposited in such account and shall only be used by the town to construct and upgrade wastewater. On such account shall be retained therein and annually the town shall prepare a report regarding it.
- D. Funds may be used to provide refunds as described in section [2-10C-8](#) of this article.
- E. A separate administrative charge may be established for impact assessment reviews for the purpose of recovering the governmental costs associated with preparing, reviewing, assessing, collecting and administering this article. (Ord. 04-006(B), 10-27-2004)

2-10C-6: SERVICE AREA:

Based upon the geographic size and the interconnectivity of the town, there is hereby established a single wastewater impact fee service area comprising the corporate limits of the town. (Ord. 04-006(B), 10-27-2004)

2-10C-7: ADJUSTMENT OF FEES:

The public works director may adjust either up or down the standard wastewater impact fee at the time the fee is charged in order to respond to the unusual circumstances in specific cases and to ensure that the fees are imposed fairly. The public works director may also conduct studies and data clearly showing that the payment of an adjusted wastewater impact fee is more consistent with the intent and purposes of the article as provided in subsection [2-10C-4B](#) of this article. If the public works director makes an adjustment in the wastewater impact fee imposed, the public works director shall make written findings that support the adjustment. (Ord. 04-006(B), 10-27-2004)

2-10C-8: REFUNDS:

The town shall refund any wastewater impact fees paid by a fee payer when:

- A. The fee payer has not proceeded with the development activity a written request with the public works director for a refund within two (2) years after the wastewater impact fee was paid;

- C. The fees have not been spent or encumbered; and
- D. No impact has resulted. (Ord. 04-006(B), 10-27-2004)

2-10C-9: APPEALS:

- A. Any person required to pay a wastewater impact fee who believes the fee does not meet the requirements of law may file a written request for information with the town clerk/recorder.
- B. Within two (2) weeks of the receipt of the request for information, the town shall provide the person or entity with a copy of the reports and with any other relevant information relating to the wastewater impact fee.
- C. Any person or entity required to pay an impact fee imposed under this article who believes the fee does not meet the requirements of law may request and be granted a full administrative appeal of that grievance. An appeal shall be made to the town manager within thirty (30) calendar days of the date of the action complained of, or of the date when the complaining person reasonably should have become aware of the action.
- D. The notice of the administrative appeal to the town manager shall be filed with the office of the town clerk/recorder and shall contain the following information:
 - 1. The person's name, mailing address, and daytime telephone number;
 - 2. A copy of the written request for information and a brief summary of the grounds for appeal;
 - 3. The relief sought.
- E. The town clerk/recorder shall schedule the appeal before the town manager no sooner than five (5) and not later than fifteen (15) days from the date of the filing of the appeal. The written decision of the town manager shall be made no later than thirty (30) days after the date the challenge to the fee is filed with the town and shall, when necessary, be forwarded to the appropriate town officials for corrective action.
- F. Any person who is adversely affected by the town manager's decision may appeal to the district court in accordance with Utah Code Annotated section 11-36-401.
- G. The provisions of this section notwithstanding, the town and persons participating in the proceeding may, by written stipulation, extend the time periods specified in this section.
- H. A person who has failed to comply with the administrative remedies established by this section may not file or join an action challenging the validity of any impact fee.
- I. The town shall transmit to the reviewing court the record of its proceedings, including its minutes, findings, order and, if available, a true and correct transcript of its proceedings. (Ord. 04-006(B), 10-27-2004)

ARTICLE D. CULINARY WATER FACILITIES IMPACT FEES

2-10D-1: PURPOSE:

2-10D-2: DEFINITIONS:

2-10D-3: WRITTEN IMPACT FEE ANALYSIS:

2-10D-4: IMPACT FEE CALCULATIONS:

2-10D-5: CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN:

2-10D-6: IMPACT FEES SCHEDULE AND FORMULA:

2-10D-7: FEE EXCEPTIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS:

2-10D-8: APPEAL PROCEDURE:

2-10D-9: ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS:

2-10D-1: PURPOSE:

This impact fee article establishes the town culinary water impact fee policies and procedures and repeals certain provisions of prior ordinances related to culinary water impact fees and conforms to the requirements of the Utah impact fees act, Utah Code Annotated title 11, chapter 36. This article repeals any prior ordinances related to culinary water impact fees and establishes impact fees for culinary water facilities within the townwide service area, provides a schedule of impact fees for differing types of land use development, and sets forth direction for challenging, modifying and appealing impact fees. (Ord. 09-002, 2-24-2009, eff. 5-25-2009)

2-10D-2: DEFINITIONS:

Words and phrases that are defined in the act shall have the same definition in this impact fee article. The following words and phrases shall have the following meanings:

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN: The plan required by Utah Code Annotated section 11-36-201 of the act. In Utah Code Annotated section 11-36-201 (2)(e), there is an exception to the capital facilities plan for cities of five thousand (5,000) or less in population, based on the latest census. Brian Head Town does meet this exception, but has completed a capital facilities plans in accordance with the act and has adopted the capital facilities plan in conjunction with this article.

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY: Any construction or expansion of building, structure or use, any change in use of building or structure, or any change in the use of land located within the Brian Head townwide service area that creates additional demand and need for public facilities related to culinary water.

DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL: Any written authorization from the town that authorizes the commencement of development activity. Typically, development approval would be in the form of a building permit issued by the town building department.

IMPACT FEE: A payment of money imposed upon development activity as a condovide service for development resulting from a development activity and are necessary solely for the use and convenience of the occupants or users of said development activity. "Project improvements" do not include "system improvements", as defined in this section.

PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE COST OF PUBLIC FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS: An amount that is roughly proportionate and reasonably related to the service demands and needs of a development activity.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: For purposes of this article, culinary water or improvements or facilities of the town for the Brian Head townwide service area.

SERVICE AREA: Refers to a geographic area designated by the town based on sound planning and engineering principles in which a defined set of the town public facilities provides service. For purposes of this article, the Brian Head townwide service area shall have coterminous boundaries with the town. The Brian Head townwide service area is identified in the map attached to ordinance 09-002 (exhibit A: "Map Of The Brian Head Townwide Service Area").

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS: Refer both to existing public facilities designed to provide services within the Brian Head townwide service area and to future public facilities identified in the culinary water capital facilities plan adopted by the town that are intended to provide service to the Brian Head townwide service area. "System improvements" do not include "project improvements", as defined in this section.

TOWN: A local political subdivision of the state of Utah and is referred to herein as Brian Head Town. (Ord. 09-002, 2-24-2009, eff. 5-25-2009)

2-10D-3: WRITTEN IMPACT FEE ANALYSIS:

- A. Executive Summary: A summary of the findings of the written impact fee analysis that is designed to be understood by a lay person is included in the culinary water impact fee analysis and demonstrates the need for impact fees to be assessed on development activity. The executive summary has been available for public inspection at least fourteen (14) days prior to the adoption of this article.
- B. Written Impact Fee Analysis: The town has commissioned the written culinary water impact fee analysis for the culinary water impact fees that identifies the impacts upon the culinary water system and the facilities required by development activity, demonstrates how those impacts on system improvements are reasonably related to development activity, and the written culinary water impact fee analysis has been available for public inspection at least fourteen (14) days prior to the adoption of this article.
- C. Proportionate Share Analysis: The town has prepared a proportionate share analysis which analyzes whether or not the proportionate share of the costs of future public facilities is reasonably related to new development activity. The proportionate share analysis identifies the costs of existing public facilities, the manner of financing existing public facilities, the relative extent to which new development will contribute to the cost of existing facilities and the extent to which new development is entitled to a credit for payment towards the costs of new facilities from general taxation or other means apart from user charges in other parts of the town. A copy of the proportionate share analysis is included in the written culinary water impact fee analysis and has been available for public inspection at least fourteen (14) days prior to the adoption of this article. (Ord. 09-002, 2-24-2009, eff. 5-25-2009)

2-10D-4: IMPACT FEE CALCULATIONS:

A. Article Enacting Impact Fees: The town council will, by this article, approve impact fees in accordance with the written impact fee analysis.

1. Elements: In calculating the impact fee, the town has included the construction costs, land acquisition costs, costs of improvements, fees for planning, surveying and engineering services provided for and directly related to the construction of system improvements, and outstanding or future debt service charges if the town might use impact fees as a revenue stream to pay principal and interest on bonds or other obligations to finance the cost of system improvements.
 2. Notice And Hearing: In conjunction with the approval of this article, the town held a public hearing on February 24, 2008, and made a copy of ordinance 99-002 available to the public, at least fourteen (14) days before the date of the hearing, all in conformity with the requirements of Utah Code Annotated section 10-9-103(2). After the public hearing, the town council adopted this impact fee article as presented herein.
 3. Contents Of Article: This article adopting or modifying an impact fee contains such detail and elements as deemed appropriate by the town council, including a designation of the townwide service area within which the impact fees are to be calculated and imposed. The townwide service area will be the only service area included in this analysis, with a map defining their boundaries included in exhibit A, "Map Of The Brian Head Townwide Service Area", attached to ordinance 99-002. Ordinance 99-002 includes: a) a schedule of impact fees to be imposed for culinary water; and b) the formula to be used by the town in calculating the impact fee.
 4. Adjustments: The standard impact fee may be adjusted at the time the fee is charged in response to unusual circumstances or to fairly allocate costs associated with impacts created by a development activity or project. The standard impact fee may also be adjusted to ensure that impact fees are imposed fairly for affordable housing projects, in accordance with the local government's affordable housing policy, and other development activities with broad public purposes. The impact fee assessed to a particular development may also be adjusted should the developer supply sufficient written information and/or data to the town showing a discrepancy between the fee being assessed and the actual impact on the system.
 5. Previously Incurred Costs: To the extent that new growth and development will be served by previously constructed improvements, the town impact fees may include public facility costs and outstanding bond costs related to the culinary water improvements previously incurred by the town. These costs may include all projects included in the capital facilities plan which are under construction or completed but have not been utilized to their capacity, as evidenced by outstanding debt obligations. Any future debt obligations determined to be necessitated by growth activity will also be included to offset the costs of future capital projects.
-
1. Reporting: At the end of each fiscal year, the town shall prepare a report on each fund or account generally showing the source and amount of all monies collected, earned and received by the fund or account, and each expenditure from the fund or account.
 2. Impact Fee Expenditures: The town may expend impact fees covered by the impact fees policy only for system improvements that are: a) public facilities identified in the town capital facilities plan; and b) of the specific public facility type for which the fee was collected. Impact fees will be expended on a first in, first out ("FIFO") basis.
 3. Time Of Expenditure: Impact fees collected pursuant to the requirements of this impact fees article are to be expended, dedicated or encumbered for a permissible use within six (6) years of the receipt of those funds by the town, unless the town council directs

otherwise. For purposes of this calculation, the first funds received shall be deemed to be the first funds expended.

4. Extension Of Time: The town may hold previously dedicated or unencumbered fees for longer than six (6) years if it identifies in writing: a) an extraordinary and compelling reason why the fees should be held longer than six (6) years; and b) an absolute date by which the fees will be expended.
- D. Refunds: The town shall refund any impact fees paid by a developer, plus interest actually earned, when: 1) the developer does not proceed with the development activity and files a written request for a refund; 2) the fees have not been spent or encumbered; and 3) no impact has resulted. An impact that would preclude a developer from a refund from the town may include any impact reasonably identified by the town, including, but not limited to, the town having sized facilities and/or paid for, installed and/or caused the installation of facilities based in whole or in part upon the developer's planned development activity even though that capacity may, at some future time, be utilized by another development.
- E. Other Impact Fees: To the extent allowed by law, the town council may negotiate or otherwise impose impact fees and other fees different from those currently charged. Those charges may, at the discretion of the town council, include, but not be limited to, reductions or increases in impact fees, all or part of which may be reimbursed to the developer who installed improvements that service the land to be connected with the town system.
- F. Additional Fees And Costs: The impact fees authorized hereby are separate from and in addition to user fees and other charges lawfully imposed by the town and other fees and costs that may not be included as itemized component parts of the impact fee schedule. In charging any such fees as a condition of development approval, the town recognizes that the fees must be a reasonable charge for the service provided.
- G. Fees Effective At Time Of Payment: Unless the town is otherwise bound by a contractual requirement, the impact fee shall be determined from the fee schedule in effect at the time of payment in accordance with the provisions of section [2-10D-6](#) of this article.
- H. Imposition Of Additional Fee Or Refund After Development Activity: Should any developer undertake development activities such that the ultimate density or other impact of the development activity is not revealed to the town, either through inadvertence, neglect, a change in plans, or any other cause whatsoever, and/or the impact fee is not initially charged against all units or the total density within the development, the town shall be entitled to charge an additional impact fee to the developer or other appropriate person covering the density for which an impact fee was not previously paid. (Ord. 09-002, 2-24-2009, eff. 5-25-2009)

2-10D-5: CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN:

The town has developed a culinary water capital facilities plan for the town culinary water system. The culinary water capital facilities plan has been prepared based on reasonable growth assumptions of current and future users of each system. Furthermore, the capital facilities plan identifies the impact on system improvements created by development activity and estimates the proportionate share of the costs of impacts on system improvements that are reasonably related to new development activity. (Ord. 09-002, 2-24-2009, eff. 5-25-2009)

2-10D-6: IMPACT FEE SCHEDULE AND FORMULA¹:

A. Maximum Supportable Impact Fees:

1. The fee schedule included herein represents the maximum impact fees which the town may impose on development within the defined townwide service area and are based upon general demand characteristics and potential demand that can be created by each class of user. The town reserves the right under the impact fees act, Utah Code Annotated section 11-36-202(2)(c),(d), to assess an adjusted fee to respond to unusual circumstances to ensure that fees are equitably assessed.
2. This adjustment may result in a higher impact fee if the town determines that a user would create a greater than normal impact on any of the systems. The town may also decrease the impact fee if the developer can provide documentation that the proposed impact will be less than what could be expected, given the type of user (Utah Code Annotated section 11-36-202(3)(a)).

B. Actual Impact Fee Determination: The town is seeking funding from various sources which may or may not include grant monies. The town is not able to recoup costs of cap.

RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM CULINARY WATER IMPACT FEES

	Fee Per ERC
Maximum culinary water impact fee	\$13,593.94

FORMULA FOR CALCULATING CULINARY WATER IMPACT FEES

Type Of Unit	Conversion Factor
Single-family	1 ERC
Condo unit	1 ERC
All other	Per actual fixture unit calculations ¹

Note:

1. One ERC is equivalent to 24 water fixture units as calculated in table 604.3 of the 2006 international plumbing code, and 20 drainage fixture units as calculated in table 709.1 of the 2006 international plumbing code.

(Ord. 09-002, 2-24-2009, eff. 5-25-2009)

2-10D-7: FEE EXCEPTIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS:

A. The town council may, on a project by project basis, authorize exceptions or adjustments to the impact fees due from development for those projects the town council determines to be of such benefit to the community as a whole to justify the exceptis, affordable housing projects, or facilities of a temporary nature. The town council may elect to waive or adjust impact fees in consideration of economic benefits to be received from the developer's activity.

- B. Applications for exceptions are to be filed with the town at the time the applicant first requests the extension of service to the applicant's development or property. (Ord. 09-002, 2-24-2009, eff. 5-25-2009)

2-10D-8: APPEAL PROCEDURE:

- A. Any person or entity that has paid an impact fee pursuant to this article may challenge the impact fee by filing:
1. An appeal to the town pursuant to subsections B, C and D of this section;
 2. A request for arbitration as provided in Utah Code Annotated section 11-36-402(1), as amended; or
 3. An action in state district court as provided in Utah Code Annotated section 11-36-401(4)(c)(iii), as amended.
- B. Application: Any person within thirty (30) days of the date that the fee was paid.
- C. Hearing: Upon receiving the written notice of appeal, the town shall set a hearing date to consider the merits of the challenge or appeal. The person or entity challenging or appealing the fee may appear at the hearing and present any written or oral evidence deemed relevant to the challenge or appeal. Representatives of the town may also appear and present evidence to support the imposition of the fee.
- D. Decision: The hearing panel, which shall consist of the town council or such other body as the town shall designate, shall hold a hearing and make a decision within thirty (30) days after the date the challenge or appeal is filed. (Ord. 09-002, 2-24-2009, eff. 5-25-2009)

2-10D-9: ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS:

- A. Interpretation: This impact fee article has been divided into sections, subsections, paragraphs and clauses for convenience only and the interpretation of this impact fee article shall not be affected by such division or by any heading contained herein.
- B. Effective Date: Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, this impact fee article shall not repeal, modify or affect any impact fee of the town in existence as of the effective date hereof, other than those expressly referenced in section [2-10D-1](#) of this article. All impact fees established, including amendments and modifications to previously existing impact fees, after the effective date hereof, shall comply with the requirements of this impact fee article. (Ord. 09-002, 2-24-2009, eff. 5-25-2009)

Footnotes - Click any footnote link to go back to its reference.

[Footnote 1:](#) Fees included in this section are the maximum supportable impact fees which can be assessed. Adjustment to these fees may be made with adequate documentation from the developer that the true impact differs from that shown.

Chapter 11

RETAIL BUSINESS LICENSE FEES

2-11-1: FINDINGS:

2-11-2: ENHANCED LEVEL OF SNOW REMOVAL SERVICES DEFINED:

2-11-3: FEE IMPOSED:

2-11-4: EFFECTIVE DATE:

2-11-1: FINDINGS:

- A. Pursuant to Utah Code Annotated section 10-1-203(5), the town council finds that the basic level of municipal services in the town does not include public transportation of any sort. This would include buses, shuttles or trams of any type.
- B. The town council further finds that the cost of providing such a shuttle service constitutes disproportionate costs which are caused by the increasing demand of retail business customers for these municipal services; and further finds that the disproportionate cost of the enhanced service is approximately eighty two thousand dollars (\$82,000.00) per year for public transportation services.
- C. The basic level of municipal snow removal services in the town are those snow removal services provided up until the 1995-1996 winter season, and entailed two (2) part time personnel, and one piece of snow removal equipment at a cost of thirty nine thousand dollars (\$39,000.00) as of fiscal year ending 1996. The town council further finds that the costs of providing the enhanced snow removal services contemplated herein constitute disproportionate costs caused by the increasing demand of retail business customers for these municipal services. (Ord. 97-007, 12-9-1997)

2-11-2: ENHANCED LEVEL OF SNOW REMOVAL SERVICES DEFINED:

For purposes of this chapter, the "enhanced level of snow removal services" provided under this chapter, is hereby defined as to be provided by three (3) full time personnel, and four (4) part time personnel, utilizing five (5) pieces of assorted snow removal equipment at an annual cost of forty three thousand dollars (\$43,000.00) over and above the basic cost of thirty nine thousand dollars (\$39,000.00). (Ord. 97-007, 12-9-1997)

2-11-3: FEE IMPOSED:

A fee shall be paid on or before the thirtieth day of each month each quarter in an amount of one and one-half percent (1.50%) of every retail sale of tangible personal property made within the town. (Ord. 97-007, 12-9-1997)

2-11-4: EFFECTIVE DATE:

This chapter shall become effective January 1, 1998, and the increased retail business license fees shall be levied beginning at one minute after twelve o'clock (12:01) A.M., January 1, 1998. (Ord. 97-007, 12-9-1997)

Chapter 12

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE EXPENSE RECOVERY

2-12-1: DEFINITIONS:

2-12-2: RECOVERY OF EXPENSES:

2-12-3: COST RECOVERY PROCEDURE:

2-12-4: ACTION TO RECOVER COSTS:

2-12-5: EXPENSES OF OTHER RESPONDING ENTITIES:

2-12-1: DEFINITIONS:

For the purpose of this chapter, the following terms, phrases and words shall have the following meanings:

EXPENSES: All costs incurred for the response, containment and/or removal and disposal of hazardous materials on initial remedial action. It includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the actual labor costs of government and other personnel, including workers' compensation benefits, fringe benefits, administrative overhead, and any costs of equipment, equipment operation, materials, disposal and any contract labor or materials.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY: A sudden and unexpected release of any substance that, because of its quantity, concentration or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, presents a direct and immediate action to mitigate the threat. (Ord. 03-004, 6-24-2003)

2-12-2: RECOVERY OF EXPENSES:

- A. **Authority:** Those persons or entities whose negligent or intentional actions cause or create, in whole or in part, a hazardous materials emergency within the boundaries of the town are liable to the town for all costs and expenses incurred in or arising from response to cooperative entity. The town shall recover all such costs and expenses, including reasonable attorney fees, litigation expenses and court costs incurred in, related to or arising out of, all cost recovery efforts and enforcement of the terms of this chapter.
- B. **Rate:** All costs and expenses shall be billed at the current rate established and admission of liability or negligence in any legal action for damages. (Ord. 03-004, 6-24-2003)

2-12-3: COST RECOVERY PROCEDURE:

- A. **Investigation And Notice:** The town shall investigate and determine the person or entity responsible for causing or creating the hazardous materials emergency and shall notify the responsible party in writing of said determination of responsibility and the amount of costs and expenses incurred by the town in responding to the hazardous materials emergency.
- B. **Notice Of Right To Appeal:** The notice required by subsection A of this section shall specify that the party determined to be responsible for causing a deadline for filing the notice of

appeal and the person or office in which it must be filed. The deadline for filing the notice of appeal shall not be less than fifteen (15) days from the date of the notice.

- C. Hearing: In the event a notice of appeal is filed, the hearing before the governing body shall be an informal public hearing, and the parties shall not be required to adhere to the Utah rules of civil procedure or evidence. The appealing party and the town shall each be entitled to present evidence and argument in support of their respective positions, in accordance with procedures established at the hearing by the governing body.
- D. Final Decision: The decision of the governing body shall be final. (Ord. 03-004, 6-24-2003)

2-12-4: ACTION TO RECOVER COSTS:

In the event the responsible party fails or refuses to pay all of the costs and expenses determined by the town related to a hazardous materials emergency within thirty (30) days after assessment or after the governing body's decision on an appeal, the town may initiate a legal action to recover such costs, including reasonable attorney fees and costs. (Ord. 03-004, 6-24-2003)

2-12-5: EXPENSES OF OTHER RESPONDING ENTITIES:

- A. Recovery: In the event that personnel and equipment from other political subdivisions, agencies or cooperative entities shall respond to assist with the hazardous materials emergency, then the town shall recover costs and expenses incurred by such other political subdivisions, agencies or cooperative entities as part of the town's cost recovery efforts.
- B. Reimbursement: Upon recovery of costs and expenses from the responsible party, the town is authorized to reimburse such other political subdivisions, agencies or cooperative entities for their actual costs incurred in responding to the hazardous materials emergency. (Ord. 03-004, 6-24-2003)

Chapter 13

PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES TAX

2-13-1: PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES TAX:

2-13-1: PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES TAX:

- A. Under Utah Code Annotated section 59-12-1402(5)(b), the enactment of the PAR tax shall become effective on the first day of a calendar quarter, and after a ninety (90) day period beginning on the date the tax commission received due notice from the town, namely April 1, 2006; and
- B. Distribution of the entire amount of revenues generated by the PAR tax shall be made to the town. (Ord. 06-001, 3-28-2006; amd. 2010 Code)

Title 3

BUSINESS AND LICENSE REGULATIONS

Chapter 1

DEFINITIONS

3-1-1: DEFINITIONS:

3-1-1: DEFINITIONS:

All words and phrases used in this title shall have the following meanings, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

BUSINESS: A distinct and separate "person" or entity "engaging in business", as those terms are defined in this section. A "business" may be distinguished from another business by separate state sales tax numbers, federal tax identification numbers (employer identification number), and/or separate ownership.

BUSINESS AND SPECIAL EVENTS NUISANCE: Any licensed premises where persons are permitted to use profanity, indecent, immoral, loud or boisterous language, or immoral, unruly, disorderly, lewd, obscene conduct is permitted, or carried on; or persons under the age of twenty one (21) are permitted to purchase or drink beer, alcoholic beverages or liquor; or city, county, state or federal laws or ordinances are violated by the licensee or his agents or patrons with the consent or knowledge, actual or constructive, of the licensee which tend to affect the public health, safety, peace or morals; or patrons are throwing litter or other objects within the licensed premises or from the licensed premises in a manner which tends to affect the public safety or health.

CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION: Any organization recognized by the internal revenue service (IRS) as a 501(c)(3) charitable organization, such as, but not limited to, a religious organization, or any social or welfare organization recognized and dedicated to the relief of the poor, care of the sick or elderly, or aid to victims of disaster, catastrophe or personal tragedy.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES AND TRAILERS: Motor vehicles that are utilized in the normal course of business, including, but not limited to, delivery trucking, commercial hauling, snow removal services, transportation of goods or other cargo rental vehicles, concrete trucks and dump trucks. "Commercial vehicles and trailers" do not include those that transport people to, from and within Brian Head Town for a fee.

CONDUCTING BUSINESS: Includes the sale or offering for sale of any goods or merchandise, or the offering or performing of any service for valuable consideration of any kind.

CORPORATE SPONSOR: Any business or combination of businesses which provide funding for any special event for a substantial amount of the funds necessary to promote the event or account for substantial amount of the event's operating expenditure budget.

DESIGNEE: A Brian Head Town staff member authorized by the town licensing officer to

process liquor related and business license applications and renewals.

ENGAGING IN BUSINESS: Includes all activities engaged in within the corporate limits of Brian Head Town carried on for the purpose of gain or economic profit, except that the acts of employees rendering service to employers shall not be included in the term business unless otherwise specifically prescribed. "Engaging in business" includes, but is not limited to, the sale or rental of tangible personal or real property at retail or wholesale, the manufacturing of goods or property and the rendering of services for others for a consideration, except the rendering of services by an employee to his employer under any contract of employment.

FIREWORKS PERMIT: A permit issued by the town fire marshal for aerial or concession fireworks, pursuant to current fire codes.

HEARING OFFICER: The town manager of Brian Head Town is designated as the hearing officer for Brian Head Town.

LICENSE FEE: Includes the administrative fee as defined by the consolidated fee schedule.

LICENSED PREMISES: Any room, building, structure or place, whether permanent or temporary, occupied by any person licensed to conduct business within the town boundaries.

LICENSEE: Any person holding a valid business license in connection with the operation of a place of business. The licensee is responsible for the acts and omissions of its employees.

LICENSING OFFICER: The town clerk/recorder, or his or her designee, responsible for receiving from an applicant the completed application and either granting, suspending or denying the application.

MOBILE FOOD VENDOR: Any business in which readily consumable on site food service is offered from a motor vehicle.

NIGHTLY LODGING FACILITY: Any place providing temporary sleeping accommodations to the public for a period less than thirty (30) days, including, without limitation, a hotel, motel, lodge, condominium project, single-family residence, bed and breakfast, boarding house, inn, resort, rooming house, recreational lodging unit, private campground, or timeshare project.

NONPROFIT CORPORATION: A corporation or company which is not conducted or maintained for the purpose of making a profit and/or no part of the income of which is distributable to its members, trustees or officers, or a nonprofit cooperative association.

PERMIT: Permits may be issued by the licensing officer, or his or her designee, to any business, individual or special events that are identified in subsection [3-2A-5B](#) of this title, as a permit holder in lieu of a license. Permits are considered temporary in nature unless otherwise identified.

PERSON: Any individual, receiver, assignee, trustee in bankruptcy, trust, estate, firm, partnership, joint venture, club, company, business trust, corporation, association, organization, society or other group of individuals acting as a unit, whether mutual, cooperative, fraternal, for profit, nonprofit, or otherwise.

PLACE OF BUSINESS: Each separate location maintained or operated by the licensee within

Brian Head Town from which business activity is conducted or transacted. A location shall be identified by street address or by building name if a street address has not been assigned.

"Place of business" means cafes, restaurants, public dining rooms, cafeterias, taverns, cabarets, and any other place where the general public is invited or admitted for business purposes, including any patios, balconies, decks or similar areas, and also means private clubs, corporations and associations operating under charter or otherwise wherein only the members, guest members and their visitors are invited. Occupied hotel, motel rooms, condominiums and cabins that are not open to the public shall not be "places of business" as herein defined.

RESTAURANT: A place of business where a variety of food is prepared and/or cooked and complete meals are served to the general public and is engaged primarily in serving meals to the general public.

ROUTE DELIVERY: Any delivery made to customers of a business which makes repeated door to door deliveries to the same households along designated routes with an established time interval in between delivery visits. The majority of such deliveries must be to fulfill orders previously made by the customer. Such businesses will include, but not be limited to, dairies and sellers of bulk meats or produce.

SALE/SELL OR TO SELL: Any transaction, exchange or barter whereby, for any consideration, or by any means or any pretext promised or obtained, whether done by a person as a principal, proprietor, or as an agent, servant or employee, unless otherwise defined in this title.

SEASONAL BUSINESS: A business engaging in business for more than thirty (30) days in a given year, but not exceeding more than six (6) months in the same year.

SEXUALLY ORIENTED BUSINESS: A "business" as defined in [chapter 5](#) of this title, "Sexually Oriented Businesses".

SOLICITED DELIVERY: A delivery of previously ordered goods or services or the United States mail. "Solicited delivery" includes, but is not limited to, the delivery of newspapers or publications pursuant to a subscription, the United States mail, parcel delivery services, businesses engaging in route delivery or persons delivering previously ordered goods or services on behalf of an established retailer of those goods or services.

SPECIAL EVENT: Any event, public or private, with either public or private venues, requiring town licensing beyond the scope of normal business and/or liquor regulations, as defined by this code; or any event held on public or private property in which the general public is invited, with or without charge, and which creates significant public impacts through any of the following:

- A. The attraction of large crowds;
- B. Necessity for street closures on any arterial street necessary for the safe and efficient flow of traffic in Brian Head Town;
- C. Use of public property;
- D. Use of town transportation services;
- E. Use of off site parking facility;
- F. Use of amplified music in or adjacent to a residential neighborhood;
- G. Use of town personnel;
- H. Impacts via disturbance to adjacent residents;
- I. Disruption of the normal routine of the community or affected neighborhood; or
- J. Necessitates special event temporary beer or liquor licensing in conjunction with the public impacts.

SPONSOR: A person, group or business which has contracted to provide financial or logistical support to any special event or festival. Such agreement may provide for advertising rights, product promotion, logo promotion, exclusivity of rights, products or logos.

STREET CLOSURE: The deliberate blockage of any public street or town owned parking facility to prohibit the flow of traffic or access of vehicles. Any nonconstruction street closure shall require a special event license.

UNIT: Any separately rented portion of a hotel, motel, condominium, single-family residence, duplex, triplex or other residential dwelling without limitation.

UNSOLICITED DELIVERY: Delivery that is not a solicited delivery, including the delivery of any unsolicited newspaper or publication, sample product or advertising material. Unsolicited newspapers or publications, sample products or advertising material shall include, but not be limited to, handbills describing or offering goods or services for sale, any goods or products that were not previously ordered by the homeowner or occupant, any newspaper or publication delivered without a subscription by the owner or occupant, and any coupons or rebate offers for goods and services.

VENDOR: Any person, group or business that transacts business within the town limits on a temporary basis for no more than twenty nine (29) days, such as special events.

VENUE: The location or locations upon which a special event or festival is held, as well as the ingress and egress route when included in the special event license. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

Chapter 2 BUSINESS LICENSING

ARTICLE A. IN GENERAL

3-2A-1: LICENSE REQUIRED:

3-2A-2: EXEMPTIONS:

3-2A-3: TRIPLE FEE FOR FAILURE TO OBTAIN REQUIRED LICENSE:

3-2A-4: APPLICATION FOR LICENSE:

3-2A-5: FEE PROVISIONS:

3-2A-6: INVESTIGATION OF APPLICANT:

3-2A-7: INSPECTIONS FOR CODE COMPLIANCE:

3-2A-8: CONDITIONS FOR DENIAL OF LICENSE:

**3-2A-9: NOTIFICATION OF ISSUANCE OR DENIAL; BUSINESS OPERATIONS
DURING REVIEW AND INSPECTION:**

3-2A-10: APPEALS OF LICENSE DENIAL:

3-2A-11: ISSUANCE OF LICENSE CERTIFICATE:

3-2A-12: RENEWAL OF LICENSE CERTIFICATE:

3-2A-13: UNRELATED BUSINESS ACTIVITIES:

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3-2A-16: BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS:

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3-2A-19: USE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY:

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3-2A-21: CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS OF SPECIFIC BUSINESSES:

3-2A-21-1: CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS:

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3-2A-21-5: RESIDENTIAL GARAGE SALES:

3-2A-21-6: CHILDCARE SERVICES:

3-2A-21-7: OUTDOOR SALES:

3-2A-1: LICENSE REQUIRED:

Unless exempted by state or federal law, or by this title, it shall be unlawful for any person to engage in business within the town, whether on a temporary or permanent basis, without first procuring the license required by this article. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-2: EXEMPTIONS:

The licensing provisions of this article shall not apply to the following kinds of activities that would otherwise fall within the purview of this article:

- A. Political Actions: No license shall be required to solicit signatures on petitions of a political nature, or to canvass or solicit funds on behalf of candidates for office or ballot issues. Campaign literature may be delivered to homes, subject to the delivery conditions set forth in subsection F of this section.
- B. Religious Actions: No license shall be required of persons exercising their right to express their religious views; provided however, that no person shall use this exemption to sell merchandise. Delivery of any publication or material shall be subject to the delivery conditions set forth in subsection E of this section.
- C. Civic Groups: No licensing shall be required of local civic organizations, such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, historic preservation groups, schools, museums, and charitable organizations. Delivery of any publication or material shall be subject to the dsolicited Deliveries: No special license shall be required of any person making an "unsolicited delivery", other than the license(s) required by this title to engage in business. However, any person making an unsolicited delivery of any kind shall not cause unsolicited material to be stacked, piled or accumulated on any driveway, porch, automobile, building, yard, doorway, stairwell or doorknob, without the prior express consent of the occupant of the premises. It shall be unlawful for any person to deliver any unsolicited material to a residence where that person's previously delivered material remains uncollected. Additionally, any person making such an unsolicited delivery to a residence who finds his or her prior uncollected material there, shall properly dispose of that person's uncollected material.
- F. State Licensees: Solicitors who hold valid state issued licenses to act as real estate brokers or agents, stock brokers, or insurance agents or salesmen, need not obtain a separate solicitor's license from the town, but shall conduct their solicitation activities in accordance with the provisions of this code.
- G. Delivery Prohibition: It shall be unlawful for any person to deliver any unsolicited material to any person, residence or premises where the occupant thereof has requested that such delivery cease or where such occupant has posted his/her desire not to receive such unsolicited material. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-3: TRIPLE FEE FOR FAILURE TO OBTAIN REQUIRED LICENSE:

Unless exempted by state or federal law or by this article, any person who engages in business pt of all fees shall pay triple the specified fee for said license. The payment of such triple fee shall not relieve any person from fully complying with all the requirements of this title, nor from any other prescribed penalties. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-4: APPLICATION FOR LICENSE:

Applications for business licenses shall be made in writing to the town licensing officer or designee. Each application shall state the name of the individual applicant, the name of the business as registered with the state, the local street address of the business' physical location in the town, the business mailing address, if different from the local street address, the type of business entity (corporation, partnership, limited liability company, sole proprietorship, etc.), the license fee to be paid, the name and street adwhich applicant seeks licensure, and any evidence of applicant's license, state sales tax reporting number, town business license retail fee, state contractor's license number, if applicable, state real estate broker's license number, if

applicable, state daycare licensing number, if applicable, and federal employer identification number, and shall contain such additional information as may be needed for the purpose of guidance of the licensing officer in issuing the license. Any change in the above information furnished by the applicant shall be forwarded in writing, within ten (10) days of the change, to the licensing officer. License application forms shall be reviewed and kept on file by the licensing officer, or their designee. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-5: FEE PROVISIONS:

- A. Fee For License To Accompany Application: Each license application shall be accompanied by the business license fee required to be paid for the issuance of the license desired. The applicable license fees are listed in the consolidated fee schedule.
- B. Regulatory Fees Imposed: There is hereby imposed and levied an annual business license or permit fee based on the type of businesses described below. Fees are identified in the consolidated fee schedule on file with the town licensing officer.

BRIAN HEAD TOWN BUSINESS FEES

Application	Type Of License Issued
New business application	License
Renewal business application	License
Special events coordinator	License
Special event vendor	Permit (per event)
Door to door solicitation employee	Permit (temporary)
Door to door business	License
Sexually oriented business	License
Sexually oriented business employee	Permit per employee
Outdoor sales license	Permit
Street vendor	License

- C. Fees Declared Debt; Collection: Any license fee due and unpaid under this title, and all penalties thereon, shall constitute a debt to the town and may be collected by court proceedings in the same mann the regular renewal fee required, there shall be a business license enforcement fee imposed of twenty five percent (25%) of the license fee imposed by this article, or fifteen dollars (\$15.00), whichever is greater.
3. a. If the renewal license fee is not paid in full on or before November 30 of the year in which the renewal fee is due, the business license enforcement fee shall be increased to fifty percent (50%) of the license fee imposed by this chapter.

- b. If the renewal license fee is not paid on or before December 15 of the year in which the renewal fee is due, the business license enforcement fee shall be increased to one hundred percent (100%) of the license fee imposed by this article.
 - 4. Upon a proper showing that the business is of such a seasonal nature that business has not been conducted to date, the licensing officer or designee may waive the business license enforcement fee of said renewal.
 - 5. Any previously licensed business cited for engaging in business in violation of this title shall have ten (10) days from the date of citation to come into compliance with this title. Failure of the licensee to reach compliance within ten (10) days of the date of citation will subject the business to closure and the licensee to all applicable civil and criminal penalties.
- E. Renewal Billing Procedure: On or before August 1 of each year, the licensing officer shall send a license renewal application to each current licensee within the town at the last known address of the licensee as registered with the town. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)
- F. License Fee Adjustment To Avoid Burdening Interstate Commerce: The business license fee imposed by this title shall not be applied so as to place an undue burden on interstate commerce. In any case, where the license fee is believed by a licensee or applicant for a license to place an undue burden upon interstate commerce, such licensee or applicant may apply to the licensing officer, or his or her designee, for an adjustment of the fee so as to relieve such burden by submitting other supporting information as the licensing officer, or his or her designee, may deem necessary in order to determine the extent, if any, of such undue burden. The licensing officer, or his or her designee, shall then conduct an investigation, comparing the subject business with other businesses of like nature and shall make findings of fact from which he shall determine whether the license fee is discriminatory, unreasonable or unfair as to the licensee or applicant from the standpoint of its impact on interstate commerce, and shall recommend to the town manager an appropriate license fee under the circumstances, and the town manager shall fix the license fee in such amount. If the regular license fee has already been paid, the town manager shall order a refund of any amount over and above the amount of the license fee fixed, if any. In fixing the fee to be charged, the licensing officer, or his or her designee, may use any method which will assure that the fee assessed shall be uniform with that assessed on business of like nature; provided, however, that the amount assessed shall in no event exceed the regular fee prescribed in this title. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008; amd. 2010 Code)
- G. Refund Of Fee: Unless otherwise provided herein, no business license fee is refundable for any reason whatsoever once the license has been issued by the town, except when the license was issued in error. If a license is denied, applicant shall be entitled to a refund of the amount paid in excess of twenty five dollars (\$25.00). The sum of twenty five dollars (\$25.00) shall be retained to offset application processing costs. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-6: INVESTIGATION OF APPLICANT:

The licensing officer, or designee, may, at any time prior to the issuance of any business license required by this title, investigate any applicant for such license if the licensing officer has reasonable cause to believe that the applicant: a) has filed an application which is incomplete under any federal, state or town law, rule or regulation; c) has committed such act or acts as may be grounds for revocation or denial of a license application under any federal, state or town law, ordinance, rule or regulation; or d) investigation is provided for by town ordinance. The licensing officer, or designee, may compel the production of documents

and witnesses in order to conduct such investigation as provided by this section. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-7: INSPECTIONS FOR CODE COMPLIANCE:

- A. Permitted; Fee: Prior to the issuance of a license to engage in a new business not previously licensed at that location or an existing business with a change of location, the applicant shall be required to permit inspections to be made of the prospective place of business of the applicant by the appropriate departments of the town or other governmental agency to ensure compliance with building, fire, health codes, and town ordinances that may apply. No license shall be granted unless business license fees, the applicant shall pay an inspection fee as set forth in the consolidated fee schedule at the time of application.
- B. Periodic Inspections: Existing places of business licensed within the town may be inspected periodically by departments of the town for compliance with building, fire, health and other town codes. Written notice shall be given by the licensing officer, or their designee, to a licensee upon the finding of any code infractions, which notice shall provide for a reasonable period, not to exceed sixty (60) days, in which to correct such infractions, the failure of which shall result in the revocation of the license by the licensing officer or designee. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-8: CONDITIONS FOR DENIAL OF LICENSE:

- A. Specified: The licensing officer or designee may deny a license if the applicant:
 - 1. Has been convicted of a crime involving fraud or dishonesty, or a felony by any state or federal court within the past five (5) years, or now has criminal proceedings pending against him in any state or federal court for a crime involving fraud or dishonesty or a felony;
 - 2. Has obtained a license by fraud or deceit, or given false or misleading information in any application;
 - 3. Has failed to pay required taxes or fees imposed by the town;
 - 4. Has violated the I. No longer has a current, valid permit or license from any other federal or state agency necessary for the applicant to engage in the business that is the subject of the application;
 - 6. Has failed to comply with the conditions and requirements of any town ordinance;
 - 7. Operates an offensive business that has become a "business and special events nuisance", as defined in section [3-1-1](#) of this title, or as determined by the town nuisance ordinance; or
 - 8. Fails to meet the standards for the license classification set forth in section [3-2A-21](#) of this article.
- B. Issuance Inappropriate: Applications may also be denied on the grounds that the general health, welfare and public safety of the community makes the issuance of such a license inappropriate. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-9: NOTIFICATION OF ISSUANCE OR DENIAL; BUSINESS OPERATIONS DURING REVIEW AND INSPECTION:

- A. Notification: Within a reasonable time, the licensing officer or designee shall notify the applicant of:

1. The denial of a license and the reason for such denial; or
2. The issuance of the license.

B. Business Operations: Upon receipt by the licensing officer, or designee, of a completed license renewal application and full payment of all fees required hereunder for said application, an applicant for a renewal license may continue its business operations during the review and inspection process. Any applicant for a new license who conducts or engages in business during the review period proceeds at his or her own risk, and no legal or equitable rights exist prior to the issuance of the actual license certificate. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-10: APPEALS OF LICENSE DENIAL:

A license application denial by the licensing officer, or designee, may be appealed to the hearing officer by filing a written notice of appeal with the town clerk/recorder within ten (10) days of denial or within thirty (30) days of the filing of the notice of appeal. After the decision of the hearing officer, the applicant may request an appeal of the hearing officer's decision to the town council for a final decision on behalf of the town following the same procedures set forth herein for appeal of the licensing officer's decision. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-11: ISSUANCE OF LICENSE CERTIFICATE:

All issued license certificates shall be signed by the licensing officer or designee, under the seal of the town, which signature may be placed mechanically, and contain the following information:

- A. The name of the person to whom such certificate has been p class="level1"> C. The type of license;
- D. The term of the license with commencement and expiration date;
- E. The purpose for which the licensee is authorized to do business;
- F. The local street address;
- G. The license or permit number; and
- H. A statement that the license is nontransferable. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-12: RENEWAL OF LICENSE CERTIFICATE:

Upon receipt of the license fee, the town shall issue a license certificate valid through September 30 of the next year. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-13: UNRELATED BUSINESS ACTIVITIES:

- A. Defined: For purposes of this section, "unrelated business activities" shall mean two (2) or more activities in which a licensee engages or conducts business that the licensing officer or designee categorizes under separate use and/or service.

B. Provisions To Do Business Under One Business License: If the purposes for which a licensee is authorized to do business include multiple unrelated business activities, the town shall identify each authorized unrelated business activity on the license. The business shall set forth and limit the unrelated business activity authorized denial, revocation, suspension or change to the business license shall apply equally to all unrelated business activities identified on the issued license. Where an unrelated business activity is denied, revoked, suspended or voluntarily terminated in accordance with this title, the applicant must notify the town business licensing officer within ten (10) days to amend the business license, or the licensing officer may amend the business license on his/her own initiative. All other business activities authorized by the business license shall remain in effect insofar as they are not affected by the revoked or suspended unrelated business activity. A modified business license will be issued which will identify all of the approved unrelated business activities of the business. A fee shall be retained to offset application processing costs as identified in the consolidated fee schedule. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-14: TERM OF LICENSE:

The business license period will be from October 1 through September 30 of the following year. Renewed licenses following September 30, unless revoked pursuant to this title. New license certificates issued between August 1 and September 30 shall be valid through September 30 of the following year, unless revoked. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-15: DUTY TO DISPLAY LICENSE:

Every licensee licensed pursuant to the provisions of this article shall keep the license displayed and exhibited while the same is in Every licensee not having a fixed place of business shall carry such license with them at all times while carrying on the business for which the license is issued and shall produce the license for inspection when requested to do so by any person. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-16: BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS:

A separate license must be obtained for each branch establishment or separate physical location in which business is engaged within the town, as if such branch establishment or location were engaged only in the business licensed thereby at the location or in the manner designated in such license; provided, that warehouses and distributing places used in connection with or incident to a business licensed under this article shall not be deemed to be separate places of business or branch establishments. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-17: SEPARATE BUSINESSES, LICENSED PREMISES:

Where two (2) or more persons conduct separate businesses at the same location, each such person shall obtain the required license fee for such business. Where a person is a licensee pursuant to provisions in the beer and liquor licensing chapter of this title, that person shall obtain a separate business license for each licensed premises. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-18: MULTIPLE LICENSING:

Any one person may be issued any of the licenses and/or permits described and created in this title and may simultaneously hold more than one license, and/or a regular town business

license. The granting of multiple licenses shall not grant of multiple licenses extend the time limitations imposed on any of these special licenses that are of a temporary nature. Suspension or revocation of one of the multiple licenses shall not act as a suspension of any other license then in effect, unless the grounds for the suspension of one are also the grounds for suspension of other licenses held by the licensee. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-19: USE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY:

With the exception of those licenses/permits listed above which specificallwn streets or sidewalks, all commercial activity shall be confined to private property and to fully enclosed buildings on that property, except as provided by this title. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-20: CERTAIN ACTS PROHIBITED:

It shall be unlawful for any person, business, corporation, partnership or other entity to attract or attempt to attract people tolling, shouting, hawking, ringing any bells, horn, sounding any siren or other noise making device, or by displaying any light or lantern, or by waving, hailing or otherwise signaling to passersby or by touching or physically detaining them. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-21: CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS OF SPECIFIC BUSINESSES:

3-2A-21-1: CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS:

- A. Fee Assessed: All general contractors and subcontractors, including, but not limited to, builders, electricians, plumbers and backflow device technicians, with their principal place of business within the town, shall be assessed a license fee each year as set forth in the consolidated fee schedule, which shall be paid and a business license issued prior tlevel1">
- B. State Licensing Requirements: No contractor shall be issued a business license under this section unless and until they have provided a copy of a valid state contractors license which validates that the contractor is currently licensed with the state department of commerce, including the state license number and date of expiration. If said state license expires prior to September 30 of the year, each contractor must provide proof of renewal within ten (10) days of renewal or shall forfeit the town business license for the balance of the year. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-21-2: STREET VENDORS AND MOBILE FOOD VENDORS:

It shall be unlawful to sell food, flowers, agricultural products, ice cream, candy, popcorn or other goods or merchandise from push carts, mobile wagons or motor vehicles on private or public property, except as authorized and licensed under this article.

A. Sales At Construction Sites:

1. A business license may be obtained for a mobile food vendor to sell food from motor vehicles located on private property as a service to construction sites. Licensees must list the construction sites they intend to serve on the license application, and update the list as needed throughout the year.

2. Licensees shall have written permission from the owner of the private property to sell food from that property, and shall not remain at any one site for more than a two (2) hour period per day.
- B. Sales Within Public Rights Of Way: In order to control vending within any public right of way in the town, except at construction sites, only those mobile food vendors who have obtained the grant of a franchise from the town may obtain business licenses to operate such businesses. Absent such a franchise, vending within any public right of way is strictly prohibited.
- C. Terms And Conditions: Licensed street vendors shall be subject to the following terms and conditions:
1. License Fee: The license fee for apart of the license application. Withdrawal of health department approval for sanitary or health violations is grounds for revocation of the town license.
 3. Limitation On Locations: Vending of food from motor vehicles, which shall include any motorized means of conveyance that is required to be licensed by the state department of motor vehicles, shall be restricted to the sale of food at construction sites or special events. Street vending of food is prohibited in locations that are within five hundred feet (500') of any established and properly licensed business conducting food sales. Street vending on town rights of way during construction or other situations creating a public health or safety concern may be prohibited by the building department or public safety department. The town will inform any franchise holder of these limitations and the duration of their effect.
 4. Street Vendors Required To Move Location: It shall be unlawful for any street vendor to obstruct pedestrian or vehicular traffic on streets or sidewalks. It shall also be unlawful for any street vendor to remain in a fixed location for more than two (2) hours at a time. Vendors shall move a distance of at least two hundred fifty feet (250') from their prior location every two (2) hours during which they are conducting business. It shall be unlawful for any street vendor to conduct business in a location that impairs reasonable pedestrian or vehicular access to any adjoining building, alley, yard or other property.
 5. Franchise Agreement: The town, in its sole discretion, may determine the number of franchises to award based upon public necessity, demand of service, pedestrian and vehicular traffic compatibility, competition and public safety. Any violation of the franchise agreement is grounds for business license revocation, in addition to any other remedy at law. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-21-3: NIGHTLY RENTAL FACILITIES:

All nightly lodging facilities must be licensed before being offered for rent or used for nightly lodging. Licensed/contracted property management or rental agencies do not require a separate license for each rental location.

- A. License Issuance: The business license for nightly lodging facilities will be issued by the town upon payment of necessary fees and upon a finding by the licensing officer or designee that the review criteria established below have been satisfied.
- B. Licensee: The applicant and licensee for nightly lodging facilities under this section shall be the owner of the facility and/or the designated property manager, if any.

- C. Application Procedure: In addition to the information required by section [3-2A-4](#) of this article, all new and renewal license applications for nightly lodging facilities must contain the name of the owner and the property manager, if any, a sales tax collection number, the physical address, the address and telephone number of the owner and/or property manager who is available by telephone, and all other information requested on the application forms. It is the licensee's duty to supplement all forms as information changes or as units change from one owner or manager to another.
- D. Management Standards: If the nightly lodging facility is or is to be managed by other than the owner of the nightly lodging facility, the nightly lodging facility must be properly managed by a property manager as a condition to receiving and maintaining a valid business license. In the event a homeowners' association exists, the association's property manager may be responsible for the nightly lodging facility management. In the event an owner agrees to be responsible for property maintenance, the licensee must present a statement to that effect signed by the owner. The minimum services required and management regulations include:
1. Snow Removal For Access: Snow removal during winter months to a level that allows safe access to the nightly lodging facility over the normal pedestrian access to the unit.
 2. Off Street Parking Maintenance: Snow removal service to and of off street parking facilities associated with the nightly lodging facility, so that off street parking is at all times available for use of the occupants.
 3. Yard Maintenance: Summer yard maintenanceegn ordinance, [title 9, chapter 14](#) of this code.
 8. Commercial Uses Prohibited: Nightly lodging facilities may not be used for commercial uses not otherwise permitted in the zone. Nightly lodging facilities may not be converted to corporate sponsor or business houses which are used primarily to distribute retail products or personal services to invitees for marketing or similar purposes, regardless of whether such products or services are charged for.
- E. Noise And Safety Control: The licensee and the owner of nightly lodging facilities under this section are responsible for regulating noise created by the occupants of the unit. Violation of any town noise ordinance, failure to use designated off street parking, illegal conduct, or any other abuse which violates any law regarding use or occupancy of the licensed premises, is grounds for revocation of the license. Failure to collect and deposit sales tax is also a violation of the license and grounds for revocation.
- F. Review Criteria: In determining whether or not a business license for a nightly lodging facility shall be issued, the application shall be reviewed to see if, in addition to standards and conditions applicable to issuance of all business licenses, the following conditions and standards are met:
1. The unit is located within a zone designated as allowing rentals or nightly lodging facilities for the period for which the license is applied.
 2. The building department and public safety department has reviewed the business license application for compliance with the all building, health and fire codes. Inspection of the unit may be required under section [3-2A-7](#) of this article. The applicant shall bear the cost of any such inspection and any reinspection which may be required. The cost shall be determined by the prevailing hourly rate of the building department and/or public safety department.
 3. The access to the nightly lodging facility and the layout of the unit is such that noise and physical trespass from the proposed rental unit is not likely to be a substantial intrusion to the adjoining properties.

4. The applicant may designate a property manager which is a property management company, licensed real estate broker or the owner of the nightly lodging facility. The property manager or owner shall be responsible for management of the nightly lodging facility in accordance with all state, federal and local laws, including, at a minimum, the requirements of this article. Unless otherwise designated in writing to the town, the property manager is also designated as the agent for receiving all official communications under this title from the town.
5. The application must bear a sales tax collection and accounting number for the nightly lodging facility. This number may be the sales tax accounting number used by the property management company or owner responsible for that unit, or may be specific to the unit, but no license will be effective until the sales tax number is provided. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-21-4: RESTAURANTS, FOOD SERVICE, TAVERNS, ETC.:

Restaurants will be required to meet the requirements of the state health department and county health food handlers permit with the submittal of the application. Restaurants and food services must meet the requirements of all local ordinances of the town and the county, and state and federal laws, regulating food services. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-21-5: RESIDENTIAL GARAGE SALES:

No license shall be required for sales of surplus household goods or furnishings at a private residence in the garage or yard. If a garage sale is held more frequently than three (3) days in any one calendar quarter at the same residence, it shall be a license for the sale of that kind of merchandise is required. If the sale is in a zone that does not permit the sale of merchandise as a permitted or conditional use, further sales are unlawful. Sales tax on all sales is required under state law, and this title shall not be construed as attempting to waive the requirement that tax be collected and/or paid to the proper taxing entities. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-21-6: CHILDCARE SERVICES:

Daycare services will be required to meet the requirements of the state department of health at the submittal of the application. Daycare services must meet the requirements of all local ordinances of the town and the county, and state and federal laws, regulating childcare services. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2A-21-7: OUTDOOR SALES:

A licensed business may hold an outdoor sale five (5) times a year for a duration of no longer than five (5) days for each outdoor sale on public sidewalks or streets adjoining the business on the following terms:

- A. Promotion By Merchants' Association: An association representing tenants in a shopping center or other merchants' association representing the businesses in a specific area may apply for an outdoor sale permit for the members of that association against individual businesses.
- B. Seasonal Plants: The business licensing officer may issue permits of longer duration to permit the outdoor sale, on a temporary basis, of Christmas trees, landscaping materials, or plants that are of a type and nature that reasonably require the sale to be conducted out of

doors. The permit fee for this kind of outdoor sale shall be as set forth in the consolidated fee schedule and no permit shall have duration of more than eight (8) weeks. These permits may be issued to any person or business. Sales shall be confined to commercial zones and to property under the possession and control of the applicant. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

ARTICLE B. SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF TOWN ISSUED LICENSES

3-2B-1: GROUNDS FOR REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION:

3-2B-2: ACTION OF TOWN MANAGER OR DESIGNEE:

3-2B-3: HEARING ON REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION:

3-2B-4: CRIMINAL PENALTY:

3-2B-1: GROUNDS FOR REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION:

Licenses issued under this title may be suspended or revoked by the licensing officer, hearing officer or town council for the following reasons:

- A. Licensee has filed false or fraudulent information on the license application;
- B. Licensee has been convicted of or pled guilty to, or paid fines or settlements in criminal or civil actions brought by the state tax commission for the collection of, or arising from the nonpayment of, taxes imposed by or collected by the state;
- C. Licensee has permitted its employees, agents or patrons to engage in illegal activities on the licensed premises;
- D. The business has been the subject of a sufficient number of consumer complaints that it has the effect of tarnishing the reputation of other businesses within the town; and
- E. Any of the grounds for denial of a license application as set forth in section [3-2A-8](#) of this title. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2B-2: ACTION OF TOWN MANAGER OR DESIGNEE:

- A. Investigation: Upon receiving a written complaint from any person alleging a violation of any provision of this title by the licensee or an agent of the licensee, the town, or anyone designated by the town manager with the assistance of such other departments of the town as the town manager may direct, shall conduct an investigation of the allegations of the complaint. The town will not investigate consumer or product liability complaints. Upon completion of the investigation, the town manager may dismiss the matter as being without merit, settle the matter based upon the negotiations the town manager or designee may have undertaken with the licensee, or cause an order to show cause to be issued to the licensee requiring the licensee to come forward and answer the allegations of the order to show cause.
- B. Order To Show Cause: The order to show cause may be based upon an affin violation.
- C. Hearing; Written Response To Allegations: In the event an order to show cause is issued to the licensee, the town manager shall determine whether to refer the matter to the town council, or to hear the matter directly himself. The order to show cause shall be issued at least fourteen (14) calendar days prior to the date set for the administrative hearing, but the hearing shall be commenced, in any event, within six (6) months of the service of the order

to show cause upon the licensee, unless otherwise agreed by the parties. Within ten (10) days from the date of the service of the order to show cause, the licensee shall file with the town a written response to the allegations contained therein.

- D. Hearing By Town Council: If the matter is to be heard by the town council, the town council may elect one of its members to act as presiding officer for the hearing. The presiding officer shall rule on all matters of controversy which arise during the hearing. The town council may designate one or more of its members to act as a hearing panel, in which event the hearing panel shall follow the same procedural requirements as the town manager is required by this article to follow. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2B-3: HEARING ON REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION:

In all administrative license revocation or suspension proceedings, a hearing shall be conducted as follows:

- A. Generally: The hearing officer or presiding officer shall regulate the course of the hearing to obtain full disclosure of relevant facts and afford all parties the reasonable opportunity to present their positions. The hearing officer or presiding officer may determine the length of the hearing and may prevent the calling of witnesses or admission of documentary evidence where such witnesses or evidence are irrelevant, immaterial, unduly repetitious, or unnecessary due to the receipt of other evidence.
- B. Rules Of Evidence: Technical rules of evidence required in court proceedings shall not apply, and the presiding officer or hearing officer shall not exclude evidence solely because it is hearsay. The presiding officer or hearing officer may afford to all parties the opportunity to present evidence, argue, respond, conduct cross examination, and submit rebuttal evidence within the time frame of the hearing established by said officer.
- C. Testimony; Record Maintained: All testimony presented at the hearing shall be given under oath administered by a person duly authorized to administer oaths. The hearing shall be recorded by electronic means or by means of a certified shorthand reporter. The record thus created shall be preserved by the town council until such time as it is clear that no court proceedings or further administrative proceedings will be held concerning the matters which are the subject of the hearing, but a minimum of one year. The recording may be transcribed at the request of any party, at the expense of the requesting party.
- D. Witnesses; Evidence: The licensee shall have the right to appear at the hearing in person or discovery of the other's list of witnesses to be called at the hearing, including the names and addresses of such witnesses. The parties shall be entitled to have copies of, or have access to any documents to be used by either side during the course of the hearing. No other formal discovery shall be required. The standard of proof required for any action adverse to the licensee shall be that of proof by a preponderance of the evidence.
- F. Findings: The presiding officer, if the town council hears the matter itself, or the hearing officer, shall prepare written findings of fact. In the case of the hearing officer, the hearing officer shall submit said findings to the town council. The town council shall either accept or reject the findings of fact, or enter its own findings, and shall state the basis from the record upon which the divergence from the town manager's recommended findings. The town council shall prepare written conclusions of law and an order.

- G. Formal Order: The order formally entered by the town council may be to:
1. Dismiss the action against the licensee;
 2. Suspend the license for a specified period;
 3. Place the licensee on probation upon such conditions as the town council may order;
 4. Permanently revoke the license in question; or
 5. Any combination of the above.
- H. Appeal: Any licensee aggrieved by an order of the town council entered pursuant to this section may maintain an action for relief therefrom in any court of competent jurisdiction, where said court deems itself the appropriate forum for the appeal from the town council action. The licensee shall be required to follow orders and procedures of the appropriate court with regard to time for filing.
- I. Prior Conviction Not Required: Nothing herein shall be construed to require a showing that the licensee shall have been first convicted in a court of laws of any violation of any law, rule or regulation.
- J. Notice Requirements: All notices required by this section may be made by personal service or by certified mail, mailed to the licensee's address as it appears in the business regulation records of the town, postage prepaid, certified, return receipt requested. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-2B-4: CRIMINAL PENALTY:

Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this title shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor, subject to penalty as provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code. Persons conducting business without having first obtained a business license are subject to the business being closed. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008; amd. 2010 Code)

Chapter 3

SPECIAL EVENTS

3-3-1: DEFINITIONS:

3-3-2: LICENSE REQUIRED:

3-3-3: RENEWAL OF LICENSES:

3-3-4: APPLICATION FOR LICENSE:

3-3-5: CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR LICENSE APPROVAL:

3-3-6: CONFLICTING LICENSE APPLICATIONS:

3-3-7: ADDITIONAL LICENSES NECESSARY:

3-3-8: FEES ASSESSED:

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3-3-10: INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS:

3-3-11: RUNS, WALKS, RACES, FILMMAKING AND PROMOTIONS:

3-3-12: REVOCATION FOR CAUSE; NOTICE TO CURE:

3-3-13: CRIMINAL PENALTY:

3-3-1: DEFINITIONS:

For the purpose of this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings herein prescribed:

APPLICANT: The person, or group of people, who is or are the organizer(s) of a special event and with whom the responsibility for conduct of the event lies. The "applicant" signs the special events license application and all other documents relevant to the event. If an organization intends to sponsor a special event, an individual shall represent the organization and act as the "applicant".

CONCESSION: A privilege to sell food, beverages, souvenirs, gifts, artwork or copyrighted or event memorabilia and general merchandise at a licensed event.

FEES: Charges assessed by Brian Head Town for staffing, inspections, public employees, or public equipment assessed to an event and established within the special event licensing process.

LICENSEE: The "applicant", as defined in this section, becomes the "licensee" when the special event license is signed and issued by the licensing officer, upon meeting all the criteria in this chapter. As the license holder, the licensee becomes the sole proprietor of the event and inherits the responsibilities connected with all licenses, fee assessments, copyrights and insurance liabilities connected with the licensed event.

VENDOR: Any person, group or business that transacts business within the town limits on a temporary basis during a special event. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-3-2: LICENSE REQUIRED:

It is unlawful for any person to conduct a special event with or without charge for admission, on public or private property without a special event license for the specific event and its venue. All licenses

issued pursuant to this chapter are nontransferable and expire at the completion of the given event or upon revocation, whichever is earlier. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-3-3: RENEWAL OF LICENSES:

Licensees under the provisions of this chapter who successfully operate a special event under the provisions of this chapter and who wish to have the event on an ann provided herein. Events which occur in series, such as concerts, falling under the criteria established in this chapter, must have a special event license which specifically authorizes each concert in the series, even if the same performer is performing on separate occasions. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-3-4: APPLICATION FOR LICENSE:

- A. Application Submittal: Applications for special events shall be made in writing to the licensing officer. Application materials are available at town offices and must be completed and submitted to the licensing officer not less than thirty (30) days prior to the scheduled opening of any event, unless otherwise approved by the town manager upon a showing of good cause.
- B. Licensing Officer Review:
 - 1. The licensing officer shall review and either approve, approve with conditions, or deny the following applications:
 - a. Applications for new special events; and
 - b. Applications for special events license renewals where material elements of the event have substantially changed from th one year. The licensing officer shall review applications for compliance with the standards for license approval described herein as follows:
- C. Staff Review And Recommendation: Upon receipt of a completed special events license application, the licensing officer shall review the application for compliance with section [3-3-5](#) of this chapter. The licensing officer shall subsequently return a copy of the application to the applicant with a written decision that approves as is, approves with changes and/or conditions, or denies the application and states the cause for denial. Incomplete applications will be returned to the applicant and noted accordingly. Written notice of the town decision shall be delivered to the applicant within a reasonable time from the date of decision.
- D. Appeal: Any applicant whose application has been administratively denied may appeal the decision to the hearing officer by filing a written request to the town clerk/recorder within ten (10) days of the date of decision. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-3-5: CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR LICENSE APPROVAL:

Applications for special events shall be reviewed for compliance with any state, federal and other town ordinances, and the standards provided herein. The licensing officer or town manager may prohibit or restrict any special event whenever any of the following conditions is found likely to occur, unless the event is modified to eliminate said condition:

- A. The conduct of the event will substantially interrupt or prevent the safe and orderly movement of public transportation or other vehicular and pedestrian traffic in the area of its venue.

- B. The conduct of the event will require the diversion of so great a number of police, fire or other essential public employees from their normal duties as to prevent reasonable police, fire or other public services protection to the remainder of the town.
- C. The concentration of persons, vehicles or animals will unduly interfere with the movement of police, fire, ambulance and other emergency vehicles on the streets, or with the provision of other public health or safety services.
 - 1. The services of a sufficient number of traffic controllers, signs or other town required barriers or traffic devices, along with a traffic control plan submitted for review;
 - 2. Monitors for crowd control and safety;
 - 3. Safety, health or sanitation equipment, and services or facilities reasonably necessary to ensure that the event will be conducted without creating unreasonable negative impacts to the area and with due regard for safety and the environment;
 - 4. Adequate off street parking, shuttle service, or both, where necessary to minimize substantial adverse impacts on general parking and traffic circulation in the vicinity of the event;
 - 5. Required insurance, cash deposit or other security; or
 - 6. The event created the imminent possibility of violent disorderly conduct likely to endanger public safety or cause significant property damage.
- F. The applicant demonstrates an inability or unwillingness to conduct the event pursuant to the terms and conditions of this chapter, or has failed to conduct a previously authorized event in accordance with the law or the terms of a license, or both.
- G. The applicant has not obtained the approval of any other public agencies, including the Fire Department, within whose jurisdiction the event or a portion thereof will occur. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-3-6: CONFLICTING LICENSE APPLICATIONS:

- A. Criteria: No more than one special event shall be approved for the same date, unless the licensing officer or designee finds that the events will not adversely impact one another and that concurrent scheduling of the events will not adversely impact the public health, safety and welfare of the town. In making this determination, the licensing officer or designee will apply the following criteria:
 - 1. Geographic separation of the events;
 - 2. Proposed time and duration of the events;
 - 3. Anticipated attendance volumes;
 - 4. Necessity for public personnel, equipment and/or transportation services at the events; and
 - 5. Anticipated traffic and parking impacts.
- B. Resolution; Order, Priorities: When more than one special event application is received for the same date, and the licensing officer finds n agreement among the conflicting applicants to modify the applications in order to resolve the conflicts and accommodate the public interest. If no voluntary agreement is reached, then the licensing officer shall resolve the issue based on the following order or priorities:

1. Historic Usage: Special events where the same applicant has been granted a license under this chapter for use of a particular town forum at a particular date, time and place prior;
2. Governmental Entities: Events planned, organized or presented by state, federal or town governmental entities or their agents shall have priority over conflicting applications if:
 - a. The application is timely filed and processed by the town; and
 - b. Said governmental application is made in good faith and not with the effect or purpose of improperly challenging constitutional rights of conflicting applicants.
3. First In Time Application: If neither subsection B1 or B2 of this section is applicable, or if subsection B1 or B2 of this section does not resolve the conflict, then the first in time application shall be given priority. The conflicting applicant shall be advised of other open dates on the town events calendar. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-3-7: ADDITIONAL LICENSES NECESSARY:

Where applicable, the applicant/licensee shall provide to the licensing officer proof of valid special event temporary liquor or beer license, health department permit, fireworks permit and building permit, as applicable. The licensee must obtain all other permits required by law for any temporary structure constructed under the provisions of a special event license and must pass all inspections as a condition precedent to a valid special event license. Unless otherwise approved by the licensing officer or designee, all concessions require a temporary mobile vendor license. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-3-8: FEES ASSESSED:

- A. Application Fee: All special event vendor applications shall not be assessed a fee. All special event coordinator applications, whether a new application or renewal application, shall be assessed a fee according to the consolidated fee schedule. Special event coordinator application fees are due and payable upon submission of a completed application. Special event coordinator applications shall be considered incomplete unless and until the application fee is paid in full.
- B. Town Service Fees: Upon receipt of a completed special event application, the licensing officer will provide the applicant with an estimate of fees and bafees. A final assessment of town costs will occur upon completion of the special event. All town service fees will be adjusted to reflect actual cost. Unless waived, all town service fees must be paid in full within thirty (30) days of the final assessment of town costs for the special event.
- C. Financial Security: The licensing officer is authorized to require an applicant to post a cash deposit or other security accepted by the town for all estimated contingent costs prior to the issuance of a special event license, as a guarantee against fees, damages, cleanup, or loss of public property. The town shall submit an estimation based on the special events coordinator requests for town services to the special events coordinator prior to the special event. Costs that exceed the estimation given by the town shall be authorized by the special events coordinator for additional costs. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-3-9: FEE WAIVERS:

- A. Eligibility: The town manager may waive the following special event licensing and associated fees, upon a finding of eligibility pursuant to the criteria provided herein:

1. Application fee.
2. Town shuttle service charges.
3. Equipment usage above and beyond reasonable use charges.

B. Request Submitted; Criteria: All fee waiver requests should be submitted to the licensing officer within ten (10) days of the date of application. Fee waiver requests shall be reviewed and approved/denied by the town manager. Fee waiver determinations made by the town manager may be appealed to the town council. Eligibility for a full or partial fee waiver shall be determined by the town manager pursuant to the following criteria, none of which shall be individually controlling:

1. For profit or nonprofit status of the applicant;
2. Whether the event will charge admission fees;
3. Whether the event is youth oriented;
4. The duration of the event;
5. Whether and to what extent the town is likely to receive positive tax benefits by virtue of the event;
6. The degree of town services involved and whether town costs are likely to be recovered by other revenue opportunities arising from the event;
7. The season of occurrence; and
8. Demonstration of hardship by the applicant.

C. Precedent Not Established: Approval of a fee waiver for any application shall not create a precedent for future requests. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-3-10: INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS:

In the event that a special event, or any portion thereof, is to take place on any real property owned or leased by the town, or will use any equipment, supplies or personal property owned or leased by the town, or will require the use of any town personnel and employees in their capacity as employees of the town, including emergency and police personnel, or will in any way result in event license, proof of liability insurance in the amount of one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00), or more, as may be required by the licensing officer, or their designee, and shall further name the town municipal corporation as an additional insured. All applicants shall further indemnify and defend the town from any claim, suit or judgment of liability arising out of injury to person or property occurring at the event, except for any claim, suit or judgment arising out of the sole gross negligence or intentional torts of the town or its employees. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-3-11: RUNS, WALKS, RACES, FILMMAKING AND PROMOTIONS:

Runs, walks, races, filmmaking, parades, public demonstrations and promotions shall be considered special events, unless such event does not create substantial public impact or require violations of this chapter or who are specifically in filmmaking or promotions on public or private property must, as a provision of their license, provide proof of insurance, shooting schedule or schedule of events, produce written permission of property owners, and provide access to any set or site for purposes of code enforcement. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-3-12: REVOCATION FOR CAUSE; NOTICE TO CURE:

- A. Notice To Cure: If the licensing officer, or any sworn law enforcement officer, determines that the conditions of any license issued pursuant to this chapter have been or are being violated, then notice shall be given to the licensee, sponsor or designated organizer's representative of the special event to cure the violation.
- B. Failure To Cure: It is unlawful for the licensee, sponsor or on site organizer's representative of an authorized special event to fail to take reasonable steps to promptly cure any notice of violation of this chapter. It is also unlawful for any participant or spectator to fail to comply with lawf
- C. Clear And Present Danger: If a sworn law enforcement officer determines, after consultation with the public safety director or the public safety director's designee, that any failure to cure a violation of this chapter creates a clear and present danger of immediate significant harm to life, public safety or property which cannot be reasonably mitigated by increased public safety enforcement and which, on balance, outweighs the benefits to the organizers or participants of the special event, the licensee, sponsor or on site organizer's representative of the special event shall be promptly notified that the license is revoked and that the special event must immediately cease and desist.
- D. Violation Of Cease And Desist Order: If a license is revoked as specified in subsection C of this section, then it shall be unlawful for any person to fail to obey the order to cease and desist from illegal activities. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008)

3-3-13: CRIMINAL PENALTY:

Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this chapter shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor. Persons conduct special event license are subject to a class B misdemeanor and the event is subject to closure. Violators are subject to penalty as provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code. (Ord. 08-017, 8-26-2008; amd. 2010 Code)

Chapter 4

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

3-4-1: DEFINITIONS:

3-4-2: STATUTES ADOPTED BY REFERENCE:

3-4-3: LICENSE REQUIRED:

3-4-4: APPLICATION FOR LICENSE:

3-4-5: FEE FOR LICENSE:

3-4-6: PAYMENT DATES OF LICENSE FEES:

3-4-7: QUALIFICATIONS OF LICENSEE:

3-4-8: ALCOHOL TRAINING AND EDUCATION:

3-4-9: ISSUANCE OF LICENSE:

3-4-10: RENEWAL OF LICENSE:

3-4-11: TERM OF LICENSE:

3-4-12: DISPLAY OF LICENSE REQUIRED:

3-4-13: NONTRANSFERABLE LICENSE:

3-4-14: NUISANCE PROHIBITED:

3-4-1: DEFINITIONS:

As used in this chapter:

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES: Includes "beer" and "liquor", as defined in this section.

BEER, LIGHT BEER, MALT LIQUOR OR MALTED BEVERAGES: All products that contain sixty three one-hundredths of one percent (0.63%) of alcohol by volume or one-half of one percent (0.5%) of alcohol by weight, but not more than four percent (4%) of alcohol by volume or three and two-tenths percent (3.2%) by weight, and are obtained by fermentation, infusion or decoction of any malted grain. Beer may or may not contain hops or other vegetable products.

- A. Beer Retailer: Any business establishment engaged, primarily or incidentally, in the retail sale or distribution of beer to public patrons, whether for consumption on or off the establishment's premises, and that is licensed to sell beer by the town, by other local authority, or both.
- B. On Premises Beer Retailer: Any beer retailer engaged, primarily or incidentally, in the sale or distribution of beer to public patrons for consumption on the beer retailer's premises. It includes taverns.
- C. Tavern: Any business establishment engaged primarily in the retail sale or distribution of beer to public patrons for consumption on the establishment's premises, and that is licensed to sell beer under this chapter. "Tavern" includes beer bars, parlors, lounges, cabarets, and nightclubs where the revenue from the sale of beer exceeds the revenue of the sale of food, although food need not be sold in such establishments.

INTERDICTED PERSON: A person to whom the sale, gift or provision of an alcoholic beverage is prohibited by law or court order.

LICENSED PREMISES: Any room, enclosure, building, structure or place occupied by a person licensed to sell and/or permit the consumption of alcoholic beverages on such premises under this chapter.

LIQUOR: Alcohol, or any alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, fermented, malt or other liquid, or combination of liquids, a part of which is spirituous, vinous or fermented, and all other drinks, or drinkable liquids that contain more than one-half of one percent (0.5%) of alcohol by volume and is suitable to use for beverage purposes. "Liquor" does not include any beverage defined as a "beer", "malt liquor" or "malted beverage" that has an alcohol content of less than four percent (4%) alcohol by volume.

MINOR: Any person under the age of twenty one (21) years.

NONPROFIT CLUB: A social, recreational, fraternal, athletic or kindred association incorporated and regulated under the provisions of Utah Code Annotated title 32A, chapter 5, as amended.

NONPROFIT CLUB LICENSE: The license provided for in Utah Code Annotated title 11, chapter 10, as amended, which entitles the nonprofit club to hold, store, possess or consume alcoholic beverages, subject to applicable provisions of the alcoholic beverage control act. This license shall also constitute consent for the nonprofit club to apply for a state store license to sell liquor; however, before this license is issued, the applicant shall obtain conditional use approval from the planning commission. This license also entitles the licensee to sell beer on the licensed premises of a size not to exceed two (2) liter capacity, for consumption on the licensed premises, and to all of the privileges granted to a holder of a beer license, except such sales shall be limited to members and their guests.

NUISANCE: Any licensed premises where:

- A. Alcoholic beverages are sold, kept, bartered, stored, given away or used, contrary to the alcoholic beverage act or this chapter, or where persons resort for drinking beverages, contrary to the alcoholic beverage control act, or of this chapter; or
- B. Any persons are allowed to perform or simulate sexual intercourse, masturbation, oral copulation, anal copulation, bestiality, flagellation, or any sexual acts prohibited by law; or
- C. Any persons are allowed to simulate or actually touch, caress or fondle breasts, buttocks, anus or genitalia; or
- D. Any persons are allowed to actually display or simulate the display of pubic hair, buttocks, vulva, anus, genitalia, or female breasts below a point immediately above the top of the areola; or
- E. Films, pictures or other visual reproductions are displayed depicting acts which are prohibited in subsections B, C and D of this definition; or
- F. Minors are permitted to purchase or drink alcoholic beverages; or
- G. Laws or ordinances are violated by the licensee, or the licensee allows patrons to violate such laws or ordinances upon such premises, or, upon leaving such premises, perform acts or omissions which tend to negatively affect or place in jeopardy the public health, peace, morals, welfare, comfort or safety of patrons or citizens of Brian Head Town; or
- H. Paid or unpaid dancers, performers or entertainers mingle, perform, dance or provide services in violation of this title; or
- I. Any violation of the terms of this chapter or breach of the public peace or morals takes place.

PERSON: Any individual, partnership, firm, corporation, association, business trust or other form of business enterprise or entity, including a receiver or trustee, and the plural as well as the singular number, unless the intent to give a more limited meaning is disclosed by the context.

RESTAURANT: Any business establishment where a variety of foods is prepared and complete meals are served to the general public, located on a premises having adequate culinary fixtures

for food preparation and dining accommodations, and that is engaged primarily in serving meals to the general public.

