



STAFF REPORT

To: Summit County Council
From: Jennifer Strader, Senior Planner
Date of Meeting: July 27, 2022
Type of Item: Public Hearing & Possible Action
Process: Legislative Review

Recommendation

Staff recommends the Summit County Council (Council) review the proposed language to amend Sections 11-2-3 and 11-6-8 of the Eastern Summit County Development Code (Code), conduct a public hearing, and approve the amendments through the adoption of Ordinance 945.

On July 7, 2022, the Eastern Summit County Planning Commission held a public hearing and voted unanimously to forward a positive recommendation to Council.

Proposal

Staff met with representatives from the North Summit, South Summit, and Park City Fire Districts as well as the County Engineer who reviewed the existing Code language and recommended the changes to ensure consistency with current fire regulations.

Summary of Amendments:

Section 11-2-3 (Exhibit A)

- Clarified what type of developments are subject to the specific fire standards.
- Clarified when fire sprinklers and water tanks are required to be consistent with the Utah Administrative Code and National Fire Protection Association standards.

Section 11-6-8 (Exhibit B)

- Removed references to the 2006 Wildland Urban Interface Codes as it is outdated.
- Removed language explaining how the wildland urban interface areas were mapped as it is not regulatory language, but rather a description.
- Removed language requiring applicants to read the "Summit County Living With Fire" information pamphlet as it is not enforceable.
- Removed "Wildfire Hazard Guidelines" as this information is a guideline only and the standards are contained elsewhere.

Representatives from the Fire Districts will be available at the meeting to answer any questions.

Additionally, House Bill 409 (HB409) was adopted in the 2021 legislative session. It mandates that counties adopt, by ordinance, "*...any standards that the county requires, as part of an infrastructure improvement, for fire department vehicle access and turnaround on roadways.*" It goes on to say, "*The*

county shall ensure that the standards established in Subsection (3)(a) are consistent with the State Fire Code...”

Further research is necessary to determine if any further amendments are necessary to comply with HB 409. If Staff finds that the current Code is deficient relating to the requirements, we will return with future amendments.

Analysis

Section 11-5-3 of the Eastern Summit County Development Code states that whenever there is initiated an amendment to the Code, it must be reviewed by the Planning Commission who will deliver a recommendation to Council. The Council, after holding a public hearing, shall approve, approve with modifications, or deny the amendment. There are no standards for review; however, the Eastern Summit County General Plan has specific goals related to future amendments.

Goal 2.1.g states:

“Enact ordinance, resolutions, codes and other forms of land use controls to reduce nuisances and land use incompatibilities.”

Goal 3.1.c states:

“Work with service providers to apply reasonable infrastructure guidelines to be utilized by the County during the development review process, and to forecast future infrastructure needs.”

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends Council reviews the proposed language to amend Sections 11-2-3 and 11-6-8 of the Eastern Summit County Development Code, conduct a public hearing, and approve the amendments through the adoption of Ordinance 945 (**Exhibit C**), based on the following Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law.

Findings of Fact

1. Staff met with representatives from the North Summit, South Summit, and Park City Fire Districts as well as the County Engineer who reviewed the existing Code language and recommended that changes be made to ensure consistency with current fire regulations.
2. The amendments include:
 - Clarifying what type of developments are subject to the specific fire standards.
 - Clarifying when fire sprinklers and water tanks are required to be consistent with the Utah Administrative Code and National Fire Protection Association standards.
 - Removing references to the 2006 Wildland Urban Interface Codes as it is outdated.
 - Removing language explaining how the wildland urban interface areas were mapped as it is not regulatory language.
 - Removing language requiring applicants to read the “Summit County Living With Fire” information pamphlet as it is not enforceable.
 - Removing “Wildfire Hazard Guidelines” as this information is a guideline only and the standards are contained elsewhere.

