



NOTICE AND AGENDA
SOUTH OGDEN PLANNING COMMISSION
WORK SESSION

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 2026- 5:30 PM

Notice is hereby given that the South Ogden City Council will hold their regularly scheduled work session at 5:30 pm Thursday, February 12, 2026. The meeting will be located at City Hall, 3950 Adams Ave., South Ogden, Utah, 84403, in the city council chambers. The meeting is open to the public; anyone interested is welcome to attend. No action will be taken on any items discussed during the work session. Discussion of agenda items is for clarification only.

WORK SESSION AGENDA

I. CALL TO ORDER – Chair Robert Bruderer

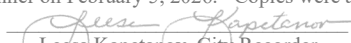
II. REVIEW OF MEETING AGENDA

III. DISCUSSION ITEMS

- A. Moderate Income Housing Updates
- B. Additional Questions or Concerns from the Planning Commission

IV. ADJOURN

The undersigned, duly appointed City Recorder, does hereby certify that a copy of the above notice and agenda was posted to the State of Utah Public Notice Website, on the City's website (southogdencity.gov) and emailed to the Standard Examiner on February 5, 2026. Copies were also delivered to each member of the governing body.


Leesa Kapetanov, City Recorder

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, individuals needing special accommodations (including auxiliary communicative aids and services) during the meeting should notify the City Recorder at 801-622-2709 at least 24 hours in advance.

MODERATE INCOME HOUSING

Existing Strategies

- STRATEGY 1: Demonstrate utilization of a moderate income housing set aside from a community reinvestment agency, redevelopment agency, or community development and renewal agency to create or subsidize moderate income housing (Menu Item P).
- STRATEGY 2: Preserve existing and new moderate income housing and subsidized units by utilizing a landlord incentive program, providing for deed restricted units through a grant program, or establishing a housing loss mitigation fund (Menu Item K).
- STRATEGY 3: Create or allow for, and reduce regulations related to, internal or detached accessory dwelling units in residential zones (Menu Item E).
- STRATEGY 4: Zone or rezone for higher density or moderate-income residential development in commercial or mixed-use zones near major transit investment corridors, commercial centers, or employment centers (Menu Item F).
- STRATEGY 5: Rezone for densities necessary to facilitate the production of moderate-income housing (Menu Item A).

Timeline Changes

Staff is proposing to change the timelines from 2026 to 2027 or 2028 for Strategies 1-3 (Item P, K, E)

The dates will be left for the other two strategies (Item F and A) to not impact any new units that come in or the City Center Plan process

Upcoming Discussions



Item P (Strategy 1): City owned property conversation



Item K (Strategy 2): Continuation of law student paper (Ogden Community Development Director come and present)



Item E (Strategy 3): ADU conversation with PC (explore possibility of allowing smaller lots below 10,000 s.f. to have a detached ADU)



Item F (Strategy 4): Report on new units in Gateway area



Item A (Strategy 5): City Center Plan and any new units that may come in City Center Area

STRATEGY 1

DEMONSTRATE UTILIZATION OF A MODERATE INCOME HOUSING SET ASIDE FROM A COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT AGENCY, REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY, OR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND RENEWAL AGENCY TO CREATE OR SUBSIDIZE MODERATE INCOME HOUSING

South Ogden City has created the City Center Community Reinvestment Project Area and will utilize funds from the tax increment generated by the project area to aid in the development and/or subsidization of moderate-income housing (Menu Item P).

In 2019 the South Ogden City Community Development and Renewal Agency (CDRA) created the City Center Community Reinvestment Area (CRA). With support and participation from Weber County and Central Weber Sewer Improvement District, the City Center CRA was created to aid in the redevelopment of properties along Riverdale Road, Washington Blvd., Harrison Blvd. and 40th Street. The long-range vision, as demonstrated within the City's general plan, is for these properties to be redeveloped with a variety of mixed uses, at much higher densities, and with a more urbanized look and feel.