SELL, SALE AND TO SELL: Any transaction, exchange or barter whereby, for any consideration, an alcoholic beverage is either directly or indirectly transferred, solicited, ordered, delivered for value or by any means or under any pretext is promised or obtained, whether done by a person as a principal, proprietor or as an agent, servant or employee, unless otherwise defined in this title or the rules adopted by Brian Head Town. (Ord. 91-003, 4-9-1991)

3-4-2: STATUTES ADOPTED BY REFERENCE:

The town hereby adopts Utah Code Annotated section 32A-12-101 et seq., "Criminal Offenses"; Utah Criminal Procedure"; Utah Code Annotated section 32A-14a-101 et seq., "Alcoholic Beverage Liability"; and Utah Code Annotated section 32A-14b-101 et seq., "Minor Liability Act". (Ord. 91-005, 4-23-1991; amd. 2010 Code)

3-4-3: LICENSE REQUIRED:

It shall be unlawful for any person to sell an alcoholic beverage at retail and/or permit the consumption of an alcoholic beverage if he is licensed for such sale and/or consumption. A separate town alcoholic beverage license shall be required for each state license on each business premises. Each day of noncompliance shall constitute a separate violation. (Ord. 91-003, 4-9-1991)

3-4-4: APPLICATION FOR LICENSE:

The alcohol beverage license application and renewal form shall be in as the town manager deems necessary to enforce this title. The application format may be amended or revised from time to time, as the town manager deems necessary. (Ord. 91-003, 4-9-1991)

3-4-5: FEE FOR LICENSE:

- A. All alcoholic beverage license fees shall be council.
- B. Alcoholic beverage license fees shall not be prorated and are nonrefundable once the license has been issued. (Ord. 91-003, 4-9-1991)

3-4-6: PAYMENT DATES OF LICENSE FEES:

- A. New Licenses: Alcohol beverage license fees for new licenses shall be due and payable upon making application to the business license division. The application shall not be processed until the fee is paid and the application is complete.
- B. Renewal: Alcohol beverage license fees still not paid prior to July 1, then the business shall be considered to be operating without a license in violation of section [3-2A-1](#) of this title, and subject to prosecution for every day of operation on or after July 1. If a license is not renewed prior to July 1, as set forth in this section, and the business shall apply for an alcohol license on or after July 1, the application shall be treated as a new license application and applicant shall pay a new license fee. (Ord. 91-003, 4-9-1991)

3-4-7: QUALIFICATIONS OF LICENSEE:

A. Offenses Designated:

1. A license shall not be granted to any business whose proprietor has been convicted or pled nolo contendere to:
 - a. A felony under any federal or state law;
 - b. Any violation of any federal or state law or local ordinance concerning the sale, manufacture, distribution, warehousing, adulteration, transportation, consumption or possession of alcoholic beverages;
 - c. Any crime involving moral turpitude; or
 - d. Any gambling or gambling related offense.
2. In the case of a partnership or corporation, the proscription under subsection A1 of this section applies if any partner, managing agent, officer, director or stockholder who holds at least twenty percent (20%) of the total issued and outstanding stock of an applicant corporation has been convicted of any offense as provided in this subsection.

B. Emergency Revocation:

1. If any employee or proprietor of a licensee is convicted of any offense designated in subsection A1 of this section, the town may take emergency action by revoking the license according to the procedures and requirements of [chapter 2, article B](#) of this title.
2. In the case of a partnership or corporation that has been granted a restaurant liquor license, if any partner, managing agent, officer, director or stockholder who holds at least twenty percent (20%) of the total issued and outstanding stock of a corporation is convicted of any offense designated in subsection A1 of this section, the town manager may take emergency action by immediately revoking the license.

C. Suspension Of Operation Upoant an alcoholic beverage license to any person who has had any type of license, agency or permit issued under this title or Utah Code Annotated title 32A, revoked within the last three (3) years.

- b. The town manager may not grant an alcoholic beverage license to any corporation or partnership applicant if any partner, managing agent, officer, director or stockholder who holds at least twenty percent (20%) of the total issued and outstanding stock of the applicant is or was a partner or managing agent of any partnership, or is or was a managing agent, officer, director or a stockholder who holds or held at least twenty percent (20%) of the total issued and outstanding stock of any corporation that had a liquor license, agency or permit revoked within the last three (3) years.
2. A corporation or partnership applicant may not be granted an alcoholic beverage license if any partner or managing agent of the partnership or any managing agent, officer, director or stockholder who holds at least twenty percent (20%) of the total issued and outstanding stock of the corporate applicant had a license, agency or permit issued pursuant to this title or Utah Code Annotated title 32A, revoked while acting in their individual capacity within the last three (3) years.
3. A person acting in an individual capacity may not be granted an alcoholic beverage license if that person was a partner or managing agent of a partnership, or a managing agent, officer, director or stockholder who held at least twenty percent (20%) of the total issued and outstanding stock of a corporation that had a license, agency or permit issued pursuant to this title or Utah Code Annotated title 32A, revoked within the last three (3) years.

E. Minors: A minor may not be granted an alcoholic beverage license.

- F. Licensee No Longer Qualified: If any person to whom a license has been issued under this title no longer possesses the qualifications required by this title for obtaining that license, the town manager may suspend or revoke that license. (Ord. 91-003, 4-9-1991)
- G. Outstanding Warrants: Even after meeting the requirements provided for in this chapter, the applicant shall not receive approval if there are any outstanding warrants on the applicant. (Ord. 91-003, 4-9-1991; amd. 2010 Code)

3-4-8: ALCOHOL TRAINING AND EDUCATION:

- A. Required: No person shall be granted a license to operate or maintain a trade, profession or calling, the transaction or carrying on of which requires a license, within the town, if such person operates an establishment which as part of its business serves "alcoholic beverages", as defined in Utah Code Annotated section 32A-1-105, to the public for consumption on the premises, unless that person shall show by certificate granted by the state division of alcoholism and drugs that each employee of the business has completed the training required by Code Annotated section 62A-15-401. (Ord. 87-009, 9-8-1987; amd. 2010 Code)
- B. Current, New Employees: Every current business employee and/or new employee hired after the licensee has been licensed in compliance with subsection A of this section, shall complete the seminar, either: 1) within sixty (60) days of commencing employment; or 2) within sixty (60) days of the effective date hereof, whichever occurs first. An extension of this subsection shall only be tolerated upon a showing that no seminar was scheduled within the allotted time period set for compliance.
- C. Revocation: Violation of this subsection will result in revocation of the license granted under subsection A of this section. (Ord. 87-009, 9-8-1987)

3-4-9: ISSUANCE OF LICENSE:

- A. Verification Of Application: An applicant for an alcoholic beverage license shall fill out the application in full and sign it and have it notarized as verification under penalty of law that all information contained therein is true.
- B. Applicability: All applications for a license defined in this chapter shall be made pursuant to this section, regardless of whether the application is for a new license, or there is a change of ownership or a change of lessees of an existing licensed premises, or an existing licensee is moving his business to another location in the town.
- C. Application, Fee Submitted: The application shall be returned to the town offices, along with full payment of the license fees.
- D. Content Of Certificate: The certificate of license shall be signed by the town manager and the city treasurer, and shall contain the following information:
 - 1. The name of the person to whom the certificate is issued;
 - 2. The expiration date of the license; and
 - 3. The address of the place of business licensed.
- E. New Businesses: All applicants who are beginning a new business shall also comply with all applicable business licensing requirements.

F. Duration, Expiration: The duration and expiration of each alcoholic beverage license under this chapter, shall coincide with the term and expiration of the underlying town business license. (Ord. 91-003, 4-9-1991)

3-4-10: RENEWAL OF LICENSE:

- A. Application; Fee: Each year, licensees shall renew their alcoholic beverage licenses by completing an application for a license renewal, signed under penalty of law that all information contained within the time period set forth in subsection [3-4-6B](#) of this chapter.
- B. Review; Issuance: Upon receipt of the application and fees, the town manager shall review application under the same criteria as original application, and prepare and issue a certificate of license as provided in this chapter.

3-4-11: TERM OF LICENSE:

All alcoholic beverage licenses, no matter when issued, shall expire on the same date the licensee's underlying town business license expires. (Ord. 91-003, 4-9-1991)

3-4-12: DISPLAY OF LICENSE REQUIRED:

Every certificate of license issued pursuant to this chapter shall be posted by the licensee in a conspicuous place upon the wall of the building of business license so that the same may be easily seen. When the certificate of license has expired, it shall be removed and no certificate of license which is not in force and effect shall be permitted to remain posted within the place of business. (Ord. 91-003, 4-9-1991)

3-4-13: NONTRANSFERABLE LICENSE:

Alcoholic beverage licenses are not transferable or assignable to any other person. (Ord. 91-003, 4-9-1991)

3-4-14: NUISANCE PROHIBITED:

It shall be unlawful for any licensee to keep or maintain a "nuisance", as defined under common law or by the alcoholic beverage control act, on the licensed premises. (Ord. 91-003, 4-9-1991)

ARTICLE A. SINGLE EVENT PERMITS

3-4A-1: AUTHORITY TO GRANT PERMITS; LIMITATIONS:

3-4A-2: APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS:

3-4A-3: QUALIFICATIONS:

3-4A-4: TOWN MANAGER'S DUTIES BEFORE GRANTING PERMIT:

3-4A-5: BOND REQUIRED:

3-4A-6: OPERATIONAL RESTRICTIONS:

3-4A-1: AUTHORITY TO GRANT PERMITS; LIMITATIONS:

- A. The town manager may issue a single event permit to a bona fide association, corporation, church or political organization, or to a recognized subordinate lodge, chapter or other local unit thereof that is conducting a convention, civic, fundraising or community event.
- B. The single event permit shall authorize, for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days, the storage, sale, service and consumption of "beer, light beer, malt liquor or malted beverage", as defined in section [3-4-1](#) of this title, at an event at which the storage, sale, service or consumption of these alcoholic beverages is otherwise prohibited by state and local law. Authorization for the storage, sale, service and consumption of liquor at such event shall be obtained from the state alcoholic beverage control commission and is not governed by this chapter or.
- C. The town manager may not issue more than two (2) single event permits in any one calendar year to the same association, corporation, church or political organization, or subordinate lodge, chapter or other local unit thereof.
- D. The six hundred foot (600') and two hundred foot (200') proximity limitations to educational, religious, and recreational facilities that are applicable to state stores, package agencies and licensees, do not apply to single event permits. Nothing in this section, however, prevents the town manager from considering the proximity of any educational, religious or recreational facility, or any other relevant factor in deciding whether to grant a single event permit. (Ord. 91-003, 4-9-1991)

3-4A-2: APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS:

- A. Filing; Information Required: A qualified applicant for a single event permit shall file a written application at least forty five (45) days prior to the event date in the town offices in a form as the town manager shall prescribe. The application shall be accompanied by:
 - 1. A bond as specified by section [3-4A-5](#) of this article;
 - 2. The times, dates, location, nature and purpose of the event;
 - 3. A description or floor plan designating:
 - a. The area in which the applicant proposes that alcoholic beverages be stored;
 - b. The site from w/p>
 - 4. A statement of the purpose of the association, corporation, church, or political organization, or its local lodge, chapter or other local unit;
 - 5. A signed consent form stating that authorized representatives of the town, or any law enforcement officer, will have unrestricted right to enter the premises during the event;

6. Proper verification evidencing that the person signing the application is authorized to act on behalf of the association, corporation, church or political organization; and
7. Any other information as the town manager may direct. (Ord. 91-003, 4-9-1991)

B. False Statements: Any person who makes any false statement in any application, document or affidavit required by this article is guilty of a class B misdemeanor, subject to penalty as provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code. (Ord. 91-003, 4-9-1991; amd. 2010 Code)

3-4A-3: QUALIFICATIONS:

A. Term Of Existence As Organization: In order to qualify for a single event permit, the applicant shall have been in existence as a bona fide organization for at least one year prior to the date of application.

B. Conviction Of Criminal Offense:

1. The town manager may not grant a single event permit to any person who has been:
 - a. Convicted of a felony under any federal or state law;
 - b. Convicted of any violation of any federal or state law or local ordinance concerning the sale, manufacture, distribution, warehousing, adulteration or transportation of alcoholic beverages; or
 - c. Convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude.
2. In the case of a partnership or corporation, the proscription under subsection A1 of this section applies if any partner, managing agent, officer, director, or stockholder who holds at least twenty percent (20%) of the total issued and outstanding stock of an applicant corporation has been convicted of any offense as provided in this subsection.

C. Emergency Revocation: Upon the arrest oype of license, agency or permit issued under section [3-4-1](#) of this code revoked within the last three (3) years.

2. The town manager may not grant a single event permit to any corporation or partnership applicant if any partner, managing agent, officer, director or stockholder who holds at least twenty percent (20%) of the total issued and outstanding stock of the applicant is or was a partner or managing agent of any partnership, or is or was a managing agent, officer, director or a stockholder who holds or held at least twenty percent (20%) of the total issued and outstanding stock of any corporation which had a liquor license, agency, or permit revoked within the last three (3) years.
3. A corporation or partnership applicant may not be granted a permit if any partner or managing agent of the partnership or any managing agent, officer, director, or stockholder who holds at least twenty percent (20%) of the total issued and outstanding stock of the corporate applicant had a liquor license, agency, or permit revoked while acting in their individual capacity within the last three (3) years.

E. Minors: A minor may not be granted a single event permit or be employed by a single event permittee to handle alcoholic beverages.

F. Applicant No Longer Qualified: If a person to whom a permit has been issued under this chapter no longer possesses the qualifications required by this title for obtaining that permit, the town manager may suspend or revoke that permit. (Ord. 91-003, 4-9-1991)

3-4A-4: TOWN MANAGER'S DUTIES BEFORE GRANTING PERMIT:

- A. Investigation: Before any single event permit may be granted by the town manager, the town manager and staff shall conduct an investigation, gather information, as to whether or not a permit should be granted. The information shall be considered by the town manager in the determination.
- B. Considerations: Before issuing any single event permit, the manager shall:
 - 2. Consider the purpose of the organization or its local lodge, chapter or other local unit;
 - 3. Consider the time, date, location and purpose of the event; and
 - 4. Consider any other factors or circumstances he considers necessary.
- C. Information To Other Agencies: Upon approval of any application and upon issuance of a single event permit, the town manager shall send copies of the approved application and the permit to state and local law enforcement authorities before the scheduled event. (Ord. 91-003, 4-9-1991)

3-4A-5: BOND REQUIRED:

- A. Amount: Any applicant for a single event permit shall post a cash or corporate surety bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), payable to the town, which the applicant has procured and must maintain for so long as the permit is in effect.
- B. Fothful compliance with this article and other applicable state and local laws and ordinances.
- C. Withdrawal; Forfeit: No part of any cash or corporate bond so posted may be withdrawn during the period the permit is in effect. A bond filed by the permittee may be forfeited if the permit is revoked, or as necessary to pay clean up expenses or for damage to public or private property resulting for operation under the special permit. (Ord. 91-003, 4-9-1991)

3-4A-6: OPERATIONAL RESTRICTIONS:

- A. Compliance Required: Any organization granted a single event permit and any person involved in the storage, sale or service of beer, light beer, malt liquor or malted beverage at the event for which the permit is issued, shall abide by this title, all other applicable town ordinances, and the special conditions and requirements provided in this chapter. Failure to do so may result in an immediate revocation of the permit, forfeiture of the surety bond, immediate seizure of all alcoholic beverages present at the event, and disqualifies the organization from applying for a single event permit for a period of three (3) years from the date of revocation of the permit. Any alcoholic beverage seized under this subsection shall be returned to the organization after the event if forfeiture proceedings are not instituted under Utah Code Annotated section 32A-13-103.
- B. Conditions, Requirements: Special conditions and requirements for single event permits include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - 1. All persons involved in the storage, sale or service of alcoholic beverages at the event do so under the supervision and direction of the permittee.
 - 2. All alcoholic beverages stored, sold, served and consumed at the event shall be considered under the control of the permittee during the event. Attendees of the event may not bring any alcoholic beverage other than that furnished by the permittee onto the premises of the event.

3. Each permittee shall post in a prominent place in the area in which alcoholic beverages are being sold, served and consumed a copy of the permit, together with a list of the operational restrictions and requirements of single event permits set forth in this section.
4. Alcoholic beverages purchased for the event may not be stored in any place other than that described in the application and designated on the permit. (Ord. 91-003, 4-9-1991)

Chapter 5

SEXUALLY ORIENTED BUSINESSES

3-5-1: PURPOSE AND FINDINGS:

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3-5-1: PURPOSE AND FINDINGS:

A. It is the objective of this chapter that the town establish reasonable and uniform regulations governing the operation of sexually oriented businesses and their employees in the town. This chapter shall be construed by the town to protect the governmental interests recognized by this chapter in a manner consistent with constitutional protection provided by the United States and Utah constitutions. The purpose of these regulations is to provide for the regulation of and licensing of sexually oriented businesses within the town in a manner which will protect the property values of surrounding businesses and neighborhoods, and residents from the potential adverse secondary effects of sexually oriented businesses, while providing to those who desire to patronize sexually oriented businesses the opportunity to do so. Sexually oriented businesses are frequently used for unlawful sexual activities, including prostitution. Licensing of sexually oriented businesses is a legitimate and reasonable means of ensuring that operators of sexually oriented businesses comply with reasonable regulations and that operators do not knowingly allow their businesses to be used for illegal sexual activity or solicitation. There is convincing documented evidence that

sexually oriented businesses, because of their nature, have a deleterious effect on both the existing neighboring businesses and surrounding residential areas, causing increased crime and downgrading of property values. The purpose of this chapter is to control the adverse effects of sexually oriented businesses and thereby to protect the health, safety and welfare of the citizens and guests of the town, protect the citizens from increased crime, preserve the quality of life, preserve the property values and character of the surrounding neighborhoods, and deter the spread of urban blight.

- B. Based on evidence of the adverse secondary effects of adult uses presented in hearings and in reports made available to the town council, and on findings incorporated in the cases of City of Erie v. Pap's A.M., 529 U.S. 277, 120 S.Ct. 1382, 146 L.Ed.2d 265 (2000); City of Renton v. Playtime Theatres, Inc., 475 U.S. 41, 106 S.Ct. 925, 89 L.Ed.2d 29 (1986); Young v. American Mini Theatres, [Inc.], 427 U.S. 50, 96 S.Ct. 2440, 49 L.Ed.2d 310 (1976); Barnes v. Glen Theatre, Inc., 501 U.S. 560, 111 S.Ct. 2456, 115 L.Ed.2d 504 (1991); California v. La Rue, 409 U.S. 109, 93 S.Ct. 390, 34 L.Ed.2d 342 (1972); O'Connor v. City and County of Denver, 894 F.2d 1210 (10th Cir. 1990); Z.J. Gifts D-2, L.L.C. v. City of Aurora, 136 F.3d 683 (10th Cir. 1998); Dodger's Bar & Grill, Inc. v. Johnson County, 98 F.3d 1262 (10th Cir. 1996); Dodger's Bar & Grill, Inc. v. Johnson County Bd. of County Com'rs, 32 F.3d 1436 (10th Cir. 1994); American Target Advertising, Inc. v. Giani, 199 F.3d 1241 (10th Cir. 2000); MS News Co. v. Casado, 721 F.2d 1281 (10th Cir. 1983); Cortese v. Black, 87 F.3d 1327, (10th Cir. 1996); Heideman v. South Salt Lake City, 348 F.3d 1182 (10th Cir. 2003); Salt Lake City v. Wood, 1999 Utah App. 323, 991 P.2d 595 (Utah Ct. App. 1999); Midvale City Corp. v. Haltom, 73 P.3d 334 (Utah 2003); United States v. Freedberg, 724 F.Supp. 851 (D. Utah 1989); reports of the Iron County sheriff's office; and documents concerning the secondary effects occurring in and around sexually oriented businesses, including, but not limited to, Phoenix, Arizona - 1984; Minneapolis, Minnesota - 1980; Houston, Texas - 1997; Indianapolis, Indiana - 1984; Amarillo, Texas; Garden Grove, California - 1991; Los Angeles, California - 1977; Whittier, California - 1978; Austin, Texas - 1986; Seattle, Washington - 1989; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma - 1986; Cleveland, Ohio; Dallas, Texas - 1997; St. Croix County, Wisconsin - 1993; Bellevue, Washington - 1998; Newport News, Virginia - 1996; New York Times Square study - 1994; Phoenix, Arizona - 1995-98; and also on findings from the paper entitled "Stripclubs According to Strippers: Exposing Workplace Sexual Violence", by Kelly Holsopple, program director, freedom and justice center for prostitution resources, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and from "Sexually Oriented Businesses: An Insider's View", by David Sherman, presented to the Michigan house committee on ethics and constitutional law, January 12, 2000; crime statistics of the city of South Salt Lake for the past seven (7) years; and the report of the attorney general's working group on the regulation of sexually oriented businesses (June 6, 1989, state of Minnesota), the town council finds as follows:
1. Sexually oriented businesses lend themselves to ancillary unlawful and unhealthy activities that are presently uncontrolled by the unlicensed operators of the establishments. Further, there is presently no mechanism in this town to make the owners and operators of these establishments responsible for the activities that occur on their premises.
 2. Sexual acts, including masturbation, and oral and anal sex, occur at unregulated sexually oriented businesses, especially those which provide private or semiprivate booths or cubicles for viewing films, videos or live sex shows.
 3. Offering and providing such unregulated space encourages such activities, which creates unhealthy conditions.
 4. Numerous communicable diseases may be spread by activities occurring in sexually oriented businesses, including, but not limited to, syphilis, gonorrhea, human

immunodeficiency virus infection (HIV-AIDS), genital herpes, hepatitis, salmonella, campylobacter and shigella infections, chlamydia, mycoplasmal and ureoplasmal infections, trichomoniasis and chancroid.

5. Sanitary conditions in some sexually oriented businesses are unhealthy, in part, because the activities conducted there are unhealthy, and, in part, because of the unregulated nature of the activities, and the failure of the owners and the operators of the facilities to self-regulate those activities and maintain those facilities.
6. The findings noted in subsections B1 through B5 of this section raise substantial governmental concerns.
7. A reasonable licensing procedure is an appropriate mechanism to place the burden of that reasonable regulation on the owners and the operators of the sexually oriented businesses. Further, such a licensing procedure will place a heretofore nonexistent incentive on the operators to see that the sexually oriented business is run in a manner consistent with the health, safety and welfare of its patrons and employees, as well as the citizens of the town. It is appropriate to require reasonable assurances that the licensee is the actual operator of the sexually oriented business, fully in possession and control of the premises and activities occurring therein.
8. The disclosure of certain information by those persons ultimately responsible for the day to day operation and maintenance of the sexually oriented business, where such information is substantially related to the significant governmental interest in the operation of such uses, will aid in preventing the spread of sexually transmitted diseases and will prevent the further secondary effects of dissemination of illegal obscenity, child pornography, and to minors and materials harmful to them.
9. The general welfare, health, morals and safety of the citizens of the town will be promoted by the enactment of this chapter. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-2: DEFINITIONS:

For the purpose of this chapter, the following words shall have the following meanings herein respectively ascribed to them, unless a different meaning is clearly indicated by the context:

ADULT ARCADE: Any place to which the public is permitted or invited wherein coin operated or slug operated, or electronically, electrically or mechanically controlled still or motion picture machines, projectors or other image producing devices, are regularly maintained to show images to five (5) or fewer persons per machine at any one time, and where the images so displayed are distinguished or characterized by their emphasis upon matter exhibiting or describing "specified sexual activities" or "specified anatomical areas".

ADULT BOOKSTORE, ADULT NOVELTY STORE, ADULT VIDEO STORE: A commercial establishment which has as a significant or substantial portion of its stock in trade, or derives a significant or substantial portion of its revenues, or devotes a significant or substantial portion of its interior business or advertising, or maintains a substantial section of its sales or display space for the sale or rental, for any form of consideration, any one or more of the following:

- A. Books, magazines, periodicals or other printed matter, or photographs, films, motion pictures, video cassettes, compact discs, slides or other visual representations which are characterized by their emphasis upon the exhibition or description of "specified sexual activities" or "specified anatomical areas".
- B. Instruments, devices or paraphernalia that are designed for use or marketed primarily for stimulation of human genital organs or for sadomasochistic use or abuse of the user or others.

ADULT CABARET: A nightclub, bar, juice bar, restaurant bottle club, or similar commercial establishment, whether or not alcoholic beverages are served, which regularly features:

- A. Persons who appear seminude;
- B. Live performances which are characterized by the exposure of "specified anatomical areas" or "specified sexual activities"; or
- C. Films, motion pictures, video cassettes, slides or other photographic reproductions which are characterized by their emphasis upon the exhibition or description of "specified sexual activities" or "specified anatomical areas".

ADULT MOTEL: A motel, hotel or similar commercial establishment which:

- A. Offers public accommodations, for any form of consideration, which regularly provides patrons with closed circuit television transmissions, films, motion pictures, video cassettes, slides or other photographic reproductions which are characterized by their emphasis upon the exhibition or description of "specified sexual activities" or "specified anatomical areas", and which advertises the availability of this sexually oriented type of material by means of a sign visible from the public right of way, or by means of any off premises advertising, including, but not limited to, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets or leaflets, radio or television; and
- B. Offers a sleeping room for rent for a period of time less than ten (10) hours; or
- C. Allows a tenant or occupant to subrent the sleeping room for a time period of less than ten (10) hours.

ADULT MOTION PICTURE THEATER: A commercial establishment where films, motion pictures, video cassettes, slides or similar photographic reproductions which are characterized by their emphasis upon the exhibition or description of "specified sexual activities" or "specified anatomical areas" are regularly shown for any form of consideration.

ADULT THEATER: A theater, concert hall, auditorium or similar commercial establishment which, for any form of consideration, regularly features persons who appear live in a state of seminudity, or live performances which are characterized by their emphasis upon the exhibition of "specified anatomical areas" or "specified sexual activities".

BUSINESS LICENSE OFFICIAL: Brian Head Town business license officer, or his/her designee.

CONTROLLING INTEREST: The power, directly or indirectly, to direct the operation, management or policies of a business or entity, or to vote twenty percent (20%) or more of any class of voting securities of a business. The ownership, control or power to vote twenty percent (20%) or more of any class of voting securities of a business shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal, to be the power to direct the management, operation or policies of the business.

DISTINGUISHED OR CHARACTERIZED BY AN EMPHASIS ON: The dominant or principal theme of the object described by such a phrase. For instance, when the phrase refers to films which are distinguished or characterized by an emphasis upon the exhibition or description of "specified sexual activities" or "specified anatomical areas", the films so described are those whose dominant or principal character and theme is the exhibition or description of "specified anatomical areas" or "specified sexual activities".

EMPLOY, EMPLOYEE AND EMPLOYMENT: Describe and pertain to any person who performs any service on the premises of a sexually oriented business, on a full time, part time or contract basis, whether or not the person is designated an employee, independent contractor, agent or

otherwise. "Employee" does not include a person exclusively on the premises for repair or maintenance of the premises, or for the delivery of goods to the premises or simply keep in a state of doing business.

OPERATOR: Any person on the premises of a sexually oriented business who is authorized to exercise overall operational control of the business, or who causes to function or who puts or keeps in operation the business. A person may be found to be operating or causing to be operated a sexually oriented business whether or not that person is an owner, part owner or licensee of the business.

PARK: Any public land which has been designated for park or recreational activities, including, but not limited to, a park, playground, trails, reservoir, athletic field, basketball or tennis courts, pedestrian/bicycle paths, open space, wilderness areas, or similar public land within the town which is under the control, operation or management of Brian Head Town.

PECUNIARY COMPENSATION: Any commission, fee, salary, tip, gratuity, profit, reward, or any other form of consideration.

PERSON: An individual, proprietorship, partnership, corporation, association or other legal entity.

PLACE OPEN TO PUBLIC VIEW: An area capable of observance by persons from the general community, where an expectation for privacy is not reasonably justified, and includes a dedicated roadway, sidewalk, a parking lot, any public way, a theater, a restaurant, a movie theater, any room in a hotel or motel other than a guestroom, or any other place where an expectation for privacy is not reasonably justified.

PROTECTED USES: Churches, public libraries, public parks or parkways, public recreation centers, public and private schools, and any residence or residential district.

REGULARLY FEATURED OR REGULARLY SHOWN: A consistent or substantial course of conduct such that the films or performances exhibited constitute a substantial portion of the films or performances offered as a part of the ongoing business of the sexually oriented business.

SEMINUDE MODEL STUDIO:

- A. Any place where a person, who regularly appears in a state of seminudity, is provided for pecuniary consideration, to be observed, sketched, drawn, painted, sculptured, photographed, or similarly depicted by other persons.
- B. It is a defense to prosecution for any violation of this chapter that a person appearing in a state of seminudity did so in a modeling class operated:
 - 1. By a college, junior college or university supported entirely or partly by taxation;
 - 2. By a private college or university which maintains and operates educational programs in which credits are transferable to college, junior college or university supported entirely or partly by taxation; or
 - 3. In a structure:
 - a. Which has no sign visible from the exterior of the structure and no other advertising that indicates a seminude person is available for viewing; and
 - b. Where, in order to participate in a class, a student must enroll at least three (3) days in advance of the class.

SEMINUDE OR STATE OF SEMINUDITY: A state of dress in which any opaque clothing covers no more than the genitals, anus, anal cleft or cleavage, pubic area, vulva, and nipple and areola of the female breast, as well as portions of the body covered by supporting straps or devices.

SEXUALLY ORIENTED BUSINESS: An adult arcade, adult bookstore, adult motion picture theater, adult novelty store, adult theater, adult video store, adult cabaret, seminude model studio, or adult motel.

SPECIFIED ANATOMICAL AREAS:

- A. Human male genitals in a state of sexual arousal; or
- B. Less than completely and opaquely covered buttocks, anus, anal cleft or cleavage, male or female genitals, or a female breast.

SPECIFIED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY:

- A. Any of the following offenses as they are defined by applicable Utah state statute: prostitution or promotion of prostitution; dissemination of obscenity or illegal pornographic materials; sale, distribution or display of harmful material to a minor; sexual abuse; sexual abuse of a child; sexual exploitation of children; sexual performance by a child; possession or distribution of child pornography; sexual battery; rape; indecent exposure; indecency with a child; the crimes of criminal pandering, tax violations, embezzlement or racketeering, if such crimes are directly related to the operation of a sexually oriented business; sexual assault; molestation of a child; or distribution of a controlled substance; criminal attempt, conspiracy or solicitation to commit any of the foregoing offenses or offenses involving the same elements from any jurisdiction if the offenses were committed in the state of Utah, regardless of the exact title of the offense, for which:
 - 1. Less than two (2) years have elapsed since the date of conviction or the date of release from confinement imposed for the conviction, whichever is the later date, if the conviction is of a misdemeanor offense;
 - 2. Less than five (5) years have elapsed since the date of conviction or the date of release from confinement for the conviction, whichever is the later date, if the conviction is of a felony offense; or
 - 3. Less than five (5) years have elapsed since the date of the last conviction or the date of release from confinement for the last conviction, whichever is the later date, if the convictions are of two (2) or more misdemeanor offenses or combination of misdemeanor offenses occurring within any twenty four (24) month period.
- B. The fact that a conviction is being appealed shall have no effect on the disqualification of the applicant.

SPECIFIED SEXUAL ACTIVITY: Acts of, or simulating:

- A. Masturbation;
- B. Sexual intercourse;
- C. Sexual copulation with a person or a beast;
- D. Fellatio;
- E. Cunnilingus;
- F. Bestiality;
- G. Pederasty;
- H. Buggery;
- I. Sodomy;
- J. Excretory functions as part of or in connection with any of the activities set forth in subsections A through I of this definition.

TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF A SEXUALLY ORIENTED BUSINESS: Any of the following:

- A. The sale, lease or sublease of the business;
- B. The transfer of securities which constitutes a controlling interest in the business, whether by sale, exchange or similar means; or
- C. The establishment of a trust, gift or other similar legal device which transfers the ownership or control of the business, except for transfer by bequest or other operation of law upon the death of the person possessing the ownership or control.

VIEWING ROOM: A room, booth or area where a patron of a sexually oriented business would ordinarily be positioned while watching a film, video cassette or other video production. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-3: APPLICABILITY:

A. General Applicability: This chapter imposes regulatory standards and license requirements on certain business activities which are characterized as sexually oriented businesses, and certain employees of those businesses characterized as sexually oriented business employees. Except where the context or specific provisions require, this chapter does not supersede or nullify any other related ordinances.

B. Applicability Of Regulations To Existing Businesses:

1. The provisions of this chapter shall be applicable to all persons and businesses described in this chapter, whether the described business is in the town.
2. Upon adoption, the provisions of this chapter shall apply to the activities of all sexually oriented businesses and sexually oriented business employees described herein, whether such businesses or activities were established or commenced before, on, or after the effective date hereof. All existing sexually oriented businesses and sexually oriented business employees are hereby granted a de facto temporary license to continue operation or employment for a period of ninety (90) days following the effective date hereof. Within said ninety (90) days, all sexually oriented businesses and sexually oriented business employees must make application for a license pursuant to this chapter. Within said ninety (90) days, sexually oriented businesses must make any necessary changes to the interior configurations of the regulated business premises to conform to this chapter. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-4: OBSCENITY:

Notwithstanding anything contained in this chapter, nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the showing or display of any material which is contrary to the provisions of this code, or other applicable federal or state statutes prohibiting obscenity. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-5: BUSINESS CATEGORIES:

The categories of sexually oriented business are:

- A. Adult arcade;
- B. Adult bookstore

- C. Adult cabaret;
- D. Adult motel;
- E. Adult motion picture theater;
- F. Adult theater; and
- G. Seminude model studio. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-6: LICENSE REQUIRED:

It is unlawful:

- A. Business License: For any person to operate a sexually oriented business without a valid sexually oriented business license issued by the town pursuant to this chapter. The license shall specify the type of sexually oriented business to employ a person to work for the sexually oriented business who is not licensed as a sexually oriented business employee by the town pursuant to this chapter.
- C. Work Permit: For any person to obtain employment with a sexually oriented business without having secured a sexually oriented business work permit pursuant to this chapter. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-7: APPLICATION FOR LICENSE; DISCLOSURE:

- A. Signature: If a person who wishes to operate a sexually oriented business is an individual, they shall sign the application for a license as applicant. If a person who wishes to operate a sexually oriented business is other than an individual, the application shall include the full legal name, address and state of incorporation of the business. Each officer, director, general partner, or other person who owns a controlling interest in the business, or who will participate directly in decisions relating to management and control of the business, shall sign the license application as an applicant. Each applicant must be qualified under this chapter and each applicant shall be considered a licensee if a license is granted.
- B. Temporary License Issued: Upon filing a completed application for a sexually oriented business license or sexually oriented business work permit, the business license official shall issue a temporary license to the applicant, which temporary license shall expire upon the final decision of the town to deny or grant the license.
- C. Complete Application; Required Information: An application shall be considered complete when it contains the information required in this subsection as follows:
 1. The full legal name and any other names or aliases used by the applicant;
 2. The applicant's date and place of birth;
 3. Present business address and telephone number;
 4. Identification issued by a federal or state governmental agency with the individual's colored photograph, signature and physical description;
 5. Fingerprints on a form provided by the public safety department;
 6. The identity of each individual and dimensions of the interior of the premises to an accuracy of plus or minus six inches (.6").

- D. Specified Criminal Activity: Each applicant must provide a statement of whether the applicant has been convicted of, or has pled guilty or nolo contendere to, a "specified criminal activity", as defined in section [3-5-2](#) of this chapter, and if so, the specified criminal activity involved, and the date, place and jurisdiction of each.
- E. Notarized Statement From Property Owner: In the event the applicant is not the owner of record of the real property upon which the sexually oriented business or proposed sexually oriented business is or is to be located, the application must be accompanied by a notarized statement from the legal or equitable owner of the possessory interest in the property specifically acknowledging the type of sexually oriented business for which the applicant seeks a license to operate a sexually oriented business on the property. In addition to furnishing such notarized statement, the applicant shall furnish the name, address and phone number of the owner of record of the property, as well as the copy of the lease or rental agreement pertaining to the premises on which the sexually oriented business is or will be located.
- F. License Additional: A license or permit required by this chapter is in addition to any other licenses or permits required by the town, county or state to engage in the business or occupation. Persons engaged in the operation of a sexually oriented business or in employment in a sexually oriented business shall comply with all other applicable local, state and federal laws, ordinances and statutes, including zoning ordinances, as may be required.
- G. Confidentiality Of Information: The information provided by an applicant in connection with an application for a license under this chapter shall be maintained by the town on a confidential basis, except that such information may be disclosed only to law enforcement agencies in connection with a law enforcement or public safety function, or as may be required by governing law or court order. The information provided by a sexually oriented business license applicant in connection with the application for a license under this chapter shall be maintained by the town. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-8: FEES FOR APPLICATION:

- A. Each applicant for a sexually oriented business license shall be required in the consolidated fee schedule adopted by resolution.
- B. This fee shall be in addition to the other licenses and fees required to do business in the town. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-9: ISSUANCE OF LICENSE:

- A. Time Limit For Issuance: Under no circumstances shall the total time for the town to issue a license or issue a written intent to deny an application for a license exceed thirty (30) days from the receipt of a completed application.
- B. Conditions For Denial: The business license official shall issue a license to the applicant unless the official finds one or more of the following to be true by a preponderance of the evidence:
 - 1. The applicant is under eighteen (18) years of age or any higher age, if the license sought requires a higher age.

2. The applicant is overdue in payment to the town of taxes, fees, fines or penalties assessed against the applicant or imposed on the applicant in relation to a sexually oriented business.
3. The applicant has falsely answered a material question or request for information specifically authorized by this chapter.
4. The license fees required by this chapter have not been paid.
5. All applicable sales and use taxes have not been paid.
6. Each applicant must provide a statement of whether the applicant has been convicted of or has pled guilty or nolo contendere to a "specified criminal activity", as defined in section [3-5-2](#) of this chapter, and if so, the specified criminal activity involved, the date, place and jurisdiction of each. The fact that a conviction is being appealed shall have no effect on the disqualification pursuant to this section.

C. Content Of License; Display Required: The license, if granted, shall state on its face the name of the person or persons to whom it is granted, the number of the license issued to the licensee, the expiration date, and, if the license is for a sexually oriented business, the address of the sexually oriented business. The sexually oriented business license shall be posted in a conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the sexually oriented business so that it may be easily read at any time. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-10: CHANGE IN LICENSE INFORMATION:

The licensee shall submit, in writing, any change in the information for either a sexually oriented business license or sexually oriented business work permit to the business license official within fourteen (14) days after such change. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-11: LOCATION REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS:

- A. Zoning: It is unlawful for any sexually oriented business to do business at any location within the town not zoned for such business. Businesses regulated by this chapter shall not be located closer than six hundred feet (600') to each other and not closer than six hundred feet (600') to protected uses.
- B. Additional Location Requirements: It is unlawful for any business licensed as a sexually oriented business to be located within six hundred feet (600') of a business licensed for the sale or consumption of alcohol or liquor.
- C. Method Of Measurement: The six hundred feet for the sale or consumption of alcohol, or area of protected use.
- D. Single Location And Name:
 1. It is unlawful to conduct business under a license issued pursuant to this chapter at any location other than the licensed premises.
 2. It is unlawful for any sexually oriented business to do business in the town under any name other than the business name specified in the application.
- E. Moving Of Business Location: It is unlawful for any sexually oriented business, as regulated herein, to relocate or otherwise move its location or area of operation. A sexually oriented business wishing to relocate must submit the appropriate application for a license as

required under this chapter. Such application shall be reviewed under the terms and conditions of this chapter and applicable town ordinances. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-12: EMPLOYEE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS AND REGULATIONS:

- A. Employee Work Permit Required: It is unlawful for any person to act as a sexually oriented business employee, without first obtaining a sexually oriented business work permit, as specified in subsection B of this section.
- B. Sexually Oriented Business Employee Work Permits: It is unlawful for any sexually oriented business to employ, or for any individual to be employed as a sexually oriented business employee, unless that employee first obtains a sexually oriented business employee work permit.
- C. Application For Permit; Disclosure:
 - 1. Temporary License: Upon the filing of a completed application for a sexually oriented business employee work permit, the business license official shall issue a temporary license to the applicant, which temporary license shall expire upon the final decision of the town to deny or grant the work permit.
 - 2. Complete Application; Required Information: An application shall be considered complete when it contains the information required in this subsection as follows.
 - a. The correct legal name of each applicant;
 - b. Present business address and telephone number;
 - c. Identification issued by a federal or state governmental agency with the individual's date of birth, colored photograph, signature and physical description;
 - d. The individual's fingerprints on a form provided by the public safety department;
 - e. Each applicant must provide a statement of whether the applicant has been convicted of or has pled guilty or nolo contendere to a "specified criminal activity", as defined in section [3-5-2](#) of this chapter, and if so, the specified criminal activity involved, the date, place, and jurisdiction of each. The fact that a conviction is being appealed shall have no effect on the disqualification pursuant to this section.
 - 3. License Additional: A license or permit required by this section is in addition to any other licenses or permits required by the town, county or state to engage in the business or occupation. Persons engaged in the operation of a sexually oriented business or in employment in a sexually oriented business shall comply with all other applicable local, state and federal laws, ordinances and statutes, including zoning ordinances, level1"> D. State Licensing Exemption: The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to any sex therapist or similar individual licensed by the state to provide bona fide sexual therapy or counseling, a licensed medical practitioner, licensed nurse, psychiatrist or psychologist while providing professional services for which they are licensed, nor shall it apply to any educator licensed by the state for activities in the classroom.
- E. Issuance And Term Of Permit:
 - 1. Within thirty (30) days of the initial filing date of the receipt of a completed application, the business license official shall either issue a license or issue a written notice of intent to deny a license to the applicant. The business license official shall approve the issuance of a license unless one or more of the following is found by a preponderance of evidence to be true:
 - a. The applicant is less than eighteen (18) years of age.

- b. The applicant has failed to provide information as required by subsection C2 of this section for issuance of a license or has falsely answered a question or request for information on the application form.
 - c. The license application fee required by this section has not been paid.
 - d. The applicant has been convicted of a "specified criminal activity", as defined in section [3-5-2](#) of this chapter, or has been shown to have committed two (2) or more violations of subsection [3-5-20A](#) of this chapter within the previous year.
 - 2. Sexually oriented business employee work permits may be obtained at any time throughout the year. All employee work permits will expire on September 30 following issuance.
 - 3. Sexually oriented business licenses and sexually oriented business employee work permits may be renewed only by making application and payment of a fee as provided for in this chapter. Application for renewal should be made at least ninety (90) days before the expiration date of said licenses and work permits, and when made less than ninety (90) days before the expiration date, the expiration of the license or work permit will not be affected.
- F. Change In Employee Information: Any change in the information required to be submitted under this chapter for a sexually oriented business work permit will be given, in writing, to the business license official within fourteen (14) days after such change.
- G. License Fees: Each applicant for a sexually oriented employee work permit shall be required to pay yearly regulatory license fees as set forth in this chapter.
- H. License Display: A sexually oriented business employee shall keep the employee's work permit on his or her person or on the premises where the licensee is then working and shall, while working on the sexually oriented business premises, produce such work permit for inspection upon request by a law enforcement officer or other town official performing functions connected with the enforcement of this chapter. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-13: FEE PROVISIONS; MAXIMUM:

The initial license and annual renewal fees for a sexually oriented business license or a sexually oriented business employee license shall be set by the town council at an amount determined by the town council as sufficient to pay the collars (\$200.00) for the initial fee of a sexually oriented business and one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for annual renewal; and one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for the initial sexually oriented business employee license work permit and fifty dollars (\$50.00) for annual renewal. These fees shall be in addition to all other licenses and fees required to do business in the town. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-14: TERM OF LICENSE:

A license shall be issued for a period not to exceed twelve (12) months and shall expire on September 30 of each year regardless of when issued. The license fees required shall not be prorated for any portion of the year. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-15: DISPLAY OF LICENSE:

Any sexually oriented business located within must display the license granted pursuant to this chapter in a prominent public location within the business premises. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-16: NONTRANSFERABLE LICENSE:

Sexually oriented business licenses granted under this chapter shall not be transferable. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-17: HOURS OF OPERATION:

All premises licensed to operate a sexually oriented business shall only operate between the hours of ten o'clock (10:00) A.M. and two o'clock (2:00) A.M. of the following day. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-18: EXHIBITION OF SEXUALLY EXPLICIT FILMS OR VIDEOS:

A person who operates or causes to be operated a sexually oriented business, other than an adult motel, which exhibits on the premises in a viewing room of less than one hundred fifty (150) square feet of floor space, films, video cassettes/DVDs, or other video reproductions characterized by an emphasis on the display of specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas, shall comply with the following requirements. It shall be unlawful for a person having a duty under this section to knowingly fail to fulfill that duty.

- A. Diagram Of Premises: Each application for a sexually oriented business license shall contain a diagram of the premises showing the location of all manager's stations, viewing rooms, overhead lighting fixtures, video cameras and monitors installed for monitoring purposes, and restrooms, and shall designate all portions of the premises in which patrons will not be permitted. Restrooms shall not contain video reproduction equipment. The diagram shall also designate the place at which the permit will be conspicuously posted, if granted. A professionally prepared diagram in the nature of an engineer's or architect's blueprint shall not be required; however, each diagram shall be oriented to the north or to some designated street or object and shall be drawn to a designated scale or with marked dimensions sufficient to show the various internal dimensions of all areas of the interior of the premises to an accuracy of plus or minus six inches (.6"). The business license official may waive the foregoing diagram for renewal applications if the applicant adopts a diagram that was previously submitted and certifies that the configuration of the premises has not been altered since it was prepared.
- B. Sworn Application: The application shall be sworn to be true and correct by the applicant.
- C. Alterations To Manager's Station: No alteration in the configuration or location of a manager's station or viewing room may be made without the prior approval of the business license official.
- D. Access To Nonpermitted Areas: It shall be the duty of the operator, and of any employees present on the premises, to ensure that no patron is permitted access to any area of the premises which has been designated as an area in which patrons will not be permitted in the application filed pursuant to subsection A of this section.
- E. Lighting: The interior premises shall be equipped with overhead lighting fixtures of sufficient intensity to illuminate every place to which patrons are permitted access at an illumination of not less than one foot-candle as measured at the floor level. It shall be the duty of the

operator, and of any employees present on the premises, to ensure that the illumination described above is maintained at all times that the premises is occupied by patrons or open for business.

- F. Sexual Activity: It shall be the duty of the operator, and of any employees present on the premises, to ensure that no sexual activity occurs in or on the licensed premises.
- G. Number Present In Viewing Room: It shall be the duty of the operator, and of any employees present on the premigs: It shall be the duty of the operator, or of any employee who discovers an opening of any kind between viewing rooms, to immediately secure such rooms, and prevent entry into them by any patron until such time as the wall between the rooms has been repaired to remove the opening. Removal and repairing openings between viewing rooms shall be in a manner that is as structurally substantial as the original wall construction.
- K. Daily Inspections: It shall be the duty of the operator, at least once each business day, to inspect the walls between viewing rooms for openings of any kind.
- L. Signage: It shall be the duty of the operator to post conspicuous signs in well lighted entry areas of the business stating all of the following:
 - 1. That no loitering is permitted in viewing rooms.
 - 2. That the occupancy of viewing rooms is limited to one person.
 - 3. That sexual activity on the premises is prohibited.
 - 4. That the making of openings between viewing rooms is prohibited.
 - 5. That violators will be required to leave the premises.
 - 6. That violations of subsections L2, L3 and L4 of this section are unlawful.
- M. Flooring: It shall be the duty of the operator to ensure that floor coverings in viewing rooms are nonporous, easily cleanable surfaces, with no rugs or carpeting.
- N. Wall Surfaces: It shall be the duty of the operator to ensure that all wall surfaces and seating surfaces in viewing rooms are constructed of, or permanently covered by, nonporous, easily cleanable material.
- O. Sanitation, Cleaning: It shall be the duty of the operator to ensure that premises is clean and sanitary. Such duty shall be fulfilled if the operator complies with the following cleaning procedures:
 - 1. The operator shall maintain a regular cleaning schedule of at least two (2) cleanings per day, documented by appropriate logs.
 - 2. The operator shall provide an employee to check all areas for garbage, trash, bodily fluids and excrement and to remove and clean all areas with a disinfectant. All solid waste generated by the business shall be collected from the premises for disposal at a lawful solid waste disposal facility at least once each week. Prior to collection, solid waste shall be stored in a manner that prevents access by animals or members of the public and which will not facilitate the creation of a health nuisance.
 - 3. Thorough cleaning of the entire interior of any room providing patron privacy shall be done using a disinfectant. Cleaning shall include floors, walls, doors, seating, monitors, video cameras, and windows and other surfaces.
- P. Unobstructed View: The interior of the premises shall be configured in such a manner that there is an unobstructed view from a manager's station of every area of the premises in

which patrons are permitted, including the interior of each viewing room, but excluding restrooms, to which any patron is permitted access for any purpose. A manager's station shall not exceed forty (40) square feet of floor area. If the premises has two (2) or more manager's stations designated, then the interior of the premises shall be configured in such a manner that there is an unobstructed view of each area of the premises to which any patron is permitted access for any purpose from at least one of the manager's stations. The view required in this subsection must be by direct line of sight from the manager's station. It is the duty of the operator to ensure that at least one employee is on duty and situated in each manager's station at all times that any patron is on the premises. It shall be the duty of the operator, and it shall also be the duty of any employees present on the premises, to ensure that the view area specified in this subsection remains unobstructed by any doors, curtains, walls, merchandise, display racks or other materials or enclosures at all times that any patron is present on the premises. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-19: STAGE REQUIREMENTS:

It shall be a violation of this chapter for an employee to knowingly or intess, appear in a state of seminudity unless the employee is at least three feet (3') from patrons and customers and on a stage at least two feet (2') from the floor. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-20: PROHIBITED CONDUCT AND ACTIVITIES:

- A. Sexually Oriented Business Licensee And Employee Conduct: It is unlawful for any sexually oriented business licensee or sexually oriented business employee to knowingly or intentionally:
1. Allow persons under the age of eighteen (18) years, or the age of twenty one (21) years if required by any applicable alcohol ordinance, on the business premises;
 2. Allow, offer or agree to gambling on the business premises;
 3. Allow, offer or agree to the illegal possession, use, sale or distribution of controlled substances on the licensed premises;
 4. Permit, commit, offer or agree to commit prostitution, solicitation of prostitution, solicitation of a minor or commit activities harmful to the minor to occur on the licensed premises;
 5. Permit, commit, offer or agree to permit any live "specified sexual activity", as defined by town ordi before a patron on the premises of a sexually oriented business;
 8. Refuse to permit officers or agents of the town who are performing functions connected with the enforcement of this chapter to inspect the portions of the sexually oriented business premises where patrons are permitted, for the purpose of ensuring compliance with this chapter, at any time the sexually oriented business is occupied by patrons or open for business. A licensee's knowing or intentional refusal to permit such an inspection shall constitute a violation of this subsection. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to areas of an adult motel which are currently being rented by a customer for use as a permanent or temporary habitation.
- B. Unlawful Activities Of Patrons: It is unlawful for any patron to knowingly or intentionally:
1. Touch in any manner a sexually oriented business employee while the sexually oriented business employee is seminude;
 2. Place any money or object on or within the costume or person of any sexually oriented business employee while the sexually oriented business employee is seminude; or

3. Appear in a state of nudity before another person on the premises of a sexually oriented business. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-21: INJUNCTION:

An entity or individual who, without a valid license, operates or causes to be operated a sexually oriented business, or who employs or is employed as an employee of a business or functions as such an employee in violation of the provisions of this chapter, is subject to a suit for injunction in addition to the civil and criminal violations provided in this chapter, and any other remedy available at law or in equity. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-22: SUSPENSION:

The town shall issue a written letter of intent to suspend a sexually oriented business license for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days if it is determinedly violated this chapter or has knowingly allowed an employee to violate this chapter. The town shall issue a written letter of intent to suspend a sexually oriented employee work permit if it is determined that the employee has knowingly violated this chapter. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-23: REVOCATION:

- A. The business license official shall issue a written intent to revoke a sexually oriented business license or a sexually oriented business employee work permit if a cause of suspension in section [3-5-22](#) of this chapter occurs and the license has been suspended within the preceding twelve (12) months.
- B. The business license official shall issue a written intent to revoke a sexually oriented business license or a sexually oriented business employee work permit if the official determines that a licensee or an employee, with the knowledge of the licensee:
 1. Knowingly gave false or misleading information in the application or in any document or diagram related to the operation of the sexually oriented business.
 2. Knowingly allowed possession, use, or sale of controlled substances on the premises.
 3. Knowingly allowed prostitution on the premises.
 4. Knowingly operated the sexually oriented business during a period of time when the licensee's license was suspended.
 5. A licensee has been convicted, pled guilty or nolo contendere to a "specified criminal activity", as defined in section
- C. The fact that any conviction is being appealed shall have no effect on the revocation of the license.
- D. For the purposes of this chapter, an act by a sexually oriented business employee that constitutes grounds for revocation of that employee's work permit shall be imputed to the sexually oriented business for purposes of denial, suspension or revocation proceedings only if the hearing officer determines by a preponderance of evidence that an officer, director or general partner, or an employee who managed, supervised or controlled the operation of the business, knowingly allowed such act to occur on the sexually oriented business premises.

- E. Nature Of Revocation: When, after the notice and hearing procedure described in this chapter, the business license official revokes a license, the revocation shall continue for one year and the licensee shall not be issued a sexually oriented business license for one year from the date revocation becomes effective; provided, that if the conditions of section [3-5-24](#) of this chapter are met, a provisional license will be granted pursuant to that section. If, subsequent to revocation, the enforcement officer finds that the basis for the revocation found in subsections B1, B4 and B7 of this section have been corrected or abated, the applicant shall be granted a license if at least ninety (90) days have elapsed since the date the revocation became effective. If the license was revoked under subsections B2, B3, B5 and B6 of this section, an applicant may not be granted another license until the appropriate number of years required under this chapter has elapsed. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-24: HEARING ON DENIAL, SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION; APPEAL:

- A. Notice Requirements; Hearing Procedure: If the business license official determines that facts exist for denial, suspension or revocation of a license under this chapter, the town shall notify the applicant or licensee (respondent) in writing of the town's intent to deny, suspend or revoke the license, including the grounds therefor, by personal delivery, or by certified mail.
1. The notification shall be directed to the most current business address or other mailing address on file with the business license official for the respondent. Within ten (10) working days of receipt of such notice, the respondent may provide to the business license official a written response that shall include a statement of reasons why the respondent believes the license should not be denied, suspended or revoked.
 2. Within five (5) working days of the receipt of respondent's written response, the business license official shall notify respondent in writing of the hearing date on respondent's denial, suspension or revocation proceeding. Within ten (10) working days of the receipt of respondent's written response, the hearing officer shall conduct a hearing at which respondent shall have the opportunity to present all of respondent's arguments and to be represented by counsel, present evidence and witnesses on his or her behalf, and cross examine any of the town witnesses. The hearing shall take no longer than two (2) working days, unless extended to meet the requirements of due process and proper administration of justice. The hearing on the time stated in subsection A1 of this section, or if after a hearing, the hearing officer concludes that grounds as specified in this chapter exist for denial, suspension or revocation of the license, then such denial, suspension or revocation shall become final five (5) working days after the hearing officer sends, by certified mail, written notice to the respondent that the license has been denied, suspended or revoked. Such notice shall include a statement advising the respondent of the right to appeal such decision to a court of competent jurisdiction. If the hearing officer finds that no grounds exist for denial, suspension or revocation of a license, then within five (5) working days after the hearing, the hearing officer shall immediately withdraw the intent to deny, suspend or revoke the license and shall notify the respondent in writing by certified mail of such action. The hearing officer shall contemporaneously therewith issue the license to the applicant.
- B. Appeal: An applicant or licensee (aggrieved party) whose application for a license has been denied or whose license has been suspended or revoked shall have the right to appeal such action to a court of competent jurisdiction. Upon the filing of any court action to appeal, challenge, restrain or otherwise enjoin the town enforcement of the denial, suspension or revocation, the town shall immediately issue the aggrieved party a provisional license. The provisional license shall allow the aggrieved party to continue operation of the sexually

oriented business or to continue employment as a sexually oriented business employee and will expire upon the court's entry of a judgment on the aggrieved party's appeal or other action to restrain or otherwise enjoin the town enforcement.

- C. Application During Temporary Or Provisional License Periods: Sexually oriented businesses or sexually oriented business employees operating or working under temporary licenses, provisional licenses, or de facto temporary licenses shall be subject to the applicable provisions of this chapter. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-25: REQUIREMENTS TO COME INTO COMPLIANCE:

Licenses issued prior to the adoption date hereof to operate a sexually oriented business in which persons appear nude or in a state of nudity within any public or patronized area, shall not be renewed. Such licensees, whether the license is active or expired, may appnse under this chapter; provided, that all other provisions of this chapter are satisfied. Any sexually oriented business licensed under this chapter must comply with the provisions and operational guidelines as set forth in this chapter on or before June 1, 2009, except that all sexually oriented business shall comply with section [3-5-20](#) of this chapter immediately the effective date hereof. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009)

3-5-26: PENALTY:

In addition to revocation or suspension of a license as provided in this chapter, the violation of any provision of this chapter shall be a class B [1-4-1](#) of this code. Each day of a violation shall be considered a separate offense. The prosecuting agency shall have the discretion to charge any offense under this chapter as an infraction. (Ord. 09-011, 7-28-2009; amd. 2010 Code)

Chapter 6

DOOR TO DOOR SOLICITATION

3-6-1: PURPOSE:

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3-6-17: NO SOLICITATION NOTICE:

3-6-18: DUTIES OF SOLICITORS:

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3-6-20: BUYER'S RIGHT TO CANCEL:

3-6-21: PENALTY:

3-6-1: PURPOSE:

- A. Residents of the town have an inalienable interest in their personal safety, well being, and privacy in their residences, as well as their ability to provide or receive information regarding matters of personal belief, political or charitable activities, and goods and services lawfully in commerce. The town has a substantial interest in protecting the well being, tranquility, personal safety, and privacy of its citizens, which includes the ability to protect citizens from unwanted intrusions upon residential property. The town also has a substantial interest in protecting citizens from fraud or otherwise unfair consumer sales practices, as well as criminal activity.
- B. There must be a balance between these substantial interests of the town and its citizens, and the effect of the regulations in this chapter on the rights of those who are regulated. Based on the collective experiences of the town officials derived from regulating business activity, protecting persons and property from criminal conduct, responding to the inquiries of citizens regarding door to door solicitation, the experience of its law enforcement officers and those affected by door to door canvassing and solicitation, as well as judicial decisions outlining the boundaries of constitutional protections afforded and denied persons seeking to engage in door to door solicitation, the town adopts this chapter to promote the town's substantial interests in:
1. Respecting citizen's decisions regarding privacy in their residences;

2. Protecting persons from criminal conduct;
3. Providing equal opportunity to advocate for and against religious belief, political position or charitable activities; and
4. Permitting truthful and nonmisleading door to door solicitation regarding lawful goods or services in intrastate or interstate commerce.

C. The town finds that the procedures, rules and regulations set forth in this chapter are narrowly tailored to preserve and protect the town interests referred to herein, while at the same time balancing the rights of those regulated. (Ord. 06-006, 12-12-2006)

3-6-2: NO OTHER TOWN LICENSE OR APPROVAL REQUIRED:

- A. Registered solicitors and persons exempt from registration need not apply for, nor obtain, any other license, permit or registration from the town to engage in door to door solicitation.
- B. Any business licensed by the town under another town ordinance that uses employees, independent contractors or agents for door to door solicitation in an effoe, unless otherwise exempt from registration.
- C. Those responsible persons or entities associated with registered solicitors need not apply for, nor obtain, any other license, permit or registration from the town, provided they do not establish a temporary or fixed place of business in the town.
- D. Nothing herein is intended to interfere with or supplant any other requirement of federal, state or other local government law regarding any license, permit or certificate that a registered solicitor is otherwise required to have or maintain. (Ord. 06-006, 12-12-2006)

3-6-3: DEFINITIONS:

For the purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

ADVOCATING: Speech or conduct intended to inform, promote or support religious belief, political position or charitable activities.

APPELLANT: The person or entity appealing the denial or suspension of a certificate, either personally as an applicant or registered solicitor, or on behalf of the applicant or registered solicitor.

APPLICANT: An individual who is at least sixteen (16) years of age and not a corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or other lawful entity who applies for a certificate permitting door to door solicitation.

APPLICATION FORM: A standardized form provided by Brian Head Town to an applicant to be completed and submitted as part of registration.

BCI: An original or copy, dated no older than one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the date of the application, of either: a) a Utah department of public safety bureau of criminal identification verified criminal history report personal to the applicant; or b) verification by the Utah department of public safety bureau of criminal identification that no criminal history rising to the level of a disqualifying status exists for the applicant.

BUSINESS: A commercial enterprise licensed by Brian Head Town as a person or entity under this title, having a fixed or temporary physical location within Brian Head Town.

CERTIFICATE: A temporary, annual or renewal certificate permitting door to door solicitation in Brian Head Town applied for or issued pursuant to the terms of this chapter.

CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES: Advocating by persons or entities that either are, or support, a charitable organization.

CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION:

- A. Includes any person, joint venture, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, association, group, or other entity:
 - 1. That is a benevolent, educational, voluntary health, philanthropic, humane, patriotic, religious or eleemosynary, social welfare or advocacy, public health, environmental or conservation, or civic organization:
 - a. For the benefit of a public safety, law enforcement or firefighter fraternal association; or
 - b. Established for any charitable purpose; and
 - 2. That is tax exempt under applicable provisions of the internal revenue code, as amended, and qualified to solicit and receive tax deductible contributions from the public for charitable purposes.
- B. "Charitable organization" includes a chapter, branch, area or office, or similar affiliate, or any person soliciting contributions within the state for a charitable organization that has its principal place of business outside Brian Head Town or the state of Utah.

COMPETENT INDIVIDUAL: A person claiming or appearing to be at least eighteen (18) years of age and of sufficiently sound mind and body to be able to engage in rational thought, conversation and conduct.

COMPLETED APPLICATION: A fully completed application form, a BCI, two (2) copies of the original identification relied on by the applicant to establish proof of identify, and the tendering of fees.

CRIMINALLY CONVICTED: The final entry of a conviction, whether by a plea of no contest, guilty, entry of a judicial or jury finding of guilt, which has not been set aside on appeal or pursuant to a writ of habeas corpus. The criminal conviction that offense of which the applicant or registered solicitor was convicted, without regard to the reduced status of the charge after completion of conditions of probation or parole, and charges dismissed under a plea in abeyance or diversion agreement.

DISQUALIFYING STATUS: Anything specifically defined in this chapter as requiring the denial or suspension of a certificate, and any of the following:

- A. The applicant or registered solicitor has been criminally convicted of: 1) felony homicide; 2) physically abusing, sexually abusing or exploiting a minor; 3) the sale or distribution of controlled substances; or 4) sexual assault of any kind.
- B. Criminal charges currently pending against the applicant or registered solicitor for: 1) felony homicide; 2) physically abusing, sexually abusing or exploiting a minor; 3) the sale or distribution of controlled substances; or 4) sexual assault of any kind.
- C. The applicant or registered solicitor has been criminally convicted of a felony within the last ten (10) years;

- D. The applicant or registered solicitor has been incarcerated in a federal or state prison within the past five (5) years;
- E. The applicant or registered solicitor has been criminally convicted of a misdemeanor within the past five (5) years involving a crime of: 1) moral turpitude; or 2) violent or aggravated conduct involving persons or property.
- F. A final civil judgment been entered against the applicant or registered solicitor within the last five (5) years indicating that: 1) the applicant or registered solicitor had either engaged in fraud or intentional misrepresentation; or 2) that a debt of the applicant or registered solicitor was nondischargeable in bankruptcy pursuant to 11 USC section 523(a)(2), (a)(4), (a)(6), or (a)(19);
- G. The applicant or registered solicitor is currently on parole or probation to any courriptions, or manufactured products offered, provided, or sold.

HOME SOLICITATION SALE: To make or attempt to make a sale of goods and services by a solicitor at a residence by means of door to door solicitation, regardless of:

- A. The means of payment or consideration used for the purchase;
- B. The time of delivery of the goods and services; or
- C. The previous or present classification of the solicitor as a solicitor, peddler, hawker, itinerant merchant, or similar designation.

LICENSING OFFICER: The town clerk/recorder, or designee, responsible for receiving from an applicant or registered solicitor the completed application and either granting, suspending or denying the applicant's certificate.

NO SOLICITATION SIGN: A reasonable visible and legible sign that states "No Soliciting", "No Solicitors", "No Salesperson", "No Trespassing", or words of similar import.

POLITICAL POSITION: Any actually held belief, or information for, against or in conjunction with any political, social, environmental or humanitarian belief or practice.

REGISTERED SOLICITOR: Any person who has been issued a current certificate by Brian Head Town.

REGISTRATION: The process used by the town licensing officer to accept a completed application and determine whether or not a certificate will be denied, granted or suspended.

RELIGIOUS BELIEF: Any sincerely held belief, or information for, against or in conjunction with, any theistic, agnostic, or atheistic assumption, presumption or position, or religious doctrine, dogma or practice, regardless of whether or not the belief or information is endorsed by any other person or public or private entity.

RESIDENCE: Any living unit contained within any building or structure that is occupied by any person as a dwelling consistent with the zoning laws of Brian Head Town, together with the lot or other real property on which the living unit is located. This does not include the sidewalk, public street or public right of way.

RESPONSIBLE PERSON OR ENTITY: That person or entity responsible to provide the following to an applicant, registered solicitor, and the competent individual in a residence to whom a sale of goods or services is made or attempted to be made by means of a home solicitation sale:

- A. Maintaining a state sales tax number, a special events sales tax number, computing the sales taxes owing from any sale of goods or services, paying the sales taxes, and filing any required returns or reports;
- B. Facilitating and responding to requests from consumers who desire to cancel the sale pursuant to the applicable contractual rights or law; and
- C. Refunding any monies paid or reversing credit card charges to those persons who timely rescind any sale pursuant to applicable contractual rights or law.

SALE OF GOODS OR SERVICES: The conduct and agreement of a solicitor and the competent individual in a residence regarding a particular goods or service(s) that entitles the consumer to rescind the same within three (3) days under any applicable federal, state or local law.

SERVICES: Those intangible goods or personal benefits offered, provided, or sold to a competent individual of a residence.

SOLICITING, SOLICIT OR SOLICITATION: Any of the following activities:

- A. Seeking to obtain sales or orders for the exchange of goods, wares, merchandise or perishables of any kind, for any kind of remuneration or consideration, regardless of whether advance payment is sought;
- B. Seeking to obtain prospective customers to apply for or to purchase insurance, subscriptions to publications or publications;
- C. Seeking to obtain contributions of money or any other thing of value for the benefit of any person or entity;
- D. Seeking to obtain orders or prospective customers for goods or services;
- E. Seeking to engage an individual in conversation at a residence for the purpose of promoting or facilitating the receipt of information regarding religious belief, political position, charitable conduct, or a home solicitation sale;
- F. Other activities falling within the commonly accepted definition of "soliciting", such as hawking or peddling.

SOLICITOR OR SOLICITORS: A person or persons engaged in door to door solicitation.

SUBMITTED IN WRITING: The information for an appeal of a denial or suspension of a certificate, submitted in any type of written statement to the town offices by certified, registered, priority, overnight or delivery confirmation mail, facsimile or hand delivery.

SUBSTANTIATED REPORT: An oral, written or electronic report:

- A. That is submitted to and documented by Brian Head Town:
- B. By any of the following:
 - 1. A competent individual who is willing to provide law enforcement or other town employees with publicly available identification of their name, address, and any other reliable means of contact;
 - 2. A town law enforcement or licensing officer; or
 - 3. Any other regularly established law enforcement agency at any level of government.
- C. That provides any of the following information regarding a registered solicitor:
 - 1. Documented verification of a previously undisclosed disqualifying status of a registered solicitor;
 - 2. Probable cause that the registered solicitor has committed a disqualifying status which has not been determined to be a disqualifying status;

3. Documented, eyewitness accounts that the registered solicitor has engaged in repeated patterns of behavior that demonstrate failure by the registered solicitor to adhere to the requirements of this chapter; or
4. Probable cause that continued licensing of the registered solicitor creates exigent circumstances that threaten the health, safety, or welfare of any individual or entity within Brian Head Town.

TOWN MANAGER: The town manager or designee of Brian Head Town responsible for receiving the information from the town and appellant regarding the denial or suspension of a certificate and issuing a decision as required by this chapter.

WAIVER: The written form provided to applicant by the town wherein applicant agrees that the town may obtain a name/date of birth, BCI background check on the applicant for licensing purposes under this chapter, and which contains applicant's notarized signature. (Ord. 06-006, 12-12-2006)

3-6-4: EXEMPTIONS FROM CHAPTER:

- A. The following are exempt from registration under this chapter:
 1. Persons specifically invited to a residence by a competent individual prior to the time of the person's arrival at the residence;
 2. Persons whose license, permit, certificate or registration with the state permits them to engage in door to door solicitation to offer goods or services to an occupant of the residence;
 3. Persons delivering goods to a residence pursuant to a previously made order, or persons providing services at a residence pursuant to a previously made request by regardless of whether goods, services, or any other consideration is offered or given, with or without any form of commitment, contribution, donation, pledge or purchase; and
 5. Persons representing a charitable organization. The charitable exemption shall apply to students soliciting contributions to finance extracurricular, social, athletic, artistic, scientific or cultural programs; provided, that the solicitation has been approved in writing by the school administration, and that such student solicitors carry current picture student identification from the educational institution for which they are soliciting.
- B. Those persons exempt from registration are not exempt from the duties and prohibitions outlined in sections [3-6-17](#), [3-6-18](#) and [3-6-19](#) of this chapter while advocating or soliciting. (Ord. 06-006, 12-12-2006)

3-6-5: SOLICITATION PROHIBITED:

Unless otherwise authorized, permitted or exempted pursuant to the terms and provisions of this chapter, a private residence within the town by solicitors, for the purpose of home solicitation sales or to provide goods or services, is prohibited and is punishable as set forth in this chapter. (Ord. 06-006, 12-12-2006)

3-6-6: REGISTRATION OF SOLICITORS:

Unless otherwise exempt under this chapter, all perdoor solicitation within the town, prior to doing so, shall submit a completed application to the licensing officer and obtain a certificate. (Ord. 06-006, 12-12-2006)

3-6-7: APPLICATION FORM:

The licensing officer shall provide a standard application form for use for the registration of solicitors. Upon request to the licensing officer, or as otherwise provided, any person or entity may obtain in person, by mail, or facsimile, a copy of this application form. Each application form shall require disclosure and reporting by the applicant of the following information, documentation and fee:

A. Review Of Written Disclosures: An affirmation that the applicant has received and reviewed the disclosure information required by this chapter.

B. Contact Information:

1. Applicant's true, correct and legal name, including any former names or aliases used during the last ten (10) years;
2. Applicant's telephone number, home address and mailing address, if different;
3. If different from the applicant, the name, address and telephone number of the responsible person or entity; and
4. The address by which all notices to the applicant required under this chapter are to be sent.

C. Proof Of Identity: An in person verification by the licensing officer of the applicant's true identity by use of any of the following, which bear a photograph of said applicant:

1. A valid drivers license issued by any state.
2. A valid passport issued by the United States.
3. A valid identification card issued by any state.
4. A valid identification issued by a branch of the United States military.

Upon verification of identity, the original identification submitted to establish proof of identity shall be returned to the applicant.

D. Proof Of Registration With Department Of Commerce: The applicant shall provide proof that either the applicant, or the responsible person or entity, has registered with the state department of commerce.

E. Special Events Sales Tax Number: The applicant shall provide a special events sales tax number for either the applicant, or for the responsible person or entity for whom a copy of a "BCI" background check, as defined in section [3-6-3](#) of this chapter; and

2. A signed copy of a waiver whereby applicant agrees to allow the town to obtain a name/date of birth BCI background check on applicant for purposes of enforcement of this chapter.

H. Responses To Questions Regarding "Disqualifying Status": The applicant shall be required to affirm or deny each of the following statements on the application form:

1. Has the applicant been criminally convicted of: a) felony homicide; b) physically abusing, sexually abusing, or exploiting a minor; c) the sale or distribution of controlled substances; or d) sexual assault of any kind;
2. Are any criminal charges currently pending against the applicant for: a) felony homicide; b) physically abusing, sexually abusing, or exploiting a minor; c) the sale or distribution of controlled substances; or d) sexual assault of any kind;
3. Has the applicant been criminally convicted of a felony within the last ten (10) years;

4. Has the applicant been incarcerated in a federal or state prison within the past five (5) years;
5. Has the applicant been criminally convicted of a misdemeanor within the past five (5) years involving a crime of: a) moral turpitude; or b) violent or aggravated conduct involving persons or property;
6. Has a final civil judgment been entered against the applicant within the last five (5) years indicating that: a) the applicant had either engaged in fraud, or intentional misrepresentation; or b) that a debt of the applicant was nondischargeable in bankruptcy pursuant to 11 USC section 523(a)(2), (a)(4), (a)(6) or (a)(19);
7. Is the applicant currently on parole or probation to any court, penal institution or governmental entity, including being under house arrest or subject to a tracking device;
8. Does the applicant have an outstanding arrest warrant from any jurisdiction; or
9. Is the applicant currently subject to a protective order based on physical or sexual abuse issued by a court of competent jurisdiction.

I. Fee: The applicant shall pay such fees as determined applicable by the town, which shall not exceed the reasonable cost of processing the application and issuing the certificate and/or identification badge.

J. Execution Of Application: The applicant shall execute the application form, stating upon oath or affirmation, under penalty or perjury, that based on the present knowledge and belief of the applicant, the information provided is complete, truthful and accurate. (Ord. 06-006, 12-12-2006)

3-6-8: WRITTEN DISCLOSURES:

The application form shall be accompanied by written disclosures notifying the applicant of the following:

- A. The applicant's submission of the application authorizes the town to verify information submitted with the completed application, including:
 1. The applicant's addresses;
 2. The applicant's and/or responsible person or entity's state tax identification and special use tax numbers, if any;
 3. The validity of the applicant's proof of identity;
- B. The town may consult any publicly available sources for information on the applicant, including, but not limited to, databases for any outstanding warrants, prothat must be submitted by applicant with a completed application.
- E. The applicant must submit a BCI background check with completed application.
- F. To the extent permitted by the state and/or federal law, the applicant's BCI background check shall remain a confidential, protected, private record not available for public inspection.
- G. The town will maintain copies of the applicant's application form, proof of identity, and identification badge. These copies will become public records available for inspection on demand at the town offices whether or not a certificate is denied, granted or renewed.
- H. The criteria for disqualifying status, denial or suspension of a certificate under the provisions of this chapter.

- I. That a request for a temporary certificate will be granted or denied within two (2) business days that a completed application is submitted. (Ord. 06-006, 12-12-2006)

3-6-9: WHEN REGISTRATION BEGINS:

The licensing officer shall not begin the registration process unless the applicant has submitted a completed application. The original identification submitted to establish proof of identity shall be returned after the licensing officer verifies the applicant's identity. A copy of the identification may be retained by the licensing officer. If an original BCI background check is submitted by the applicant, the licensing officer shall make a copy of the BCI and return the original to the applicant. (Ord. 06-006, 12-12-2006)

3-6-10: ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES:

The licensing officer shall review the completed application submitted by the applicant and issue a certificate in accordance with the following:

A. Temporary Certificate:

1. A temporary certificate shall issue allowing the applicant to immediately begin door to door solicitation upon the following conditions:
 - a. Applicant's submission of a completed application;
 - b. Applicant's submission of the required fee;
 - c. Applicant establishes proof of identity;
 - d. The applicant's representations on the application form do not affirmatively show a disqualifying status;
 - e. The BCI does not affirmatively show a disqualifying status; and
 - f. The applicant has not previously been denied a certificate by the town, or had a certificate revoked for grounds that still constitute a disqualifying status under this chapter

five (25) calendar days of the issuance of a temporary certificate, the town shall:

1. Take any and all actions it deems appropriate to verify the truthfulness and completeness of the information submitted by the applicant, including, but not limited to, those disclosed with the application form.
2. Issue written notice to the applicant and the responsible person or entity, if any, that the applicant either:
 - a. Will be issued an annual certificate, eligible for renewal one year from the issuance of the temporary certificate; or
 - b. Will not be issued an annual certificate for reasons cited in section [3-6-14](#) of this chapter.

