

**RESOLUTION
OF THE
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF THE COUNTY OF DELTA,
STATE OF COLORADO**

RESOLUTION NO. 2024-R-03

RESOLUTION: 1) AMENDING ZONING MAPS TO REZONE ALL PROPERTIES ZONED UGA TO RES-1; 2) ADOPTING THE 2024 LAND USE CODE UPDATE; 3) VACATING RESOLUTION 2003-R-017 (*RESOLUTION REQUIRING REVIEW OF STREET PLAN IN "35-ACRE PLUS" SUBDIVISIONS*); AND 4) VACATING RESOLUTION 2023-R-007 (*RENEWABLE ENERGY MORATORIUM*).

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Delta County Board of County Commissioners (hereinafter "Board") is authorized, pursuant to the Constitution of the State of Colorado and State legislation including, but not limited to, C.R.S. 29-20-101, et seq. and 30-28-101, et seq., to plan for and regulate the use and development of land in the unincorporated territory of the County of Delta, State of Colorado, for the purpose of promoting the health, safety, convenience, order, prosperity, and welfare of the inhabitants of the County of Delta; and

WHEREAS, the Delta County Master Plan was adopted in 2018 identifying a need to regulate land use in Delta County; and

WHEREAS, C.R.S. 30-28-111 authorizes the County Planning Commission to make a Zoning Plan for the unincorporated areas of the County; and

WHEREAS, C.R.S. 30-28-112 requires the County Planning Commission to certify a copy of the Zoning Plan to the Board of County Commissioners; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners shall hold at least one public hearing with notification in a newspaper of general circulation at least 14 days prior to adoption, including the time, place and where the certified copy can be examined; and

WHEREAS, on January 5, 2021, the Board adopted the Delta County Land Use Code (Resolution No 2021-R-001), including zoning maps; and

WHEREAS, Resolution No 2021-R-001 also repealed certain regulations in place prior to the Land Use Code, including regulations for Subdivision, Specific Developments, and Mobile Home Parks; and

WHEREAS, between October 27, 2021 and May 25, 2022, the Delta County Board of County Commissioners held four (4) Work Sessions regarding the Land Use Code, including multiple meetings with local surveyors; and

WHEREAS, between December 8, 2021 and September 19, 2022, the Delta County Planning Commission held about ten (10) Work Sessions regarding the Land Use Code; and

WHEREAS, on May 25, 2022 and August 25, 2022 the Board of Adjustment held or participated in Work Sessions regarding the Land Use Code; and

WHEREAS, on September 8, 2022, Public Notice was sent to Delta County Independent (DCI), a newspaper of general circulation, informing the public that on September 21, 2022 the 2022 Public Draft Land Use Code was available for review and listed hearing dates and times for public hearings at the Planning Commission (10/12, 10/26) and Board of Adjustment (10/13); and

WHEREAS, the DCI notice ran three (3) consecutive weeks on September 14, September 21 and September 28, 2022; and

WHEREAS, on October 13, 2022, the Board of Adjustment (BOA) considered the Public Draft 2022 Land Use Code Update and provided recommendations to the Planning Commission; and

WHEREAS, on October 26, 2022, following multiple public hearings, taking into account public comments received, the Planning Commission (PC) directed staff on final edits on the 2022 Land Use Code Update; and

WHEREAS, on November 2, 2022, a notice was advertised in the Delta County Independent newspaper regarding the availability of the Final Draft of the 2022 Land Use Code Update, and that the Planning Commission would hold a public hearing on November 16, 2022; and

WHEREAS, on November 16, 2022, the PC held a duly noticed public hearing to consider final edits for the 2022 Land Use Code Update.

WHEREAS, on February 28, 2023, the Board of County Commissioners held a duly noticed public hearing, and rejected the Planning Commission certified copy of a Land Use Code Update; and

WHEREAS, between March and September 2023, the Board of County Commissioners held multiple work sessions considering changes to the 2021 LUC using the 2022 the Planning Commission certified copy as a starting point; and

WHEREAS, between September and October 2023, the Planning Commission held multiple work sessions considering BoCC changes to the LUC; and

WHEREAS, on October 25 and November 8, 2023, the Board of County Commissioners considered recommendation by the Planning Commission; and

WHEREAS, on November 21, 2023, the Board of County Commissioners referred the LUC Update to the Planning Commission to report pursuant to C.R.S. 30-28-116; and

WHEREAS, on December 13, 2023, the Planning Commission voted to "disapprove" the 2023 LUC, as presented by the Board of County Commissioners (November 8, 2023); and

WHEREAS, amendments to the Land Use Code include deleting the Urban Growth Area (UGA) zoning designation; however, the new Residential-1.0 (RES-1) zoning designation is similar except for the minimum lot size required; and

WHEREAS, Zoning Maps, adopted January 5, 2021, have been updated to reflect zone changes approved since their adoption, and 2023 amendments to the Land Use Code; and

WHEREAS, on January 24 and 31, 2024 and February 7, and 14, 2024, a notice was advertised in the Delta County Independent newspaper regarding the availability of the Planning Commission Certified Copy of the 2024 Land Use Code Update, and that the Board of County Commissioners would hold a public hearing on February 21, 2024; and

WHEREAS, on February 21, 2024, the Board of County Commissioners held a duly noticed public hearing to consider adopting the 2024 Land Use Code Update, and related actions; and

DECISION

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, based all evidence presented and the administrative record as a whole, the Board of County Commissioners does hereby:

- 1) REZONE all property zoned Urban Growth Area (UGA) in the January 5, 2021 zoning maps. Properties shall be rezoned from UGA to Residential 1.0 (RES-1).
- 2) ADOPT the 2024 Land Use Code Update to be known as the "Delta County Land Use Code" together with zoning maps as amended up to and including January 10, 2024. A complete copy is attached hereto and incorporated

herein by reference as **Exhibit A**. This Delta County Land Use Code, including zoning maps, shall go into full force and effect immediately upon adoption by the Board of County Commissioners.

- 3) FIND that the 2024 Land Use Code Update is consistent with the 2018 Delta County Master Plan. This resolution is necessary for the public health, safety, and welfare of the inhabitants of the County of Delta, State of Colorado.
- 4) VACATE Resolution 2003-R-027 (*Street Plans Required in 35-Acres Plus Subdivisions*). Deferring to State Statute C.R.S. 30-28-110.
- 5) VACATE Resolution 2023-R-007 (*Renewable Energy Moratorium*), finding that it is extinguished by operation since the Land Use Code Update incorporates standards for renewable energy facilities [Chapter 2, Section 4.G.1]
- 6) DECLARE that all provisions of this Resolution are intended to be severable. If any provision of this resolution, with attached Zoning Code and related zoning maps (adopted February 21, 2024), is declared to be invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, it is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that the effect of such decision shall be limited to that provision or provisions which are expressly stated in the decision to be invalid; and such decision shall not affect, impair or nullify the Resolution as a whole or any part thereof, but the remainder of this Resolution shall continue in full force and effect.

