

River Heights City

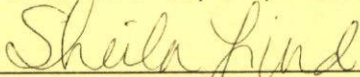
River Heights City PLANNING COMMISSION AGENDA

Tuesday, April 11, 2023

Notice is hereby given that the River Heights Planning Commission will hold its regular meeting beginning at **6:30 p.m.**, anchored from the River Heights City Office Building at 520 S 500 E. Attendance can be in person or through Zoom.

- 6:30 p.m. Pledge of Allegiance
- 6:32 p.m. Adoption of Previous Minutes and Agenda
- 6:35 p.m. Public Comment on Land Use
- 6:40 p.m. Discuss Possible Code Changes
- Secondary Driveways (10-14-2)
 - Landscape (10-15)
 - Flood Plain Ordinance (7-8)
 - Zero Lot Line Setbacks for Accessory Uses (10-12-2:A)
 - Junk as a Nuisance (1-3-2, 5-4-3:A, 10-13-8, 10-13-24)
 - Requirement of Survey Markers Prior to Fence Installation (10-12-3:C)
- 8:00 p.m. Adjourn

Posted this 6th day of April 2023



Sheila Lind, Recorder

To join the Zoom meeting:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86972167655>

Attachments for this meeting and previous meeting minutes can be found on the State's Public Notice Website (pmn.utah.gov)

In compliance with the American Disabilities Act, individuals needing special accommodations (including auxiliary communicative aids and services) during this meeting should notify Sheila Lind, (435) 770-2061 at least 24 hours before the meeting.

River Heights City

River Heights City Planning Commission
Minutes of the Meeting
April 11, 2023

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6 Present: Commission members: Noel Cooley, Chairman
7 Heather Lehnig
8 Lance Pitcher
9 Cindy Schaub
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11 Councilmember Blake Wright
12 Recorder Sheila Lind
13 Tech Staff Public Works Director Clayton Nelson
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15 Excused Commissioner Troy Wakefield
16 Tech Staff Chris Milbank
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18 Others Present: Dwight Einzinger, Kylie Kramer
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Motions Made During the Meeting

Motion #1
Commissioner Schaub moved to approve the minutes of March 28, 2023, with the following corrections: Add "administrative" on lines 35 and 152 between "one employee." Line 167 was changed to read; "River Heights needed to change to a ..." and the evening agenda. Commissioner Lehnig seconded the motion which passed with Cooley, Lehnig, Pitcher, and Schaub in favor. Wakefield was absent.

Proceedings of the Meeting

The River Heights City Planning Commission met at 6:30 p.m. in the Ervin R. Crosbie Council Chambers on April 11, 2023.

Pledge of Allegiance

Adoption of Prior Minutes and Agenda: Minutes for the March 28, 2023, Planning Commission meeting minutes were reviewed.

Discussion was held on #9 of the Valdovinos' motion. Commissioner Cooley pointed out that the city can't state and enforce that the plow trucks must be parked at their employee's residence. He'd like to state that they need to store them off-site. After further discussion, they decided to leave it.

Commissioner Schaub moved to approve the minutes of March 28, 2023, with the following corrections: Add "administrative" on lines 35 and 152 between "one employee." Line 167 was changed to read; "River Heights needed to change to a ..." and the evening agenda. Commissioner

45 **Lehnig seconded the motion which passed with Cooley, Lehnig, Pitcher, and Schaub, in favor.**
46 **Wakefield was absent.**

47 Public Comment on Land Use: There was none.

48 Discuss Possible Code Changes: Commissioner Cooley opened a discussion on each of the
49 code sections they were planning to revise.

50 Secondary Driveways – PWD Nelson was not prepared with sample wording to explain the
51 direction he'd like to go. Currently the ordinance says a driveway can be 28 feet wide. Some are
52 installing a second driveway and there isn't anything in the code to address this. It causes a huge
53 driveway which doesn't allow for a place to put their snow or take on their own stormwater. He'd
54 like the code to specify a maximum driveway width. He will come up with some wording for them to
55 discuss later. Commission Cooley said there are some residents who have poured driveways in their
56 backyard. When there is a fence on the property, it causes a clearance problem. Mr. Nelson said it's
57 also an issue when residents pour their driveway right to the property line, rather than leaving a
58 couple feet. He will work on some verbiage and bring it back later.