- #### **C. Renewal Certificate:**
- An annual certificate shall be valid for one year from the date of issuance of the temporary certificate and shall expire at twelve o'clock (12:00) midnight on the anniversary date of issuance. Any annual certificate that is not suspended, revoked or expired may be renewed upon the request of the registered solicitor and the submission of a new completed application and payment of the fee, unless any of the conditions for the denial in section [3-6-14](#) of this chapter, or a disqualifying status, is present. (Ord. 06-006, 12-12-2006)

3-6-11: FORM OF CERTIFICATE AND IDENTIFICATION BADGE:

- A. Certificate Form: Should the licensing officer determine that the applicant is entitled to a certificate, the licensing officer shall issue a certificate to the applicant. The certificate shall list the name of the registered solicitor and the responsible person or entity, if any, and the date on which the certificate expires. The certificate shall be dated and signed by the licensing
- B. Identification Badge: With both the temporary and annual certificates, the town shall issue each registered solicitor an identification badge that shall be worn prominently on his or her person while soliciting in the town. The identification badge shall bear the name of the town and shall contain: 1) the name of the registered solicitor; 2) address and phone number of the registered solicitor, or the name, address and phone number of the responsible person or entity if such is provided; 3) a recent photograph of the registered solicitor; and 4) the date on which the certificate expires. (Ord. 06-006, 12-12-2006)

3-6-12: MAINTENANCE OF REGISTRY:

The licensing officer shall maintain and make available for public inspection a copy or record of every completed application received and the certificate background check shall remain a confidential, protected, private record not available for public inspection. The licensing officer may furnish to the head of the town law enforcement agency a listing of all applicants, those denied, and those issued a certificate. (Ord. 06-006, 12-12-2006)

3-6-13: NONTRANSFERABILITY OF CERTIFICATES:

Certificates shall be issued only in the name of the applicant and shall list the responsible party or entity, if any. The certificate shall be nontransferable. A registered solicitor desiring to facilitate or attempt to facilitate home solicitation sales with different: a) goods and serviced application, shall submit a written change request to the licensing officer. A new certificate based on the amended information shall issue for the balance of time remaining on the solicitor's previous certificate before the amendment was filed. Before the new certificate is given to the registered solicitor, the registered solicitor shall obtain a revised identification badge from the town, after payment of the fee for the identification badge. (Ord. 06-006, 12-12-2006)

3-6-14: DENIAL, SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION:

- A. Denial: Upon review, the licensing officer shall refuse to issue a certificate to an applicant for any of the following reasons:
 - 1. Denial Of Temporary Certificate:
 - a. The application form is not complete;
 - b. The applicant fails to: 1) establish proof of identity; 2) provide a BCI; or 3) pay the fees;
 - c. The completed application or BCI indicates that the applicant has a disqualifying status; or
 - d. The applicant has previously been denied a certificate by the town, or has had a certificate revoked for grounds that still constitute a disqualifying status under this chapter.
 - 2. Denial Of Annual Certificate:

- a. The information submitted by the applicant at the time of the granting of the annual certificate is found to be incomplete or incorrect;
 - b. Since the submission of the completed application, the applicant is subject to a previously undisclosed or unknown disqualifying status;
 - c. Failure to complete payment of the fees;
 - d. Since the submission of the application, the town has received a substantiated report regarding the past or present conduct of the applicant;
 - e. Since the submission of the application, the town or other governmental entity has either criminally convicted or obtained a civil injunction against the applicant for violating this chapter or similar federal, state or municipal laws in a manner rising to the level of a disqualifying status; or
 - f. Since the submission of the application, a final civil judgment has been entered against the applicant indicating that: 1) the applicant has either engaged in fraud or intentional misrepresentation; or 2) that a debt of the applicare to complete payment of the fees;
 - d. Since the submission of the application or granting of a certificate, the town has received a substantiated report regarding the past or present conduct of the solicitor;
 - e. The town or other governmental entity has either criminally convicted or obtained a civil injunction against the applicant for violating this chapter or similar federal, state or municipal laws in a manner rising to the level of a disqualifying status; or
 - f. Since the submission of the application, a final civil judgment has been entered against the applicant indicating that: 1) the applicant had either engaged in fraud or intentional misrepresentation; or 2) that a debt of the applicant was nondischargeable in bankruptcy pursuant to 11 USC section 523(a)(2), (a)(4), (a)(6), or (a)(19).
- B. Suspension Or Revocation: The town shall either suspend or revoke a certificate when any of the reasons warranting the denial of a certificate occurs.
- C. Notice Of Denial Or Suspension: Upon determination of the licensing officer to deny an applicant's completed application or to suspend a registered solicitor's certificate, the town shall cause written notice to be sent to the applicant or registered solicitor by the method indicated in the completed application. The notice shall specify the grounds for the denial or suspension, the documentation or information the town relied on to make the decision, the availability of the documentation for review by applicant upon one business day notice to the town, and the date upon which the denial or suspension of the certificate shall take effect. It shall further state that the applicant or registered solicitor shall have ten (10) business days from the receipt of the notice of denial or suspension to appeal the same. The denial or suspension of the certificate shall be effective no sooner than two (2) calendar days from the date the notice is sent, unless that suspension is because of exigent circumstances outlined in subsection C4 of the definition of "substantiated report" in section [3-6-3](#) of this chapter, in which case, the suspension is effective immediately. The denial or suspension shall remain effective unless and until the order is rescinded, overturned on appeal, or determined by a court to be contrary to equity or law. Failure to appeal the suspension of a certificate automatically results in its revocation. (Ord. 06-006, 12-12-2006)

3-6-15: APPEAL:

An applicant or registered solicitor whose certificate has been denied or suspended shall have the right to appeal to the town manager or its designee. Any appeal must be submitted by either the applicant, the responsible person or entity, or legal counsel for either who: a) documents the relationship with the applicant or responsible person or entity; or b) is licensed or authorized by

the state to do so, and makes the assertion of an agency relationship. The following procedures and requirements shall apply:

- A. Any appeal must be submitted in writing to the town clerk/recorder within ten (10) business days of the decision from which the appeal is taken. Such appeal shall describe in detail the nature of the appeal, the action complained of and the grounds for appeal.
- B. Upon request of the applicant or registered solicitor, within one business day, the town will make available any information upon which it relied in making the determination to either deny or suspend the certificate.
- C. The town manager shall review, de novo, all written information submitted by the applicant or registered solicitor to the licensing officer, any additional information relied upon by the licensing officer as the basis for denial, suspension or revocal information submitted by the opposing party.
- D. The town manager will render a decision no later than fifteen (15) calendar days from the date the appeal was taken, unless an extension of time is agreed upon by the parties. In the event that any party to the appeal submits rebuttal information as allowed in subsection C of this section, the fifteen (15) calendar days shall be extended to include the additional three (3) days for rebuttal.
 - 1. The denial or suspension of the certificate shall be reversed by the town manager if, upon review of the written appeal and information submitted, the town manager finds that the licensing officer made a material mistake of law or fact in denying or suspending the applicant or registered solicitor's certificate.
 - 2. If the written appeal and information submitted indicates that the licensing officer properly denied or suspended the certificate of the applicant or registered solicitor, the denial or suspension of the certificate shall be affirmed and constitute a determination that the suspended certificate is revoked.
 - 3. The decision of the town manager shall be delivered to the applicant or registered solicitor by the means designated in the completed application, or as otherwise agreed upon when the appeal was filed.
- E. After the ruling of the town manager, the applicant or solicitor is deemed to have exhausted all administrative remedies with the town.
- F. Nothing herein shall impede or interfere with the applicant's, solicitor's or town's right to seek relief in a court of competent jurisdiction. (Ord. 06-006, 12-12-2006)

3-6-16: DECEPTIVE SOLICITING PRACTICES PROHIBITED:

- A. No solicitor shall intentionally make any materially false or fraudulent statement in the course of soliciting.
- B. A solicitor shall immediately disclose to the consumer during face to face solicitation: 1) the name of the solicitor; 2) the name and address of the entd/or competent individual. This requirement may be satisfied through the use of the badge and an informational flyer.
- C. No solicitor shall use a fictitious name, an alias, or any name other than his or her true correct name.

- D. No solicitor shall represent directly or by implication that the granting of a certificate of registration implies any endorsement by the town of the solicitor's goods or services, or of the individual solicitor. (Ord. 06-006, 12-12-2006)

3-6-17: NO SOLICITATION NOTICE:

- A. Any occupant of a residence may give notice of a desire to refuse solicitors by displaying a "No Solicitors" sign which shall be posted on or near the main entrance door or on or near the property line adjacent to the sidewalk leading to the residence.
notice to any solicitor that the inhabitant of the residence does not desire to receive and/or does not invite solicitors.
- C. It shall be the responsibility of the solicitor to check each residence for the presence of any such notice.
- D. The provisions of this section shall apply also to solicitors who are exempt from registration pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. (Ord. 06-006, 12-12-2006)

3-6-18: DUTIES OF SOLICITORS:

- A. Every person soliciting or advocating shall check each residence for any "No Soliciting" sign or placard, or any other notice or sign notifying a solicitor not to solicit on the premises, such as, but not limited to, "No Solicitation" signs. If such sign or placard is posted, such solicitor shall desist from any efforts to solicit at the residence or dwelling and shall immediately depart from such property. Possession of a certificate or registration does not in any way relieve any solicitor of this duty.
- B. It is a violation of this chapter for any person soliciting or advocating to knock on the door, ring the doorbell, or in any other manner attempt to attract the attention of an occupant of ag.
- C. It is a violation of this chapter of any solicitor, through ruse, deception or fraudulent concealment of a purpose to solicit, to take action calculated to secure an audience with an occupant at a residence.
- D. Any solicitor who is at any time asked by an occupant of a residence or dwelling to leave shall immediately and peacefully depart.
- E. The solicitor shall not intentionally or recklessly make any physical contact with, or touch another person without the person's consent.
- F. The solicitor shall not a follow a person into a residence without their explicit consent.
- G. The solicitor shall not continue repeated soliciting after a person and/or competent individual has communicated clearly and unequivocally their lack of interest in the subject, goods or services of the solicitor.
- H. The solicitor shall not use obscene language or gestures. (Ord. 06-006, 12-12-2006)

3-6-19: TIME OF DAY RESTRICTIONS:

It shall be unlawful for any person, whether licensed or not, o'clock (9:00) A.M. or after nine o'clock (9:00) P.M. Mountain Standard Time, unless the solicitor has express prior permission from the resident to do so. (Ord. 06-006, 12-12-2006)

3-6-20: BUYER'S RIGHT TO CANCEL:

In any home solicitation sale, unless the buyer requests the solicitor to provide goods or services without delay in an emergency, the seller or solicitor shall present to the buyer and obtain the right to cancel within the third business day after signing an agreement to purchase. Such notice of "Buyer's Right To Cancel" shall be in the form required by Utah Code Annotated section 70C-5-103, or a current version thereof, or any state or federal law modifying or amending such provision. (Ord. 06-006, 12-12-2006)

3-6-21: PENALTY:

Any person who violates any term or provision of this chapter is a misdemeanor and subject to penalty as provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code. (Ord. 06-006, 12-12-2006; amd. 2010 Code)

Title 4

HEALTH, SANITATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Chapter 1

GARBAGE AND REFUSE

4-1-1: DEFINITIONS:

4-1-2: SERVICE PROVIDED:

4-1-3: FEES, CHARGES AND DEPOSITS:

4-1-4: USE REQUIRED; EXCEPTIONS:

4-1-5: DISPOSAL WITHIN DESIGNATED SITES:

4-1-6: RULES, REGULATIONS AND UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES:

4-1-7: BURNING PROHIBITED:

4-1-8: RECEPTACLES REQUIRED:

4-1-9: PENALTY:

4-1-1: DEFINITIONS:

The following words and phrases used in this chapter shall have the following meanings, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

CONTAINER: A type of garbage or trash container of galvanized metal or other approved material that has a lid.

GARBAGE: Shall include, but not be limited to, kitchen and table refuse, leavings and offal, swill, and also every accumulation of animal and vegetable and other matter that attends the preparation, consumption, decay of, or dealing in or storage of meats, fish, fowl, fruits and vegetables, or any waste that comes from the preparation, handling, storing, cooking or consumption of food and food products.

REFUSE: Shall include all waste matter, except garbage, attending or resulting from the occupancy of residences, apartments, hotels, or other places of dwelling and from the operation of a business. "Refuse" shall also be deemed to include industrial waste or waste matter resulting from the construction, demolition or repair of a building or other structure.

WASTE AND WASTE MATTER: Shall include, but not be limited to, crockery, bottles, tin cans, metal vessels, trimmings from lawns and gardens, pasteboard boxes, rags, paper, straw, sawdust, ashes, and similar materials. (1984 Code § 3-1-1)

4-1-2: SERVICE PROVIDED:

A. The town shall provide a disposal service for all garbage and waste from the premises of residences and commercial businesses within the town. Such service will be at such

intervals and times as the town council shall from time to time determine and provide for by appropriate resolutions.

- B. The town may contract with any person, partnership and establishments creating commercial garbage, may remove commercial garbage themselves or may employ the services of authorized contractors to remove commercial garbage for them. Any authorized garbage haulers must apply for and receive permission to do so from the town council. Except as otherwise expressly permitted, no garbage or refuse shall be moved or hauled away or transported upon the streets or public ways of the town except by the town or its agent, and except by authorized persons hauling commercial garbage or refuse as herein provided. (1984 Code § 3-1-2)

4-1-3: FEES, CHARGES AND DEPOSITS:

- A. A fee shall be charged for such service by the town and the amount shall be set from time to time by the town council. The fee shall be billed to residents and business occupants of the town with the regular billing for water and sewer service. The amount of the fee may be different for different classes of users of the service. (1984 Code § 3-1-2)
- B. The town council may, by resolution, require the posting of a deposit in such amount as established in the consolidated fee schedule beed only upon full payment of all utility and waste disposal service billings for a period of one year after service is reinstated after a discontinuance pursuant to this chapter. (1984 Code § 3-1-3; amd. 2010 Code)
- C. All residences and business establishments within the town limits shall pay the town a garbage service charge as may be set from time to time by resolution of the town council. Said charges shall apply to all residences and business establishments regardless of whether or not they have also elected to haul their own garbage or employ the services of authorized garbage haulers. The service charges shall be collected with such frequency and in such a manner as the town council shall by resolution provide. (1984 Code § 3-1-4)

4-1-4: USE REQUIRED; EXCEPTIONS:

- A. It shall be presumed that the occupants of all premises or dwellings in the town are utilizing the waste disposal service unless they have made application to and received a permit from the town council to remove their own garbage and waste matter. All persons receiving other utility services from the town shall be billed for the waste disposal service unless they haveilizing the waste disposal service provided by the town and who has not applied for and received a permit as provided in subsection A of this section, fails or refuses to pay for the waste disposal services, the town may discontinue all other utility services to said person, resident or business. Said utility service shall, at the discretion of the town council, not be restored until the entire amount past due has been paid.
- C. These provisions shall not be construed as limiting any other legal remedy which the town might pursue. (1984 Code § 3-1-3)

4-1-5: DISPOSAL WITHIN DESIGNATED SITES:

No person, firm or corporation shall, for the purpose of final disposal thereof, dump, place or bury, or cause to be dumped, placed or or waterway within the town, any garbage or waste

matter or any other refuse or deleterious or offensive substances. All garbage, waste matter and said substances shall be disposed of only at a waste disposal site designated by the town council. (1984 Code § 3-1-5)

4-1-6: RULES, REGULATIONS AND UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES:

- A. Compactible Trash Permitted: Only compactible trash will be placed in the trash bin. (1984 Code § 3-1-2)
- B. Garbage Pick Up: All garbage and refuse must be set out on the day of collection, before the hour of collection, at a pick up point at or near the premises designated from time to time by resolution of the town council. All empty, manually transportable containers must be removed from the street as soon as is practicable after the garbage has been collected and in every case, must be removed from the street the same day the container is emptied. (1984 Code § 3-1-6)
- C. Spilling Garbage Unlawful:
 - 1. It shall be unlawful for any person engaged in hauling garbage, waste matter, manure, rubbish, or other refuse or waste material of any kind, to permit, allow, or cause any of said matter to fall and remain in the sthe town any longer than is necessary for the purpose of loading and transporting the same. (1984 Code § 3-1-7)
- D. Accumulation Of Garbage And Waste:
 - 1. No person owning or occupying any building, lot or premises in the town shall suffer, allow or permit to collect and remain upon said lot or premises any garbage for a period of more than one week, or any waste matter for a period of more than two (2) weeks, without the express permission from the department of public safety.
 - 2. The department of public safety officer may permit the feeding or processing of garbage or refuse upon premises properly equipped and maintained so as to prevent the creation of a nuisance or a hazard to health, or permit the depositing of ashes and other dry material for filling purposes at such places as the public safety officer may designate and under such restrictions as the town council may by regulation impose. (1984 Code § 3-1-8)
- E. Liquid Garbage: No liquid garbage shall be deposited with any other garbage or other waste matter. All kitchen garbage shall be drained of all moisture and completely wrapped in paper before being placed in the garbage container. (1984 Code § 3-1-10)

4-1-7: BURNING PROHIBITED:

Any and all burning of said garbage and waste shaunishment and fine as a misdemeanor as set forth more fully in section [4-1-9](#) of this chapter. (1984 Code § 3-1-2)

4-1-8: RECEPTACLES REQUIRED:

Every owner, lessee or occupant of any buildicontain garbage in a suitable metal or plastic trash container with a secured lid until it is deposited in a town trash receptacle (dumpster). (2010 Code)

4-1-9: PENALTY:

Any person violating any provision of this chapter shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, subject to penalty as provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code. (1984 Code § 3-1-13; amd. Ord. 87-008, 8-11-1987; 2010 Code)

Chapter 2

LITTER; HANDBILLS

4-2-1: DEFINITIONS:

4-2-2: LITTERING UNLAWFUL:

4-2-3: COMMERCIAL AND NONCOMMERCIAL HANDBILLS:

4-2-4: HANDBILLS AND POSTERS:

4-2-5: PENALTY:

4-2-1: DEFINITIONS:

The following words and phrases used in this chapter shall have the following meanings, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

AUTHORIZED RECEPTACLES: Public or private litter storage and collection receptacles.

COMMERCIAL HANDBILLS: Any printed or written material, any sample or device, dodger, circular, leaflet, pamphlet, paper, booklet, or any other printed or otherwise reproduced original or copies of any matter or literature which advertises for sale any merchandise, product, commodity or thing, or which directs attention to any business or mercantile or commercial establishment or other activity for the purpose of, directly or indirectly, promoting the interest in sales thereof, or which directs attention to or advertises any meeting, theatrical performance, exhibition or event of any other type for which an admission fee is charged for the purpose of private profit or gain, unless said admission is used to defray expenses resulting from the meeting, theatrical performance, exhibition or event and does not infringe upon the rules of decency, good morals or safety of the public.

LITTER: "Garbage", "refuse" and "rubbish", as defined in this title and chapter, and all other waste material which, if thrown or deposited as prohibited, may create a danger to public health, safety or welfare, or appearance of the town.

NEWSPAPER: Any newspaper of general or local circulation, or any periodical or current magazine regularly published with not less than four (4) issues per year and sold to the public.

NONCOMMERCIAL HANDBILL: Any printed or written matter, any sample, or device, dodger, circular, leaflet, pamphlet, newspaper, magazine, paper, booklet, or any other printed or otherwise reproduced original or copies of any matter of literature not included in the definitions of a "commercial handbill" or "newspaper".

REFUSE: All putrescible and nonputrescible solid wastes (but not including bodily wastes) which include, but may not be limited to, garbage, rubbish, ashes, street cleanings, dead animals and solid market and industrial wastes.

RUBBISH: Nonputrescible solid wastes consisting of both combustible and noncombustible wastes which include, but may not be limited to, combustible and noncombustible wastes such as paper, wrappings, cigarettes, cardboard, tin cans, yard clippings, leaves, wood, glass, bedding, crockery, and similar materials. (1984 Code § 3-2-1)

4-2-2: LITTERING UNLAWFUL:

- A. No person shall throw or deposit litter in or on any street, sidewalk or other public place within the town except where authorized receptacles have been provided or where there is an official municipal garbage dump or a collection site for the pick up of garbage as authorized, or manager of a commercial business, shall place litter in an authorized receptacle in such a manner as it may be carried or deposited by the elements on or in any gutter, street, sidewalk, public place or private property. In a similar manner, no one, while a driver or passenger in a vehicle, shall throw, deposit or allow to blow from said vehicle any litter which may land on any street or other public place or on private property. (1984 Code § 3-2-2)

4-2-3: COMMERCIAL AND NONCOMMERCIAL HANDBILLS:

A. Public Places And Vehicles:

1. No person shall throw, place or deposit any commercial or noncommercial handbill in or on any sidewalk, street or other public place. It is unlawful for any person to hand out, distribute or sell any commercial handbill in any public place unless otherwise authorized by the town council. It shall not, however, be unlawful for a person to hand out or distribute, without charge to the receiver of the same, any noncommercial handbill or handbill in or on any vehicle unless otherwise authorized by the town council or willingly accepted by the owner or driver of said vehicle. (1984 Code § 3-2-3)

B. Uninhabited And Inhabited Private Premises:

1. No person shall throw, place or deposit any commercial or noncommercial handbills in or on any private premises which is temporarily or continuously uninhabited or vacant.
2. No person shall throw, place, deposit or distribute any commercial or noncommercial handbills in or on private premises which are inhabited, except where the same are directly handed to the owner, occupant or other person then present on such private premises. (1984 Code § 3-2-4)

4-2-4: HANDBILLS AND POSTERS:

- A. Prohibited Activity; Exceptions: No person or business shall post, stick, stamp, paint or otherwise fix, or cause the same to be done by any person, any notice, placard, bill, card, poster, advertisement or other paper or device calculated to attract the attention of the public, or upon any sidewalk, curb or any other portion or part of any public way or public place or any lamppost, electric light, telegraph, telephone, or railway structure, hydrant, shade tree or tree box or fixture of the fire alarm or police telegraph system, except such as may be authorized or required by the laws of the United States, the state or the town.
- B. Permit Required: It shall be unlawful to distribute indiscriminately to the public by leaving at houses or residences in the town any cards, circulars, handbills, samples or merchandise without first having secured a permit from the town clerk/recorder. Said application to distribute shall contain a statement of the nature of the article, cards or advertisement to be distributed, the name of the applicant, and the name of the manufacturer or distributor of such article or service advertised. (1984 Code § 3-2-5)

4-2-5: PENALTY:

Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a class B

misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, subject to penalty as provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code. Each and every day that a violation continues shall be deemed a separate violation. (1984 Code § 3-2-6; amd. Ord. 87-008, 8-11-1987; 2010 Code)

Chapter 3

NUISANCES

4-3-1: NUISANCE DEFINED:

4-3-2: AUTHOR OF NUISANCE:

4-3-3: DECLARATION OF NUISANCES:

4-3-4: ATTRACTIVE NUISANCES:

4-3-5: ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY:

4-3-6: ABATEMENT:

4-3-7: PENALTY:

4-3-1: NUISANCE DEFINED:

A "nuisance" is a crime against the order and economy of the town and consists of unlawfully doing any act or omitting to perform any duty, which act or omission either: a) annoys, injures or endangers the comfort, repose, health or safety of three (3) or more persons; or b) offends public decency; or c) unlawfully interferes with, obstructs or tends to obstruct, or renders property dangerous for passage or public use. An act which affects three (3) or more persons in any of the ways above specified is not less a nuisance because the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted on individuals is unequal. (1984 Code § 3-3-1)

4-3-2: AUTHOR OF NUISANCE:

When a nuisance exists upon property, and is the outgrowth of the usual, natural or necessary use of the property, the landlord thereof, or his agent, the tenant, or his agent, and all other persons having control of the property on which such nuisance exists, here such nuisance shall arise from the unusual or unnecessary use to which such property may be put, or from business thereon conducted, then the occupants, and all other persons contributing to the contrivance of such nuisance, shall be deemed the authors thereof. All "authors" of nuisances, as defined in this section, are subject to the penalty provided for in this chapter. (1984 Code § 3-3-2)

4-3-3: DECLARATION OF NUISANCES:

It shall be unlawful to cause, create, maintain or otherwise be the author of a nuisance within the town. Nuisances shall include, but not be limited to:

- A. Befouling water in any spring, stream, well or water source supplying water for culinary purposes;
- B. Allowing any privy vault or cesspool to become a menace to health;
- C. Permitting any garbage box or similar receptacle which has become unclean and offensive to remain on the premises; (1984 Code § 3-3-3)
- D. Burning garbage, leaves, grass or other refuse that emits any noxious odors; (1984 Code § 3-3-3; amd. 2010 Code)
- E. Allowing vegetable waste, garbage or refuse of any nature to accumulate;

- F. Permitting the accumulation of manure in any stable, stall, corral or yuid, waste or refuse of any kind into any street, sidewalk, gutter, stream, natural watercourse or vacant lot, which is offensive or likely to become so;
- I. Permitting, keeping or collecting any stale or putrid grease or other offensive matter;
- J. Having or permitting any fly or mosquito producing condition;
- K. Bathing or washing in or near any public water supply, or to permit any animal to drink therefrom;
- L. Keeping any drinking vessel for public use;
- M. Throwing or casting, or having thrown or cast, or allowing to remain upon or in any street, road or ditch, gutter, public place, private premises, vacant lot, watercourse, lake, spring or well, any house refuse, offal, garbage, dead animals, decaying vegetable matter, or organic waste substance of any kind;
- N. Permitting injurious or noxious weeds to grow on any land;
- O. Permitting any lot or excavation to become the repository of stagnant water or decaying substance;
- P. Obstructing the street or sidewalk without proper permit. (1984 Code § 3-3-3)

4-3-4: ATTRACTIVE NUISANCES:

It shall be unlawful to use, create, maintain or otherwise be the author of an attractive nuisance within the town. An "attractive nuisance" is any vacant lot or open area within which any of the following ccess:

- A. Ponding of water;
- B. Open pits, shafts, caves or dilapidated nonoccupied buildings;
- C. Trash, debris or machinery;
- D. Large piles of loose sand, soil or rocks suitable for tunnelling or digging by children. (1984 Code § 3-3-4)

4-3-5: ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY:

It shall be the duty of the public safety department to ascertain and cause all nuisances declared to be such in this chapter and coming within its t shall have authority in the daytime to enter any house, stable, store, or any building, in order to make an inspection; to enter upon all lots and grounds to cause the same to be cleaned or purified; and all noisome substances to be abated or removed. (1984 Code § 3-3-5)

4-3-6: ABATEMENT:

- A. Notice To Abate Nuisance: Whenever the public safety department shall determine that any nuisance exists, it shall take the following steps to abate the same:
1. It shall ascertain the names of the owners and occupants and other authors of the nuisance and premises where the same exists.
 2. Serve notice in writing upon the owner and occupant and other authors, either personally or by mailing notice, postage prepaid, addressed to them at their last known address, requiring the owner, occupant or author, or any or all of them, to eradicate or abate the same within such time as the notice shall provide, but in no case less than ten (10) days from the date of service of the notice.
 3. Inform the person to whom such notice is given that in the event that the individual disagrees with the determination of a nuisance, that he may request a hearing before the town manager. If no such request for hearing is made and the nuisance is not abated within the ten (10) day period, official, legal notil2"> 5. The hearing before the town manager shall be determinative based upon the facts and circumstances of the case. Any appeal made shall be to the district court. (1984 Code § 3-3-6; amd. 2010 Code)

B. Refusal To Abate Nuisance:

1. If any person, ordered by a notice served under subsection A of this section, and/or by a decision of the town manager, shall fail to conform to the notice and/or order therefrom, the public safety department shall employ all necessary assistance to cause such materials to be removed, destroyed or the nuisance otherwise abated. The public safety department shall prepare an itemized statement of all expenses incurred in the abatement of the nuisance and shall mail a copy thereof to the persons named in the notice demanding payment within twenty (20) days of the date of mailing. Said notice shall be deemed delivered when mailed by registered mail addressed to the person's last known address.
2. In the event that the person so notified fails to make the payment to the town treasurer within the twenty (20) day period, the town May either cause suit to be brought in the appropriate court for collection of the same, or may refer the matter to county authorities for collection by a lien on the property, as provided in Utah Code Annotated title 10, chapter 11, as amended, or both. (1984 Code § 3-3-7; amd. 2010 Code)

4-3-7: PENALTY:

Any author of a nuisance who violates any provision of this chapter shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor and, upon conviction in district court, subject to penalty as provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code. (1984 Code § 3-3-8; amd. Ord. 87-008, 8-11-1987; 2010 Code)

Chapter 4

PEST CONTROL

4-4-1: RODENTS:

4-4-2: FLIES AND OTHER INSECTS:

4-4-3: PENALTY:

4-4-1: RODENTS:

Every person owning, occupying or controlling any real property in the town shall prevent the ingress of rats or other rodents thereto, and to this end shall use such materials in construction or repair thereof as are ratproof and rodentproof. All foods, provisions, goods, wares and merchandise shall be so located as to prevent rats and other rodents from gaining access thereto or coming in contact therewith. No garbage, waste matter or other refuse shall be allowed to accumulate so that the same shall or may afford food or a harboring or breeding place for rats or other pests. (1984 Code § 3-4-1)

4-4-2: FLIES AND OTHER INSECTS:

It shall be unlawful for any person to suffer or permit to have on his premises, whether owned or occupied by him, one or more of the following unsanitary conditions: a) any privy vault, cesspool, sink, pit or like place which is not securely protected from flies; b) garbage which is not securely n which flies may breed or multiply. Every person owning, occupying or controlling any premises in the town when evidence of fly or other insect infestation or breeding on the premises is discovered, shall at once take any and every action to eradicate such fly or other insect infestation or breeding and shall make such changes in the conditions on the premises as to prevent the recurrence of the fly or other insect infestation or breeding. (1984 Code § 3-4-2)

4-4-3: PENALTY:

Any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, subject to penalty as provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code. (1984 Code § 3-4-3; amd. Ord. 87-008, 8-11-1987; 2010 Code)

Chapter 5

HAZARDOUS VEGETATION REMOVAL

4-5-1: INSPECTION AUTHORITY:

4-5-2: FAILURE TO COMPLY:

4-5-3: ACCOUNTING:

4-5-1: INSPECTION AUTHORITY:

The fire chief, or his designee, is authorized to inspect all properties in the town and require any property owner or occupant to clear their property of all hazardous vegetation as set forth in the state adopted fire code. (Ord. 01-004, 7-10-2001; amd. 2010 Code)

4-5-2: FAILURE TO COMPLY:

Any property not brought into compliance shall be brought into compliance by a such clearing charged to the owner and put as a lien against the property so cleared, such lien to be paid at the next occurring annual property tax collection date. (Ord. 01-004, 7-10-2001)

4-5-3: ACCOUNTING:

All monies collected as reimbursed expenses are to be put in a separate account to be used for future fire hazard abatement or reforestation only. (Ord. 01-004, 7-10-2001)

Title 5 – Public Safety

Chapter 1

PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT

5-1-1: ESTABLISHED:

5-1-2: ARRESTS:

5-1-3: REGISTER OF ARREST:

5-1-4: VIOLATIONS OF TOWN ORDINANCES:

5-1-1: ESTABLISHED:

There is hereby established the Brian Head Public Safety Department to be known as the Police Department and the Fire Department which shall consist of a director and other officers as shall be employed by the municipality.

The director of Public Safety (Fire Chief/Police Chief) and all certified officers of the municipality shall have the following powers and duties in addition to those that may be assigned to them:

- A. Powers and duties shall be established by state law. [UCA § 10-3-919](#)
- B. To preserve the public peace, prevent crime, detect and arrest offenders, protect persons and property, remove nuisances existing in the public streets, roads, highways and other public places, enforce every law relating to the suppression of offenses, render such assistance in the collection of licenses as may be required by the license collector and perform all duties enjoined upon them by law and ordinance.
- C. Shall enforce all ordinances and regulations of the town for the preservation of peace, good order and the protection of the rights and property of all citizens.
- D. To execute and serve all warrants, processes, commitments, and writs whatsoever issued by any court of competent jurisdiction.
- E. The Director of Public Safety shall organize, supervise, and be responsible for all the activities of the Police Department, Fire Department and shall define and assign the duties of the different officers.
- F. The Director of Public Safety (Police Chief/Fire Chief) shall, when required, attend meetings of the governing body to consult with and advise them on matters of public safety. He shall execute all lawful orders of the town manager regarding laws established by the governing body and see that all orders and judgments of the courts are carried into effect.

G. Compensation for the Director of Public Safety (Police Chief/Fire Chief) shall be established by ordinance by the town council.

H. In the event of a vacancy, the Town Manager with consent of the Town Council shall appoint an individual to fill that office until a new, qualified individual has been hired by the Town Manager and ratified by the Town Council. (Ord. 10-005, 6-8-2010)

5-1-2: ARRESTS:

The Director of Public Safety (Police Chief/Fire Chief) or his certified officers may make an arrest in obedience to a warrant, or may, without a warrant, arrest a person under the guidelines set forth by Utah Code Annotated [53-13-102](#) and [103](#). (Ord. 10-005, 6-8-2010)

5-1-3: REGISTER OF ARREST:

The Director of Public Safety (Police Chief/Fire Chief) shall provide and cause to be kept a register of arrest. Upon such register shall be entered a statement showing the date of such arrest, the name of the person arrested, the name of the arresting officer, the offense charged and a description of any property found upon the person arrested. (Ord. 10-005, 6-8-2010)

5-1-4: VIOLATIONS OF TOWN ORDINANCES:

The Director of Public Safety (Police Chief/Fire Chief) and/or his certified officers shall file all cases of alleged violations of the town in the Iron County Justice Court. (Ord. 10-005, 6-8-2010)

Title 5 – Public Safety

Chapter 2

POLICE DEPARTMENT

(Rep. by Ord. 10-005, 6-8-2010)

Title 5 – Public Safety

Chapter 3

FIRE DEPARTMENT

5-3-1: CREATED:

5-3-2: OFFICERS:

5-3-3: COMPENSATION:

5-3-4: POWERS, DUTIES AND AUTHORITY:

5-3-1: CREATED:

There is hereby created and established a combination Fire Department for the town to be known as the Brian Head Fire Department. Said department shall be directly responsible to the Director of Public Safety (Police Chief/Fire Chief).

Under the direction of the department's standard operating procedures and town policies, members of the department may adopt a constitution, bylaws, and such other rules and regulations governing the volunteer members as may be necessary for the effective operations of the department, including requirements for membership therein. Standard operating procedures and other rules and regulations adopted by the department, or as the Director of Public Safety (Police Chief/Fire Chief) deems necessary, may be put in place for the effective operation of the department.

Brian Head Fire Department will maintain a policy and procedures manual for the operations of the Fire Department that shall be known as the standard operating procedures for Brian Head Fire Department. (Ord. 10-005, 6-8-2010)

5-3-2: OFFICERS:

The department shall consist of the Public Safety Director (Police Chief/Fire Chief), Assistant Chief, and other officers. Officers will be appointed following standard operating on certifications, a working knowledge of Brian Head Fire Department and followed by a testing and interview panel. Removal of officers will be based upon attendance, failure to comply with training standards and neglecting their duties as an officer of Brian Head Fire Department. (Ord. 10-005, 6-8-2010)

5-3-3: COMPENSATION:

Compensation for all members of the Fire Department shall be established by ordinance by the Town Council. (Ord. 10-005, 6-8-2010)

5-3-4: POWERS, DUTIES AND AUTHORITY:

- A. The Director of Public Safety (Police Chief/Fire Chief) shall have such duties and powers as are set out in state code and the currently adopted fire code. All members of the Fire Department shall be under the direction and supervision of the Director of Public Safety with the express duties of the protection of life and property, as well as any and all duties as may be appropriate at the discretion of the Director of Public Safety.
- B. The Director of Public Safety (Police Chief/Fire Chief) shall have the sole and entire command of all officers and members of the department, and in his absence the highest ranking officer who is present shall have such command (excluding incident command systems incidents).
- C. Under the advisement of the Public Safety Department the Town Council may enter into agreements or contracts with nearby communities, the state of Utah, United States government, or governing bodies of other organizations to provide fire protection, or to establish a mutual aid system. (Ord. 10-005, 6-8-2010)

Title 5 – Public Safety

Chapter 4

INTRUSION AND PHYSICAL DURESS ALARM SYSTEMS

5-4-1: PURPOSE AND SCOPE:

5-4-2: DEFINITIONS:

5-4-3: INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEE REGISTRATION REQUIRED:

5-4-4: USER INSTRUCTION:

5-4-5: FALSE ALARMS:

5-4-6: DELIBERATE FALSE ALARMS:

5-4-7: PENALTY:

5-4-1: PURPOSE AND SCOPE:

- A. The purpose of this chapter is to protect the emergency services of the town from misuse.
- B. This chapter governs intrusion and physical duress alarm systems, requires permits and registration, establishes fees, provides for the allocation of revenues and deficits, provides for revocation of the permit, provides for punishment of violations and establishes a system of administration. (Ord. 13-006, 9-9-2013)

5-4-2: DEFINITIONS:

The following words and phrases used in this chapter shall have the following meanings, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

ALARM BUSINESS: The business by any individual, partnership, corporation or other entity of selling, leasing, maintaining, servicing, repairing, altering, replacing, moving or installing any alarm system in or on any building, structure or facility.

ALARM SYSTEM: Any assembly of equipment, mechanical or electrical, arranged to signal the occurrence of an illegal entry or other activity requiring urgent attention and to which peace officers are expected to respond.

ALARM USER: The person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company or organization thereof of any kind in control of any building, structure or facility wherein an alarm system is maintained.

AUTOMATIC DIALING DEVICE: A device which is interconnected to a telephone line and is programmed to select a predetermined telephone number and transmit by voice message or code signal any emergency message indicating a need for emergency response.

BURGLAR ALARM CERTIFICATION ACT: Utah Code Annotated section 13-18-1 et seq. This chapter is promulgated pursuant to Utah Code Annotated section 13-18-18(4), to require users of alarm systems and alarm companies to meet reasonable equipment and performance standards concerning false alarms.

COUNTY 911 AND HIGHWAY PATROL DISPATCH: The governmental facilities used to receive emergency and general information from the public to be dispatched to the Brian Head Town public safety office.

FALSE ALARM: An alarm signal eliciting a response by peace officers when a situation requiring a response by them or other emergency response unit in fact does not exist. It includes an alarm signal caused by conditions of nature which are normal for that area and subject to control by the alarm business operator or alarm user. "False alarm" does not include an alarm signal caused by extraordinarily violent conditions of nature not reasonably subject to control.

INTERCONNECT: To connect an alarm system, including an automatic dialing device, to a telephone line, either directly or through a mechanical device that utilizes a telephone, for the purpose of using the telephone line to transmit a message upon the activation of the alarm system.

INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEM: An alarm system signaling an entry or attempted entry into the area protected by the system.

LOCAL ALARM: Any noisemaking alarm device.

MARSHAL: The Brian Head Town Marshal, or his designated representative.

PHYSICAL DURESS SYSTEM: An alarm system signaling a robbery or other physical endangerment.

PRIMARY TRUNK LINE: A telephone line serving the Iron County 911 system or highway patrol dispatch that is designated to receive emergency calls.

PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT: The Brian Head Town public safety department and staff.

5-4-3: INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEE REGISTRATION REQUIRED:

It shall be unlawful for any person employed by a person having a valid security certificate under Utah Code Annotated section 13-18-4, to engage directly in the selling, leasing, installing, servicing, maintaining, repairing, moving or removing in or on any building or other property within the town any intrusion, or physical duress alarm system. (Ord. 13-006, 9-9-2013)

5-4-4: USER INSTRUCTION:

Every alarm business selling, leasing or furnishing to any user an alarm system which is installed on premises located in the area subject to this chapter shall furnish the user with written instructions that provide information to enable the user to operate the alarm system properly. (Ord. 13-006, 9-9-2013)

5-4-5: FALSE ALARMS:

- A. Any alarm user which has five (5) or more false alarms within a calendar year period shall be subject to assessments identified in the Consolidated Fee Schedule and/or class C misdemeanor violation, subject to penalty as provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code.
- B. A fee is hereby imposed for false alarms on a physical duress or intrusion alarm system to which peace officers respond. The fee is assessed on the user of the alarm system after three (3) false alarms in any calendar month period or after five (5) false alarms in any calendar year. The amount of the fee is as established in the consolidated fee schedule.
- C. The Public Safety Department shall contact the alarm user following two (2) false alarms in a calendar month or four (4) false alarms in a calendar year to inform the alarm user that a fee will be assessed following three (3) false alarm in a calendar month or five (5) false alarms in a calendar year.
- D. For purposes of subsection 5-4-5(A) and 5-4-5(B), multiple false alarms in a single day shall be considered a single false alarm.
- E. The Public Safety Department shall continuously track the number of false alarms per alarm user and assess the property owners for false alarms on a monthly basis. (Ord. 13-006, 9-9-2013)

5-4-6: DELIBERATE FALSE ALARMS:

No person shall cause to be transmitted any intrusion or physical duress alarm knowing the same to be false or without basis in fact. Central stations shall not request law enforcement officers to respond to alarm scenes when monitoring equipment indicates an alarm system malfunction signal. (Ord. 13-006, 9-9-2013)

5-4-7: PENALTY:

- A. Any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor and, upon conviction, be subject to penalty as provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code.

- B. All service fees assessed under this chapter are due and payable within thirty (30) days after written notice of any fee due is issued by the Town Clerk. A penalty of ten percent (10%) of the fee due shall be assessed upon any person who fails to pay the fee within thirty (30) days. The penalty shall be assessed for each thirty (30) day period, or fraction thereof, that the fee remains unpaid beyond the original payment period.
- C. Failure to timely pay any service fees imposed in this chapter may result in the Town Clerk initiating legal action against the homeowner. (Ord. 13-006, 9-9-2013)

Chapter 5

ANIMAL CONTROL

5-5-1: DEFINITIONS:

5-5-2: LICENSING AND VACCINATION OF CATS AND DOGS:

5-5-3: NUISANCES:

5-5-4: NUMEROUS ANIMALS:

5-5-5: CARING FOR ANIMALS:

5-5-6: SANITATION:

5-5-7: CRUELTY TO ANIMALS:

5-5-8: RESTRAINT AND CONFINEMENT; GENERALLY:

5-5-9: VICIOUS AND DANGEROUS ANIMALS:

5-5-10: PROPERTY OWNERS MAY IMPOUND:

5-5-11: RETURN OF ANIMAL TO OWNER:

5-5-12: IMPOUNDMENT:

5-5-13: NOTICE TO OWNER AND REDEMPTION:

5-5-14: ENFORCEMENT:

5-5-15: PENALTY:

5-5-1: DEFINITIONS:

When used in this chapter, the following words, terms and phrases, and their derivations, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

ANIMAL: Any live creature, both domestic and wild, except humans. "Animal" includes fowl, fish and reptiles.

ANIMAL SHELTER: Any facility operated by the town, county, other municipality, or humane society for the temporary care, confinement and detention of animals, and for the humane killing and other disposition of animals. The term shall also include any private facility authorized by the public safety director or designee to impound, confine, detain, care for or destroy any animal.

AT HEEL: A dog that is directly behind or next to a person and obedient to that person's command.

AT LARGE: An animal that is off the premises of the owner, and not on a leash or otherwise under the immediate control of a person physically capable of restraining the animal.

DISPOSITION: Adoption, quarantine, voluntary or involuntary custodianship or placement, or euthanasia humanely administered to an animal. "Disposition" includes placement or sale of an animal to the general public, or removal of an animal from any pet shop to any other location.

DOMESTIC ANIMAL: Includes dogs, cats, domesticated sheep, horses, cattle, goats, swine, fowl, ducks, geese, turkeys, confined domestic hares and rabbits, pheasants, and other birds and animals raised and/or maintained in confinement.

IMPOUNDMENT: The taking into custody of an animal by any police officer, animal control officer, or any authorized representative thereof.

MUZZLE: A device constructed of strong, soft material, or of metal, designed to fasten over the mouth of an animal to prevent the animal from biting any person or other animal.

NUISANCE ANIMAL: Any nuisance arising out of the keeping, maintaining or owning of, or failure to exercise sufficient control of, an animal.

OWNER: Any person having temporary or permanent custody of, sheltering or having charge of, harboring, exercising control over, or having property rights to, any animal covered by this chapter. An animal shall be deemed to be harbored if it is fed or sheltered for three (3) or more consecutive days.

PUBLIC NUISANCE ANIMAL: Any animal that unreasonably annoys humans, endangers the life or health of persons or other animals, or substantially interferes with the rights of citizens, other than their owners, to the enjoyment of life or property. The term "public nuisance animal" shall include, but not be limited to:

- A. Any animal that is offensive or dangerous to the public health, safety or welfare by virtue of the number of animals maintained at a single residence or the inadequacy of the facilities;
- B. Any animal that is repeatedly found running at large;
- C. Any dog or cat in any section of a park or public recreation area, unless the dog or cat is controlled by a leash or similar physical restraint;
- D. Any animal that damages, soils, defiles or defecates on any property other than that of its owner;
- E. Any animal that makes disturbing noises, including, but not limited to, continued and repeated howling, barking, whining or other utterances causing unreasonable annoyance, disturbance or discomfort to neighbors or others in close proximity to the premises where the animal is kept or harbored;
- F. Any animal that causes fouling of the air by noxious or offensive odors and thereby creates unreasonable annoyance or discomfort to neighbors or others in close proximity to the premises where the animal is kept or harbored;
- G. Any animal in heat that is not confined so as to prevent attraction or contact with other animals;
- H. Any animal, whether or not on the property of its owner, that without provocation, molests, attacks or otherwise interferes with the freedom of movement of persons in a public right of way;
- I. Any animal that chases motor vehicles in a public right of way;
- J. Any animal that attacks domestic animals; or
- K. Any animal that causes unsanitary conditions in enclosures or surroundings where the animal is kept or harbored.

SANITARY: A condition of good order and cleanliness to minimize the possibility of disease transmission.

UNDER RESTRAINT: An animal that is secured by a leash or lead and under the control of a person physically capable of restraining the animal and obedient to that person's commands, or securely enclosed within the real property limits of the owner's premises.

VICIOUS OR DANGEROUS ANIMAL: Any animal that attacks, bites or physically injures human beings, domestic animals or livestock without adequate provocation, or which, because of temperament or training, has a known propensity to attack, bite or physically injure human beings, domestic animals or livestock. Any wild animal, or any animal that without provocation has bitten or attacked a human being or other animal, shall be prima facie presumed vicious or dangerous.

WILD ANIMAL: Any live monkey, nonhuman primate, raccoon, skunk, fox, leopard, panther, tiger, lion, lynx or any other warm blooded animal that can normally be found in the wild state. The term "wild animal" does not include: domestic dogs (excluding hybrids with wolves, coyotes or jackals), domestic cats (excluding hybrids with ocelots or margays), farm animals, rodents, any hybrid animal that is part wild, and captive bred species of common cage birds. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002)

5-5-2: LICENSING AND VACCINATION OF CATS AND DOGS:

- A. License And Vaccination Required: All dogs and cats shall be licensed by the public safety department on a yearly basis. Such licensing shall require a proof of vaccination for rabies, distemper and parvo;
- B. Citation For Unlicensed Pet: The public safety department shall issue its citation to the owner of any pet that is impounded without the appropriate license and vaccination certification. There will be a tenicense is purchased during the grace period, there will be no fine levied. If a license for the pet is not purchased within the ten (10) day grace period, the pet owner will be levied a twenty five dollar (\$25.00) fine. Any pet impounded with an outstanding citation unpaid shall be transported to the nearest available animal shelter and the owner shall be assessed the shelter's current fee. (Ord. 86-007, 5-27-1986; amd. 2010 Code)
- C. Fees And Procedures Established: The fees and administrative procedures for processing the mandatory license applications shall be established by the town council by resolution, and amended as necessary from time to time. (Ord. 86-007, 5-27-1986)

5-5-3: NUISANCES:

It shall be unlawful for any person to keep any animal on corporate limits of the town when the keeping of such animal constitutes a public nuisance or menace to public health or safety. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002)

5-5-4: NUMEROUS ANIMALS:

It shall be unlawful for any person to keep more than three (3) dogs, cats or other animals within the town; except tha may be kept for a period of time not exceeding five (5) months from birth. This section shall not apply to any establishment where animals are kept for breeding, sale, sporting purposes or boarding. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002; amd. 2010 Code)

5-5-5: CARING FOR ANIMALS:

- A. Humane Care And Treatment Required: It shall be unlawful for the owner or custodian of any animal to refuse or fail to provide such animal with sufficient wholesome and nutritious food,

potand treatment, or to unnecessarily expose any such animal to hot, stormy, cold or inclement weather.

- B. Abandonment Prohibited: No owner or custodian of any animal shall wilfully abandon such animal on any street, road, highway or public place, or on private property when not in the care of another person. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002)

5-5-6: SANITATION:

- A. Removal Of Waste: No owner or custodian of any animal shall cause or allow such animal to soil, defile or defecate on any public property, or upon any street, sidewalk, public way, play area or common ground owned jointly by the members of a homeowners' or condominium association, or upon private property other than that of the owner, unless such owner or custodian immediately removes and disposes of all feces deposited by such animal by the following methods:
 - 1. Collection of the feces by appropriate implement and placement in a position thereafter in a manner as otherwise may be permitted by law.
- B. Collection Of Waste: No person owning, harboring or keeping an animal within the town shall permit any waste matter from the animal to collect and remain on the property of the owner or custodian, or on the property of others, so as to cause or create an unhealthy, unsanitary, dangerous or offensive living condition on the owner's or custodian's property, or to abutting property of others.
- C. Inadequate Facilities: No person owning, harboring, keeping or in charge of an animal shall cause unsanitary, dangerous or offensive conditions by virtue of the size or number of animals maintained at a single location or due to the inadequacy of the facilities. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002)

5-5-7: CRUELTY TO ANIMALS:

- A. Prohibited: It shall be unlawful for any person to wilfully or maliciously strike, beat, abuse or intentionally run down with a vehicle any animal, or otherwise engage in any act to cause or inflict unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or death to such animal; except that reasonable force ; Exception: No person, except a licensed veterinarian for humanitarian purposes, shall administer poison to any animal, or knowingly leave poisonous substance of any kind or ground glass in any place with the intent to injure any animal. The provisions of this subsection are not applicable to licensed exterminators using poisons as part of a pest control program or the use of commercial insecticides and rodent baits used to control insects and wild rodents. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002)

5-5-8: RESTRAINT AND CONFINEMENT; GENERALLY:

- A. Restraint Required: It shall be unlawful for the owner of any animal to fail to keep such animal under restraint or to permit such animal to run at large upon the streets and public ways of the town.
- B. Leash Or Other Method To Prevent At Large: Any dog, while on a street, sidewalk, public way or in any park, public square or other public space, or upon any private property without be at heel and securely muzzled.

- C. Nuisance Prohibited: No owner or custodian of any animal shall fail to exercise proper care and control of such animal to prevent the same from becoming a public nuisance.
- D. Females: Every female dog or cat in heat shall be confined in a building or other enclosure in such a manner that such female dog or cat cannot come into contact with another animal except for planned breeding.
- E. Exception: The provisions of this section shall not apply to dogs owned or controlled by government law enforcement agencies. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002)

5-5-9: VICIOUS AND DANGEROUS ANIMALS:

Every vicious animal shall be confined by its owner or authorized agent of its owner within a building or secure enclosure, and whenever off the premises of its owner shall be securely muzzled and restrained with a chain having a minimum tensile strength of three hundred (300) pounds and not more than three feet (3') in length, or caged. Every person harboring a vicious animal is charged with an affirmative duty to confine the animal in such a way that children do not have access to such animal. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002)

5-5-10: PROPERTY OWNERS MAY IMPOUND:

Any person finding an animal at large upon his property may remove the same to any animal shelter that will take possession of the animal. If no animal in his own possession, and as soon as possible, notify the public safety department. The property owner shall provide a description of the animal and the name of the owner if known. The department shall dispatch an officer to take possession of the animal. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002)

5-5-11: RETURN OF ANIMAL TO OWNER:

If the name of the owner or custodian of an animal found at large is known or can be obtained with reasonable dispatch, the public safety officer of the owner. If there is no one present, the officer shall leave written notice of whom the owner must contact to reclaim the animal. The officer shall then remove the animal to the nearest animal hospital or shelter that will accept the animal. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002)

5-5-12: IMPOUNDMENT:

- A. Authorized Animals: In addition to any other remedies provided in this chapter, a public safety officer may seize, impound and humanely confine to an animal shelter or hospital any of the following animals:
 - 1. Any dog or cat without a valid license tag;
 - 2. An animal at large;
 - 3. Any animal constituting a public nuisance or considered a danger to the public;
 - 4. Any animal that is in violation of any quarantine or confinement order of the public safety director;
 - 7. Any animal that is reasonably suspected of having rabies;
 - 8. Any animal that is charged with being potentially dangerous, or dangerous, where an animal control officer or the public safety director determines that there is a threat to public health and safety;

9. Any animal that a court of competent jurisdiction has ordered impounded or destroyed;
10. Any animal that is considered unattended or abandoned, as in situations where the owner is deceased, has been arrested or evicted from his regular place of residence.

B. Notice Of Violation: An animal control officer or police officer may also, in lieu of impoundment, issue to the owner a notice of violation. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002; amd. 2010 Code)

5-5-13: NOTICE TO OWNER AND REDEMPTION:

A. Notice Requirements: Upon impoundment of an animal, the department of animal control shall immediately attempt to notify the owner by telephone or certified mail. If the owner is unknown, the department shall post written notice for three (3) days at three (3) or more conspicuous places in the town describing the animal and the time and place nined, hours during which the animal can be reclaimed, and fees to be charged to the owner. The owner shall also be advised that the failure to claim the animal within a specified period of time may result in the disposition of the animal.

B. Disposition Of Unclaimed Animals: Any animal not reclaimed by its owner within ten (10) working days shall become the property of the town and shall be placed for adoption in a suitable home or euthanized in a manner prescribed by the local humane society. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002; amd. 2010 Code)

5-5-14: ENFORCEMENT:

Animal control officers or other designees of the public safety director shall be the enforcement officials for this chapter. These officials, along with police officers, shall have the authounding and destroying animals, issuing citations, and taking other lawful actions as required to enforce the provisions of this chapter. It shall be a violation of this chapter to interfere with any animal control officer or other enforcement official in the performance of his duties. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002; amd. 2010 Code)

5-5-15: PENALTY:

It shall be a violation of this chapter to:

A. Fail to comply with any provi

B. Fail to comply with any lawful order of the public safety department, an animal control officer or police officer, unless such order is lawfully stayed or reversed. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002; amd. 2010 Code)

Chapter 6

CRIMINAL CODE

5-6-1: CRIMINAL CODE ADOPTED:

5-6-1: CRIMINAL CODE ADOPTED:

Except insofar as the application thereof is clearly impractical or inappropriate, in view of the context of purposes or penalty as provided, all of the definitions, requirements, regulations, prohibitions, penalties, provisions and sections of the Utah criminal code, Utah Code Annotated title 76, as amended, with a corresponding penalty of infraction, class C misdemeanor or class B misdemeanor, are hereby adopted by the town. Where a citation or information is issued under this section, it shall be sufficient to use the section number of Utah Code Annotated to designate the section number of the town code which has been violated. Any and all violations thereof shall be considered violations of this section and each such violation shall be subject to the penalties provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code. (Ord. 90-001, 2-13-1990; amd. 2010 Code)

Title 6

MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

Chapter 1

TRAFFIC CODE; ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

6-1-1: TRAFFIC CODE ADOPTED:

6-1-2: ENFORCEMENT:

6-1-3: UNIFORM FINE/BAIL SCHEDULE:

6-1-4: PENALTY:

6-1-1: TRAFFIC CODE ADOPTED:

The provisions of Utah Code Annotated title 41 (motor vehicle act) are hereby adopted by reference and incorporated into this code that relate to class B misdemeanors, class C misdemeanors or infractions, including all amendments, deletions and additions made thereto as of the effective date hereof. Any provisions of Utah Code Annotated title 41 are excluded to the extent that they would limit the discretion of the town attorney to charge an offense as either a misdemeanor or an infraction, as permitted by Utah Code Annotated sections 10-8-84 and 10-3-703. (Ord. 05-002, 4-12-2005)

6-1-2: ENFORCEMENT:

- A. The public safety officer, along with any officers and agents under his command, shall enforce all provisions of this title. The public safety officer may, after traffic study, and upon recommendation and approval of the town council, post any street, or portion thereof which is not under the control of the state authorities, as having a speed limit different from that provided by state law.

6-1-3: UNIFORM FINE/BAIL SCHEDULE:

The uniform fine/bail schedule, as adopted by the Utah code of judicial administration, as provided under Utah Code to this code. Such amendments and revisions as shall from time to time be adopted in the Utah code of judicial administration shall likewise be adopted, codified and incorporated into this code by authority of this section. (Ord. 89-007, 12-12-1989)

6-1-4: PENALTY:

- A. A person convicted of an offense under this title, excepting offenses charged under a state traffic code adopted under section [6-1-1](#) of this chapter, shall be guilty of an infraction and subject to penalty as provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code. No term of imprisonment shall be imposed for conviction of an infraction. (Ord. 89-007, 12-12-1989; amd. 2010 Code)
- B. Fines and imprisonment may be imposed as provided by Utah Code Annotated for convictions charged under the Utah traffic code adopted under section [6-1-1](#) of this chapter. (Ord. 89-007, 12-12-1989)

Chapter 2

TRAFFIC PROVISIONS GENERALLY

6-2-1: PRIMA FACIE SPEED:

6-2-2: LITTER UPON HIGHWAY:

6-2-3: VEHICLES WITHOUT SNOW TIRES OR CHAINS:

6-2-4: TRACKED VEHICLES PROHIBITED; EXCEPTIONS:

6-2-1: PRIMA FACIE SPEED:

Except as otherwise provided herein, the prima facie speed limits applicable to public streets shall be those provided by state law for the particular kind of street and nature of area through which the street runs. The public safety officer may, however, pursuant to his authority in section [6-1-2](#) of this title, post certain streets or portions of streets as having different speed limits, in which case the posted limit shall be the prima facie speed limit for that street or portion of street. Nothing in this section shall be construed to conflict with the power of state authorities to provide for different speed limits on streets and highways which are under their jurisdiction within the town. (1984 Code § 19-2-1)

6-2-2: LITTER UPON HIGHWAY:

No person shall throw, deposit or place in or upon a public street in the town any nails, bottles, glass, boxes, wood, boards, stone, thorns or thorny clippings, or branches of a tree or bush, or any other article or thing likely to puncture the tire of any vehicle. (1984 Code § 19-2-3)

6-2-3: VEHICLES WITHOUT SNOW TIRES OR CHAINS:

It shall be unlawful for any car, truck or recreational vehicle to be without snow tires from November 1 to April 30 of any ski season. Any and all vehicles discovered without snow tires or chains shall be ticketed, removed and/or impounded by the town at the owner's ultimate expense. (Ord. 88-002, 2-23-1988)

6-2-4: TRACKED VEHICLES PROHIBITED; EXCEPTIONS:

No vehicle shall be operated upon any public street within the town unless the same is properly equipped with rubber or rubber and fabric tires. Except as otherwise set forth herein, no tracked vehicles or vehicles which, when operated, create a contact between the road surface and any metal portion of the vehicle, shall be operated for any purpose upon any public street. The provisions of this section shall not apply to or prohibit the operation of lawfully registered and operated snowmobiles, equipment actually engaged in the grooming of snowmobile trails or ski areas and traveling upon public streets only incident to such grooming activities, or any vehicle or equipment operated upon and in connection with the construction, repair, replacement or maintenance of the portion of the public street upon which they are being operated. (Ord. 04-008, 10-24-2004)

ARTICLE A. PARKING CODE

6-2A-1: TITLE:

6-2A-2: APPLICABILITY:

6-2A-3: DEFINITIONS:

6-2A-4: PRESUMPTION OF IDENTITY:

6-2A-5: STANDARD PARKING REGULATIONS:

6-2A-6: TIME LIMITATION PARKING:

6-2A-7: SEASONAL PARKING REGULATIONS:

6-2A-8: DELIVERIES AND SHORT TERM USE:

6-2A-9: SIGNAGE:

6-2A-10: REGULATIONS NOT EXCLUSIVE:

6-2A-11: COMPLIANCE REQUIRED; FINES, IMPOUNDMENT, ENFORCEMENT; PENALTY:

6-2A-1: TITLE:

This article shall be referred to as the *BRIAN HEAD TOWN PARKING CODE*. (Ord. 08-018, 10-28-2008)

6-2A-2: APPLICABILITY:

This article is applicable on all streets and public parking facilities within the town corporate limits as now constituted or as subsequently amended by annexation or disconnection. (Ord. 08-018, 10-28-2008)

6-2A-3: DEFINITIONS:

As used in this article, the following terms shall have the meanings stated, unless the context clearly requires some other meaning:

DELIVERY VEHICLES: Includes any motor vehicle being used for the purpose of loading or delivering goods or cargo to businesses or individuals.

DOUBLE PARKING: Parking, standing or stopping a vehicle, whether attended or unattended:

- A. At the side of another vehicle which is legally parallel parked; or
- B. Behind a parking space which is occupied by a legally parked vehicle.

IMMOBILIZATION: Prohibiting the movement of a vehicle by attaching a "boot" or other device approved by the parking manager to the vehicle. The town does not guard, assume care or accept liability for any vehicle, its occupants or its contents, nor does it assume reshed snowplows, dumpsters, and other items that are not self-propelled.

PARK OR PARKING: Stopping, standing or leaving a motor vehicle in a fixed spot or location on a street or public parking facility for any length of time, except when required to stop or stand because of the flow of traffic, or to yield to other traffic, or in compliance with the requirements of traffic control devices or police officers.

PUBLIC PARKING FACILITY: Any public parking lot, area, garage or structure that is owned, operated and/or maintained by Brian Head Town, but not on street parking.

STREET: Every street, alley, roadway, right of way or on street parking space under the control and/or maintenance of Brian Head Town, whether on public or private property, including all streets shown as public streets on the general plan. The term "street" shall not include private driveways, private parking lots or private roadways.

VEHICLE OR MOTOR VEHICLE: Any automobile, truck, motorcycle, trailer, backhoe, loader or other piece of construction machinery, and every other means of conveyance or persons or cargo included within the Utah motor vehicle act. (Ord. 08-018, 10-28-2008)

6-2A-4: PRESUMPTION OF IDENTITY:

For any vehicle on any street or public parking facility which is parked in violation of the regulations of this article, it shof the vehicle parked the vehicle in violation of this article, or permitted others to park his vehicle in violation of this article, and the registered owner is responsible for the violation and for the fine or civil penalty imposed. (Ord. 08-018, 10-28-2008)

6-2A-5: STANDARD PARKING REGULATIONS:

- A. Parking Prohibited In Certain Places: It shall be unlawful and a violation of this article for any person to park a vehicle, or nonmotorized equipment, or permit others to park a vehicle or nonmotorized equipment in any of the following places on a street or public parking facility:
1. On or across a sidewalk;
 2. In front of, or within five feet (5') of a public or private driveway or alleyway;
 3. Within an intersection, or within fifteen feet (15') of an intersection;
 4. In front of or within five feet (5') from a fire hydrant;
 5. In or on a crosswalk;
 6. Within twenty feet (20') of a marked snowmobile or all terrain vehicle crossing;
 7. Within thirty feet (30') from the approach to any flashing beacon or traffic control device, including stop signs controlling traffic on the same roadway as the approach;
 8. Within twenty feet (20') of the entrance to a fire station, or, if designated a no parking area by signs, on the street opposite of the entrance to a fire station;
 9. Alongside any street excavation or construction fence or barricade if parking in that location would obstruct the free flow of traffic on the street;
 10. On a bridge or other elevated portion of a street or under an overpass;
 11. At any place marked by signs as a no parking zone;
 12. In such a location or manner that the car is parked opposite of the flow of traffic on the street, except as provided in this article;
 13. In such a location or manner so as to occupy more than one marked parking space;
 14. At any place marked with a red curb;
 15. In any parking space designated "handicapped", or otherwise for the mobility disabled under the qualifications of the Americans with disabilities act, when not displaying proper distinguishing license plates or an official state approved placard indicating that the occupant of said vehicle is mobility disabled under the qualifications of the Americans with disabilities act.

- B. **Parking May Not Obstruct Traffic:** No person shall park a vehicle or nonmotorized equipment on a street or public parking facility in any manner that obstructs the street, sidewalk or driveways and impedes the free movement of vehicular or pedestrian traffic.
- C. **Stopping Or Parking On Streets:**
1. No person shall park a vehicle, whether attended or not attended, on the traveled portion of a street when it is possible under the existing conditions to park the vehicle off the traveled portion of the street. When stopping or parking a vehicle, it must be parked in a manner that leaves an unobstructed width along the vehicle for the passage of other vehicles.
 2. This section shall not apply to vehicles which are parked as a result of mechanical failures or otherwise disabled to an extent that the vehicle cannot be moved out of the traffic lane. It is the duty of the owner or operator of the disabled vehicle to activate warning lights on the vehicle, and to open the hood in order to give notice to other vehicles on the street that traffic is blocked by a disabled vehicle. It is also the duty of the owner or operator of a disabled vehicle to obtain assistance as soon as possible under the circumstances to have the disabled vehicle removed from the traffic lane.
- D. **Parking For Certain Purposes Prohibited:** It shall be unlawful to park a vehicle on any street or within owing an emergency vehicle to pass, avoiding other traffic, or conducting commercial deliveries under the requirements of this article.
- G. **Parallel Parking:** Except where otherwise clearly designated by a sign, it shall be unlawful to park any vehicle in a manner other than parallel with the curb or shoulder of the street, with the front of the vehicle facing the direction of traffic flow, with the right hand/passenger side wheels not more than twelve inches (12"), or as close as practicable to the edge of, the curb, shoulder or snow bank, whichever is nearer to the traffic lane.
- H. **Angle Parking:** Angle parking is permitted only when designated by posted signs or in designated public parking facilities, and then only when conditions are such that angle parking does not result in obstruction of the driving lanes such that traffic has to deviate from its normal course to avoid the parked vehicle. Further, no vehicle in excess of twenty five feet (25') in length shall park in an angle parking place at any time.
- I. **Overnight Parking, Camping:** It shall be unlawful to park a vehicle on a public street, or within a public parking facility, or within public parks, playing fields, or other areas for purposes of overnight camping, sleeping or other habitation.
- J. **Parking On Narrow Streets Prohibited:** It shall be unlawful for any person to park a vehicle on any street in a manner that obstructs the flow of traffic on that street by failing to leave an unobstructed lane of at least fourteen feet (14') in width for passing traffic. It shall be unlawful to park opposite another parked vehicle so as to leave less than a fourteen foot (14') wide traffic lane, or in any other manner to obstruct the free movement of traffic through the narrow street.
- K. **Lighting Requirements:** The owner or operator of a vehicle is not required to provide any warning lights on any lawfully parked vehicle. Any vehicle that is parked so as to obstruct the normal flow of traffic, whether illegally parked or disabled in traffic, shall display one or more lights to the front and rear which are visible from a distance of five hundred feet (500'). The light shown to the front of the vehicle shall be white or amber, the light shown to the rear of the vehicle shall be red. If the headlights are left on, they shall be set on the dimmed

setting. It shall be the duty of the owner or operator of a vehicle so parked to open the hood as an additional warning to other motorists, and to keep the lights free of snow, mud, or other obstructions so that the lights are clearly displayed.

L. Construction Site Parking:

1. Construction site parking shall comply with all parking requirements of this article.
2. Vehicles loading or unloading construction supplies, materials or equipment may park temporarily on the street, provided they leave an unobstructed lane of at least fourteen feet (14') in width for passing traffic.
3. Overnight parking of construction equipment in any street is prohibited.
4. No person shall park any vehicle or place any object that interferes with the snow plowing or snow removal efforts on any town right of way.

M. Nonmotorized Equipment Parking Prohibited: Except for construction equipment and materials allowed under subsection L of this section, no person shall park any nonmotorized equipment in any on street or public parking facility. Such nonmotorized equipment must be properly stored in private off street areas or commercial rental storage units. Nonmotorized equipment violating this subsection shall be subject to immediate impoundment.

N. Oversized Vehicles: No person shall park a vehicle that is over eight feet (8') in width in a public parking facility. No person shall park a vehicle that is over twenty six feet (26') in length or over eight feet (8') in height on town roadways. The following exceptions apply:

1. Vehicles allowed under the construction site subsection and complying with subsection L of this section.
2. Commercial delivery vehicles temporarily while making deliveries.
3. Town, fire and public utility vehicles or equipment engaged in official business.

O. Fire Accessways: It shall be unlawful and a violation of this article for any person to park a vehicle, or to permit others to park a vehicle, in any marked fire lane, emergency access road or vehicle throughway, which is designated and approved for fire access by the town fire marshal, or his/her designee, whether on public or private property. (Ord. 08-018, 10-28-2008)

6-2A-6: TIME LIMITATION PARKING:

A. Parking For More Than Seventy Two Consecutive Hours: It shall be unlawful to leave a vehicle parked in any street for more than seventy two (72) consecutive hours. After seventy two (72) consecutive hours, the vehicle is subject to impoundment.

B. Parking For More Than Twenty Four Hours In Public Parking Facilities: It shall be unlawful to leave any vehicle in any public parking facility for more than twenty four (24) consecutive hours, except where otherwise noted.

C. Time Limited Parking In Commercial Zones: Public streets and public parking facilities within commercial zones may be designated with time limitations. It shall be unlawful to park a vehicle in any area so designated by posted signs for longer than designated time limits. Vehicles parked longer than posted time limits are subject to fine and/or impoundment.

D. Parking Areas And Classifications: The town manager, or designee, may establish general classifications of parking areas and the effective periods of time, and shall so designate by posting appropriate signs along the streets, within the facility and/or at the appropriate entry points to the public parking facility. (Ord. 08-018, 10-28-2008)

6-2A-7: SEASONAL PARKING REGULATIONS:

- A. Special Winter Limitations: Notwithstanding the foregoing general parking regulations, there shall be additional regulations which apply during the winter season to facilitate the snow removal and emergency access during the winter months. The winter seasonal regulations shall apply from November 1 to April 30. The sple on any street during snow removal operations. Vehicle operators should assume that snow removal operations are imminent during and after periods of snow.
 - 2. Additional parking limitations may be posted by signs stating the nature and effective period for the additional regulations.
- B. Obstructing Snow Removal Prohibited: No person shall park any vehicle or place any object that interferes with the snow plowing or snow removal efforts on any street. (Ord. 08-018, 10-28-2008)

6-2A-8: DELIVERIES AND SHORT TERM USE:

- A. Space Designated: The town manager, or designee, shall designate, where necessary, short term zones.
- B. Unlawful Parking In Short Term Zones: In any area designated as a short term zone, it shall be unlawful for any person to par>
- C. Delivery Vehicles On Town Streets: All delivery vehicles parked on a street shall observe the following restrictions:
 - 1. Delivery vehicles shall utilize the loading zones.
 - 2. No delivery vehicle shall be parked in such a manner to impede the flow of traffic.
 - 3. No delivery vehicle shall be parked with its engine left idling. (Ord. 08-018, 10-28-2008)

6-2A-9: SIGNAGE:

- A. Emergency Temporary Parking Regulations: The town manager, or designee, shall have the authority to establish additional parking regulations as necessary to provide for efficient traffic circulation and safe parking areas. All areas that are closed to parking shall be so designated by signs posted in the area, except for those regulations set forth in section [6-2A-5](#) of this article, which shall not require signs.
- B. Type, Location: All signs shall be uniform as to type and location throughout the town. The location, type, and design of all parking control signs shall be as determined by the town manager, or designee. All traffic control devices so erected shall be official signs and official traffic control devices. Signs shall be erected in sufficient number to adequately inform the public of the parking regulation.
- C. Additional Marking Approved: The town adopts the marking and sign requirements of the manual of uniform traffic control devices (MUTCD), with the exception that the color red shall be adopted as a supplemental curb marking color to indicate general no parking zones, fire hydrant no parking zones and fire lanes. (Ord. 08-018, 10-28-2008)

6-2A-10: REGULATIONS NOT EXCLUSIVE:

The parking regulations established by this article are not all encompassing, and additional regulations may be stating the additional regulation imposed, or by police officers directing traffic during periods of heavy traffic volume or during periods of emergencies, or during special events as designated by the town manager. (Ord. 08-018, 10-28-2008)

6-2A-11: COMPLIANCE REQUIRED; FINES, IMPOUNDMENT, ENFORCEMENT; PENALTY:

- A. Compliance Required: Compliance with this article is required when proper signs are posted, or when the regulation is such that no sign is required under this article. It shall be unlawful to park any vehicle in violation of the regulations established by this article or in violation of regulations contained on posted signs.
- B. Authority To Tow Vehicles: Because unlawfully parked vehicles may prevent access to areas by emergency vehicles as well as local residents, the public safety department is authorized to enforce this article by towing or otherwise removing vehicles parked in violation of this article without first having given notice to the owner of the vehicle that it may be towed if not removed.
- C. Obligation Of Owner To Move Vehicle: It is the obligation of the owner or operator of a vehicle towing the vehicle to the town impound yard or an impound facility of a private tow company designated by the town.
- D. Nature Of Violation: Violations of this article are infractions, punishable by a fine, fee or civil penalty, including immobilization and/or towing, but not imprisonment.
- E. Penalties For Illegal Parking: The owner or operator of a vehicle cited for illegal parking under this article shall be required to pay a fine of forty five dollars (\$45.00) for the violation of the infraction. In addition to the fine imposed for illegal parking, the owner of the vehicle is responsible for paying immobilization, towing and impound fees for the release of the vehicle. Immobilization and towing fees may be levied against the violator or the owner of the vehicle, or both.
- F. Enforcement, Payment: The town may employ private enforcement officers to enforce this article and issue parking citations for violations thereof, including parking illegally in handicapped spaces. All fees and penalties imposed pursuant to this article shall be paid to the court of jurisdiction in the manner and by the means specified on the parking citation. (Ord. 08-018, 10-28-2008)

Chapter 3

OFF HIGHWAY VEHICLES

6-3-1: POLICY DECLARATION:

6-3-2: TRAIL DESIGNATION:

6-3-3: OPERATION ON STATE ROAD 143; LIMITS:

6-3-4: RESTRICTED AREAS:

6-3-5: HOURS OF OPERATION:

6-3-6: PERSONS UNDER AGE SIXTEEN:

6-3-7: NOISE LEVEL LIMITATIONS:

6-3-8: SPEED LIMIT:

6-3-1: POLICY DECLARATION:

It is the policy of the town to:

- A. Encourage the safe use of off highway vehicles (OHVs);
- B. Construct, sign and maintain an OHV trail through the town to facilitate access for citizens and guests to trails and play areas beyond the town limits;
- C. Promote uniformity of laws between the town, the state and the code of federal regulations, title 36. (Ord. 99-002, 8-10-1999)

6-3-2: TRAIL DESIGNATION:

All town streets, roads and roadways, together with posted OHV trails (maps attached) are designated as open to use with the >

- A. No OHV may be operated on State Road 143 inside the town limits¹.
- B. No OHV may be operated in any public parking area. (Ord. 99-002, 8-10-1999)

6-3-3: OPERATION ON STATE ROAD 143; LIMITS:

No person may operate an off highway vehicle upon State Road 143, except as follows:

- A. When crossing a street or highway and the operator comes to a complete stop before the crossing, proceeds only after yielding the right o. When loading or unloading an off highway vehicle from a vehicle or trailer, which shall be done with due regard for safety, and at the nearest practical point of operation; or
- C. When an emergency exists during any period of time and at those locations when the operation of conventional motor vehicles is impractical, as directed by a peace officer or other public authority. (Ord. 99-002, 8-10-1999)

6-3-4: RESTRICTED AREAS:

- A. In conjunction with Utah Code Annotated title 41, chapter 22, as amended, no unauthorized person may operate an off highway vehicle upon any ski slope or other restricted area, except when an emergency exconventional motor vehicles is impractical or when the operation is directed by a peace officer or other public authority.
- B. Restricted areas shall, in addition to all ski slopes, consist of those areas designated by the town council within the town whereupon the use of off highway vehicles is restricted or prohibited. (Ord. 88-002, 2-23-1988)

6-3-5: HOURS OF OPERATION:

In order to preserve the solitude of the community, operation of OHVs after ten o'clock (10:00) P.M. to eight o'clock (8:00) A.M. shall not be allowed. (Ord. 99-002, 8-10-1999)

6-3-6: PERSONS UNDER AGE SIXTEEN:

No person under the age of sixteen (16) may operate or be in control of any off highway vehicle unless:

- B. Such person has in their possession at the time of such operation or control a valid state off highway vehicle certificate. (Ord. 04-004, 6-29-2004)

6-3-7: NOISE LEVEL LIMITATIONS:

OHVs may only operate if they have an exhaust silencer that complies with USEPA noise emission standards and maintain stock dBA noise levels. (Ord. 99-002, 8-10-1999)

6-3-8: SPEED LIMIT:

The maximum speed limit for operation of OHVs within the town limits shall be twenty five (25) miles per hour, unless posted otherwise. In addition, OHVs shall slow to five (5) miles per hour when approaching and passing nonmotorized trail users. (Ord. 99-002, 8-10-1999; amd. 2010 Code)

Footnotes - Click any footnote link to go back to its reference.

[Footnote 1:](#) See section [6-3-3](#) of this chapter for exceptions.

Title 7 UTILITIES

Chapter 1 WATER USE AND SERVICE

7-1-1: ADMINISTRATION:

7-1-2: DEFINITIONS:

7-1-3: MANDATORY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS:

7-1-4: CONNECTION TO SYSTEM:

7-1-5: METERS:

7-1-6: ACCESSIBILITY OF METERS:

7-1-7: SERVICE AGREEMENT:

7-1-8: FEES, RATES, CHARGES, BILLINGS:

7-1-9: NONPAYMENT:

7-1-10: REINSTATEMENT FOR PUBLIC HEALTH:

7-1-11: WATER CONNECTION PLAN:

7-1-12: REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE:

7-1-13: SERVICE CALLS:

7-1-14: WATER CONSERVATION:

7-1-15: WATER EMERGENCIES:

7-1-16: WATER USE DURING PERIODS OF DROUGHT:

7-1-17: FIRE HYDRANTS:

7-1-18: SALE OF WATER OUTSIDE TOWN:

7-1-19: PENALTY:

7-1-1: ADMINISTRATION:

- A. Water Department Established: There is hereby established a town water department, which shall operate and maintain the town water system. The water system constructed or otherwise acquired by the town to supply town residents with culinary water shall be the property of the town and shall be under the sole and exclusive control and jurisdiction of the town. The town council may, from time to time, make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the water system's proper operation, which are not in conflict with other rules and/or ordinances.
- B. Management Of System: The town water system shall be managed by the town public works director pursuant to the provisions of this title and pursuant to consolidated fee schedules, rules and regulations adopted by the town council from time to time prescribing his powers and duties.
- C. Authority Of Public Works Director: The public works director, or his/her designee, shall have charge of the town reservoirs, water tanks, water mains, fire hydrants and all equipment and appurtenances of the water system. He shall have direction of the laying of water mains, the

putting in of all service lines, and the regulation of the supply of water. He shall be responsible for the proper care and efficient operation of the water system.

- D. Sole Authority To Operate Culinary Water System: There shall be only one operating water system within the town corporate limits. That system shall be solely owned, operated and maintained by the town. It shall be illegal for any person or entity to develop, form, own, maintain or operate any type of water system within the town limits separate and apart from the town water system.
- E. Financially Independent Department: The water department shall operate as a financially independent department of the town. Its budgeted revenues shall come from gross income and revenues of any kind, from any source whatsoever, derived from the operation of the water system, including, without limitation, all fees, rates, impact fees, connection fees, service fees, assessments, and other charges established by the consolidated fee schedule of the town council; the gross revenues of all improvements, additions and extensions of the system hereafter constructed or acquired; and all interest earned by and profits derived from the sale of investments made with the income and revenues. Should other departments of the town provide services to the water department, the water department shall transfer reasonable amounts to reimburse such other departments for the actual cost of such services. Unexpended funds from any budget year shall remain in the water department. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1-2: DEFINITIONS:

When used in this chapter, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings given in this section:

ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATION: A lot or facility where the following conditions are met: a) animals have been or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of forty five (45) days or more in any twelve (12) month period; b) and crops, vegetation forage growth, or post harvest residues are not sustained in the normal growing season over any portion of the lot or facility. Two (2) or more animal feeding operations under common ownership are considered to be a single feeding operation if they adjoin each other, if they use a common area, or if they use a common system for the disposal of wastes.

ANIMAL UNIT: A unit of measurement for any animal feeding operation calculated by adding the following numbers: The number of slaughter and feeder cattle multiplied by 1.0, plus the number of mature dairy cattle multiplied by 1.4, plus the number of swine weighing over fifty five (55) pounds multiplied by 0.04, plus the number of sheep multiplied by 0.1, plus the number of horses multiplied by 2.0.

APPROVED BACKFLOW ASSEMBLY: A backflow assembly accepted by the Utah state department of environmental quality, division of drinking water and the public works director, or his/her designee, as meeting the standards of the currently adopted plumbing code for a specific application.