3. Section 11-5-3 of the Eastern Summit County Development Code states that whenever there is initiated an amendment to the Code, it must be reviewed by the Planning Commission who will deliver a recommendation to the County Council.
4. The County Council, after holding a public hearing, shall approve, approve with modifications, or deny the amendment.
5. There are no standards for review of an amendment to the Code.
6. Goal 2.1.g of the General Plan states: *“Enact ordinance, resolutions, codes and other forms of land use controls to reduce nuisances and land use incompatibilities.”*
7. Goal 3.1.c of the General Plan states: *“Work with service providers to apply reasonable infrastructure guidelines to be utilized by the County during the development review process, and to forecast future infrastructure needs.”*
8. House Bill 409 (HB409) was adopted in the 2021 legislative session. It mandates that counties adopt, by ordinance, *“...any standards that the county requires, as part of an infrastructure improvement, for fire department vehicle access and turnaround on roadways.”* It goes on to say, *“The county shall ensure that the standards established in Subsection (3)(a) are consistent with the State Fire Code...”*
9. Further research is necessary to determine if any further amendments are necessary to comply with HB 409.
10. If Staff finds that the current Code is deficient relating to the requirements, we will return with future amendments.
11. On July 7, 2022, the Eastern Summit County Planning Commission held a public hearing and voted unanimously to forward a positive recommendation to Council.

Conclusions of Law

1. The proposed amendments are consistent with the goals, objectives, and policies of the Eastern Summit County General Plan.
2. The proposed amendments are consistent with the requirements contained in Chapter 5 of the General Plan.
3. The proposed amendments are not detrimental to the public health, safety, and welfare.

EXHIBITS

Exhibit A: Section 11-2-3, Proposed Language

Exhibit B: Section 11-6-8, Proposed Language

11-2-3 : WATER AND SEWAGE:

A. Order Of State Engineer Required: New residential, commercial and industrial development shall not be approved in accordance with the provisions of chapter 4 of this title, nor shall a building permit be issued on a previously platted lot, without evidence of a memorandum of decision from the State Engineer demonstrating that water rights of adequate quantity are available on the site and that water pursuant to such water rights can be used on the site by the applicant to serve the proposed uses/lots, or a commitment from a municipality or private service company to provide water of adequate quantity and quality to serve the proposed use/lot. However, lots within all subdivisions consisting of three (3) or less lots shall not be required to have a memorandum of decision from the State Engineer nor commitment from a municipality or private service company for each lot. The applicant shall submit documentation indicating what type of water system shall be utilized within the subdivision consisting of three (3) or less lots, i.e., private wells, municipality or private service company. A note shall be included on the subdivision plat that indicates:

It shall be the responsibility of each lot owner to demonstrate that water rights of adequate quantity are available for each lot prior to the issuance of a building permit. This shall be accomplished by an order of the State Engineer demonstrating water rights for a private well or a written commitment from a municipality or private service company.

B. Capacity And Capability: No new development or building permit for a previously platted lot, for which water and/or sewer service will be provided by a private service provider, will be approved until the service provider has submitted documentation demonstrating that it has the capacity and capability to serve the development/lot and that it is committed to providing the service.

C. Sewage Collection: New residential, commercial and industrial development shall not be approved in the vicinity of existing well and spring protection zones, which are used for domestic consumption purposes, without a contained sewage collection and disposal system. The impact on protection zones shall be determined based on distance, soil conditions, slope and drainage patterns, or in compliance with State law. Individual septic disposal systems will not be allowed when these zones can be impacted.

D. Sewage Treatment: No development shall be approved without suitable sewage treatment capacity point of discharge, and dependability for the specific use proposed.

E. Adequate Water: No building permit, low impact use, conditional use or commercial or industrial development shall be approved without adequate water quantity, quality, pressure and dependability to support the use intended and to provide for protection from fire.

1. Applicability: With the exception of subdivisions consisting of three (3) or less lots and low impact uses, the standards for adequate water rights to serve a project shall be satisfied prior to the approval of a final subdivision plat or final site plan for the proposed development.

Water standards for subdivisions consisting of three (3) or less lots and low impact uses shall be satisfied prior to the issuance of a building permit. (Ord. 886, 8-29-2018)

2. Water Systems: If a water system serving a development has fewer than fifteen (15) connections, then the Summit County Public Health Department regulations for the installation and approval of nonpublic water systems shall apply. For systems serving fifteen (15) or more connections, the applicant must furnish a letter from the Utah State Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Drinking Water, that the water system meets all current Utah State standards and that no unresolved notices of violation or noncompliance are outstanding.