PASSED AND ADOPTED AS SET FORTH ABOVE on this 21st day of February, 2024.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
COUNTY OF DELTA,
STATE OF COLORADO

ATTEST:



Teri A. Stephenson
Teri Stephenson
Delta County Clerk & Recorder

Mike Lane
Mike Lane, Chair

Wendell Koontz
Wendell Koontz, Vice Chair

Don Suppes
Don Suppes, Commissioner

Delta County Land Use Code

Prepared by the Board of County Commissioners

November 8, 2023

Board of County Commissioners

DISTRICT 1

Mike Lane

DISTRICT 2

Don Suppes

DISTRICT 3

Wendell Koontz

Planning Commissioners

DISTRICT 1

Cindy Watson
Todd Queen
Steve Schrock
Matt Clark (Associate)

DISTRICT 2

Hardy Hutto
Victoria Turner
Tate Locke
Layne Brones (Associate)

DISTRICT 3

Kate Darlington
Jacob Gray
Tom Kay
David Marek (Associate)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

Beginning January 5, 2021, Delta County adopted a Land Use Code (Code) establishing standards and processes for development in the unincorporated areas of Delta County. This Code incorporated multiple standards that had been implemented previously, such as:

- Subdivision Regulations
- Specific Development Regulations
- Development Application Ordinance

Other land use regulations have been incorporated either explicitly or through the Appendix, such as:

- Roadway Design and Construction Standards
- Address Regulations (Street Names)
- Floodplain Regulations

Zoning maps were adopted assigning zoning designations to every property. Different standards and processes may apply based on the zoning designation. Certain uses are Allowed, or Exempt from review, but other permits/approvals may apply. Allowed uses, while exempt from review, must meet all applicable regulations from this Code and other entities (e.g., State, Federal).

Zoning Districts list the uses which are allowed or may be allowed subject to discretionary permit processes. Those listed uses and other uses which the Director determines are consistent with this Code and/or applicable Plans (e.g., Delta County Master Plan) may be allowed subject to appropriate processes. Other uses are prohibited. Further, this Code provides the regulation of site development amenities and requirements such as setbacks, parking, and lighting.

This Land Use Code consists of 14 Chapters as follows:

Chapter 1; Authority, Decision Makers, Transition. Defines authority of the Board of County Commissioners, Board of Adjustment, Planning Commission and Director of Planning as it pertains to this Code. This Chapter also establishes transition of land use prior to adoption of the first Land Use Code on January 5, 2021 (also see Chapter 11 for nonconformance). This Chapter includes authority for the Director of Planning to interpret this Code, subject to oversight (appeal, Chapter 9) to the Board of Adjustment, and ultimately to the Board of County Commissioners.

Chapter 2; Zoning/Land Uses. Defines each zoning district as well as uses allowed or permitted in each district, and as defined in Chapter 14. Table 2.b identifies the process required for each use lists (See Chapters 7 & 8 for the process). This Chapter also includes specific standards for certain types of uses.

Chapters 3-5; Development Standards. Chapter 3 establishes standards for lot sizes/dimensions as well as structural setbacks. Chapter 4 establishes standards for site design including access, parking, utilities, hazard mitigation, noise and dust control, lighting, etc. Chapter 5 addresses requirements for when and what is required for studies related to traffic, fire protection, or soils/drainage. Chapter 5 also establishes what is required to prove an

adequate water supply and wastewater disposal, as well as what is required if developing in a floodplain.

Not all standards apply to all uses. However, all development is required to meet applicable standards, even if not subject to County review (Allowed Uses).

Chapter 6. Dedications and Agreements. Establishes when and how dedication and/or mitigation fees are required. Chapter 6 also includes standards for entering into agreement for developing improvements over time, and the financial guarantee required with such an agreement.

Chapters 7& 8; Processes. Chapter 7 establishes the standard processes for all uses. Chapter 8 provides more specific detail for specific processes, excluding Subdivisions (Chapter 12). All land use processes, including access permits, assigning and address, and onsite wastewater treatment begins with a Development Application. Allowed Uses are not subject to review by Planning but are subject to applicable standards (Chapters 3-5) and process (e.g., access, address, floodplain, onsite wastewater treatment system (OWTS)). In addition, other permits/process may apply (Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT), water, floodway, State Electrical, State Plumbing).

Chapter 9; Approvals, Appeals. Establishes how actions apply (approval, denial, etc.) and the process to appeal decision to determinations if there is disagreement.

Chapter 10; Reserved.

Chapter 11; Nonconformance. Establishes legal and illegal nonconforming conditions for development that does not comply with this Code. Uses established legally prior to adoption of the Code are allowed to continue until/unless there are significant changes (intensification). This Chapter includes standards for when nonconforming conditions must be addressed.

Chapter 12; Subdivision. Establishes regulations related to changes of property such as creating new lots, revising existing lots/parcels. Certain actions are specifically exempted where they are exempted through other means (e.g., State statute) or do not change existing conditions.

Chapter 13; Enforcement. Provides standards and processes for addressing violations of this Code. Generally, violations of this Code are civil infractions; however, some violations are established through other means such as State Statute.

Chapter 14; Definitions. Includes definitions for terms and uses as they are used in this Code.

Appendices includes regulations and standards that are not specifically incorporated into this Code. These standards apply separately from this Code, but are related to uses identified in this Code.

CHAPTER 1. INTENT, INTERPRETATION & DECISION MAKERS

Section 1. Title; Short Title

This document shall be titled the Delta County Land Use Code and referred to as "this Code".

Section 2. Purpose; Interpretation; Authority; Jurisdiction

A. Purpose.

1. **Generally.** The purposes of this Code are to:
 - a. Promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents of Delta County;
 - b. Protect the character of existing rural communities, urban communities and neighborhoods in Delta County;
 - c. Ensure that developers, subdividers and private property owners provide adequate, safe, and efficient public utilities and public improvements and facilities, including land for public uses; and
 - d. Establish adequate and accurate records of land subdivision.