AUXILIARY WATER SUPPLY: Any water supply on or available to the premises other than the purveyor's public water supply will be considered as an "auxiliary water supply". These auxiliary waters may include water from another purveyor's public potable water supply or any natural source, such as well, spring, river, stream, etc., or used waters. These waters may be contaminated or polluted or they may be objectionable and constitute an unacceptable water

source over which the public works director, or his/her designee, does not have authority for sanitary control.

BACK PRESSURE: Pressure causing the flow of water or other liquids, mixtures or substances from a region of high pressure to a region of low pressure into the water distribution pipes of a potable water supply system from any source, other than the intended source.

BACK SIPHONAGE: The flow of water or other liquids, mixtures or substances under vacuum conditions into the distribution pipes of a potable water supply system from any source, other than the intended source, caused by the reduction of pressure into the potable water system.

BACKFLOW: The reversal of the normal flow of water caused by either back pressure or back siphonage.

BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLY: An assembly or means designated to prevent backflow. Specifications for backflow assemblies are contained within the currently adopted plumbing code and in the cross connection control program for Utah maintained by the division of drinking water.

CONTAMINATION: A degradation of the quality of the potable water supply by sewage, industrial fluids or waste liquids, compounds or other materials that may create a health hazard.

CROSS CONNECTION: Any actual or potential connection between the potable water system and any other source or system through which it is possible to introduce into the public drinking water system any used water, industrial fluid, gas or substance other than the intended potable water. This includes any temporary conditions such as swing connections, removable sections, or other similar plumbing arrangements.

CROSS CONNECTION, CONTAINMENT: The installation of an approved backflow assembly at the water service connection to any customer's premises where it is physically and economically infeasible to find, permanently eliminate or control all actual or potential cross connections within the customer's water distribution system; or, it shall mean the installation of an approved backflow prevention assembly on the service line leading to and supplying a portion of a customer's water system where there are actual or potential cross connections which cannot be effectively eliminated or controlled at the point of the cross connection (isolation).

CROSS CONNECTION, CONTROLLED: A connection between a potable water system and a nonpotable water system with an approved backflow prevention assembly properly installed and maintained so that it will continuously afford the protection commensurate with the degree of hazard.

DESIGN STANDARD: A control that is implemented at or by a potential contamination source to prevent discharges to the groundwater. Spill protection is an example of a design standard.

ERC OR EQUIVALENT RESIDENTIAL CONNECTION: A term used to evaluate service connections to consumers other than the typical residential domicile. Public water system management is expected to review annual metered drinking water volumes delivered to nonresidential connections and estimate the equivalent number of residential connections that these represent based upon the average of annual metered drinking water volumes delivered to true single-family residential connections.

EXCESS WATERING: Watering to the extent that water is allowed to accumulate on the surface of the ground and leave the property entering gutters, storm drains, ditches and other conveyances.

EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES: Those substances which are identified in the section 302(EHS) column of the "Title III List Of Lists - Consolidated List Of Chemicals Subject To Reporting Under SARA Title III" (EPA 560/4-91-011).

LAND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES: Zoning and nonzoning controls which include, but are not limited to, the following: zoning and subdivision ordinance, site plan reviews, design and operating standards, source prohibitions, purchase of property and development rights, public education programs, groundwater monitoring, household hazardous waste collection programs, water conservation programs, memoranda of understanding, written contracts and agreements, and so forth.

PERSON: Any individual, partnership, firm, corporation, limited liability company, or other legal entity.

POLLUTION SOURCE: Point source discharges of contaminants to groundwater or potential discharges of the liquid forms of "extremely hazardous substances" which are stored in containers in excess of "applicable threshold planning quantities" as specified in SARA title III. Examples of possible pollution sources include, but are not limited to, the following: storage facilities that store the liquid forms of extremely hazardous substances, septic tanks, drain fields, class V underground injection wells, landfills, open dumps, landfilling of sludge and seepage, manure piles, salt piles, pit privies, and animal feeding operations with more than ten (10) animal units.

POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SOURCE: Any facility or site which employs an activity or procedure which may potentially contaminate groundwater. A pollution source is also a "potential contamination source".

PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR, OR HIS/HER DESIGNEE: The public works director of Brian Head Town, or his/her designee, is vested with the authority and responsibility for the implementation of an effective cross connection control program and for the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter.

REGULATORY AGENCY: Any governmental agency with jurisdiction over "hazardous waste", as defined.

REPEATED OR FLAGRANT WASTING OF WATER: Those situations where persons who have received informal notice that they are wasting water continue to use water in the same manner. It does not mean those persons who waste water on solitary or isolated occasions.

SANITARY LANDFILL: A disposal site where solid wastes, including putrescible wastes or hazardous wastes, are disposed of on land by placing earth cover thereon.

TOWN WATER: All water that passes through the town water distribution system, excluding snow making water.

WATERING OR "TO WATER": The act of applying water to the outdoor landscape through means such as moveable sprinklers, installed watering systems, hoses and similar devices.

WELLHEAD: The upper terminal of a well, including adapters, ports, seals, valves and other attachments. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1-3: MANDATORY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS:

It shall be mandatory for any property owner constructing, owning or maintaining a building used for human occupancy and/or constructing or installing any water fixture utilizing culinary water as provided under the provisions of this chapter, and other appropriate regulations adopted by consolidated fee schedule by the town council, to apply and pay for the appropriate water connection, and connect to the town water system, whenever that system is within three hundred feet (300') of any property line on which the building or water fixture is installed or erected. All connections shall be through an approved water meter. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1-4: CONNECTION TO SYSTEM:

- A. Required: Prior to connection, the owner must sign a service agreement, as set forth in section [7-1-7](#) of this chapter. Applicants for water service shall include in their system a suitable meter box or vault, and all appurtenances to specifications required by the public works department and approved at the time the building permit is issued. It shall be unlawful for unauthorized individuals to tap or connect to the town municipal water distribution system without authorization. The owner of the property with an unauthorized connection shall be liable to the town for all water use resulting from such connection and may be subject to criminal fines and penalties. All connections shall be approved and inspected by the public works director or designee. Upon connection, regular water service fees must be paid.
- B. Master Meters; Additional Meters: All buildings with more than one ERC will be serviced by a master meter capable of registering both high and low flows. Commercial buildings with any residential units will be serviced by two (2) separate master meters capable of registering both high and low flows. The residential portion of the building will be serviced with one meter and the remaining uses will be serviced with one meter. The owner of a building may install at his/her expense separate meters to any portion of his/her building. The owner will be responsible for proper installation, maintenance and reading of such meters. Information gathered from additional meters will be for owner use only. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1-5: METERS:

- A. Metered Service:
 - 1. A base rate will be charged to all water connections according to the size of the meter in use. The base rate for all meter sizes shall be established by the consolidated fee schedule. All water used from the town water system for household, domestic, irrigation, commercial, industrial, or any other use shall be metered and water paid for according to the quantity used. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)
 - 2. All water delivered through each meter shall be used on the premises where the meter is located and charged at the rate established by the consolidated fee schedule. Unoccupied structures will be billed the minimum charge set by the consolidated fee schedule for the meter used in the structure unless a service disconnect request has been received by the water department. A service disconnect request will be charged a reconnect fee established by the consolidated fee schedule to reestablish water service.

Except for individual personal use, no water shall be removed from the premises. (Ord. 11-002, 4-26-2011)

- B. Meter Reading: Meters may be read monthly, but shall be read a minimum of five (5) times per year. In the event that one reading covers consumption for more than one month, consumption shall be prorated equally to each month included in the meter reading. By connecting to the water system, property owners and occupants of the property are deemed to have consented to permit meter readers onto their property to read the meters. In the event that meters were installed within any building on the premises, and there is no remote readout device, the property owner or occupant must permit access for the reading of the meter during normal business hours as a condition of continued water service.
- C. Meter Error: In the event that a meter malfunctions so that a reliable reading is not possible, charges shall be estimated based on the average usage of the previous six (6) months.
- D. Meter Test: If a water user contests the accuracy of a meter, which when removed and checked, proves to be accurate or under reading, the actual costs of removing, replacing and testing the meter shall be charged to the water user on the next water bill. If the meter is over reading, no charge will be made for the repair, and an adjustment for the error will be estimated, for not more than three (3) months. Meter errors of three percent (3%) or less shall be deemed accurate readings. If upon the second rereading requested by the customer within six (6) months the meter is found to be accurate, a reread charge as established by the consolidated fee schedule will be included in the next billing. The public works director may waive the reread fee if needed. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)
- E. Meter Tampering: It shall be a violation of this chapter to tamper with or bypass any water meter, causing it to produce inaccurate meter readings, or for any other purpose, or to wilfully cause damage to any water meter. Wilful consumption of water through a meter known to be damaged, bypassed or tampered with, constitutes theft of services and may be punishable as a class B misdemeanor, subject to penalty as provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code. All meters installed throughout the system shall become the property of the town upon installation. Only meters meeting the town specifications may be used. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009; amd. 2010 Code)

7-1-6: ACCESSIBILITY OF METERS:

All water meters shall be located in town rights of way or utility easements with direct and reasonable access for town water crews on accessible property lines, unless otherwise authorized by the public works director. The areas surrounding the meter box must be kept clear of obstructions and must be accessible at all times. The meter lid must be kept free of weeds, plants, trees, rocks, planters, grass and anything that would impede access to the meter box. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1-7: SERVICE AGREEMENT:

The town shall require all persons desiring water service and the owner of real property to be serviced to sign a service agreement. Said agreement shall be binding upon both the town and the individual in setting forth terms and conditions of water service and methods of collection of past due amounts owed for water service. When more than one dwelling or unit is served by a single water meter or when there are multiple owners or timeshare interval owners of the property, the service agreement will designate a single responsible party to whom all notices

and billings shall be sent. Notice to the responsible party shall have the same force and effect as notice to all owners. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1-8: FEES, RATES, CHARGES, BILLINGS:

- A. Meter Deposit: All customers requesting new services will be required to pay a deposit as set forth by the consolidated fee schedule. If no outstanding, unpaid balance occurs for twelve (12) consecutive months, the deposit will be applied to the thirteenth month bill. However, if the occupant paying the deposit is a renter, the town shall retain the deposit until the renter vacates the unit, at which time the deposit shall be returned to the renter within thirty (30) days. No interest will be paid on the deposit.
- B. Billing:
1. The town shall send a monthly or bimonthly billing for water used in the previous month as shown by the meter readings or as estimated. Payment is due upon issuance of the bill.
 2. Late fees shall be assessed against all accounts which are more than thirty (30) days past due as set forth by the consolidated fee schedule. Interest will be charged only against the unpaid balance, and not against any partial payment, or against the current billing cycle charges. All payments on past due accounts shall first be applied to fees accrued, then to the oldest unpaid balance.
 3. Unless separate meters are established for every unit, billing for multiple users at a single address or multiple users organized as a homeowners' association shall be to a single responsible party who shall be responsible for payment of the entire billing. For such users with more than one meter, the usage from all meters shall be accumulated to determine the total amount of water used. In such cases, the allowances for each residential unit shall be combined and any water used in excess of the total allowance shall be billed at the excess water rate established by the consolidated fee schedule.
 4. In the case of mixed use, the residential allowance shall be subtracted from the total water used and any excess shall then be billed at the commercial usage rates established by the consolidated fee schedule. When a residential project includes an office located in the common area of the project, and if a business license is required for the activity of such office, then the project shall be billed for one commercial user in addition to the number of residential users and be treated as a mixed use user.
- C. Water Meter Fees: All water meters shall be supplied and installed by the town or by its authorized representative. For all water lines serving residential and commercial uses, an installation fee shall be paid to the building department at the time the building permit is issued. The meter installation fee shall be established by the consolidated fee schedule.
- D. Discount Of Rates: The town manager shall be authorized to discount water charges for indigent persons who suffer serious hardships as a result of increased rates. The discounted rate shall never be less than two dollars (\$2.00) per month. Additional use will be billed at the normal user rates as established by the consolidated fee schedule pursuant to subsection [7-1-1E](#) of this chapter. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)
- E. Excessive Use: The consolidated fee schedule shall provide a rate for water used in excess of the basic allowance per meter.

If the public works director determines that the excessive use is not due to the actions of the water user (property owner or tenant) but rather due to causes beyond the control of the

user, the public works director may adjust and/or waive the fees for excessive use. (Ord. 13-001, 4-9-2013)

- F. Returned Checks: Any user paying by check will pay an additional fee established by the consolidated fee schedule if the check is returned by the bank for any reason. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009; amd. Ord. 13-001, 4-9-2013)

7-1-9: NONPAYMENT:

- A. Notice Of Termination: In the event of nonpayment of any billing for town service and a sixty (60) day balance exceeding fifty dollars (\$50.00), the town may maintain an action to recover the amount owed, and after giving written notice to the owner of the property and the occupant thereof, may terminate service. Notice of termination of service shall be served upon the occupant of the property in person, or shall be posted on the property, and notice shall be given to the owner of the property by mail to the last known address of the owner. When more than one dwelling or unit is served through a single water meter, or when there are multiple or timeshare owners, notice may be given to the owners' association, management company or representative owner as shown on the town billing records. The multi-unit, single metered structures shall be posted with notice of termination, but it shall not be necessary to post each unit served. Service shall not be terminated for nonpayment without at least ten (10) days' notice.
- B. Reinstatement Of Water Service: Any water customer who has had water shut off for nonpayment of a bill, a request for disconnect from water service, failure to repair leaks, or failure to comply with a requested curtailment during a water emergency, in addition to any other fees, monies owed, deposits or fines, shall pay a reconnection fee as established by the consolidated fee schedule before service is reinstated. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1-10: REINSTATEMENT FOR PUBLIC HEALTH:

For reasons of public health, the town manager may extend or reinstate water service to indigent individuals regardless of past due amounts owed or ability to pay. A reasonable fee for such services may be established by the town manager. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1-11: WATER CONNECTION PLAN:

Any applicant for development with a one inch (1") water meter, or larger meter, shall submit to the public works department a water connection plan for approval by the public works department prior to the installation of water service lines and to the issuance of a building permit. The water connection plan shall include the location of meters, service lines and water mains in relation to the property lines, streets, driveways, town mains and the buildings to be served. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1-12: REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE:

- A. Responsibility For Repairs And Maintenance: The town shall be responsible to maintain and repair town owned transmission and distribution water mains lying within town rights of way and utility easements. The property owner shall be responsible for the repair and maintenance of their water service line from the meter to their building. Water meters and town maintained water service lines shall be maintained and repaired by the town so long as

the meter/service line lies within five feet (5') of property line, rights of way, or utility easements and not within or under any building or structure.

B. Leaking Pipes Or Fixtures:

1. If at any time, the public works director or his/her designee shall ascertain that the plumbing fixtures, appliances, sprinkler systems or service lines on any premises are leaking or otherwise wasting water, or intentionally allowing water to run to prevent freezing of pipes, he/she shall immediately give notice to the property owner to repair the same. The public works director or his/her agent may immediately shut off the water from the premises and shall immediately notify the town fire marshal.
2. Notice for the purposes of this subsection shall consist of any of the following:
 - a. Posting notice on the premises;
 - b. Leaving notice with any occupant or employee on the premises over the age of eighteen (18) years; or
 - c. Mailing notice by regular mail, to the owner or responsible party according to the records of the water department. Notice shall be deemed received three (3) days after such mailed notice is sent. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1-13: SERVICE CALLS:

When a water customer requests a service call by the town, and no problem exists on the town side of the meter, the town, at the discretion of the public works director, may charge a fee as set forth by the consolidated fee schedule for the second such call for the same complaint made within one year by the same water customer. After the second call, every subsequent call shall also be chargeable at the same rate. If a customer requests a check for a leak and the meter is located inside the unit, customers will be instructed on how to check the meter to see if water is flowing through the meter and subsequent information where a leak might be found. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1-14: WATER CONSERVATION:

A. Watering Schedule: In order to conserve water, a limited resource in the state, outside watering of lawns and landscaped areas using town water may be restricted by resolution of the town council.

B. Water Waste Prohibited; Notice Of Prohibited Use:

1. The public works director, or designee, shall identify persons who waste water while watering.
2. Whenever the public works director finds that any person wastes water while watering, he or she may give such person verbal or written notice of that fact with recommendations as to how the wasting of water can be eliminated. Such recommendations might include, but are not limited to, redirection of sprinkler heads, resetting of system timers, addition of devices to prevent water pressure fluctuations, or changes in location of sprinkler systems.
3. Whenever the public works director, or designee, finds that any person repeatedly or flagrantly wastes water while watering, he or she may serve upon such person a written violation notice. Such notice shall be served by personal delivery or by mail, shall identify the location at which water is being wasted while watering, shall identify the manner in which the water is being wasted while watering, and shall specify a time within which the wasting of water while watering shall cease. The notice shall also warn that more severe measures, such as imposition of civil penalties or restriction or termination of water

service, may be assessed or brought against the person unless the wasting of water while watering ceases within the time provided. The time given to cease wasting water while watering may range from a requirement for immediate compliance to thirty (30) days, depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case. For instance, if a remedy involves a portable hose or sprinkler, immediate compliance may be appropriate; if a remedy involves repairing or replacing a sprinkler head, several days may be required; or if the remedy involves more extensive or expensive work, up to thirty (30) days may be necessary.

4. Any person who continues to waste water while watering after the period of time specified in the notice for ceasing such activity shall be issued a citation by personal delivery or by mail, and shall be subject to the fees established by the consolidated fee schedule. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1-15: WATER EMERGENCIES:

The mayor may declare by executive order, or the town council may declare by resolution, a state of water emergency when it appears to the mayor or the town council that the town water sources are incapable of producing sufficient water to meet all the needs of the town water users.

- A. During a declared water emergency, water service may be interrupted in any or all parts of the town in order to affect repairs, provide water for firefighting, or for any other good cause. Upon the expiration of the emergency, water service shall be restored without charge.
- B. Upon such a declaration, and for the duration of the state of water emergency, it shall be unlawful to use the town municipal water supply for outside irrigation, watering, or sprinkling uses, except as provided in subsection C of this section.
- C. The declaration of state of water emergency shall specify outside watering and irrigation schedules and may specify other water conservation measures appropriate to the circumstances of the emergency.
- D. The owner or tenant of property cited for illegal watering or irrigation under this section shall be required to pay a penalty in the amount set forth by the consolidated fee schedule and, if the allegations in the citation are not contested, may forfeit the penalty in lieu of trying the charges.
- E. Unpaid, uncontested bail forfeitures and fines may be debited against the municipal water account of the cited party and will be subject to collection pursuant to town water bill collection policies.
- F. The provisions of this section shall not apply insofar as the watering restrictions established herein are in conflict with any provision of the town land management code. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1-16: WATER USE DURING PERIODS OF DROUGHT:

In the event of scarcity of water, whenever it shall, in the judgment of the town council, be necessary, the mayor shall, by proclamation, limit the use of water for other than indoor domestic purposes, to such an extent as may be required for the public good. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1-17: FIRE HYDRANTS:

No individual may draw water from a fire hydrant without the written permission from the public works director and in compliance with the current adopted fire code. The Fire Department is authorized to draw water from fire hydrants in the case of fire at all times without advance notice. The Fire Department, after notification to the public works director, may utilize the fire hydrants in the course of training or practice exercises. Any unauthorized connection to a fire hydrant is a violation of this chapter. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1-18: SALE OF WATER OUTSIDE TOWN:

It is the policy of the town to provide culinary water within the corporate limits of the town. Those individuals or entities outside the town corporate limits desiring connection to the town water system must petition the town council for annexation as a condition of water service. Those individuals and entities outside the corporate limits of the town currently connected to the water system and receiving water shall agree to abide by the terms and conditions of this chapter and shall pay an additional 1.75 percent of the applicable rate charged for water provided inside the corporate limits of the town. Upon annexation, they will receive water service at the normal rate. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1-19: PENALTY:

All violations of this chapter shall be a class B misdemeanor, subject to penalty as provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code. Unauthorized taking of water is theft of services and may be a felony if the taking exceeds a value of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00). (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

ARTICLE A. DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION

7-1A-1: ADMINISTRATION:

7-1A-2: ESTABLISHMENT OF PROTECTION ZONES:

7-1A-3: PERMITTED USES:

7-1A-4: PROHIBITED USES:

7-1A-1: ADMINISTRATION:

The policies and procedures for administration of any source protection zone established under this article, including, without limitation, those applicable to nonconforming uses, exception, enforcement and penalties, shall be the same as provided in the existing zoning ordinance for the town, as the same is presently enacted or may from time to time be amended. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1A-2: ESTABLISHMENT OF PROTECTION ZONES:

There are hereby established use districts to be known as zones one, two, three and four of the drinking water source protection area identified and described below:

- A. Zone one: The area within a one hundred foot (100') radius from the wellhead.
- B. Zone two: The area within the two hundred fifty (250) day groundwater line of trade, whichever is closer.
- C. Zone three; waiver criteria zone: The area within a three (3) year groundwater time of travel to the wellhead or margin of the collection areas, the boundary of the aquifer(s) which supplies water to the groundwater source, or the groundwater divide, whichever is closer.
- D. Zone four: The area within a fifteen (15) year groundwater time of travel to the wellhead, the boundary of the aquifer(s) which supplies water to the groundwater source, or the groundwater divide, whichever is closer. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1A-3: PERMITTED USES:

The following uses shall be permitted within drinking water source protection zones:

- A. Any use permitted within existing agricultural commercial districts, so long as the use conforms to the rules and regulations of the regulatory agencies.
- B. Any other open land use where any building located on the property is incidental and accessory to the primary open land use. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1A-4: PROHIBITED USES:

The following uses or conditions shall be and are hereby prohibited within drinking water source protection zones, whether or not such use or condition may otherwise be permitted under this article:

- A. Zone one: The location of "potential contamination sources", as defined in section [7-1-2](#) of this title, unless they are controlled with design standards.
- B. Zone two: The location of "pollution sources", as defined in section [7-1-2](#) of this title, unless the pollution source implements design standards which prevent contaminated discharges to groundwater.
- C. Zones three and four: The location of potential contamination sources unless they are controlled through land management strategies. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

ARTICLE B. BACKFLOW AND CROSS CONNECTIONS

7-1B-1: PURPOSE:

7-1B-2: RESPONSIBILITIES:

7-1B-3: REQUIREMENTS:

7-1B-4: RIGHT OF REASONABLE ENTRY:

7-1B-5: APPEALS:

7-1B-6: VIOLATIONS; PENALTY:

7-1B-1: PURPOSE:

The purpose of this article is:

- A. To protect the public drinking water supply of the town from the possibility of contamination or pollution by requiring compliance with the cross connection control program of the Utah division of drinking water, as amended, and the international plumbing code, that require cross connection protection of all public drinking water systems in the state. Compliance with these minimum safety codes will be considered reasonable diligence for the prevention of contaminants or pollutants that could backflow into the public drinking water system.
- B. To promote the reasonable elimination or control of cross connections in the plumbing fixtures and industrial piping systems of the consumer, as required by the state and plumbing regulations to assure water system safety.
- C. To provide for the administration of a continuing program of backflow prevention that will systematically examine risk and effectively prevent the contamination or pollution of the drinking water system. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1B-2: RESPONSIBILITIES:

A. Public Works Director Or His/Her Designee:

- 1. Drinking water system surveys/inspections of the consumer water distribution system shall be conducted or caused to be conducted by individuals deemed qualified by the town and the state. Survey records shall indicate compliance with the state regulations. All such records shall be maintained by the town.
- 2. The town shall schedule and notify in writing all consumers of the need for the periodic system survey to ensure compliance with existing applicable minimum health and safety standards.
- 3. Selection of an approved backflow prevention assembly for containment control required at the service entrance shall be determined from the results of the system survey.

B. Consumer:

- 1. It shall be the responsibility of the consumer to comply with this article as a term and condition of water supply, and consumer's acceptance of service is admittance of his or her awareness of his or her responsibilities as a water system user.
- 2. It shall be the responsibility of the consumer to purchase, install and arrange testing and maintenance of any backflow prevention device/assembly required to comply with this article. Failure to comply with this article shall constitute grounds for discontinuation of service.

3. All buildings will be adequately protected against excessive pressure by using proper pressure reducing mechanisms.

C. Building Official:

1. The building official's responsibility to enforce the applicable sections of the international plumbing code begins code currently adopted by the state.

D. Certified Backflow Technician, Repair Person: Whether employed by the consumer or the town to survey, test, repair or maintain backflow prevention assemblies, the certified backflow technician or repair person will have the following responsibilities:

1. Ensure that acceptable testing equipment and procedures are used for testing, repairing or overhauling backflow prevention assemblies.
2. Make reports of such testing and/or repairs to the consumer and the public works director, or his/her designee, on form approved for use by the public works director, or his/her designee, within ten (10) working days of the tests and/or repairs.
3. Include the list of materials or replacement parts being used on the reports.
4. Ensure that replacement parts are equal in quality to parts originally supplied by the manufacturer of the assembly being repaired.
5. Not change the design, material or operational characteristics of the assembly during testing, repair or maintenance.
6. Perform all tests of the mechanical devices/assemblies and shall be responsible for the competence and accuracy of all tests and reports.
7. Ensure that his or her license is current, the testing equipment being used is acceptable to the state, and is in proper operating condition.
8. Be equipped with, and competent in the use of, all tools, gauges and other equipment necessary to properly test and maintain backflow prevention assemblies.

E. Test, Install And Repair Of Backflow Assemblies:

1. In the case of a consumer requiring an assembly to be tested, any currently certified backflow technician is authorized to make the test and report the results to the consumer and the public works director, or his/her designee.
2. In the case of a consumer requiring an assembly to be installed or repaired, the work must be performed by a tester having class II or III backflow technician certification, and who is also a licensed plumber or agent of the owner. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1B-3: REQUIREMENTS:

A. Protection Required:

1. No water service connection to any premises shall be installed or maintained by the public works director, or his/her designee, unless the water supply is protected as required by state laws, the currently adopted plumbing code, and this article. Service of water to a consumer found to be in violation of this article may be discontinued by the public works director, or his/her designee, after due process of written notification of violation and an appropriate time interval for voluntary compliance, if:
 - a. A backflow prevention assembly required by this article for the control of backflow and cross connections is not installed, tested or maintained; or
 - b. It is found that a backflow prevention assembly has been removed, bypassed or altered; or
 - c. An unprotected cross connection exists on the premises; or
 - d. The periodic system survey and assembly tests have not been conducted.
2. Service will not be restored until such conditions or defects are corrected.

- B. Inspections: The customer's water system shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times to authorized representatives of the public works director, or his/her designee, to do to the water supply, an approved backflow prevention assembly shall be installed on the service line of the identified consumer's water system, downstream of the meter, at or near the beginning of service or immediately inside the building being served; but in all cases, before the first branch leading off the service line.
- D. Type Of Assembly: The type of protective assembly required under this article shall depend upon the degree of hazard which exists at the point of cross connection, whether direct or indirect, applicable to local and state requirements or resulting from the required survey.
- E. Certified Surveys, Inspections: It shall be the responsibility of the consumer at any premises where backflow prevention assemblies are installed to have certified surveys/inspections and operational tests made at least once per year at the consumer's expense. In those instances where the public works director, or his/her designee, deems the hazard to be great, they may require certified surveys/inspections and tests at a more frequent interval. It shall be the duty of the purveyor to see that these tests are made according to the standards set forth by the state division of drinking water.
- F. Testing Upon Installation: It shall be the responsibility of the consumer to have all backflow prevention assemblies installed on their water system tested within ten (10) working days of initial installation.
- G. Safety Hazards Prohibited: No backflow prevention assemblies shall be installed so as to create a safety hazard, such as over an electrical panel, steam pipes, boilers, or above ceiling level, and shall be easily accessible for testing, maintenance and repair. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1B-4: RIGHT OF REASONABLE ENTRY:

- A. Authority: Whenever necessary to make an inspection to enforce any of the provisions of any code adopted pursuant to this article, or whenever the public works director, or his/her designee, has reasonable cause to believe that there may exist in any building or upon any premises an unsafe, substandard or dangerous cross connection, as defined in the applicable sections of the currently adopted plumbing code, that presents a danger to the public water system or the building or premises itself, the public works director, or his/her designee, or his or her authorized representative, may enter such building or premises at all reasonable times to inspect the same or proper credentials and demand entry; and
 - 2. If such building or premises be unoccupied, he or she shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other persons having charge or control of the building or premises and demand entry. If such entry is refused, the public works director, or his/her designee, or his or her authorized representative, shall have recourse to every remedy provided by law to secure entry.
- B. Failure To Permit: No owner or occupant or any other person having charge, care or control of any building or premises shall fail or neglect, after proper demand is made as herein provided, to promptly permit entry therein by the public works director, or his/her designee, or his or her authorized representative, for the purpose of inspection and examination pursuant to any provisions of the currently adopted plumbing code or the provisions of this article. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1B-5: APPEALS:

- A. Authorized: A customer may appeal the deficiencies noted within the survey or test results which the public works director, or his/her designee, is authorized to make pursuant to this article.
- B. Time Limit: Appeals shall be taken within ten (10) days of the public works director or his/her designee's written notification of the deficiencies noted within the survey or test results by filing with the public works director, or his/her designee, a notice of appeal specifying the grounds for the appeal.
- C. Hearing Notice: The public works director, or his/her designee, shall fix a time for the hearing of the appeal and give notice to the parties in interest. At the hearing, any party may appear in person or by agent or attorney.
- D. Hearing; Further Appeal: The hearing officer is authorized to make findings I be final, and may be appealed to the fifth district judicial court.
- E. Decision Of Hearing Officer: The hearing officer may, so long as such action is in conformance with the provisions of this article, reverse or affirm, in whole or part, or may modify the determinations of the public works director, or his/her designee, with respect to the customer's compliance with the currently adopted plumbing code upon a determination that it is proper to do so based on proper safeguarding of the public water system, and may make such order, requirements, decision or determination as ought to be made, and to that end shall have the powers which have been granted to the public works director, or his/her designee, by this article.
- F. Policy Review: Where the hearing officer determines that there is a flaw in the cross connection control program or that a specific exemption should be awarded on a consistent basis, or that the proper safeguarding of the public water system requires amendment to this article, the hearing officer shall advise the town attorney as to any question or questions that the hearing officer believes should be reviewed and/or amended. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009)

7-1B-6: VIOLATIONS; PENALTY:

If violations of this article exist or if there has not been any corrective action taken by the consumer within ten (10) days of the written notification of the deficiencies noted within the survey or test results, then the consumer shall be charged with a class B misdemeanor, subject to penalty as provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code, and the public works director, or his/her designee, may deny or immediately discontinue service to the premises by providing a physical break in the service line until the consumer has corrected the condition in conformance with all state and local regulations and statutes relating to plumbing, safe drinking water supply and this article. (Ord. 09-12, 7-28-2009; amd. 2010 Code)

ARTICLE C. WATER FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION COSTS REIMBURSEMENT GUIDELINES AND PROVISIONS

7-1C-1: PURPOSE AND FINDINGS:

7-1C-2: DEFINITION:

7-1C-3: REIMBURSEMENT GUIDELINES AND PROVISIONS:

7-1C-4: CALCULATION OF REIMBURSEMENT COSTS:

7-1C-1: PURPOSE AND FINDINGS:

- A. Purpose: It is the purpose of this article to establish guidelines and provisions for the reimbursement of costs to developers for the construction of culinary water system improvements within the town annexation boundaries.
- B. Findings: Based on preliminary information, the town finds:
1. It is necessary in the interest of the public health, public safety and general welfare that the town and the county promote the construction of water system infrastructure within the annexation boundary of the town;
 2. By allowing for the reimbursement of the costs of the construction of water systems, the likelihood of developers constructing new water facilities is increased;
 3. It is fair and equitable for other lot owners or developers to reimburse a previous developer for the costs incurred by the previous developer for the construction of the water facility. (Ord. 07-003, 3-13-2007)

7-1C-2: DEFINITION:

For the purposes of this article, "water main line" means that portion of a central water distribution system (public system) that is usual water laterals, and is owned and maintained by a municipality or service district. For the purposes of this article, an eight inch (8") diameter pipe is the minimum size to be considered a water main line and eligible for reimbursement. (Ord. 07-003, 3-13-2007)

7-1C-3: REIMBURSEMENT GUIDELINES AND PROVISIONS:

- A. Agreement: In the event that a developer desires to install new water infrastructure, with an eight inch (8") minimum diameter, and connect to the town water distribution system, they shall be entitled to enter into an agreement with the town to provide for the reimbursement of a proportional share of the actual costs of constructing or extending the water infrastructure.
- B. Costs Paid: The reimbursement of the costs would be paid by lot owners or developers who thereafter connect to the new water infrastructure. The reimbursement agreement would be binding on all current or future lot owners connecting to the new water system, unless a written agreement is executed between tement must be executed and construction drawings of the new facilities must have been submitted and approved by the public works department prior to the installation of the new water infrastructure.

- D. Collection: Thereafter, the installation reimbursement costs shall be collected for the provision of new water facilities until the initial developer has been reimbursed, without interest, according to the terms of a reimbursement agreement, or for a ten (10) year period following the execution of the reimbursement agreement.
- E. Payment Not Guaranteed: The town in no way guarantees payment to the initial developer, except to the extent that funds are actually collected from lot owners or developers in accordance with the terms of this article.
- F. Additional Costs: In addition to the cost of the extension, the lot owner or developer shall pay the physical connection costs and or any other impact fees as required by ordinance. (Ord. 07-003, 3-13-2007)

7-1C-4: CALCULATION OF REIMBURSEMENT COSTS:

- A. Methods Of Calculation: With respect to any reimbursement agreement entered into by the town, the town may consider methods of calculating reimbursement costs, such as: 1) by number of connections; 2) by length of infrastructure fronting a lot; or 3) by volume or capacity demand.
- B. Determination Of Method: Each reimbursement agreement shall specify which method or combination of methods shall be used to calculate reimbursement costs. Which methods of calculation are used in each development agreement shall be determined by the town, in its sole discretion.
- C. Responsibility For Billing And Collection Of Reimbursement Amounts: It is the responsibility of the developer to notify the town if any third party connects or intends to connect onto said water main as installed by the developer at any time within ten (10) years from the date of signing a reimbursement agreement. The town shall, upon receipt of written notification from the developer, inform the third party of the reimbursement agreement and collect said fee as part of the approval for water connection, in addition to charging the usual connection and impact fee. The town shall then pay the amount over to the developer until such time as they have been reimbursed for the amount agreed upon in the reimbursement agreement, or up and until the expiration of ten (10) years, whichever shall occur first. The town in no way guarantees payment to the developer, except to the extent that the developer timely notifies the town of the need to collect funds from a third party and funds are collected from such third party and in accordance with the terms set forth in this article. (Ord. 07-003, 3-13-2007)

Chapter 2

SEWER USE AND SERVICE

7-2-1: ADMINISTRATION:

7-2-2: DEFINITIONS:

7-2-3: USE OF PUBLIC SEWER REQUIRED:

7-2-4: SANITARY SEWERS, BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS:

7-2-5: RATES FOR USE:

7-2-6: ANNUAL REVIEW OF OPERATIONAL COSTS; REVISION WHERE REQUIRED; DEBT SERVICE:

7-2-7: USE REGULATIONS:

7-2-8: INDUSTRIAL WASTE PROVISIONS:

7-2-9: VANDALISM:

7-2-10: EXTENSION OF SEWER LINES:

7-2-1: ADMINISTRATION:

A. Sewer Department Established:

1. There is hereby established a sewer department, which shall operate and maintain the town sewage collection and disposal system. The department shall administer, operate and maintain the sewer system for the town. The department shall maintain the town sewer system at the standards which are required by the state department of environmental quality (DEQ) and shall recommend such action as it deems necessary to the town council for upgrading and expanding the system.
2. The department shall comprise all of the property, equipment and personnel necessary to the maintenance and operation of the town sewage collection and disposal system.

B. Public Works Director: The sewer department shall be headed by the public works director, who shall manage, supervise and otherwise direct the town sewer system pursuant to the direction of the town council.

C. Sole Authority To Operate Sewage Disposal System: There shall be only one operating sewage collection and disposal system within the town corporate limits. That system shall be solely owned, operated and maintained by the town. It shall be illegal for any person to develop, form, own, maintain and operate any type of sewage collection and disposal system within the town limits separate and apart from the town system, except as expressly authorized in this chapter. (Ord. 09-013, 7-28-2009)

7-2-2: DEFINITIONS:

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this chapter shall be as follows:

BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD): The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at twenty degrees (20°) centigrade, expressed in milligrams per liter.

BUILDING DRAIN: That part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system, which

receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning five feet (5') (1.5 meters) outside the inner face of the building wall.

BUILDING SEWER: The sewer extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal.

CESSPOOL: An underground reservoir for liquid waste (as household sewage).

DEPARTMENT: The Brian Head Town department of public works.

COMBINED SEWER: A sewer intended to receive both wastewater and stormwater or surface water.

FLOATABLE OIL: Oil, fat or grease in physical state such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in an approved pretreatment facility. Wastewater shall be considered free of floatable oil if it is properly pretreated and the wastewater does not interfere with the collection system.

GARBAGE: All waste resulting from residences, commercial trades or businesses and institutions. Commercial and industrial waste shall be distinct from domestic or household sanitary wastes.

GOVERNING BODY: The Brian Head Town council.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE: The wastewater from industrial processes, trade or business, as distinct from domestic or sanitary wastes.

MAY: Is permissive. See definition of Shall.

NATURAL OUTLET: Any outlet, including storm sewer and combined sewer overflows, into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body.

PERSON: Any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation or group.

pH: The logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen concentration. The concentration is the weight of hydrogen, in grams, per liter of solution. Neutral water, for example, has a pH value of 7 and a hydrogen ion concentration of 10^{-7} .

PRIVY: A small building having a bench with holes through which the user may defecate or urinate.

PROPERLY SHREDDED GARBAGE: The wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of foods that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than two inches (2") (1.27 centimeters) in any dimension.

PUBLIC SEWER: A sewer controlled by the town or part of the system.

RESIDENTIAL EQUIVALENT: A structure, building or unit discharging effluent into the system placing no more burden or discharge than "residential flows", as defined in this section.

RESIDENTIAL FLOWS: The assumed average and/or standard flow expected from a single-family dwelling based on culinary water usage. A residential flow volume strength is two hundred fifty milligrams per liter (250 mg/l) TSS (total suspended solids, see definition of Suspended Solids) and two hundred milligrams per liter (200 mg/l) BOD₅ (biochemical oxygen demand).

SANITARY SEWER: A sewer that carries liquid and water carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings and industrial plants.

SEPTIC SYSTEM: A septic tank, a leach field, and any necessary pumps, pipes and equipment.

SEPTIC TANK: A tank in which the solid matter of continuous flowing sewage is disintegrated by bacteria.

SEWAGE: The spent water of a community. The preferred term is "wastewater", as defined in this section.

SEWER: A pipe or conduit that carries wastewater or drainage water.

SHALL: Is mandatory. See definition of May.

SLUG: Any discharge of water or wastewater which in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty four (24) hour concentration of flows during normal operation and adversely affects the collection system and/or performance of the wastewater treatment works.

STORM DRAIN (Sometimes Termed STORM SEWER): A drain or sewer for conveying water, groundwater, subsurface water or unpolluted water from any source other than from inside a building, residence or other enclosed structure connected to a building drain.

SUSPENDED SOLIDS: Total suspended matter that either floats on the surface of, or is in suspension in, water, wastewater or other liquids, and that is removable by laboratory filtering as prescribed in "Standard Methods For The Examination Of Water And Wastewater", and referred to as nonfilterable residue.

SYSTEM: The sanitary sewer, storm sewer, combined sewer, wastewater facilities and wastewater treatment works of the town.

TOWN: Brian Head Town, Iron County, Utah.

UNPOLLUTED WATER: Water of quality equal to or better than the effluent criteria in effect, or water that would not cause violation of receiving water quality standards and would not be benefited by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment facilities provided.

WASTEWATER: The spent water of a community. From the standpoint of source, it may be a combination of the liquid and water carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water and stormwater that may be present.

WASTEWATER FACILITIES: The structures, equipment, sewers and processes required to collect, carry away and treat wastewater and dispose of the effluent.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS: An arrangement of devices and structures for treating wastewater, industrial wastes and sludge. Sometimes used as synonymous with "waste treatment plant" or "wastewater treatment plant" or "water pollution control plant".

WATERCOURSE: A natural or artificial channel for the passage of water either continuously or intermittently. (Ord. 09-013, 7-28-2009)

7-2-3: USE OF PUBLIC SEWER REQUIRED:

A. Prohibited Deposits, Discharges:

1. It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit or permit to be deposited on public or private property within the town, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said town, any human excrement, garbage or other objectionable waste.
2. It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the town, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said town, any sewage or other polluted waters except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this chapter.
3. Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic system, cesspool or other facility intended or used for the disposal of wastewater.

B. Connection Required: Any owner of property located within the town shall connect (hook up) to the town system when a sewer main line is within three hundred feet (300') of any portion of the property boundary as follows:

1. **New Construction:** Connection to a public sewer is required where a new dwelling unit or facility used for human occupancy is being proposed, built, reconstructed or altered, and where a building permit is required.
2. **Existing Dwelling Or Facility:**
 - a. **Failed System:** Connection to a public sewer is required when the existing septic system has failed and needs repairs to the leach field or septic tank (treatment outside the building in the septic tank or absorption system).
 - b. **Unpermitted System:** Connection to a public sewer is required within one year of a notice to comply issued by Southwest Utah public health department, when the owner of property is unable to provide information and materials that a septic system permit has been issued by Southwest Utah public health department.
 - c. **Change Of Ownership:** Connection to a public sewer is required when the ownership of property changes to another owner.
 - d. **New Sewer Service Availability:** Connection to a public sewer is required within three (3) years of a new public sewer main line becoming available to an existing dwelling or facility.

C. Special Funding: The town acknowledges the possibility of utilizing special funding tools (i.e., special improvement districts, special service districts, etc., or other legally recognized methods) when collective connections to the public sewer may be required by this chapter.

D. Evaluation, Approval Authority: The Southwest Utah public health department and the state department of environmental quality shall be considered the town experts in evaluating and approving and permitting sewage treatment systems.

- E. Waiver Of Sewer Connection Requirement: In the event that a sewer connection is required by this chapter, but is not practically feasible due to unusual circumstances, a letter of waiver may be provided by the public works director stating the nature of the unusual circumstances. Unusual circumstances shall be determined by the public works director, and may include such things as grade, physical barriers, insufficient capacity of system, distance of home from property line, topography, etc. Additionally, the town shall explain its intent to provide, or not to provide, for a future sewer connection, as well as a statement of acknowledgment for the use of an appropriate on site wastewater system.
- F. Connections Outside Distance Requirement: Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the connection to a public sewer as described in this chapter when a property is beyond the three hundred foot (300') connection requirement, if desired by the property owner and for which provisions are made in an appropriate agreement. The town encourages connection to a public sewer whenever and wherever possible in order to preserve and protect groundwater quality in the county.
- G. Penalty: To evidence compliance with the requirements of this section, the town adopts the penalty and compensatory sanctions, the violation of which shall constitute a class B misdemeanor: The town hereby exercises jurisdiction to protect its culinary water system and sources from exposure to underground percolation from any ecological injury, pollution or contamination of the watershed or exposure to the system and water polluting underground percolation influencing the culinary waterworks sources. The failure of a person to comply with this section shall constitute a public offense and is punishable by law as a class B misdemeanor. Such person shall pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each day of violation and each day of failure to connect shall be deemed a separate offense. (Ord. 09-013, 7-28-2009)

7-2-4: SANITARY SEWERS, BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS:

- A. Permit Required: No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections into, use, alter or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the town.
- B. Classification; Application: There shall be one class of sewer connection, to be known as "residential" or "residential equivalent". In every case, the owner or agent shall make application on a form obtained from the town. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the public works director. A fee for sewer connection permits and inspections shall be assessed and collected at the time of application to the town.
- C. Separate Sewer Required; Exception: A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building; except, where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot having no street frontage and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard or driveway, the building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole system will be considered as one building sewer. The town does not and will not assume any obligation or responsibility for damage caused by or resulting from any such single connection aforementioned.

- D. Use Of Old Building Sewers: Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are examined and tested by the department, at the owner's sole cost, and found to meet all requirements of this chapter.
- E. Construction Methods: The size, slope, alignment, materials or construction of all sanitary sewers, including building sewers, and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing and backfilling the trench, shall all conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing codes, or other applicable rules and regulations of the code provisions, or in amplification thereof. The materials and procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the ASTM and WPCF manual of practice no. 9 shall apply.
- F. Elevation: Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought from the building at an elevation below the basement floor. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer. Where such means are necessary, the owner shall be responsible for all installations, maintenance and operating costs of their operation.
- G. Polluted Surface Drainage: No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, foundation drains, areaway drains or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer, unless such connection is approved by the public works director and the state department of environmental quality for purposes of disposal of polluted surface drainage.
- H. Grease Interceptors: All new and existing buildings and facilities are required to have in place and operational grease interceptors and/or separators as set forth by the international plumbing code section 1003.
- I. Code Compliance; Standards: The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing codes or other applicable rules and regulations of the town and the state, or the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of nationally recognized publications of what are known as the ASTM and the WPCF manual of practice no. 9, and/or the town public works standards. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the public works director before installation.
- J. Excavations: All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. A person must first obtain a permit from the public works director prior to doing any excavation in a public right of way. Streets, sidewalks, parkways and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the town. (Ord. 09-013, 7-28-2009)

7-2-5: RATES FOR USE:

- A. Established: The rates for connecting to and use on monthly or any other basis may be fixed and amended by resolution or amending ordinance. The governing body will, to promote equity in distribution of operation and maintenance costs, and for no other purpose, establish rates based entirely upon metered water usage, effluent strength by or solely upon the basis as defined hereinabove, or upon an equitable combination of any of those so that the costs of operation and maintenance reflected in rates will be equitably distributed among those based upon their usage of and benefit received from the system.

- B. Costs And Expenses Borne By Owner: All costs and expenses incidental to the installation, connection and maintenance of each building sewer to the public sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the town from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation, connection or maintenance activities of the building sewer.
- C. Liability For Charges: Irrespective of the occupant, user, tenant, cotenant, permissive user, or any other person, firm, partnership, corporation or entity being in possession of the premises to which a connection is supplied or service made available, the owner of the premises according to the records of the county recorder shall be legally responsible for the payment of all charges, fees, assessments and any other obligation or liability of user.
- D. Delinquency: If any delinquent sewer connection, sewer user charge, repairs, maintenance or any other obligation is imposed against any premises, property, buildings or structures, the obligation shall be deemed by the town as an obligation of the owner of the real property on which any use is made from a sewer connection. Water service to delinquent property shall be turned off by the town for failure to pay any and all sewage and wastewater fees, assessments, charges or liability, and will not be turned on again to those premises where a delinquency occurs unless and until all liabilities to the town for sewer service are paid in full. All payments for utilities, whether "water" or "sewer", shall be credited first to sewer assessments, fees or charges.
- E. Interest Charge On Delinquent Or Past Due Connection Fees: The town council may, at their discretion and in circumstances that are equitable, impose interest at the highest legal rate on all past due accounts, either for connection fees, user charges, assessments, maintenance, repair or any other charge which is provided for, imposed or authorized by this chapter.
- F. Notification: Each user will be notified, at least annually, in conjunction with a regular bill, of the rate and that portion of the user charges, which are attributable to wastewater treatment services (O&M) vs. debt service. (Ord. 09-013, 7-28-2009)

7-2-6: ANNUAL REVIEW OF OPERATIONAL COSTS; REVISION WHERE REQUIRED; DEBT SERVICE:

- A. The town shall review the total annual cost of operation and maintenance, long term debt service relating to the wastewater treatment works, as well as each user's wastewater contribution percentage not less often than every year, and will revise the user charge system as necessary to assure equity of the system established herein, and to assure that sufficient funds are obtained from the town user charge system to:
 - 1. Consistently operate and maintain the wastewater treatment works; and
 - 2. Cover said debt service.
- B. The town will apply excess revenues collected from users to the costs of operation and maintenance for the next year, and adjust this rate accordingly. The addendum attached to ordinance 09-013, entitled "Brian Head Town Consolidated Fee Schedule" shall be used for calculating rates. The addendum shall be used as a formula for calculating rates, fees and charges for connection, use and access to the system. The addendum is adopted and made a part of this chapter. (Ord. 09-013, 7-28-2009)

7-2-7: USE REGULATIONS:

- A. Unpolluted Waters: No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any unpolluted waters, such as stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage or cooling water to any sanitary sewer.
- B. Stormwater: Stormwater shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewers, or to a natural outlet approved by the state department of environmental quality and other regulatory agencies.
- C. Prohibited Discharges: No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:
 - 1. Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas.
 - 2. Any waters containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to contaminate the sludge of the town system, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the wastewater treatment plant.
 - 3. Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and personnel of the wastewater treatment works.
 - 4. Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers, or the interference with the proper operation of the wastewater facilities, such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails and paper dishes, cups and milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders. Each user which discharges any toxic pollutants which cause damage to the town wastewater facilities shall be liable to the town for such damage and for all expenses incurred by the town in repairing or replacing those wastewater facilities.
- D. Limited Discharges: The following described substances, materials, waters or waste shall be limited in discharges to the town system to concentrations or quantities which will not harm either the sewers, wastewater treatment process or equipment, will not have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or will not otherwise endanger lives, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. The public works director may set limitations lower than the limitations established in the regulations below if, in his opinion, such more severe limitations are necessary to meet the above objectives. In forming his opinion as to the acceptability, the public works director shall consider such factors as the quantity of subject waste in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, the wastewater treatment process employed, capacity of the wastewater treatment plant, degree of treatability of the waste in the wastewater treatment plant, and other pertinent factors. The limitations or restrictions on materials or characteristics of waste or wastewaters discharged to the sanitary sewer which shall not be violated without approval of the public works director are as follows:
 - 1. Wastewater having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit (150°F) (65 degrees centigrade).
 - 2. Wastewater containing more than twenty five (25) milligrams per liter of petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oils or product of mineral oil origin.

3. Wastewater from industrial plants containing floatable oils, fat, or grease.
4. Any garbage that has not been properly shredded (see definition of "properly shredded garbage", as defined in section [7-2-2](#) of this chapter). Garbage grinders may be connected to sanitary sewers from homes, hotels, institutions, restaurants, hospitals, catering establishments or similar places where garbage originates from the preparation of food in kitchens for the purpose of consumption on the premises or when served by caterers. Grinders for commercial establishments may be inspected by town personnel at any reasonable time.
5. Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc and similar objectionable or toxic substances to such degree that any such material received in the wastewater treatment works exceeds the limits established by DEQ for such materials.
6. Any waters or wastes containing odor producing substances in an amount exceeding limits established by DEQ for such substances.
7. Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the public works director in compliance with the applicable state or federal regulations.
8. Quantities of flow, concentrations, or both, which constitute a "slug", as defined in section [7-2-2](#) of this chapter.
9. Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the wastewater treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.
10. Any waters or wastes which, by interaction with other waters or wastes in the public sewer system, release obnoxious gases, form suspended solids which interfere with the collection system, or create a condition deleterious to structures and treatment processes.

E. Authority Regarding Prohibited Discharges: If any waters or wastes are discharged, or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which water contains the substances or possesses the characteristics enumerated in subsection D of this section, and which, in the judgment of the public works director, may have a deleterious effect upon the wastewater facilities, wastewater treatment processing equipment or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the public works director may:

1. Reject the wastes;
 2. Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition before discharge to the public sewers;
 3. Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge; and/or
 4. Require payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges under the provisions of section [7-2-5](#) of this chapter.
- When considering the above alternatives, the public works director shall give consideration to the economic impact of each alternative on the discharger. If the public works director permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the public works director.

F. Interceptors: Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when required by the international plumbing code section 1003. Interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the public works director, and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. In the maintaining of these interceptors, the owner shall be responsible for

the proper removal and disposal by appropriate means of the captivated material and shall maintain records of the dates and means of disposal, which shall be subject to review by the public works director. Any removal and hauling of the collected materials not performed by owner's personnel must be performed by currently licensed waste disposal firms.

- G. Maintenance Of Facilities: Where pretreatment or flow equalizing facilities are provided or required for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.
- H. Observation Structure: When required by the public works director, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable structure, together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer, to facilitate observation, sampling and measurement of the wastes. Such structures, when required, shall be accessible and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the public works director. The structure shall be installed by the owner at his expense, and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times.
- I. Information Determining Compliance Required: The public works director may require a user of sewer services to provide information needed to determine compliance with these rules. Such information may include:
 - 1. Wastewaters discharge peak rate and volume over a specified time period.
 - 2. Chemical analysis of wastewaters.
 - 3. Information on raw materials, processes and products affecting wastewater volume and quality.
 - 4. Quantity and disposition of specific liquid, sludge, oil, solvent or other materials important to sewer use control.
 - 5. A map or plat of the user's property showing any pretreatment facility location.
 - 6. Details of wastewater pretreatment facilities.
 - 7. Details of systems to prevent and control the losses of materials through spills to the public sewer.
- J. Measurements, Tests And Analyses: All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of water and wastes to which reference is made in these rules shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods For The Examination Of Water And Wastewater", published by the American Public Health Association. Sampling methods, location, times, durations and frequencies are to be determined on an individual basis subject to approval by the public works director.
- K. Special Agreements: No statement contained in this section shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the town and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste or unusual strength or character may be accepted by the town for treatment. (Ord. 09-013, 7-28-2009)

7-2-8: INDUSTRIAL WASTE PROVISIONS:

The developers of all commercial/industrial projects shall provide the town with detailed information concerning the projects' expected wastewater quality and quantity. The town will review this information and determine which of the following facilities are required:

- A. Building sewer sampler.

- B. Wastewater flow monitoring station.
- C. Gravity separator.
- D. Industrial waste clarifier.
- E. Pretreatment facilities.
- F. Under certain circumstances, the town may require special pipe installation procedures or types of pipe, including special protective coating for pipe and fittings.
- G. All industrial truck/car washes will be a recirculating nondischarge type. (Ord. 09-013, 7-28-2009)

7-2-9: VANDALISM:

No persons shall maliciously, wilfully or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface or tamper with any structure, appurtenances or equipment that is a part of the wastewater facilities. Any persons violating this provision may be subject to immediate arrest. (Ord. 09-013, 7-28-2009)

7-2-10: EXTENSION OF SEWER LINES:

Any and all line extensions from any town sewer main line, not otherwise a part of a town public works project, shall be at the owner's expense, subject to the terms of a sewer line extension agreement provided by the town, and required as a condition precedent to any sewer line extension. The property owner shall extend such sewer line to the furthest point on the owner's lot property line which is fronting a town street. The expenses of installing sewer lines shall be at the sole expense of the owner, and in accordance with town specifications and state DEQ; and, under this section, shall be deemed the property of the town upon inspection and acceptance of the sewer line by the town. (Ord. 09-013, 7-28-2009)

ARTICLE A. SEWER FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION COSTS REIMBURSEMENT GUIDELINES AND PROVISIONS

7-2A-1: PURPOSE AND FINDINGS:

7-2A-2: DEFINITION:

7-2A-3: REIMBURSEMENT GUIDELINES AND PROVISIONS:

7-2A-4: CALCULATION OF REIMBURSEMENT COSTS:

7-2A-1: PURPOSE AND FINDINGS:

- A. Purpose: It is the purpose of this article to establish guidelines and provisions for the reimbursement of costs to developers for the construction of sewer system improvements within the town annexation boundaries.
- B. Findings: Based on preliminary information, the town finds:
1. It is necessary in the interest of the public health, public safety and general welfare that the town and the county promote the construction of sewer system infrastructure within the annexation boundary of the town; and
 2. By allowing for the reimbursement of the costs of the construction of sewer systems, the likelihood of developers constructing new sewer facilities is increased;
 3. It is fair and equitable for other lot owners or developers to reimburse a previous developer for the costs incurred by the previous developer for the construction of the sewer facility. (Ord. 07-003, 3-13-2007)

7-2A-2: DEFINITION:

For the purposes of this article, "sewer main line" means that portion of a central wastewater collection system (public system) that is used or desied wastewater treatment facility, and is owned and maintained by a municipality or service district. For the purposes of this article, an eight inch (8") diameter pipe is the minimum size to be considered a sewer main line and eligible for reimbursement. (Ord. 07-003, 3-13-2007)

7-2A-3: REIMBURSEMENT GUIDELINES AND PROVISIONS:

- A. Agreement: In the event that a developer desires to install new sewer infrastructure, with an eight inch (8") minimum diameter, and connect to the town sewer collection system, they shall be entitled to enter into an agreement with the town to provide for the reimbursement of a proportional share of the actual costs of constructing or extending the sewer infrastructure.
- B. Costs Paid: The reimbursement of the costs would be paid by lot owners or developers who thereafter connect to the new sewer infrastructure. The reimbursement agreement would be binding on all current or future lot owners connecting to the new sewer system, unless a written agreement is executed between theent must be executed and construction drawings of the new facilities must have been submitted and approved by the public works department prior to the installation of the new sewer infrastructure.

- D. Collection: Thereafter, the installation reimbursement costs shall be collected for the provision of new sewer facilities until the initial developer has been reimbursed, without interest, according to the terms of a reimbursement agreement, or for a ten (10) year period following the execution of the reimbursement agreement.
- E. Payment Not Guaranteed: The town in no way guarantees payment to the initial developer, except to the extent that funds are actually collected from lot owners or developers in accordance with the terms of this article.
- F. Additional Costs: In addition to the cost of the extension, the lot owner or developer shall pay the physical connection costs and or any other impact fees as required by ordinance. (Ord. 07-003, 3-13-2007)

7-2A-4: CALCULATION OF REIMBURSEMENT COSTS:

- A. Methods Of Calculation: With respect to any reimbursement agreement entered into by the town, the town may consider methods of calculating reimbursement costs, such as: 1) by number of connections; 2) by length of infrastructure fronting a lot; or 3) by volume or capacity demand.
- B. Determination Of Method: Each reimbursement agreement shall specify which method or combination of methods shall be used to calculate reimbursement costs. Which methods of calculation are used in each development agreement shall be determined by the town, in its sole discretion.
- C. Responsibility For Billing And Collection Of Reimbursement Amounts: It is the responsibility of the developer to notify the town if any third party connects or intends to connect onto said sewer main as installed by the developer at any time within ten (10) years from the date of signing a reimbursement agreement. The town shall, upon receipt of written notification from the developer, inform the third party of the reimbursement agreement and collect said fee as part of the approval for sewer connection, in addition to charging the usual connection and impact fee. The town shall then pay the amount over to the developer until such time as they have been reimbursed for the amount agreed upon in the reimbursement agreement, or up and until the expiration of ten (10) years, whichever shall occur first. The town in no way guarantees payment to the developer, except to the extent that the developer timely notifies the town of the need to collect funds from a third party and funds are collected from such third party and in accordance with the terms set forth above. (Ord. 07-003, 3-13-2007)

Title 8 BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS

Chapter 1 BUILDING AND RELATED CODES; REGULATIONS

8-1-1: PURPOSE AND INTENT:

8-1-2: CODES ADOPTED:

8-1-3: SUCCESSOR CODES:

8-1-4: RESIDENTIAL AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER REQUIREMENT:

8-1-1: PURPOSE AND INTENT:

It is the purpose and intent of this chapter to establish the regulatory codes and guidelines to govern construction within the town in a thorough and concise manner while also providing for the adoption of changes to the codes and guidelines without the necessity of adopting new ordinances for each change or amendment to said codes and guidelines. (2010 Code)

8-1-2: CODES ADOPTED:

- A. Building Code: The international building code (IBC), as adopted by the state, is hereby adopted as the official building code for the town, subject to section [8-1-3](#) of this chapter.
- B. Fire Code: The international fire code (IFC), as adopted by the state, is hereby adopted as the official fire code for the town, subject to section [8-1-3](#) of this chapter.
- C. Other Codes As Approved: All other building, plumbing, electrical, mechanical, energy and/or natural gas codes established and adopted as standard by the state, including amendments thereto, shall hereby become established as the adopted codes of the town, subject to section [8-1-3](#) of this chapter. (2010 Code)

8-1-3: SUCCESSOR CODES:

The adoption of any and all codes, as established herein, as the adopted codes of the town, shall also adopt any replacement or successor codes as they become adopted by the state and shall become effective by the town immediately upon passage by the state. (2010 Code)

8-1-4: RESIDENTIAL AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER REQUIREMENT:

- A. The town requires automatic fire sprinklers shall be installed in all new one- and two-family and townhouse buildings over three thousand (3,000) square feet in size of defined living space (garage is excluded from defined living space) in accordance with section 903.3.1 of the international building code currently adopted by the state code commission.
- B. In areas not served by the town culinary water services, NFPA standard 1142 for water supplies for rural firefighting shall apply.

- C. Any one- and two-family dwelling and townhouse that is difficult to locate or access, as determined by the authority having jurisdiction, shall be required to follow the guidelines as set forth in NFPA standard 1142, regardless of the size of the building. (Ord. 10-003, 4-13-2010, eff. 4-13-2010)

Chapter 2

PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

8-2-1: STANDARD PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS ADOPTED:

8-2-1: STANDARD PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS ADOPTED:

The town manual of standard specifications for public works construction, dated August 2007, attached to ordinance 07-011 and on file in the town office, is hereby adopted by reference as plans and standards applicable to construction and improvements within the town. All construction and improvements within the town shall comply with such plans. (Ord. 07-11, 9-11-2007; amd. 2010 Code)

Chapter 3

EXCAVATIONS, ENCROACHMENTS AND STRUCTURES WITHIN RIGHTS OF WAY

8-3-1: COMPLIANCE, PERMIT REQUIRED:

8-3-2: EXCEPTION FOR EMERGENCY CONDITIONS:

8-3-3: WINTER SEASON:

8-3-4: APPLICATION FOR PERMIT:

8-3-5: TERM OF PERMIT:

8-3-6: FEES:

8-3-7: COMPLETION BOND:

8-3-8: ENGINEERING STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS:

8-3-9: SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION:

8-3-10: FAILURE TO COMPLY:

8-3-11: PENALTY:

8-3-1: COMPLIANCE, PERMIT REQUIRED:

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, public utility or corporation to place, make, enlarge or change any excavation, driveway, encroachment or structure within the right of way of any town road without complying with the provisions of these regulations and obtaining a permit as provided for herein.
- B. It shall be unlawful, and punishable as provided for herein, to make any excavation or to place any encroachment or structure in any town right of way not described in the approved permit application or which exceeds in size the dimensions, or which does not conform to the conditions described in said application. (Ord. 07-014, 11-13-2007)

8-3-2: EXCEPTION FOR EMERGENCY CONDITIONS:

Emergency excavations and encroachments may be commenced without prior permit if the reason for the excavation or encroachment is to prevent loss of life or damage to property which appears to be imminent if the action is delayed by waiting to secure said permits. In such emergency situations, those making the excavation or encroachment must contact the public works director's office and/or the town engineer's office at the earliest possible time, but in no case later than the first working day following the emergency work in order to secure a formal permit. None of the provisions of these specifications are waived for emergency situations except for the prior permit requirement. (Ord. 07-014, 11-13-2007)

8-3-3: WINTER SEASON:

No permits for road excavations or other excavations within ten feet (10') of the edge of a town road shall be issued during the winter season, except in emergency situations. For the purposes of this section, "winter season" begins October 15 each year and ends May 15 of the succeeding year. (Ord. 07-014, 11-13-2007)

8-3-4: APPLICATION FOR PERMIT:

Applications for all permits shall be made by the person, firm, public utility or corporation actually doing the work. Applications for all permits shall be made to the public works director's office as provided, and shall describe the excavation, encroachment, structure or driveway, and shall have a drawing of the location of the intended excavation, encroachment, structure or driveway, the pertinent dimensions thereof, the purpose therefor, the person, firm, public utility or corporation doing the actual work, and the name of the person, firm, public utility or corporation for whom or by which the work is being done, and shall contain an agreement that the applicant will comply with all ordinances and laws of the town and the state relating to the work to be done. A traffic control plan, conforming to the manual of uniform traffic control devices (MUTCD), shall be submitted with all applications which involve excavations within a town road right of way. The application shall also provide for an agreement that the applicant shall indemnify the town for any loss, liability or damage that may result from or because of the making, placement, existence or manner of guarding or constructing any such excavation, encroachment, structure or driveway. (Ord. 07-014, 11-13-2007)

8-3-5: TERM OF PERMIT:

All permits issued pursuant to these regulations shall be valid for a period of sixty (60) days from issuance, except that no permit shall extend into the winter season as outlined in section [8-3-3](#) of this chapter. A copy of the permit issued shall be made available by the applicant at all times when work is under way. (Ord. 07-014, 11-13-2007)

8-3-6: FEES:

A review fee, in the current amount as identified in the consolidated fee schedule, shall accompany each application for a permit, unless other fee payment arrangements have been approved by the town. (Ord. 07-014, 11-13-2007)

8-3-7: COMPLETION BOND:

- A. Required: Applicants shall provide a completion bond to the town in the amount as identified in the consolidated fee schedule at the time the permit is approved. This may be cash, a letter of credit from an FDIC insured financial institution, or a corporate surety bond. The bond shall be valid for a period of two (2) years from the date of the construction inspection to guarantee that the condition of any permit, together with any restorative works, is completed properly (the "guarantee period"). The bond will be released upon recommendation of the town engineer and/or the public works director.
- B. Continual Annual Bond: Applicants for permits may secure a continual annual bond in lieu of separate bonds for each excavation. Applications for continual bonds shall be made before December 31 of each year and shall be valid for the next calendar year and be valid for a period of two (2) years.
- C. Exception: Those public entities which are regulated by the state public service commission are exempt from the bonding requirements of this section, but shall still be required to obtain a permit prior to making any excavation. (Ord. 07-014, 11-13-2007)

8-3-8: ENGINEERING STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS:

Specific engineering standards and requirements for the enforcement of these regulations are attached to ordinance 07-014 and on file in the town office. (Ord. 07-014, 11-13-2007; amd. 2010 Code)

8-3-9: SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION:

- A. Required: The public works director, or his designee, shall from time to time inspect, or cause to be inspected, all work done pursuant to permits to ensure compliance with the provisions of these regulations. Notification shall be given to the public works director, or his designee, at least twenty four (24) hours prior to the commencement of any work. The completion bond shall not be released until an inspection shows compliance with all applicable provisions of these regulations.
- B. Driveway Encroachments: Driveway encroachments require the following inspections to ensure compliance with the standards set out in these regulations:
 - 1. Staking Inspection: A stake or marker shall be placed at each corner of the encroachment as it intersects the road or street, and at each intersection of the driveway as it crosses the right of way or easement line. The front property corners shall also be set and marked with survey markers. This inspection is required prior to the encroachment permit being approved. The public works director's office must receive at least twenty four (24) hours' notice prior to requested inspection.
 - 2. Rough Grade Inspection: An inspection of the rough grade driveway is required prior to receiving a footing inspection by the building department. The driveway must be graded to a point that the inspector can determine compliance with these regulations and the land management code. The footing elevation/garage floor elevation must be established prior to requesting an inspection. The public works director's office must receive at least twenty four (24) hours' notice prior to requested inspections.
 - 3. Presurfacing Inspection: An inspection of the driveway is required prior to surfacing (soft or hard) the driveway to determine compliance with these regulations and the land management code. In no case can a certificate of occupancy be issued without the presurfacing inspection, and the driveway being in compliance with this chapter and the land management code. (Ord. 07-014, 11-13-2007)

8-3-10: FAILURE TO COMPLY:

In the event of failure on the part of any person, firm, public utility or corporation to comply fully with the provisions of these regulations, law enforcement authorities and/or the public works director are authorized to:

- A. Initiate action by citation or information under section [8-3-11](#) of this chapter and/or proceed to forfeit the bond; or
- B. Remove such encroachment, driveway or structure from the right of way or require such person, firm or corporation to remove the same; or
- C. Give written notice to such person, firm, public utility or corporation to remove such encroachment, driveway or structure from the right of way. Such notice may be served either by personal service or by mailing the notice to the person, firm, public utility or corporation by registered mail and posting a copy thereof on such encroachment, driveway or structure

for a period of ten (10) days. If such encroachment, driveway or structure is not removed within ten (10) days after the notice is complete, said authorities may remove the same at the expense of the person, firm or corporation and recover costs and expenses, and also the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each day the same remained within the right of way after notice was complete, in an action for that purpose; or

- D. If such person, firm, public utility or corporation disputes or denies the existence of such encroachment, driveway or structure, or refuses to remove or permit its removal, said authorities may bring an action to abate the same as a nuisance, and if judgment is recovered by said authorities, there shall also be recovered, in addition to having the same abated, the costs of action and the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for every day such nuisance remained within the right of way after notice was given for its removal in the manner provided in subsection B of this Section; or
- E. Revoke, suspend, terminate, impose conditions on, or modify, in whole or in part, any permit issued to such person, firm, public utility or corporation. (Ord. 07-014, 11-13-2007)

8-3-11: PENALTY:

Any person who violates the provisions of this chapter is guilty of a class C misdemeanor and a one hundred dollar (\$100.00) fine per day. Each day of a continuing violation shall be deemed a separate offense. (Ord. 07-014, 11-13-2007)

Title 9 LAND MANAGEMENT CODE

Chapter 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

9-1-1: OVERVIEW:

9-1-2: SHORT TITLE:

9-1-3: STATEMENT OF PURPOSE:

9-1-4: INTERPRETATION:

9-1-5: COORDINATION WITH OTHER LAND USE DOCUMENTS:

9-1-6: APPROVALS CONSISTENT WITH THIS TITLE:

9-1-7: AMENDMENTS:

9-1-8: NOTICES:

9-1-1: OVERVIEW:

- A. There are a number of activities related to the use, sale and development of land that have been determined by federal and state law to be in the public interest for local government to oversee and regulate in order to bring about the safe, orderly creation (and maintenance) of communities. These include such activities as subdividing land into lots for sale, building structures, constructing roads, installing utilities, etc.
- B. In order to effectively regulate these activities, communities are empowered to establish review and permitting processes. This title contains the review and permitting processes related to land development activities in the town. In addition, prior sections of the town code that relate to land use and design standards are also included in this title.
- C. Chapters 6 and 7 of this title constitute the zoning ordinance as contemplated in Utah Code Annotated section 10-9a-501 et seq.; chapter 9 of this title constitutes the subdivision ordinance as contemplated under Utah Code Annotated section 10-9a-601 et seq., and other titles as applicable. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-1-2: SHORT TITLE:

This title shall be known as the *BRIAN HEAD TOWN LAND MANAGEMENT CODE*, also known as title 9 of the Brian Head Town code, and is herein referred to as "this title". It may be cited and pleaded under either designation. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-1-3: STATEMENT OF PURPOSE:

The purposes of this title, and any rules, regulations and specifications hereafter adopted, are to promote the public health, safety and general welfare through provisions designed:

- A. To preserve the natural beauty and topography of the town and to preserve the outstanding natural, cultural or historical features, to ensure appropriate development with regard to

these features and to assure the proper use and management of the natural beauty and resources of the town;

- B. To guide future growth, provide for the harmonious and coordinated development of the town (in conjunction with the town general plan), and to protect and conserve the value of land throughout the town and the value of buildings and improvements upon the land;
- C. To minimize the conflicts among the uses of land and buildings, and to prevent overcrowding of the land and undue congestion of population;
- D. To provide for efficient layout and use of building lots, roads and public services and utilities, recreational opportunities and open space;
- E. To provide for adequate light, air, view corridors and privacy; to secure safety from fire, flood, landslides and other geologic hazards, and other dangers;
- F. To prevent the pollution or degradation of air, streams, and ponds; to ensure the adequacy of drainage facilities; to safeguard the water table; to minimize site disturbance, removal of native vegetation and soil erosions; and to encourage and promote the conservation, wise use and management of natural resources throughout the municipality in order to preserve the integrity, stability and beauty of the community and value of the land;
- G. To avoid scattered and premature subdivisions which would cause insufficient public services and facilities, or necessitate an excessive expenditure of public funds for the supply of such services and facilities;
- H. To inform the public of the requirements and conditions necessary to obtain approvals and permits to:
 - 1. Change or create property boundaries (subdivide land);
 - 2. Construct or modify buildings, signs, structures or utilities;
 - 3. Alter the land or landscape;
 - 4. Create or modify zoning classifications for a property;
 - 5. Modify the general plan. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

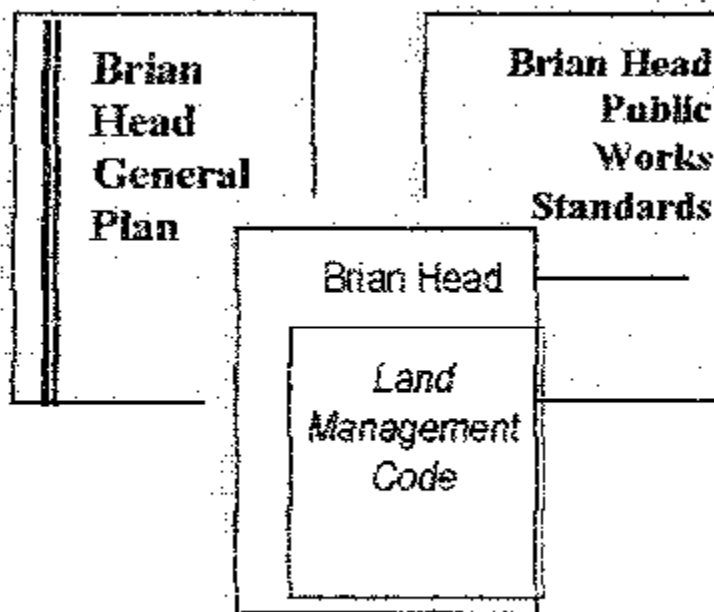
9-1-4: INTERPRETATION:

- A. Greater Restrictions Prevail: In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this title shall be considered as minimum requirements. Where the provisions of this title impose greater restrictions than any statute, other regulation, ordinance or covenant, the provisions of this title shall prevail. Where the provisions of any statute, other regulation, ordinance or covenant impose greater restrictions than the provisions of this title, the provisions of such statute, other regulation, ordinance or covenant shall prevail.
- B. Definitions: Whenever any word or phrase used in this title is not defined herein, but is defined in related sections of Utah Code Annotated or this code, including chapter 2 of this title, such definition is incorporated herein and shall apply as though set forth herein in full, unless the context clearly indicates a contrary intention. Unless a contrary intention clearly appears, words used in the present tense include the future, the singular includes the plural, the term "shall" is always mandatory and the term "may" is permissive.

C. Additional Conditions May Be Imposed: Any development or construction activities shall require applications, fees, approvals, permits and compliance pursuant to this title. To this end, all requirements, where possible, are expressly delineated in this title or other applicable ordinances. However, since it is impossible to cover every possibility and there are some aspects which do not lend themselves to being easily articulated, this title allows the planning commission and the town council to impose reasonable conditions upon a developer in addition to those expressly set forth herein, so long as such conditions do not conflict with any requirements set forth in this title or other applicable law. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-1-5: COORDINATION WITH OTHER LAND USE DOCUMENTS:

This title, together with the town general plan, shall guide the use of all land within the corporate boundaries of the town. The size and design of lots, the nature of utilities, the design and improvement of streets, the type and intensity of land use, and the provisions for any special facilities shall conform to the land uses shown in the town general plan and the standards established in this title.



These 3 documents should be used in concert.

(Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-1-6: APPROVALS CONSISTENT WITH THIS TITLE:

All departments, officials and public employees of the town who are vested with the duty or authority to issue permits or licenses shall do so in conformance with the provisions of this title and shall issue no permit or license for uses, buildings or purposes where the same would be in

conflict with the provisions of this title. Any such permit or license, if issued in conflict with the provisions of this title, is void. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-1-7: AMENDMENTS:

The town council may, from time to time, in a manner consistent with the town general plan, amend any provision of the land management code. However, amendments to this title shall not be approved or final action taken until after the giving of public notice and the holding of public hearings, as may be required by state law and this title. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-1-8: NOTICES:

Whenever notice to adjoining property owners or the public is required by any section of this title, the notice shall be given in the following manner:

- A. Public Notice: Public notice of all public hearings and public meetings required to be noticed shall be given in accordance with Utah Code Annotated section 10-9a-201 et seq., as amended, as applicable. If notice of a public hearing is required to be given under state law, at least twenty one (21) calendar days prior to such public hearing, the notice shall be posted on the property affected by the application stating that an application concerning the development of that property has been filed, stating the date, time and place of the public hearing, and indicating that more detailed information concerning the application is available from town offices.
- B. Notice to Adjoining Property Owners:
 - 1. Where the provisions of Utah Code Annotated section 10-9a-201, as amended, requires notice of public hearings to be given to adjoining property owners, the applicant shall give such notice to those owners whose property is located entirely or partly within three hundred feet (300') from any boundary of the property subject to the application. Notice shall be mailed at least twenty one (21) calendar days prior to the public hearing to the address appearing on the last completed real property assessment rolls in the office of the county recorder. The notice shall include a vicinity map and letter stating that the application has been filed, the nature of the application, the time, place and date of the public hearing on the application, and that more complete information is available at the town offices.
 - 2. The applicant will provide a vicinity map, mailing list/labels of the owners of abutting properties located within three hundred feet (300') of the property lines of the land included in the application (also see table 2 of chapter 4 of this title) and their current mailing addresses available at the county recorder's office. The mailing list shall be certified by a professional engineer, attorney, title company or similar qualified individual. The referral packet shall also include a "vicinity map", as defined in subsection [9-4-3C](#) of this title. The staff will prepare and mail the referral packet to adjacent landowners, as well as appropriate agencies. The mailing will be paid for by the applicant. The referral packet shall be mailed at least twenty one (21) days prior to the public hearing.
- C. Notice To Condominiums: In addition to the notice required under subsection B of this section, for condominium projects within the three hundred foot (300') radius from the applicant's property, notice shall also be given to the president of the condominium owners' association and the property manager.

- D. Defects In Notice: The notices to affected property owners are given as a convenience to them. Minor defects in mailing, or incomplete mailing shall not be grounds for invalidating any permit or application, or for the delay of any public hearing, unless the planning commission or town council shall find the defects in notice are such that the ability of interested persons to make a meaningful presentation of their concerns at the public hearing has been impaired. The planning commission or town council shall hear any objections raised relating to notice and rule on whether notice was adequate before proceeding to hear the merits of the application. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

Chapter 2

DEFINITIONS

9-2-1: DEFINITIONS:

9-2-1: DEFINITIONS:

Unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions shall be used in the interpretation and construction of this title. Words used in the present tense include the future; the singular includes the plural; the word "build" used in its verb form shall include the words arrange, design, construct, alter, convert; the word "shall" is mandatory and not directory; the word "may" is permissive; the word "person" includes a firm, association, organization, partnership, trust, company or corporation, as well as an individual; the word "lot" includes the words plot or parcel. Words used in this title, but not defined herein, shall have the meaning first as defined in any other ordinance adopted by the town, and then its common, ordinary meaning.