59 Landscape – Commissioner Cooley said the State has sent a letter encouraging less
60 landscaping, in an effort to save on water. They are offering property owners \$1.50/square foot of
61 grass removed if the City includes the following language in their code:

62 “No lawn on parking strips or areas less than eight feet in width in new residential
63 development.

64 No more than 50% of front and side yard landscaped area in new residential
65 developments is lawn. Lawn limitations do not apply to small residential lots with less than
66 250 square feet of landscaped area.

67 In new commercial, industrial, institutional, and multi-family development common
68 area landscapes, lawn areas shall not exceed 20% of the total landscapes area, out of active
69 recreation areas.”

70 The verbiage would apply to new development, but current residents could take advantage of
71 the rebate. Commissioner Schaub liked the rebate idea but did not want to restrict new
72 development. Councilmember Wright read from the RPUD ordinance, which encouraged xeriscaping,
73 without requiring it. PWD Nelson said the State is actively removing grass from many areas.
74 Commissioner Lehnig wanted homeowners to be able to make their own decisions about their
75 landscape.

76 Councilmember Wright stated whether they add something or not, they should revisit 10-15-
77 6:B and C, which discusses residential park strips and the type of material that could be used, other
78 than grass. He suggested finding out from the state what “active recreation area” meant.
79 Commissioner Lehnig volunteered to reach out to the contact person from the state to get further
80 explanation.

81 Flood Plain Ordinance – Councilmember Wright had checked with the city engineer to ask
82 who the floodplain administrator should be (noted in 7-8-4:A). The engineer suggested “the mayor or
83 the mayor’s designee.” Mr. Wright suspected it may be the city engineer. He had read through the
84 ordinance thoroughly and pointed out the other minor changes he made to the document.

85 Commissioner Cooley suggested this was ready for a public hearing. Discussion was had on
86 the maps, which won't be ready for a couple months. The engineer said the only change to River
87 Heights is a slightly thicker line at Spring Creek on the map.

89 Zero Lot Line Setbacks for Accessory Uses – Commissioner Cooley explained the twin homes
on 1000 East have zero setbacks where they are connected. There are also a few twin homes in
91 Lamplighter with the same situation. Councilmember Wright had talked with the city attorney who
92 suggested a one-foot setback for an accessory use. This would keep stormwater on their own
93 property. He'd like to word the code language so only units with a common wall and sitting on a
94 shared lot line would be allowed the one-foot setback. He suggested an asterisk on accessory
95 setbacks in 10-12-2, which would then explain when the one-foot setbacks is acceptable. Mr. Wright
96 will work on the wording and have it to Recorder Lind by Thursday.

97 Junk as a Nuisance – Commissioner Cooley felt there were two issues they were dealing with:
98 the definition of junk and of abandoned vehicle. Mayor Thompson had been struggling with trying to
99 enforce this and asked for more detail in the code. Mr. Cooley was concerned with the allowance of
100 3 inoperable vehicles on a lot. Commissioner Lehnig informed that Smithfield and Providence's code
101 said if cars were on cinder blocks or raised up, that they would need to be removed after one month.
102 She read further verbiage for ideas. Commissioner Pitcher felt the code already covered what was
103 needed. Councilmember Wright said the mayor wanted further definition of junk.

104 Commissioner Schaub called attention to the examples she got from the State, Logan City, Salt
105 Lake City and from the web on junk and abandoned vehicles.

106 PWD Nelson took leave of the meeting at 7:40 p.m.

107 Commissioner Cooley suggested a definition of wood/lumber. He felt like the biggest concern
108 was junk in public view. He proposed in 5-4-2, adding discarded lumber or scrap lumber or discarded
109 building materials. Commissioner Pitcher agreed to add these to the definition of junk. They agreed
110 to add to the 10-2 definition of "Junk" the following: "Used or scrap lumber, discarded building
materials, or old scrap metal." The new definition of junk will also be added to 5-4-2.

112 Commissioner Cooley brought up 10-13-24. He didn't like the allowance of 3 inoperable
113 vehicles in a yard. The others didn't seem concerned. He asked if junk should be allowed behind a
114 fence. It could attract rodents which would affect other properties.