B. Interpretation

1. Generally.

- a. Delta County has a strong commitment to private property rights, as set out in the County's Master Plan. The freedom to use private property is not just in the interest of private landowners, but also the general public. However; physical impact of the use of private property on surrounding properties, public infrastructure, and/or natural resources is a matter of County concern, and therefore a proper subject of County regulation.
- b. The right to develop and improve private property does not include the right to physically damage or adversely impact neighboring properties, water resources or the environment, or to utilize more than the property owner's fair share of public facilities and resources, even if that means that the property owner cannot utilize property for its perceived "highest and best use."
- c. Zoning provides an efficient and fair way to provide for the orderly use and development of land in the County. Land uses that generate noise, dust, traffic or other potential off-site impacts are directed by this Code to certain zoning districts where there are adequate services (including roads, water, and wastewater treatment/disposal), where off-site impacts may be more effectively absorbed and/or mitigated.
- d. This Code is designed to increase understanding among landowners, residents, business owners, and decision-makers as to the separation between private property rights and public interests in various areas of the County. This Code

establishes a regulatory format for what it means to be a “good neighbor” in Delta County in terms of the use and development of land.

- e. This Code was developed in the context of, and subject to, constitutionally protected rights, which are articulated in the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Colorado and interpreted by federal and state courts with jurisdiction in and over Delta County. Further, this Code was developed in the context of constitutional and statutory provisions that both establish and limit the authority of the County government in Colorado.
- 2. Relationship to Policy and Land Use Plans.** It is the intent of this Code to implement the policies outlined in the Master Plan, as well as other policy documents adopted prior or subsequent to the adoption of this Code. However, neither this Code nor any amendments thereto may be challenged on the basis of any alleged inconsistency or nonconformity with any policy document.
- 3. Permits Issued in Conflict with Code.** Any permit issued in conflict with the provisions of this Code shall be null and void, and shall not be construed as waiving any provision of this Code, except in such cases where a waiver or modification is expressly authorized by procedures set out herein. No oversight or dereliction of any office or employee of the County shall legalize, authorize, or excuse any violation of any provision of this Code. No legal, vested, or equitable rights shall be acquired under any invalid zoning or subdivision approval.
- 4. Basic Requirements.** In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this Code shall be regarded as the basic requirements for the protection of public health, safety, and the environment. This Code shall be interpreted in order to further its underlying purposes.
- 5. Construction with Other Laws.** Whenever any provision of this Code or any provision of any other law, rule, contract, resolution, ordinance, or regulation of the County, State, or Federal government contains certain standards covering the same subject matter, the interpretation that gives effect to all of the applicable laws controls unless County jurisdiction is preempted. Generally, that means that the more restrictive requirements or higher standards control the decision.

C. Authority and Jurisdiction

- 1. Authority and Specific Limitations.** This Code is authorized and limited by the following state laws:
 - a. C.R.S. § 24-6-401, *et seq.* (Open Meetings Law)
 - b. C.R.S. § 24-65.5-101, *et seq.* (Notification of Surface Development);
 - c. C.R.S. § 24-67-101, *et seq.* (Planned Unit Development Act of 1972);
 - d. C.R.S. § 24-68-101, *et seq.* (Vested Property Rights)
 - e. C.R.S. § 25-15-200.1, *et seq.* (State Hazardous Waste Siting Act)

- f. C.R.S. § 25-15-501, *et seq.* (State Hazardous Waste Incinerator or Processor Siting Act)
 - g. C.R.S. § 29-20-101, *et seq.* (Local Government Land Use Control Enabling Act)
 - h. C.R.S. § 29-20-201, *et seq.* (Regulatory Impairment of Property Rights)
 - i. C.R.S. § 29-20-301, *et seq.* (Adequate Water Supply)
 - j. C.R.S. § 30-28-101, *et seq.* (County Planning);
 - k. C.R.S. § 30-28-401, *et seq.* (Cluster Development);
 - l. C.R.S. § 31-23-212 (Implementation of Municipal Major Street Plan)
 - m. C.R.S. § 43-2-301, *et seq.* (Vacation Proceedings)
- 2. Additional Authority and Limitations.** The citations above are expansive, but not necessarily complete. As such, in addition to the specific authorities and limitations set out above, other statutes may be referenced herein or otherwise utilized as the basis for regulations, procedures, or definitions set out in this Code.
- 3. General Limitations.**
- a. No part of this Code shall be interpreted in a manner that irreconcilably conflicts with a Colorado statute. *See C.R.S. § 30-15-411.*
 - b. Regulations and restrictions of the height, number of stories, size of buildings and other structures, and the height and location of trees and other vegetation shall not apply to existing buildings, structures, trees, or vegetation except for new growth on such vegetation. *See C.R.S. § 30-28-118(2)(c).*
 - c. The application of this Code may be further limited by existing or future federal law that preempts County jurisdiction or authority (*e.g.*, the U.S. Constitution, the U.S. Code, or the Code of Federal Regulations).
- 4. Jurisdiction.** This Code applies within the unincorporated Delta County, Colorado.

Section 3. Transitional Provisions

A. Effect on Pending Applications

- 1. Generally.** An application for approval of a site-specific development plan, as well as the approval, conditional approval, or denial of such plan, shall be governed only by the duly adopted laws and regulations in effect at the time the complete application is submitted. *See C.R.S. § 24-68-102.5, Applications - Approval by Local Government.*
- 2. Immediate Public Health and Safety Exception.** The County may adopt a new or amended ordinance or regulation, when necessary, for the immediate preservation of public health and safety, and may enforce such ordinance or regulation in relation to applications pending at the time such ordinance or regulation is adopted.
See C.R.S. § 24-68-102.5, Applications - Approval by Local Government.

B. Effect on Approvals that Pre-Date the Effective Date

1. **Generally.** Development that was approved by the County prior to the effective date of this Code, but not completed as of the effective date, may be carried out within the scope of the development approval, provided that the approval is valid and has not expired. Work that is authorized must be commenced during the period in which the permit is valid, and then diligently pursued to completion.
2. **Duration of Development Approvals.**
 - a. Development approvals and permits that are valid on the effective date of this Code, but for which no further action has been taken with respect to permitting, construction, or establishment of a land use are valid until the stated expiration date, which may be on the face of the permit or development approval, or within related documents such as development agreements or regulations in force on the date of the approval.
 - b. The Director may grant an extension of up to one (1) year for approvals and permits listed above for good cause shown, provided that a written request for the extension is filed with the Director not less than thirty (30) days prior to the expiration date of the approval or permit.
3. **Scope of Development Approvals.** This shall not be interpreted to confer rights upon an applicant that are not set out within the scope of a development approval or permit.
4. **Conditions of Prior Approvals or Permits.** All conditions of development approvals or permits that were granted or issued prior to the effective date of this Code remain in force according to their own terms, regardless of the standards or requirements of this Code. Conditions of approval may be modified or eliminated by amendment to the development agreement, resolution, or permits through which the conditions were imposed.
5. **Approvals that are Abandoned.** Development previously approved by Delta County where the use did not begin by January 5, 2021, shall be considered abandoned unless the development agreement specifically provides otherwise. The Director shall provide written notice prior to the application being abandoned. An applicant shall have thirty (30) days to request an extension by the Board of County Commissioners. Said request shall include explanation for why implementation has been delayed and the amount of time requested to begin operation.
6. **Effect of Termination of Approval.** Approvals that terminate pursuant to this become void on the date of termination, and no further development approvals or permits may be issued in reliance upon them. No application for an extension or modification of an approval or permit will be accepted after termination of the approval or permit for which extension or modification is sought.