ACCESSORY USE: A use on the same lot with, and customarily incidental and subordinate to, the principal building or use.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING: Housing occupied or reserved for occupancy by households with a gross household income equal to or less than eighty percent (80%) of the median gross income for households of the same size in Iron County.

AGENT: Any person who can show written proof that he/she is acting for the property owner and with the property owner's knowledge and permission.

ALL WEATHER SURFACE: A durable vehicular driving surface, including compacted road base/gravel, concrete, asphalt or other similar material.

ALLEY: A public or private right of way primarily designed to serve as secondary access to the side or rear of properties.

ALTERATIONS: Any change, addition or modification in the supporting members of a building, such as bearing walls, columns, beams or girders, or electrical, plumbing or mechanical system alterations.

APPEAL AUTHORITY: The appointed person designated by ordinance to decide an appeal of a decision of a land use application or a request for variance. The appeal authority shall hear and decide:

- A. Requests for variances from the terms of the land use ordinances; and
- B. Appeals from decisions applying the land management code.

AREA OF INSTABILITY: An area where there is a foreseeable risk of soil or rock movement as established by a soils report.

AS BUILT DRAWINGS: See definition of Drawings, As Built.

ATTACHED BUILDING: Units connected on at least one side to an adjacent unit by a common party wall or other connecting structure with separate exterior entrances.

ATTRACTIVE NUISANCE: Physical conditions of a property that would entice or attract entrance to the property which could result in damage to the property or injury or death to the individual.

BALCONY, EXTERIOR: An exterior floor projecting from and supported by a structure without additional independent supports.

BANNER: See [chapter 14](#) of this code.

BED AND BREAKFAST: A dwelling where a combination of breakfast and overnight lodging is furnished for pay.

BEGINNING OF CONSTRUCTION: Any alteration of a site (such as grading, boring holes, pouring concrete or removal of earth, foliage, trees or underbrush) or alteration of off site conditions related to construction.

BUILDABLE AREA: The portion of any site, lot or parcel within setbacks and which does not contain designated floodplain, watershed, wetlands or avalanche areas, and conforms to all minimum criteria required for the placement of a structure in accordance with this code.

BUILDING: Any structure used or intended to be used for the shelter or enclosure of persons, animals or property.

BUILDING AREA: The area encompassed by the outside measurement of the building, also referred to as the "building footprint".

BUILDING COVERAGE: A. The following categories shall be included in building coverage calculations:

1. The ground level (footprint) of any building;
 2. The area covered by outdoor structures, such as carports, gazebos, etc.
- B. "Building coverage" includes only those areas with a roofed structure.

BUILDING ELEVATION: The entire side of a building, from ground level to the roofline, as viewed perpendicular to the walls on that side of the building.

BUILDING HEIGHT: The vertical distance, above the reference point, measured to the highest point of the structure directly above the reference point. The reference point shall be the elevation of the natural grade directly below the high point of the structure. The natural grade elevation shall be determined by topographic elevations surveyed before construction and submitted with the building permit application. In the absence of preconstruction elevations, the natural grade shall be reconstructed by connecting the contour lines (on a drawing) through the building, from a distance of five feet (5') outside the building wall. The maximum building height in each zone shall be as an imaginary net that is suspended at the specified distance above and parallel to the natural grade. Chimneys, however, may extend five feet (5') above this imaginary net.

BUILDING OFFICIAL: The person designated as the building inspector of Brian Head Town by the town manager.

BUILDING, PUBLIC: A building owned and/or operated by a public agency of the United States

of America or of the state of Utah or any of its subdivisions, including Brian Head Town.

CC&Rs: See definition of Covenants, Conditions And Restrictions.

CARPORT: A covered structure not completely enclosed by walls or doors that is intended for parking of vehicles. For the purposes of this title, a carport shall be subject to all regulations prescribed for a private garage.

CHILDCARE CENTER: An establishment for the care and/or the instruction of five (5) or more children for compensation, other than for members of the family residing on the premises, but not including a public school.

CHURCH: A building, together with its accessory buildings and uses, maintained and controlled by a religious organization where persons regularly assemble for worship.

CONCEPT PLAN: An abbreviated building plan submitted to determine the basic feasibility of a design for which a building permit is needed or required.

CONDOMINIUM: A form of real property ownership in which the purchaser of each unit of an apartment building or in a complex of multi-unit dwellings acquires full title to the unit and an undivided interest in the common elements (the land, roof, elevator, etc.).

CONSOLIDATED FEE SCHEDULE: The schedule of fees, established by resolution by the Brian Head Town council, to cover administrative costs associated with various land use applications.

COURTYARD: An outdoor yard enclosed on more than fifty percent (50%) of its perimeter by building walls.

COVENANTS, CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS (CC&Rs): A declaration of restrictive covenants for a particular plat, parcel or property recorded in the office of the Iron County recorder. CC&Rs are sometimes required for planned unit developments or other subdivision and condominium plats.

DECK: An exterior floor supported on at least two (2) opposing sides by an adjacent structure and/or posts, piers or other independent supports.

DENSITY: The intensity or number of nonresidential and residential uses expressed in terms of unit equivalents per acre or lot or units per acre. "Density" is a function of both number and type of dwelling units and/or nonresidential units and the land area.

DESIGN GUIDELINES: The document adopted by the Brian Head Town council to direct and guide the aesthetics of development in Brian Head Town.

DRAINAGEWAY: Natural depression in the earth's surface such as swales, ravines, draws and hollows in which surface waters collect or are channeled as a result of rain or melting snow.

DRAWINGS, AS BUILT: Construction drawings of the building, modified or edited (showing changes) that are a true representation of building dimensions, materials and details as actually constructed.

DRIVEWAY: A private driving access from any public right of way or private street, to a parking space or entrance of a parking garage, the use of which is limited to no more than four (4) residences.

DWELLING, MULTI-FAMILY: A building arranged or designed to be occupied by two (2) or more families and having more than one dwelling unit.

DWELLING, SINGLE-FAMILY (RESIDENCE): A building arranged or designed to be occupied by one family.

DWELLING UNIT: Any building, or portion thereof, designed and used for the sleeping place of one or more persons or a family, but not including a tent or recreational vehicle. "Dwelling unit" may include one or more rooms designed for or occupied by one family for living or sleeping purposes, including facilities that meet Utah state health and safety requirements.

EASEMENT: That portion of a property reserved for present or future use by a person or agency, other than the legal owners of the property. The easement may be for use under, on or above said property.

FAMILY: A single individual, doing their own cooking and living upon the premises as a separate housekeeping unit, or a collective body of persons doing their own cooking and living together upon the premises as a separate housekeeping unit in a domestic relationship based upon birth, marriage or other domestic bond, or no more than four (4) unrelated persons, as distinguished from a group occupying a boarding house, lodging house, club, fraternity or hotel.

FILL: Any rock, soil, gravel, sand or other material.

FINAL PLAT: A subdivision map or condominium map prepared in accordance with the provisions of this title, other applicable ordinances and laws, which shall be placed on record in the office of the Iron County recorder.

FIRE PROTECTION: Water supply, water lines, fire hydrants and other devices as may be required in accordance with this title and other applicable ordinances for the protection of structures, furnishings and inhabitants from fire.

FLOOD HAZARD: A hazard to land or improvements due to inundation or overflow of water having sufficient velocity to transport or deposit debris, scour the surface soil, dislodge or damage buildings, or erode the banks of watercourses.

FLOODPLAIN: Areas adjoining a watercourse, lake or other body of water that have been or may be covered by floodwaters.

FLOOR AREA: Area included within surrounding interior walls of a building, or portion thereof, exclusive of vents, shafts and courtyards.

FRONTAGE, LOT OR PROPERTY: The length of the property line bordering any public street (also see definition of Lot Line, Front).

GARAGE, PRIVATE: An accessory building designed or used for the storage of private motor vehicles owned by the occupants of the building. A garage shall be considered part of the dwelling if the garage and dwelling have a roof or wall in common.

GARAGE, PUBLIC PARKING: A building, or portion thereof, available to the general public for parking motor driven vehicles.

GAS STATION: A building, or portion thereof, designed or used for selling gasoline or diesel fuel for cars and trucks, and for servicing or repairing motor driven vehicles for pay.

GENERAL PLAN: A document prepared and adopted by the Brian Head Town council pursuant to Utah Code Annotated section 10-9a-401 et seq., containing long range growth policies and general guidelines for proposed future growth and development of the land within Brian Head Town.

GEOLOGICAL HAZARD: A hazard due to the movement, failure or shifting of the earth which is dangerous or potentially dangerous to life, property or improvements, as established by a soils report.

GRADE, DRIVEWAY/ROAD/STREET: Slope measured at any point along a driveway, road or street over a distance of twenty feet (20') running parallel with the direction of travel (see definition of Slope).

GRADING: Cutting through or otherwise disturbing the layers of the soil mantle so as to permanently change the existing landform.

HABITABLE SPACE: A space in a building for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, bathrooms or toilet rooms. Closets, halls, storage or utility spaces and similar areas are not considered habitable spaces.

HARD SURFACE: A durable vehicular driving surface material such as concrete, asphalt pavement or brick pavers (not including road base or gravel).

HOME OCCUPATION: Any income producing activity conducted entirely within a dwelling and carried on by persons residing in the dwelling unit; which use is clearly incidental and secondary to the use of the home for dwelling purposes.

HOSPITAL: Institution for the diagnosis, treatment and care of human illness or infirmity.

HOTEL: A building containing sleeping rooms for the occupancy of guests for compensation on a nightly basis, and accessory facilities such as a lobby, meeting rooms, recreation facilities, group dining facilities and/or other facilities or activities customarily associated with hotels, such as daily maid service. These terms do not include lockout units nor bed and breakfast inns. Hotels/motels are considered a lodging use. Hotels/motels are generally an establishment containing guestrooms, some of which have a separate entrance leading directly from the outside of the building. Payment is generally on a daily or weekly basis.

IMPROVEMENTS: Work, objects, devices, facilities or utilities required to be constructed or installed in conjunction with a subdivision or building permit. Such improvements may include, but are not limited to, street construction to required standards, water systems, sewer systems, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, drainage facilities, street signs, streetlights, traffic control or safety devices, fire hydrants, and such other facilities or construction built or constructed to adopted standards as are required by the subdivision or other applicable sections of this title or by the planning commission, building official, zoning administrator and/or the town council.

KENNEL: Any premises where three (3) or more animals are kept for compensation.

LANDSCAPING: Improvements to the appearance of an area of land, including trees, shrubs, flowers and grass that is harmonious with surrounding area and structure. Landscaping may include natural vegetation which is undisturbed, trails and unpaved walking areas.

"Landscaping" may not be counted toward the minimum landscape requirements unless it is a minimum eight feet (8') in the narrowest dimension.

LAUNDROMAT: A building within which clothes washing and drying machines and dry cleaning machines, either coin operated or attendant operated, are provided on a rental basis for use by individuals.

LOT: A parcel of contiguous land having frontage upon a street which is or may be developed or utilized under one ownership or control. For the purposes of this title, a condominium is not a "lot".

LOT, CORNER: A lot abutting on two (2) intersecting or intercepting streets.

LOT DEPTH: The average horizontal distance between the front and the rear lot lines measured in the main direction of the side lot lines.

LOT, INTERIOR: A lot other than a corner lot.

LOT LINE, FRONT: For an interior lot, the lot line adjoining the street; for the corner lot or through lot, the lot line adjoining all streets.

LOT LINE, REAR: Ordinarily that line of a lot which is opposite and most distant from the front line of the lot. In case of a triangular or irregular shaped lot, the building official shall designate the rear lot line.

LOT LINE, SIDE: Any lot boundary line not a front or rear line.

LOT LINES: The property lines bounding the lot.

LOT WIDTH: The horizontal distance between the side lot lines, measured at the required front yard setback line or rear yard setback line, whichever is shorter. Lot width is not necessarily measured along a straight line, e.g., a curved lot line.

MODULAR BUILDING: A permanent building which consists of one or more units which has been wholly, substantially or primarily prefabricated at an off site or on site location and transported to the site for final assembly and finishing on a permanent foundation provided specifically for it on the site. A "modular building" is other than a mobile home or a recreational vehicle.

MOTEL: A building or group of buildings containing individual sleeping or living units which is designed and used primarily for the accommodation of transient automobile travelers and having automobile parking or storage immediately adjacent.

NATURAL WATERWAYS: Those areas, varying in width along streams, creeks, springs, gullies or washes which are natural drainage channels.

NONCONFORMING BUILDING OR STRUCTURE: A building or structure, or portion thereof, lawfully existing at the time the provisions of this title governing the structure became effective, and because of one or more subsequent changes in this title does not now conform to the setback, height restrictions, or other regulations of this title, excluding those regulations which govern the use of land.

NONCONFORMING STREET: A road or street, or portion thereof, lawfully existing at the time this title governing streets, or subsequent changes, became effective which does not now conform to the width, slope, surface or other standards required by this title.

NONCONFORMING USE: A use of land that legally existed before its current land use designation, has been maintained continuously since the time the provisions of this title governing the land changed, and because of one or more subsequent changes to this title, does not now conform to the regulations that now govern the use of the land.

OFF SITE IMPROVEMENTS: Improvements to be constructed outside the property boundaries.

OFF STREET PARKING SPACE: The space required to park one passenger vehicle, which space shall meet the requirements of this title and other applicable ordinances.

ON SITE IMPROVEMENTS: Construction or placement of improvements within the property to which they pertain.

OUTDOOR DISPLAY: An outdoor arrangement of objects, items, products or other materials, not in a fixed position and capable of rearrangement, designed and used for the purpose of advertising or identifying a service or product for sale.

OUTDOOR RETAIL SALES: An establishment or premises where business is conducted outdoors or within a temporary structure, from covered or open air areas on a temporary or seasonal basis, for the purpose of retail sales of goods or services such as landscaping or nursery products, trees for decoration or ornamentation, food and recreational products to the general public.

OWNER: The holder of the fee title to land or buildings or to property, whether a person, partnership, corporation or other entity recognized by law, and his or its lessees, permittees, assignees or successors in interest.

PARCEL OF LAND: Contiguous quantity of land, in possession of, or owned by, or recorded as the property of the same claimant person or entities (trusts, companies, partnerships, etc.) and controlled by the same claimant person. Land in one ownership, but physically divided by a public highway, road or street, is considered contiguous under this definition.

PARKING LOT: An area, other than a street, including ramps and driveways, used for the temporary parking of more than four (4) automobiles.

PARKING SPACE: Space within a building, lot or parking lot, for the parking or storage of one motor vehicle, measuring at least nine feet by eighteen feet (9' x 18') for indoor parking spaces and ten feet by twenty feet (10' x 20') for outdoor parking spaces.

PEDESTRIANWAY: A right of way designed for use by pedestrians and not intended for use by

motor vehicles of any kind; a pedestrianway may be located within a street right of way or separated from vehicular traffic.

PERMANENT MONUMENT: Any structure of concrete, masonry and/or metal permanently placed on or in the ground for surveying reference.

PERMITS: A document issued by the appropriate agency, authorizing a particular activity.

PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT (PUD): An integrated design for development of residential, commercial or industrial uses, or limited combinations of such uses, in which the regulations of the district in which the development is situated may be varied or waived to allow flexibility and initiative in site and building design and location, in accordance with a plan approved by the designated land use authority.

PLANNING COMMISSION: The Brian Head Town planning commission, established pursuant to authority granted by Utah Code Annotated section 10-9a-301, as amended, or predecessor section.

PORTECO: A roofed structure extending from the entrance of a building over an adjacent driveway and sheltering those getting in or out of vehicles.

PRELIMINARY PLAT: The drawings prepared to indicate the proposed layout of a subdivision for the purpose of resolving most technical details in compliance with all regulations.

PRIVATE ROAD: See definition of Street, Private.

PROJECT: A building or buildings constructed on a lot or parcel that is "platted" and recorded on a separate plat with the Iron County recorder's office and representing to the public a single identity for commercial and/or residential purposes.

PROTECTION STRIP: A strip of land between the boundary of a subdivision and a street within the subdivision, for the purpose of controlling the access to the street by the property abutting the subdivision.

PUBLIC UTILITIES: Includes every common carrier, pipeline corporation, gas corporation, electric corporation, telecommunication corporation, water corporation, etc., where the service is performed for the commodity delivered to the public, or any portion thereof.

RAMP PARKING: An element providing access to or from a parking lot or garage.

RECORDER'S OFFICE: The office of the Iron County recorder, Utah.

RESIDENCE: See definition of Dwelling.

RESIDENT: Any person who resides in Brian Head Town, considering it as his or her primary residence. Evidence of primary residence may be a voter registration card, driver's license or state issued identification card with a Brian Head Town address.

RETAINING WALL: A wall designed to resist the lateral displacement of soil or other materials with a slope greater than two (2) units horizontal for each unit vertical (50 percent or 26.6 degrees).

ROOFLINE: The top edge of a peaked roof or, in the case of an extended facade or parapet, the uppermost point of said facade or parapet.

SCHEMATIC SUBDIVISION PLAT: An abbreviated subdivision plat submitted to determine the basic feasibility of a subdivision (see requirements in [chapter 4](#) of this title, table 3).

SCHOOL, PRIVATE: A school which is operated by a quasi-public or private group, individual or organization.

SCHOOL, PUBLIC: A school operated by a school district or other public agency in the state of Utah.

SETBACK: Minimum distance between the property line and any buildings on the property.

SIGN: See [chapter 14](#) of this title, "Sign Regulations".

SLOPE: An expression of the steepness of rise or fall in elevation measured along a line perpendicular to the contours of the land. A vertical rise of ten feet (10') between two (2) points one hundred feet (100') apart, measured on a horizontal plane, is a ten percent (10%) slope (5.7 degrees).

SPA: A commercial establishment providing services, including massage, body or facial treatments, makeup consultation and application, manicures, pedicures and similar services, but excluding beauty and barber shops.

STABLE, PRIVATE: A detached accessory building for the keeping of equine owned by the occupants of the premises and not kept for hire, compensation or sale.

STABLE, PUBLIC: Any stable where equine are boarded and/or kept for hire.

STORY: The space within a building included between the surface of any floor and the surface of the next floor or the roof of the building.

STREET SYSTEMS:

- A. Street, Collector: A street, existing or proposed, which is the main means of access to the major street system.
- B. Street, Cul-De-Sac: A minor terminal street provided with a turnaround.
- C. Street, Major: A street, existing or proposed, which serves or is intended to serve as a major trafficway and is designated on the master street plan as a controlled access highway, major street, parkway or other equivalent term to identify those streets comprising the basic structure of the street plan.
- D. Street, Minor: A street, existing or proposed, which is supplementary to a collector street and which serves or is intended to serve the local needs of a neighborhood.
- E. Street, Private: A thoroughfare within a subdivision, condominium project or PUD which has been reserved by dedication unto the subdivider or lot owners to be used as private access to serve the lots or condominiums platted within the subdivision and complying with the adopted street cross section standards of this municipality and maintained by the subdivider or other private agency.

- F. Street, Public: A thoroughfare which has been dedicated to Brian Head Town and accepted by the Brian Head Town council, which the municipality has acquired by prescriptive right or which the municipality owns, or offered for dedication on an approved final plat, or made public by right of use and which affords access to abutting property, including highways, roads, lanes, avenues and boulevards.

STRUCTURE: Anything constructed, the use of which requires fixed location on the ground, or attachments to something having a fixed location upon the ground; includes "building".

SUBDIVIDER: Any person who causes land to be divided into a subdivision for himself or others.

SUBDIVISION: The result of the division of any tract, lot or parcel, or land into two (2) or more lots, plots, sites or other divisions of land for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of sale, lease or of building development, including:

- A. The dedication of a road, highway or street through a tract of land, regardless of area, which may create a division of lots or parcels constituting a "subdivision".
- B. Division or resubdivision of land into lots, sites or parcels.
- C. Division of land under PUD provisions where street and/or access to lots are owned and maintained by a private lot owners' association.

TOWN COUNCIL: The legislative body of Brian Head Town.

TOWN STAFF: The administrative employees of Brian Head Town.

TOWNHOUSE OR TOWNHOME: One of a group of several dwellings with common architectural treatment, having one or more common walls where the owner owns the land under, in front, in back, and perhaps on one side of the residential building.

UNDISTURBED LOT AREA: Land that is left in its native state and is not interrupted for clearing, grading, filling, used for storage of soil or construction materials, or otherwise affected for land use development. This includes using the land for parking of vehicles, or traversing the area with vehicles or equipment. It specifically does not include removal of dead trees, thinning undergrowth or similar conservation practices, or the creation and maintenance of unpaved trails as part of the town trail system.

WATERCOURSE: A running stream of water; a natural stream, including rivers, creeks, irrigation ditches, etc. It may sometimes be dry but must flow in a defined channel.

YARD, FRONT: The space between the front line of the building (including exceptions described in [chapter 7](#) of this title) and the front lot line and extending across the full width of the lot or parcel.

YARD, REAR: The space between the back line of the building (including exceptions described in [chapter 7](#) of this title) and the rear line of the lot and extending the full width of the lot or parcel.

YARD, SIDE: The space between the side line of the building (including exceptions described in [chapter 7](#) of this title) and the side line of the lot or parcel and extending from the front to the rear yard line.

ZONE DISTRICT: A portion of the territory of the local jurisdiction established as a zoning district by this title within which certain uniform regulations and requirements or various combinations thereof apply under the provisions of this title. Also includes "zone" and "zoning district".

ZONING ADMINISTRATOR: The person designated for the administration of zoning in Brian Head Town by the town manager. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008; amd. 2010 Code)

Chapter 3

ADMINISTRATIVE AND DECISION MAKING BODIES

9-3-1: PLANNING COMMISSION:

9-3-2: APPEAL AUTHORITY:

9-3-3: BUILDING DEPARTMENT:

9-3-1: PLANNING COMMISSION:

- A. Membership And Quorum: The planning commission shall consist of five (5) members and one alternate member. An alternate member shall serve in the absence of a regular member. Members shall be appointed by the town manager with the advice and consent of the town council. Members shall be residents of the town, or annexation boundary area; own a business or work full time in the town. Three (3) members of the five (5) shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum. A majority vote of its convened members is required to establish an action of the commission.
- B. Length Of Term: Each member shall be appointed for a term of five (5) years. The terms of the members of the commission shall be staggered such that the term of only one member shall expire in any calendar year. Terms shall expire on December 31. Any vacancy occurring on the commission, for whatever reason, shall be filled by appointment by the town manager, with the advice and consent of the town council, for the unexpired term of such member.
- C. Absence And Removal: Any planning commission member (including an alternate member) who is absent from two (2) consecutive regularly scheduled commission meetings, without good cause and without prior notice to the chairperson of the planning commission, town manager or commission secretary, shall be removed as provided for herein. The town manager, with the advice and consent of the town council, may remove a member of the planning commission for cause after filing written charges against the member. The member shall be provided with a hearing on the charges, if requested.
- D. Powers And Duties: The planning commission shall have all necessary powers and shall undertake all duties as set forth in Utah Code Annotated section 10-9a-301 et seq., as amended, and as prescribed in this title.
- E. Chairperson And Vice Chairperson: A chairperson and vice chairperson shall be elected by the planning commission annually at the first meeting of each calendar year and shall be full voting members of the body.
- F. Staff: To assist the planning commission in carrying out its duties, the planning commission chairperson may request the assistance of other employees or agents of the town through an appropriate request made to the town manager. The town manager shall appoint a qualified staff member to serve as secretary to the commission (commission secretary).
- G. Meetings: All meetings of the commission shall be in conformance with the Utah open meetings law. The commission shall keep an electronic recording of its proceedings showing the vote of each member upon each question, members absent, and members failing to vote. The commission shall keep minutes of all meetings and proceedings. Minutes

shall be filed with the town clerk/recorder by the commission secretary upon adoption by the commission and shall then be made available to the public.

- H. Policies And Procedures: The planning commission may adopt rules of policy and procedure consistent with this chapter and state law. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-3-2: APPEAL AUTHORITY:

- A. Organization: The town hereby establishes an appeal authority pursuant to Utah Code Annotated section 10-9a-103(2), as amended, to hear requests for variances from this title and appeals from decisions applying this title. The appeal authority shall be an individual appointed by the town manager, with the advice and consent of the town council. The town manager shall appoint a qualified staff member to serve as secretary to the appeal authority. The town manager, town planner or town attorney must be present for the appeal authority to conduct business.
- B. Length Of Term: The appeal authority shall be appointed for a term of five (5) years. An appeal authority's term expires on December 31. The appeal authority may be removed by the town manager, with the advice and consent of the town council. Upon the expiration of an appeal authority's term, a new appeal authority shall be filled by appointment by the town manager, with the advice and consent of the council.
- C. Absence And Removal: The appeal authority may be removed by the town manager, with the advice and consent of the town council.
- D. Meetings: All meetings conducted by the appeal authority shall be in conformance with the Utah open meetings law. The appeal authority shall keep an electronic recording of its appeals and its proceedings showing its decisions on each question, and a record of the appeal authority's examination of evidence and other official actions. The appeal authority shall keep minutes of all meetings and proceedings. Minutes shall be filed with the town clerk/recorder upon adoption by the appeal authority, and then shall be made available to the public. The town manager, town attorney or town planner must be present for any action to be taken by the appeal authority.
- E. Policies And Procedures: The appeal authority may adopt rules of policy and procedure consistent with this chapter and state law. The rules shall be submitted to the town council for approval and may be altered, amended or changed in the same manner.
- F. Powers And Duties: The appeal authority shall call meetings as needed and may administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses. The appeal authority shall hear and decide:
1. Appeals from final land use decisions applying this title; and
 2. Variances from the terms of this title.
- G. Appeals: Any person aggrieved by a final decision of the zoning administrator, town manager, planning commission, or any decision applying this title, may make an appeal to the appeal authority. All appeals shall be made according to the following procedures:
1. The appeals shall be made within ten (10) days of the action or decision being appealed by filing written notice of appeal with the town clerk/recorder;
 2. The notice of appeal shall specify all grounds for the appeal and circumstances related thereto. Such notice shall set forth in detail the action and grounds upon which the applicant or other interested parties deem themselves aggrieved. A notice failing to

specify grounds for appeal may be summarily dismissed by the appeal authority without prejudice;

3. All documents and exhibits constituting the record upon which the action appealed was made shall be presented to the town clerk/recorder with the notice of appeal;
4. The appeal authority or town clerk/recorder shall set the date for the appeal hearing to be held within a reasonable time from the day the appeal is received. Written notice of the date set for hearing the appeal shall be mailed to the applicant at least ten (10) days before the appeal hearing date;
5. The filing of an appeal shall stay all proceedings and actions in furtherance of the matter appealed, pending decision of the appeal authority. The stay shall exist unless the appeal authority finds, after the notice of appeal has been filed, that the stay would cause imminent peril to life or property. In such case, proceedings shall not be stayed, other than by an appropriate order issued by a court having jurisdiction.

H. Scope Of Review:

1. The appeal authority shall limit its review on appeal to the record upon which the original action was based, including, but not limited to, the original application, written recommendations from the town staff, minutes, letters, petitions, reports, or other technical data submitted by the applicant in furtherance of the application. The appeal authority's scope of review shall be limited to a determination as to whether the decision appealed from has a reasonable, factual basis apparent in the record.
2. The appeal authority shall allow the appealing party or designated representative and the decision maker or representative the opportunity to present appropriate oral argument with regard to the issue appealed. Such oral argument may be limited as appropriate by the appeal authority. The appeal authority shall not receive or consider any new evidence in the form of exhibits, affidavits or testimony, other than the oral argument provided under this section.

I. Action Taken: After hearing the appeal, the appeal authority may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision or determination appealed from, and may make such order, requirement, decision or determination as ought to be made, and to that end shall have all the powers of the officer or body from which the appeal is made. The appeal authority shall issue its decision in writing.

J. Judicial Review Of Decision; Time Limitation: Any person aggrieved by any decision by the appeal authority may file an action for relief therefrom in any court of competent jurisdiction within thirty (30) days after the filing of the decision of the appeal authority with the town clerk/recorder. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-3-3: BUILDING DEPARTMENT:

A. Authority And Responsibility: The building department shall have the authority to enforce, interpret and administer this title.

B. Organization: The building official shall act as the planning and zoning administrator for the town. The town manager may undertake such responsibility if a building official has not been appointed. The planning and zoning administrator may be assisted, when appropriate, by the town engineer, the town planner, the director of public works, the town marshal, and other staff as required. Only the planning and zoning administrator shall have the authority to bind the building department in those areas where the building department has the responsibility to interpret this title.

C. Planning Commission Staff: The planning and zoning administrator shall support and assist the planning commission in carrying out their duties under this title. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

Chapter 4

SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

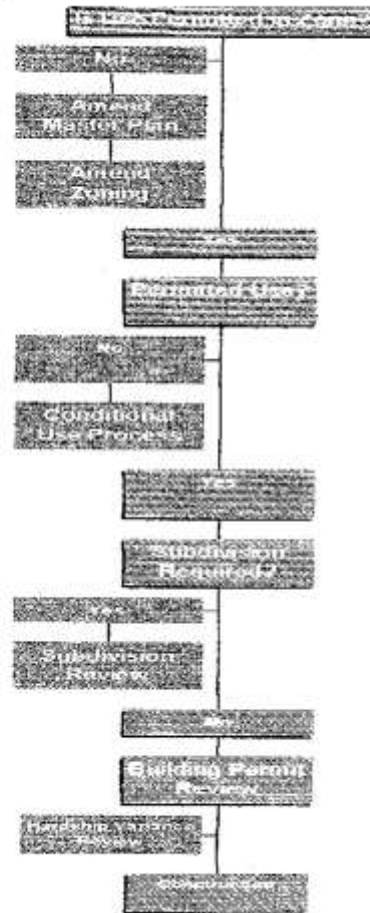
9-4-1: DEVELOPMENT PROCESS:

9-4-2: SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENT TABLES:

9-4-3: SUBMITTALS:

9-4-1: DEVELOPMENT PROCESS:

The following diagram has been prepared to give a visual representation of the development process and which correlates the submittal process.



(Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-4-2: SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENT TABLES:

- A. The following tables have been prepared to simplify the determination of which permits and regulations apply to a given action, and the information that is required to be submitted to obtain such permits and their associated approvals. The tables are sequential and cumulative. Use them as follows:
1. Review the numbered list of activities in table 1 and determine which activity most closely resembles the action you propose to undertake. Note the permits that are required for that activity.
 2. Refer to table 2 to determine the documents that must be submitted with the various types of permits.
 3. Refer to table 3 to see the requirements/content of each drawing, plan or other document that must be submitted.
- B. These tables are necessarily simplified and abbreviated and may be modified by resolution as needed. Additional information regarding key documents is presented in section [9-4-3](#) of this chapter and may be modified by resolution as needed.

TABLE 1		Required Permits/Approvals																		
		General Plan Amendment (Ch. 5)	Rezoning (Ch. 6)	Subdivision (Ch. 9)	Planned Unit Development (Ch. 11)	Flat Amendment (Ch. 9)	Conceptual Design Review (Ch. 8)	Building Permit-Final Review (Ch. 8)	Certificate Of Occupancy (Ch. 8)	Certificate Of Completion (Ch. 8)	Grading/Trenching Permit (Ch. 10)	Sign Permit (Ch. 14)	Variance (Ch. 11)	Conditional Use (Ch. 11)	Record With County Clerk (Ch. 9)	Tree Removal (Ch. 10)	Staff Review	Land Use Authority Review/Approval	Appeals Body ⁹	
Potential Land Use Actions																				
1	Selling or conveying:																			
	A. An existing lot in its entirety (with or without an existing building)														✓					
	B. One new lot per ch. 9 of this title, minor subdivision			✓											✓		✓	W	✓	
	C. More than one new lot to be created from a larger parcel			✓											✓		✓	XI	✓	
2	Constructing or modifying a commercial or multi-family residential building on an existing lot						✓	✓	✓		E					K	✓	X	✓	
3	Constructing or remodeling a single family home on an existing lot							✓	✓							K	✓	W	✓	
4	Painting or repairing all or parts of an existing commercial building						✓	I			F						✓	W	✓	
5	Changing the use of a building (such as an office to a store, store to clinic, etc.)	A	B				✓	✓			F			D			✓	W	✓	
6	Proposing a use not allowed by current zoning	A	✓				I	I						D			✓	X	✓	
7	Grading or constructing a road or driveway									✓	✓					K	✓	W	✓	
8	Digging and/or installing utilities (water, sewer, septic, gas, electricity, cable tv)									✓	✓					K	✓	W	✓	
9	Removing trees on a private property																✓	✓	W	✓
10	Building a retaining wall						✓	H								K	✓	H	✓	
11	Installing an exterior yard light						✓	✓									✓	W	✓	
12	Installing a new sign or modifying and/or enlarging an existing sign						✓	H			✓						✓	W	✓	
13	Seeking to do any of the above when it requires a departure from the regulations											✓					✓	V	Z	
14	Condominium project approval (see #2 above also)			✓	C		✓							D			✓	X	✓	
15	Proposed use not consistent with current master plan or zoning	✓	✓														✓	X	✓	

- Key:**
- ✓ Always required
 - A If the intended use is not consistent with the general plan
 - B If the proposed use is not consistent with existing zoning
 - C If greater flexibility is desired than permitted under standard subdivision regulations
 - D If proposed use is permitted in the zone district as a condition upon special review
 - E If grading and/or trenching are proposed
 - F If signage is proposed
 - G Time period for an appeal is established in each section
 - H As required in building code and/or this title
 - I When required by the currently adopted building code
 - J An abbreviated review by building dept. staff for single-family homes
 - K If trees greater than 6" diameter at chest height (trunk) are to be removed
 - L Only the sketch plan submittal is required
 - V Appeal authority
 - W Staff
 - X Planning commission
 - XI Planning commission and town council process
 - Y Town council
 - Z District court

TABLE 2		Submittal Documents Required																	
Permits/Approvals		Application And fee	Title Report	Existing Conditions Map	Development Report	Schematic Subdivision Plat	Preliminary Subdivision Plat	Final Subdivision Plat And Associated Drawings	Required Public Hearing	Development Agreement	Conceptual Construction Plans	Final Construction Plans	Conditional Use Site Plan	Referral Packets	Soils/Geology Report	Covenants, Conditions And Restrictions	Security Agreement	As Built Drawings	Certificate Of Footing Location
1	General plan amendment	✓							✓					C					
2	Rezoning	✓							✓					C					
3	Annexation petition	✓							✓					C					
4	Subdivision schematic plat (including condominiums)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓													
5	Subdivision preliminary plat (including condominiums)	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓				C	✓					
6	Subdivision final plat (including condominiums)	✓	D					✓	✓							✓	✓	F	
7	Lot split	✓	✓	✓	✓														
8	Replat	✓	✓		✓				✓				C						
9	Building permit - conceptual design review	✓		✓	✓					✓									
10	Building permit - final	✓							✓		✓			✓					E
11	Grading and trenching permit	✓		✓							✓								
12	Variance	✓		✓															
13	Conditional use	✓		✓	✓			✓				✓	C						
14	Certificate of occupancy																B	F	
15	Vacation of easement or right of way	✓					✓	✓					C						
16	Tree removal permit	✓																	

Key:

- ✓ Always Required
- A If site improvements are not completed at the time of occupancy
- B Mailing list/labels of the owners of abutting properties located within 300 feet of the property lines of the land in question
- D Title report must be current
- E Prior to footing pour
- F Due at completion of project

TABLE 3		Submittal Documents Required						
Required Plan/Drawing Contents		Existing Conditions Map	Subdivision Schematic Plat	Subdivision Preliminary Plat	Subdivision Final Plat And Associated Drawings	Conditional Use Site Plan	Conceptual Const. Plans- For Design Review	Final Construction Plans
1	Project name and subdivision, if applicable	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Applicant's name, address, phone number	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Preparer's company name, address, phone number	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Agent authorization of owner (if not applicant)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	North arrow, scale	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Legend (for symbols used on drawings)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Vicinity map showing project location relative to town	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Site boundaries with dimensions	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Protection area boundaries (wetlands, spring/well protection areas, floodplains)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Existing topography	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Slopes over 10%, 25% and 40% identified	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	Existing vegetation, trees or grouping of trees	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Existing roads, including names, grades, pavement widths. Show ROW	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	Existing utilities, by type, including location and dimension of easements	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Existing emergency access, fire lanes, fire hydrants	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16	Footprint of existing structures, with uses indicated	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17	Existing drainage system	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Proposed topography	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19	Proposed cut/fill	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20	Proposed vegetation - general landscape plan (including undisturbed area)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	Proposed vegetation - detailed landscape plan: type, size, spacing (including undisturbed area)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
22	Proposed drainage system, including location and dimensions of easements	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23	Proposed utilities, by type, including location and dimensions of easements	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24	Proposed roads - names, grades, pavement widths and ROW	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25	Proposed emergency access, fire lanes, fire hydrants	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	Typical cross sections of roads, curbs, gutters, sidewalks	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	Layout of lots, with lot sizes, setbacks, buildable areas and lot numbers shown	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
28	Footprint of proposed structures, with uses indicated	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29	Calculations of site area, building coverage, units, bedrooms, parking spaces	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30	General construction plans and elevations with general dimensions	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
31	Specific construction plans with dimensions, elevations, sections, etc.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
32	Layout and dimensions of parking lots, with stalls shown	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
33	Designation of snow storage areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
34	Proposed locations for gas tanks, LP gas, dumpsters	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
35	Proposed locations, and types, for signage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
36	Proposed locations for exterior lot and building lighting plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
36	Final plat data	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
37	Phasing plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38	Approval signature of owner, town engineer, attorney, manager, planning commission chair, utilities and others as	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
39	Waterways or floodplain setbacks (section 9-12-12 of this title)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
40	Designation of "no build area" for slopes over 40%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

(Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-4-3: SUBMITTALS:

A. Application And Fees:

1. The application form and associated instructions for each specific action may be obtained from the town hall. All applications must include an accurate legal description of the land included in the application.
2. Each application must be accompanied by the applicable fee payment. A consolidated fee schedule for each type of application is maintained by the town and is available at the town hall.
3. Each application must be submitted with required master (original) and duplicate copies to be submitted to town staff and approval body for review and approval. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)
4. Each application must be submitted to town hall by one o'clock (1:00) P.M., two (2) weeks (14 days) prior to the meeting of the appeal authority, planning commission or town council at which action is requested. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008; amd. 2010 Code)
5. The town staff will review the application packet prior to the meeting and determine if all information is complete and accurate. If the application is incomplete, the town manager, or authorized representative, shall inform the applicant of the deficiencies and shall determine if the application shall be removed from the meeting agenda or forwarded to the approval body with an explanation of the deficiencies. Items removed from the meeting agenda shall remain tabled until all required information is submitted by the applicant.
6. The town staff may modify the application and associated instructions as needed to clarify the approval process as long as it does not violate the provisions of this title.

B. Title Report: A title report must be prepared by a title company or other entity bonded to ensure the accuracy of the title information. The title report must be dated no more than ninety (90) days prior to its submission to the town.

C. Vicinity Map: A map showing the project location relative to the town. The map may be at any legible scale, and may be an inset on another plan or drawing (e.g., existing conditions plan). It shall show the town boundaries, major roads (e.g., Highway 143) and minor roads that serve the property. It shall clearly identify where it is located in the town and identify businesses or condominium projects adjacent to the property to indicate the location.

D. Development Report; Statement Of Interest:

1. The name and location of the property and applicant;
2. If the applicant is represented by an agent, a statement from the applicant authorizing the agent to act;
3. The name and address of the person, firm or organization preparing the application and a statement indicating the record owner's permission to submit the application;
4. An explanation of the purpose of the proposed action and proposed land use, including building descriptions, variations in building setbacks, parking, height or other requirements that are being sought;
5. A development schedule indicating the approximate date of the development or stages of the development with expected completion dates;
6. Assessment of the availability and capacity of public infrastructure (utilities, roads) to serve the proposed use;
7. Any special agreements, conveyances, restrictions or covenants, which will govern the use, maintenance and continued protection of the development and any of its common areas.

E. Development Agreement: A document signed by the applicant prior to approval of final plat or building permit that memorializes the obligations, commitments and representations made

by the proponent in review meetings, as well as any conditions of approval. The development agreement may include or substitute for a security agreement insofar as it contains commitments to site improvements secured by a bond or other form of security. All minutes of public review sessions are incorporated into the development agreement by reference.

F. Referral Packet: The applicant will provide mailing list/labels of the owners, including condominium owners, of abutting properties located partly or entirely within three hundred feet (300') of any boundary of the property subject to the application and as required in table 2, and their current mailing addresses available at the county recorder's office. The mailing list shall be certified by a professional engineer, attorney, title company or similar qualified individual. The referral packet shall include a statement of intent for the project, the name of the project, location (address) and name of applicant, a development schedule, notification of the meeting schedule with defined format and time for comments and a "vicinity map", as defined in subsection C of this section. The staff will prepare and mail referral packet to adjacent landowners, as well as appropriate agencies. The mailing will be paid for by the applicant.

G. Soil/Geology Report:

1. A detailed soil/geology report is required during the preliminary consideration of all building permits and subdivision plats. It shall be based upon adequate test borings, excavations and geologic evaluations prepared by a geological/engineering firm specializing in soil mechanics and registered by the state. Excavations and/or borings shall be located on the proposed building pad. Reduced cost shall not be justification for more distant convenient locations.
2. Additional soil/geologic investigation may be required if the report indicates the presence of conditions that, if not corrected or adequately addressed through design, could lead to structural damage or premature deterioration of the building or damage to surrounding improvements, whether public or private, or damage to surrounding lots. Such conditions may include, but not be limited to:
 - a. Expansive soils;
 - b. High water table;
 - c. Soluble mineral veins;
 - d. Slope instability;
 - e. Buried slides;
 - f. Buried stream channels; or
 - g. Fault zones.
3. The investigation shall include visual appraisal of adjacent lots for surface geologic/topographic conditions which could threaten the proposed building site. The soil/geologic report shall also:
 - a. Recommend corrective action or building design specifications intended to prevent potential dangers found in the investigation;
 - b. State whether the site is buildable or unbuildable because of any potentially threatening conditions which are not economically or technically correctable or avoidable by currently known building practices and codes. (One such example would be the existence of an active or inactive deeply buried landslide.)

H. Covenants, Conditions And Restrictions: Covenants, conditions and restrictions (CC&Rs) shall be required for all subdivisions where common elements are shared by two (2) or more owners of the subdivision. CC&Rs shall include by reference the landscaping requirements outlined in this title and the minimum design guidelines and standards as adopted by the

town council by ordinance, and may also include other conditions or restrictions as determined by the subdivider. Two (2) copies of the CC&Rs shall be submitted with the final plat.

- I. Security Agreement: Prior to approval of final plat or occupancy permit, as required under [chapter 13](#) of this title, the applicant shall enter into a security agreement that memorializes the terms and type of security (such as a bond, letter of credit or escrow account) to guarantee the timely completion of site improvements that are the obligation of the applicant.

J. Descriptions Of Key Plan/Drawing Contents (Table 3):

1. Site boundaries with dimensions: Show on all plans the property boundaries, accurately depicted with bearings and distances based on a recorded plat. Include a copy of the recorded plat with other submittals.
2. Boundaries of protection areas: Show official boundaries of wetlands (as per U.S. army corps of engineers), floodplains (100 year, as per U.S. FEMA maps, or engineering calculations), and spring and well protection areas (as determined by the public works department or town engineer).
3. Existing and proposed topography: Show contours at not more than two foot (2') intervals for areas of less than ten percent (10%) slope and not more than five foot (5') intervals for areas over ten percent (10%) slope. Such contour maps shall be based on county data. The closest established survey monument shall be used and its location/elevation noted. Clearly designate the following slope categories:

0 - 10 percent slopes	0 - 5.7 degrees
11 - 25 percent slopes	6.3 - 14 degrees
26 - 39 percent slopes	14.6 - 21.3 degrees
40 percent and greater slopes	21.8 degrees

4. Existing conditions (vegetation, roads, utilities, buildings, etc.): In addition to showing existing conditions on the property, also show conditions immediately adjacent to the property as well as the location of any improvements that may be required to be constructed beyond the boundaries of the subdivision or project where applicable.
5. Calculations of site data table: Include the following data, in table form, on the proposed site plan:
 - a. Ground disturbance (calculate area);
 - b. Number of units;
 - c. Number of bedrooms;
 - d. Parking spaces required;
 - e. Parking spaces provided;
 - f. Ground coverage (calculate area);
 - g. Landscape coverage (calculate area);
 - h. Undisturbed land area (calculate area);
 - i. Snow storage (calculate area).
6. Detailed landscape plan: Show all landscaped areas; include plans for walls, patios, fences, trees and other vegetation. Vegetation plan shall include species, variety, number to be planted and size of plant on a legend page. Show areas of lot that will remain undisturbed. The plan shall provide adequate detail to determine planting locations and

shall take into account impact of snow storage, roof snowshed, and wildland urban interface code requirements.

7. Preliminary construction plans:
 - a. Site plans showing footprints of all structures and paved surfaces;
 - b. Sections through the structures and the site, with maximum heights noted;
 - c. Preliminary elevations (exterior views of the building);
 - d. Exhibits to demonstrate compliance with town design standards, [chapter 12](#) of this title, including elevations, and material samples showing textures and color.
8. Final construction plans:
 - a. Site plans;
 - b. Floor plans, including fire protection;
 - c. Sections through all structures;
 - d. Exterior elevations showing vertical dimensions, exterior finishing materials, roof slope and covering materials, exits, stair enclosures and exterior grades;
 - e. Architectural renderings;
 - f. Exhibits to demonstrate compliance with town design standards, including elevations, and material samples showing textures and color;
 - g. Other information required by the building codes currently adopted in the state and associated federal, state and local laws.
9. Final plat data:
 - a. Calculation and traverse sheets giving bearings, distances and coordinates of the boundary of the subdivision and blocks and lots as shown on the final plat;
 - b. Design data, assumptions and computation in accordance with sound engineering practice, along with plan, section and profile sheets for all public improvements;
 - c. Current title report that has been prepared within ninety (90) days of application;
 - d. Covenants, conditions and restrictions (if required);
 - e. Details of all exterior masonry or concrete walls, to demonstrate compliance with design standards, including elevations, and material samples showing textures and color;
 - f. The words "Street", "Avenue", "Road", "Place", "Drive", "Court", or other designation of any street shall be spelled out in full on the plat and shall be subject to approval by the land use authority. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

Chapter 5

TOWN GENERAL PLAN

9-5-1: PURPOSE:

9-5-2: CONSISTENCY POLICY:

9-5-3: AMENDMENTS:

9-5-1: PURPOSE:

The town general plan is a plan for the community, a general guide for making land use decisions. It describes the community's physical development goals and where various land uses are desired. The general plan is published as a separate document from the land management code and may be obtained from the town clerk/recorder. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-5-2: CONSISTENCY POLICY:

In accordance with Utah Code Annotated section 10-9a-401 et seq., as amended, the town council has hereby adopted the policy that the general plan will serve as a guide for all land use decisions (e.g., zoning and the location of streets, parks, utilities and public buildings). This may include rezoning parcels that are not consistent with the general plan, or, if circumstances warrant, amending the general plan. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-5-3: AMENDMENTS:

The general plan may be amended. Amendments can be initiated by the planning commission, town council, or by any interested party by the following procedure:

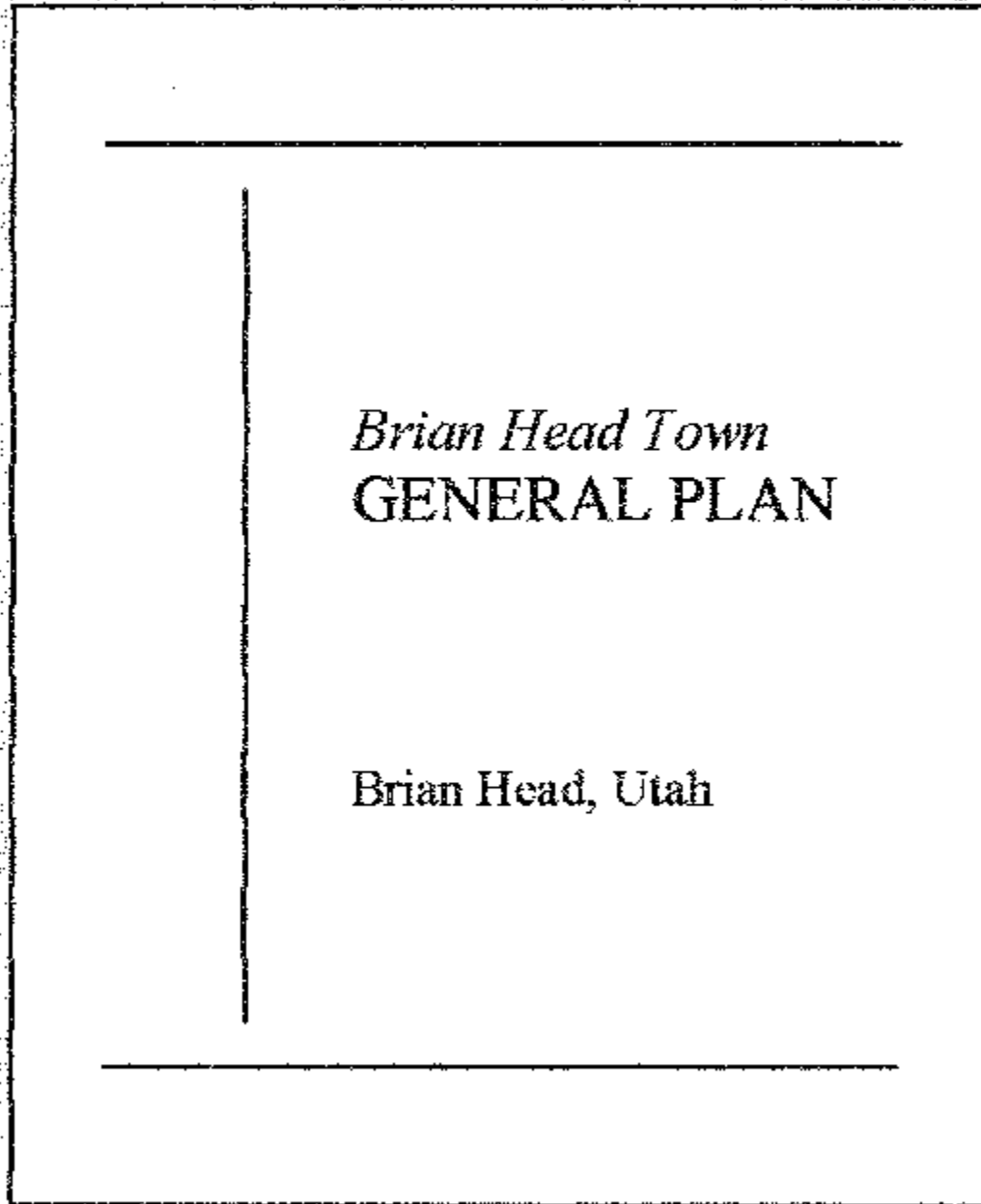
A. Review Process:

1. Application And Fees: Amendments proposed by the interested party shall be submitted to the planning commission with appropriate fee as indicated on the consolidated fee schedule.
2. Planning Commission Review: After appropriate public notice consistent with section [9-1-8](#) of this title, the planning commission shall hold a public hearing and shall make a recommendation on the proposed amendment to the town council.
3. Town Council Review: After public notice consistent with section [9-1-8](#) of this title, the town council shall hold a public hearing. The town council may reject, or adopt the proposed amendment either as proposed by the planning commission or after making any revision that the town council considers appropriate.

C. Standards For Review: The planning commission and town council shall consider whether the proposed amendment meets the following standards and conditions:

1. Meets a recognized and demonstrated need in the community;
2. Will be compatible with the character of the neighborhood and surrounding structures in use, scale, mass and circulation;
3. Will not result in an over intensive use of the land or excessive depletion of natural resources;
4. Will not have a material adverse effect on community capital improvement programs;

5. Will not require a level of community facilities and services greater than that which is available, or will become available;
6. Will not result in undue traffic congestion and traffic hazards;
7. Will not cause significant air, odor, water, light or noise pollution;
8. Will not otherwise be detrimental to the health, safety or welfare of the present or future inhabitants of the town.



(Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

Chapter 6

ZONING

9-6-1: ZONE DISTRICTS AND ZONE DISTRICT MAP:

9-6-2: LAND USE MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH ZONING TITLE:

9-6-3: AMENDMENTS TO ZONE DISTRICT MAP:

9-6-4: NONCONFORMING BUILDINGS AND USES:

9-6-1: ZONE DISTRICTS AND ZONE DISTRICT MAP:

- A. In order to carry out the purposes of this title, zone districts have been established as described in [chapter 7](#) of this title and identified on a zone district map that is made part of this title by reference. In the interpretation of the map, the zone district boundary lines are generally intended to conform to the property lines or along the centerlines of the public right of way, unless such boundary lines are established by fixed dimension (metes and bounds) as shown on the map.

3. Conditional uses;
4. Physical requirements. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-6-2: LAND USE MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH ZONING TITLE:

- A. Any building or structure erected, constructed, altered, enlarged, converted, moved or maintained contrary to provisions of this title; and any use of land, building or premises established, conducted or maintained contrary to provisions of this title shall be, and the same hereby is, declared to be unlawful and a public nuisance. The town attorney, upon request of the town manager or town council, shall take such steps as necessary to cause removal of such structures and/or uses.
- B. The remedies provided for herein shall be cumulative and not exclusive, meaning that, if it is not explicitly permitted, it is prohibited. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-6-3: AMENDMENTS TO ZONE DISTRICT MAP:

The zone district map may be amended as provided in this section. The required fee for zone change applications to cover the cost of processing and review is indicated in the consolidated fee schedule that is available by request at town hall or on the town website.

A. Review Process:

1. Planning Commission: The proposed amendment shall be submitted to the planning commission with documentation as prescribed in [chapter 4](#) of this title, "Submittal Requirements". Within a reasonable time after receiving the proposed amendment, the planning commission shall hold a public hearing on the proposed amendment, and shall forward a recommendation to the town council for approval, modification and approval, or denial of the proposed zone amendment by following the procedures described by Utah Code Annotated sections 10-9a-502 and 10-9a-503, as amended, and this title, and in accordance with the criteria below. The planning commission may initiate its own amendments.
2. Town Council: Following the planning commission public hearing, the town council shall also convene a public hearing to receive public comment regarding the proposed amendment. Once a recommendation is forwarded from the planning commission to the town council, the council shall reject, or adopt the proposed amendment either as proposed by the planning commission or after making any revision that the town council considers appropriate.

B. Standards For Review: The planning commission and town council shall consider whether the proposed amendment meets the following standards and conditions:

1. Addresses a recognized and demonstrated need in the community;
2. Will be compatible with the character of the neighborhood and surrounding structures in use, scale, mass and circulation;
3. Will not result in an over intensive use of the land or excessive depletion of natural resources;
4. Will not have a material adverse effect on community capital improvement programs;
5. Will not require a level of community facilities and services greater than that which is available; or will be made available;
6. Will not result in undue traffic congestion and traffic hazards;
7. Will not cause significant air, odor, water, light or noise pollution;

8. Will not otherwise be detrimental to the health, safety or welfare of the present or future inhabitants of the town. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-6-4: NONCONFORMING BUILDINGS AND USES:

- A. Maintenance Permitted: A nonconforming building or structure may be maintained.
- B. Continuance Of Nonconforming Use Of Buildings, Structures And Land: Except as otherwise provided in this title, a nonconforming use of land or a structure may be continued:
 1. Determination Of Nonconforming Buildings And Uses: Except as provided for in this subsection, all matters regarding the nonconforming use of structures and land shall be determined by the appeal authority. Upon application, after public hearing on the matter, the appeal authority shall determine if the use or structure is nonconforming with respect to the current provisions of this chapter. The zoning administrator may verify and determine routine and uncontested requests to verify nonconforming uses as provided in this section and the rules adopted by the appeal authority.
 2. Alterations Or Modifications To Nonconforming Buildings And Structures: Nonconforming buildings and structures with respect to setbacks or height may be continued. Additions, enlargements or structural alterations may be made to the extent that they comply with all requirements of this code.
 3. Nonconforming Use Of Land: Except as otherwise provided by law, including statutory and case law, nonconforming use of land lawfully existing on the effective date of the ordinance rendering it nonconforming may be continued and maintained, provided such nonconforming use shall not be expanded or extended into any other open land, except as otherwise provided in this chapter. If the nonconforming use is discontinued for a continuous period of more than one year, it shall constitute an abandonment of the use, and any future use of such land shall conform to the provisions of the zone in which it is located.
 4. Nonconforming Use Of Buildings And Structures: The nonconforming use of a building or structure lawfully existing on the effective date of the ordinance rendering it nonconforming may be continued and the building or structure maintained, and the use may be expanded or extended throughout such building or structure, provided no structural alterations, except those permitted by law, are proposed or made for the purpose of extension or expansion. (The addition of a solar energy device to a building shall not be considered a structural alteration.) If such nonconforming use is discontinued for a continuous period of more than one year, it shall constitute an abandonment of the use, and any future use of the building or structure shall conform to the provisions of the zone in which it is located.
 5. Change In Status Of Nonconforming Use: If a nonconforming use is discontinued, it may be succeeded, upon approval of the zoning administrator, as provided in this section, by an equally intensive or less intensive nonconforming use, provided such change is effected within one year from the first day of discontinuance. After a change to a less intensive use occurs, the use may not change back to a more intensive use.
 6. Alterations Or Modifications To Nonconforming Use: A use which has been declared nonconforming shall not be enlarged or moved, except as provided in this section.
 7. Reconstruction Of Nonconforming Building Or Structure Partially Destroyed: A nonconforming building or structure occupied by a nonconforming use which is damaged or is destroyed by fire, flood, wind, earthquake or other calamity or act of God, or the public enemy, or is removed due to dilapidation, may be restored and the occupancy or use of such building, structure, or part thereof, which existed at the time of such damage or destruction, may be continued or resumed; provided, that such restoration is started

within a period of one year and is diligently prosecuted to completion as evidenced by an active building permit. If any such restoration is not commenced within one year, the structure shall be deemed to be abandoned, and every future building or structure occupying the portion of the land on which the building or structure was located shall conform to the current provisions of this title.

8. Amortization Of Nonconforming Uses: Except as otherwise provided by Utah Code Annotated, the appeal authority, under authorization of Utah Code Annotated, may provide for the timely modification or removal of a nonconforming structure or use of land. After appropriate financial studies to determine a valid amortization schedule, the appeal authority may establish a reasonable time period during which the owner may recover or amortize the amount of investment in the nonconforming use, and after which the nonconforming use shall be modified or removed in order to comply with the general plan and this title. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

Chapter 7

ZONE DISTRICT REGULATIONS

[9-7-1: R-1 SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL:](#)

[9-7-2: R-2 MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL:](#)

[9-7-3: R-3 MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL:](#)

[9-7-4: GC GENERAL COMMERCIAL:](#)

[9-7-5: VC VILLAGE COMMERCIAL:](#)

[9-7-6: L-1 LIGHT INDUSTRIAL:](#)

[9-7-7: ROS RECREATION OPEN SPACE:](#)

[9-7-8: COS CONSERVATION OPEN SPACE:](#)

[9-7-9: P PUBLIC USES:](#)

[9-7-10: ZONING DISTRICT TABLES:](#)

9-7-1: R-1 SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL:

A. Purpose: The R-1 district is intended to provide sites for low density single-family residential uses, together with such public facilities as may appropriately be located in the same district. The R-1 district regulations are intended to ensure adequate light, air, open space for each dwelling, commensurate with single-family occupancy, and, along with the town design standards, to maintain the desirable residential qualities of such sites by establishing appropriate site development standards. Certain nonresidential uses may be permitted as conditional uses, and where approved, are intended to blend harmoniously with the residential character of the district.

B. Permitted Uses: Only the following uses are permitted in the R-1 zone:

Boarding of horses for noncommercial use, subject to a horse boarding permit.

Commercial rentals of single-family residences, subject to a business license.

Home occupations identified in subsection [9-10-6B](#) of this title.

Single-unit dwellings.

Other uses customarily incidental and accessory to single-family residential uses, and necessary for the operation thereof (garages or carports, play equipment, or other approved single-family use).

C. Conditional Uses: The following uses are conditional and require a conditional use permit:

Bed and breakfast rentals.

Churches.

Home occupations identified in subsection [9-10-6C](#) of this title.

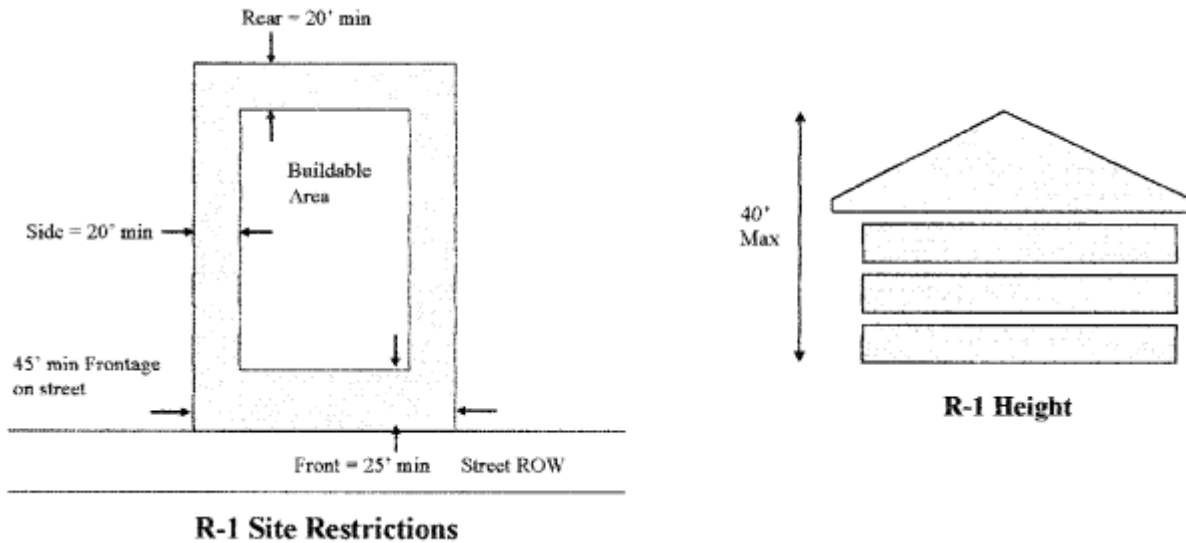
Public or private schools.

Public parks.

Public utility uses.

D. Physical Restrictions:

1. Minimum lot area: Fourteen thousand five hundred twenty (14,520) square feet ($\frac{1}{3}$ acre).
2. Minimum frontage: Forty five feet (45').
3. Minimum setbacks:
 - a. Front: Twenty five feet (25'). An administrative exception may be granted for the garage only when all of the following apply: 1) front yard setback exceeds twenty percent (20%) slope (11.3 degrees); 2) no habitable space within the setback area; 3) required off street parking is satisfied and maintained in the garage or on the lot; 4) the roof sheds snow away from the public right of way; and 5) adequate snow storage on the lot.
 - b. Side: Twenty feet (20').
 - c. Rear: Twenty feet (20').
4. Setback exception: The following shall be allowed to encroach within the required setback, subject to compliance with the provisions of this section:
 - a. Driveway and walkway;
 - b. Roof eaves, provided they encroach no more than five feet (5') into the required setback;
 - c. Pop out windows, provided the bottom of the pop out structure is no less than eight feet (8') above grade, measured at the pop out structure, the total width of the pop out structure does not exceed twelve feet (12') measured at the point where the pop out structure attaches to the residential structure, the pop out structure is under and completely covered by a roof overhang or eaves, and the pop out structure encroaches no more than three and one-half feet ($3\frac{1}{2}'$) into the required setback; and
 - d. Decks and exterior staircases attached to the residential structure may be permitted on a case by case basis after written approval of the zoning administrator, following review. The deck or exterior staircase must be uncovered other than by a permitted roof overhang or eaves of the residential structure, and the deck or exterior staircase may encroach no more than four feet (4') into the required setback.
5. Maximum height: Forty feet (40'). One foot (1') may be added for each two and one-half percent ($2\frac{1}{2}\%$) slope (45 feet maximum), or one foot (1') may be added for every ten feet (10') of all setbacks greater than required (45 foot maximum).
6. Maximum building coverage: Twenty five percent (25%) of the lot area.
7. Minimum landscaping: Forty percent (40%) of the lot shall be landscaped per section [9-12-5](#) of this title, with every effort to preserve existing vegetation.
8. Parking: In accordance with section [9-12-15](#) of this title.
9. Undisturbed lot area: Twenty percent (20%) of the lot shall not be disturbed during development.



(Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-7-2: R-2 MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL:

A. Purpose: The R-2 district is intended to provide sites for medium density single- and multi-family residential use at a maximum density of eight (8) dwelling units per acre, together with such public facilities as may appropriately be located in the same district. The R-2 district regulations are intended to ensure adequate light, air, open space for each dwelling, commensurate with medium density multi-family occupancy, and along with the town design guidelines, to maintain the desirable residential qualities of such sites by establishing appropriate site development standards. Certain nonresidential uses may be permitted as conditional uses, and where approved, are intended to blend harmoniously with the residential character of the district.

B. Permitted Uses: Only the following uses are permitted in the R-2 zone:

Food and beverage services (restaurant, cafe, etc.).

Home occupations identified in subsection [9-10-6B](#) of this title.

Multi-family dwellings (2 or more dwelling units per structure, including townhomes).

Nightly rental of dwelling units, subject to a business license.

Property management.

Public parks and open spaces.

Single-unit dwellings.

Spa.

Other uses customarily incidental and accessory to medium density family residential uses, and necessary for the operation thereof (garages or carports, play equipment, etc.).

C. Conditional Uses: The following uses are conditional and require a conditional use permit:

Bed and breakfast rentals.

Churches.

Home occupations identified in subsection [9-10-6C](#) of this title.

Public facilities.

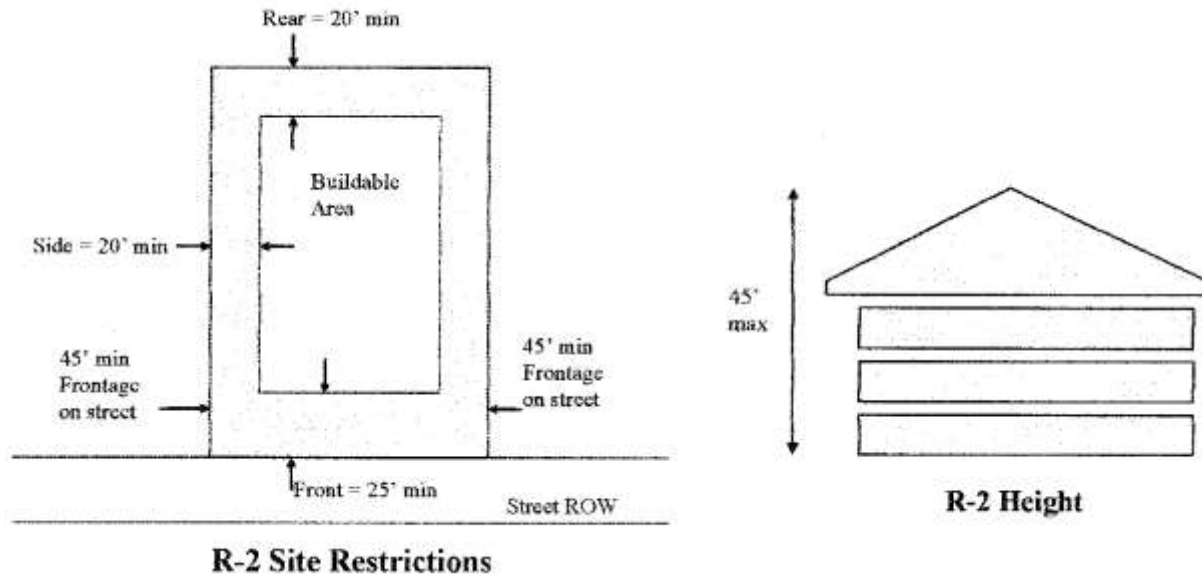
Public or private schools.

Public utility uses.

D. Physical Restrictions:

1. Minimum lot area: Twenty one thousand seven hundred eighty (21,780) square feet ($\frac{1}{2}$ acre).
2. Minimum frontage: Forty five feet (45').
3. Minimum setbacks:
 - a. Front: Twenty five feet (25'), except that on slopes exceeding twenty percent (20%), the front setback may be reduced to no less than twenty feet (20');
 - b. Side: Twenty feet (20');
 - c. Rear: Twenty feet (20') up to thirty five feet (35') in height;
 - d. For buildings over thirty five feet (35') in height:
 - (1) Side: Thirty feet (30');
 - (2) Rear: Thirty feet (30');
 - (3) Front: Twenty five feet (25').
4. Setback exception: The following shall be allowed to encroach within the required setback, subject to compliance with the provisions of this section:
 - a. Driveways and walkways;
 - b. Roof eaves, provided they encroach no more than five feet (5') into the required setback;
 - c. Pop out windows, provided the bottom of the pop out structure is no less than eight feet (8') above grade measured at the pop out structure, the total width of the pop out structure does not exceed twelve feet (12') measured at the point where the pop out structure attaches to the residential structure, the pop out structure is under and completely covered by a roof overhang or eaves, and the pop out structure encroaches no more than three and one-half feet ($3\frac{1}{2}'$) into the required setback; and
 - d. Decks and exterior staircases attached to the residential structure may be permitted on a case by case basis after written approval of the town manager, or designee, following review. The deck or exterior staircase must be uncovered other than by a permitted roof overhang or eave of the residential structure, and the deck or exterior staircase may encroach no more than four feet (4') into the required setback.
5. Maximum height: Forty five feet (45') for peaked roof, thirty five feet (35') for flat roof.
6. Maximum building coverage: Forty percent (40%) of the lot area.
7. Maximum density: Eight (8) units per acre (or a fraction thereof) for multi-family dwellings, including constraints of this title relating to height, setback, landscaping, lot disturbance, parking, etc.

8. Minimum landscaping: Forty percent (40%) of the lot shall be landscaped per section [9-12-5](#) of this title, with every effort to preserve existing vegetation.
9. Parking: In accordance with section [9-12-15](#) of this title.
10. Undisturbed lot area: Twenty percent (20%) of the lot shall not be disturbed during development.



(Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-7-3: R-3 MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL:

A. Purpose: The R-3 district is intended to provide sites for multiple-family dwellings at densities restricted by constraints of this title relating to height, setback, landscaping, lot disturbance, parking, etc., together with such commercial and public facilities as may appropriately be located in the same district. The R-3 district regulations are intended to ensure adequate light, air, open space and other amenities commensurate with multiple-family occupancy, and, with the town design standards, to maintain the desirable residential qualities of the district by establishing appropriate site development standards. Certain nonresidential uses may be permitted as conditional uses and, where approved, are intended to blend harmoniously with the residential character of the district.

B. Permitted Uses: Only the following uses are permitted in the R-3 zone:

Bed and breakfast establishments.

Home occupations identified in subsection [9-10-6B](#) of this title.

Multi-family dwellings (2 or more dwelling units per structure, including townhomes).

Nightly rentals of dwelling units, subject to a business license.

Property management.

Public open spaces (parks and trails for hiking, nonmotorized biking and Nordic skiing etc.).

Single-unit dwellings.

Other uses customarily incidental and accessory to permitted uses and necessary for the operation and maintenance thereof, such as garages, carports, play equipment and accessory structure.

C. Conditional Uses: The following uses are conditional and require a conditional use permit:

Churches.

Convention facilities.

Food and beverage services (restaurant, cafe, etc.).

Home occupations identified in subsection [9-10-6C](#) of this title.

Limited retail, food and beverage service and personal services in conjunction with lodging facilities (barber/beauty, travel, childcare, etc.) for the use of building residents (area of accessory uses may not exceed 40 square feet per residential unit).

Public institutions.

Public parking lots.

Real estate sales offices operated in conjunction with condominium rental offices when the office space is constructed as part of the project or when approved by the homeowners' association and in conformance with the projects CC&Rs.

Recreational trails and use of open space for motorized vehicles.

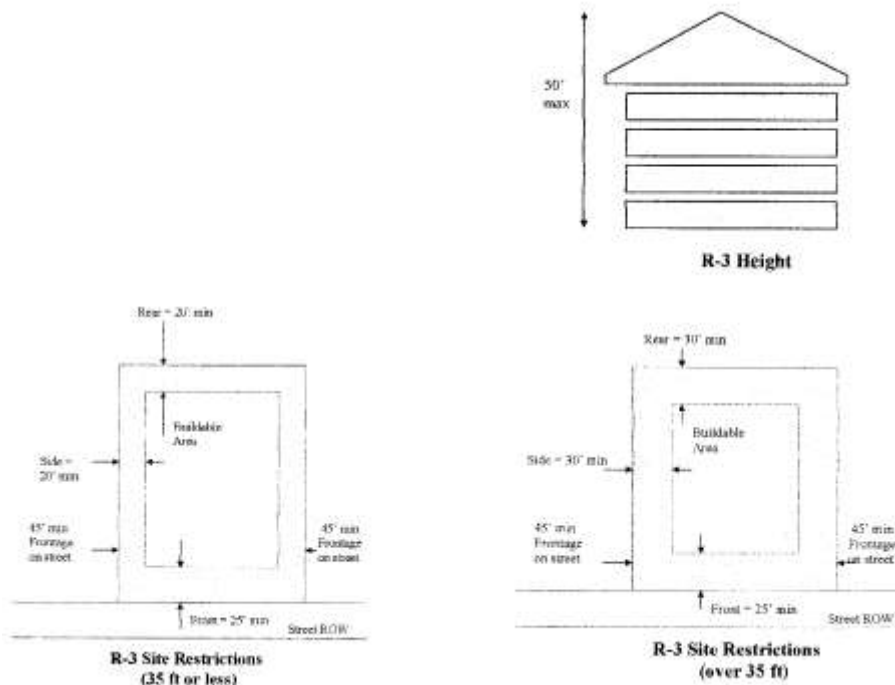
Schools.

Spa.

D. Physical Restrictions:

1. Minimum lot area: Twenty one thousand seven hundred eighty (21,780) square feet ($\frac{1}{2}$ acre).
2. Minimum frontage: Forty five feet (45').
3. Minimum setbacks:
 - a. Front: Twenty five feet (25');
 - b. Side: Twenty feet (20');
 - c. Rear: Twenty feet (20') up to thirty five feet (35') in height;
 - d. For buildings over thirty five feet (35') in height:
 - (1) Side: Thirty feet (30');
 - (2) Rear: Thirty feet (30');
 - (3) Front: Twenty five feet (25').

4. Setback exceptions: The following may be permitted to encroach within the required setback, subject to compliance with the provisions of this section, on a case by case basis after written approval of the town manager, or designee, following review:
 - a. Driveways and walkways running parallel to a property line shall not occupy more than seventy five percent (75%) of the required setback area while retaining at least twenty five percent (25%) of the required area as a landscape buffer;
 - b. Roof eaves, provided they encroach no more than five feet (5') into the required setback;
 - c. Pop out windows, provided the bottom of the pop out structure is no less than eight feet (8') above grade measured at the pop out structure, the total width of the pop out structure does not exceed twelve feet (12') measured at the point where the pop out structure attaches to the residential structure, the pop out structure is under and completely covered by a roof overhang or eaves, and the pop out structure encroaches no more than three and one-half feet (3½') into the required setback; and
 - d. Decks and exterior staircases attached to the residential structure. The deck or exterior staircase must be uncovered other than by a permitted roof overhang or eaves of the residential structure, and the deck or exterior staircase may encroach no more than four feet (4') into the required setback.
5. Maximum density: Restricted by constraints of this title relating to height, setback, landscaping, lot disturbance, parking, etc.
6. Maximum height: Fifty feet (50') for peaked roof, forty feet (40') for flat roof;
7. Maximum building coverage: Forty percent (40%) of the lot area;
8. Minimum landscaping: Forty percent (40%) of the lot shall be landscaped per section [9-12-5](#) of this title, with every effort to preserve existing vegetation.
9. Parking: In accordance with section [9-12-15](#) of this title.
10. Undisturbed lot area: Twenty percent (20%) of the lot shall not be disturbed during development.



(Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-7-4: GC GENERAL COMMERCIAL:

A. Purpose: The general commercial (GC) district is intended to provide sites outside of the village commercial zone, with a mixture of lodges and commercial establishments in an auto oriented setting. The GC district regulations are intended to ensure light, air, open space and other amenities appropriate to the permitted types of buildings and uses. The GC district regulations, in conjunction with this title, prescribe site development standards that are intended to maintain the unique character and relationship of the town commercial areas and to ensure an attractive, functional commercial setting.

B. Permitted Uses: Only the following uses are permitted in the GC zone:

Banks.

Childcare centers.

Churches.

Food and beverage establishments.

Food and beverage service.

Home occupations identified in subsection [9-10-6B](#) of this title.

Light hardware (no outside storage or sales of goods).

Lodging and nightly rentals (including hotels and motels).

Personal services (barber/beauty, spa, self-service laundry, etc.).

Places for retailing of goods emphasizing local services (necessities, sundries, groceries and convenience items), including outdoor display.

Professional offices (real estate, finance, insurance, medical and dental, etc.).

Public and private educational institutions.

Public institutions and government buildings, e.g., town hall, library, senior center, etc.

Public open spaces (parks, etc.).

Public parking lots.

Public recreation areas.

Residential dwellings in conjunction with commercial space. It is required that at least seventy five percent (75%) of the entire main floor, facing the public street or thoroughfares, be dedicated to commercial business with provisions for ADA compliant residential units to be located in the rear or sides of the building to maximize the commercial business exposure. On multi-building projects, the commercial space may be cumulatively oriented

toward the vehicle and pedestrian corridors rather than locations typically not accessible or visible to the general public.

Retail, guest services, nonmotorized equipment rental (e.g., skis, bicycles, etc.) oriented to tourists and mountain outdoor recreation (including outdoor display).

Schools.

Theater and arcade (entertainment).

Other uses customarily incidental and necessary to permitted uses and necessary for the operation thereof.

C. Conditional Uses: The following uses are conditional and require a conditional use permit:

Fuel service stations.

Home occupations identified in subsection [9-10-6C](#) of this title.