115 Commissioner Schaub suggested removing the word "Junk" from 3 places in 10-13-24, since
116 there would be a "Junk" definition in 5-4-2.

117 Requirement of Survey Markers Prior to Fence Installation – Commissioner Cooley reminded
118 that they had already discussed this last December and agreed to add, "Property lines need to be
119 verified by survey markers." After discussion, they decided to use, "verified by the owner of record."

120 Commissioner Schaub was unsure why 10-12-2:Note 2 only applied to an R-1-8 zone.

121 Councilmember Wright was unsure as well and suggested they have it apply to all residential zones.

122 The meeting adjourned at 8:20 p.m.

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Noel Cooley, Commission Chair


Sheila Lind, Recorder

Code Change Discussion
April 11, 2023

10-14-2

Secondary driveways

Clayton will come up with wording for next time's changes.

10-15

Landscape

Heather will check with the State.

7-8

Flood Prevention

Ready for P.H.

10-12-2:A - Zero Lot Line Setbacks

Blake will come up with wording and have it to Sheila by Thursday.

10-12-2:Note 2

Properties with residential homes built prior to 1940, or legal at the time of Zoning Clearance Permit approval in the ~~R-1-S~~ zone are exempt from the ~~10-foot minimum~~ ten-foot (10') side yard (interior lot) setback with the following conditions . . .

residential

1-3-2 (definition), 5-4 (esp. 3:A), 10-13-8, 10-13-24

Junk as a Nuisance

- Add to definition of "junk": used or scrap lumber, discarded building materials, or old scrap metal.

10-2 and 5-4-2

- Remove "junk" from 10-13-24.

10-12-3

Survey Markers Required Before Fence Installation

10-12-3:C. No Permit Required: The City does not issue permits for fences, HOWEVER, fences built outside city code regulations will be brought into compliance at the owners' expense. Property lines need to be verified by survey markers. the owner of record.



State of Utah

SPENCER I. COX
Governor

DEIDRE M. HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

Department of Natural Resources

JOEL FERRY
Executive Director

Division of Water Resources

CANDICE A. HASENYAGER
Division Director

February 16, 2023

River Heights City
City Council
520 S. 500 E.
River Heights, Utah, 84321

Dear City Councilmembers and Staff,

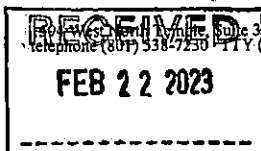
Beginning Spring 2023, the Utah Division of Water Resources will offer a landscape rebate program for residential and commercial property owners through UtahWaterSavers.com. Utahns can receive up to \$1.50/square foot of grass removed and replaced with water-efficient landscaping. In order for your residents to be eligible for the statewide landscape rebate program, your city will need to adopt the following landscape ordinances for new residential developments:

- No lawn on parking strips or areas less than eight feet in width in new residential development.
- No more than 50% of front and side yard landscaped area in new residential developments is lawn. Lawn limitations do not apply to small residential lots with less than 250 square feet of landscaped area.

Additional program rules will also require adoption of the following ordinance for a city to remain eligible for incentives:

- In new commercial, industrial, institutional, and multi-family development common area landscapes, lawn areas shall not exceed 20% of the total landscaped area, outside of active recreation areas.

This is an excellent opportunity to review and add to city ordinances that will contribute to more sustainable growth and water conservation on a local level. We encourage cities to revise their landscaping ordinances as needed to give their residents a chance to qualify for landscape rebates and conserve water. For more information on rebates and what cities have established water-efficient municipal codes, visit ConserveWater.utah.gov.



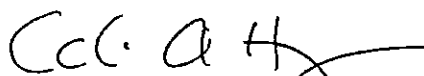
300 West South Temple, Suite 310, PO Box 146201, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6201
Telephone (801) 538-7230 TTY (801) 538-7458 • www.water.utah.gov



We plan to begin accepting landscape rebate applications in March 2023. Once qualifying ordinances are finalized and adopted, please send a copy to WaterRebates@utah.gov to be added to the eligible cities list.

For any questions or concerns, please contact Shelby Ericksen with the Division of Water Resources at shelbyericksen@utah.gov. We appreciate your efforts to conserve Utah's water.