It is estimated the City Center CRA will generate approximately \$964,673 of incremental value over the next 20 years. These funds will be restricted for the Agency's use to help with the development/subsidization of moderate-income housing. The first year of tax increment was 2022, providing the Agency some housing monies through the project area through 2042.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Analyze the feasibility to develop moderate-income housing on the city-owned property at 40th and Evelyn. (Winter 202~~5~~ 7)
- Seek LIHTC funding to help with construction of deeply affordable housing (30% AMI) or other income-restricted housing projects. (Spring 202~~6~~ 7)

STRATEGY 2

PRESERVE EXISTING AND NEW MODERATE INCOME HOUSING AND SUBSIDIZED UNITS BY UTILIZING A LANDLORD INCENTIVE PROGRAM, PROVIDING FOR DEED RESTRICTED UNITS THROUGH A GRANT PROGRAM, OR ESTABLISHING A HOUSING LOSS MITIGATION FUND

South Ogden City desires to preserve existing and develop new moderate-income housing and subsidized housing units by utilization of a landlord incentive program, providing for deed restricted units through a grant program, or, notwithstanding Section 10-9a-535m establishing a housing loss mitigation fund (Menu Item K).

Utilizing tax increment generated through the City Center Community Reinvestment Project Area, South Ogden City will explore and implement program(s) to aid in the preservation and/or development of moderate-income housing, as well as ways the city can work with developers to incorporate moderate-income housing into new, market-rate projects through deed restrictions of a certain number of units. This would increase the number of moderate-income units throughout the city and would inter-mix these units with market-rate units within the same development/project.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Explore policies that would incorporate/require deed-restricted moderate-income housing units to be incorporated into new projects whenever a development agreement is utilized as a part of the projects' approval. (Spring 2026 8)
- Explore the cost/benefits of establishing a Housing Preservation Fund. (Spring 2026 8)
- Explore cost/benefits of creating a Housing Loss Mitigation Fund for the development or preservation of moderate-income housing. (Spring 2026 8)
- Explore ways to utilize housing funds from the City Center CRA to incentivize landlords to deed-restrict units, subsidize development-related fees, etc. (Spring 2026 8)

STRATEGY 3

CREATE OR ALLOW FOR AND REDUCE REGULATIONS RELATED TO INTERNAL ADUS

South Ogden has created regulations related to internal accessory dwelling units (ADUs) in residential zones (Menu Item E).

In 2021, South Ogden amended City code to allow for the interior ADUs as permitted uses in single-family residential, two-family residential, and multiple-family residential zones. In addition, the City created an “Accessory Dwelling Unit” section in their municipal code (Adopted 9/21/2021) to provide reasonable regulations for supplementary living accommodations in internal ADUs located in residential areas of the City.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Begin to track building permits and rental licenses related to ADUs (Spring 2023).
- Review “Accessory Dwelling Unit” code with City Council and Planning Commission to determine the feasibility of extending policy to allow for attached and detached ADUs (Winter 2023).
- Work with the Planning Commission and City Council on drafting and adopting ADU code amendment (Spring 2024).
- Review the ADU ordinance to consider allowing them on smaller sized lots (Spring 2026 8)

STRATEGY 4

ZONE OR REZONE FOR HIGHER DENSITY OR MODERATE-INCOME RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

South Ogden has zoned or rezoned for higher density or moderate-income residential development in commercial or mixed-use zones near major transit investment corridors, commercial centers, or employment centers (Menu Item F).

The City's form-based code creates three districts:

1. **Neighborhood Commercial:** a number of smaller areas that provide convenient local commercial services for residents.
2. **Wall Avenue:** flexible mixed-use district that allows for a broad range of commercial uses and building types
3. **South Gateway:** flexible mixed-use district that allows for a broad range of commercial uses and building types.

The major districts are further broken down into subdistricts:

- **Gateway Core:** The Gateway Core Subdistrict is intended to be the City's most flexible and inclusive subdistrict, ensuring a place for all of South Ogden's commercial needs. It includes a range of building types that will allow for a vibrant, mixed-use commercial area.
- **Gateway General:** The Gateway General Subdistrict provides the same function as the Gateway Core Subdistrict, but with a lower intensity of building to provide a buffer between residential neighborhoods and commercial areas.
- **Neighborhood Commercial:** The Neighborhood Subdistrict allows for smaller nodes of commercial uses, the purpose of which is to provide residents with easy access to businesses which provide local services and goods.
- **Gateway Edge:** The Edge Subdistricts are made up of smaller scale residential buildings, which provide a buffer between existing single family residential neighborhoods and the Commercial Subdistricts. (Ord. 17-21, 11-21-2017, eff. 11-21-2017)

The rezone districts allow for density variations based on permitted uses.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Track the number of new housing units established from the City's form-based code districts (Neighborhood Commercial, Wall Avenue, and South Gateway) to monitor the number of units that qualify as moderate income housing units (Spring 2023 – Winter 2026).