C. Effect on Existing Agreements

This Code does not affect existing, executed Development Agreements, Subdivision Improvements Agreements, Public Improvements Agreements, or other agreements, however

tituled, between the County and a landowner or applicant, except as may be provided therein or by applicable state or federal law.

D. Effect on “Specific Development Approvals”

- 1. Generally.** Property that is subject to an approved Specific Development pursuant to the former DELTA COUNTY REGULATION FOR SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENTS, AS AMENDED, dated January 22, 2019 (repealed by this Code), may be developed in accordance with the Specific Development approval during the term of the Specific Development approval.
- 2. Modifications to an Existing Specific Development Approval.** Specific Development approvals may be modified by amendment to the document that controls the Specific Development. Such amendments shall be consistent with the requirements of this Code. The Board of County Commissioners may agree to terminate a Development Agreement related to a Specific Development approval and allow the use to be addressed as provided in this Code.

E. Effect on Existing Violations

- 1. Generally.** Any violation of the regulations that were repealed and replaced upon adoption of this Code (See Chapter 1, Section 4) shall be treated as follows:
 - a. If a violation occurred prior to the effective date and continued past the effective date, then the County may pursue remedies for each day of violation, based on the applicable ordinances or resolutions that were in effect on each day that the violation occurred.
 - b. If a violation occurred prior to the effective date, and the same activity is still a violation after the effective date, then the County may pursue remedies for each day of the violation, based on the ordinances or resolutions that were in effect on each day prior to the effective date during which the violation occurred.
- 2. Fines and Penalties.** Payment of fines shall be required for any civil penalty assessed prior to the effective date (under the formerly applicable ordinances or resolutions), unless the original violation is no longer considered a violation under this Code.

F. No Effect on Existing Easements, Covenants, or Agreements

- 1. Generally.** This Code does not modify, abrogate, or annul any easement, covenant, plat note, or any other agreement related to the use or development of land if the easement, covenant, or agreement pre-dates the effective date and does not contemplate modifications based on future changes to County ordinances and resolutions.
- 2. No Effect on Private Restrictions.**
 - a. *Generally.* This Code does not change or override private restrictions on property. This Code will be enforced on property that is subject to private restrictions in the same manner as other properties.
 - b. *No Duty to Search for Private Restrictions.* The County has no duty to search for the existence of private restrictions on property. In the review of applications pursuant

to this Code, the County will enforce only its own regulations and agreements to which it is a party or has an interest.

3. No Duty to Interpret or Apply Private Restrictions.

- a. The County will not interpret, apply, or enforce private restrictions or agreements (*e.g.*, homeowners' association covenants, private road maintenance agreements, water rights). However, the County may interpret or apply private restrictions (which may include placing conditions on, or denying, development approvals) if:
 - 1) It is a party to them, and as a party, the County determines that interpretation or application is necessary or appropriate; or
 - 2) The private restrictions are a conservation easement provided to a third party, and either:
 - a) The third-party easement holder objects to the proposed development on the basis that it is inconsistent with the terms of the conservation easement; or
 - b) The County otherwise finds that the proposed development is inconsistent with the terms of the conservation easement.
 - b. When the County zones or rezones property or otherwise issues a development approval, such action:
 - 1) Shall not be considered an interpretation regarding existing private restrictions to which the County is not a party; and
 - 2) With respect to conservation easements, the County's interpretation shall not bind the easement holder (if different from the County).
 - c. Parties to covenants who seek permits or development approvals from the County that are inconsistent with the covenants do so at their own risk that the covenants may be enforced by other parties who may have standing to file suit.
- 4. No Duty to Enforce Private Restrictions.** The County will not generally seek to enforce private restrictions. The County may become involved in the enforcement of private restrictions only if:
- a. The County is a party to or has an explicit right of enforcement set out in the restrictions; or
 - b. The County determines that enforcement is in the interest of the County as a whole; and the County finds that it is likely to have legal standing to enforce the private restrictions; or
 - c. In the case of conservation easements, the County may take action to rescind or modify a development approval if either:
 - 1) The applicant failed to disclose the existence of a conservation easement over the subject property during the development approval process; or

- 2) A court adjudicates that the development approval is inconsistent with an applicable conservation easement and prohibits the applicant from proceeding with development pursuant to said development approval.

G. Existing Public Utility Facilities

None of the provisions of this Code shall apply to any existing building, structure, or plant, or other equipment owned or used by a public utility. After the effective date of this Code, all extensions, betterments, or additions to buildings, structures, or plant or other equipment of a public utility shall only be made in conformity with this Code, unless the Public Utilities Commission orders (pursuant to C.R.S. § 30-28-127) that such extensions, betterments, or additions to buildings, structures, plants or other equipment are reasonable and that such extensions, betterments, or additions may be made even though they conflict with this Code.

Section 4. Effective Date; Repealer; Severability

A. Effective Date; Repealer

- 1. Generally.** These Development Regulations shall be effective following adoption by the Board of County Commissioners of Delta County.
- 2. Intergovernmental Agreements (IGAs).** Nothing in this Code alters or changes agreements for coordinated land use with the municipalities located within the County, or their Growth Management Areas.
- 3. Amendments.** With respect to amended provisions of this Land Use Code, the "Effective Date" shall be the date that the amended provision became legally operative.

B. Severability

If any portion, paragraph, clause, or phrase within this Code is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the same shall not affect the validity of this Code as a whole or any part or provision thereof, other than the part so adjudicated to be invalid or unconstitutional.

Section 5. Development Approvals Required

A. Development Approval Required

Unless specifically exempted by this Code, development approval is required for all development and redevelopment activities. The required development approvals are set out in this Code.