Sincerely,



Candice Hasenyager, P.E.
Director
Utah Division of Water Resources

APR 11 2023
11:40 AM

TITLE 7

CHAPTER 8

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

60.3(d)

SECTION:

- 7-8-1: Statutory Authorization, Findings of Fact, Purpose and Methods
- 7-8-2: Definitions
- 7-8-3: General Provisions
- 7-8-4: Administration
- 7-8-5: Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction
- 7-8-6: Penalties for Noncompliance

7-8-1: STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT, PURPOSE AND METHODS

- A. Statutory Authorization: The Legislature of the State of Utah has in Utah Code Unannotated 10-3-701, delegated the responsibility to local governmental units to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry. Therefore, the City Council of the City of River Heights, Utah, adopts regulations designed to minimize flood losses and does ordain as follows:
- B. Findings of Fact:
 - 1. The flood hazard areas of the City of River Heights are subject to periodic inundation which results in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, and extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare.
 - 2. These flood losses are created by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains which cause an increase in flood heights and velocities, and by the occupancy of flood hazards areas by uses vulnerable to floods and hazardous to other lands because they are inadequately elevated, floodproofed or otherwise protected from flood damage.
- C. Statement of Purpose: It is the purpose of this ordinance to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:
 - 1. Protect human life and health;
 - 2. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;

3. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
 4. Minimize prolonged business interruptions;
 5. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in floodplains;
 6. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood prone areas in such a manner as to minimize future flood blight areas; and
 7. Ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in a flood area.
- D. **Methods of Reducing Flood Losses:** In order to accomplish its purposes, this ordinance uses the following methods:
1. Restrict or prohibit uses that are dangerous to health, safety or property in times of flood, or cause excessive increases in flood heights or velocities;
 2. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
 3. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
 4. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage; and
 5. Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

7-8-2: DEFINITIONS

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this ordinance shall be interpreted to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this ordinance its' most reasonable application.

ALLUVIAL FAN FLOODING	Flooding which occurs on the surface of an alluvial fan or similar landform which originates at the apex and is characterized by high-velocity flows; active processes of erosion, sediment transport, and deposition; and unpredictable flow paths.
APEX:	A point on an alluvial fan or similar landform below which the flow path of the major stream that formed the fan becomes unpredictable and alluvial fan flooding can occur.
AREA OF SHALLOW FLOODING:	A designated AO, AH, or VO zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent (1%) chance or greater annual chance of flooding to an average depth of one (1) to three (3) feet where a clearly defined channel does not

exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

**AREA OF
SPECIAL FLOOD
HAZARD:**

The land in the floodplain within a community is subject to a one percent (1%) or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The area may be designated as Zone A on the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM). After detailed ratemaking has been completed in preparation for publication of the FIRM, Zone A usually is refined into Zones A, AE, AH, AO, A1-99, VO, V1-30, VE or V.

BASE FLOOD:

The flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

**BASE FLOOD
ELEVATION
(BFE):**

The water surface elevation of the one percent (1%) annual chance flood event. It is the height in relation to mean sea level expected to be reached by the waters of the base flood at pertinent points in the floodplains of coastal and riverine areas. It is also the elevation shown on the FIRM and found in the accompanying Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for Zones A, AE, AH, A1-A30, AR, V1-V30, or VE that indicates the water surface elevation resulting from the flood that has a 1-percent chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year.

BASEMENT:

Any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

**CRITICAL
FEATURE:**

An integral and readily identifiable part of a flood protection system, without which the flood protection provided by the entire system would be compromised.

DEVELOPMENT:

Any man-made change in improved and unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.

**ELEVATED
BUILDING:**

A non-basement building (i) built, in the case of a building in Zones A1-30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, and D, to have the top of the elevated floor, or in the case of a building in Zones V1-30, VE, or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the floor of the water and (ii) adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of Zones A1-30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, and D, "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters. In the case of Zones V1-30, VE, or V, "elevated building" also

includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of "elevated building," even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls if the breakaway walls met the standards of Section 60.3(e)(5) of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations.

**EXISTING
CONSTRUCTION:**

For the purposes of determining rates, structures for which the "start of construction" commenced before the effective date of the FIRM or before January 1, 1975, for FIRMs effective before that date. "Existing construction" may also be referred to as "existing structures."