STRATEGY 5

REZONE FOR DENSITIES NECESSARY TO FACILITATE THE PRODUCTION OF MODERATE-INCOME HOUSING

South Ogden has rezoned for densities to facilitate the production of moderate-income housing (Menu Item A).

The City has rezoned for mixed use and high density as part of the form-based code initiative. The rezone process was a complete review of existing zoning and the establishment of form-based code in order to promote redevelopment of commercial areas to mixed use zones suitable for higher density housing. This initiative included a steering committee, public review process, planning commission review, public hearing, and adoption by City Council and was completed over two-year period. The City will continue to update zoning to meet current demands.

The City created nine additional zones to facilitate the production of moderate-income housing:

1. 40th Street General
2. City Center General
3. City Center Core
4. Riverdale Road General
5. Edge
6. Gateway Core
7. Gateway General
8. Neighborhood Commercial
9. Gateway Edge Subdistricts

IMPLEMENTATION

- Review and update the zoning code to allow for higher density in redeveloping residential areas (Winter 2023 – Spring 2024).
- Work with Planning Commission, Community Development and Renewal Agency (CDRA), and the City Council to modify zoning in anticipation for redevelopment efforts (Spring 2024).
- Track the number of new housing units established from the City's Form-Based Code Districts (40th Street General, City Center General, City Center Core, Riverdale Road General) to monitor the number of units that qualify as moderate-income housing units (Spring 2025-Spring 2026).
- Seek assistance with a small area plan for the City Center Core and potentially modify the zoning code to allow for that vision (Spring 2025-Spring 2026)



NOTICE AND AGENDA

SOUTH OGDEN CITY PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 2026

Notice is hereby given that the South Ogden City Planning Commission will hold a meeting on Thursday, February 12, 2026, beginning at 6:15 p.m. The meeting will be located at City Hall, 3950 Adams Ave., South Ogden, Utah, 84403, in the city council chambers. The meeting is open to the public; anyone interested is welcome to attend. Some members of the commission may be attending the meeting electronically. The meeting will also be streamed live over www.youtube.com/@southogdencity.

I. CALL TO ORDER AND OVERVIEW OF MEETING PROCEDURES – Chair Robert Bruderer

II. SPECIAL ITEMS

Discussion on Short-Term Rentals

III. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

Approval of January 8, 2026 Planning Commission Minutes

IV. STAFF REPORTS

- A. Joint Meeting with City Council (City Center Plan Discussion)
- B. April Planning Commission Meeting

V. OTHER BUSINESS

VI. PUBLIC COMMENTS

VII. ADJOURN

STAFF REPORT



SUBJECT: Code Change Discussion - Short-Term Rentals
AUTHOR: Alika Murphy
DEPARTMENT: Planning Administration
DATE: February 12, 2026

BACKGROUND

On the October 10, 2024, agenda there was an item where Staff was proposing to add in the definition of a short-term rental (STR) to Section 3-11-0 to explain how the city defines an STR and to be clear that they are not allowed in the city. This addition was based on previous discussions that previous planning staff had with the Planning Commission and the City Council about the allowance of STRs. At the October 10th meeting, there was interest from the commission to explore the conversation of STRs further since most of the current commission is new. It was discussed again on November 14, 2024, and ultimately the commission agreed that before moving forward, it would be best to hear from City Council to see if this ordinance is something that they would be willing to support. The discussion of STRs was brought up to the council on December 3, 2024, and the result was that they were open to considering a Short-Term Rental ordinance. On January 9, 2025, the commission discussed what they would like to see in an ordinance and what they would want to limit within the community. At the February 13, 2025 meeting, the Planning Commission decided to table the item and hold off on a public hearing. At the March 13, 2025, meeting, the Planning Commission voted in favor of holding a public hearing. A public hearing was held on April 10, 2025, with three people in attendance that expressed support for the ordinance. The topic of short-term rentals was then discussed again at the June 12, 2025, meeting where the Planning Commission decided to take a small break from discussing the topic and proceed at a future date. Staff asked the commission at the January 8, 2026, meeting whether or not they were ready to revisit the conversation, especially since there are three new commissioners. The consensus was to bring it back. Today it is on the agenda as a discussion item. Attached is the ordinance that was discussed before.