B. Exemptions from Approval Requirement

- 1. Generally.** The following are not subject to approval pursuant to this Code, but may be subject to other permitting processes (*e.g.*, access permits, work in County Rights-of-Way, assigning addresses, road names, well permits, OWTS, floodplain, stormwater, or Federal or State permits or licenses):

- a. The establishment, continuation, or modification of land uses that are listed as "Allowed Uses" pursuant to Chapter 2 of this Code.
- b. The establishment, continuation, or modification of a Home Business pursuant to Chapter 2, Section 3(F).
- c. Division of land that is statutorily exempt from County Subdivision authority (*See Chapter 12; Subdivision Regulations*).

Section 6. Development Review Bodies

A. Director of Community Development

1. **Generally.** The Director shall be selected by the County Administrator. The County Administrator may appoint himself or herself as the Director.
2. **Duties and Responsibilities.** The Director shall supervise the administration and enforcement of this Code, including the following functions:
 - a. Developing and promulgating application forms and checklists as provided in Chapter 8 *Review Processes*.
 - b. Coordinating and conducting pre-application meetings.
 - c. Coordinating and conducting various meetings with applicants and residents relating to development review and planning activities.
 - d. Processing and reviewing all applications (or causing applications to be reviewed) and either deciding the applications or making a recommendation regarding how the application should be decided based on the documents *Of-Record* and the applicable provisions of this Code.
 - e. Setting applications on the agendas of the Planning Commission, Board of Adjustment, or Board of County Commissioners, as appropriate.
 - f. Providing public notice (or verifying public notice) as required by this Code.
 - g. Promptly issuing written approvals, permits, resolutions, or orders that reflect the substance of approvals granted pursuant to this Code.
 - h. Maintaining the Zoning Map, including:
 - 1) Updates to reflect rezoning; and
 - 2) Resolution numbers to indicate Conditional use approvals.
 - i. Tracking the term of approvals, and keeping records of approvals that have expired.
 - j. Enforcing the provisions of this Code and approvals granted hereunder.
 - k. Making recommendations regarding amendments to this Code and to the Master Plan and other land use or strategic plans approved or adopted by the County.

- l. Developing or supervising the development of master plans, special area plans, or strategic plans, however titled, as directed by the Board of County Commissioners, or the Planning Commission with the approval of the Board of County Commissioners.

3. Additional Authorization.

- a. The Director is authorized to:
 - 1) Create illustrations, figures, and illustrative examples, and include them in this Code as the Director determines appropriate to provide additional clarity as to the intent of the standards set out herein;
 - 2) Add and maintain cross-references within this Code as the Director determines appropriate to facilitate navigation of this Code;
 - 3) Add and maintain external hyperlinks from this Code as the Director determines appropriate to facilitate access to materials referenced in this Code; and
 - 4) Correct typographical and punctuation errors within this Code.
- b. If the Director exercises the authority that is delegated by this subsection, the Director shall report the same to the Planning Commission and Board of County Commissioners at their next regularly scheduled meetings.

B. Board of County Commissioners

1. **Generally.** The Board of County Commissioners shall have all powers conferred upon it by law, and shall make such delegations and take such responsibilities for administration of this Code as are set out herein.

C. Board of Adjustment

1. **Generally.** The Board of County Commissioners shall appoint a Board of Adjustment of three (3) or five (5) members.
2. **Composition and Compensation of Board of Adjustment.**
 - a. *Qualifications.* All members of the Board of Adjustment shall be residents of Delta County.
 - b. *Term.* Members of such Board of Adjustment shall serve for a term of three (3) years, and shall be staggered such that the term of at least one (1) member will expire each year.
 - c. *Removal.* Any member of the Board of Adjustment may be removed for cause (misconduct, nonperformance, or ineligibility) by the Board of County Commissioners upon written charges and after a public hearing.
 - d. *Vacancies.* Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as in the case of original appointments.

- d. *Associate Members (Alternates).* The Board of County Commissioners may appoint Associate Members of the Board of Adjustment, and, in the event that any regular member is temporarily unable to act owing to absence from the county, illness, interest in a case before the Board of Adjustment, or any other cause, his place may be taken during such temporary disability by an Associate Member designated for that purpose.
- e. *Compensation.* The Board of County Commissioners shall fix *per diem* compensation and terms for the members of the Board of Adjustment, which terms shall be of such length and so arranged that the term of at least one (1) member will expire each year.

3. Powers and Duties.

- a. *Powers.* The Board of Adjustment shall have all authority conferred upon it by this Code and C.R.S. § 30-28-101, *et seq.*, including the following functions:
 - 1) Appeal of Administrative Determination or Decision
 - 2) Special Exception (Variance) to:
 - a) Development Standards in this Code; and
 - b) DELTA COUNTY ROADWAY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS.
 - b. *Officers.* The Board of Adjustment shall elect a Chair from its members, whose term shall be for one (1) year. The Board of Adjustment may create and fill such other offices as it may determine.
 - c. *Rules, Regulations, and Records:*
 - 1) The Board of Adjustment may adopt supplemental rules of procedure not inconsistent with this Code or C.R.S. § 30-28-101, *et seq.*
 - 2) Meetings of the Board of Adjustment shall be held at the call of the Chair and at such other times as the Board of Adjustment in its bylaws may specify.
 - 3) The Chair, or in his or her absence the acting Chair, may administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses by application to the District Court. The District Court, upon proper showing, may issue subpoenas and enforce obedience by contempt proceedings as provided in C.R.S. § 30-28-117(4).
 - 4) The Board of Adjustment shall keep minutes of its proceedings showing the vote of each member upon each question, or, if absent or failing to vote, indicating such fact, and shall keep records of its examinations and other official actions, all of which shall be immediately filed as public record.
 - d. *Open Meetings.* All meetings of the Board of Adjustment shall be open to the public.
- 4. Voting Requirement.** As required by C.R.S. § 30-28-118(3), the reversal or modification of an administrative decision pursuant to Chapter 9, *Approvals, Denials and Appeals*, or the grant of an exception pursuant to Chapter 8, Section 6, *Variances*, requires the concurring vote of:

- a. Three (3) members of a three-member Board of Adjustment; or
- b. Four (4) members of a five-member Board of Adjustment.