3. Standards: All development, utilizing either public or private water systems, including commercial and industrial uses, shall be subject to the following water requirements:

a. Quantity: Water quantity includes paper water rights (i.e., the legal right to divert the water) and wet water (i.e., the actual ability to provide flowing water for culinary, irrigation and fire protection purposes). If individual wells are proposed as sources of supply for each subdivision lot, or if nonpublic water supply wells are proposed to serve several lots, a statement from the State Engineer's Office must be submitted indicating the feasibility of obtaining ground water suitable in quantity to serve the proposed residences throughout the subdivision.

(1) Water Rights: A memorandum of decision from the Utah State Engineer showing sufficient water rights for the proposed development shall be required. The "sufficiency" of the water rights shall be determined based on State water use guidelines that generally require 0.45 acre foot of water for indoor use per dwelling unit and three (3) acre-feet of water per one (1) acre of irrigated land for outdoor use, or such other figures as determined by the Utah State Engineer.

(2) Wet Water: It is recognized that the transfer of paper water rights by the State Engineer does not necessarily correlate with the actual availability of wet water. Therefore, the sufficiency of wet water shall be determined based on the actual amount required (according to the water rights determinations above) compared to the actual sources available.

(A) In order to ensure that sufficient wet water is available, a flow test for any proposed well or representative test well shall be required. For individual wells, a flow test of four (4) hours minimum is required. For community wells, a flow test of twenty four (24) hours minimum shall be required. For community wells in bedrock or fault/fracture soil conditions, longer tests will typically be required to ensure that water storage in the formation has been pumped and the water flow is actual well production.

(B) In the event that the adequacy of the underground aquifer cannot be addressed by the State Engineer's Office, a representative number of test wells, depending on subdivision acreage and lot size, shall be drilled on the property and the quantity and quality of the water in each well tested and found satisfactory before a statement of feasibility for such wells to serve the entire subdivision is issued. Information from existing wells in reasonable proximity to the project may also be considered. Shared or common wells will be strongly encouraged whenever feasible or possible, especially in cluster design subdivision developments.

b. Quality: A chemical and bacteriological analysis of the water shall be required that meets the standards of the Utah State Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Drinking Water, and the Summit County Public Health Department.

c. Pressure: Adequate water pressure shall be provided, at the point of delivery, for an end user such as a homeowner, as well as for firefighting. Water pressure for firefighting shall generally be regulated by the respective fire district. Adequate firefighting water pressure shall be deemed acceptable upon receipt of an approval letter from the fire district. Adequate water pressure to an end user shall constitute a minimum of thirty five (35) pounds per square inch of water being provided at the floor level of the dwelling. For individual private wells, it will be assumed that adequate pressure can be provided by the homeowner for their own needs according to the size of the well pump and/or storage tank elevation.

d. Dependability: The water source shall be dependable in meeting the water demand and in providing adequate flow capacity to serve the intended water user as well as water storage for fire protection. The source shall meet the anticipated water demand on the day of highest water consumption, or peak day demand. The peak day demand for the year round indoor use of a single-family dwelling shall be eight hundred (800) gallons per day. Generally, storage volume must at least equal one (1) average day's demand or four hundred (400) gallons whichever is greater. Source demand for indoor culinary water use of a single-family dwelling shall generally be calculated as 0.56 gallons per minute. Outdoor irrigation use shall generally be calculated as 2.80 gallons per minute per irrigated acre. The water source shall not create negative impacts or reduce the dependability of other water resources in the area.

e. Fire Protection: All development, including a single family dwelling on an individual lot or parcel, that does not have year round access or is located within the Wildland Fire Interface Zone may be subject to the following fire protection water measures as required by the respective fire district and/or fire warden: All commercial and residential development of any size in all locations shall meet the following standards for fire protection.

(1) Connection to a community or private water system, well or spring with a minimum five thousand (5,000) gallon water storage tank, pond, or other accessible water body with a dry hydrant. All commercial development, including multi-family residential, shall be required to be provided with a fire sprinkler system as required in the International Fire Code. Water supplies for commercial and multi-family residential structures shall be in compliance with the requirements given in Appendix B of the International

Fire Code.