ANALYSIS

A short-term rental is a living space available to rent for short periods of time. Typically, they have been treated as a hotel adjacent rental where people stay for a couple days to a few weeks. Anything less than 30 days is considered a short-term rental. Utah defines a short-term rental as a residential unit or any portion of a residential unit that the owner or record or the lessee of the residential unit offers for occupancy for fewer than 30 consecutive days.

Short-term rentals (STRs) have been a topic of discussion in the past and leading up to the past decision, there was a lot of back and forth for Planning Commission and City Council. Part of the last STR conversation was a survey that had about 400 responses and it was more or less a 50/50 split of residents with 192 residents being for them and 197 residents against them. Planning Commission voted (5-1) to recommend that short-term rentals be allowed and

regulated. The City Council last discussed STRs in March 2023 and decided not to move forward with an ordinance. Since then, there have been phone calls asking about short-term rentals and the main reason for the return of this topic is to be clear in the city code about what is and is not allowed. The Accessory Dwelling Unit section is the only one that has a line prohibiting short-term rentals within an ADU, but there has not been any other section that specifically states that STRs are not allowed other than that. Staff has heard from different legal advisors that if something is not outright banned in the city code then there is room for the allowance, since in that case the city would have to give the most rights over the property. In the end, staff hopes to have transparency in what is allowed which would come in either an addition of the definition of a short-term rental with a sentence stating that they are not allowed or an ordinance with specific requirements.

As far as Utah legislation is concerned, there is one section of code that talks about STRs (10-8-85.4). This state code states that a legislative body may not do the following:

1. Enact or enforce an ordinance that prohibits an individual from listing or offering a short-term rental on a short-term rental website; or
2. Use an ordinance that prohibits the act of renting a short-term rental to fine, charge, prosecute, or otherwise punish an individual solely for the act of listing or offering a short-term rental on a short-term rental website.

Utah Code 10-8-85.4: <https://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title10/Chapter8/10-8-S85.4.html>

Some cities have adopted ordinances allowing short-term rentals, but there are still cities that have decided not to allow them. Surrounding cities that do have an ordinance include Ogden, North Ogden, and West Haven. Below are some of the main requirements for STRs.

Ogden:

- Allowed in R-1 zone, owner-occupied
- R-2, R-2EC, R-3, R-3EC, R-4, R-5, and R-9 zones limit one per block if they are not owner-occupied
- Must pass a building and fire inspection
- Contact information must be sent to all neighbors within 300 feet and proof of letters but be submitted to city
- STR license must be renewed annually
- 2 people per sleeping room
- No visitors
- There must be off-street parking offered to renters otherwise there is a fine
https://codelibrary.amlegal.com/codes/ogdencityut/latest/ogdencity_ut/0-0-0-21027

North Ogden:

- Only within owner-occupied structures or those managed by the owner
- Allowed within ADUs
- 1 parking space per bedroom
- Provide contact information to city (must be reached 24/7)

- STR business license required
- Fire inspection annually
- Max of 12 persons
- Violation is \$500 fine

<https://northogden.municipalcodeonline.com/book?type=plan#name=11-9M-21: SHORT TERM RENTAL REGULATIONS>

West Haven

- Owner-occupied
- Must show proof of residence which includes driver's license, deed, and a notary note must be turned in
- Site plan, floor plan, parking plan, and contact information must be turned in
- Land Use Permit and business license is required
- Fire code inspection
- Property description
- Limit of 182 nights that can be rented
- Must provide an information packet for renter that includes emergency contact, business license, owner contact information, noise ordinance, etc.

https://codelibrary.amlegal.com/codes/westhavenut/latest/westhaven_ut/0-0-0-7307

Things to consider when looking at a short-term rental ordinance:

- How will this affect the neighborhood?
- Is this wanted by residents?
- Will it affect housing affordability?
- Will it be required for the property to owner-occupied?
- Are they allowed in ADUs?
- What will the approval process be?
- How will it be enforced?
- Ensure that traditional residential neighborhoods are not turned into tourist areas to the detriment of long-time residents
- Ensure any regulation of short-term rentals does not negatively affect surrounding properties
- Ensure that homes are not turned into pseudo hotels or “party houses”
- Minimize public safety risks and the noise, trash and parking problems often associated with short-term rentals
- Give permanent residents the option to occasionally utilize their properties to generate extra income from short-term rentals as long as all objectives are met
- Minimize public safety risks and the noise, trash and parking problems often associated with short-term rentals without creating additional work for the local police department
- Encourage additional tourism to drive more business to downtown stores and restaurants
- Ensure that the city does not lose out on tax revenue that could be invested in much needed services for permanent residents

Policy Objective	Viable Regulatory Approaches
Give law abiding and respectful citizens the option to utilize their homes as short-term rentals	Adopt a formal annual permitting requirement and a process for revoking permits from “trouble properties”. As an example a local government can adopt a “3 strikes rule” whereby a permit is automatically revoked for a number of years in the event the local government receives 3 (substantiated) complaints about a property within a certain time frame (i.e. a 24 month period). Alternatively, a local government can adopt a rule by which a permit is automatically revoked in the event the town receives conclusive evidence (police report, video evidence etc.) that a city ordinance has been violated.
Ensure that speculators do not buy up homes to turn them into pseudo hotels while still giving permanent residents the option to utilize their homes to generate extra income from short-term rentals.	Adopt a formal permit requirement and make it a condition that the permit holder verifies residency.
Ensure that homes are only occasionally used as short-term rentals (and not continuously rented out to new people on a short-term basis).	We can choose to set a specific number of days that the short-term rental can be rented out, but it would be hard to track. Adopting a permanent residency requirement for short-term rental permit holders can ensure that there is a practical upper limit to how often most properties are rented out each year. Adopting a “permanent residency requirement” also comes with the additional side benefit that most people don’t want to rent out their primary residence to people who may trash it or be a nuisance to the neighbors. The “permanent residency requirement” can therefore also help minimize noise, parking and trash related issues.
Ensure homes are not turned into “party houses”.	The city can choose to adopt a specific limit on the number of people that are allowed to stay on the property at any given time. The “people limit” can be the same for all permitted

	properties (i.e. a max of 10 people) or be correlated with the number of bedrooms.
Minimize potential parking problems for the neighbors of short-term rental properties.	Adopt a formal permit requirement and put in place a specific limit on the number of motor vehicles that short-term renters are allowed to park on/near the property. The “motor vehicle limit” can be the same for all permitted properties (i.e. a max of 2) or be dependent on the number of permanent parking spots available on the property. As with the “people limit” rule mentioned above, adopting these parking disclosure requirements will deter most abuse.
Minimize public safety risks and possible noise and trash problems without creating additional work for the local police department and code enforcement personnel.	Require that all short-term rental contracts include a copy of the local sound/trash/ parking ordinances that summarizes applicable local ordinances.
	Require that short-term rental permit holders list a “local contact” that can be reached 24/7 and immediately take corrective action in the event any nonemergency issues are reported (i.e. deal with suspected noise, trash or parking problems). Or Establish a 24/7 hotline to allow neighbors and other citizens to easily report non-emergency issues without involving local law/code enforcement officers. Once notified of a potential ordinance violation, the hotline personnel will contact the affected property’s “local contact”, and only involve the local law and/or code enforcement personnel in the event that the “local contact” is unsuccessful in remedying the situation within a reasonable amount of time (i.e. 20- 30 minutes)
Ensure that no long-term rental properties are converted to short-term rentals to the detriment of long-term renters in the community.	Adopt a permanent residency requirement for short-term rental permit holders (see above) to prevent absentee landlords from converting long-term rental properties into short-term rentals.