D. Planning Commission

1. **Generally.** The Board of County Commissioners shall appoint a Planning Commission of not less than three (3) and not more than nine (9) members.
2. **Composition and Compensation of Planning Commission.**
 - a. *Membership.* Each member of the Planning Commission shall be a resident of the County. Three (3) members of the Planning Commission shall be selected from each County Commissioner District.
 - b. *Term.* The term of appointed members of the Planning Commission shall be three (3) years and until their respective successors have been appointed, but the terms of office shall be staggered by making the appointments so that approximately one-third (1/3) of the members' terms expire each year.
 - c. *Removal.* Any member of the Planning Commission may be removed for cause (misconduct, nonperformance, or ineligibility) by the Board of County Commissioners upon written charges and after a public hearing.
 - d. *Vacancies.* Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as in the case of original appointments.
 - e. *Associate Members (Alternates).* The Board of County Commissioners may appoint one (1) associate member of the Planning Commission from each County Commissioner District. Each associate member shall be a resident of the County, and, in the event any regular member is temporarily unable to act due to absence from the County, illness, interest in any matter before the Planning Commission, or any other cause, his or her place may be taken during such temporary disability by an Associate Member designated for that purpose.
 - f. *Compensation.* The members of the Planning Commission shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the Board of County Commissioners, and the Board of County Commissioners shall provide for reimbursement of the members of the Planning Commission for actual expenses incurred.

3. Powers and Duties.

- a. *Powers.* The Planning Commission shall have all authority conferred upon it by C.R.S. § 30-28-101, *et seq.*, including reviewing and providing recommendations to the Board of County Commissioners for the following functions:
 - 1) Preliminary Plats (subdivision of 3+ lots)
 - 2) Conditional Use Permits
 - 3) Rezoning
 - 4) Land Use Code Amendments

5) Master Plan

- b. *Officers.* The Planning Commission shall elect a Chair from its members, whose term shall be for one (1) year, and the Planning Commission may create and fill such other offices as it may determine.
- c. *Rules, Regulations, and Records.* The Planning Commission shall adopt such rules and regulations governing its procedure as it may consider necessary or advisable and shall keep a record of its proceedings, which record shall be open to inspection by the public at all reasonable times.
- d. *Open Meetings.* All meetings of the Planning Commission shall be open to the public.
- e. *Experts and Staff.* The Board of County Commissioners has the authority to employ experts and a staff and shall pay such expenses as may be deemed necessary for the Planning Commission to carry out the powers conferred and the duties prescribed in this Code. The Planning Commission is directed to make use of the expert advice and information which may be furnished by appropriate federal, state, county, and municipal officials, departments, and agencies and in particular by the Director of the Division of Planning in the Department of Local Affairs of the State of Colorado.
- f. *Funding Sources.* The Planning Commission is specifically empowered to receive and expend all grants, specifically including state and federal funds and other funds available for the purposes for which the Planning Commission exists, and to contract with the state of Colorado, the United States, and all other legal entities with respect thereto. The Planning Commission may provide, within the limitations of its budget, matching funds wherever grants and contractual assistance are available on such basis.

Chapter 2. ZONING DISTRICTS AND LAND USE

Section 1. Establishment of Zoning Districts

A. Purpose and Establishment of Zoning Districts

1. Purpose.

- a. *Relationship to Master Plan.* This Code establishes land use regulations that are consistent with the Delta County Master Plan. This Code is meant to provide clarity and fairness for residents and property owners, and more predictability for commercial activities in the County.
- b. *Land Use in General.* This Code is designed to clarify where commercial, industrial, agricultural, and residential uses are most appropriately located around the County.
- c. *Commercial Land Uses.* This Code identifies the range of commercial uses that are anticipated in the County, and further identifies zoning districts in which each type of commercial use is appropriate or may be appropriate if certain conditions are met. Generally, commercial uses are most appropriately located in the Rural Industrial/Commercial (RI/C) zoning district and Urban Growth Area (UGA) overlay. However, most of the other zoning districts allow for multiple land uses and sufficient flexibility such that a wide range of commercial land uses may be located almost anywhere where adequate services can be provided, and standards of this Code can be met.

- 2. **Zoning Districts Established.** In order to carry out the provisions of this Code, the County is divided into the following zoning districts:

TABLE 2.a
ZONING DISTRICTS

ABBREVIATION	ZONING DISTRICT NAME	PURPOSES
A-35	Agriculture (35-acre)	This zoning district is intended to reflect lands with significant natural resources, including prime agricultural lands. The intent is to retain irrigated lands on larger parcels that are generally thirty-five or more (35+) acres. It allows for the broadest range of agricultural and supporting uses.
A-20	Agriculture (20-acre)	This zoning district is intended for small-scale agricultural rural residential uses on parcels of land that are generally twenty or more (20+) acres. It allows for a broad range of agricultural and supporting uses as well as large-lot residential uses.
A-5	Agriculture (5-acre)	This zoning district is intended for small-scale agricultural and large-lot residential uses.

TABLE 2.a
ZONING DISTRICTS

ABBREVIATION	ZONING DISTRICT NAME	PURPOSES
A-2.5	Agriculture (2.5-acre)	This zoning district is intended for small-scale agricultural and rural residential uses in areas that will not impact irrigated lands and where there is an adequate water supply and access available.
RES-1	Residential (1-acre)	This zoning district is intended for residential uses in areas suitable for such density, including potential access to infrastructure and services (e.g., public water, sewer, fire hydrants, etc.).
RI/C	Rural Industrial / Commercial	This zoning district is intended to provide for rural industries that support farming and resource-based industries, or that otherwise benefit from locating outside of municipal boundaries (e.g., minerals processing, etc., but not including oil and gas services). In addition, the designation can be used for a range of commercial uses in areas near municipalities where there are sufficient services and infrastructure to accommodate them.
UGA	Urban Growth Area Overlay	This zoning overlay applies to areas near incorporated municipalities where urban services (e.g., public water and sewer) are available, and have been identified as areas of potential growth by the municipality through an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) between the County and each City/Town. This overlay highlights areas where the County will work with the municipalities to achieve ordered urban and suburban growth (e.g., higher residential densities and commercial/service uses). Areas around municipalities that include active agricultural operations should not be in the UGA overlay.
P/QP	Public/Quasi-Public	This zoning designation reflects public lands (e.g., Forest, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Park), public safety facilities (fire, medical, law), public schools, and utilities (water, wastewater, electricity, etc.)

B. Official Zoning Map Adopted

- Official Zoning Map Adopted.** The boundaries of zoning districts are shown upon the map entitled "Official Zoning Map of Delta County, Colorado" (referred to hereinafter as "Zoning Map") which is incorporated into and made part of this Code by this reference.