Recreational vehicle parking and camping facilities.

Recreational vehicle rental, sales and service.

Rental of horses.

D. Physical Restrictions:

1. Minimum lot area: Twenty one thousand seven hundred eighty (21,780) square feet ($\frac{1}{2}$ acre).
2. Minimum frontage: Forty five feet (45').
3. Minimum setbacks:
 - a. Front: Twenty five feet (25');
 - b. Side and rear: Twenty feet (20') up to thirty five feet (35') height;
 - c. For buildings over thirty five feet (35') in height:
 - (1) Front: Twenty five feet (25');
 - (2) Side and rear: Thirty feet (30').
4. Setback exceptions: The following shall be allowed to encroach within the required setback, subject to compliance with the provisions of this section:
 - a. Driveways and walkways;
 - b. Roof eaves, provided they encroach no more than five feet (5') into the required setback;
 - c. Pop out windows, provided the bottom of the pop out structure is no less than eight feet (8') above grade measured at the pop out structure, the total width of the pop out structure does not exceed twelve feet (12') measured at the point where the pop out structure attaches to the residential structure, the pop out structure is under and completely covered by a roof overhang or eaves, and the pop out structure encroaches no more than three and one-half feet ($3\frac{1}{2}'$) into the required setback;
 - d. Decks and exterior staircases attached to the residential structure may be permitted on a case by case basis after written approval of the town manager, or designee, following review. The deck or exterior staircase must be uncovered other than by a permitted roof overhang or eaves of the residential structure, and the deck or exterior staircase may encroach no more than four feet (4') into the required setback; and

- e. Portico may extend into front or side yard setback when approved by the planning commission.
5. Maximum height: Sixty feet (60') for peak roof, fifty feet (50') for flat roof.
6. Maximum density: Restricted by constraints of this title relating to height, setback, landscaping, lot disturbance, parking, etc.
7. Maximum building coverage: Forty percent (40%) of the lot area.
8. Minimum landscaping: Forty percent (40%) of the lot shall be landscaped per section [9-12-5](#) of this title, with every effort to preserve existing vegetation.
9. Parking and loading: In accordance with section [9-12-15](#) of this title. On site parking should be provided in the rear of the building or underground. Parking may be provided off site by participating in a parking district, or by providing parking lots jointly with other specific establishments.
10. Undisturbed lot area: Ten percent (10%) of lot shall not be disturbed during development.

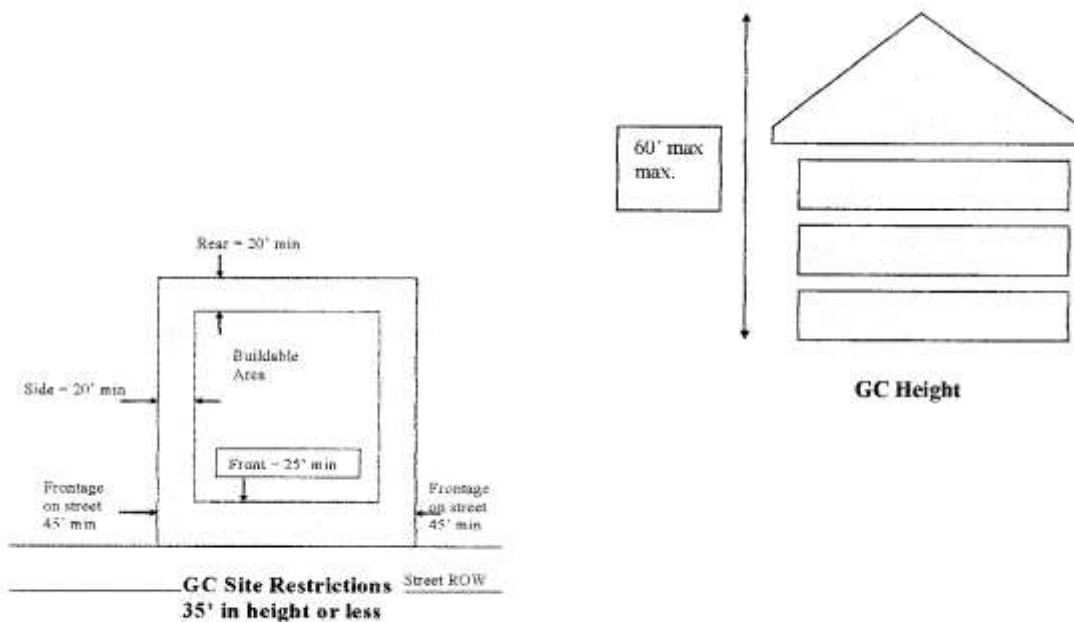
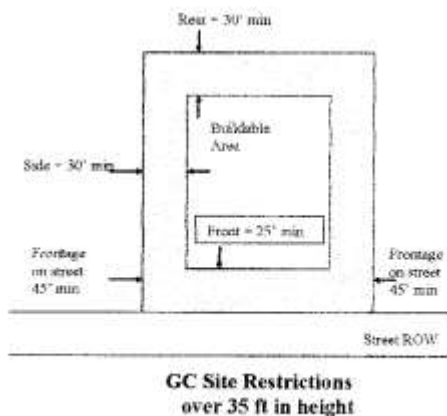


Figure 1



(Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-7-5: VC VILLAGE COMMERCIAL:

A. Purpose: The village commercial VC district is intended to provide for village core area with a mixture of lodges, business and commercial establishments in a predominantly pedestrian setting. The VC district regulations are intended to ensure light, air, open space and other amenities appropriate to the permitted types of buildings and uses. The district regulations, in conjunction with the town design guidelines, prescribe site development standards that are intended to maintain the unique character of the town commercial areas and to ensure an attractive, functional village resort setting.

B. Permitted Uses: Only the following uses are permitted in the VC zone:

Banks.

Entertainment establishments (not including sexually oriented business establishments).

Food and beverage establishments.

Guest services, nonmotorized recreation equipment rental.

Home occupations identified in subsection [9-10-6B](#) of this title.

Multi-family housing, hotel type lodging in conjunction with commercial space. It is required that at least seventy five percent (75%) of the entire main floor, facing the public street or thoroughfares, be dedicated to commercial business with provisions for ADA compliant residential units to be located in the rear or sides of the building to maximize the commercial business exposure. On multi-building projects, the commercial space may be cumulatively oriented toward the vehicle and pedestrian corridors rather than locations typically not accessible or visible to the general public.

Pedestrian oriented retail stores (including outdoor display).

Professional and personal services (beauty shops, travel agencies, real estate, law, medicine),

Professional offices.

Spas.

Other uses customarily incidental and necessary to permitted uses and necessary for the operation thereof.

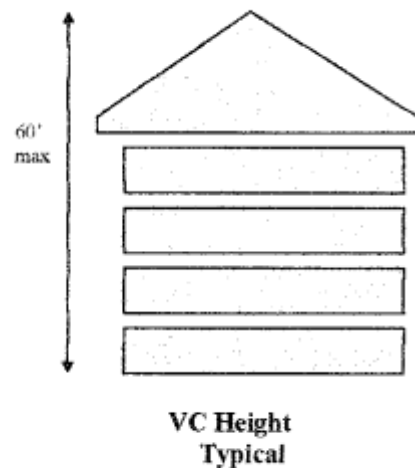
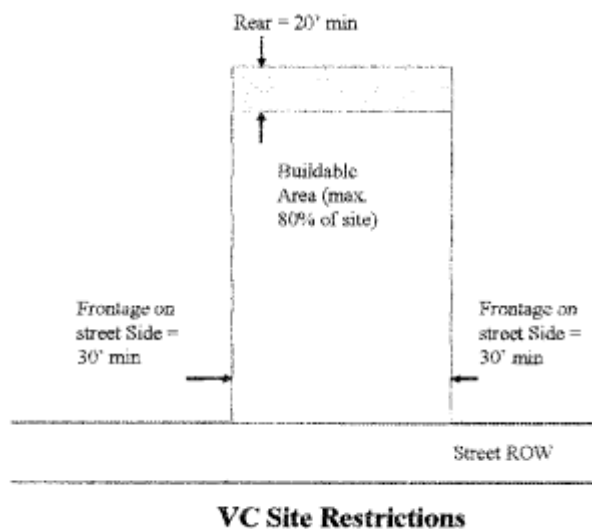
C. Conditional Uses: The following uses are conditional and require a conditional use permit:

Home occupations as identified in subsection [9-10-6C](#) of this title.

D. Physical Restrictions:

1. Minimum lot area: Three thousand (3,000) square feet.
2. Minimum frontage: Thirty feet (30').
3. Setbacks:

- a. Minimum: Rear, twenty feet (20'), side and front, zero feet (0');
 - b. Maximum: Front, ten feet (10'), i.e., the front line of the building shall be located no further than ten feet (10') from the front lot line.
4. Setback exceptions: The following shall be allowed to encroach within the required setback, subject to compliance with the provisions of this section:
 - a. Driveways and walkways;
 - b. Roof eaves, provided they encroach no more than five feet (5') into the required setback;
 - c. Pop out windows, provided the bottom of the pop out structure is no less than eight feet (8') above grade measured at the pop out structure, the total width of the pop out structure does not exceed twelve feet (12') measured at the point where the pop out structure attaches to the residential structure, the pop out structure is under and completely covered by a roof overhang or eaves, and the pop out structure encroaches no more than three and one-half feet (3½') into the required setback; and
 - d. Decks and exterior staircases attached to the residential structure may be permitted on a case by case basis after written approval of the town manager, or designee, following review. The deck or exterior staircase must be uncovered other than by a permitted roof overhang or eaves of the residential structure, and the deck or exterior staircase may encroach no more than four feet (4') into the required setback.
5. Maximum height: Sixty feet (60') for peaked roof, fifty feet (50') for flat roof.
6. Density: Restricted by constraints of this title relating to height, setback, landscaping, lot disturbance, parking, etc.
7. Maximum building coverage: Eighty percent (80%) of the lot area.
8. Landscaping: No minimum requirement. Planters, decorative paving, and trees in tree grates are appropriate in conformance with section [9-12-5](#) of this title, with every effort to preserve existing vegetation.
9. Parking and loading: In accordance with section [9-12-15](#) of this title. On site parking shall be provided in the rear of, or below the building or underground. Parking may be provided off site by participating in a parking district, or by providing parking lots jointly with other specific establishments. In the core area, loading zones shall be located only by specific review.



10. Pedestrian Traffic: Provisions for pedestrian traffic, integrated with neighboring walkways, must be provided. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-7-6: L-1 LIGHT INDUSTRIAL:

A. Purpose: To provide sites for light industrial uses that are not appropriate in other commercial districts. Because of the varied nature and potential impacts of the uses, all permitted uses are subject to the restrictions below and the town design guidelines as a condition of approval. The physical restrictions set out below shall be considered minimum, and more restrictive standards may be prescribed as conditions of a permit for any use.

B. Permitted Uses: Only the following uses are permitted in the L-1 zone:

Firewood preparation, storage and sales.

Fuel and oil storage and sales or distribution.

Recreational vehicle rental, sales and service (e.g., snowmobiles, ATVs, etc.).

Storage and/or sales of construction/building materials.

Utility substations.

Vehicle and equipment storage yards (including recreational vehicles).

Vehicle service yards and service garages (including recreational vehicles).

Warehouses or storage unit rental facilities.

Other similar uses.

C. Conditional Uses: The following uses are conditional and require a conditional use permit:

Manufacturing and fabrication.

Rental of horses.

Sexually oriented business (SOB) [See [title 3, chapter 5](#) of this code for licensing provisions].

D. Physical Restrictions: The restrictions below shall be considered minimum, and more restrictive standards may be prescribed as conditions of a conditional use permit for any use:

1. Minimum lot area: Twenty one thousand seven hundred eighty (21,780) square feet ($\frac{1}{2}$ acre).

2. Minimum frontage: Forty five feet (45').

3. Minimum setbacks: Front, twenty five feet (25'); side and rear, twenty feet (20') (from residential property); side and rear, ten feet (10') (from adjoining L-1 property).

4. Maximum height: Fifty feet (50') maximum structure height.

5. Density: Not applicable.

6. Maximum building coverage: Fifty percent (50%) of lot area.

7. Minimum landscaping: Twenty five percent (25%) of the lot area shall be landscaped per section [9-12-5](#) of this title, with every effort to preserve existing vegetation.
8. Parking and loading: In accordance with section [9-12-15](#) of this title.
9. Screening: All outdoor storage, including vehicles, machinery and equipment, shall be screened from the public view as seen from any public roadway. Landscaping, fencing and building orientation are acceptable methods to minimize the adverse visual impacts.
10. Noise: No use shall be permitted or conducted which creates noise, objectionable by reason of volume, pitch, intermittence or frequency, which is audible at the boundaries of the site.
11. Other restrictions: Design should provide for all servicing of vehicles and equipment to be within structures, except for delivery of gas and other fluids. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-7-7: ROS RECREATION OPEN SPACE:

A. Purpose: To preserve areas for land uses requiring substantial areas of open land and substantially free from structures, roads and parking lots, while permitting recreational pursuits such as ski runs, parks, golf courses and trails. Public or private recreational facilities are suitable uses in this district; provided, that such uses maintain the open, undeveloped character of the land.

B. Permitted Uses: Only the following uses are permitted in the ROS zone:

Multi-use roads and trails for OHVs, biking, hiking and equestrian use (motorized and nonmotorized roads and trails).

Outdoor recreation, including golf courses, swimming facilities, riding or bridle paths, related facilities and uses, picnic areas, tennis courts.

Parks, playgrounds and other open recreational facilities.

Rental of horses.

Ski runs and ski lifts, tubing parks, mountain bike parks and nonmotorized trails.

Unpaved maintenance roads.

C. Conditional Uses: The following uses are conditional and require a conditional use permit:

Buildings and parking related to permitted uses, such as stalls, shelters, ticket booth, pavilion, clubhouse or warming hut, with maximum building area of one thousand five hundred (1,500) square feet.

D. Physical Restrictions: The restrictions below shall be considered minimum, and more restrictive standards may be prescribed as conditions of a conditional use permit for any use:

1. Minimum lot area: Twenty one thousand seven hundred eighty (21,780) square feet ($\frac{1}{2}$ acre).
2. Minimum frontage: Fifty feet (50').
3. Minimum setbacks: Front, twenty five feet (25'), side and rear, twenty feet (20').
4. Maximum height: Thirty five feet (35') for peaked roof, twenty five feet (25') for flat roof.
5. Density: Not applicable.

6. Maximum building coverage: Ten percent (10%) of lot area.
7. Minimum landscaping: Seventy five percent (75%) of the lot area shall be landscaped per section [9-12-5](#) of this title, with every effort to preserve existing vegetation.
8. Parking and loading: In accordance with section [9-12-15](#) of this title. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-7-8: COS CONSERVATION OPEN SPACE:

- A. Purpose: To identify and preserve land that is, by virtue of ownership or easement, precluded from development, and to preserve the historic and natural beauty of those areas. Qualifying land includes property owned by a governmental entity, or parcels for which a scenic or conservation easement has been granted to a governmental entity, land trust or conservation organization.
- B. Permitted Uses: Only the following uses are permitted in the COS zone:
 - Conservation areas.
 - Recreational trails.
 - Ski lifts (limited to towers and terminals).
 - Waterways, streams, lakes, water features.
- C. Conditional Uses: The following uses are conditional and require a conditional use permit:
 - Bridges over natural vegetation and water features to preserve open space.
 - Public restrooms.
- D. Restrictions: All lands are to remain free of structures other than those specifically mentioned above. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-7-9: P PUBLIC USES:

- A. Purpose: The public uses P zone is intended to provide areas for the location and establishment of facilities which are maintained in public and quasi-public ownership. This zone is intended to provide immediate recognition of such areas on the official zoning map of the town, and to reduce the affect which the location of these facilities may have upon neighborhoods in residential, commercial or industrial areas. Typical uses permitted in the P zone are public schools, public parks, hospitals, airports, public utilities, public equipment storage areas, municipal offices and meeting halls, and public shop areas. Though some of these uses will be allowed in other zones to initially accommodate public facilities in appropriate areas without undue difficulty, it is intended that the P zone would then be applied to all such facilities for ease of recognition and minimizing impacts.
- B. Permitted Uses: Only the following uses are permitted in the P zone:
 - Cultural activities and nature exhibits (public only).

Forest reserves (public only).

Governmental services.

Public school facilities.

Recreational activities (public only).

- C. Permitted Accessory Uses: Accessory uses and structures are permitted in the P zone, provided they are incidental to, and do not substantially alter the character of the permitted use or structure, including, but not limited to, the following:

Accessory buildings such as garages, carports, bath houses, green houses, gardening sheds, recreation rooms, and similar structures which are customarily used in conjunction with and incidental to a principal use or structure.

Detached single-family residence used only for the use of a caretaker, watchman or similar employee of a permitted use, when located upon the same site as said permitted use, i.e., RV park camp host.

Fishing activities.

Nothing herein shall be construed to permit the open storage of materials or equipment used in conjunction with permitted uses. All such materials or equipment shall be screened from view from public or private streets.

Swimming pools.

- D. Conditional Uses: The following businesses are conditional uses and require a conditional use permit:

Airports and flying fields.

Ambulance services.

Cemetery.

Combination utilities company storage yards and equipment storage.

Communications.

Electricity regulating substations.

Golf courses.

Group or organized camps.

Heliports and general aircraft.

Hospitals.

Other utilities.

Other water utilities or irrigation.

Parks.

Refuse incineration with a burn permit.

Religious activities.

Solid waste transfer station.

Water storage as part of a utility system (open reservoirs).

Water purification/treatment plant.

E. Physical Restrictions:

1. Minimum lot area: Ten thousand eight hundred ninety (10,890) square feet ($\frac{1}{4}$ acre).
2. Minimum frontage: Fifty feet (50').
3. Minimum setbacks: Front, twenty five feet (25'); side and rear, ten feet (10') (adjoining L-1 property); or twenty feet (20') when adjoining property in all other zones. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)
4. Maximum height: Forty feet (40') for peaked roof, thirty feet (30') for flat roof. (Ord. 11-007, 6-28-2011, eff. 6-28-2011)
5. Maximum building coverage: Fifty percent (50%) of lot area.
6. Minimum landscaping: Twenty five percent (25%) of lot area shall be landscaped per section [9-12-5](#) of this title, with every effort to preserve existing vegetation.
7. Screening: All outdoor storage, including vehicles, machinery and equipment, shall be screened from the public view as seen from any public roadway. Landscaping, fencing and building orientation are acceptable methods to minimize the adverse visual impacts.
8. Parking and loading: In accordance with section [9-12-15](#) of this title.
9. Noise: No use shall be permitted or conducted which creates noise objectionable by reason of volume, pitch, intermittence or frequency which is audible at the boundaries of the site.
10. Other restrictions: No service facilities may be located within setbacks. Design should provide for all servicing of vehicles to be within structures, except for delivery of gas and other fluids. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-7-10: ZONING DISTRICT TABLES¹:

Physical Restrictions	Zoning Districts								
	R-1	R-2	R-3	GC	VC	L-1	ROS	CO S	P
Minimum lot area (square feet)	14,520 ($\frac{1}{3}$ acre)	21,780 ($\frac{1}{2}$ acre)	21,780 ($\frac{1}{2}$ acre)	21,780 ($\frac{1}{2}$ acre)	3,000	21,780 ($\frac{1}{2}$ acre)	21,780 ($\frac{1}{2}$ acre)	n/a	10,890 ($\frac{1}{4}$ acre)

Minimum frontage (feet)	45	45	45	45	30	45	50	n/a	50
Minimum setbacks:									
Front (feet)	25 Note 1	25 Note 6	25	25	0 (Max 10)	25	25	n/a	25
Side (feet)	20	20-30 Note 7	20-30 Note 7	20-30 Note 7	0	10-20 Note 15	20	n/a	10-20 Note 19
Rear (feet)	20	20-30 Note 7	20-30 Note 7		20	10-20 Note 15	20	n/a	10-20 Note 19
Setback exceptions	Note 2	Note 2	Note 2	Notes 2, 9	Note 2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maximum height (feet)	40 Note 3	45 peaked 35 flat	50 peaked 40 flat	60 peaked 50 flat	60 peaked 50 flat	50	35 peaked 25 flat	n/a	40 peaked 30 flat
Maximum building coverage (percent of lot area)	25	40	40	40	80	50	10	n/a	50
Maximum density (units per lot)	1	8	Note 8	Note 8	Note 8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Minimum landscaping (percent)	40	40	40	40	0 Note 12	25	75	n/a	25

Note 4									
Parking Note 10				Note 11	Notes 11, 13				
Undisturbed lot area (percent) Note 5	20	20	20	10					
Other					Note 14	Notes 16, 17, 18			Notes 16, 17, 18

Footnote to table:

1. In case of discrepancy, the legislation contained in the district regulations of this chapter supersede the zoning district tables.

Notes; Physical Restrictions:

1. An administrative exception may be granted for the garage only when all of the following applies: Front yard setback exceeds 20 percent slope, no habitable space within the setback area, required off street parking is satisfied and maintained in the garage or on the lot, the roof sheds snow away from the public right of way, and adequate snow storage on the lot.

2. The following shall be allowed to encroach within the required setback, subject to compliance with these provisions:

Driveway and walkway;

Roof eaves, provided they encroach no more than 5 feet into the required setback;

Pop out windows, provided the bottom of the pop out structure is no less than 8 feet above grade measured at the pop out structure, the total width of the pop out structure does not exceed 12 feet measured at the point where the pop out structure attaches to the residential structure, the pop out structure is under and completely covered by a roof overhang or eaves, and the pop out structure encroaches no more than 3½ feet into the required setback; and Decks and exterior staircases attached to the residential structure may be permitted on a case by case basis after written approval of the zoning administrator, following review. The deck or exterior staircase must be uncovered other than by a permitted roof overhang or eaves of the residential structure, and the deck or exterior staircase may encroach no more than 4 feet into the required setback.

3. 1 foot height may be added for each 2.5 percent slope (45 feet maximum), or 1 foot may be added for every 10 feet of all setbacks greater than required (45 foot maximum).

4. Required percentage of each lot shall be landscaped in accordance with section [9-12-5](#) of this title, with every effort to preserve existing vegetation.

5. Undisturbed lot area: Requires the designated percent of lot to remain undisturbed during all phases of development.

6. On slopes exceeding 20 percent, the front setback may be reduced to no less than 20 feet.

7. Building setbacks for side and rear are 20 feet when building height is 35 feet or less. When building height is greater than 35 feet, side and rear setbacks are 30 feet.

8. Maximum density is restricted by constraints of this title related to height, setbacks, landscaping, lot disturbance, parking, etc. (no specified units per acre density).

9. A porte-cochere may extend into front or side yard setback when approved by the planning commission.

10. All parking specifications in accordance with section [9-12-15](#) of this title.

11. On site parking should be provided in the rear of the building or underground. Parking may be provided off site by participating in a parking district, or by providing parking lots jointly with other specific establishments.

12. Planters, decorative paving and trees in tree grates are appropriate in conformance with section [9-12-5](#) of this title, with every effort to preserve existing vegetation.

13. In the core area, loading zones shall be located only by specific review.

14. Pedestrian: Provisions for pedestrian traffic, integrated with neighboring walkways, must be provided.

15. Side and rear setbacks are 20 feet from residential property.

Side and rear setbacks are 10 feet from adjoining L-1 property.

16. Screening: All outdoor storage, including vehicles, machinery and equipment, shall be screened from the public view as seen from any public roadway. Landscaping, fencing and building orientation are acceptable methods to minimize the adverse visual impacts.

17.Noise: No use shall be permitted or conducted which creates noise objectionable by reason of volume, pitch, intermittence or frequency, which is audible at the boundaries of the site.

18.Other restrictions: No service facilities may be located within setbacks. Design should provide for all servicing of vehicles and equipment to be within structures, except for delivery of gas and other fluids.

19.Side and rear setbacks are 10 feet when adjoining L-1 property.

Side and rear setbacks are 20 feet when adjoining all other zones.

(Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008; amd. Ord. 11-007, 6-28-2011, eff. 6-28-2011)

Uses	Zoning Districts								
	R-1	R-2	R-3	GC	VC	L-1	ROS	COS	P
Airports and flying fields									C
Ambulance services									C
Banks				P	P				
Bed and breakfast rentals	C	C	P						
Boarding of horses for noncommercial use, subject to permit	P								
Bridges over natural vegetation and water features to preserve open space								C	
Cemetery									C
Childcare centers				P					
Churches	C	C	C	P					
Communications									C
Conservation areas								P	
Convention facilities			C						
Cultural activities and nature exhibits (public only)									P
Entertainment establishments (not including sexually oriented business establishments)					P				

Recreation, outdoor, including golf courses, swimming facilities, riding or bridle paths, picnic areas, tennis courts, related facilities and uses							P		
Recreational activities (public)									P
Recreational trails								P	
Recreational vehicle parking and camping facilities				C					
Recreational vehicle rental, sales and service (snowmobiles, ATVs, etc.)						C			
Recreational vehicle storage						C			
Rental of horses				C		C	P		
Residential dwellings in conjunction with commercial space facing the public street (subsection 9-7-4B of this chapter) (minimum of 25 square feet commercial space per residential unit)				P					
Residential dwellings in conjunction with commercial space located on the main floor and facing the public street (subsection 9-7-5B of this chapter) (minimum of 30 square feet commercial space per residential unit)					P				
Residential dwellings in conjunction with commercial space not facing the public street (subsection 9-7-4C of this chapter) (minimum of 25 square feet commercial space per residential unit)				C					

Residential dwellings in conjunction with commercial space not on the main floor or facing the public street (subsection 9-7-5-B of this chapter) (minimum of 30 square feet commercial space per residential unit)					C				
Retail, emphasizing local necessities, sundries, groceries and convenience				P					
Retail, guest services, nonmotorized equipment rental - oriented to tourists and mountain outdoor recreation				P	P				
Retail, limited in conjunction with lodging facilities (barber/beauty, travel, childcare, etc.) not to exceed 40 square feet per residential unit			C						
Retail stores, pedestrian oriented					P				
Real estate sales offices in conjunction with condo rental offices when constructed as part of project to approved by HOA and CC&Rs			C						
Sexually oriented businesses (SOB)						C			
Single unit dwellings	P	P	P						
Ski lifts (limited to towers and terminals)								P	
Spa		P	C		P				
Storage and/or sales of construction/building materials					P				

Theater and arcade (entertainment)				P					
Unpaved maintenance roads							P		
Utility company storage yard and equipment storage									C
Utility substations						P			
Vehicle and equipment storage yards						P			
Vehicle service yards and service garages						P			
Warehouse or storage unit rental facilities						P			
Waterways, streams, lakes, water features								P	

(Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

Chapter 8

BUILDING PERMITS

9-8-1: PURPOSE:

9-8-2: BUILDING PERMIT AND CONFORMANCE WITH TERMS REQUIRED:

9-8-3: DESIGN REVIEW:

9-8-4: FINAL REVIEW:

9-8-5: ACCEPTANCE OF IMPROVEMENTS AND OCCUPANCY:

9-8-1: PURPOSE:

The purpose and intent of the building permit review process is to secure the general purposes and objectives of this title to ensure that the general appearance and public safety of buildings, structures and development are harmonious with and complement the neighborhood. Projects are evaluated to ensure that they are consistent with this title, the town general plan, zoning map and general design standards ([chapter 12](#) of this title); and meet applicable health, safety and public welfare standards. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-8-2: BUILDING PERMIT AND CONFORMANCE WITH TERMS REQUIRED:

- A. Construction, alteration, repair or removal of any building or structure, or any part thereof, as provided for or restricted in this title and the uniform codes, shall not be commenced without a valid building permit and other permits as required.
- B. Land, buildings or premises in any zoning district shall be used only for the purposes permitted in such district and in accordance with an occupancy permit issued by the building department. The use, building or premises must conform to the provisions of the occupancy permit and all related ordinances, regulations, resolutions and requirements of this title. A new occupancy permit must be obtained prior to a change in use or character of any building.
- C. Except for single-family dwellings and minor commercial interior remodels, a building permit shall be issued only after a two (2) step review process: 1) design review; and 2) final review. Single-family dwellings require only a final review by the building department.
- D. Any construction, alteration or repair of any building or structure, or any part thereof, requiring a building permit, shall require the submission of engineered building plans if required by applicable law. These building plans shall also require electrical, plumbing and heating design calculations and schematics. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-8-3: DESIGN REVIEW:

- A. Purpose: The purpose and intent of the design review is intended to be an abbreviated submittal, to provide an opportunity to verify the project is consistent with applicable regulations and requirements, to obtain general feedback from the public or review boards, to ascertain special requirements and make changes in design (if necessary) before incurring the time and expense of preparing a complete (final) building permit submittal.

B. Review And Process:

1. Application: An applicant shall submit a complete design review application, signed by an owner or legal representatives of the subject property, to the building department. If the subject property is a condominium project or is owned by a corporation, the signature of an officer of the entity with authority to bind the entity shall be sufficient.
2. Town Staff Review:
 - a. After a complete design review application has been received by the building department, the town manager, or designee, will determine if the project, as submitted, is consistent with the requirements of this title. The developer will be notified, in writing, of deficiencies and inconsistencies.
 - b. The applicant will then be given the opportunity to make the necessary corrections, revisions or redesign of the project so as to conform to the requirements of this title. If, in the judgment of the town manager, or designee, a variance is required, the staff shall so notify the applicant. The applicant may either apply for a variance pursuant to section [9-11-1](#) of this title, or redesign the project to avoid the variance requirement. After a complete, conforming application has been received, the town manager, or designee, shall make a final review of the design review application, and shall forward a written recommendation to the planning commission.
 - c. The town manager, or designee, shall recommend to the planning commission, in writing, any conditions the town staff deems reasonable and necessary under the circumstances to carry out the intent of this chapter and title.
3. Planning Commission Review: Within a reasonable time after a complete submittal, the town manager, or designee, shall present the design review application to the planning commission. The planning commission shall review the application and approve the project as presented, approve the project with modifications, or deny the application with the specified deficiencies of this code that when corrected may be brought before the planning commission for review.

C. Standards For Review:

1. The proposed uses, structure and site improvements shall conform to the following:
 - a. Town general plan;
 - b. Zoning regulations and other relevant sections of this title;
 - c. Applicable building codes as adopted by the state;
 - d. General design standards of [chapter 12](#) of this title; and
 - e. Other applicable laws.
2. The design shall be sensitive to the constraints of topography, soil types, geologic hazards, watercourses and floodplains, visual impacts and preservation of views.
3. Utilities and services shall be available and adequate to meet the needs of the proposed structure and uses, including, but not limited to, roads, gas, electric, storm drainage, telecommunications, public safety, schools and recreation.

D. Modifications:

1. When a commercial project contemplates a modification to the plan and it is deemed by the staff to be minor in scope (unseen structural modifications, interior floor layout not resulting in increased density, facade repairs, landscaping, etc.), the project may be approved by the town manager or designee. Modifications deemed "significant" in nature by the town manager, or designee, shall be submitted to and reviewed by the town staff, which shall then forward its recommendation to the planning commission for review.
2. If, following the town staff review, and before being presented to the planning commission for consideration, the project is significantly modified, the town staff must again review the modification before it is presented to the planning commission. Significant modifications

may include, but are not limited to, a change of configuration of buildings on the lot, lot layout or configuration, a change in the number of rooms or number of units, or other change that raises significant new issues, questions or problems as to the project's conformity to the general plan or this title.

- E. Plan Modification Fee: A fee as indicated on the consolidated fee schedule for modification of plans or permits shall be paid when a design modification is requested, prior to any review of modifications, to cover the cost of processing and review.
- F. Expiration: A design review approval expires after one year from the date of the planning commission approval if a building permit has not been issued. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-8-4: FINAL REVIEW:

A. Review Process:

1. Application: Following design review by the planning commission, if required, application shall be made to the building department for final review.
2. Town Staff Review: The town staff, upon receipt of a completed application and all fees, shall review the application and shall approve, approve with conditions, or deny the final building permit application.

B. Standards For Review:

1. The proposed uses, structure and site improvements shall be reviewed subject to the following:
 - a. Town general plan;
 - b. Zoning regulations, town design standards and other relevant sections of this title;
 - c. International building code (IBC) and all current applicable codes as currently adopted by the state.
2. The design shall be sensitive to the constraints of topography, soil types, geologic hazards, watercourses and floodplains, visual impacts and preservation of views.
3. Utilities and services shall be available and adequate to meet the needs of the proposed structure and uses, including, but not limited to, roads, gas, electric, storm drainage, telecommunications, public safety, schools and recreation, or bonding provided for subject to sections [9-13-5](#) and [9-13-7](#) of this title.

- C. Plan Revisions: After a building permit is granted, a project may not be altered without the approval of the town manager, or designee. In order to ensure that the proposed modification is consistent with this title, and that the redesign is still in conformity with design and final review, the town manager, or designee, may then require any documents deemed reasonably necessary to evaluate the modification. For violations of this requirement, the town manager, or designee, may suspend the building permit and construction on the project.

D. Expiration:

1. Every permit issued shall expire if the building or work authorized by such permit is not commenced within one hundred eighty (180) calendar days from the date of issuance of such permit.
2. Once a building permit is granted and construction commenced, the approval shall continue for a period of twenty four (24) months, unless otherwise revoked or extended. The building permit shall expire upon a permanent occupancy permit being issued. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-8-5: ACCEPTANCE OF IMPROVEMENTS AND OCCUPANCY:

- A. Occupancy Permit: An occupancy permit shall be issued only for a single building (a single permit may not be issued for multiple buildings) upon compliance with the following conditions:
1. A notice of completion has been issued by the building department verifying that the building project is completed and in compliance with all applicable codes for occupancy, including all on site and off site improvement work.
 2. A set of "as built drawings", as defined in section [9-2-1](#) of this title, has been filed with the building department.
- B. Temporary Occupancy: The building official is authorized to issue a temporary occupancy if the space to be occupied has been noted on approved plans stating occupiable space before the completion of the entire work covered by the permit; provided, that such a portion or portions shall be occupied safely and sanitarily. The building official shall set a time period during which the temporary certificate of occupancy is valid, not to exceed one year.
- C. Inspection: The town manager, member of the building department, public safety director or other designated official shall, upon presentation of evidence of authority, have the right of access to any premises at any reasonable hour for the purpose of inspecting all buildings, structures and other construction projects during the course of their construction, modification or repair, and to inspect land uses to determine compliance with the provisions of this title.
- D. Acceptance Of Improvements: On or off site improvements shall be deemed accepted by the town only after complete inspection by the building official, public works director and director of public safety for their area of discipline and responsibility; for buildings and structures, the issuance of an occupancy permit; and for on or off site public improvements, upon the issuance of a certificate of acceptance by the town manager, or designee. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

Chapter 9

SUBDIVISIONS

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9-9-11: APPEAL OF LAND USE AUTHORITY DECISION:

9-9-1: PURPOSE:

It is the town's intent to promote growth and development of subdivisions to meet local and state codes, and to conform to the town general plan, this title and design standards. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-9-2: SUBDIVISION CONTROL:

Subdivision of land must comply with the provisions of this chapter and Utah Code Annotated section 10-9a-601 et seq. Until a final plat is recorded according to these provisions, the following may not occur: land transferred, sold or offered for sale, contracted for sale, deeded or conveyed, building permit issued on said land; terrain altered; any vegetation removed from the proposed subdivision site; or engaging in any site development. The steps of the subdivision process are as follows:

- A. Preapplication Conference/Staff; Developer Meeting: Prior to submission of formal materials for a proposed subdivision and one week prior to each planning commission meeting, a subdivider shall participate in a preapplication conference with the town staff. This will provide the subdivider an opportunity to consult with and receive assistance from the town regarding the regulations and design requirements applicable to the subdivision of the property prior to a significant investment in technical/engineering and legal work.
- B. Plan, Plat Review: A schematic plan review, preliminary plat and a final plat of such subdivision are approved in accordance with the process set forth in this title.
- C. Plat Recorded: The approved final plat is recorded in the office of the county recorder by the town clerk/recorder, with all recording costs paid by the subdivider.
- D. Improvements: The improvements required in connection with the subdivision have been constructed or guaranteed as provided herein.

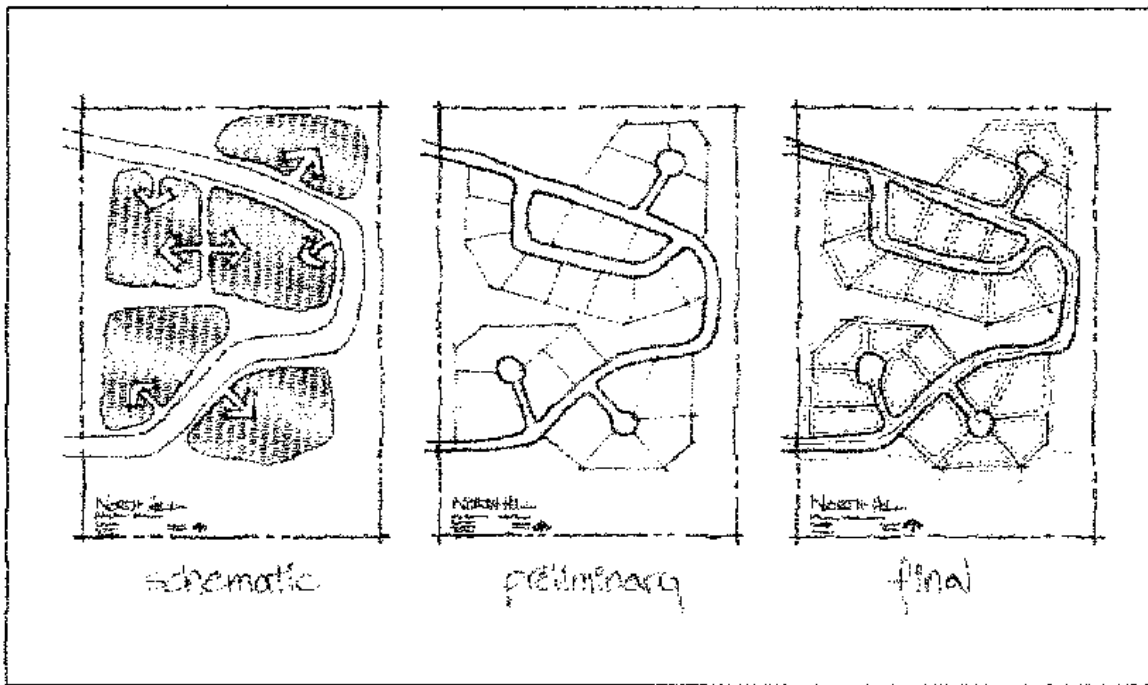


Figure 9.1: The three stages of a subdivision approval require increasing levels of detail in design.

(Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-9-3: SCHEMATIC PLAN REVIEW:

A. Purpose: The schematic plan is intended to be an abbreviated submittal, to allow the applicant and the review boards to determine the basic feasibility of the proposal before incurring the time and expense of the preliminary and final plats.

B. Review Process:

1. Submittal: See [chapter 4](#) of this title, tables 2 and 3, for the information to be included on or with the schematic plan.
2. Town Review: The town manager and/or staff shall review the documents submitted for schematic plan review to determine if they are complete as required in [chapter 4](#) of this title and meet the standards for review of subsection C of this section. The application and staff comments are then forwarded to the planning commission.
3. Planning Commission Review: Within a reasonable time after the town review, the town manager shall present the schematic plan to the planning commission at a regular meeting. During this review, the planning commission shall provide additional comments and input as they pertain to this title, to assist the applicant in preparing the preliminary plat application.

C. Standards For Review: The applicant shall demonstrate that:

1. Conformance To General Plan: The proposed subdivision conforms to the town general plan, zoning regulations, public works standards, design standards ([chapter 12](#) of this title) and other relevant sections of this title.

2. Water: The proposed water source has adequate capacity and an adequate method of distribution within the subdivision. If applicable and also required, the applicant shall also demonstrate the existence of an agreement to provide water from the water provider and/or evidence of availability of water.
 3. Sewer: The proposed sewage system meets state and town standards and regulations.
 4. Fire Protection: The proposed method for fire protection complies with this title, and other regulations as applicable.
 5. Appropriate Use: The proposed uses for the property are appropriate to the zone district and the layout/design is responsive to the constraints of topography, soil types, geologic hazards, watercourses and floodplains, visual impacts and preservation of views.
 6. Public Services: Adequate public services are available to meet the needs of the proposed subdivision, including roads, gas, electric, telecommunications, mail, police and fire protection, schools and recreation. If adequate services do not exist at the time of application, provision must be made for expansion of services concurrent to the subdivision development.
- D. Staff Cannot Bind Town: The schematic plan review is intended to help the subdivider identify important issues and concerns before he or she incurs the expense and time involved in preparing more detailed plans. Town staff and planning commission recommendations, suggestions and interpretations are advisory and shall not be considered binding on the town.
- E. Vested Rights: Submission of a schematic plan does not constitute the beginning of any vested rights for the applicant. Vested rights shall accrue only upon the filing of a complete preliminary plat application with all required information and fees. However, if there is a compelling, countervailing public interest or the town has initiated proceedings to amend this title or other applicable ordinances at the time of the preliminary plat application, then there shall be no vesting as it pertains to the compelling, countervailing public interest or pending ordinance change.
- F. Expiration; Extension: Application shall expire one year from completion of review with a one year extension available from staff, upon written request by the applicant submitted prior to the one year deadline. The developer shall pay all costs incurred with the extension. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-9-4: PRELIMINARY PLAT:

- A. Purpose: The purpose of the preliminary plat is to review and resolve most of the technical details of the subdivision design in order to minimize changes and revisions which might otherwise be necessary on the final plat. The preliminary plat, and all information and procedures relating thereto, shall in all respects be in compliance with the provisions of this title and any other applicable ordinances.
- B. Standards For Review: The applicant shall demonstrate that:
1. Compliance With Schematic Plan: The proposal complies with schematic plan review comments by both staff and planning commission.
 2. Water: The proposed water supply meets with the requirements of the town; the proposal includes a schematic design of the water distribution system and, if applicable, well pump tests.
 3. Sewer: Provision has been made for a public sewer system, or another method of sewage disposal proposed meets with town, county and state regulations.

4. Public Services: Preliminary engineering plans provide evidence that public services (roads, trails, fire, police, gas, electricity, telecommunications, schools and recreation) meet the requirements of this title and applicable codes.

C. Review Process:

1. Application: After completing the schematic plan review required in this title, the subdivider shall file an application for preliminary plat approval. See [chapter 4](#) of this title, tables 2 and 3, for the information required to be included on or with the preliminary plat. The applicant shall provide the town with sufficient information so that it can provide notice by transmittal letter to such public agencies and utilities as deemed appropriate by the town manager, or designee, and in accordance with Utah Code Annotated section 10-9a-207, as amended. In the transmittal letter, the town shall request that each of the affected entities, as set forth in Utah Code Annotated section 10-9a-103(1), as amended, forward a report of its findings and recommendations to the town staff and planning commission by the date of the public hearing set for the preliminary plat approval. The developer shall pay for all costs incurred.
2. Town Staff Review:
 - a. Within a reasonable amount of time, the town manager and/or staff shall review the preliminary plat application for general compliance with these regulations, public works standards, design standards and other applicable ordinances. If the preliminary plat is not complete or not in general compliance, the town manager and/or staff shall notify the subdivider in writing and specify the respects in which it is deficient. When the submission is complete and in general compliance, the town manager, or designee, shall forward the preliminary plat to the planning commission.
 - b. The public works department and/or town engineer shall review submittals, plans and plats as to engineering requirements for street widths, grades, alignments, snow removal and storage, surface water flow and flood control, and for consistency of the proposed public improvements with this title and other applicable ordinances.
3. Planning Commission Review: When the filing of a preliminary plat of a subdivision and any other information required is deemed complete and accurate by the staff, the planning commission shall hold a public hearing (commission with documentation as prescribed in [chapter 4](#) of this title) to review and recommend thereon. If the planning commission finds that the proposed plat complies with the requirements of this chapter and it is satisfied with the plat of the subdivision, it shall forward to the town council a recommendation to approve, or approve with conditions, the plat. If the planning commission finds that the proposed plat does not meet the requirements of this title or other applicable ordinances, it shall deny such plat.
4. Town Council Review: Upon receipt of a recommendation from the planning commission, the town council shall meet to approve as recommended, approve as modified by the town council, or deny the proposed preliminary plat.

D. Effect Of Approval Of Preliminary Plat: Approval of the preliminary plat shall in no way relieve the applicant of his responsibility to comply with all ordinances, all issues identified during the schematic plan review (unless formally waived by the town council), and to provide all improvements and easements necessary to meet town standards and specifications.

E. Expiration Of Preliminary Plat Approval: Application for final plat approval shall be made within twelve (12) months after approval or conditional approval of the preliminary plat by the town council. This time period may be extended for no more than an additional twelve (12) months if the subdivider petitions for and the planning commission grants an extension prior to the expiration date. Only one extension may be granted. Failure to submit the application

for final plat within the allotted time period shall cause the previous approvals to be null and void. Fees previously paid by the applicant shall not be refunded. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-9-5: FINAL PLAT:

- A. Purpose: The purpose of the final plat is to require formal approval of detailed engineering and legal requirements by the planning commission before a subdivision plat is recorded. The final plat and all information and procedures relating thereto shall in all respects be in compliance with the provisions of this title. The final plat and improvement plans submitted shall conform in all respects to those regulations and requirements specified during the schematic plan and preliminary plat procedures. Pursuant to Utah Code Annotated sections 10-9a-603 and 10-9a-604, as amended, the town manager shall sign the final plat following planning commission approval.
- B. Standards For Review: The applicant shall:
1. Comply with all conditions of schematic and preliminary plat approval.
 2. Include acceptable final engineering plans for the water distribution system, final agreements from the water provider, and provisions for perpetual maintenance for the water system.
 3. Meet all planning, engineering and surveying requirements of the town for maps, data, surveys, analyses, studies, reports, plans, designs, documents, wetlands designations, and other supporting materials.
 4. Provide evidence to show that there is no encumbrance, lien or conveyance restricting the intended use of the lot.
 5. Provide evidence from the county treasurer that all ad valorem taxes applicable to the property have been paid.
 6. Include all dedications for streets, roadways, easements, trails and/or rights of way, as necessary.
 7. Meet the requirements of [chapter 4](#) of this title, table 3.
 8. Provide signature blocks on the plat signed by a representative of public utilities which identify their approval as required by Utah Code Annotated.
- C. Review Process:
1. Application: The subdivider shall file an application for final plat approval with the town manager or staff in such form and quantities as prescribed by the town, including one reproducible Mylar copy for recording. See [chapter 4](#) of this title, table 3, for the information required on or with the final plat.
 2. Town Staff Review: The town manager shall ensure that the final plat and associated documents have been checked by the applicable town departments (public works, public safety), town engineer and town attorney for completeness and general compliance with this title and for incorporation of any changes required during the preliminary plat procedure, and that other applicable approval agencies have granted approval. If the submission is not complete, not in general compliance with or does not incorporate conditions of previous approvals, the town shall notify the applicant in writing and specify the respects in which it is deficient. When the submission is complete, in general compliance with applicable ordinances, and incorporates all prior conditions of approval, the town manager, or designee, shall forward the final plat to the planning commission for review.
 3. Planning Commission Review: Upon receipt of the final plat, the planning commission shall examine the plat to determine whether the plat conforms to the preliminary plat, all applicable town ordinances and codes, the standards of the town, and with all

requirements imposed as conditions of previous acceptances. If the planning commission shall thereupon determine that the plat is in conformity therewith, it shall approve the plat. If the planning commission shall determine that the final plat does not fully conform to the preliminary plat, standards and prior conditions of approval, it shall: a) disapprove the final plat and advise the subdivider in writing of the changes or additions that must be made for approval; or b) table or continue the application to allow the subdivider to make revisions. The subdivider shall be responsible for notifying the town that he or she is ready to go to the planning commission for final plat approval. If such notification is not given within twelve (12) months from the date of the last action by the planning commission, all prior approvals shall be null and void. This time period may be extended for no more than an additional twelve (12) months if the subdivider petitions for and the planning commission grants an extension prior to the expiration date. Only one extension may be granted.

- D. Security Agreement: Prior to recording a final plat, the subdivider shall obtain sufficient financial guarantee consistent with [chapter 13](#) of this title. The accompanying agreement may contain such provisions as approved by the town attorney and town engineer.
- E. Recording Final Plat: After final approval, filing of the bond agreements described in [chapter 13](#) of this title, and signing of the plat by the town manager, planning commission chairperson, town engineer, town attorney, utility companies and other required entities, the plat and covenants, conditions and restrictions (CC&Rs) for the subdivision shall be presented by the town to the county recorder for recording. The subdivider shall pay all recording costs.
- F. Expiration Of Final Plat Approval: If the requirements set forth above are not met by the subdivider within six (6) months from the date of final plat approval, such approval shall be null and void. This time period may be extended for good cause shown, for additional six (6) month periods by the town manager. The subdivider must petition for an extension prior to the expiration of the original six (6) months, or an extension previously granted. Up to two (2) extensions may be granted, if the town manager finds that each extension will not be detrimental to the town. If any of the fees charged as a condition of subdivision approval, including, but not limited to, inspection fees, park fees, flood control fees, as well as the amounts the town uses to estimate bonds to ensure completion of improvements, have increased, the town manager may require the subdivider pay such increases as a condition of granting the extension. If the final plat is not recorded within the required time frame, the applicant will be required to work within the time constraints of the approved preliminary plat phase.
- G. Amending Or Vacating Recorded Plat:
 - 1. Any landowner whose land has been platted as provided in this title may, upon application to the town, have such plat, or portion thereof, or any street or alley therein contained, altered, amended or vacated.
 - 2. The procedure for amending, altering or vacating a subdivision plat is the same as that provided by Utah Code Annotated sections 10-9a-608 and 10-9a-609, as amended.
 - 3. The planning commission is the land use authority designated to hear and act on proposals to alter or amend a subdivision plat.
 - 4. Fees shall be charged per the consolidated fee schedule or, if not specifically defined, a fee that most closely resembles the requested change. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-9-6: ACCEPTANCE OF SUBDIVISION IMPROVEMENTS:

- A. Final Inspection; Acceptance Required: Subdivision improvements (see [chapter 12](#) of this title) or such conditions imposed under this title shall be deemed accepted by the town only upon complete final inspection by the appropriate town official and the issuance of a certificate of acceptance by the town manager, or designee.
- B. Conditions For Acceptance: In order for the subdivision public improvements such as streets, sewer and water to be accepted, the following shall occur:
1. Upon substantial completion of the subdivision improvements, the developer shall submit a written request for the town to conduct a substantial completion inspection.
 2. Within a reasonable time of the request, and weather permitting, the town shall conduct an inspection of the improvements to ensure that they have been installed per the approved plans and specifications, and requirements of the town. The town shall issue a letter to the developer identifying required corrections to be completed prior to the one year warranty period beginning. The public improvement as built drawings shall be submitted to (in Mylar and approved electronic format) and accepted by the town prior to the commencement of the one year warranty period. At the beginning of the warranty period, the town shall release all funds, except for a retention bond as allowed per Utah Code Annotated. During the one year warranty period, the town may provide services to the subdivision such as water, sewer, snow removal and garbage collection.
 3. At the end of the one year warranty period, the developer may submit a written request to the town for a final acceptance inspection of the subdivision improvements. Upon completion of any required corrections or repairs, the town shall issue a letter of final acceptance and release any retention due to the developer. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-9-7: LOT OR PARCEL SPLIT:

- A. Purpose: The purpose and intent of the minor subdivision procedure is to allow owners of property located in R-1, R-2 and R-3 zones to divide their property into no more than two (2) legal sized parcels with a minimum of time and expense.
- B. Review Process:
1. The subdivider shall file an application form (obtained from town) accompanied by the information specified in [chapter 4](#) of this title, table 2, for lot split and the appropriate fee as indicated on the consolidated fee schedule.
 2. The town staff and other appropriate agencies shall review the proposed subdivision. The developer shall pay all costs incurred.
 3. The parcel split may be approved, approved with conditions, or denied by the building official, the designated land use authority. The decision shall be made within a reasonable time period after receipt of the application.
 4. When the final plat is in compliance with all applicable ordinances and conditions, the plat shall be signed by the town manager.
 5. The resulting lots, including existing structures, must be consistent with current setback, height and other zoning district restrictions.
- C. Standards For Review: Approval of a lot or parcel split shall be based on the following standards:
1. The proposed lot or parcel split will result in parcel sizes and uses that are consistent with the town general plan.
 2. The lots created as provided under this section shall retain their existing zoning.

3. The proposed lot or parcel split will create lots consistent with current requirements of the applicable zone.
4. The proposed lot or parcel split shall comply with the applicable regulations of this title.
5. The lot or parcel split may create no more than one new lot or parcel (a total of 2 lots, including original lot).
6. A further lot or parcel split may not be requested for either resulting parcel sooner than three (3) years from the previous lot or parcel split, except as provided for in sections [9-9-3](#), [9-9-4](#) and [9-9-5](#) of this chapter. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-9-8: SUBDIVISION BY METES AND BOUNDS:

A. Purpose:

1. The intent of subdivision by metes and bounds is to streamline the subdivision review and approval process for commercial or industrial lots in coordination with the street system, existing and proposed utility easements, sewer and water lines, storm drainage easements, and plans for future lot divisions.
2. When the subdivider is prepared to sell specific parcels of property not previously subdivided, he or she must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the town the following:
 - a. That proposed lots conform to the previously approved general plan and this title;
 - b. That the utility and/or vehicular access to remaining undeveloped property will not be impaired;
 - c. The proposed lots will have access to necessary utilities, unless otherwise approved by the town and applicable authority;
 - d. That remnant parcels are not created which, due to size, configuration or location, do not meet current zoning requirements and/or are not able to be developed; and
 - e. The proposed subdivision meets the criteria for exemption from the plat requirement set forth by the Utah Code Annotated section 10-9a-605, as amended.

B. Review Process:

1. Prior to the subdivision of any parcel or tract by metes and bounds, such subdivision shall be approved by the zoning administrator. The approval shall be based on the compliance of the proposed subdivision with the laws and ordinances of the town with respect to street improvements, installation of utilities, zoning requirements and flood control requirements.
2. If streets are to be dedicated to the public, a dedication plat shall be approved and recorded before specific lots are approved. If dedication is required for existing streets, a warranty deed shall be submitted for such dedication before lots are approved.
3. The subdivider shall submit a complete application, which shall include one reproducible copy and two (2) prints of the property survey and legal description certified by a licensed land surveyor, and any necessary improvement plans and bond agreements. At the time application is made, the owner shall pay an application fee as published in the consolidated fee schedule.
4. The town staff, along with other appropriate departments and agencies, shall review the proposed subdivision.
5. The subdivision may be approved, approved with conditions, or disapproved. The decision shall be made within a reasonable time period after receipt of the application. If the subdivision is not approved, the town staff shall notify the subdivider in writing and provide the reasons for the disapproval.
6. If the survey is in compliance with all applicable ordinances and conditions, the plat shall be signed by the town manager. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-9-9: VACATION OR ADJUSTING LOT LINES WITHIN SUBDIVISION PLAT:

- A. Approving Body: The planning commission is hereby designated and appointed to hear and consider, with or without a petition, any proposed vacation of a lot line contained in a final recorded subdivision plat.
- B. Who May File Petition: Any fee owner of land within a subdivision plat, as shown on the last county assessment rolls, that has been laid out and platted as provided in this title, may, in writing, petition the town through the planning commission to have a lot line within the plat vacated as provided in this section.
- C. Petition Requirements: Each petition to vacate a lot line within a plat shall include:
 - 1. The names and addresses of all owners of record of the land contained in the entire plat;
 - 2. The names and addresses of all owners of record of land adjacent to any street that is proposed to be vacated, altered or amended;
 - 3. The signature of each of the owners under subsection C1 of this section who consents to the petition; and
 - 4. Payment of applicable fees per the town consolidated fee schedule.
- D. Requirements For Hearing Following Petition: If a petition is filed, the planning commission shall hold a public hearing within forty five (45) days after receipt of the petition if:
 - 1. Any owner within the plat objects in writing to the petition within ten (10) days of mailed notification; or
 - 2. A public hearing is required because all of the owners have not signed the revised plat.
- E. Lack Of Consent Of All Owners: A petition that lacks the consent of all owners referred to in subsection C of this section may not be considered at a public hearing before the planning commission until the notice required by this section is given. The town shall give the notice with the petitioner paying all costs of such notice.
- F. Proposal By Town: If the town proposes to vacate a lot line within a subdivision plat, the planning commission shall consider the issue at a public hearing after giving notice as required by this title and in accordance with Utah Code Annotated section 10-9a-208, as amended.
- G. Notice Of Hearing For Lot Line Vacation: Whenever a hearing is required with regard to a proposed lot line vacation, the town staff shall give notice in compliance with section [9-1-8](#) of this title, of the proposed lot line vacation by mailing the notice to each owner of property located within three hundred feet (300') of the property that is the subject of the proposed lot line vacation, and addressed to the owners' mailing addresses appearing on the rolls of the county assessor. The town staff shall ensure that the notice includes the date, place and time when a hearing will be held, if one is required, to consider the lot line vacation when written objections are received, or to consider any petition that does not include the consent of all landowners as required by subsection C of this section.
- H. Grounds For Vacation Of Lot Lines:
 - 1. Within thirty (30) days after any public hearing required by this section, the planning commission shall consider the petition.

2. If the planning commission is satisfied that neither the public nor any person will be materially injured by the proposed vacation and that there is good cause for the vacation, the planning commission may vacate the lot line.
3. The planning commission may approve the vacation by amended plat, administrative order, or deed containing a stamp or mark indicating approval by the planning commission.

I. Petitions To Adjust Lot Lines:

1. The chief building official is appointed to hear and consider any proposed adjustment of any lot line of adjacent parcels described by either metes and bounds description or contained in a final recorded plat. Petitions to adjust lot lines between adjacent properties shall be approved without a hearing if:
 - a. No new dwelling lot or housing unit results from the lot line adjustment;
 - b. The adjoining property owners consent to the lot line adjustment;
 - c. The lot line adjustment does not result in remnant land that did not previously exist; and
 - d. The adjustment does not result in violation of applicable zoning requirements.
2. If a lot line adjustment is approved, a notice of approval shall be recorded by the town in the office of the county recorder. The notice of approval shall:
 - a. Be executed by each owner of property included in the lot line adjustment and by the chief building official;
 - b. Contain an acknowledgment for each party executing the notice of approval in accordance with the provisions of Utah Code Annotated title 57, chapter 2a; and
 - c. Recite the descriptions of both the original parcels and the parcels created by the lot line adjustment.
3. Upon approval of a lot line adjustment, the parties involved shall record an appropriate document exchanging title to the portions of the parcels involved in the lot line adjustment.

J. General Provisions:

1. Applications for lot line vacations or lot line adjustments are not finalized until the approval of such is recorded in the office of the county recorder.
2. An aggrieved party may appeal the planning commission or chief building official's decision to the appeal authority. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-9-10: CONVERTIBLE OR EXPANDABLE AREA FOR CONDOMINIUMS:

Land use approvals depicted with convertible or expandable space shall comply with the requirements of Utah Code Annotated title 57, chapter 8, and the declaration associated with the project. Conversions and expansions of projects shall go through a plat amendment process unless the original plat approval specifically identifies the proposed conversions and expansions of the project, and the amended plat and declaration are in harmony and conformance with the original project approval. In such cases, the amendment documents may be recorded when they have been reviewed, signed and approved for recordation by appropriate town staff.

9-9-11: APPEAL OF LAND USE AUTHORITY DECISION:

Appeal may be made to the appeal authority of any final decision of the designated land use authority applying this chapter by an aggrieved person or by any officer, department, board or agency of the town affected by such action. Appeals shall be made by filing, in writing, with the

town clerk/recorder within ten (10) days after the decision is made. The appeal shall be scheduled for hearing by the appeal authority within a reasonable time period and as agreed upon by both parties. The appeal authority may affirm, modify or overrule the decision being appealed. The filing of an appeal shall stay all proceedings and actions in furtherance of the matter appealed, pending a decision of the appeal authority. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

Chapter 10

OTHER REQUIRED PERMITS

9-10-1: LOGGING AND TREE REMOVAL:

9-10-2: GRADING PERMIT:

9-10-3: TRENCHING PERMIT:

9-10-4: HORSE BOARDING:

9-10-5: TEMPORARY CONCRETE BATCHING FACILITIES:

9-10-6: HOME OCCUPATIONS:

9-10-7: BURN PERMITS:

9-10-1: LOGGING AND TREE REMOVAL:

A. Purpose:

1. It is the intent of the town to keep the forest atmosphere while allowing needed growth and landscaping to continue. It is the desire of the town that when possible new growth trees should be saved, while encouraging a safe fire zone around structures and all areas within town limits.
2. It is unlawful for any entity or person to log, harvest, cut down, remove, relocate, or cause any such to be done, or knowingly damage so as to require the cutting down or removal of any live tree with a diameter at breast height (dbh) of six inches (6") or greater without a permit. Permits may be issued for the cutting down or removal of diseased or dead trees and relocation or removal of live trees for the clearing of residential or commercial building sites with the appropriate approvals and building permits, or to accommodate the installation of pipelines with the appropriate approvals and permits. Any such cutting or tree removal shall require a tree removal permit as provided in this section.

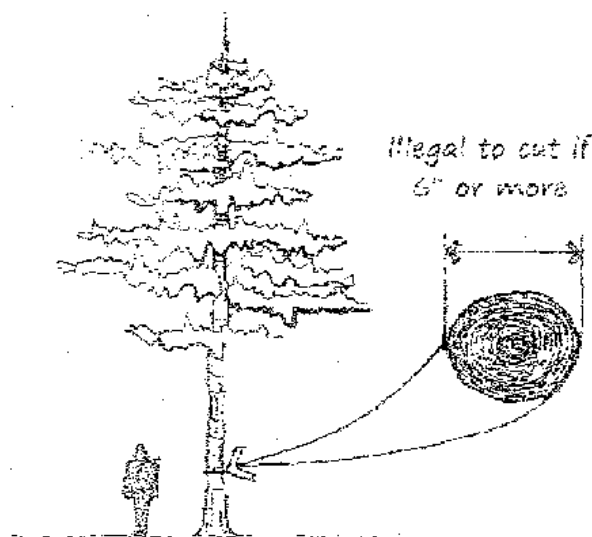


Figure 10.1: Diameter at average breast height.

B. Permits:

1. Permits to cut down, relocate, or remove a tree as provided under this title shall be issued by the town manager, or designee. An applicant shall provide such information as the town deems necessary to adequately evaluate the permit application, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. The general location of any diseased or damaged trees, the time when the commercial operator will be performing tasks, and an estimate of the total board feet per acre represented by the diseased trees proposed to be cut.
 - b. The location of any temporary roadways or skidways necessary to effect the tree removal and designation of all areas on the site plan which shall remain undisturbed.
2. The permit application shall be accompanied by the appropriate fee as indicated on the consolidated fee schedule and reviewed by the town manager, or designee, and any other staff deemed necessary to assist in application review.
3. A tree removal permit is not required for routine maintenance, or removal of vegetation or trees as part of fire mitigation or general landscape improvements on residential lots.

C. Standards For Review: Permit applications shall be reviewed pursuant to the following standards:

1. The intended removal or relocation of a tree will have an acceptable impact on flooding, snow slide and landslide hazards, watershed areas, spring protection zones, water runoff and erosion areas, public rights of way, wind breaks, and other trees and vegetation.
2. The tree removal is necessary to eliminate or minimize disease, a danger of tree fall, danger to utility lines or structures, dangers to public rights of way, dangers to buildings or other structures, including fences or other trees, and will generally contribute to desired decrease in fire hazard in the forest.
3. The removal of the subject tree will not significantly diminish the aesthetics or historical character of the site, adjoining properties or neighborhood.
4. The removal or relocation of a tree is reasonably necessary for the development, installation or construction on the subject property or site, or is otherwise necessary or important to the reasonable use or enjoyment of the site property, or adjacent properties.
5. The removal or relocation of the subject tree is warranted by good forestry practice, including the consideration of the number, spacing and species of trees on the site or adjoining properties.
6. The removal of the subject tree will not negatively impact the privacy or architectural relationships between existing or planned structures on the site with other structures, trees or tree groupings.
7. Full consideration has been given to the relocation, rather than removal, of healthy trees.
8. Slash shall be removed, burned (with permit required), or chipped on site.
9. Revegetation and/or reforestation are required.

D. Inspections: All tree removal shall be subject to inspection at all reasonable times by the town manager, or designee. The permittee shall notify the town manager, or designee, within three (3) business days of completion of the tree removal allowed under the permit.

E. Security For Completion: The permittee shall furnish and file with the town clerk/recorder appropriate security pursuant to section [9-13-7](#) of this title. The security shall cover costs of cleanup, restoration and/or revegetation of the area where trees are to be removed.

F. Forester's Opinion: The town manager, or designee, may request the forester's opinion regarding the appropriateness of the selection of the trees to be removed and the need for

reforestation of the site. The appropriateness of the trees selected for removal shall consider the purpose of the tree removal, the fire danger before and after the removal, and the alternatives to tree removal to accomplish the stated purpose of the tree removal, such as the relocation of trees or redesign of a project.

- G. Expiration: Unless a shorter time is stated in the tree removal permit when it is issued, all tree removal permits shall expire six (6) months after they are issued. All activities required or allowed by the permit, including cleanup, must be completed while the permit is in effect. Except with regard to required revegetation, upon expiration of the permit, all tree removal activities shall cease and a new tree removal permit must be obtained by the applicant, before engaging in further tree removal activities. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-10-2: GRADING PERMIT:

- A. Purpose: The purpose of a grading permit is to document when earth is being graded, removed or placed in an effort to change the original site topography. Because soil material is a valuable resource within the town, it is desirable to use the resource in town where possible, so that additional material does not have to be imported unnecessarily. A grading permit shall also ensure that material is properly placed and compacted. In cases where it is temporarily stored for use on another site, the storage site must be permitted for such use and restored to original condition within a reasonable time to prevent erosion. This permit is not intended to authorize commercial gravel operations or long term storage of materials for which there is no known use. Grading permits will only be issued in conjunction with a building permit, when applicable, to reduce cases of lots being left unfinished.
- B. Permit Required: No person shall commence or perform any grading or filling or clearing of land without first having obtained a permit from the building department and ascertained the existence and location of any underground utilities. This section shall not restrict a soils test or utility location pit up to six feet (6') in depth. Any person undertaking utility location shall comply with the applicable Blue Stakes regulations and standards. No permit will be required for grading associated with landscaping on residential lots when it does not affect utility locations, require retaining walls over four feet (4') high, or change the site drainage from historical patterns.
- C. Review Process:
1. Application Form: Application forms are available from and shall be submitted to the building department with the appropriate fee as outlined in the consolidated fee schedule. A list of additional information that may be required may be obtained from the building department.
 2. Application Packet: The applicant shall submit a permit packet, which includes:
 - a. Site plan, showing surface drainage flow patterns and a report of subsurface investigation if it appears that there is a history or appearance of potential landslide or erosion that may be caused or exacerbated by the proposed grading or filling;
 - b. Agent authorization to use the land if it is not owned by the applicant;
 - c. List of materials and quantities to be removed from or brought to the site for the work;
 - d. List of equipment to be used on the site to complete the job;
 - e. Written explanation as to how the applicant will comply with this section regarding noise, dust, smell, safety and other nuisances;
 - f. The source of water to be used for compaction and dust abatement;
 - g. Restroom facilities;
 - h. Insurance and bond information (if work is to be in the public right of way);

- i. Storm drain and erosion control plan;
 - j. Site restoration and vegetation plan;
 - k. Other information that will show how the operation will be conducted and site restored after use;
 - l. In cases where earth material is to be stored for relocation to another site, the application shall identify the approximate quantity to be stored, the receiving site it will be permanently placed on, and a time frame by which it will be completed, not to exceed one year.
- D. Town Review: The building department shall determine the adequacy of the application and may require the submission of further information where necessary. If grading is planned for a commercial or multi-family use greater in area than two thousand (2,000) square feet, a grading plan must be prepared and presented to the planning commission for review, except for the approval of temporary storage sites described in subsection A of this section, which may be permitted on an administrative basis.
- E. Inspections: All construction or work for which a permit is required shall be subject to inspection at all reasonable times by the building department. The building department may make any inspections of any construction work deemed necessary to ascertain compliance with the provisions of this chapter and other ordinances which are applicable. The permittee shall notify the building department at least twenty four (24) hours in advance when grading reaches completion and prior to being covered or concealed by additional work. Whenever any work on which inspections are required is covered or concealed by additional work without first having been inspected, the building department may require, through written notice, that such work be exposed for examination. The work of exposing and recovering shall be an expense of the permittee requiring the inspection.
- F. Performance Bond: The town may require a performance bond in such form and amounts as may be deemed necessary to assure the work will be corrected to eliminate hazardous conditions. In lieu of a performance bond, the applicant may file a cash bond or instrument of credit with the town in an amount equal to that which would be required in the performance bond and in conformance with section [9-13-7](#) of this title.
- G. Security For Completion: Security in a form consistent with section [9-13-7](#) of this title and the accompanying agreement shall be completed prior to permit approval to ensure the cleanup and restoration of the permit area.
- H. Standards For Review: All grading, filling and clearing operations which are performed under this chapter shall be consistent with section [9-12-11](#) of this title, and shall be designed to:
 - 1. Minimize cuts and fills on steep or hazardous terrain. Ensure that all excavation work, including spoil piles, do not create an attractive nuisance or hazard to the general public.
 - 2. Eliminate scars from cuts and fills, and preserve the natural scenic beauty of the area, such as by rounding off sharp angles at the top, toe and sides of cut and fill slopes to preserve, match or blend with the natural contours and undulation of the land, and by retaining trees and other native vegetation.
 - 3. Limit clearing of vegetation or disturbances of the soil to areas of proven stability, taking into consideration geologic hazards and soil conditions, and ensure revegetation and restoration within one year of completing the grading work, and that all new vegetation survives for one year following the planting.

4. Assure that the natural runoff capacity of hillsides, slopes, graded areas, cleared areas, filled areas or streams shall not be exceeded, causing flooding, erosion or silting greater than that which would have occurred if the land had been left in its natural state.
5. Ensure that the equipment and machinery (i.e., excavators, compactors, trucks, shakers, crushers, etc.) used to excavate and process the material will only be used for the duration of the excavation or grading process, will only be used on a permitted site, and will not create a nuisance according to other provisions of this code.

I. Discharge Prohibitions:

1. No solid or liquid materials shall be discharged into any creeks or streams, onto lands below the high water level of the same, or onto adjoining property.
2. In order to prevent such discharges from occurring, approved erosion and silt control devices may be required for all grading and filling. Control devices and measures which may be required include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Energy absorbing devices to reduce the velocity of runoff water.
 - b. Sedimentation controls such as desilting basins and catch basins. (Any trapped sediment shall be removed to a disposal site approved by the building department.) Dissipation or discharge of water runoff from developed areas into drainage fields to dissipate the runoff into the subsoil.
 - c. Multiple discharge points to reduce the volume of runoff over localized discharge areas.
 - d. Physical erosion control devices (e.g., culverts, rock banks, etc).
 - e. Approved temporary erosion and sedimentation control devices, facilities and measures shall be required during construction.

J. Waste Materials, Including Soil, Silt, Clay, Sand And Other Organic Or Earthen Dust Control: Whenever the native ground cover is removed or disturbed, or whenever fill material is placed on the site, the exposed surface shall be treated to eliminate dust arising from the exposed material. The building department must approve dust control methods.

K. Disposal Of Cleared Vegetation: Vegetation removed during grading or clearing operations shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the building department. See section [9-10-1](#) of this chapter.

L. Water Flow Diverters: The town engineer may require diverters, as necessary, at the top of all cut and filled slopes where there is a surface runoff potential.

M. Protection Of Nonconstructed Areas:

1. There shall be no excavation on the site before the building department has approved the location (stakeout) of the drives, parking sites, building sites and other areas to be graded or filled.
2. Construction equipment shall be limited to the actual area to be graded according to the approved plans. No vehicle of any kind shall pass over areas to be left in their natural state according to the approved plans.
3. Appropriate barriers shall be placed around all native vegetation proposed for retention, trails, public rights of way, etc., as may be required to be erected during construction to prevent a hazard or damage to property or persons.
4. The permittee shall be fully responsible for any damage caused to existing trees or other vegetation. The permittee shall carry the responsibility both for their employees and for any and all subcontractors from the first day of construction until the notice of completion is filed.

- N. Protection Of Any Existing Underground Public Utilities: The contractor shall ascertain and verify the location of any public underground utilities that may be on the property by contacting Blue Stakes, or other applicable agency, before doing any grading excavation. Once such are located, the permittee shall take reasonable care to protect and avoid damage to any such underground utilities by contacting Blue Stakes, or other applicable agency, for such utilities to be located. Any and all damage caused to public utilities by any act or negligence of the contractor's employees shall be repaired at the contractor's expense to the satisfaction of the utility company and the town.
- O. No Grading Near Historic Or Prehistoric Ruins:
1. No grading, filling, clearing of vegetation, operation of equipment or disturbance of the soil shall take place in areas where any historic, prehistoric ruins, monuments or objects of antiquity are present.
 2. The grading plan shall indicate all such historic or prehistoric areas on the site and shall indicate the measures that will be taken to protect such areas. Should excavation uncover or discover any historic or prehistoric ruins or monuments or object of antiquity which were not known at the time of the submittal of the grading plan, all work in the immediate area shall cease until the town manager, or designee, shall determine what precautions should be taken to preserve the historic artifacts. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-10-3: TRENCHING PERMIT:

- A. Permit Required For Trenching On Public Or Private Property: No person shall perform any trenching or other excavation on public property, public right of way, public easement or private property within the town limits before completing the following items. This section shall not restrict a soils test, utility location pit up to six feet (6') in depth, or general landscaping activities. Any person undertaking utility location shall comply with the applicable Blue Stakes regulations and standards:
1. For any trenching, such as that for water pipes, sewer pipes, gas pipes or culverts, file a written application with the building department and obtain a written permit;
 2. For utility trenching such as for power, telephone or television, obtain a permit from the building department;
 3. Contact Blue Stakes, utility companies or other applicable agency to field locate any coinciding underground utilities;
 4. Review a copy of the American Public Works Association (APWA) Utah edition or current code for water and sewer piping materials and installation; and
 5. After review from the appropriate departments, state or federal office, if applicable, a permit may be issued.
- B. Review Process: Application forms are available from and shall be submitted to the building department. See [chapter 4](#) of this title for information required with the application. A list of additional information that may be required may be obtained from the building department. Included shall be the following:
1. Site plan. The site plan shall show all property boundaries, existing and proposed new underground utility mains, laterals, manhole inverts, piping grades, valves, meters, thrust blocks, and any other known appurtenances.
 2. Material and installation specification and connection details. Underground piping shall comply with the current adopted code.

3. As built drawings. These drawings shall be furnished to the building department for record purposes within thirty (30) days after the work is completed, or forfeit any outstanding bonds. An extension period may be granted for a sufficient reason.
- C. Barricades: All open trenches and excavations shall have approved barricades to protect pedestrians and vehicles. Appropriate barriers shall also protect vegetation.
- D. Shoring Required: Trench shoring, in accordance with OSHA regulations, is required for all trenches.
- E. Inspection: All trenches and excavations for which a permit is required shall be kept open until the utility within the trench has been inspected and tested by the appropriate personnel. Any results of any inspection reports shall be forwarded to the building department. All pavement and easement repairs shall also be subject to inspection and approval before final acceptance is given. When required by the town, the contractors shall employ a special inspector during the construction.
- F. Pavement Repair; Performance Security: When required by the town, the contractor shall furnish and file with the town clerk/recorder appropriate security pursuant to section [9-13-7](#) of this title. A cleanup security bond shall also be required and posted prior to issuance of the permit, as indicated on the consolidated fee schedule. If the inspection of the completed work shows that the standards and specifications have been met, the security completion bond shall be released upon acceptance by the town after the one year warranty period. Paving repair materials shall comply with the town specifications and/or the state department of transportation specifications, as applicable.
- G. Easement And Right Of Way Repair: The surface of all disturbed areas within easements or rights of way shall be returned to its original good condition and properly backfilled and compacted per AWPB Utah edition, or current code. Excess excavated material and vegetation debris shall be removed from the site. Property adjoining the easement or right of way shall be protected from damage during trenching, utility installations and backfilling, and all work shall stay within the easement or right of way limits. All damage to adjoining or neighboring property caused by any act or neglect on the part of the contractor shall be repaired at the contractor's expense to the satisfaction of the town and/or the property owner.
- H. Protection Of Any Existing Underground Public Utilities: The contractor shall ascertain and verify the location of any public underground utilities that may be on the property by contacting Blue Stakes, or other applicable agency, before doing any grading or excavation through Blue Stakes, or other applicable agency. Once such are located, the contractor shall take reasonable care to protect and avoid damage to any such underground utilities. Any and all damage caused to public utilities by any act or negligence of the contractor's employees shall be repaired at the expense of the contractor, or its employees, to the satisfaction of the utility company and the town.
- I. No Trenching Near Historic Or Prehistoric Ruins:
1. No trenching, filling, clearing of vegetation, operation of equipment or disturbance of the soil shall take place in areas where any historic, prehistoric ruins, monuments or objects of antiquity are present.
 2. The trenching plan shall indicate all such historic or prehistoric areas on the site and shall indicate the measures that will be taken to protect such areas. Should excavation

uncover or discover any historic or prehistoric ruins or monuments, or any objects of antiquity which were not known at the time of the submittal of the grading plan, all work in the immediate area shall cease until the town manager, or designee, shall determine what precautions should be taken to preserve the historic artifacts.

- J. Fees: Trenching permit fees shall be submitted according to the consolidated fee schedule. Said fees are payable upon submission of the application. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-10-4: HORSE BOARDING:

A. Requirements:

1. Residential Horse Boarding:

- a. Purpose: Residential horse boarding is intended to provide for short term boarding of horses in an approved residential zone with adequate property size and in such a way as to limit any negative impact on adjoining properties and maintain the harmony and residential character of the neighborhood.
- b. Permitted Zones; Limitations: Horse boarding is permitted in an R-1 zone only, outside of any zone 1 and 2 water source protection zone, and shall be subject to the following limitations:
 - (1) A horse enclosure area shall have a fence structure of at least forty two inches (42") in height and shall enclose at least one hundred forty four (144) square feet per horse. Such enclosure area shall be located at least fifty feet (50') from any property line or residential structure.
 - (2) The horses shall be used for the riding/packing pleasure of the property owner and his guests and shall not be available to the public for hire.
 - (3) The site shall be maintained in a sanitary condition and shall conform to all public regulations. Appropriate fly control methods must be demonstrated.
 - (4) Drainage from the boarding area shall be maintained on the property and shall not be directed toward public street rights of way, adjoining property or any creek or stream.
 - (5) Each animals' physical description, together with its owner's name and phone number, shall be filed with the public safety department so that the owner may be contacted in the event of escape or other emergency.