**EXISTING
MANUFACTURED
HOME PARK OR
SUBDIVISION:**

A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

**EXPANSION TO
AN EXISTING
MANUFACTURED
HOME PARK OR
SUBDIVISION:**

The preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufacturing homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

**FLOOD OR
FLOODING:**

A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- A. The overflow of inland or tidal waters.
- B. The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

**FLOOD
INSURANCE
RATE MAP
(FIRM):**

An official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

**FLOOD
INSURANCE
STUDY:**

The official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The report contains flood profiles, water surface elevation of the base flood, as well as the Flood Boundary-Floodway Map.

**FLOOD PLAIN OR
FLOOD-PRONE
AREA:**

Any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "flooding").

**FLOODPLAIN
MANAGEMENT:**

The operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including but

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS:	not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works and floodplain management regulations.
FLOOD PROTECTION SYSTEM:	Zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances (such as a floodplain ordinance, grading ordinance and erosion control ordinance) and other applications of police power. The term describes such state or local regulations, in any combination thereof, which provide standards for the purpose of flood damage prevention and reduction.
FLOOD PROOFING:	Physical structural works for which funds have been authorized, appropriated, and expended and which have been constructed specifically to modify flooding to reduce the extent of the areas within a community subject to a "special flood hazard" and the extent of the depths of associated flooding. Such a system typically includes hurricane tidal barriers, dams, reservoirs, levees, or dikes. These specialized flood modifying works are those constructed in conformance with sound engineering standards.
FLOODWAY (REGULATORY FLOODWAY):	Any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures, and their contents.
FUNCTIONALLY DEPENDENT USE:	The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas must be reserved to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.
HIGHEST ADJACENT GRADE:	A use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out near water. The term includes only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship building and ship repair facilities, but does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.
HISTORIC STRUCTURE:	The highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.
	<p>Any structure that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;

- B. Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
- C. Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic reservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or
- D. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:
 - 1. By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, or
 - 2. Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

LEEVE: A man-made structure, usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control, or divert the flow of water to provide protection from temporary flooding.

LEEVE SYSTEM: A flood protection system which consists of a levee, or levees, and associated structures, such as closure and drainage devices, which are constructed and operated in accordance with sound engineering practices.

LOWEST FLOOR: The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking or vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non elevation design requirement of Section 60.3 of the National Flood insurance Program regulations.

MANUFACTURED HOME: A structure transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle".

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION: A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

MEAN SEA
LEVEL:

For purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

NEW
CONSTRUCTION:

For the purpose of determining insurance rates, structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of an initial FIRM or after December 31, 1974, whichever is later, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. For floodplain management purposes, "new construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

NEW
MANUFACTURED
HOME PARK OR
SUBDIVISION:

A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

RECREATIONAL
VEHICLE:

A vehicle which is:

- A. Built on a single chassis;
- B. 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- C. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and
- D. Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

START OF
CONSTRUCTION:

(For other than new construction or substantial improvements under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (Pub. L. 97-348)), includes substantial improvement and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it

include excavation for basement, footings, piers or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

STRUCTURE: A walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE: Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT: Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before "start of construction" of the improvement. This includes structures which have incurred "substantial damage", regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

- A. Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary conditions or
- B. Any alteration of a "historic structure", provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "historic structure."

VARIANCE: A grant of relief to a person from the requirement of this ordinance when specific enforcement would result in unnecessary hardship. A variance, therefore, permits construction or development in a manner otherwise prohibited by this ordinance. (For full requirements see Section 60.6 of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations.)

VIOLATION: The failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's floodplain management regulations. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in Section 60.3(b)(5), (c)(4), (c)(10), (d)(3), (e)(2), (e)(4), or (e)(5) is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

**WATER
SURFACE
ELEVATION:**

The height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 (or other datum, where specified), of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of coastal or riverine areas.