- 2. Force and Effect.** The Zoning Map and all notations, references, and other information shown on it are a part of this Code and have the same force and effect as this Code.
- 3. Status of Zoning Map.** The Zoning Map that is on file at the Planning Department shall control in the event of a conflict between the map that is on file and any other reproduction of said map, including but not limited to, maps that are made available electronically.

C. Interpretation of and Updates to Zoning Map

1. Generally.

- a. Updates to the Zoning Map shall be made administratively following approval of a rezoning by the Board of County Commissioners.
- b. Technical changes to the Zoning Map that are necessary to correct the map and ensure that it accurately reflects zoning district boundaries previously approved shall also be made administratively.
- c. The precise location of any zoning district boundary line shown on the Zoning Map shall be defined by the rules of Subsections (2), (3), (4), and (5) below, applied sequentially until the location is identified. Zoning designations are presumed to extend to the centerline of an abutting roadway.

2. Rezoning.

- a. The process and approval standards for rezoning property is in Chapter 8, Section 4 of this Code, except as provided in this Section.
- b. Once approved by the Board of County Commissioners, rezoning shall be promptly reflected on the Zoning Map. The boundaries of property that are specified in a rezoning resolution are controlling, except as provided in this subsection.
- c. Conflicts between the zoning district boundaries on the Zoning Map and the zoning for property provided by an adopted rezoning resolution dated after the effective date of this Code could result from administrative, cartographic, or scrivener's errors. In the event of such conflict:
 - 1) It is presumed that the adopted rezoning resolution controls, and the Zoning Map shall be promptly corrected when the conflict is identified. The Director shall provide written notice of the correction to the owners of property that is the subject of a Zoning Map correction.
 - 2) The presumption may be rebutted if it is obvious that the error is within the text of the rezoning resolution, in that:
 - a) The rezoning affects property that was not the subject of the application for rezoning; or
 - b) The rezoning affects only a portion of the property that was the subject of the application, the application requested rezoning for the entire property, and the application was granted without conditions that restricted the extent of the rezoning.

3. **Identifiable Features.** In the absence of a rezoning resolution that specifies parcel boundaries, where zone boundary lines appear to follow identifiable features, their location shall be determined by applying the rules of this Subsection in order from (a) to (i):
 - a. *Rights-of-Way.* Boundary lines shown as following, or approximately following, roads, alleys, railroad tracks, or utility lines shall be construed as following the centerline of the Right-of-Way. Where the location of the actual roads or alleys differs from the location of corresponding roads or alleys on the Zoning Map, the location of the actual roads or alleys controls.
 - b. *Municipal or County Boundaries.* Boundary lines shown as following, or approximately following, municipal or County boundary lines shall be construed as following such lines.
 - c. *Property Lines.* Boundary lines shown as following, or approximately following, lot lines or other property lines shown on the Zoning Map shall be construed as following such lines.
 - d. *Floodplains.* Boundary lines shown as following, or approximately following, floodplain boundary lines shall be construed as following such lines.
 - e. *Service Area Boundaries.* Boundary lines shown as following, or approximately following, special district service area boundary lines shall be construed as following such lines.
 - f. *Toe or Top of Slope.* Boundary lines shown as following, or approximately following, the toe or the top of a steep slope, shall be construed as following the contour line of the toe or top of slope.
 - g. *Watercourses.* Boundaries shown as following, or approximately following, the centerline of streams, canals, or other watercourses shall be construed as following the channel centerline.
 - h. *Parallel to Features.* Boundaries shown as materially separated from, or shown within a set distance from, any of the boundaries or features listed in paragraphs (a) through (g), above, shall be construed to be separated from such features at such distances as are shown by the scale on the Zoning Map.
 - i. *Changes in the Location of Identifiable Features.* Generally, the location of identifiable features that are used to identify zoning district boundaries shall be the location of the features on the date that the zoning district was assigned or changed. However, in the event of a natural change in the location of streams or other watercourses, the zoning district boundary shall be construed as moving with the channel centerline, and such movement shall not render existing development nonconforming.
4. **Unsubdivided Land or No Identifiable Feature.** In the absence of a rezoning resolution that specifies parcel boundaries, on unsubdivided land, or where a district boundary follows no identifiable feature, the location of zone boundaries shall be determined by applying the following rules in sequential order until the boundaries are known:

- a. *Text Dimensions.* The boundary shall be located by reference to dimensions shown in text on the Zoning Map, if any.
 - b. *Map Scale.* The boundary shall be located using the map scale appearing on the Zoning Map.
5. **All Land Within the Unincorporated County Shall Be Zoned.** It is the intent of the Board of County Commissioners that all land within the unincorporated areas of the County shall be zoned. Accordingly, the A-35 zoning district shall be applied to all land on the Zoning Map that is not the subject of one of the situations identified in subsections (2), (3), or (4), above, and:
- a. Within the unincorporated area of the County;
 - b. Not within a Public Right-of-Way; and
 - c. Not shown within the boundaries of a particular zoning district on the Zoning Map.

Section 2. Land Use by Zoning District

A. Interpretation of Land Use by Zoning District Tables

1. **Generally.** Table 2.b, below, *Land Use by Zoning District* describes which land uses are an Allowed Use, Limited Use, or Conditional Use in each zoning district.
2. **Legend.** The following identifies symbols reflecting the different levels of review and a general overview of the processes as applicable [See Chapters 7 and 8 for more detail about the processes]:
 - a. "A" means "Allowed Use." These uses are allowed by-right meaning no Site Plan Review is required. However, owners are responsible to comply with applicable standards (See Chapter 7, Section 1).
 - b. "L" means "Limited Use." Following Site Plan Review through the Development Application, Limited Uses require a Zoning Permit issued by the Director after administrative review if the application is determined to be in compliance with applicable standards (See Chapter 8, Section 2). If there is an "n" next to the L, then public notice of the application is required pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 4, *Public Notice*.
 - c. "C" means "Conditional Use, subject to a Conditional Use Permit." Following Site Plan Review through the Development Application, Conditional Uses are subject to public hearing review for compliance with specific standards that pertain to the use, the general standards for all Conditional Uses, and the general requirements of this Code (discretionary). Applications for Conditional Use Permits will be referred to referral agencies. Public notices of hearings on the application are required before an action is taken. The Planning Commission makes recommendations to approve, conditionally approve, or deny an application. The Planning Commission recommendation is forwarded to the Board of County Commissioners for final action. The Planning Department monitors compliance with conditions of approval.