2. Commercial Horse Boarding Permit:

- a. Purpose: A commercial horse boarding permit is intended to allow for the boarding, riding and enjoyment of horses on a for hire, commercial basis in such a way as to not create a negative or detrimental impact on associated properties, and to maintain the harmony and character of the zone.
- b. Permitted Zones; Limitations: A horse boarding permit issued in ROS, GC and LI zones shall be subject to the following limitations:
 - (1) The property owner shall send a request by certified mail to each adjoining property owner within three hundred feet (300') of the boarding corral/structure. If the adjoining property is owned by multiple owners (i.e., a condominium development, etc.), the notice shall be mailed to each individual property owner.
 - (2) A horse enclosure area shall have a fence structure of at least forty two inches (42") in height and shall enclose at least one hundred forty four (144) square feet per horse. Such enclosure area shall be located at least fifty feet (50') from any property line or occupied structure.
 - (3) The site shall be maintained in a sanitary condition and comply with all town, county, state and federal applicable rules and regulations.

- (4) Drainage from the boarding area shall be maintained on the property and shall not be directed toward public street rights of way, adjoining property or any creek or stream.
 - (5) A commercial horse boarding operation must have a current valid business license.
- B. Revocation Or Discontinuance: A boarding permit may be revoked by the town after an opportunity for a hearing if the provisions of this section or the limitations prescribed as a condition of the permit are being violated, or if the horses are not being properly cared for as determined by the state Humane Society guidelines or in violation of the town nuisance ordinance. A permit shall become void if not used within one month from the date of issuance.
- C. Appeal: Any resident or property owner may file with the appeal authority an appeal of any action of the town staff in connection with issuance or denial of a boarding permit, or the conditions attached thereto, within ten (10) days following such action. In the event of appeal, the appeal authority, after receiving a report from the town staff, may confirm, reverse or modify the action of the town staff. A public hearing shall not be required. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-10-5: TEMPORARY CONCRETE BATCHING FACILITIES:

- A. Purpose: The purpose of this section is to allow temporary concrete batch plants to be erected and used during a limited time of the year, on any property that conforms to these requirements, to provide concrete batching facilities in the town where industrial zoned land is unavailable for such use. The batch plant shall be associated with an assigned building permit of a chosen project to limit the time it can be in use, but does not need to be on the same property as the permitted project. This license does not exclude the batch plant from delivering concrete to other projects on a commercial basis. This permit does not grant any vested rights for this use to the property it is located on.
- B. Permits:
 - 1. A permit shall be required for any concrete batch plant that is erected or conducted within the town limits if it: a) loads any type of truck or equipment with concrete materials for the purpose of delivering them on site or to another location for final use; b) stores concrete materials or equipment, such as sand, gravel, cement powder, water, delivery trucks or equipment, batching equipment or anything related to the process.
 - 2. A permit is not required when concrete batching is conducted in quantities of less than one cubic yard at a time (delivered in bags, or small bulk quantities), to be used only in the location of the batching, and not delivered to any off site location.
 - 3. The town manager, or designee, shall review all applications submitted under this section and ensure that the application and the operation represented thereby strictly complies with each requirement of this section and will not create a nuisance, negative effect or safety hazard on the proposed site, surrounding property or to the citizens of the town. The town manager, or designee, shall have the authority to approve, deny or revoke any application or permit obtained under this section.
- C. Permit Application: The applicant shall submit a permit packet, which includes:
 - 1. Permit application;
 - 2. Site plan;
 - 3. Agent authorization to use the land if it is not owned by the applicant;

4. List of materials to be stored on the property, along with quantities;
5. List of equipment to be used on the site for delivery of raw materials, loading and processing of concrete, and delivery and placement of concrete materials;
6. Written explanation as to how the applicant will comply with this section regarding noise, dust, smell, safety and other nuisances;
7. The source of water to be used for concrete batching;
8. Restroom facilities;
9. Insurance and bond information;
10. Town indemnification agreement;
11. Storm drain and erosion control plan;
12. Site restoration plan;
13. Other information that will show how the operation will be conducted, and site restored after use.

D. Inspections: All approved permit locations shall be subject to inspection at all reasonable times by the town manager, or designee. The permittee shall notify the town manager, or designee, within three (3) business days of completion of the project and removal of the equipment under the permit.

E. Permit Standards:

1. The operation may be located on town owned or leased property deemed fit by the town council for such facilities. The license shall be tied to one single building permit only, but may be transferred to another permit, one time only.
2. The facility shall only be operational from May 1 until November 1 of any given year, weather permitting. The town staff may grant a one month extension, weather permitting.
3. Operation of equipment, trucks and motors shall only be conducted between the hours of seven o'clock (7:00) A.M. to eight o'clock (8:00) P.M.
4. The facilities shall be maintained in a clean and orderly condition and the operator of the facility shall ensure that all dust, dirt, mud and excess water from any material, trucks, land, roads and facilities leading to, from and on the facility site are controlled.
5. No structure or portion of the facilities or any equipment used in connection with the facilities or their operation shall exceed fifty feet (50') in height above natural grade. The facilities shall be completely fenced and locked during nonbusiness hours. All hazardous materials stored on site must be properly contained and legally disposed of.
6. At the time of filing its application for approval of a facilities site and operation, the operator shall file with the town a cash deposit of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00). This is to ensure the operation of all facilities in compliance with this section, ensuring cleanup and restoration of the property upon which the facilities are to be located, and ensuring that the operator pay for any damages to private or public property or improvements which result in any way from the operation of or related to the facilities. Interest earned from the cash deposit will accrue to the benefit of the applicant.
7. At the time of filing its application for approval of a facilities site and operation, the operator shall provide the town with proof of general liability insurance in the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00) per occurrence, naming the town as an additional insured. Such insurance shall not be subject to cancellation except upon thirty (30) days' prior written notice to the town.
8. The lot, property or parcel of land on which the facilities are to be located or operated shall be large enough to accommodate all facilities, equipment, concrete trucks, vehicles and employee vehicles. No public roads may be used for any part of or for any use associated with the facilities or their operation.

9. The operator shall be required to meter all water used with regard to the facilities or their operation and shall pay to the town, as required by the town, the rate established by the town for bulk water sales.
10. Facilities shall be allowed and permitted by the town on a first come, first served basis. No more than three (3) concrete batching plants shall be allowed or permitted within the town boundaries at any one time.
11. Any facilities or operations proposed to be located within any well protection zone shall submit with their application a plan specifically identifying the measures which will be taken to protect against contamination of the well protection zone or the associated water or water source. The operator of any facility or operation approved for location within any well protection zone shall agree in writing, prior to the application being approved, to pay any and all costs and damages incurred as a result of any contamination of such well protection zone or the associated water and water source.
12. A facility shall identify and follow a plan to protect adjoining properties and the general citizenry from unreasonable nuisances and hazards relating to the operation of the batch plant in comparison to typical construction processes or similar process that may become an attractive nuisance.
13. An adequate number of temporary restroom and construction material container facilities shall be located on the facility site and shall be properly and regularly serviced and maintained. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-10-6: HOME OCCUPATIONS:

- A. Purpose: It is the purpose and intent of this section to allow persons residing in dwellings to use their mental or physical expertise and talent in providing a service, developing a product for sale to the public, operating certain kinds of small businesses or maintaining a professional or business office work space in the dwelling, or in an attached or detached garage or accessory building, or yard space, while at the same time maintaining the peace, quiet and domestic tranquility within all residential areas of the town. It is further the purpose and intent of this chapter that home occupations shall be clearly accessory and subordinate to the principal use of the property for dwelling purposes.
- B. Permitted Standards For Home Occupations When Conducted Entirely Within Residence:
The following standards shall be observed in the operation of all home occupations to be approved by town staff:
 1. The home occupation shall be conducted primarily by residents of the premises. A home occupation may have employees; however, only one employee who does not live in the home may come to the home at any one time for purposes of employment. One additional off street parking stall shall be provided for any employee coming to the home who is not a resident of the premises.
 2. The home occupation shall not physically change the dwelling or yard space to the extent that it would alter the residential or aesthetic character of the dwelling, yard or neighborhood.
 3. The home occupation shall be allowed one nameplate sign, which shall be consistent with [chapter 14](#) of this title. Temporary signs shall not be permitted for home occupations.
 4. The home occupation shall not generate pedestrian or vehicular traffic in excess of that customarily associated with the zone in which the use is located, as determined by the zoning administrator and appropriate regulatory authorities. "Occupancy load", as defined by the currently adopted building code, shall not be exceeded.

5. The home occupation shall not cause a demand for municipal or utility services or community facilities in excess of those usually and customarily provided for residential use, as determined by the zoning administrator and appropriate regulatory authorities.
6. Sale of commodities produced on the premises shall be permitted. The sale of all commodities shall be by prior individual invitation only.
7. Home occupations shall conform to business license requirements of [title 3](#) of this code.
8. There shall be complete conformity with all applicable town, county, state and federal laws and ordinances.

C. Conditional Use Standards For Home Occupations Using Attached Or Detached Garages, Accessory Structures Or Yard Space: The following standards shall be observed in the operation of all home occupations using garages, other accessory structures or yard space, which shall be approved by conditional use, in addition to the standards specified in subsection B of this section:

1. An occupation may be considered as a conditional use only under the following conditions:
 - a. The planning commission finds that the proposed home occupation will be clearly accessory and subordinate to the principal use of the property for dwelling purposes; and
 - b. The planning commission finds that the proposed home occupation will not adversely affect the residential nature and aesthetic quality of the neighborhood; and
 - c. Any off street parking displaced by the home occupation is relocated elsewhere on the lot or parcel; and
 - d. The planning commission may impose any conditions it deems necessary to mitigate impacts of the home occupation on the neighborhood.
2. In determining whether to grant a conditional use approval for the use of an attached or detached garage, accessory structure or yard space for a home occupation, the planning commission shall consider the effect of such use on the residential character of the property upon which the home occupation is proposed to be located. In making a determination, the planning commission may consider factors including, but not limited to:
 - a. Displacement of normally residential functions of yard space and building or structure usage;
 - b. The potential for generation of noise, dust, vapors, fumes, odors and light;
 - c. The potential for generation of excess traffic;
 - d. The potential impact of the proposed home occupation on the aesthetic quality of the neighborhood and the property upon which the home occupation is proposed to be located.
3. Due to the special nature of home occupations, their potential to create adverse impacts to the neighborhood, and the potential for significant unforeseen impacts to occur, the planning commission reserves the right to review any home occupation granted conditional use approval pursuant to this subsection. The conditional use permit for the home occupation may be reviewed and modified or revoked by the planning commission due to failure of the owner or operator of the home occupation to observe all conditions specified in issuing the permit; failure to observe the purpose and intent of this section or other requirements of this title in regard to the maintenance of improvements and conduct of the home occupation as approved; or significant unforeseen impacts resulting from the operation of the home occupation in conflict with the purpose and intent of this section and as explained in the application.

D. Permitted Uses: Home occupations which may be considered under subsection B of this section may include the following uses, or uses which are similar in character, origin or

impact, as determined by the building official/zoning administrator:

Animal grooming services conducted entirely within the home.

Architectural service.

Artist, author.

Barber shop, beauty service.

Childcare services in compliance with state and federal standards.

Consulting service.

Craft sale.

Dance studio; aerobic exercise, music lessons, tutoring and general educational instruction.

Data processing, computer programming.

Direct sales distribution;.

Food preparation in compliance with state and federal standards.

Garden plants and produce.

Home crafts.

Insurance sales or broker.

Interior design.

Janitorial service.

Mail order (not including retail sales from site).

Real estate sales or broker.

Sales representative.

- E. Conditional Uses: Home occupations which shall not be considered under subsection B of this section include the following uses, or uses which are similar in character, origin or impact, as determined by the building official/zoning administrator:

Agricultural uses that involve the keeping of animals, unless in a zoning district where the keeping of such animals is allowed.

Agricultural uses that use more than twenty five percent (25%) of the area of the lot when the lot is less than one acre in size.

Automatic or manual car wash.

Building material sales, lumber yard.

Contractor storage yard.

Kennel, animal hospital.

Machine shop.

Manufacture, curing, compounding, processing, packaging, and treatment uses which utilize yard space or which generate noise, smoke, fumes or odors.

Mortuary.

Rock crusher.

Saw mill.

Secondhand shops and pawnshops.

Storage and warehousing.

Uses which involve the storage, display or repair of motor vehicles, or body and fender work on such vehicles. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-10-7: BURN PERMITS:

- A. Purpose: Burn permits are intended to act as a notification process to public safety personnel and dispatchers of scheduled burn operations to avoid unnecessary dispatching of fire crews, and to review the proposed burn in order to establish controls and safe practices for the preservation of life and property.
- B. Opening Burning And Recreational Fires: Open burning and recreational fires shall be done in compliance with the international fire code as currently adopted by the state, Utah Code Annotated title 11, chapter 7, and any current town public safety burn policy as enacted for general public safety.
- C. Issuing Burn Permits: A burn permit or town public safety approval is required prior to any open burning or recreational fire by contacting the town public safety office or county dispatch. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

Chapter 11

FLEXIBLE APPROACHES

9-11-1: VARIANCES:

9-11-2: CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT:

9-11-3: PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT (PUD):

9-11-1: VARIANCES:

A. Purpose: A variance is intended to grant a property owner relief from the terms of this title where conditions are such (particular physical surroundings, shape or topographical conditions) that literal enforcement of this title would cause an unreasonable hardship upon the owner, as distinguished from a mere inconvenience or increased costs. A variance is not intended to disregard the spirit of the town general plan, this title, or design standards ([chapter 12](#) of this title). A variance may be requested for physical constraints to the lot that deprive the applicant of the reasonable use of his property when others similarly situated are entitled to make such use of their property.

B. Review Procedures:

1. Application: An application for variance review must be filed with the town, and the required fee paid in advance. If, in the course of subdivision or building permit review, it is determined that a variance is required or desired, all further action shall be stayed until the applicant shall have obtained the variance.
2. Appeal Authority Review: The appeal authority shall review the application in a hearing to be held within a reasonable time after the application is submitted. Notice to adjoining property owners is required pursuant to section [9-1-8](#) of this title. The appeal authority shall grant or deny the variance pursuant to the standards and conditions set forth by state law, Utah Code Annotated section 10-9a-702, as amended, and those set forth below.

C. Standards For Review:

1. The appeal authority may grant a variance only if:
 - a. Literal enforcement of this title would cause an unreasonable hardship for the applicant that is not necessary to carry out the general purpose of this title;
 - b. There are special circumstances attached to the property that do not generally apply to other properties in the same zone;
 - c. Granting the variance is essential to the enjoyment of a substantial property right possessed by other property in the same zone;
 - d. The variance will not substantially affect the general plan and will not be contrary to the public interest; and
 - e. The spirit of this title is observed and substantial justice is done.
2. In determining whether or not enforcement of this title would cause unreasonable hardship under subsection C1 of this section, the appeal authority may not find an unreasonable hardship unless the alleged hardship:
 - a. Is located on or associated with the property for which the variance is sought; and
 - b. Comes from circumstances peculiar to the property, not from conditions that are general to the neighborhood.

3. In determining whether or not enforcement of this title would cause unreasonable hardship under subsection C1 of this section, the appeal authority may not find an unreasonable hardship if the hardship is self-imposed or economic.
4. In determining whether or not there are special circumstances attached to the property under subsection C1 of this section, the appeal authority may find that special circumstances exist only if the special circumstances:
 - a. Relate to the hardship complained of; and
 - b. Deprive the property of privileges granted to other properties in the same zone.
5. The applicant shall bear the burden of proving that all of the conditions justifying a variance have been met.

D. Appeal: The town or any person aggrieved by a final decision of the appeal authority may appeal to a court of competent jurisdiction, provided the appeal is filed with the court within thirty (30) days after the decision of the appeal authority. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-11-2: CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT:

- A. Purpose: Although each zoning district is primarily intended for a predominant type of use (i.e., dwelling units in residential districts), there are a number of uses which the town council has identified that may be appropriate in a particular district if conditions are met that mitigate potential adverse impacts of the proposed use. For example, as a condition of approval, a bed and breakfast may be required to furnish adequate parking to accommodate all potential occupants of the home. The conditional use review is intended to provide additional information necessary to assure compatibility and harmonious relationships between proposed uses, surrounding properties and the town in general.
- B. Approval Required: Conditional use approval is required for the conditional uses in each zoning district. Conditional use approval may be revoked upon failure to comply with all conditions attached to the original approval of the conditional use as set forth in a conditional use permit.
- C. Review Process:
1. Application:
 - a. An application for approval of a conditional use shall be filed with the building department on a form provided by the town and must include written consent by the owners of all property on which the conditional use activity shall be conducted.
 - b. The appropriate fee from the consolidated fee schedule shall be submitted with the application.
 - c. Other information required to be submitted on or with the conditional use application can be found in [chapter 4](#) of this title, table 2.
 2. Staff Review: Upon receipt of a completed conditional use application, the town staff shall conduct a review of the application. The town manager, or designee, shall prepare and deliver to the planning commission a written advisory report with a recommendation, including recommended conditions on the application.
 3. Planning Commission Review And Action:
 - a. Within a reasonable time of receipt of a complete application, the planning commission shall give public notice consistent with section [9-1-8](#) of this title and hold a public hearing on the proposed conditional use. Members of the public may submit written comments to be part of the public hearing record or may present oral comments at the hearing.

- b. Upon receipt of the town staff and other applicable agency recommendations, and input from the public hearing, the planning commission shall review the project and may impose reasonable conditions of approval which are designed to mitigate the reasonably anticipated detrimental effects of the proposed use. If the applicant accepts the conditions imposed, the planning commission may grant the conditional use permit. If the reasonably anticipated detrimental effects of the proposed conditional use cannot be substantially mitigated by the proposal or the imposition of reasonable conditions to achieve compliance with applicable standards, the planning commission may deny the conditional use.

D. Standards For Review:

1. No conditional use permit may be issued unless the planning commission finds that the application meets the following standards and conditions:
 - a. Protects the safety of persons and property:
 - (1) Will not result in unreasonable traffic congestion or traffic hazards;
 - (2) Has adequate and necessary access for municipal services.
 - b. Will not exceed the obligations and/or financial capability of the town and will not require a level of community facilities and services greater than that which is available or which may be provided.
 - c. Will protect environmental values:
 - (1) Will not cause unreasonable air, water, groundwater, light or noise pollution;
 - (2) Does not have critically expansive soils, high water table, slope instability, or other soil problems which cannot be mitigated.
 - d. Consistent with the town general plan:
 - (1) Will comply with the requirements of the zoning district in which the use is to be established and with all other requirements of this title;
 - (2) Will be compatible with the character of the neighborhood and surrounding structures in scale, mass and traffic circulation.
 - e. The applicant has assured performance of obligations by posting bond or other adequate security as determined necessary by the planning commission per [chapter 13](#) of this title.
2. With its approval, the planning commission may impose such conditions and safeguards to ensure compliance with the requirements, standards or conditions of this section. The violation of any condition, safeguard or commitment of record by the applicant shall be sufficient grounds for revocation of conditional use approval.

E. Transferability: A conditional use permit is transferable with the title to the underlying property so that an approved project may be conveyed or assigned by the applicant to others without losing the approval. The permit cannot be transferred off the site on which approval was granted.

F. Time Limit: The approval for the use shall expire unless a building permit is issued, or the conditional use begins within a period of twelve (12) months from the date of conditional use approval.

G. Modification: No approved conditional use may be modified, structurally enlarged or expanded unless the site plan is amended and reviewed and approved in accordance with the procedures and standards of this section.

H. Related Permits And Requirements: A conditional use shall also be subject to all other procedures, permits and requirements of other applicable ordinances and regulations of the

town. In the event of any conflict between the provisions of a conditional use permit and any other permit or requirement, the more restrictive provisions shall prevail. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-11-3: PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT (PUD):

A. Purpose:

1. The purpose of the planned unit development (PUD) is to provide for fractional ownership of property on a single parcel of land, to encourage flexibility in the design of the site, to preserve open space through clustering concepts, and to ensure compliance with the uses and densities of the underlying zone district regulations.
2. A planned unit development may also mean an integrated design for development of residential, commercial or light industrial uses in which one or more of the regulations, other than use and density regulations of the zoning district in which the development is to be situated, is waived or varied to allow flexibility and initiative in site and building design and location in accordance with an approved plan and imposed general requirements as specified in this section.
3. In the case of fractional ownership PUD, it is the intent of this section to create a functioning association of common owners with sufficient financial and leadership strength to maintain a sustainable project.

B. Review Process: Planned unit developments (PUD) shall be reviewed and approved under the same land use authority provisions as the subdivision process.

C. Standards For Review:

1. The applicant shall demonstrate the following:
 - a. The development shall be in a single ownership at the time of application or filed jointly by all owners of the property.
 - b. The proposed uses of the property are consistent with the underlying zoning.
 - c. The arrangements of structures and open spaces will not adversely affect adjacent properties. For example, where deemed necessary by the planning commission, the lowest height and least intensity of buildings and uses shall be arranged around the boundaries of the development.
 - d. The proposed use and location shall provide a service or facility that will contribute to the general well being of the neighborhood and the community.
 - e. The proponents of the planned unit development have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the planning commission and town council that an organizational structure and financial plan is established for construction, phasing and maintenance (including HOA responsibilities and budget projection for 10 years) to ensure sustainability of the project.
 - f. The planned development is consistent with the town general plan.
 - g. The development is planned as a single project (with possible phasing) with continuity of building design, theme and uses.
 - h. Easements are created to establish and maintain the continuity of existing and planned trails and ski ways with ownership and maintenance being the responsibility of the approved organizational structure, unless specifically accepted by the town.
2. In cases where the applicant requests a waiver or flexibility from the zoning standards (excluding use and density, which may not be waived) they shall demonstrate the following:
 - a. Any request to modify physical restrictions identified in [chapter 7](#) of this title shall be submitted for approval by the planning commission.

- b. Minimum landscape requirements identified in [chapter 7](#) of this title shall be increased by ten percent (10%), and application shall include a detailed landscape plan.
- c. Special consideration has been given to preserving natural vegetation, land formations and topography.

D. Appeals: A final decision of the land use authority may be appealed to the appeal authority following the procedures of subsection [9-3-2H](#) of this title, but must be filed within ten (10) regular business days of the decision. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

Chapter 12

DESIGN STANDARDS FOR CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

9-12-1: PURPOSE:

9-12-2: LOT STANDARDS:

9-12-3: DEVELOPMENT DESIGN AND LAYOUT:

9-12-4: CONSTRUCTION ON SLOPES EXCEEDING TWENTY FIVE PERCENT:

9-12-5: LANDSCAPING AND FENCES:

9-12-6: LIGHTING:

9-12-7: BUILDINGS:

9-12-8: CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS REMOVAL:

9-12-9: ROADS:

9-12-10: DRIVEWAYS:

9-12-11: CUTS, FILLS AND RETAINING WALLS:

9-12-12: BRIDGE AND TUNNEL REGULATIONS:

9-12-13: WATERWAYS, DRAINAGES AND FLOOD HAZARD AREAS:

9-12-14: UTILITIES:

9-12-15: PARKING:

9-12-16: PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS:

9-12-17: TRASH ENCLOSURES:

9-12-18: COMPLIANCE:

9-12-1: PURPOSE:

To enhance our mountain community, the regulations hereinafter set forth in this chapter qualify or supplement, as the case may be, the regulations appearing elsewhere in this title. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-12-2: LOT STANDARDS:

- A. Minimum Area, Dimensions: The minimum area and dimensions of all lots shall conform to the requirements of the zone district in which the lot is located.
- B. Frontage: Except as otherwise provided herein, all lots or parcels created by subdivision shall have frontage upon a dedicated street improved to standards hereinafter required. Land designated as public right of way shall be separate and distinct from lots adjoining such right of way and shall not be included in the area of such lots.
- C. Developable Lots: All subdivisions shall result in the creation of lots which are developable and capable of being built upon. A subdivision shall not create lots and no building permit shall be issued for any lots that would make building or access impractical due to size, shape, steepness of terrain, location of watercourses, problems of sewerage or driveway grades, or other physical conditions, except where such lots are suitable and dedicated for a common open space, private utility or public purpose.

- D. Side Lines: The side lines of all lots, so far as possible, shall be at right angles to each street on which the lot faces, or approximately radial to the center of curvatures. Exceptions may be made to this requirement for considerations such as solar orientation, grades, line of site or other traffic safety issues.
- E. Corner Lots: Corner lots for residential use shall be platted wider than interior lots in order to permit conformance with the required front setback requirements along all streets bordering such lots.
- F. Lot Lines: A town or zoning boundary line shall not divide a lot. Lot lines shall be made along such boundary lines. Zoning boundaries shall generally follow the lot lines and centerline of the public right of way.
- G. Lot Numbers: Lot numbers shall begin with the number "1" and shall continue consecutively through the subdivision with no omissions or duplications; no block designations shall be used. Phased subdivisions shall maintain continuous numbering throughout all phases.
- H. Number Of Dwelling Units Permitted: The number of dwelling units shall be in compliance with [chapter 7](#) of this title.
- I. Area Of Lot: The area within a lot shall not be considered as providing a yard or open space for any other building or lot.
- J. Minimum Area Maintained: No area needed to meet the minimum width, yard area, coverage, parking or other requirements of this title for a lot or building may be sold or leased away from such lot or building for the purpose of installing any kind of structure.
- K. Contiguous Lots: Except as otherwise provided in this title, all lots must be contiguous.
- L. Frontage On Private Streets: Lots with frontage on private streets shall only be allowed by conditional use within a planned unit development with an approved master development plan and subject to all applicable requirements of this title and other applicable ordinances. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-12-3: DEVELOPMENT DESIGN AND LAYOUT:

- A. Hazardous Site Conditions Avoided: The design of the development shall avoid or fully mitigate hazardous site conditions (unstable slopes, geologic faults, seismic zones, wildland fire, avalanche or flood potential, etc.).
- B. Drainage: Drainage from individual lots shall be coordinated with the general storm drainage pattern for the area and shall avoid conveying to adjacent lots runoff flows higher than historic patterns.
- C. Centrally Located Recreation Facilities: Recreation facilities should be located central to all residents of the development whenever possible.
- D. Access: All lots should have reasonable access to open space, trails, park land or recreation facilities that are set aside for either development use or use by the general public.

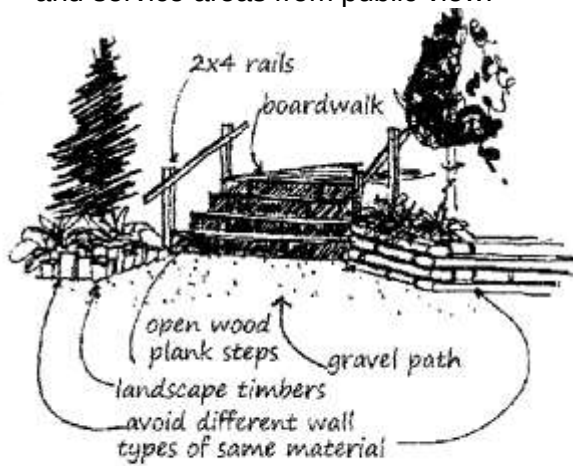
- E. Trails And Open Space Access: Access to public trails and open space abutting the property shall be provided.
- F. Extension Of Infrastructure: Public utilities, streets and other public infrastructure shall extend to the farthest border of the development to allow for future development to continue.
- G. Maintenance Of Common Facilities: Maintenance of common facilities must be accomplished through CC&Rs, a homeowners' association, a separate maintenance agreement, or some other perpetual agreement to ensure that sufficient funds are collected for this purpose.
- H. Layout: The layout of lots should provide desirable settings for structures by making use of natural contours, maintaining views, affording privacy, and providing protection from wind, noise and vehicular traffic.
- I. Development Design: Development design should provide for efficiency in the installation and provision of all public and private utilities and services.
- J. Preservation Of Features: Where trees, groves, waterways, scenic points, historic spots or other town assets and landmarks exist, as determined by the town, every possible means shall be provided to preserve these features. The development is encouraged to maintain a minimum of twenty percent (20%) of the lot area in natural vegetation in order to preserve the natural environment and topography or demonstrate to the planning commission satisfaction that an alternate plan will satisfy this intent. Undisturbed natural vegetation areas that are shown on the approved plan shall be properly marked and protected against damage.
- K. Placement Of Buildings: The placement of buildings shall be designed to preserve the natural terrain, drainage, existing topsoil, tree groupings, large trees and large rocks as much as possible so as to screen the building and parking areas from public view.
- L. Removal Of Hazardous Materials: Trees, brush, deadfall, natural vegetation or combustible materials shall be removed and maintained at least fifteen feet (15') from structures as a defensible space for firefighting purposes. Additional area may be required by the public safety department. Fire resistant plant materials may be planted in the defensible space as approved by the public safety department.
- M. Building Placement: Building placement should be considerate of the following:
 - 1. Preserving views of nature, creating a comfortable pedestrian environment with outdoor spaces that do not feel "boxed in" from tall buildings surrounding the space that create a "canyon effect";
 - 2. Sun and shade areas to enhance the seasonal experience, and make best use of environmental conditions for snow melting, outdoor seating areas and building efficiency;
 - 3. Service and delivery areas should be screened from public areas and provide sufficient room for vehicular movement;
 - 4. Pockets and enclosures are encouraged to create "outdoor rooms" adjacent to buildings, pedestrian traffic and recreation areas. These spaces should blend with the topography, have varied floor heights to add interest, incorporate vegetation and plantings, and incorporate both open and covered space for multiseason use. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-12-4: CONSTRUCTION ON SLOPES EXCEEDING TWENTY FIVE PERCENT:

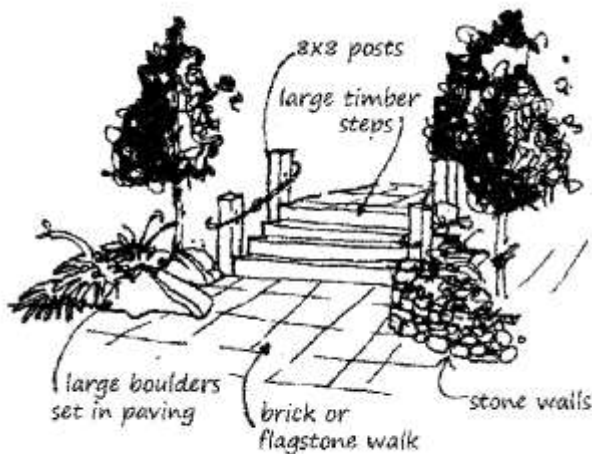
Lots with the building or disturbance area identified on slopes of twenty five percent (25%) (14 degrees) to forty percent (40%) (21.8 degrees) warrant especially close review to assure that all grading, retaining wall, cut/fill and road/driveway grade standards will meet the requirements of this title and currently adopted building codes. Construction or lot disturbance shall not take place on slopes exceeding forty percent (40%) (21.8 degrees), except for lots legally subdivided prior to the adoption date hereof. The design shall minimize lot disturbance and removal of existing vegetation, and provide erosion protection. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-12-5: LANDSCAPING AND FENCES:

- A. Purpose: Development shall attempt to blend with the natural terrain and to preserve drainage/waterways, existing topsoil, tree groupings, large trees and rocks. Landscaping design shall provide for new trees, shrubs and vegetation to screen buildings, parking lots and service areas from public view.



UNDESIRABLE LANDSCAPE MATERIALS



DESIRABLE LANDSCAPE MATERIALS

B. Landscaped Areas Of Development:

1. Shall incorporate natural, informal landscape design, rather than formal, geometric patterns.
2. Create buffer zones between adjacent uses and screen parking, service and equipment areas from view within and between developments through the use of extensive tree, shrub and natural grass planting.
3. Preserve natural vegetation, rock outcroppings and other natural features to blend the new development to the natural environment.
4. Incorporate paths, trails and gathering areas into the natural environment and use materials that blend with the area, such as timbers, pavers, colored concrete, boulders, etc.

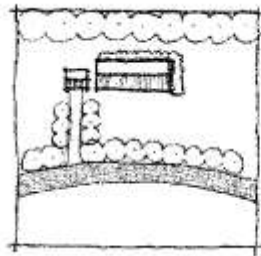
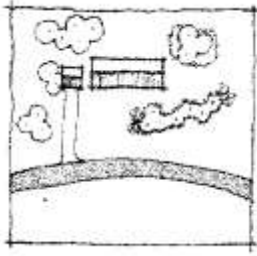
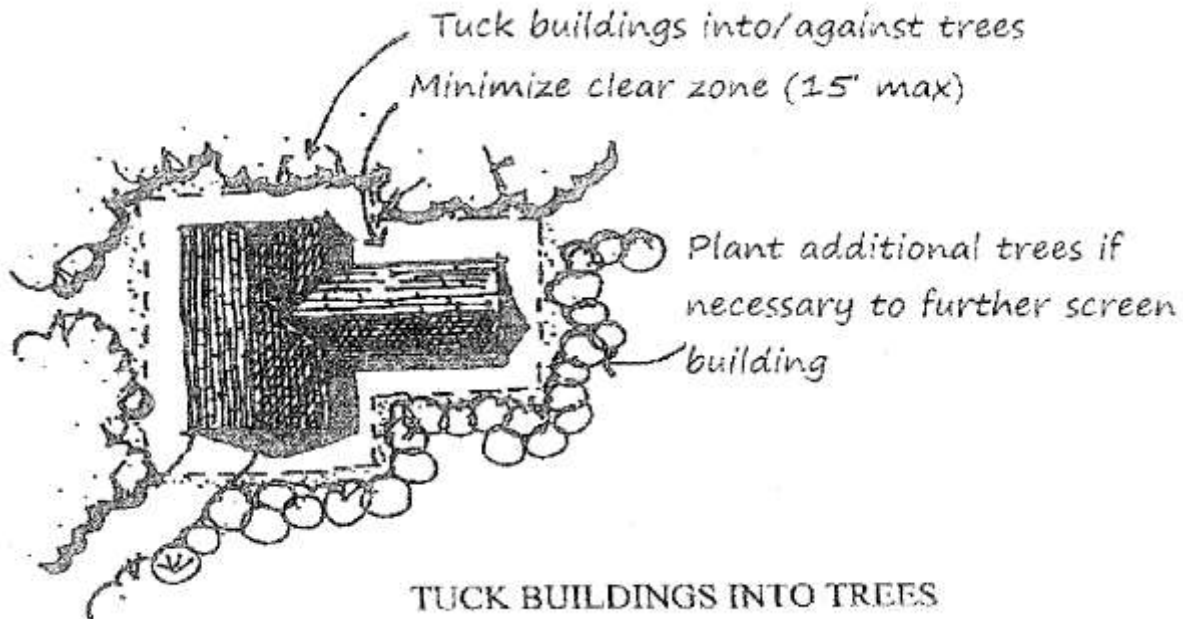


Figure 11.1: Informal planting (left) is preferred. Formal planting (right) is discouraged in Brian Head.



- C. Fences: Fences and gates should be avoided to preserve a sense of openness and continuity. When fences are implemented for landscaping, safety, animal containment, or privacy they shall comply with the following:
1. Fences and gates shall be set back at least ten feet (10') behind the building front facade.
 2. Perimeter fencing of a property is prohibited without specific planning commission approval.
 3. Fences shall not exceed four feet (4') in height, except where required for safety reasons (swimming pool and attractive nuisances) and not visible from off site.
 4. Fence materials shall be wood, timbers, rock or materials indigenous to the area. Wrought iron fencing should be used primarily at swimming pools and painted or treated to blend in with the surrounding environment or building facade.
 5. Vegetation should be planted in and around fencing to soften the appearance.
 6. Inappropriate wall and fence materials are railroad ties, stucco, chainlink, concrete blocks and vinyl. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-12-6: LIGHTING:

It is the intent of this section to encourage lighting practices and systems which will minimize light pollution, glare and light trespass, and will conserve energy while maintaining nighttime

safety, utility, security and productivity. All light fixtures, including security lighting, except streetlamps, shall be aimed or shielded so that the direct illumination shall be confined to the property boundaries of the source.

A. Building And Yard Lighting: Outdoor lights shall be designed and installed to reduce and eliminate light pollution, shall be conducive to preserving night sky quality, and to the following standards:

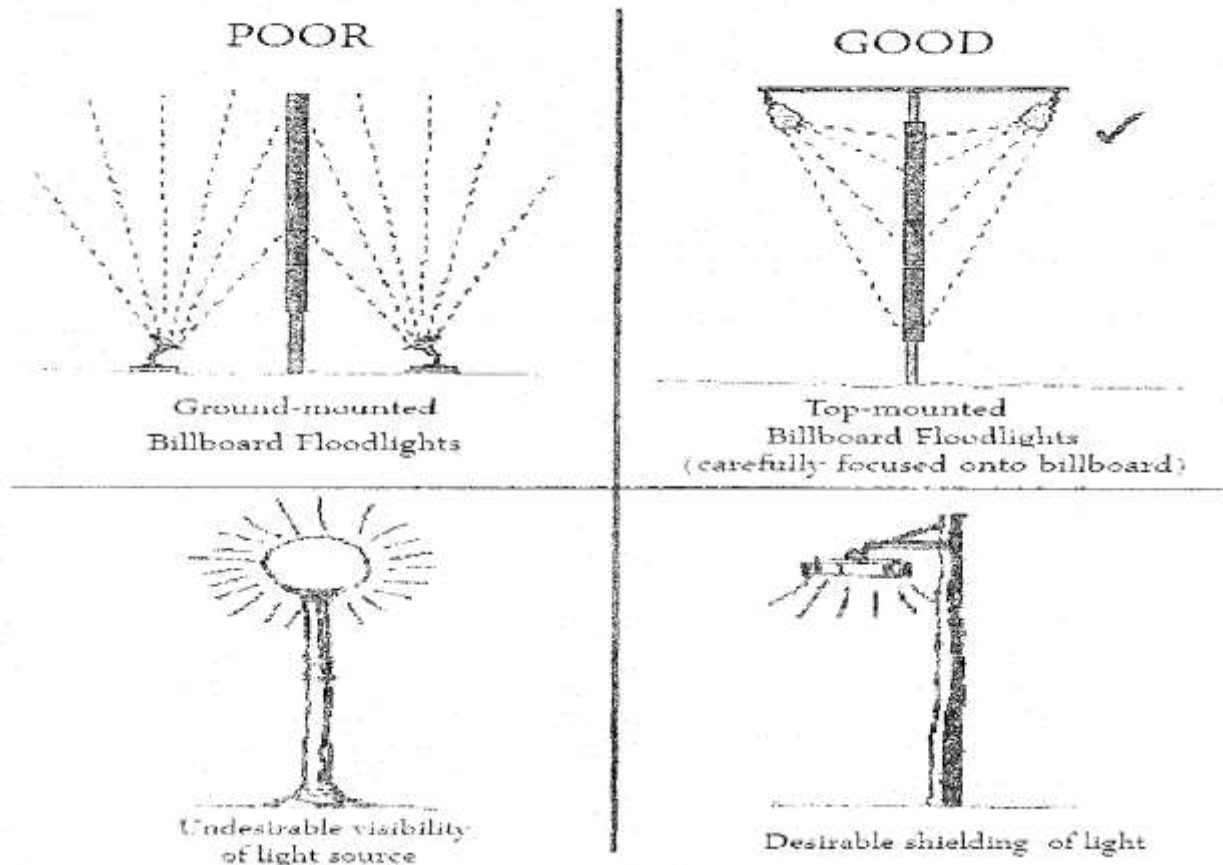
1. Yard lighting fixtures and lamps may be selected by the property owner. To reduce light pollution, the fixtures shall be mounted to the building or of a pole type that directs light towards the ground and focuses on the object to be lit. The fixture shield shall provide a sharp cutoff to prevent spillover lighting of the surrounding area and/or the sky.
2. Such fixtures shall be located to prevent or avoid damage from roof snowshed or snow removal equipment. The lighting fixture shall be located between twelve feet (12') and six feet (6') in height above finished grade of the public sidewalk, walking surface or driveway.
3. Each fixture shall be not more than two hundred fifty (250) watts per fixture (standard incandescent bulb, or equivalent luminance florescent bulb), and fixtures shall be spaced sufficiently to provide adequate light as required by the building code.
4. Parking lot lights, yard lights, or both, may be required for multi-family, commercial and industrial projects. The planning commission shall review the proposed lighting plan of a project to determine that it meets the minimum lighting requirement for safety while maintaining sensitivity to night sky preservation.

B. Subdivision Lighting:

1. Subdivision plans shall provide for the minimum lighting of all street intersections and cul-de-sacs over three hundred feet (300') in length.
2. At the option of the town, additional streetlights along the public right of way may be required. Said streetlights, when required, shall conform to the streetlight requirements of this chapter and the town public works standards.
3. In commercial, industrial and all other nonresidential subdivisions, streetlights, yard lights, or both, shall be required. The town shall have the discretion to determine the appropriate lighting for each subdivision. Said streetlights and yard lights shall conform to the requirements of this section.
4. Subdivision plans shall include the location, height and overhang of each light.
5. Subdivision plans shall include the size of lights in watts and type of luminator, and where practicable, the most energy efficient luminators shall be used.
6. Subdivision plans shall include a drawing or photograph of the typical streetlight and standard proposed and the location of energy meter, switches, cutoffs, etc., if any.

Exception: The subdivision lighting requirements noted in this subsection shall not apply where it has been determined by the town that such lighting would adversely affect the Cedar Breaks Monument, and where a written agreement to that effect has been reached between the town council, planning commission, and the Cedar Breaks Monument staff.

EXAMPLES OF SOME COMMON LIGHTING FIXTURES



(Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-12-7: BUILDINGS:

- A. Purpose: All buildings and structures are to blend into and be in harmony with surrounding natural vegetation patterns and landforms of the mountain setting. Buildings are to be located to minimize tree removal and site disturbance, while being oriented to the outdoor lifestyle and weather and climate conditions. Buildings are to be constructed primarily of natural and indigenous building materials while minimizing the use of manmade materials such as stucco, plastic and metal to locations such as windows, trim, roofing and areas subject to weather damage. Existing structures are encouraged to remodel or modify their appearance to comply with the following requirements.
- B. Architectural Design And Style: Buildings should implement a rustic composition such as the craftsman, historic mountain lodge, log cabin or national park style architecture that will blend with the mountain setting, as well as topography, landscape and natural environment found in and around that site. These styles include gabled roofs, exposed rafters and beams, and multipaned windows reflective of a sturdy structure. Building materials shall include large wooden beams and timbers, stone covered columns, chimneys, and foundation and exterior wall materials reflecting simple, rustic design.

C. Height:

1. Building heights are specified in each zone district.
2. Public and quasi-public utility buildings, when authorized in a district, may be erected to a height greater than the zone district height limit by obtaining a conditional use permit.
3. No dwellings shall be erected to a height less than one story above grade, unless specifically designed and approved as an earth sheltered structure.

D. Mass, Scale And Composition:

1. Building mass and scale should be sensitive to the site and surrounding structures in the neighborhood so as not to stand out or draw attention away from the natural environment.
2. Rooflines, foundations and walls shall have steps, offsets and architectural features to follow existing slopes and reduce mass. Multi-unit structures should appear to be a cluster or collection of individual masses so as not to create the appearance of stacks or rows of identical "products".

E. Roofs:

1. Single and double gabled roofs are permitted with hips and sheds used on smaller sections, secondary roofs or dormers. Flat roofs are discouraged.
2. Wood shake shingles are prohibited.
3. Roof pitches should range between four to twelve (4:12) and twelve to twelve (12:12).
4. Valleys, dormers, rain gutter and associated roof features should be designed with consideration to retention of snow on the roof. Care should be taken to avoid ice dams and snow sliding that may damage roofing materials or landscaping and building elements below. Special consideration should be given to protecting public entries, patios and balconies, where the weight of falling snow may damage such structures and endanger human life.

F. Exterior Walls:

1. Exposed foundations under four feet (4') in height may be rubbed or finished in natural grey color. Walls over four feet (4') must be covered in stone, wood or similar materials to blend with the rest of the structure, and must be resistant to snow piling and water damage.
2. Building wall finish shall include full log or log faced siding, stone (cultured or natural), wood shingles, horizontal wood or cement board siding (textured to simulate wood grain), board and batten siding. Stucco, milled wallboard, brick, nonreflective metal, vinyl siding or similar material should be used in limited quantities and not as a predominant exterior wall covering. Reflective metal is not permitted.

G. Colors:

1. Exterior building colors should be subdued, complementary colors found in the natural landscaping. Browns, greys and greens are encouraged for large mass areas. Trim colors of golds, reds, blues and greens in darker shades found in or around the site are permissible as long as they blend with the overall building design and do not create a strong contrast. Buildings or building materials that stand out against the landscape because of color or light reflection are prohibited.
2. Roof colors should resemble natural earthtone hues that blend with the surrounding landscape. Reflective materials shall not be used. Bright red, bright blue, bright green, bright white, bright cream or similar colors that stand out from the surrounding landscape, or draw attention to the structure, shall not be used.

H. Windows And Doors:

1. Large glass surfaces should have features (structural or grid) that break the window up into multipane units.
2. Large windows and doors should be recessed and/or shaded by eaves, overhangs, decks or similar architectural features that reduce glare and reflection.
3. Window and door frame colors shall comply with subsection G of this section.
4. Glass shall not create a mirrored finish, but may be treated or coated to control solar heat gain.
5. Windows and doors should be trimmed or framed by wood, timber, wood shutters, stone or wood lintels and sills that are of a scale, color and mass that reflect styles such as the craftsman, historic mountain lodge, log cabin or national park style architecture.

I. Design Factors: Snow loads, fire standpipes, provisions for handicapped, elevator emergency requirements, footing specifications and house address: Requirements for these design factors are defined in the building codes currently adopted by the state, with specific design criteria available from the town building department. Building addresses shall be assigned by the town. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-12-8: CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS REMOVAL:

All building/construction sites shall provide debris removal sufficient to facilitate the regular cleanup and removal of construction debris from the site. The debris container or containment area must prevent debris from being blown off the property and screen the debris/garbage from public view or maintain the material in a neat orderly manner. It may not become a fire hazard or nuisance to the public or attract vermin. Failure to comply with this section may result in the suspension of building permits, fines or other such appropriate penalties. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-12-9: ROADS:

A. Road Layout And Geometry:

1. The design and arrangement and construction of all roads, public and private (unless otherwise provided), shall be in conformance with the town public works standards, the provisions of this title, and the town design standards.
2. Road systems shall provide efficient internal circulation and reasonable access to public highways, minimize congestion and unsafe conditions, and be in conformance with the town general plan.
3. The arrangement of roads shall provide for the continuation of roads between adjacent properties when the continuation is necessary for the convenient movement of traffic, pedestrians, emergency or maintenance vehicles, or the efficient provision of utilities. Proposed streets shall be continuous and in alignment with existing planned or platted streets with which they are to connect.
4. Roads shall be designed in compliance with applicable codes to provide emergency access and egress for residents and occupants; which should encourage two (2) or more points of access to a development or neighborhood wherever possible.
5. Where the potential traffic impacts on the existing street systems are considered to be great, or in the case of unique circumstances concerning topography or street layout, the subdivider may be required to prepare a detailed engineering study of the road system.
6. Proposed streets shall intersect one another as nearly at right angles as topography and other limiting factors of good design permit. No intersection may be closer than one

hundred fifty feet (150') to any other intersection as measured from the centerlines of the intersections.

7. Where a road does not extend to the boundary of the development and its continuation is not required, its terminus shall provide for a cul-de-sac or turnaround as required by the town public works standards or applicable building codes.
8. Protection strips reserved to control or restrict access to a property shall be utilized only where the reserve strip is deeded to and accepted by the town.
9. Public or private roads must provide legal access to each building lot within the subdivision.
10. Curbs, gutters and sidewalks shall be of a type approved by the town public works standards on any existing or proposed street adjoining a lot on which a building is to be constructed or remodeled, or on which a new use is to be established. All materials and workmanship shall be sensitive to appearance and durability, due to a harsh weather climate. Such curbs, gutters and sidewalks may be required as a condition of building or use permit approval.
11. Excessively long and straight streets which are conducive to high speed traffic shall be prohibited.
12. Every cul-de-sac and permanent dead end street shall comply with the following requirements:
 - a. End at a turnaround area having a radius no less than fifty feet (50') and be of hard surface material;
 - b. Not exceed eight hundred feet (800') in total length, unless additional turnaround areas (each having at least a 50 foot radius) are also provided at intervals of no less than eight hundred feet (800') throughout the length of such cul-de-sac or permanent dead end street.
 - c. Hammerhead turnaround areas may be allowed in special circumstances when recommended by the public safety department and approved by the land use authority.
13. Temporary dead end streets, intended as access to future development parcels, shall be a minimum of one lot depth in length and shall meet all of the other requirements for permanent dead end streets set forth in subsection A12 of this section
14. Driveways, mailboxes, fire hydrants and all other obstructions at such turnaround areas shall be designed in such a way as to provide an area for snow storage.
15. Road edges shall be:
 - a. Finished and landscaped to eliminate raw cuts in the land;
 - b. Cuts shall be graded to provide for vegetation, without damaging existing vegetation and trees;
 - c. Revegetated on road edges and cuts;
 - d. Constructed to support a vehicle;
 - e. Riprapped and graded to reduce erosion in drainageways;
 - f. Constructed to provide driveway and road swales or culverts to protect intersections.
16. Retaining soils on roadways shall comply with section [9-12-11](#) of this chapter.

B. Road Grades:

1. Road grades shall be in compliance with the town public works standards, the building codes currently adopted by the state and this code.
2. All road grades greater than twelve percent (12%) (6.8 degrees) shall be submitted for approval to the land use authority with the recommendation of the town staff.
3. Intersections, switchbacks, hammerheads and cul-de-sacs shall not exceed a four percent (4%) grade. Roadway sections extending from these areas shall not exceed ten percent (10%) for a distance of at least two hundred feet (200').

4. Roadway sections exceeding ten percent (10%) (5.7 degrees) shall be no longer than four hundred feet (400') in length and at the bottom of such section shall be provided a straight "braking section" less than ten percent (10%). The length of the braking section must be at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the length of the roadway that exceeds the ten percent (10%) (5.7 degrees) grade.

C. Private Road Maintenance: A maintenance plan must be established to the satisfaction of the town manager, or designee, before a private road may be approved. The plan shall define private road construction, surface material and schedule of maintenance, and ensure that sufficient funds will be available to maintain the road.

D. Street Names:

1. Street names shall be proposed by the developer and/or citizen and approved by the land use authority, with the recommendation of town and county staff.
2. Developers or citizens are encouraged to do an investigation of local history regarding the names and references to geological and historical features located in the subdivision and, wherever possible, to incorporate the historical names and references into the names and designations of streets. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-12-10: DRIVEWAYS:

The following shall apply to all driveways connecting the public right of way to a private or public parking lot or structure:

A. When Approval Required: Driveways exceeding one hundred fifty feet (150') in length and/or twelve percent (12%) (6.8 degrees) grade must be approved by the director of public safety and/or designee.

B. Driveway Standards:

Standards	Residential Single-Family Dwelling (SFD)	Commercial (All Others)
Minimum width	16 feet (4 or fewer units)	20 feet (one-way); 24 feet (two-way)
Maximum width at street line	24 feet	36 feet
Maximum number of driveway accesses per lot	1 per each 100 feet of frontage (or fraction thereof), maximum 2 interior, 3 corner	1 per each 200 feet of frontage (or fraction thereof)
Driveway angle to street	45 degree - 90 degree	70 degree - 90 degree
Surface material	All-weather surface	Hard surface
Snow storage	Maintain clear view at intersection	Maintain clear view at intersection

Drainage	May not drain to road surface	To approved storm drain collection system
Retaining walls	May extend into public right of way with town staff approval	May extend into public right of way with town staff approval

(Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-12-11: CUTS, FILLS AND RETAINING WALLS:

- A. Purpose: Because of the dramatic visual impact of cuts, fills and retaining walls in the town, and the public safety factors that may arise with significant cuts and fills in unsuitable soils, cuts, fills and retaining walls shall be designed to mitigate visual impact and ensure safe soil retention.
- B. Cuts And Retaining Walls: Cuts, fills and retaining walls shall conform to the following criteria:
1. Unretained cuts shall not exceed one slope unit vertical for each two (2) units horizontal (50 percent slope) (unless a steeper slope is designed by a state licensed engineer) and must be revegetated to prevent erosion.
 2. Any single retaining wall or retaining mechanism, within the same plane, exceeding twelve feet (12') in height or one hundred feet (100') in length of exposed wall shall be reviewed by the planning commission.
 3. Up to three (3) terraced cuts may be created under a terraced cuts retaining system, so long as each wall is separated by a minimum four foot (4') setback (measured from face to face) for visual relief and revegetation. Total maximum height of a terraced retaining system exceeding eighteen feet (18') in height shall be reviewed by the planning commission as part of the approval process.
 4. Retaining wall height shall be measured as the exposed face of a single wall or combined faces of a terraced retaining system.
- C. Measuring Cut/Fill Heights: Cuts and/or fills shall be measured vertically at natural grade from the lowest to the highest point of disturbance.
- D. Retaining Wall Appearance: Retaining walls and/or retaining systems shall be constructed of decorative, natural or rustic materials, such as stone or heavy timbers. Concrete or masonry materials (including split face block) may be used when structural design requirements exceed natural material capabilities. Walls shall be colored or tinted and have a surface texture to blend with the surrounding soil or rock colors, and must be approved by the town manager, or designee, before excavation permits shall be granted.
- E. Retaining Wall Design: All retaining walls greater than four feet (4') in height shall be designed by a professional engineer or architect licensed in the state for the loads imposed on it. Plans shall be submitted at the preliminary plan stage to demonstrate that the hillside above any proposed cut will remain stable after the proposed cut/fill and retaining system, if any, has been completed.
- F. Revegetation/Erosion Control:

1. All cut and fill slopes must be naturalized and revegetated within one growing season after the cut or fill is made.
2. Cuts and fills should be naturalized by rounding edges, placing boulders in natural fashion and planting native plants, including trees, brush and ground cover, to match surrounding areas. A landscape/revegetation plan in compliance with the town design standards shall be submitted to the town staff for review with the cut/fill design plans.
3. All revegetated areas must be maintained and replanted as necessary to control erosion and maintain the aesthetic value of the site.
4. Foot bridges and private vehicle bridges shall be reviewed and approved by the building department in conjunction with the single-family dwelling approval per [chapter 8](#) of this title. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-12-12: BRIDGE AND TUNNEL REGULATIONS:

The design of bridges and/or tunnels shall conform to the following regulations:

- A. Design Plans: All bridges and tunnels must be detailed in design plans submitted to the planning commission for its review and comply with [chapter 8](#) of this title, as applicable.
- B. State Code Compliance: Highway bridge abutments shall comply with state code.
- C. Retaining Wall Applicability: All wing walls and bridge abutments shall be constructed in conformity with the retaining wall section of this code (section [9-12-11](#) of this chapter). (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-12-13: WATERWAYS, DRAINAGES AND FLOOD HAZARD AREAS:

Special attention shall be given to ensure that development is setback sufficiently from waterways, drainages and flood hazard areas to prevent erosion, flooding and damage to development and the waterways per state and federal standards. Such features should be constructed to give a natural "streambed" appearance to the waterway or drainage area by making small meanders, placing rocks of various sizes (pebbles, cobble, rocks and boulders) in the streambed and banks, and planting clumps of trees and shrubs along the outside edge.

A. Design Storm:

1. As each site is unique for elevation and time of concentration, the following website can be used for determining the precipitation intensity, currently found at:

http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/sa/ut_pfds.html

2. The user will input the latitude and longitude for the particular site and choose "precipitation intensity" from the drop down menu on screen (the user will verify the elevation is within acceptable limits for the project area).
3. If a storm distribution is being utilized for the stormwater design, a standard SCS type II distribution should be used. This distribution shows approximately fifty (50) to seventy five percent (75%) of total rainfall to occur in a brief period (approximately 2 hours), which is typical of the intense short duration storms experienced in the town area.

B. Detention Ponds: On site detention ponds are to be sized for the 100-year 24-hour storm.

C. Stormwater Conveyance: Stormwater conveyance pipes are to be sized based on a 10-year 24-hour storm.

1. Pipes will be sized using a rainfall intensity determined by the time of concentration for the applicable drainage basin with a minimum pipe size of fifteen inches (15").
2. The time of concentration will be estimated using the soil conservation service technical release 55 (SCS TR-55) method. SCS TR-55 method uses three (3) distinct runoff patterns in a watershed: a) sheet flow; b) shallow concentrated flow; and c) channel flow. Sheet flow occurs in the upper reaches of a watershed and persists for a maximum of three hundred feet (300'). Minimum time of concentration to be used for design shall be five (5) minutes.

After flowing in sheets, water then typically becomes less sheet like and more concentrated. Following shallow concentrated flow, water typically collects in natural or manmade channels (U.S. soil conservation service, 1986).

D. Other Permits: Below is a list of other permits that may be required for construction projects in the town. This list is for informational purposes only and may not include all necessary permits, depending on the project location:

1. Utah pollutant discharge elimination system (UPDES) general permit for stormwater discharges associated with construction activities. This permit is required for any land disturbance of one acre or greater. The permit requires submittal of a notice of intent (NOI) to the Utah division of water quality (DWQ) with appropriate fee, preparation of a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and erosion control plan. Additional information regarding this permit can be found at:

[http://www.waterquality.utah.gov/UPDES/stormwatercon .htm](http://www.waterquality.utah.gov/UPDES/stormwatercon.htm)

2. Utah stream alteration permit: This permit is required for any construction activity occurring along a creek or stream. The permit requires submittal of a stream alteration permit to the division of water rights with applicable design drawings and calculations. Additional information regarding this permit can be found at:

<http://nrwrt1.nr.state.ut.us/strmalt/default.asp>

3. U.S. army corps of engineers (USACE) wetland permits. Potential wetlands need to be assessed and jurisdiction needs to be determined and approved by the USACE. Possible requirements are a wetland boundary delineation, drawings, meetings with the USACE and permits. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-12-14: UTILITIES:

A. Purpose: The provisions of this section are intended to regulate utility installations within subdivisions and private improvements and not major utility installations relating to distribution lines, etc.

B. Construction: All utility connections and lines shall be installed underground. Before any installations are covered, material and service must be inspected and approved by the town or applicable utility. During the construction period, temporary power poles and lines shall be allowed within the boundaries of the construction project; however, such poles and lines must be removed before final certificate of occupancy for the project is granted.

C. Easements:

1. All utilities shall be placed within public road rights of way or specific rights of way or easements. Multiple use of a given easement is encouraged. The final plat shall note all easements, and associated construction drawings define the location of each utility.
2. Easements shall be provided at the rear and at least one side of each lot (so that they adjoin each other on common lot lines) or be provided in such a way as to demonstrate that utilities can be provided to each lot.
3. Recreational easements are required for all proposed motorized and nonmotorized trails, ski runs or open space to promote recreational opportunities in the community, unless otherwise approved by the planning commission. Easements shall be required during land use approval (i.e., zone change, subdivision, building permit) for existing trails, ski runs and open space established by historic use (see subsection [9-12-16B1](#) of this chapter).
4. Easement locations should be established to ensure the best use of the land and to provide corridors for utility services through raw land for the future development or subdividing of land according to the town general plan. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-12-15: PARKING:

- A. Purpose: There shall be provided at the time of erection of any main building, or creation of a land use, or at the time such buildings or uses are altered, enlarged, converted or increased in capacity, minimum off street parking space with adequate provision for ingress and egress by standard sized vehicles in accordance with the requirements of this section. Whenever feasible, parking shall be placed underground.
- B. Parking Space Requirements: Parking spaces shall be determined in accordance with this section. Variations may be made to these provisions when justified by a parking study prepared by a licensed engineer and approval of the land use authority.
- C. Required Number; Table: The off street parking spaces required for each use permitted by this code shall not be less than that found in table 1 of this subsection. When a computation of spaces results in a fractional number, the fractional part shall be computed as a whole space.

TABLE 1

OFF STREET PARKING SCHEDULE

Land Use	Number Of Parking Spaces Required
Bed and breakfast inn	1 per bedroom
Civic buildings and conference center	Determined by specific review
Commercial outdoor recreation, including skiing, biking, stables/riding academy	1 per 3 persons maximum rated capacity
Financial institution	3 per 1,000 square feet of leasable floor area

Hospital or clinic	3 per bed or patient room
Hotel/motel (2 bed maximum per unit)	1 per guestroom, plus 1 per 500 square feet of interior common area
Indoor entertainment, recreation/theater	1 per 4 seats, or 5 per 1,000 square feet of floor area
Industry	1 per 500 square feet
Multi-family dwelling unit greater than 650 square feet, but less than 1,000 square feet	1.5 per dwelling unit
Multi-family dwelling unit greater than 1,000 square feet, but less than 2,500 square feet	2 per dwelling unit
Multi-family dwelling unit greater than 2,500 square feet	3 per dwelling unit up to 3,500 square feet and 1 additional stall for each 2,000 square feet, or fraction thereof
Multi-family dwelling unit not greater than 650 square feet	1 per dwelling unit
Office	1 per 300 gross square feet
Restaurant/food beverage establishment	1 per 100 gross square feet
Retail	1 per 200 gross square feet
Shopping center or complex of multi-tenant retail spaces	4 per 1,000 square feet of leasable floor area, plus 1 per 500 square feet of interior common area
Single-family dwelling unit and multi-dwelling unit up to 3 units	2 per dwelling unit, plus 1 additional stall per each 2,500 square feet, or fraction thereof, when a single dwelling exceeds 2,500 square feet

D. Combination Of Uses: Where there is a combination of uses on a lot, the required number of parking spaces shall be the sum of that required for each use. In cases where multiple uses are not in competition for the same parking space, relief may be granted by the land use authority.

E. Location Of Lot: The parking spaces required by this section shall be provided on the same lot or parcel as the use, or where the exclusive use of such is provided on another lot or

parcel, not more than five hundred feet (500') radially from the subject lot and within the same or less restrictive zoning district.

F. Parking Stall Dimensions: Parking stall dimensions shall be in accordance with this subsection:

1. Width:

a. A minimum width of nine feet (9') shall be provided for each interior (protected from weather) parking stall and ten feet (10') for exterior parking stalls.

b. Exceptions:

(1) Parallel parking stalls shall be permitted to be eight feet (8') wide.

(2) The width of a parking stall shall be increased ten inches (10") for obstructions (columns, walls, etc.) located on either side of the stall within fourteen feet (14') of the access aisle.

2. Length: A minimum length of twenty feet (20') shall be provided for each stall. Parallel parking stalls shall be a minimum twenty two feet (22') in length.

G. Design Of Parking Facilities: The design of parking facilities shall be in accordance with this subsection, subsection H of this section, and section [9-12-10](#) of this chapter for driveways connecting to the public rights of way:

1. Driveway Widths: Every parking facility shall be provided with one or more access driveways, the width of which shall be the following:

a. Private parking lot access at least ten feet (10').

b. Commercial driveways:

(1) Twelve feet (12') for one-way enter/exit.

(2) Twenty four feet (24') for two-way enter/exit.

2. Driveway And Parking Slopes:

a. Maximum Slope: The maximum slope of any driveway or ramp shall not exceed twelve percent (12%) (6.8 degrees). Transition slopes in driveways and ramps shall be provided in accordance with the standards set by the building official and the jurisdiction's engineer.

b. Exception: Where a ramp is covered or heated and will not be susceptible to snow or ice buildup, the ramp slope may not exceed sixteen percent (16%) (9.1 degrees) and shall provide sufficient landings at top and bottom of ramp to provide for safe starting and stopping.

3. Stall Accessibility: Each required parking stall shall be individually and easily accessible. No automobile shall be required to back onto any public street or sidewalk to leave any parking stall when such stall serves more than two (2) dwelling units or other than residential uses. All portions of a public lot or garage shall be accessible to other portions thereof without requiring the use of any public street.

4. Screening: A buffer shall be created whenever a parking area with associated ramps and driveways abuts a public way. The buffer shall consist of a landscaped earthen berm, rock wall, vegetation or similar natural materials to complement the environment for a height of at least three feet (3'), or a width of at least ten feet (10').

H. Surfacing: Each lot and associated ramps and driveways shall have a hard surface and be maintained in good condition and kept clear and in unobstructed and usable condition at all times. Responsibility for maintenance of the lot shall rest with the property owner. The lot shall provide adequate access to a street or alley. Parking spaces in excess of the minimum spaces required may be used for snow storage in winter.

- I. Grading, Erosion Control And Existing Waterway Provisions: Parking lots shall be graded for proper drainage, with surface water diverted in such a way as to keep the parking area free of accumulated water or ice and to prevent erosion, and comply with requirements of section [9-12-13](#) of this chapter.
- J. Snow Storage: All parking lots, sidewalks and other hard surface areas requiring snow removal shall provide twenty percent (20%) additional area to accommodate snow storage (15 percent for parking with snow melting equipment). Snow storage shall be provided on the subject property within the parking lot, adjacent landscaping or other area that allows for safe snow storage without damage to the structures or landscaping. Alternative provisions may be made to haul to off site locations as approved by the planning commission.
- K. Loading Spaces:
1. General: Loading spaces shall be provided on the same lot for every building in the commercial zones. No loading space is required if prevented by an existing lawful building. The building official/zoning administrator shall be authorized to waive this requirement on unusual lots.
 2. Size: Each loading space shall have a clear height of fourteen feet six inches (14'6") and shall be directly accessible through a usable door not less than three feet (3') in width and six feet eight inches (6'8") high. The minimum area of a loading space shall be four hundred (400) square feet and minimum dimensions shall be twenty feet (20') long and ten feet (10') wide. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-12-16: PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS:

- A. Design Standards:
1. Design and construction specifications for public improvements such as curbs, gutters, sidewalks, storm drainage, flood control facilities, water, sewer distribution systems and fire protection shall be in accordance with the town public works standards as currently adopted, or other applicable codes.
 2. The design for all such facilities which are or will be under the control of the town shall be submitted to the town manager, or designee, for review and approval. The design of streets, blocks, lots, open spaces and other design functions shall be consistent with the general plan and this title.
- B. Required Improvements:
1. The subdivider shall improve all streets, trails, pedestrianways or easements and water and sewer facilities in the subdivision necessary to service the subdivision, and enhance the recreational opportunities in the town, along with streets which abut, or serve access to, the subdivision. No improvement work shall be commenced until improvement plans and profiles have been approved by the town manager, or designee, and the town has approved the final plat of the subdivision. The final plat shall not be recorded in the office of the county recorder prior to obtaining sufficient guarantee for improvements as provided in [chapter 13](#) of this title.
 2. Improvements shall be installed to permanent line and grade and to the satisfaction of the town manager, or designee, and in accordance with the standard specifications adopted by the town council. Cost of inspection shall be paid by the subdivider as outlined in the consolidated fee schedule.
 3. Notwithstanding the fact that the land on which the improvements are or will be located is dedicated at the time of the recording of a plat, the subdivider shall be required to

maintain all improvements until accepted by the town as provided for in section [9-9-6](#) of this title. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-12-17: TRASH ENCLOSURES:

Trash dumpsters shall be as approved by the town. Dumpsters are encouraged to be screened from public view with vegetation or walls and located in an area accessible by the refuse vehicle and sensitive to limiting backing of the vehicle. If an enclosure is proposed, it shall comply with the building material requirements and be sensitive to the snow and ice accumulations common to the town. Trash dumpsters shall be purchased by the town with the cost being borne by the developer. The town shall require one dumpster for every twenty (20) single-family building lots or condo units, and one dumpster for every four thousand (4,000) square feet of commercial/office space, unless other rationale is justified on a case by case basis. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-12-18: COMPLIANCE:

Any time a permit under [chapter 8](#) or [10](#) of this title is applied for, the applicant shall demonstrate compliance with the provisions of this chapter as they relate to the work applied for. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

Chapter 13

ENFORCEMENT

9-13-1: PURPOSE:

9-13-2: ENFORCEMENT:

9-13-3: ATTORNEY FEES:

9-13-4: PENALTIES:

9-13-5: ISSUANCE OF BUILDING PERMIT AND CERTIFICATES OF OCCUPANCY:

9-13-6: COMPLIANCE WITH SUBDIVISION AND OTHER PERMIT APPROVAL:

9-13-7: SECURITY FOR COMPLETION:

9-13-1: PURPOSE:

The purpose of this chapter is to provide enforcement provisions and to ensure compliance with this title. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-13-2: ENFORCEMENT:

The town manager shall be designated as the person to administer and enforce the provisions of this title and all other land use regulations adopted by the town. The town manager shall take legal action when deemed necessary to enforce the provisions of this title or other land use regulations. The failure of any person to properly interpret, apply or enforce any provision of this title, or other ordinance of the town, shall not operate to waive or stop the town from enforcing compliance with the town ordinances. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-13-3: ATTORNEY FEES:

All action necessary to enforce any provision of this title and other applicable ordinances, including, but not limited to, the costs of commencement of legal proceedings in a court of proper jurisdiction seeking judgments for violation of such ordinances, and for all court costs and attorney fees, shall be paid by the violator. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-13-4: PENALTIES:

Any person, firm or corporation (as principal, agent, employee or otherwise) violating, causing or permitting violation of the provisions of this title shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor and subject to penalty as provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code. In addition, the town may bring an action to enjoin the continuation of the violation or seek other equitable relief. Each day a violation continues shall be considered a separate violation and offense. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008; amd. 2010 Code)

9-13-5: ISSUANCE OF BUILDING PERMIT AND CERTIFICATES OF OCCUPANCY:

A. Policy: In order to protect buyers of condominiums, planned unit development projects and other property in the town against purchasing property on which the on and off site improvement work is incomplete and may not be completed, and to protect the public at large from dangerous and undesirable conditions that result from unfinished on and off site

improvements, such as, but not limited to, erosion, flooding and blowing dust, it is the policy of the town that no building permit may be issued on any building project within the town limits unless and until the final plat has been recorded. Construction may not begin until the development has provided necessary access to the building lot for delivery of goods and access for laborers. No wood framing shall proceed without an all-weather surface road or driveway, and working water system to serve fire hydrants and firefighting apparatus. In no event shall a certificate of occupancy be issued on any building until all required on and off site improvements are completed sufficient for safe, orderly occupancy of the building as determined by the town manager, or designee.

- B. Site Plan Conformance: The building department, prior to issuance of a permanent occupancy permit, shall review the completed improvements to ensure compliance with the approved site plan, showing the location and nature of drainage work, grade changes, retaining walls and landscaping, together with any trails, paths or walkways. A temporary occupancy certificate may be issued with adequate bonding for incomplete work when determined by the town manager, or designee.
- C. Construction According To Approved Plans: No site plan will be altered or modified without prior approval of the appropriate land use authority.
- D. Completion And Cleanup Deposit: Upon issuance of a permit, the building inspection department shall charge a completion and cleanup deposit as established in the town consolidated fee schedule. Upon satisfactory completion of the building and site clean up, the deposit will be refunded to the contractor of record. In such cases where the site clean up (including fire risk mitigation) is not corrected in a timely manner, the town may use the deposit and hire the work to be done. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-13-6: COMPLIANCE WITH SUBDIVISION AND OTHER PERMIT APPROVAL:

- A. Policy: In order to ensure compliance with certain provisions of this title for subdivisions, the town manager, or designee, is authorized to ensure compliance with the provisions and requirements of previously authorized permits or subdivision approval.
- B. As Built Drawings For Subdivisions: A detailed as built site plan showing the location of public utilities, nature of drainage work, grade changes, retaining walls and landscaping, together with any trails, paths or walkways, shall be submitted to the town prior to acceptance of improvements and releasing of financial security. Site improvements shall be completed pursuant to this title and as shown in the detailed site plans in both a paper and approved electronic format.
- C. Construction According To Approved Plans: No subdivision improvements may be modified from the approved plat and construction drawings without prior approval of the appropriate land use authority. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-13-7: SECURITY FOR COMPLETION:

- A. Policy: In order to ensure compliance with certain provisions of this title for subdivisions, building projects and other permits, the town manager, or designee, shall be hereby authorized to ensure completion of the approved design through a form of security as

deemed necessary by this section, or as determined by the provisions of the required permit.

- B. Subdivisions: In the event that approval is sought for the completion of a subdivision, the town shall ensure that all of the following conditions are met:
1. The subdivider shall submit to and obtain approval from the appropriate town official for all final construction plans, improvements and development agreements. The subdivider shall guarantee the installation and construction of the required improvements free from defects in material or workmanship and in compliance with town standards.
 2. The guarantee shall be in the form of a corporate surety bond, escrow agreement, cashier's check or money market certificate made payable only to the town, or irrevocable letter of credit in forms acceptable to the town and for an amount equal to one hundred twenty five percent (125%) of the estimated cost of the improvements. The form of any guarantee of improvements shall be reviewed and approved by the town attorney before acceptance of the guarantee or security by the town. The cost estimates shall be reviewed by the town engineer to ensure completion of all public improvements as shown on the approved plans. In the event that the town engineer disputes the amounts stated in the bid bond, the subdivider shall provide contracts supported by a full performance and payment bond by the contractor, or the town engineer's price shall be used. All improvements must be completed within one year of posting of the required security. Such one year period may be extended once in the discretion of the town manager, or designee, where weather or other circumstances justify the extension. In the event of any extension, the bond amounts shall be reviewed and adjusted as necessary.
- C. Other Permits: In order to ensure compliance with certain provisions of this title for projects requiring other permits, the town manager, or designee, is authorized to ensure completion of the approved design through a form of security as deemed necessary by this section or as determined by the provisions of the required permit.
- D. Logging And Tree Removal, Grading, Trenching And Horse Boarding Permits: In the event that approval is sought for the completion of project requiring logging and tree removal, grading, trenching or horse boarding, the applicant may be required to submit a guarantee similar to that required for subdivisions (see subsection B of this section).
- E. Term Of Security: The terms of any security arrangement offered to the town shall include, but not be limited to:
1. An approved final plat, permit application and all associated data required for the completion of the subdivision or permitted project, including approved construction plans which are used to compute the cost of the improvements by the town engineer or town manager.
 2. The improvements shall be completed to the satisfaction of the town manager, or designee, and according to town specifications as established in this title.
 3. The town shall have exclusive control over the security proceeds, and they may be released only upon written approval of the town manager, or designee.
 4. The security proceeds may be reduced upon request of the subdivider or permittee, with approval of the town, as the improvements are installed. The amount of the reduction shall be determined by the town manager, on advice from the public works department or town engineer. Such requests may be made only once every thirty (30) days, and no reductions may be authorized until such time as the public works department or town engineer has inspected the improvements and found them to be in compliance with town

specifications. Any reductions may only be granted by written authorization of the town manager.

5. If the security proceeds are inadequate to pay the cost of the completion of the public improvements according to town specifications for whatever reason, including previous reductions, then the owner, subdivider or permittee shall be responsible for the deficiency; in the context of subdivision improvements, no further building permits shall be issued in the subdivision until the improvements are completed or a new security agreement has been approved and executed to ensure completion of the remaining improvements.
6. If, upon written demand of the town after expiration of the security time period, the security proceeds are not transferred to the town within thirty (30) days of the demand, then the town costs of obtaining the proceeds, including the town attorney's office fees and costs of outside attorney fees and court costs, shall be deducted from the security proceeds.
7. Upon receipt of the security proceeds after the expiration of the time period, the costs of completion shall include reimbursement to the public works department or town engineer and all other town departments for the costs of administration of the completion of the improvements, including inspection costs.
8. The owner, subdivider or permittee agrees to hold the town harmless from any and all liability that may arise as a result of the improvements which are installed until such time as the town accepts the improvements.
9. All improvements required under this title shall be installed by a contractor or subcontractor licensed by the state, as required by law.

F. Payment Of Interest: The town shall not be required to deposit any funds provided as security in an interest bearing account. However, any interest accruing on deposited funds shall accrue to the benefit of the owner, subdivider or permittee and not to the town, unless expended for completion of required improvements.

G. Release Of Funds: The town shall relinquish funds held or security posted for the purpose of paying for required improvement work performed according to the plans as that work is completed. In such event, the town shall release funds equal to the actual cost of performing the work as the work progresses, minus five percent (5%). Upon satisfactory completion of all required improvement work, all funds, up to the final five percent (5%), shall be immediately released to the owner, subdivider or permittee. The final five percent (5%) shall be reserved by the town for a one year warranty period. (See subsection K of this section.)

H. Modification Of Plans: An owner, subdivider or permittee may request modifications to plans covering required improvements by submitting revised plans to the town manager, or designee, for review and approval by the appropriate land use authority. If the modification of the plans increases the cost of required improvements, additional security must be provided by the owner, subdivider or permittee to cover the increased costs.

I. Phased Projects: Security for improvements applicable to each phase of a phased project or development shall be provided as each phase is platted or permitted.

J. Final Inspection: After completion of all required improvements, the owner, subdivider or permittee shall make a written request to the town manager, or designee, for a final inspection to be made by all affected town departments as required by this title. Upon receipt of inspection reports from all affected departments, a summary of the final

inspections shall be provided by the town manager, or designee, specifying the acceptability and/or completion of all required improvements.

- K. Warranty Period: Once all required subdivision improvements are inspected and approved by the town, a one year warranty period shall begin and any guarantee or security filed with the town with regard to such improvements shall be released, provided at least five percent (5%) of the guarantee or security amount is held to guarantee the quality of workmanship and materials during the one year warranty period. At the end of the one year guarantee period, any remaining guarantee or security shall be released only in accordance with subsection G of this section. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

Chapter 14

SIGNAGE

9-14-1: PURPOSE:

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9-14-1: PURPOSE:

The purpose of this chapter is to protect the safety and general welfare, and orderly development of the community, through the regulation of signs and sign structures. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-14-2: DEFINITIONS:

The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this title, have the meanings shown herein:

ABANDONED SIGN: A sign structure that has ceased to be used and the owner no longer intends to have used, for the display of sign copy, or as otherwise defined by state law.