7-8-3: GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. **Lands to which this Ordinance Applies:** The ordinance shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the City of River Heights, Utah.
- B. **Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard:** The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled, "The Flood Insurance Study for the City of River Heights," dated May 2, 2023, with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Flood Boundary-Floodway Maps (FIRM and FBFM) and any revisions thereto are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this ordinance.
- C. **Establishment of Development Permit:** A Development Permit shall be required to ensure conformance with the provisions of this ordinance.
- D. **Compliance:** No structure or land shall hereafter be located, altered, or have its use changed without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations.
- E. **Abrogation and Greater Restrictions:** This ordinance is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this ordinance and another ordinance, easement, covenant, or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.
- F. **Interpretation:** In the interpretation and application of this ordinance, all provisions shall be:
 - 1. Considered as minimum requirements;
 - 2. Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and
 - 3. Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under State statutes.
- G. **Warning and Disclaimer or Liability:** The degree of flood protection required by this ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. On rare occasions greater floods can and will occur and flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This ordinance does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of the community or any official or employee thereof for any flood damage that results from reliance on

this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made there under.

- H. Severability: If any section, provision, or portion of this ordinance is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court, the remainder of the ordinance shall not be affected.

7-8-4: ADMINISTRATION

- A. The mayor or mayor's designee is hereby appointed the Floodplain Administrator to administer and implement the provisions of this ordinance and other appropriate sections of 44 CFR (National Flood Insurance Program Regulations) pertaining to floodplain management.
- B. Duties and Responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator: Duties and responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
1. Maintain and hold open for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this ordinance.
 2. Review permit application to determine whether proposed building site, including the placement of manufactured homes, will be reasonably safe from flooding.
 3. Review, approve or deny all applications for development permits required by adoption of this ordinance.
 4. Review permits for proposed development to assure that all necessary permits have been obtained from those Federal, State, or local governmental agencies (including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334) from which prior approval is required.
 5. Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazards (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions) the Floodplain Administrator shall make the necessary interpretation.
 6. Notify, in riverine situations, adjacent communities and the State Coordinating Agency, which is the Utah National Floodplain Coordinator, prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
 7. Assure that the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained.
 8. When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with 7-8-3: B, the Floodplain Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation data and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, in order to administer the provisions of 7-8-5.

9. When a regulatory floodway has not been designated, the Floodplain Administrator must require that no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within Zones A1-30 and AE on the community's FIRM, unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the community.
10. Under the provisions of 44 CFR Chapter 1, Section 65.12, of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations, a community may approve certain development in Zones A1-30, AE, AH, on the community's FIRM which increases the water surface elevation of the base flood by more than one foot, provided that the community first applies for a conditional FIRM revision through FEMA (Conditional Letter of Map Revision).

C. Permit Procedures:

1. Application for a Development Permit shall be presented to the Floodplain Administrator on forms furnished by him/her and may include, but not be limited to, plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the location, dimensions, and elevation of proposed landscape alterations, existing and proposed structures, including the placement of manufactured homes, and the location of the foregoing in relation to areas of special flood hazard. Additionally, the following information is required:
 - a. Elevation (in relation to mean sea level), of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new and substantially improved structures;
 - b. Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any nonresidential structure shall be floodproofed;
 - c. A certificate from a registered professional engineer or architect that the nonresidential floodproofed structure shall meet the floodproofing criteria of 7-8-5: B.2.
 - d. Description of the extent to which any watercourse or natural drainage will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.
 - e. Maintain a record of all such information in accordance with 7-8-4: B.1.
2. Approval or denial of a Development Permit by the Floodplain Administrator shall be based on all the provisions of this ordinance and the following relevant factors:
 - a. The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - b. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - c. The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of

others;

- d. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
- e. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
- f. The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of streets and bridges, and public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems;
- g. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site;
- h. The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
- i. The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
- j. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan for that area.

D. Variance Procedures:

1. An Appeal Authority as established by the City shall hear and render judgement on requests for variances from the requirements of this ordinance.
2. The Appeal Authority shall hear and render judgement on an appeal only when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Floodplain Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this ordinance.
3. Any person or persons aggrieved by the decision of the Appeal Authority may appeal such decision in the courts of competent jurisdiction.
4. The Floodplain Administrator shall maintain a record of all actions involving an appeal and shall report variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.
5. Variances may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation or restoration of structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places, without regard to the procedures set forth in the remainder of this ordinance.
6. Variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing the relevant factors in 7-8-4: C.2. have been fully considered.

As the lot size increases beyond one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases..