Ensure that residential neighborhoods are not inadvertently turned into tourist areas to the detriment of permanent residents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adopt a formal permit requirement and set specific quotas on the number of short-term rental permits allowed in any given neighborhood, and/or 2. Adopt the “permanent residency requirement” for short-term rental permit holders (mentioned above) to ensure that there is a practical upper limit to how often any property is rented out each year.
Ensure any regulation of short-term rentals does not negatively affect property values or create other unexpected negative long-term side-effects.	Evaluate the code overtime as the market and technology evolves and as residents adjust.
Ensure the physical safety of short-term renters.	Adopt a physical safety inspection requirement as part of the permit approval process. The inspection can be conducted by the municipality’s own staff or the local fire/police force and can cover various amounts of potential safety hazards. As minimum such inspection should ensure that all rentals provide a minimum level of protection to the renters who are sleeping in unfamiliar surroundings and therefore may be disadvantaged if forced to evacuate the structure in the event of an emergency.

PROPOSED CHANGES

Attached is the short-term rental ordinance draft and proposed definition to be added to 10-2-1: Definitions.

RECOMMENDATION

Given that the last public hearing in April did not have many residents in attendance and recently staff has received questions/concerns about short-term rentals, staff recommends holding another public hearing on this topic before forwarding any recommendation to the City Council.

Staff is open to all suggestions from the Planning Commission.

DEFINITION

10-2-1: Definitions

Short-Term Rental: Any approved dwelling or portion thereof that is available for use or is used for accommodation or lodging of guests paying a fee or other compensation for a period of at least one 24-hour day and max of 30 consecutive days.

Or

10-2-1: Definitions

Short-Term Rental: A residential unit, dwelling or portion thereof that is available for use or is used for accommodation or lodging of guests paying a fee or other compensation for a period of at least one 24-hour day and max of 30 consecutive days. A short-term rental is not an allowed use in South Ogden City. Violation of this use shall be punishable as per 10-1-15 of this code.

10-14-25 Short-Term Rentals.

(a) Purpose. The purpose of this Section is to establish the process for permitting short-term rentals whether as a vacation rental or otherwise. The intent is to protect the integrity and characteristics of established land use districts by ensuring that short-term or vacation rentals are located in appropriate land use districts and operated in a manner that minimizes negative impacts of those uses on neighbors, public services and the surrounding community.

(B) Definitions:

(1) Responsible Party. The owner(s), agent(s) or management company responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Short-Term Rental property and for its compliance with all laws, rules and regulations applicable to the same.

(2) Occupant(s). The individual(s) renting or residing in a Short-Term Rental dwelling unit.

(3) Pets. Dogs, cats or other domesticated animals allowed under City ordinances that, with permission of the Responsible Party, accompany the occupants of the Short-Term Rental.

(C) Location:

1. All short-term rentals (STRs) shall be owner-occupied in residential zones which includes R-1-6, R-1-8, R-1-10, R-2, R-3, and R-3A. The owner of the subject property

shall live in the primary dwelling in which a short-term rental is desired and must reside there as their primary residence.

2. Short-term rentals (STRs) in zones identified under the form-based code shall be managed by an owner or responsible party who can respond within 1 hour at any time.
3. Short-term rentals (STRs) are permitted within attached and detached accessory dwelling units.

(D) Licenses. Prior to operating a Short-Term Rental, the owner or Responsible Party shall obtain a South Ogden City Short-Term Rental license. At the time of, or prior to, receiving approval of the license, the Responsible Party shall register the business with the State, and obtain a State Sales Tax ID number; proof of the same shall be filed with the City.

1. The land use application shall provide a phone contact number and email address for the owner and the Responsible Party, as applicable. The application shall be accompanied by a site plan and floor plan that demonstrates all the requirements of this section are met. The plans shall show the rooms that will be rented out, the location of all parking stalls, entrances, and such other information as may be required for consideration of the application.
2. The applicant must provide proof of permanent residency by way of a driver's license address
3. Short-term rentals shall be inspected by the Fire Department prior to initial approval of the business license and shall be inspected annually at the time of the license renewal thereafter.
4. If the residence is part of an HOA community, a letter from the HOA is required.
5. The business license official or his/her appointee shall review complete applications for a Short-Term Rental license under this Section and shall approve, or deny the application based on the criteria listed in this Section.
6. Reports and Taxes. The Responsible Party shall comply with all reporting requirements incident to the use as a Short-Term Rental property, and shall collect and remit all sales, resort and transient room taxes to the State Tax Commission.