ANIMATED SIGN: A sign employing actual motion or the illusion of motion. Animated signs, which are differentiated from "changeable signs" as defined and regulated by this chapter, include the following types:

Electronically Activated: Animated signs producing the illusion of movement by means of electronic, electrical or electromechanical input and/or illumination capable of simulating movement through employment of the characteristics of one or both of the classifications noted below:

- A. **Flashing:** Animated signs or animated portions of signs whose illumination is characterized by a repetitive cycle in which the period of illumination is either the same as or less than the period of nonillumination. For the purposes of this chapter, "flashing" will not be defined as occurring if the cyclical period between on-off phases of illumination exceeds four (4) seconds.
- B. **Patterned Illusionary Movement:** Animated signs or animation portions of signs whose illumination is characterized by simulated movements through alternate or sequential activation of various illuminated elements for the purpose of producing repetitive light patterns designed to appear in some form of constant motion.

Environmentally Activated: Animated signs or devices motivated by wind, thermal changes or other natural environmental input. Includes spinners, pinwheels, pennant strings and/or other devices or displays that respond to naturally occurring external motivation.

Mechanically Activated: Animated signs characterized by repetitive motion and/or rotation

activated by a mechanical system powered by electric motors or other mechanically induced means.

ARCHITECTURAL PROJECTION: Any projection that is not intended for occupancy and that extends beyond the face of an exterior wall of a building, but that does not include "signs", as defined in this section. See also definitions of Awning Sign, Backlit Awning, Canopy (Attached) and Canopy (Freestanding).

AWNING: An architectural projection or shelter projecting from and supported by the exterior wall of a building and composed of a covering of rigid or nonrigid materials and/or on a supporting framework that may be either permanent or retractable, including such structures that are internally illuminated by fluorescent or other light sources.

AWNING SIGN: A sign displayed on or attached flat against the surface or surfaces of an awning. See also definition of Wall Or Fascia Sign.

BACKLIT AWNING: An awning with a translucent covering material and a source of illumination contained within its framework.

BANNER: A flexible substrate on which copy or graphics may be displayed.

BANNER SIGN: A sign utilizing a banner as its display surface.

BILLBOARD: See definitions of Off Premises Sign and Outdoor Advertising Sign.

BUILDING ELEVATION: The entire side of a building, from ground level to the roofline, as viewed perpendicular to the wall on that side of the building.

CANOPY (ATTACHED): A multisided overhead structure or architectural projection supported by attachment to a building on one or more sides and either cantilevered from such building or also supported by columns at additional points. The surface and/or soffit of an attached canopy may be illuminated by means of internal or external sources of light. See also definition of Marquee.

CANOPY (FREESTANDING): A multisided overhead structure supported by columns, but not enclosed by walls. The surface and or soffit of a freestanding canopy may be illuminated by means of internal or external sources of light.

CANOPY SIGN: A sign affixed to the visible surface of an attached or freestanding canopy.

CHANGEABLE SIGN: A sign with the capability of content change by means of manual or remote input, including signs which are:

- A. Electrically Activated: Changeable sign whose message copy or content can be changed by means of remote electrically energized on-off switching combinations of alphabetic or pictographic components arranged on display surface. Illumination may be integral to the components, such as characterized by lamps or other light emitting devices; or it may be from an external light source designed to reflect off the changeable component display. See also definition of Electronic Message Sign Or Center.
- B. Manually Activated: Changeable sign whose message copy or content can be changed manually.

COMBINATION SIGN: A sign that is supported partly by a pole and partly by a building structure.

COPY: Those letters, numerals, figures, symbols, logos and graphic elements comprising the content or message of a sign, excluding numerals identifying a street address only.

DEVELOPMENT COMPLEX SIGN: A freestanding sign identifying a multiple occupancy development, such as a shopping center or planned industrial park, which is controlled by a single owner or landlord, approved in accordance with subsection [9-14-9B](#) of this chapter.

DIRECTIONAL SIGN: Any sign that is designed and erected for the purpose of providing direction and/or orientation for pedestrian or vehicular traffic.

DOUBLE FACED SIGN: A sign with two (2) faces, back to back.

ELECTRIC SIGN: Any sign activated or illuminated by means of electrical energy.

ELECTRONIC MESSAGE SIGN OR CENTER: An electrically activated changeable sign whose variable message capability can be electronically programmed.

EXTERIOR SIGN: Any sign placed outside a building.

FASCIA SIGN: See definition of Wall Or Fascia Sign.

FLASHING SIGN: See definition of Animated Sign, Electrically Activated.

FLAG: Any fabric banner containing distinctive colors, patterns or symbols.

FREESTANDING SIGN: A sign principally supported by a structure affixed to the ground, and not supported by a building, including signs supported by one or more columns, poles or braces placed in or upon the ground. For visual reference, see section 1003 of the 2000 international zoning code.

FRONTAGE (BUILDING): The length of an exterior building wall or structure of a single premises oriented to the public way or other properties that it faces.

FRONTAGE (PROPERTY): The length of the property lines of any single premises along either a public way or other properties on which it borders.

GROUND SIGN: See definition of Freestanding Sign.

ILLUMINATED SIGN: A sign characterized by the use of artificial light, either projecting through its surface (internally illuminated); or reflecting off its surface (externally illuminated).

INTERIOR SIGN: Any sign placed within a building, but not including "window signs", as defined in this section. "Interior signs", with the exception of "window signs", as defined in this section, are not regulated by this chapter.

MANSARD: An inclined decorative rooflike projection that is attached to an exterior building facade.

MARQUEE: See definition of Canopy (Attached).

MARQUEE SIGN: See definition of Canopy Sign.

MENU BOARD: A freestanding sign oriented to the drive-through lane for a restaurant that advertises the menu items available from the drive through window, and which has no more than twenty percent (20%) of the total area for such a sign utilized for business identification.

MULTIPLE FACED SIGN: A sign containing three (3) or more faces.

OFF PREMISES SIGN: See definition of Outdoor Advertising Sign.

ON PREMISES SIGN: A sign erected, maintained or used in the outdoor environment for the purpose of the display of messages appurtenant to the use of, products sold on, or the sale or lease of, the property on which it is displayed.

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING SIGN: A permanent sign erected, maintained or used in the outdoor environment for the purpose of the display of commercial or noncommercial messages not appurtenant to the use of, products sold on, or the sale or lease of, the property on which it is displayed.

PARAPET: The extension of a building facade above the line of the structural roof.

POLE SIGN: See definition of Freestanding Sign.

POLITICAL SIGN: A temporary sign intended to advance a political statement, cause or candidate for office. A legally permitted outdoor advertising sign shall not be considered to be a political sign.

PORTABLE SIGN: Any sign not permanently attached to the ground or to a building or building surface.

PROJECTING SIGN: A sign, other than a wall sign, that is attached to or projects more than twelve inches (12") from a building face or wall or from a structure whose primary purpose is other than the support of a sign. For visual reference, see section 1003 of the 2000 international zoning code.

REAL ESTATE SIGN: A temporary sign advertising the sale, lease or rental of the property or premises upon which it is located.

REVOLVING SIGN: A sign that revolves three hundred sixty degrees (360°) (6.28 radius) about an axis. See also definition of Animated Sign, Mechanically Activated.

ROOF SIGN: A sign mounted on, and supported by, the main roof portion of a building, or above the uppermost edge of a parapet wall of a building and which is wholly or partially supported by such a building. Signs mounted on mansard facades, pent eaves and architectural projections, such as canopies or marquees, shall not be considered to be roof signs. For a visual reference, and a comparison of differences between roof and fascia signs, see section 1003 of the 2000 international zoning code.

ROOFLINE: The top edge of a peaked roof or, in the case of an extended facade or parapet,

the uppermost point of said facade or parapet.

SIGN: Any device visible from a public place that displays either commercial or noncommercial messages by means of graphic presentation of alphabetic or pictorial symbols or representations. Noncommercial flags or any flags displayed from flagpoles or staffs will not be considered signs.

SIGN AREA: The area of the smallest geometric figure, or the sum of the combination of regular geometric figures, which comprise the sign face. The area of any double sided or V shaped sign shall be the area of the largest single face only. The area of a sphere shall be computed as the area of a circle. The area of all other multiple sided signs shall be computed as fifty percent (50%) of the sum of the area of all faces of the sign.

SIGN COPY: Those letters, numerals, figures, symbols, logos and graphic elements comprising the content or message of a sign, exclusive of numerals identifying a street address only.

SIGN FACE: The surface upon, against or through which the sign copy is displayed or illustrated, not including structural supports, architectural features of a building or sign structure, nonstructural or decorative trim, or any areas that are separated from the background surface upon which the sign copy is displayed by a distinct delineation, such as a reveal or border. See section 1003 of the 2000 international zoning code.

- A. In the case of panel or cabinet type signs, the "sign face" shall include the entire area of the sign panel, cabinet or face substrate upon which the sign copy is displayed or illustrated, but not open space between separate panels or cabinets.
- B. In the case of signs with routed areas of sign copy, the "sign face" shall include the entire area of the surface that is routed, except where interrupted by a reveal, border or a contrasting surface or color.
- C. In the case of signs painted on a building, or individual letters or graphic elements affixed to a building or structure, the "sign face" shall comprise the sum of the geometric figures or combination of regular geometric figures drawn closest to the edge of the letters or separate graphic elements comprising the sign copy, but not the open space between separate groupings of sign copy on the same building or structure.
- D. In the case of sign copy enclosed within the painted or illuminated border, or displayed on a background contrasting in color with the color of the building structure, the "sign face" shall comprise the area within the contrasting background, or within the painted or illuminated border.

SIGN STRUCTURE: Any structure supporting a sign.

TEMPORARY SIGN: A sign intended to display either commercial or noncommercial messages of a transitory or temporary nature. Portable signs or any sign not permanently embedded in the ground, or not permanently affixed to a building or sign structure that is permanently embedded in the ground, such as banners, real estate, sandwich and political signs, are considered "temporary signs".

UNDER CANOPY SIGN OR UNDER MARQUEE SIGN: A sign attached to the underside of a canopy or marquee.

V SIGN: Signs containing two (2) faces of approximately equal size, erected upon common or separate structures, positioned in a "V" shape with an interior angle between faces of not more than ninety degrees (90°) (1.57 rad) with the distance between the sign faces not exceeding five

feet (5') (1,524 mm) at their closest point.

WALL OR FASCIA SIGN: A sign that is in any manner affixed to any exterior wall of a building or structure and that projects not more than eighteen inches (18") (457 mm) from the building or structure wall, including signs affixed to the architectural projections from a building, provided the copy area of such signs remains on a parallel plane to the face of the building facade or to the face or faces of the architectural projection to which it is affixed. For a visual reference and a comparison of differences between wall or fascia signs and roof signs, see section 1003 of the 2000 international zoning code.

WINDOW SIGN: A sign affixed to the surface of a window with its message intended to be visible to and readable from the public way or from adjacent property. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-14-3: SIGN TYPES:

Sign types and the computation of sign area shall be as depicted in figures 1003.1(1) through 1003.1(4) of the 2000 international zoning code. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-14-4: GENERAL PROVISIONS:

- A. **Conformance To Code:** Any sign hereafter erected shall conform to the provisions of this title, the provisions of the international building code, provisions established within the design standards and of any other ordinance and regulation within this jurisdiction.
- B. **Signs In Rights Of Way:** No sign, other than an official traffic sign or similar sign, shall be erected within ten feet (10') (305 mm) of the lines of any street, or within any public way, unless specifically authorized by other ordinances or regulations of this jurisdiction, or by specific authorization of the code official.
- C. **Projections Over Public Ways:** Signs projecting over public walkways shall be permitted to do so only subject to the projection and clearance limits either defined herein or, if not so defined, at a minimum height of eight feet (8') (2,438 mm) from grade level to the bottom of the sign. Signs, architectural projections or sign structures projecting over vehicular access areas must conform to the minimum height clearance limitations as proposed by the property owner and approved by the staff.
- D. **Traffic Visibility:** No sign or sign structure shall be erected at the intersection of any street in such a manner as to obstruct free and clear vision, nor at any location where by its position, shape or color it may interfere with or obstruct the view of or be confused with any authorized traffic sign, signal or device.
- E. **Computation Of Frontage:** If a premises contains walls facing more than one property line or encompasses property frontage bounded by more than one street or other property usages, the sign area for each building wall or property frontage will be computed separately for each building wall or property line facing a different frontage. The sign area thus calculated shall be permitted to then be applied to permitted signs placed on each separate wall or property line frontage.
- F. **Animation And Changeable Messages:** Animated signs, except as prohibited in section [9-14-6](#) of this chapter, are permitted in commercial and industrial zones only. Changeable signs,

manually activated, are permitted for nonresidential uses in all zones. Changeable signs, electrically activated, are permitted in all nonresidential zones, and R-2, R-3 businesses.

- G. Maintenance, Repair And Removal: Every sign permitted by this title shall be kept in good condition and repair. When any sign becomes insecure, in danger of falling, or is otherwise deemed unsafe by the code official, or if any sign shall be unlawfully installed, erected or maintained in violation of any of the provisions of this title, the owner thereof or the person or firm using the same shall, upon written notice by the code official forthwith in the case of immediate danger, and in any case within not more than ten (10) days, make such sign conform to the provisions of this title, or shall remove it. If, within ten (10) days the order is not complied with, the code official shall be permitted to remove or cause such sign to be removed at the expense of the owner and/or the user of the sign.
- H. Obsolete Sign Copy: Any sign copy that no longer advertises or identifies a use conducted on the property on which said sign is erected must have the sign copy covered or removed within thirty (30) days after written notification from the code official; upon failure to comply with such notice, the code official is hereby authorized to cause a removal of such sign copy, and any expense incident thereto shall be paid by the owner of the building, structure or ground on which the sign is located.
- I. Nonconforming Signs: Any sign legally existing at the time of passage date hereof that does not conform in use, location, height or size with the regulations of the zone in which such sign is located, shall be considered a legal nonconforming use or structure and shall be permitted to continue in such status for the period of one year from the passage date hereof, subject to the following limitations:
1. Structural alterations, enlargements or reerection are permissible only where such alterations will not increase the degree of nonconformity of the signs.
 2. Any legal nonconforming signs shall be removed or rebuilt without increasing the existing height or area if it is damaged.
 3. Any legal nonconforming sign shall be removed if allowed to deteriorate (except by fire or calamity in the case of billboards) to the extent that the cost of repair or restoration exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the replacement cost of the sign as determined by the code official.
 4. Signs that comply with either subsections I1 through I3 of this section need not obtain a building permit for work to occur.
 5. If a financial hardship can be shown, a one year extension for a nonconforming sign may be granted by the planning commission.
 6. The town may terminate a nonconforming billboard by complying with the provisions of Utah Code Annotated section 10-9a-512 and 10-9a-513, as amended.
- J. Color Restrictions: In no case will "day glow" or neon, fluorescent, reflective colored material that gives the appearance of changing color, or brilliant luminescent colors be permitted. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-14-5: EXEMPT SIGNS:

The following signs shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter. No sign shall be exempt from subsection [9-14-4D](#) of this chapter:

- A. Official notices authorized by a court, public body or public safety official.

- B. Directional, warning or information signs authorized by federal, state or municipal governments.
- C. Memorial plaques, building identification signs and building cornerstones when cut or carved into a masonry surface, or when made of noncombustible material and made an integral part of the building or structure.
- D. The flag of a government or noncommercial institution, such as a school.
- E. Religious symbols and seasonal decorations within the appropriate public holiday season.
- F. Works of fine art displayed in conjunction with a commercial enterprise where the enterprise does not receive direct commercial gain.
- G. Street address signs and combination nameplate and street address signs that contain no advertising copy and which do not exceed six (6) square feet (0.56m²) in area.
- H. No more than three (3) recreational and informational signs per acre, with the total combined square footage not to exceed thirty two (32) square feet.
- I. Flag/banners that do not display a promotion, sale, special event or advertising print, other than business name and logo, and affixed to a permanent flag or light pole. Limited to one flag/banner of not more than thirty two (32) square feet in area each and not more than one flag/banner per one hundred feet (100') of linear street frontage and not to exceed four (4) flag/banners per business or property.
- J. Residential nameplate affixed to the structure and not exceeding two (2) square feet in area.
- K. Business hours signs, warning/instructional signs (i.e., beware of dog, no soliciting) at the entrance/exit of a building that do not exceed one square foot in area. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-14-6: PROHIBITED SIGNS:

The following devices and locations shall be specifically prohibited:

- A. Signs located in such a manner as to obstruct or otherwise interfere with an official traffic sign, signal or device, or obstruct or interfere with a driver's view of approaching, merging or intersecting traffic.
- B. Except as provided for elsewhere in this title, signs encroaching upon or overhanging public right of way. No sign shall be attached to any utility pole, light standard, street tree or any other public facility located within the public right of way.
- C. Signs which blink, flash or are animated by lighting in any fashion that would cause such signs to have the appearance of traffic safety signs and lights, or municipal vehicle warnings from a distance.
- D. Portable signs, except as allowed for temporary signs.

- E. Any sign attached to, or placed on, a vehicle or trailer parked on public or private property, except for signs meeting the following conditions:
 - 1. The primary purpose of such a vehicle or trailer is not the display of signs.
 - 2. The signs are magnetic decals or painted upon an integral part of the vehicle as originally designed by the manufacturer, and do not break the silhouette of the vehicle.
 - 3. The vehicle or trailer is in operating condition, currently registered and licensed to operate on public streets when applicable, and actively used or available for use in a daily function of the business to which such signs relate.
- F. Vehicles and trailers shall not be used primarily as static displays, advertising a product or service, nor utilized as storage, shelter or distribution points for commercial products or services for the general public.
- G. Balloons, streamers or pinwheels, except those temporarily displayed as part of a special sale, promotion or community event. For the purpose of this subsection "temporarily" means no more than twenty (20) days in any calendar year.
- H. Any sign that blinks, flashes or is animated, that the moving area exceeds twenty five percent (25%) of the allowable sign's square footage.
- I. Exterior signs that are internally illuminated, including neon signs.
- J. Roof signs. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-14-7: PERMITS:

- A. Permit Required: Unless specifically exempted, a permit must be obtained from the code official for the erection and maintenance of all signs erected or maintained within this jurisdiction and in accordance with other ordinances of this jurisdiction. Exemptions from the necessity of securing a permit, however, shall not be construed to relieve the owner of the sign involved from responsibility for its erection and maintenance in a safe manner and in a manner in accordance with all the other provisions of this title.
- B. Construction Documents: Before any permit is granted for the erection of a sign or sign structure requiring such permit, construction documents shall be filed with the code official showing the dimensions, materials and required details of construction, including loads, stresses, anchorage and any other pertinent data. The permit application shall be accompanied by the written consent of the owner or lessee of the premises upon which the sign is to be erected and by engineering calculations signed and sealed by a registered design professional where required by the international building code.
- C. Changes To Signs: No sign shall be structurally altered, enlarged or relocated except in conformity to the provisions herein, nor until a proper permit, if required, has been secured. The changing or maintenance of movable parts or components of an approved sign that is designed for such changes, or the changing of copy, business name, lettering, sign faces, colors, display and/or graphic matter, or the content of any sign, shall not be deemed a structural alteration.
- D. Permit Fees: Permit fees to erect, alter or relocate a sign shall be in accordance with the consolidated fee schedule adopted by the town. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-14-8: SPECIFIC SIGN REQUIREMENTS:

A. Identification Signs: Identification signs shall be in accordance with this subsection.

1. Wall Signs: Every single-family residential subdivision, multiple-family residential complex, commercial or industrial building, and every separate nonresidential building in a residential zone, may display wall signs per street frontage subject to the limiting standards set forth in table 1-1 of this subsection. For shopping centers, planned industrial parks or other multiple occupancy nonresidential buildings, the building face or wall shall be calculated separately for each separate occupancy, but in no event will the allowed area for any separate occupancy be less than twenty (20) square feet.
2. Freestanding Signs: In addition to any allowable wall signs, every single-family residential subdivision, multiple-family residential complex, commercial or industrial building, and every separate nonresidential building in a residential zone, shall be permitted to display freestanding or combination signs per street frontage, subject to the limiting standards set forth in table 2 of this subsection.
3. Directional Signs, On Premises: This subsection regulates the directional/informational signs for an individual business or development, such as a hotel complex, ski resort or similar type property. No more than two (2) directional sign structures shall be permitted per street entrance to any property. There shall be no limit to the number of directional signs providing directional information interior to a lot. The maximum area for any directional sign visible from adjacent property or rights of way shall be thirty two (32) square feet, except where it can be shown that the mass and scale of the sign justifies larger area in order to make the directional information visible and legible. Not more than twenty five percent (25%) of the area of any directional sign shall be permitted to be devoted to business identification, advertising or logos, which area shall not be assessed as identification sign area.

TABLE 1-1

IDENTIFICATION SIGN STANDARDS - WALL SIGNS

Land Use	Aggregate Area (Square Feet)
Single-family residential	6
Multiple-family residential	9
Nonresidential in a residential zone	9
Commercial and industrial	See table 1-2

For SI: 1 square foot = 0.0929 m²

TABLE 1-2

SIGN AREA

Distance Of Sign From Road Or Adjacent Commercial Or Industrial Zone	Percentage Of Building Elevation Permitted For Sign Area
0 to 100 feet	10 percent, not to exceed 100 square feet
101 to 300 feet	15 percent, not to exceed 150 square feet
Over 301 feet	20 percent, not to exceed 200 square feet

For SI: 1 linear foot = 304.8 mm

TABLE 2

IDENTIFICATION SIGN STANDARDS - FREESTANDING SIGNS

Land Use	Number Of Signs	Height To Top Of Sign	Area	Spacing
Single-family residential	1	9 feet	6	1 per subdivision entrance
Multi-family residential	1	9 feet	32 square feet	1 per driveway
Nonresidential in residential zone	1	9 feet	6 square feet	300 ¹
Commercial and industrial	1	See figures 1008.1.2(1), (2), (3) of 2000 international zoning code	See figures 1008.1.2(1), (2), (3) of 2000 international zoning code	150 ²

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 square foot = 0.0929 m², 1 acre = 4,047 m²

Notes:

1. For subdivision or apartment signs placed on a decorative entry wall approved by the code official, two (2) identification signs shall be permitted to be placed at each entrance to the subdivision or apartment complex, one on each side of the driveway or entry drive.

2. For shopping centers or planned industrial parks, two (2) monument style freestanding signs not exceeding fifty percent (50%) each of the permitted height and area, and spaced not closer than one hundred feet (100') to any other freestanding identification sign, shall be

permitted to be allowed in lieu of any freestanding sign otherwise permitted in table 2.

3. For any commercial or industrial development complex exceeding one million (1,000,000) square feet of gross leasable area, or forty (40) acres in size, such as regional shopping centers, auto malls or planned industrial parks, one freestanding sign per street front shall be permitted to be increased in sign area by up to fifty percent (50%).

B. Temporary Signs: Temporary signs shall be in accordance with this subsection.

1. Real Estate Signs: Real estate signs shall be permitted in all zoning districts, subject to the following limitations:

- a. Real estate signs located on a single residential lot shall be limited one sign, not greater than six feet (6') in height and six (6) square feet in area.
- b. Real estate signs advertising the sale of lots located within a subdivision shall be limited to one sign per entrance to the subdivision, and each sign shall be no greater than thirty two (32) square feet in area, nor six feet (6') in height. All signs permitted under this section shall be removed within ten (10) days after sale of the last original lot.
- c. Real estate signs advertising the sale or lease of space within commercial or industrial buildings shall be no greater than six (6) square feet in area, nor six feet (6') in height, and shall be limited to one sign per street front.
- d. Real estate signs advertising the sale or lease of vacant commercial or industrial land shall be limited to one sign per street front, and each sign shall be no greater than six feet (6') in height, and thirty two (32) square feet for property of ten (10) acres (40,470 m²) or less, or one hundred (100) square feet (9.3 m²) for property exceeding ten (10) acres (40,470 m²).
- e. Real estate signs shall be removed not later than ten (10) days after execution of a lease agreement in the event of a lease, or the closing of the sale in the event of a purchase.

2. Development And Construction Signs: Signs temporarily erected during construction to inform the public of the developer, contractor, architect, engineer, the nature of the project or anticipated completion dates, shall be permitted in all zoning districts, subject to the following limitations:

- a. Such signs on a single residential lot shall be limited to one sign, not greater than six feet (6') in height and six (6) square feet in area.
- b. Such signs for a residential subdivision or multiple residential lots shall be limited to one sign, at each entrance to the subdivision or on one of the lots to be built upon, and shall be no greater than six feet (6') in height and thirty two (32) square feet in area.
- c. Such signs for nonresidential uses in residential districts shall be limited to one sign, and shall be no greater than six feet (6') in height and six (6) square feet in area.
- d. Such signs for commercial or industrial projects shall be limited to one sign per street front, not to exceed six feet (6') in height and sixteen (16) square feet for projects on parcels five (5) acres (20,235 m²) or less in size, and not to exceed six feet (6') in height and thirty two (32) square feet for projects on parcels larger than five (5) acres (20,235 m²).
- e. Development and construction signs may not be displayed until after the issuance of construction permits by the building official, and must be removed not later than ten (10) days following the issuance of an occupancy permit for any or all portions or the project.

3. Special Promotion, Event And Grand Opening Signs, Including Banners: Signs temporarily displayed to advertise special promotions, events and grand openings shall

be permitted for nonresidential uses in a residential district, and for all commercial and industrial districts, subject to the following limitations:

- a. Such signs shall be limited to one sign per business per street front.
 - b. Such signs may be displayed for not more than thirty (30) consecutive days in any three (3) month period, and not more than sixty (60) days in any calendar year. The signs shall be erected no more than fourteen (14) days prior to the event or grand opening, and shall be removed not more than seven (7) days after the event or grand opening.
 - c. The total area of such signs shall not exceed sixteen (16) square feet in any single-family residential district, thirty two (32) square feet in any multiple-family residential district, and fifty four (54) square feet in any commercial or industrial district.
 - d. A permit is required for these signs. No fee shall be charged.
4. Special Communities Event Signs In Public Ways: Signs advertising a special community event shall not be prohibited in or over public rights of way, subject to approval by the code official as to the size, location and method of erection. The code official may not approve any special event signage that would impair the safety and convenience or use of public rights of way, or obstruct traffic visibility. Such signs shall be removed not more than seven (7) days after the event or holiday.
5. Political Signs: Political signs shall be permitted in all zoning districts, subject to the following limitations:
- a. Such signs shall exceed neither a height of six feet (6') nor an area of six (6) square feet.
 - b. Such signs for election candidates or ballot propositions shall be displayed only for a period of sixty (60) days preceding the election, and shall be removed within seven (7) days after the election; provided, that signs promoting successful candidates or ballot propositions in a primary election may remain displayed until not more than seven (7) days after the general election.
 - c. Such signs shall not be placed in any public right of way or obstruct traffic visibility.
 - d. No permit is required nor a fee charged for political signs.

C. Requirements For Specific Sign Types: Signs of specific type shall be in accordance with this subsection.

1. Canopy And Marquee Signs:

- a. The permanently affixed copy area of canopy or marquee signs shall not exceed an area equal to twenty five percent (25%) of the face area of the canopy, marquee or architectural projection upon which the sign is affixed or applied.
- b. Graphic striping, patterns or color bands on the face of the building, canopy, marquee or architectural projection shall not be included in the computation of sign copy area.

2. Awning Signs:

- a. The copy area of awning signs shall not exceed an area equal to twenty five percent (25%) of the background area of the awning or awning surface to which such a sign is affixed or applied, or the permitted area for wall or fascia signs, whichever is less.
- b. Neither the background color of an awning, nor any graphic treatment or embellishment thereto, such as striping, patterns or valances, shall be included in the computation of sign copy area.

3. Projecting Signs:

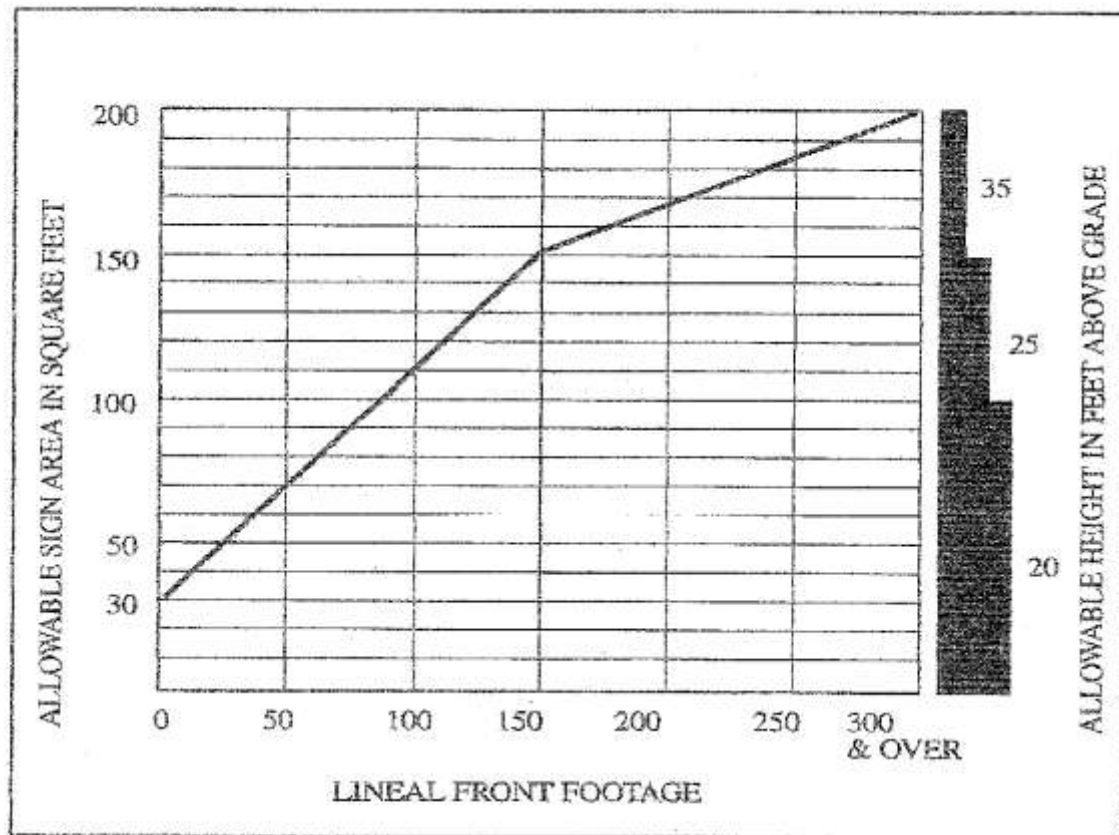
- a. Projecting signs shall be permitted in lieu of freestanding signage on any street frontage, limited to one sign per occupancy along any street frontage with public entrance to such an occupancy. No such sign shall exceed an area of three (3) square feet, and not to exceed twelve inches (12") from the wall.

- b. No such sign shall extend vertically above the highest point of the building facade upon which it is mounted.
 - c. Such signs shall maintain a clear vertical distance above any public sidewalk a minimum of seven feet six inches (7'6").
- 4. Under Canopy Signs:
 - a. Under canopy signs shall be limited to no more than one such sign per public entrance to any occupancy, and shall be limited to an area not to exceed six (6) square feet.
 - b. Such signs shall maintain a clear vertical distance above any sidewalk or pedestrianway a minimum of seven feet six inches (7'6").
- 5. Window Signs: Window signs shall be permitted for any nonresidential use in a residential district, and for all commercial and industrial districts, subject to the following limitations:
 - a. The aggregate area of all such signs shall not exceed the parameters of tables 1-1 and 1-2 of subsection A of this section, or up to fifty percent (50%) of the window area, whichever is less. Window panels separated by muntins or mullions shall be considered as one continuous window area.
 - b. Window signs shall not be assessed against the sign area permitted for other sign types.
 - c. Interior neon and LED or illuminated signs visible from the exterior of the window shall be limited to three (3) signs, not to exceed in size six (6) square feet, on each street frontage.
- 6. Menu Boards: Menu board signs shall not be permitted to exceed sixteen (16) square feet.
- 7. Neon And LED: Interior neon and LED illuminated signs visible from the exterior of a window shall be limited to three (3) signs, not to exceed six (6) square feet each on each street frontage. Signs shall only be illuminated during business hours. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-14-9: SIGNS FOR NONRESIDENTIAL COMPLEXES:

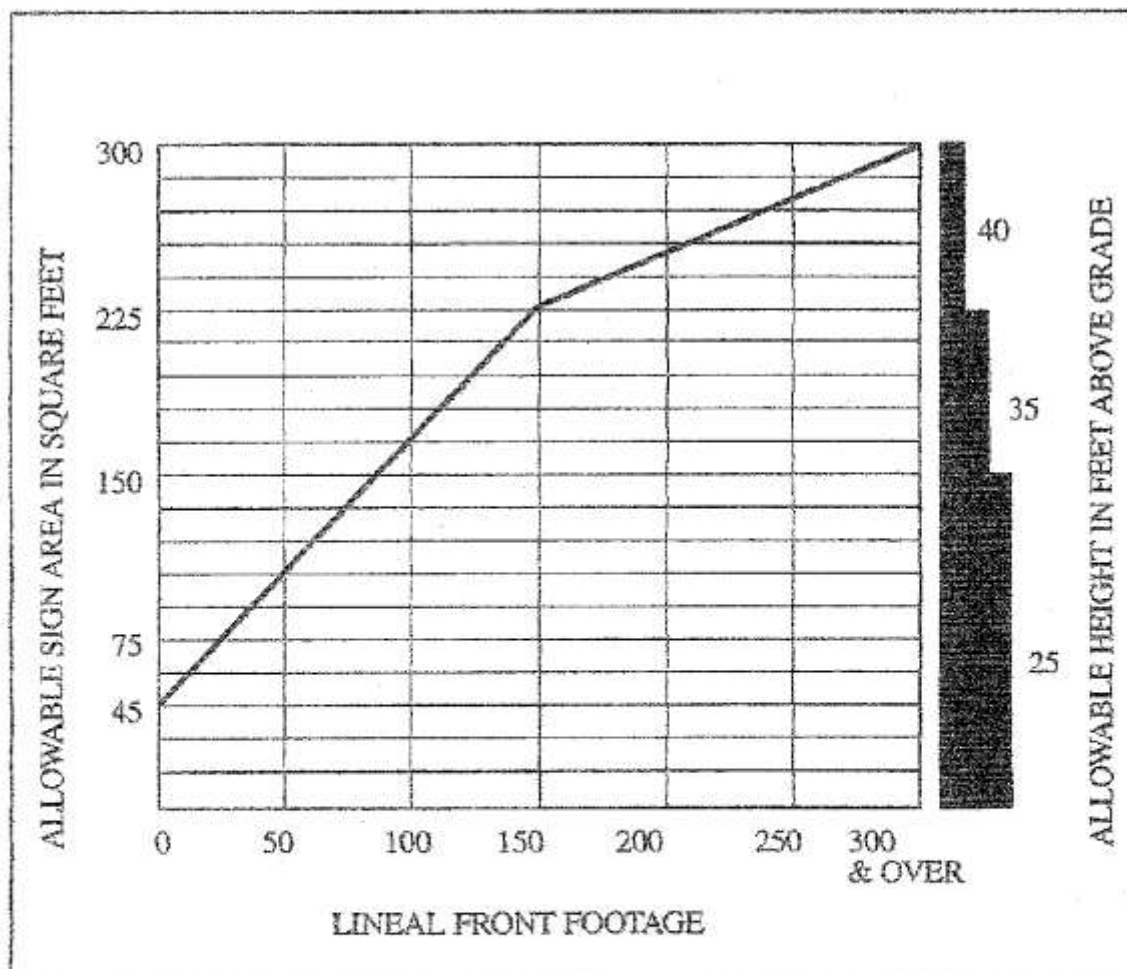
- A. Master Sign Plan Required: All landlord or single owner controlled multiple occupancy development complexes on parcels exceeding eight (8) acres (32,376 m²) in size, such as shopping centers or planned industrial parks, resorts and privately owned parks, shall submit to the code official a master sign plan prior to the issuance of new sign permits. The master sign plan shall establish standards and criteria for all signs in the complex that require permits, and shall address, at a minimum, the following:
 - 1. Proposed sign locations.
 - 2. Materials.
 - 3. Type of illumination.
 - 4. Design of freestanding sign structures.
 - 5. Size.
 - 6. Quantity.
 - 7. Uniform standards for nonbusiness signage, including directional and informational signs.
- B. Development Complex Sign: In addition to the freestanding business identification signs otherwise allowed by this chapter, every multiple occupancy development complex shall be entitled to one freestanding sign per street front, at the maximum size permitted for business identification freestanding signs, to identify the development complex. No business identification shall be permitted on a development complex sign. Any freestanding sign otherwise permitted under this chapter may identify the name of the development complex.

- C. Compliance With Master Sign Plan: All applications for sign permits for signage within a multiple occupancy development complex shall comply with the master sign plan.
- D. Amendments: Any amendments to a master sign plan must be signed and approved by the owners within the development complex before such amendment will become effective. When multiple ownership applies, a signed affidavit is required showing notice has been given to all owners.
- E. Approval: All master sign plans under this section must be approved by the planning commission.



For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 square foot = 0.0929 m², 1 mile per hour = 1.609 km/hr.

FIGURE 1608.1.2(1)
ON-PREMISE FREE-STANDING SIGNS/COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ZONES
VEHICULAR SPEED SUBJECT TO POSTED LIMITS UNDER 35 MILES PER HOUR



For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 square foot = 0.0929 m², 1 mile per hour = 1.609 km/h.

FIGURE 1008.1.3(2)
ON-PREMISE FREE-STANDING SIGNS/COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ZONES
VEHICULAR SPEED SUBJECT TO POSTED LIMITS BETWEEN 35 AND 55 MILES PER HOUR

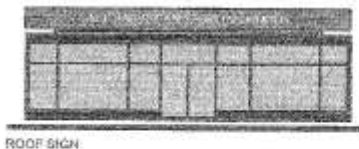
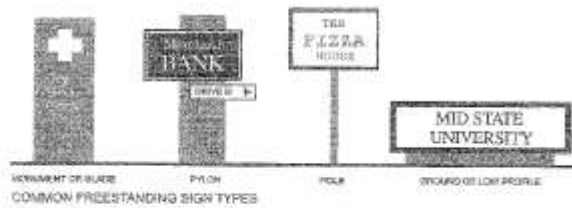


FIGURE 1005.1(a)
GENERAL SIGN TYPES

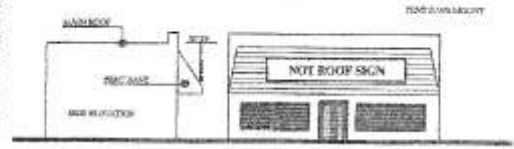
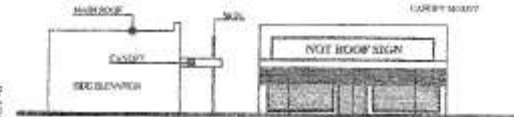
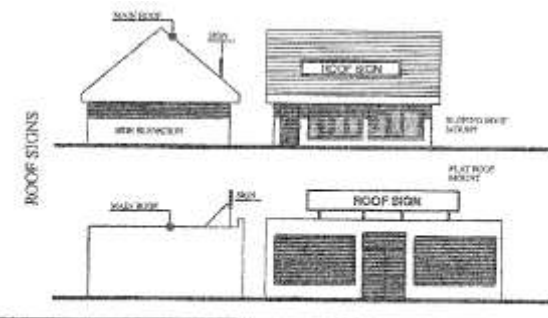
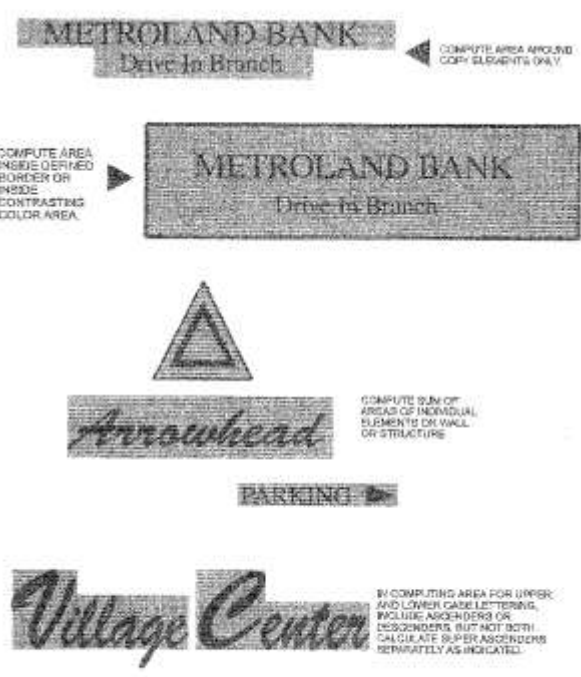


FIGURE 1005.1(b)
COMPARISON—ROOF AND WALL OR FASCIA SIGNS



Notes: Signs of identical lettering and symbols are shown for identification purposes. Signs are shown in their original colors, directions or signs placed on building walls or structures.

FIGURE 1005.1(c)
SIGN AREA—COMPUTATION METHODOLOGY

(Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

Chapter 15

WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES

9-15-1: PURPOSE:

9-15-2: DEFINITIONS:

9-15-3: APPLICABILITY:

9-15-4: MASTER PLAN REQUIRED:

9-15-5: ALLOWABLE USES:

9-15-6: FACILITY TYPES AND STANDARDS:

9-15-7: COLOR:

9-15-8: SITE REQUIREMENTS:

9-15-9: ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

9-15-10: ACCESSORY BUILDINGS:

9-15-11: NONMAINTAINED OR ABANDONED FACILITIES:

9-15-12: BUILDING PERMIT REQUIRED:

9-15-13: ILLUSTRATIONS:

9-15-1: PURPOSE:

The purpose of this chapter is to establish general requirements for the siting of wireless telecommunication facilities which deal with issues of visual mitigation, noise, residential impacts, health, safety and facility siting. The provisions of this chapter apply to both commercial and private wireless telecommunication facilities, except for residential communication equipment for single-family units that are not used for commercial profit. The intent of this chapter is to:

- A. Encourage the location of wireless telecommunication facilities in nonresidential areas;
- B. Minimize the total number of monopole wireless telecommunication facilities throughout the community;
- C. Encourage the collocation use of new and existing wireless telecommunication facility sites;
- D. Encourage providers and users of wireless telecommunication facilities to locate such facilities where the adverse impact on the community is minimal;
- E. Encourage providers and users of wireless telecommunication facilities to use innovative designs to minimize adverse visual impact; and
- F. Enhance the ability of the providers of telecommunication services to provide such services to the community quickly, effectively and efficiently. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-15-2: DEFINITIONS:

As used in this chapter:

ANTENNA: A transmitting or receiving device used in telecommunications that radiates or

captures radio signals.

COLLOCATION: The siting of two (2) or more communication antennas on a single communication tower, or siting of one or more antennas on an existing building or structure.

LATTICE TOWER: A self-supporting multiple sided, open steel frame structure used to support telecommunications equipment.

MONOPOLE FACILITY: An antenna or series of individual antennas mounted on a single cylindrical pole, together with its associated equipment. For the purposes of this chapter, if a facility does not fit the definition of a roof or wall mounted facility, it shall be considered a "monopole facility".

STEALTH FACILITY: A wall, roof or monopole facility which is disguised as another object or otherwise concealed from view. Examples of stealth facilities include, but are not limited to, trees, synthetic rocks or architectural elements, such as dormers, steeples and chimneys.

WALL MOUNTED FACILITY: An antenna or series of individual antennas mounted against the vertical wall of a building or structure, together with its associated equipment.

WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITY OR FACILITIES: An unmanned structure or structures which consist of equipment used primarily for the transmission, reception or transfer of voice or data through radio wave or wireless transmissions. Such sites typically require the construction of transmission support structures to which antenna equipment is attached. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-15-3: APPLICABILITY:

The requirements of this chapter apply to both commercial and private wireless telecommunication services, such as "cellular" or "PCS" (personal communications services) communications, wireless internet and paging systems. All wireless telecommunication facilities shall comply with the following regulations and all other ordinances of the town, as well as with any pertinent regulations of the federal communications commission and the federal aviation administration. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-15-4: MASTER PLAN REQUIRED:

A site location master plan shall be submitted by each company desiring placement of wireless telecommunication facilities. The master plan shall be submitted to the planning commission and town staff prior to processing any permits for permitted or conditional use locations. The master plan shall include an inventory of existing and anticipated sites for the location of wireless telecommunication facilities within the town, within the town annexation boundary, and within one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) mile outside of the town annexation boundary. The plan shall indicate area coverage, if known, location, antenna height above existing grade, ability to collocate or justification for not collocating, and antenna type for each site. The plan shall be updated by the company upon request from the planning commission. Every master plan shall be considered proprietary information and not be part of the public record. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-15-5: ALLOWABLE USES:

The uses specified in table A are allowed; provided, that they comply with all requirements of this chapter:

TABLE A

P Permitted Use		C Conditional Use		N Not Allowed
Zones	Wall Mount	Roof Mount	Monopole	Lattice Tower
R-1	N	N	N	N
R-2 ¹	N	C	C	N
R-3 ¹	C	C	C	N
GC ¹	C	C	C	N
VC ¹	C	C	C	N
L-1 ¹	C	C	C	N
ROS (recreation open space)	C	C	C	N
COS (conservation open space)	C	C	C	N
CV (civic uses) ¹	C	C	C	N

Note:

1. Stealth facilities are conditional uses and not required to be located with public or quasi-public uses.

(Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-15-6: FACILITY TYPES AND STANDARDS:

Wireless telecommunication facilities are characterized by the type and location of the antenna structure. There are four (4) general types of antenna structures: wall mounted; roof mounted; monopoles; and lattice towers. Standards for the installation of each type of antenna are as follows:

A. Wall Mounted Antenna: The following provisions apply to wall mounted antennas (see figure 1 at section [9-15-13](#) of this chapter):

1. Wall mounted antennas shall not extend above the wall line of the building or structure, or extend more than four feet (4') horizontally from the face of the building or structure.

2. Antennas, equipment and the supporting structure shall be painted to match the color of the building or structure, or the background against which they are most commonly seen. Antennas and the supporting structures on buildings shall be architecturally compatible with the building.
3. Antennas mounted directly on existing parapet walls, penthouses or mechanical equipment rooms, with no portion of the antenna extending above the roofline of such structures, shall be considered a wall mounted antenna.
4. Stealth wall mounted antennas are encouraged and shall be allowed to vary from the provisions of this section as determined by the town manager, or his designee, for permitted uses, and the planning commission for conditional uses. Stealth wall mounted antennas are not required to be located with public or quasi-public uses in R-1, R-2 and R-3 zones (see table A at section [9-15-5](#) of this chapter).

B. Roof Mounted Antenna: The following provisions apply to roof mounted antennas (see figures 2 and 3 at section [9-15-13](#) of this chapter):

1. Roof mounted antennas shall be allowed on top of existing penthouses or mechanical equipment rooms, provided the antennas and antenna mounting structures shall not extend more than eight feet (8') above the existing roofline of the penthouse or mechanical equipment room.
2. For antennas not mounted on a penthouse or mechanical equipment room and on a flat roof:
 - a. The antennas shall be mounted at least five feet (5') from the exterior wall or parapet wall of a building or structure.
 - b. The height shall be measured from the top of the antenna to the roofline of the building or structure, or to the top of the parapet wall if a parapet wall exists. For antennas mounted between five feet (5') and fourteen feet (14') from the exterior wall or parapet wall, the maximum height of the antenna is equal to the distance the antenna is set back from the exterior wall or parapet wall. For antennas set back more than fourteen feet (14'), the maximum height shall be fourteen feet (14').
 - c. Roof mounted antennas on a pitched roof shall be allowed, provided the antennas and antenna support structures do not extend higher than the peak of the roof measured by a horizontal line from the peak extending over the roof (see figure 3 at section [9-15-13](#) of this chapter).
 - d. Roof mounted antennas shall be constructed and/or colored to match the surroundings in which they are located.
 - e. Stealth roof mounted antennas are encouraged and shall be allowed to vary from the provisions of this section as determined by the planning commission. Stealth roof mounted antennas are not required to be located with public or quasi-public uses in R-1, R-2 and R-3 zones (see table A at section [9-15-5](#) of this chapter).

C. Monopole: The following provisions apply to monopoles:

1. The height limit for monopoles is sixty feet (60'). The height shall be measured from the top of the structure, including antennas, to the original grade directly adjacent to the monopole. The planning commission may allow a monopole up to eighty feet (80') in the GC, VC, L, ROS, COS and CV zones, if it finds that:
 - a. The monopole will blend in with surrounding structures, poles or trees and is compatible with surrounding uses;
 - b. The monopole will be available for collocation with other companies; and
2. In R-2 and R-3 zones, monopoles will only be allowed in conjunction with an existing public or quasi-public use. Public and quasi-public uses include, but are not limited to, churches, schools, utility infrastructure areas (substation, service yards) and parks.

3. No monopoles shall be allowed in the front yard setback of any lot.
4. Monopoles shall be set back from any residential structure a distance equal to its height.
5. Stealth monopole facilities are encouraged and shall be allowed to vary from the provisions of this section as determined by the town manager, or designee, for permitted uses and the planning commission for conditional uses. Stealth monopoles are not required to be located with public or quasi-public uses in R-2 and R-3 zones (see table A at section [9-15-5](#) of this chapter).

D. Lattice Towers: Lattice towers are not allowed. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-15-7: COLOR:

Monopoles, antennas and any associated buildings or equipment shall be covered with natural material (exposed aggregate, wood, stone veneer) or painted to blend with the surroundings with which they are most commonly seen. The color and appearance shall be determined on a case by case basis by the planning commission for conditional uses, and by the town manager, or his designee, for permitted uses. Within six (6) months after the facility has been constructed, the planning commission or the town manager may require the color be changed if it is determined that the original color does not blend with the surroundings. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-15-8: SITE REQUIREMENTS:

- A. Any grading for telecommunication facilities, including access roads and trenching for utilities, shall comply with this title and currently adopted state building codes. All reasonably available measures shall be taken to minimize disturbance of the natural environment.
- B. A computer generated visual simulation of the proposed structures is required for all sites. The simulation shall show all structures, including, but not limited to, monopoles, antennas, equipment buildings and any related facilities or structures.
- C. All reasonably available measures shall be taken to minimize disturbance of the visual environment. Site placement and color shall be carefully considered so that the facilities will blend in with the surroundings.
- D. Continuous outside lighting is prohibited unless required by the FAA for the monopole or antenna. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-15-9: ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

The following shall be considered by the planning commission for conditional uses:

- A. Compatibility of the proposed structure with the height and mass of existing buildings and utility structures.
- B. Location of the antenna on other existing structures in the same vicinity, such as other monopoles, buildings, water towers, utility poles, athletic field lights, parking lot lights, etc., where possible, without significantly impacting antenna transmission or reception.

- C. Location of the antenna in relation to existing vegetation, topography, including ridgelines, and buildings to obtain the best visual screening.
- D. Spacing between monopoles which creates detrimental impacts to adjoining properties.
- E. Installation of, but not limited to, driveways, landscaping and fencing as required by this title. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-15-10: ACCESSORY BUILDINGS:

Accessory buildings constructed or used in connection with antennas, monopoles or other facilities must comply with the required setback, height and landscaping requirements of the zoning district in which they are located. All utility lines on the lot leading to the accessory building, antenna, monopole or other facility or structure shall be installed underground. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-15-11: NONMAINTAINED OR ABANDONED FACILITIES:

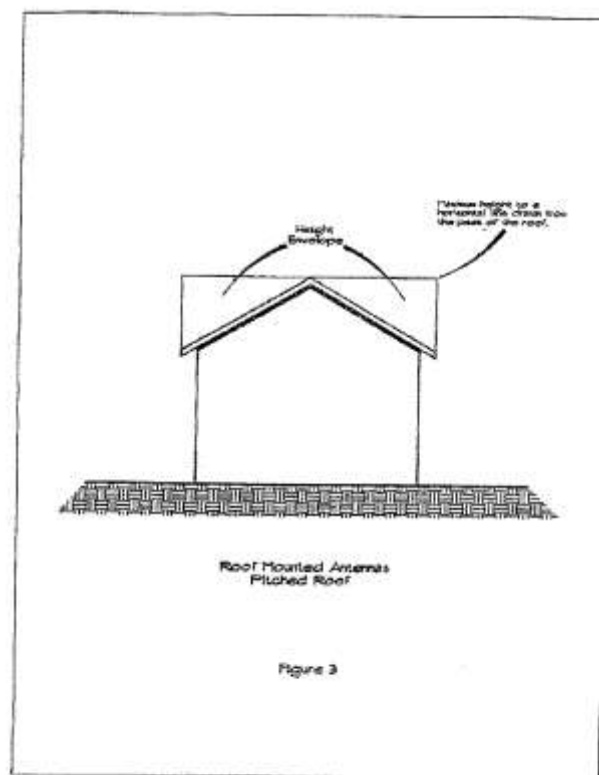
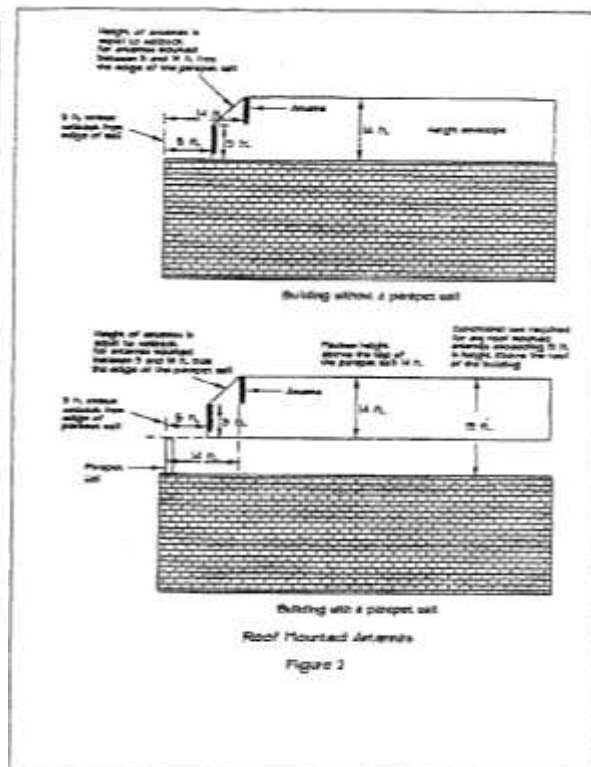
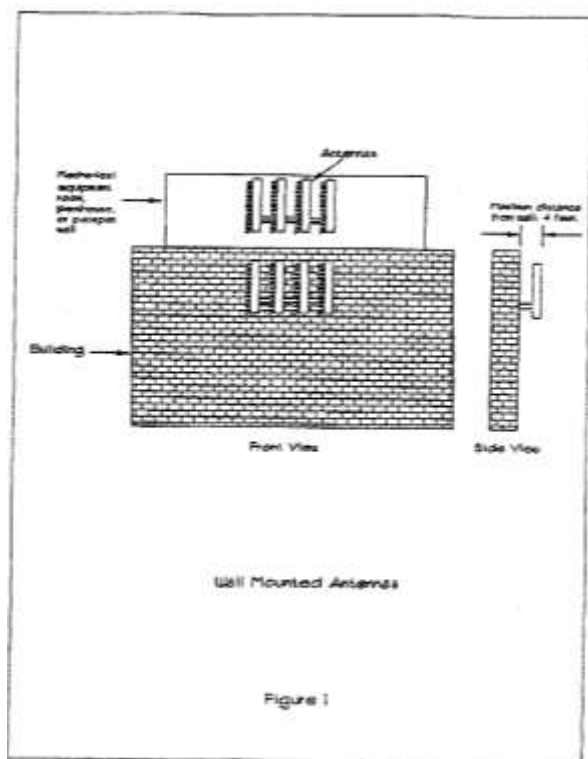
The building official may require each nonmaintained or abandoned telecommunication facility to be removed from the building or premises when such a facility has not been repaired or put into use by the owner or agent within ninety (90) calendar days after notice of nonmaintenance or abandonment is given to the owner or agent. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-15-12: BUILDING PERMIT REQUIRED:

A building permit is required for all wireless telecommunication facilities, including, but not limited to, monopoles, and roof and wall mounted antennas. (Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

9-15-13: ILLUSTRATIONS:

The following illustrations, figures 1, 2, and 3, are intended to demonstrate graphically the intent of this chapter. Such illustrations shall in no way be interpreted to modify, amend or vary the terms of this chapter:



(Ord. 08-016, 8-12-2008)

Title 5 – Public Safety

Chapter 2

POLICE DEPARTMENT

(Rep. by Ord. 10-005, 6-8-2010)

Title 5 – Public Safety

Chapter 3

FIRE DEPARTMENT

5-3-1: CREATED:

5-3-2: OFFICERS:

5-3-3: COMPENSATION:

5-3-4: POWERS, DUTIES AND AUTHORITY:

5-3-1: CREATED:

There is hereby created and established a combination Fire Department for the town to be known as the Brian Head Fire Department. Said department shall be directly responsible to the Director of Public Safety (Police Chief/Fire Chief).

Under the direction of the department's standard operating procedures and town policies, members of the department may adopt a constitution, bylaws, and such other rules and regulations governing the volunteer members as may be necessary for the effective operations of the department, including requirements for membership therein. Standard operating procedures and other rules and regulations adopted by the department, or as the Director of Public Safety (Police Chief/Fire Chief) deems necessary, may be put in place for the effective operation of the department.

Brian Head Fire Department will maintain a policy and procedures manual for the operations of the Fire Department that shall be known as the standard operating procedures for Brian Head Fire Department. (Ord. 10-005, 6-8-2010)

5-3-2: OFFICERS:

The department shall consist of the Public Safety Director (Police Chief/Fire Chief), Assistant Chief, and other officers. Officers will be appointed following standard operating on certifications, a working knowledge of Brian Head Fire Department and followed by a testing and interview panel. Removal of officers will be based upon attendance, failure to comply with training standards and neglecting their duties as an officer of Brian Head Fire Department. (Ord. 10-005, 6-8-2010)

5-3-3: COMPENSATION:

Compensation for all members of the Fire Department shall be established by ordinance by the Town Council. (Ord. 10-005, 6-8-2010)

5-3-4: POWERS, DUTIES AND AUTHORITY:

- A. The Director of Public Safety (Police Chief/Fire Chief) shall have such duties and powers as are set out in state code and the currently adopted fire code. All members of the Fire Department shall be under the direction and supervision of the Director of Public Safety with the express duties of the protection of life and property, as well as any and all duties as may be appropriate at the discretion of the Director of Public Safety.
- B. The Director of Public Safety (Police Chief/Fire Chief) shall have the sole and entire command of all officers and members of the department, and in his absence the highest ranking officer who is present shall have such command (excluding incident command systems incidents).
- C. Under the advisement of the Public Safety Department the Town Council may enter into agreements or contracts with nearby communities, the state of Utah, United States government, or governing bodies of other organizations to provide fire protection, or to establish a mutual aid system. (Ord. 10-005, 6-8-2010)

Title 5 – Public Safety

Chapter 4

INTRUSION AND PHYSICAL DURESS ALARM SYSTEMS

5-4-1: PURPOSE AND SCOPE:

5-4-2: DEFINITIONS:

5-4-3: INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEE REGISTRATION REQUIRED:

5-4-4: USER INSTRUCTION:

5-4-5: FALSE ALARMS:

5-4-6: DELIBERATE FALSE ALARMS:

5-4-7: PENALTY:

5-4-1: PURPOSE AND SCOPE:

- A. The purpose of this chapter is to protect the emergency services of the town from misuse.
- B. This chapter governs intrusion and physical duress alarm systems, requires permits and registration, establishes fees, provides for the allocation of revenues and deficits, provides for revocation of the permit, provides for punishment of violations and establishes a system of administration. (Ord. 13-006, 9-9-2013)

5-4-2: DEFINITIONS:

The following words and phrases used in this chapter shall have the following meanings, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

ALARM BUSINESS: The business by any individual, partnership, corporation or other entity of selling, leasing, maintaining, servicing, repairing, altering, replacing, moving or installing any alarm system in or on any building, structure or facility.

ALARM SYSTEM: Any assembly of equipment, mechanical or electrical, arranged to signal the occurrence of an illegal entry or other activity requiring urgent attention and to which peace officers are expected to respond.

ALARM USER: The person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company or organization thereof of any kind in control of any building, structure or facility wherein an alarm system is maintained.

AUTOMATIC DIALING DEVICE: A device which is interconnected to a telephone line and is programmed to select a predetermined telephone number and transmit by voice message or code signal any emergency message indicating a need for emergency response.

BURGLAR ALARM CERTIFICATION ACT: Utah Code Annotated section 13-18-1 et seq. This chapter is promulgated pursuant to Utah Code Annotated section 13-18-18(4), to require users of alarm systems and alarm companies to meet reasonable equipment and performance standards concerning false alarms.

COUNTY 911 AND HIGHWAY PATROL DISPATCH: The governmental facilities used to receive emergency and general information from the public to be dispatched to the Brian Head Town public safety office.

FALSE ALARM: An alarm signal eliciting a response by peace officers when a situation requiring a response by them or other emergency response unit in fact does not exist. It includes an alarm signal caused by conditions of nature which are normal for that area and subject to control by the alarm business operator or alarm user. "False alarm" does not include an alarm signal caused by extraordinarily violent conditions of nature not reasonably subject to control.

INTERCONNECT: To connect an alarm system, including an automatic dialing device, to a telephone line, either directly or through a mechanical device that utilizes a telephone, for the purpose of using the telephone line to transmit a message upon the activation of the alarm system.

INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEM: An alarm system signaling an entry or attempted entry into the area protected by the system.

LOCAL ALARM: Any noisemaking alarm device.

MARSHAL: The Brian Head Town Marshal, or his designated representative.

PHYSICAL DURESS SYSTEM: An alarm system signaling a robbery or other physical endangerment.

PRIMARY TRUNK LINE: A telephone line serving the Iron County 911 system or highway patrol dispatch that is designated to receive emergency calls.

PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT: The Brian Head Town public safety department and staff.

5-4-3: INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEE REGISTRATION REQUIRED:

It shall be unlawful for any person employed by a person having a valid security certificate under Utah Code Annotated section 13-18-4, to engage directly in the selling, leasing, installing, servicing, maintaining, repairing, moving or removing in or on any building or other property within the town any intrusion, or physical duress alarm system. (Ord. 13-006, 9-9-2013)

5-4-4: USER INSTRUCTION:

Every alarm business selling, leasing or furnishing to any user an alarm system which is installed on premises located in the area subject to this chapter shall furnish the user with written instructions that provide information to enable the user to operate the alarm system properly. (Ord. 13-006, 9-9-2013)

5-4-5: FALSE ALARMS:

- A. Any alarm user which has five (5) or more false alarms within a calendar year period shall be subject to assessments identified in the Consolidated Fee Schedule and/or class C misdemeanor violation, subject to penalty as provided in section 1-4-1 of this code.
- B. A fee is hereby imposed for false alarms on a physical duress or intrusion alarm system to which peace officers respond. The fee is assessed on the user of the alarm system after three (3) false alarms in any calendar month period or after five (5) false alarms in any calendar year. The amount of the fee is as established in the consolidated fee schedule.
- C. The Public Safety Department shall contact the alarm user following two (2) false alarms in a calendar month or four (4) false alarms in a calendar year to inform the alarm user that a fee will be assessed following three (3) false alarm in a calendar month or five (5) false alarms in a calendar year.
- D. For purposes of subsection 5-4-5(A) and 5-4-5(B), multiple false alarms in a single day shall be considered a single false alarm.
- E. The Public Safety Department shall continuously track the number of false alarms per alarm user and assess the property owners for false alarms on a monthly basis. (Ord. 13-006, 9-9-2013)

5-4-6: DELIBERATE FALSE ALARMS:

No person shall cause to be transmitted any intrusion or physical duress alarm knowing the same to be false or without basis in fact. Central stations shall not request law enforcement officers to respond to alarm scenes when monitoring equipment indicates an alarm system malfunction signal. (Ord. 13-006, 9-9-2013)

5-4-7: PENALTY:

- A. Any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor and, upon conviction, be subject to penalty as provided in section 1-4-1 of this code.

- B. All service fees assessed under this chapter are due and payable within thirty (30) days after written notice of any fee due is issued by the Town Clerk. A penalty of ten percent (10%) of the fee due shall be assessed upon any person who fails to pay the fee within thirty (30) days. The penalty shall be assessed for each thirty (30) day period, or fraction thereof, that the fee remains unpaid beyond the original payment period.
- C. Failure to timely pay any service fees imposed in this chapter may result in the Town Clerk initiating legal action against the homeowner. (Ord. 13-006, 9-9-2013)

Title 5 – Public Safety

Chapter 5

ANIMAL CONTROL

5-5-1: DEFINITIONS:

5-5-2: LICENSING AND VACCINATION OF CATS AND DOGS:

5-5-3: NUISANCES:

5-5-4: NUMEROUS ANIMALS:

5-5-5: CARING FOR ANIMALS:

5-5-6: SANITATION:

5-5-7: CRUELTY TO ANIMALS:

5-5-8: RESTRAINT AND CONFINEMENT; GENERALLY:

5-5-9: VICIOUS AND DANGEROUS ANIMALS:

5-5-10: PROPERTY OWNERS MAY IMPOUND:

5-5-11: RETURN OF ANIMAL TO OWNER:

5-5-12: IMPOUNDMENT:

5-5-13: NOTICE TO OWNER AND REDEMPTION:

5-5-14: ENFORCEMENT:

5-5-15: PENALTY:

5-5-1: DEFINITIONS:

When used in this chapter, the following words, terms and phrases, and their derivations, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

ANIMAL: Any live creature, both domestic and wild, except humans. "Animal" includes fowl, fish and reptiles.

ANIMAL SHELTER: Any facility operated by the town, county, other municipality, or humane society for the temporary care, confinement and detention of animals, and for the humane killing and other disposition of animals. The term shall also include any private facility authorized by the public safety director or designee to impound, confine, detain, care for or destroy any animal.

AT HEEL: A dog that is directly behind or next to a person and obedient to that person's command.

AT LARGE: An animal that is off the premises of the owner, and not on a leash or otherwise under the immediate control of a person physically capable of restraining the animal.

DISPOSITION: Adoption, quarantine, voluntary or involuntary custodianship or placement, or euthanasia humanely administered to an animal. "Disposition" includes placement or sale of an animal to the general public, or removal of an animal from any pet shop to any other location.

DOMESTIC ANIMAL: Includes dogs, cats, domesticated sheep, horses, cattle, goats, swine, fowl, ducks, geese, turkeys, confined domestic hares and rabbits, pheasants, and other birds and animals raised and/or maintained in confinement.

IMPOUNDMENT: The taking into custody of an animal by any police officer, animal control officer, or any authorized representative thereof.

MUZZLE: A device constructed of strong, soft material, or of metal, designed to fasten over the mouth of an animal to prevent the animal from biting any person or other animal.

NUISANCE ANIMAL: Any nuisance arising out of the keeping, maintaining or owning of, or failure to exercise sufficient control of, an animal.

OWNER: Any person having temporary or permanent custody of, sheltering or having charge of, harboring, exercising control over, or having property rights to, any animal covered by this chapter. An animal shall be deemed to be harbored if it is fed or sheltered for three (3) or more consecutive days.

PUBLIC NUISANCE ANIMAL: Any animal that unreasonably annoys humans, endangers the life or health of persons or other animals, or substantially interferes with the rights of citizens, other than their owners, to the enjoyment of life or property. The term "public nuisance animal" shall include, but not be limited to:

- A. Any animal that is offensive or dangerous to the public health, safety or welfare by virtue of the number of animals maintained at a single residence or the inadequacy of the facilities;
- B. Any animal that is repeatedly found running at large;
- C. Any dog or cat in any section of a park or public recreation area, unless the dog or cat is controlled by a leash or similar physical restraint;
- D. Any animal that damages, soils, defiles or defecates on any property other than that of its owner;
- E. Any animal that makes disturbing noises, including, but not limited to, continued and repeated howling, barking, whining or other utterances causing unreasonable annoyance, disturbance or discomfort to neighbors or others in close proximity to the premises where the animal is kept or harbored;
- F. Any animal that causes fouling of the air by noxious or offensive odors and thereby creates unreasonable annoyance or discomfort to neighbors or others in close proximity to the premises where the animal is kept or harbored;
- G. Any animal in heat that is not confined so as to prevent attraction or contact with other animals;

- H. Any animal, whether or not on the property of its owner, that without provocation, molests, attacks or otherwise interferes with the freedom of movement of persons in a public right of way;
- I. Any animal that chases motor vehicles in a public right of way;
- J. Any animal that attacks domestic animals; or
- K. Any animal that causes unsanitary conditions in enclosures or surroundings where the animal is kept or harbored.

SANITARY: A condition of good order and cleanliness to minimize the possibility of disease transmission.

UNDER RESTRAINT: An animal that is secured by a leash or lead and under the control of a person physically capable of restraining the animal and obedient to that person's commands, or securely enclosed within the real property limits of the owner's premises.

VICIOUS OR DANGEROUS ANIMAL: Any animal that attacks, bites or physically injures human beings, domestic animals or livestock without adequate provocation, or which, because of temperament or training, has a known propensity to attack, bite or physically injure human beings, domestic animals or livestock. Any wild animal, or any animal that without provocation has bitten or attacked a human being or other animal, shall be prima facie presumed vicious or dangerous.

WILD ANIMAL: Any live monkey, nonhuman primate, raccoon, skunk, fox, leopard, panther, tiger, lion, lynx or any other warm blooded animal that can normally be found in the wild state. The term "wild animal" does not include: domestic dogs (excluding hybrids with wolves, coyotes or jackals), domestic cats (excluding hybrids with ocelots or margays), farm animals, rodents, any hybrid animal that is part wild, and captive bred species of common cage birds. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002)

5-5-2: LICENSING AND VACCINATION OF CATS AND DOGS:

- A. License And Vaccination Required: All dogs and cats shall be licensed by the public safety department on a yearly basis. Such licensing shall require a proof of vaccination for rabies, distemper and parvo;
- B. Citation For Unlicensed Pet: The public safety department shall issue its citation to the owner of any pet that is impounded without the appropriate license and vaccination certification. There will be a ten (10) day grace period in which the cited owner may, upon proof of vaccination, purchase a pet license is purchased during the grace period, there will be no fine levied. If a license for the pet is not purchased within the ten (10) day grace period, the pet owner will be levied a twenty five dollar (\$25.00) fine. Any pet impounded with an outstanding citation unpaid shall be transported to the nearest available animal shelter and the owner shall be assessed the shelter's current fee. (Ord. 86-007, 5-27-1986; amd. 2010 Code)

- C. Fees And Procedures Established: The fees and administrative procedures for processing the mandatory license applications shall be established by the town council by resolution, and amended as necessary from time to time. (Ord. 86-007, 5-27-1986)

5-5-3: NUISANCES:

It shall be unlawful for any person to keep any animal on corporate limits of the town when the keeping of such animal constitutes a public nuisance or menace to public health or safety. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002)

5-5-4: NUMEROUS ANIMALS:

It shall be unlawful for any person to keep more than three (3) dogs, cats or other animals within the town; except that a litter of pumps, kittens or other young animals may be kept for a period of time not exceeding five (5) months from birth. This section shall not apply to any establishment where animals are kept for breeding, sale, sporting purposes or boarding. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002; amd. 2010 Code)

5-5-5: CARING FOR ANIMALS:

- A. Humane Care And Treatment Required: It shall be unlawful for the owner or custodian of any animal to refuse or fail to provide such animal with sufficient wholesome and nutritious food, potable water, veterinary care when needed to prevent suffering, humane care and treatment, or to unnecessarily expose any such animal to hot, stormy, cold or inclement weather.
- B. Abandonment Prohibited: No owner or custodian of any animal shall wilfully abandon such animal on any street, road, highway or public place, or on private property when not in the care of another person. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002)

5-5-6: SANITATION:

- A. Removal Of Waste: No owner or custodian of any animal shall cause or allow such animal to soil, defile or defecate on any public property, or upon any street, sidewalk, public way, play area or common ground owned jointly by the members of a homeowners' or condominium association, or upon private property other than that of the owner, unless such owner or custodian immediately removes and disposes of all feces deposited by such animal by the following methods:
1. Collection of the feces by appropriate implement and placement in appropriate implement and placement in a paper or plastic bag or other container; and

2. Removal of such bag or container to the property of the animal owner or custodian and disposition thereafter in a manner as otherwise may be permitted by law.
- B. Collection Of Waste: No person owning, harboring or keeping an animal within the town shall permit any waste matter from the animal to collect and remain on the property of the owner or custodian, or on the property of others, so as to cause or create an unhealthy, unsanitary, dangerous or offensive living condition on the owner's or custodian's property, or to abutting property of others.
- C. Inadequate Facilities: No person owning, harboring, keeping or in charge of an animal shall cause unsanitary, dangerous or offensive conditions by virtue of the size or number of animals maintained at a single location or due to the inadequacy of the facilities. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002)

5-5-7: CRUELTY TO ANIMALS:

- A. Prohibited: It shall be unlawful for any person to wilfully or maliciously strike, beat, abuse or intentionally run down with a vehicle any animal, or otherwise engage in any act to cause or inflict unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or death to such animal; except that reasonable force ; Exception: No person, except a licensed veterinarian for humanitarian purposes, shall administer poison to any animal, or knowingly leave poisonous substance of any kind or ground glass in any place with the intent to injure any animal. The provisions of this subsection are not applicable to licensed exterminators using poisons as part of a pest control program or the use of commercial insecticides and rodent baits used to control insects and wild rodents. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002)

5-5-8: RESTRAINT AND CONFINEMENT; GENERALLY:

- A. Restraint Required: It shall be unlawful for the owner of any animal to fail to keep such animal under restraint or to permit such animal to run at large upon the streets and public ways of the town.
- B. Leash Or Other Method To Prevent At Large: Any dog, while on a street, sidewalk, public way or in any park, public square or other public space, or upon any private property without be at heel and securely muzzled.
- C. Nuisance Prohibited: No owner or custodian of any animal shall fail to exercise proper care and control of such animal to prevent the same from becoming a public nuisance.
- D. Females: Every female dog or cat in heat shall be confined in a building or other enclosure in such a manner that such female dog or cat cannot come into contact with another animal except for planned breeding.
- E. Exception: The provisions of this section shall not apply to dogs owned or controlled by government law enforcement agencies. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002)

5-5-9: VICIOUS AND DANGEROUS ANIMALS:

Every vicious animal shall be confined by its owner or authorized agent of its owner within a building or secure enclosure, and whenever off the premises of its owner shall be securely muzzled and restrained with a chain having a minimum tensile strength of three hundred (300) pounds and not more than three feet (3') in length, or caged. Every person harboring a vicious animal is charged with an affirmative duty to confine the animal in such a way that children do not have access to such animal. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002)

5-5-10: PROPERTY OWNERS MAY IMPOUND:

Any person finding an animal at large upon his property may remove the same to any animal shelter that will take possession of the animal. If no animal in his own possession, and as soon as possible, notify the public safety department. The property owner shall provide a description of the animal and the name of the owner if known. The department shall dispatch an officer to take possession of the animal. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002)

5-5-11: RETURN OF ANIMAL TO OWNER:

If the name of the owner or custodian of an animal found at large is known or can be obtained with reasonable dispatch, the public safety officer shall return the animal to the residential address of the owner. If there is no one present, the officer shall leave written notice of whom the owner must contact to reclaim the animal. The officer shall then remove the animal to the nearest animal hospital or shelter that will accept the animal. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002)

5-5-12: IMPOUNDMENT:

A. Authorized Animals: In addition to any other remedies provided in this chapter, a public safety officer may seize, impound and humanely confine to an animal shelter or hospital any of the following animals:

1. Any dog or cat without a valid license tag;
2. An animal at large;
3. Any animal constituting a public nuisance or considered a danger to the public;
4. Any animal that is in violation of any quarantine or confinement order of the public safety director;
5. Any unattended animal that is ill, injured or otherwise in need of care;
6. Any animal that is reasonably believed to have been abused or neglected;

7. Any animal that is reasonably suspected of having rabies;
8. Any animal that is charged with being potentially dangerous, or dangerous, where an animal control officer or the public safety director determines that there is a threat to public health and safety;
9. Any animal that a court of competent jurisdiction has ordered impounded or destroyed;
10. Any animal that is considered unattended or abandoned, as in situations where the owner is deceased, has been arrested or evicted from his regular place of residence.

B. Notice Of Violation: An animal control officer or Police Officer may also, in lieu of impoundment, issue to the owner a notice of violation. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002; amd. 2010 Code)

5-5-13: NOTICE TO OWNER AND REDEMPTION:

- A. Notice Requirements: Upon impoundment of an animal, the department of animal control shall immediately attempt to notify the owner by telephone or certified mail. If the owner is unknown, the department shall post written notice for three (3) days at three (3) or more conspicuous places in the town describing the animal and the time and place of taking. Any notice to the owner shall also include the location of the shelter or hospital where the animal is confined, hours during which the animal can be reclaimed, and fees to be charged to the owner. The owner shall also be advised that the failure to claim the animal within a specified period of time may result in the disposition of the animal.
- B. Disposition Of Unclaimed Animals: Any animal not reclaimed by its owner within ten (10) working days shall become the property of the town and shall be placed for adoption in a suitable home or euthanized in a manner prescribed by the local humane society. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002; amd. 2010 Code)

5-5-14: ENFORCEMENT:

Animal control officers or other designees of the public safety director shall be the enforcement officials for this chapter. These officials, along with police officers, shall have the authority to act on behalf of the town in investigating complaints, impounding and destroying animals, issuing citations, and taking other lawful actions as required to enforce the provisions of this chapter. It shall be a violation of this chapter to interfere with any animal control officer or other enforcement official in the performance of his duties. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002; amd. 2010 Code)

5-5-15: PENALTY:

It shall be a violation of this chapter to:

- A. Fail to comply with any provision of this chapter;
- B. Fail to comply with any lawful order of the public safety department, an Animal Control Officer or Police Officer, unless such order is lawfully stayed or reversed. (Ord. 02-001, 2-12-2002; amd. 2010 Code)

Title 5 – Public Safety

Chapter 6

CRIMINAL CODE

5-6-1: CRIMINAL CODE ADOPTED:

5-6-1: CRIMINAL CODE ADOPTED:

Except insofar as the application thereof is clearly impractical or inappropriate, in view of the context of purposes or penalty as provided, all of the definitions, requirements, regulations, prohibitions, penalties, provisions and sections of the Utah criminal code, Utah Code Annotated title 76, as amended, with a corresponding penalty of infraction, class C misdemeanor or class B misdemeanor, are hereby adopted by the town. Where a citation or information is issued under this section, it shall be sufficient to use the section number of Utah Code Annotated to designate the section number of the town code which has been violated. Any and all violations thereof shall be considered violations of this section and each such violation shall be subject to the penalties provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code. (Ord. 90-001, 2-13-1990; amd. 2010 Code)