7. Upon consideration of the factors noted above and the intent of this ordinance, the Appeal Authority may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purpose and objectives of this ordinance (7-8-1: C.).
8. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
9. Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
10. Prerequisites for granting variances:
 - a. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
 - b. Variances shall only be issued upon:
 - (1) Showing a good and sufficient cause;
 - (2) A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant, and
 - (3) A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
 - c. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the structure will be permitted to be built with the lowest floor elevation below the base flood elevation, and that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation.
11. Variances may be issued by the City for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
 - a. The criteria outlined in 7-8-4: D.1.-10. are met, and
 - d. The structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damage during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety.

7-8-5: PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

- A. **General Standards:** In all areas of special flood hazards the following provisions are required for all new construction and substantial improvements:
1. All new construction or substantial improvements shall be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy;
 2. All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage;
 3. All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials resistant to flood damage;
 4. All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.
 5. All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
 6. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system and discharge from the systems into flood waters; and,
 7. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.
- B. **Specific Standards:** In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in 7-8-3: B., 7-8-4: B.8., or 7-8-5: C.3., the following provisions are required:
1. **Residential Construction** - new construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor (including basement), elevated to or above the base flood elevation. A registered professional engineer, architect, or land surveyor shall submit a certification to the Floodplain Administrator that the standard of this subsection as proposed in 7-8-4: C.1.a. is satisfied.
 2. **Nonresidential Construction** - new construction and substantial improvements of any commercial, industrial or other nonresidential structure shall either have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above the base flood level or together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be designed so that below the base flood level the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic

loads and effects of buoyancy. A reconstruction anodal engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice as outlined in this subsection. A record of such certification which includes the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which such structures are floodproofed shall be maintained by the Floodplain Administrator.

3. Enclosures - new construction and substantial improvements, with fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are usable solely for parking vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - a. A minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided.
 - b. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade.
 - c. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices if they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.
4. Manufactured Homes
 - a. Require that all manufactured homes be placed within Zone A on a community's FHBM or FIRM shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage. For the purposes of this requirement, manufactured homes must be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.
 - b. Require that manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved within Zones A1-30, AH, and AE on the community's FIRM on sites (i) outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision, (ii) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision, (iii) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, or (iv) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred "substantial damage" as a result of a flood, be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated to or above the base flood elevation and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.
 - c. Require that manufactured homes be placed or substantially improved on

sites in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision with Zones A1-30, AH and AE on the community's FIRM that are not subject to the provisions of paragraph (4) of this section be elevated so that either:

- (1) The lowest floor of the manufactured home is at or above the base flood elevation, or
- (2) The manufactured home chassis is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are no less than 36 inches in height above grade and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.

5. Recreational Vehicles - Require that recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1- 30, AH, and AE on the community's FIRM either:

- a. Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days,
- b. Be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
- c. Meet the permit requirements of 7-8-4: C.1.a. and the elevation and anchoring requirements for "manufactured homes" in paragraph (4) of this section. A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices and has no permanently attached additions.

C. Standards for Subdivision Proposals:

1. All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall be consistent with 7-8-1: B., C. and D. of this ordinance.
2. All proposals for the development of subdivisions including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall meet Development Permit requirements of 7-8-3: C., 7-8-4: C.; and the provisions of 7-8-5: of this title.
3. Base flood elevation data shall be generated for subdivision proposals and other proposed development including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions which are greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is lesser, if not otherwise provided pursuant to 7-8-3: B. or 7-8-4: B.8. of this title.
4. All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
5. All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage.

D. Standards for Areas of Shallow Flooding (AO/AH Zones)

Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in 7-8-3: B., are areas designated as shallow flooding. These areas have special flood hazards associated with base flood depths of 1 to 3 feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist and where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow; therefore, the following provisions apply:

1. All new construction and substantial improvements of residential structures have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).
2. All new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures:
 - a. Have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or;
 - b. Together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities be designed so that below the base flood level the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads of effects of buoyancy.
3. A registered professional engineer or architect shall submit a certification to the Floodplain Administrator that the standards of this Section, as proposed in 7-8-4: C.1.a., are satisfied.
4. Require within Zones AH or AO adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes, to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures.