(D) Noise, Nuisances and Adverse Effects of Use. The Responsible Party shall regulate the occupancy of the Short-Term Rental and ensure that:

- (1) Occupants and their pets do not create noise or other conditions that by reason of time, nature, intensity or duration are out of character with noise and conditions customarily experienced in the surrounding neighborhood;
- (2) Occupants do not disturb the peace of surrounding residents by engaging in outside recreational activities or other activities that adversely affect nearby properties before 7:00 a.m. or after 10:00 p.m.;

(3) Occupants and their pets do not interfere with the privacy of nearby residents or trespass onto nearby properties;

(4) Occupants do not engage in disorderly or illegal conduct, including illegal consumption of drugs or alcohol; and

(5) The premises, responsible party and all occupants strictly comply with Utah Administrative Code Rule R392-502, Public Lodging Facility Sanitation.

(E) Parking. On-street parking is prohibited. An off-street parking stall shall be provided for each bedroom being rented. The number of Occupants' vehicles shall not exceed the number of bedrooms available in the Short-term Rental with a maximum of 4 bedrooms.

(1) Vehicles parked at the Short-Term Rental shall not impede clear sight distances, create a nuisance or hazard, violate any City laws or winter-restricted parking requirement, or infringe on the property rights of any adjacent or nearby property. Vehicles shall be parked entirely within a garage or carport, or upon a driveway or other approved paved surface that meets established standards and norms. Parking is prohibited within any yard or landscaped area.

(F) Signage. Exterior signage other than ordinary street address signage is prohibited.

(G) Renter's Packet: The Responsible Party shall also provide a prominent display within the dwelling unit that provides, at minimum, the following information:

(1) contact information for the Responsible Party at which it may be contacted at any time (24/7);

(2) all local regulations addressing noise, parking, pets, trespassing, illegal activity, and conduct;

(3) contact information of local police, fire and emergency service; and

(4) any additional rules or regulations imposed by the Responsible Party;

(5) copy of business license and parking site plan;

(6) A copy of the floor plan with all emergency exits

(H) Maintenance and Standards. Any property licensed as a Short-Term Rental shall conform to the following standards:

(1) Structures shall be properly maintained and all facilities such as plumbing, HVAC equipment, appliances, etc. kept in a condition that is fully operational and otherwise in good repair.

(2) Grounds and landscaped areas shall be properly maintained to ensure that the use does not detract from the general appearance of the neighborhood or create any hazard or nuisance to the Occupants or to neighboring properties.

(3) Each habitable space shall meet current federal, state and local building and health codes, and shall be equipped with fully functional smoke and carbon monoxide detectors located at places within the dwelling unit that comply with applicable building codes.

(4) Garbage shall be placed in City-approved receptacles. Trash shall not be allowed to accumulate on the property and be removed on regularly scheduled pick up days.

(5) All requirements of the local fire authority shall be met

(6) A fire exit route plan and statement of the maximum occupancy number for the premises shall be prominently posted.

(7) A fully functional fire extinguisher shall be located in an easily accessible location.

(8) The responsible party shall comply with all inspection requirements of the State of Utah, Weber County and the City.

(I) Notification of Adjacent Property Owners. Property owners within one hundred fifty feet (150') of the premises proposed for a Short-Term Rental shall be notified of the application by the city.

(J) Complaints. Complaints received by the City for any violation of this chapter will be handled as follows:

(1) A first complaint will result in an investigation and, if warranted, the City will issue a written warning to the Responsible Party; said warning shall provide notice of the complaint, a description of any violation, and actions to be performed to correct a violation. Upon receipt of a second complaint, the City will conduct an investigation, and if warranted, will revoke the short-term rental license.

(2) In the event of a revocation or suspension proceeding, the Hearing Procedure found in 3-1A-5 of this code will be used.

(3) Notwithstanding any other remedy in this section, violations of Federal, State, County or local laws may be prosecuted in any court or administrative tribunal having jurisdiction over the matter.