~~(2) Internal fire sprinkler systems. All structures built under the International Residential Code, with residential space, including a single family dwelling on an individual lot or parcel, in which the structure is not within 600 feet of a fire hydrant, meeting the requirement of Utah Administrative Code R309-105-9, Utah Administrative Code R309-550-5, and capable of providing water as required in Appendix B of the International Fire Code shall be required to have installed a fire sprinkler system in accordance with the applicable National Fire Protection Association standard. Single family residences not on a water system meeting the requirements of this section shall be required to provide a minimum five thousand (5,000) gallon water supply reserved for fire suppression efforts and shall be accessible from a dry hydrant meeting the requirements of the applicable Fire District and/or Fire Warden.~~

~~(2)~~

4. Submission Requirements: The applicant shall provide the following information regarding the proposed development and project area:

- a. Proposed density of the development;
- b. Well logs;
- c. Evidence of any ground water;
- d. Historic well water levels in the surrounding area;
- e. Septic tank density of the surrounding area;
- f. Proposed lateral distances for protection zones between septic tanks/drain fields and water supply wells; and
- g. Other similar information to determine whether sufficient water is available to serve the proposed development. (Ord. 708, 12-10-2008)

11-6-8 : INFRASTRUCTURE STANDARDS:

A. Fire Protection Standards:

~~1. All development, including a single family dwelling on an individual lot or parcel, which does not have year round access or is located within the wildland fire urban interface zone, is subject to the fire protection measures required by the 2006 Utah wildland fire urban interface code and the respective fire district and/or fire warden. For wildland/urban fire requirements purposes and for structures that are not accessible year-round, the following criteria shall be used by the applicable Fire District and/or Fire Warden when reviewing development applications in Eastern Summit County.~~

~~The wildland urban interface (WUI) zone map was developed using the roads to the outside of the valley floors as a simplified boundary. The areas within the valley floors typically have a water supply or are in areas with irrigated fields/modified vegetation and are in the vicinity of maintained roads that lower the wildland fire potential, and are therefore excluded from the WUI zone. Areas within two hundred fifty feet (250') of these road centerlines are also excluded from the WUI zone, as fire equipment can typically access these buildings within National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) requirements for hose length. The two hundred fifty foot (250') buffer is to be measured from centerline of the road across the ground to the build(s) by way of the normal access provided.~~

~~For wildland/urban fire requirement purposes, the following criteria shall be used by the applicable fire district when reviewing development applications in eastern Summit County:~~

- a. Location of building with respect to designated wildland urban interface (WUI) area based on the county and state approved map.
- b. Response time for responding fire units.
- c. Access, including road and bridge weight limits.
- d. Space at the building for sufficient fire equipment to adequately and safely fight or defend the building(s).
- e. Type and density of vegetation around the buildings.
- f. Separation of buildings from vegetation as to prevent a building fire from spreading to wildland.
- g. Type of road or driveway, length, and grade, as well as type of access (seasonal versus year round).
- h. Distance from established water supply and the ability to get that water to the fire based on pump capacity, access, and space at the building and turnarounds.
- i. Other criteria that shall be used are the following state adopted laws and rules:
 - (1) The state fire code adoption act, [as amended](#).
 - (2) Utah code subsection 65A-8-203(3)a (re: cooperative fire protection agreements with counties), [as amended](#).
 - (3) Utah administrative code R652-122-200 minimum standards for wildland fire ordinance, [as amended](#).
 - (4) Utah administrative code R309-550-5 water main design, [as amended](#).
 - (5) 2006 Utah wildland urban interface code, [as amended](#).
 - (6) Other provisions of this title.
 - (7) The 2009 international fire code (IFC) or newer as adopted by the state of Utah, [as amended](#).

Based on this review, applicants may be required to enact a variety of measures to minimize the level of fire hazard. The fire protection measures may include the following:

- a. Connection to a community or private water system, well or spring with a minimum five thousand (5,000) gallon water storage tank, pond, or other accessible water body with a dry hydrant.
- b. Defensible space around each dwelling.
- c. Noncombustible roofing materials.
- d. Internal fire sprinkler systems.

Based upon specific site characteristics (e.g., a meadow or irrigated field within the WUI zone) and the applicant's ability to provide an adequate combination of the above listed building or on site improvements, the fire district may waive certain requirements.

All applicants for new development shall, at the time of application, acknowledge that they have reviewed the "Summit County Living With Fire" information pamphlet and consulted the building department, insurance companies, builders and fire districts/fire warden regarding fire protection.