E. Floodways

Floodways located within areas of special flood hazard established in 7-8-3: B., are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of flood waters which carry debris, potential projectiles and erosion potential, the following provisions shall apply:

1. Encroachments are prohibited, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other development within the adopted regulatory floodway unless it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
2. If 7-8-5: E.1. above is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of 7-8-5.
3. Under the provisions of 44 CFR Chapter 1, Section 65.12, of the National Flood Insurance Regulations, a community may permit encroachments within the

adopted regulatory floodway that would result in an increase in base flood elevations, provided that the community first applies for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision through FEMA.

7-8-6: PENALTIES FOR NONCOMPLIANCE

No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations. Violation of the provisions of this ordinance by failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions) shall constitute a Class C misdemeanor. The penalty for such violations shall be as described in Title 1, Chapter 4 of this River Heights City Code. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the City of River Heights from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation. (?-2023, 05-02-23)

SALT LAKE CITY:

21A.40.140: JUNK VEHICLES AND MATERIALS:

It is unlawful for any property owner or tenant to cause or permit any unlicensed, inoperable, unused or abandoned vehicles or vehicle parts to be in or upon any premises unless the premises is licensed for such use. Open storage of the following materials shall also be prohibited in or upon any premises unless the premises is licensed for such use: junk, scrap metal, used or scrap lumber, wastepaper products, discarded building materials, machinery or machinery parts, interior household furniture, appliances, tree limbs and cuttings, landscape debris, garbage, refuse, trash, rubbish, hazardous waste, industrial waste, construction and demolition waste, sludge, liquid or semiliquid waste; other spent, useless, worthless or discarded materials, or materials stored or accumulated for the purpose of discarding materials that have served their original purpose. (Ord. 88-95 § 1 (Exh. A), 1995; Ord. 26-95 § 2(20-13), 1995)

Logan City

10.52.040 Regulation of Vehicle Impounding

2. When such vehicle is an abandoned or junked vehicle (state code 41-6a-1408 defines abandoned as left unattended for 48 hours on a highway or road);

10.52.285: REGULATION OF PRIVATE BOOTING AND TOWING PRACTICES:

A. Definitions:

ABANDONED VEHICLE: A vehicle that is left unattended on a highway for a period in excess of forty eight (48) hours; or on any public or private property for a period in excess of seven (7) days without express or implied consent of the owner or person in lawful possession or control of the property.

From the Web:

Abandoned vehicle means any vehicle observed by an authorized officer or reported by a member of the public to have been left within the limits of any highway or upon the property of another without the consent of the property owner for a period of twenty-four (24) hours or longer, **except** that a vehicle shall not be considered abandoned if its owner-operator is unable to remove it from the place where it is located and has notified a law enforcement agency and requested assistance.

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Utah Code

Effective 5/12/2015**41-6a-1408 Abandoned vehicles -- Removal by peace officer -- Report -- Vehicle identification.**

- (1) As used in this section, "abandoned vehicle, vessel, or outboard motor" means a vehicle, vessel, or outboard motor that is left unattended:
 - (a) on a highway or on or in the waters of the state for a period in excess of 48 hours; or
 - (b) on public or private property for a period in excess of seven days without express or implied consent of the owner or person in lawful possession or control of the property.
- (2) A person may not abandon a vehicle, vessel, or outboard motor on a highway or on or in the waters of the state.
- (3) A person may not abandon a vehicle, vessel, or outboard motor on public or private property without the express or implied consent of the owner or person in lawful possession or control of the property.
- (4) A peace officer who has reasonable grounds to believe that a vehicle, vessel, or outboard motor has been abandoned may remove the vehicle, vessel, or outboard motor or cause it to be removed in accordance with Section 41-6a-1406 or 73-18-20.1.
- (5) If the motor number, manufacturer's number or identification mark of the abandoned vehicle, vessel, or outboard motor has been defaced, altered or obliterated, the vehicle, vessel, or outboard motor may not be released or sold until:
 - (a) the original motor number, manufacturer's number or identification mark has been replaced; or
 - (b) a new number assigned by the Motor Vehicle Division has been stamped on the vehicle, vessel, or outboard motor.
- (6) A violation of this section is an infraction.

Amended by Chapter 412, 2015 General Session