B. Wildfire Hazard Guidelines:

1. All proposed developments within the AG 100 and AG 160 zone districts shall be analyzed and rated on its wildfire risk using the fire hazard severity scale developed by the state, division of state lands and forestry. A development shall be rated based on the following criteria. The composite score will categorize the hazard level of the proposed development as moderate, high, or extreme. This rating, based on the following, shall be submitted to the county as part of any sketch plan:

- a. Slope of the site on which the development is proposed;
- b. Aspect, or the general direction in which the surface of the ground faces;
- c. Response time of the responsible fire agency as measured in minutes;
- d. Vegetation density to measure the fuel loading of the area; and
- e. Type of vegetation to identify rates of spread, resistance to control and other factors.

2. Hazardous fuels in the form of native vegetation will be cleared around structures and around the perimeter of subdivisions where appropriate to assist in wildfire prevention. Fuel breaks are not intended as complete vegetation removal; but rather, they shall serve as a change in fuel continuity, type of fuel, and degree of flammability of fuel in a strategically located area to reduce or hinder the rate of fire spread. The amount of vegetation to be removed/left within a fuel break area shall be recommended by the appropriate fire district. Fuel breaks around residential dwelling units shall be in place before the issuance of a certificate of occupancy.

3. Fuel break clearing limits shall be as follows:

| Type | Moderate | High | Extreme |
|-----------------------|----------|---------|----------|
| Structures | 30 feet | 50 feet | 75 feet |
| Development perimeter | None | 75 feet | 100 feet |

4. As part of a recorded plat for a subdivision in the AG 100 and AG 160 zone districts, fuel break easement shall be identified and a note shall be placed on the plat stating the following:

The fuel break easement is granted for the benefit of the Utah state area forester. Fuel breaks shall be maintained by the landowner or homeowners' association. Failure of the landowner to maintain the fuel break shall cause the area forester to cause the maintenance of the fuel break and charge the landowner for costs incurred.

C-B. Road Standards:

D-C. Public and private roads in subdivisions shall meet the following minimum right of way, surface and shoulder width standards. Road surfaces shall be capable of providing all weather, year around access as approved by the appropriate fire district and the county.

1. Width Of Surface:

| Design Speed | Design Volume | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------------|--------|
| | <25 | 25 - 250 | 251 - 699 | 700 - 999 | 1,000 - 2,499 | 2,500 - 5,000 | 5,000+ |
| 20 mph | 14 | 16 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 24 |
| 30 mph | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 24 |
| 40 mph | 18 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 24 |
| 50 mph | - | 20 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 24+ |

Roads designed to carry a large traffic volume per day at higher speeds may be required to be wider than described. This will be based on a determination of the specific design volume, speed, terrain and other characteristics to be calculated at the time of development application. Public roads, to be owned and maintained by the County, shall be a minimum of twenty four feet (24') of paved surface width.

2. Width Of Shoulder:

| Design Speed | Design Volume | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| | <25 | 25 - 250 | 251 - 699 | 700 - 999 | 1,000 - 2,499 | 2,500 - 5,000 | 5,000+ |
| All speeds | 1' to 2' | 1' to 4' | 2' to 4' | 2' to 6' | 2' to 6' | 2' to 6' | 2' to 8' |

Shoulders may be required to be compacted road base, asphalt or other suitable hard surface, or a combination thereof.

3. Width Of Right-Of-Way: The minimum right-of-way width for a public road shall be sixty feet (60'). The requirements may increase as the paved surface width increases due to traffic volumes, as described above. The minimum right-of-way for private roads shall be double the driving surface of the road.

D. Road Grades: The maximum road grade of an arterial road shall be eight percent (8%). On all other roads, a grade of less than eight percent (8%) is encouraged and preferred. However, road grades in excess of eight percent (8%), up to a maximum of ten percent (10%), may be allowed for short distances when, in the opinion of the County, it is in the best interest of preserving the natural environment and when approved by the appropriate fire district. Short distances shall not exceed five hundred feet (500') within any one thousand foot (1,000') segment.

E. Intersections: The road grade at an intersection shall not exceed four percent (4%) for a minimum distance of one hundred feet (100') on each leg of the intersection, and flatter grades are desired.

F. Turnaround/Cul-De-Sacs: Cul-de-sacs will be a maximum of one thousand three hundred feet (1,300') in length for developments with a moderate fire hazard rating, nine hundred feet (900') in high fire

hazard rated areas, and five hundred feet (500') in areas of extreme fire hazard. No cul-de-sac shall have a driving surface width of less than twenty feet (20'), and twenty four feet (24') from public roads. All cul-de-sacs shall have a turnaround of not less than sixty feet (60') in diameter, or as otherwise approved by the fire district, and ninety feet (90') from public roads. All cul-de-sacs must have a sign indicating that the road is a "dead end" road, to be located within one hundred feet (100') of the outlet.

G. Bridges And Culverts: Bridges and culverts on public roads shall be designed to support an HS-20 highway loading requirement. Permanent culverts will be installed at all intermittent and perennial stream crossings. Specifications for bridges, culverts and other stream crossings shall take into account at least the 100-year frequency storm for bridges and the 25-year frequency storm for culverts.

H. Driveway Access: The maximum grade of a driveway shall not exceed ten percent (10%). Twelve percent (12%) grades may be allowed for up to but not to exceed two hundred fifty (250) linear feet. The minimum width of a driveway shall be twelve feet (12').

I. Irrigation Ditch Easements: An unobstructed easement at least sixteen feet (16') in width shall be provided and shown on the subdivision plats or site plans, to ensure proper access and maintenance of irrigation ditches and canals.

~~J. Water Storage For Firefighting Purposes: New development shall be required to meet the minimum water storage requirements for firefighting purposes as established by the appropriate fire district.~~

~~K.J.~~ Revised Standards Applicable: Development is subject to revised general engineering standards and ordinances which are in effect at the time the application is submitted for review and approval by the County.

~~L.K.~~ Appeals: Appeals of requirements imposed by the North Summit Fire District and the Wildland Fire District (Summit County Fire Warden) are made to the Summit County Council pursuant to the appeals procedure identified in section 11-7-16 of this title. Appeals of requirements imposed by the South Summit Fire District are made to the South Summit Fire Commission. (Ord. 751, 1-12-2011)

**SUMMIT COUNTY, UTAH
ORDINANCE NO. _____**

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE EASTERN SUMMIT COUNTY DEVELOPMENT
CODE SECTIONS 11-2-3: WATER AND SEWAGE AND 11-6-8: INFRASTRUCTURE
STANDARDS**

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS, Utah Code Annotated (“UCA”) §17-27a-102(b) provides that counties can enact all ordinances that they consider necessary or appropriate to govern; and

WHEREAS, House Bill 409 was adopted in the 2021 legislative session and mandates that counties adopt, by ordinance, “...any standards that the county requires, as part of an infrastructure improvement, for fire department vehicle access and turnaround on roadways.” It goes on to say, “The county shall ensure that the standards established in Subsection (3)(a) are consistent with the State Fire Code...”; and

WHEREAS, Staff met with representatives from the North Summit, South Summit, and Park City Fire Districts as well as the County Engineer who reviewed the existing Code language and recommended the changes to ensure consistency with current fire regulations; and

WHEREAS, Goal 2.1.g contained in the Eastern Summit County General Plan states: “Enact ordinance, resolutions, codes and other forms of land use controls to reduce nuisances and land use incompatibilities.”; and

WHEREAS, Goal 3.1.c contained in the Eastern Summit County General Plan states: “Work with service providers to apply reasonable infrastructure guidelines to be utilized by the County during the development review process, and to forecast future infrastructure needs.”

WHEREAS, The Eastern Summit County Planning Commission conducted a public hearing on July 7, 2022 and unanimously voted to recommend approval of the amendments to the Summit County Council; and

WHEREAS, The Summit County Council held a public hearing on July 27, 2022.

NOW, THEREFORE, The County Council of the County of Summit, State of Utah, ordains as follows:

Section 1. **EASTERN SUMMIT COUNTY DEVELOPMENT CODE** The Eastern Summit County Development Code is amended as depicted in Exhibit A.

Section 2. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately after publication.

Enacted this ___ day of ___, 2022

ATTEST

SUMMIT COUNTY COUNCIL

Evelyn Furse
Summit County Clerk

Chris Robinson, Chair

APPROVED AS TO FORM

VOTING OF COUNTY COUNCIL:

David L. Thomas
Chief Civil Deputy

Councilmember Stevens _____
Councilmember Robinson _____
Councilmember Wright _____
Councilmember Armstrong _____
Councilmember Clyde _____