- d. “—” means that the use is not allowed in the specified zoning district.
 - e. “n” If there is an “n” next to the L, then public notice of the application is required before the action is taken.
- 3. Multiple Uses.** In instances where a proposed development will combine more than one listed use, each use shall be evaluated independently for compliance with applicable standards.
- 4. Other Permits.** Whether or not land use permits are required by this Code, other types of permits or approvals may be required in order to establish the use (e.g., Right-of-Way use permit, address, OWTS permits, and/or well permits, mobile home, electrical, plumbing permits through the State).

B. Land Use by Zoning District

The land uses that are allowed in each zoning district are set out in Table 2.b, *Land Use by Zoning District*. Section 4 of this Chapter includes *Use Specific Standards* for certain uses listed below. Chapter 14, Section 2 provides *Definitions* of uses listed below.

LAND USE CATEGORY / LAND USE	ZONING DISTRICT					
	A35	A20	A5	RI/C	A2.5	RES 1
AGRICULTURE LAND USE CATEGORY						
Agriculture, Agribusiness, Silviculture, Viticulture	A	A	A	A	A	A
INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE LAND USE CATEGORY¹						
Small Animal Feeding Operation (SAFO)	A	A	Ln	Ln	—	—
Medium Animal Feeding Operation (MAFO)	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln	—	—
Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production (CAAP)	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln	—	—
Large Animal Feeding Operations (LAFO)	Ln	Ln	—	Ln	—	—
RURAL RESIDENTIAL LAND USE CATEGORY						
Single Family Detached	A	A	A	A	A	A
Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) ¹	A	A	A	A	A	A
Additional Residences ²	L	L	L	Ln	Ln	Ln
Manufactured Home Park (5+ units, including mobile homes and RVs) ^{1,2}	C	C	C	Ln	Ln	Ln
Multifamily (4+ dwelling units) ^{1,2}	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln
Residential Assisted Living (up to 8 people, non-related)	A	A	A	A	A	L
Residential Treatment Facility (Congregate Care)	Ln	Ln	C	L	C	C
Nursing Home	C	C	C	C	C	C

LAND USE CATEGORY / LAND USE	ZONING DISTRICT					
	A35	A20	A5	RI/C	A2.5	RES 1
AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT AND RURAL INDUSTRIES LAND USE CATEGORY						
Farm Supply / Feed and Seed	L	L	L	A	Ln	Ln
Farmworker Housing ¹	L	L	L	L	L	L
Kennel (within standards) ¹	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kennel (exceed standards) ¹	L	L	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln
Rural Light Industry	L	L	L	A	Ln	Ln
Rural Medium Industry (e.g., slaughterhouse, meat processing, sawmill) ¹	Ln	Ln	C	Ln	C	C
Rural Heavy Industry (e.g., explosive, rock crushing, tannery) ¹	C	C	C	Ln	—	—
Veterinary Hospital or Clinic	L	L	L	L	L	L
COMMUNITY LAND USE CATEGORY¹						
Place of Assembly (up to 50 people)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Place of Assembly (51+ people)	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln
Schools (up to 30 students)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Schools (31+ students)	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln
Child Care Center (up to 13, non-related)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Child Care Center (13+, non-related)	C	C	C	A	C	C
Private Burials	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cemetery	C	C	C	C	C	C
COMMERCIAL LAND USE CATEGORY						
Retail Sales and Services (includes banks, real estate, etc.) ⁴	L	L	L	A	L	L
Office	L	L	L	A	L	L
Restaurant ⁴	L	L	L	A	Ln	Ln
Automobile Fueling or Service Station	C	C	C	L	C	C
Storage Facility (Indoor/Outdoor)	L	L	L	L	L	L
Home Business ³	A	A	A	A	A	A
Home Business, impact to neighboring property ³	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln
Sexually-Oriented Business ¹	—	—	—	C	—	—
RURAL RECREATION AND HOSPITALITY CATEGORY						
Up to 4 Rentable Rooms (e.g., Bed & Breakfast, Short-Term/Vacation Rental, etc.)	A	A	A	A	A	A
5-10 Rentable Rooms (e.g., Guest Ranch, Lodging, etc.)	L	L	L	L	L	L

LAND USE CATEGORY / LAND USE	ZONING DISTRICT					
	A35	A20	A5	RI/C	A2.5	RES 1
More than 10 Rentable Rooms (e.g., Resort, Conference Center Hotel, etc.)	C	L	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln
Equestrian Facilities (training, arenas, horse boarding, etc.)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Outdoor Shooting Range 1	L	L	C	C	—	—
Indoor Shooting Range 1	L	L	L	L	L	L
Racetrack 1	C	C	C	C	—	—
Paintball Course	L	L	L	L	—	—
Hunting, Fishing, or Watersports Club	A	A	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln
Special Events (meeting standards) 1	A	A	A	A	A	A
Event Venue, Special Events (not meeting standards) 1	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln
Campground/RV Park 1	Ln	Ln	C	C	C	—
Parks, Passive Recreation	A	A	A	A	A	A
Golf Course	C	C	C	C	C	C
Commercial Outdoor Recreation	L	L	L	L	L	L
Theater	L	L	L	L	L	L
Outdoor Theater 1	C	C	C	C	C	C
UTILITIES, COMMUNICATIONS, MINING, ENERGY, TRANSPORTATION, AND DISPOSAL CATEGORY						
Water or Wastewater Treatment Plant	C	C	C	C	C	C
Renewable Energy Facility (Personal Scale) 1	A	A	A	A	A	A
Renewable Energy Facility (Commercial Scale) 1	C	C	C	Ln	—	—
Truck Stop / Truck Wash	C	C	C	Ln	C	C
Airport, Airstrip, Landing Pad (Other) 1	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln
Salvage Yard 1	C	C	C	C	C	C
Minerals Extraction / Quarry 1	C	C	C	C	C	C
Oil and Gas Extraction & Support Services	Reserved (See Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission)					
Waste Transfer Station 1	—	—	—	C	—	—
Landfill 1	C	C	C	—	—	—
Hazardous Waste Landfill 1	C	—	—	—	—	—
WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES¹						
New Facilities, Private Property	C	C	C	C	C	C
New Facilities, Public Property	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln
Eligible Existing Facilities	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln

LAND USE CATEGORY / LAND USE	ZONING DISTRICT					
	A35	A20	A5	RI/C	A2.5	RES 1
Building Mounted Facilities	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln
Small Wireless Facilities	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln	Ln

¹-See Chapter 2, Section 4; *Use Specific Standards*

²-See Chapter 2, Section 4(B)(6); *Additional Residences*

³-See Chapter 2, Section 3(F); *Home Business*

⁴-See Chapter 7, Section 4(D); *Type of Public Notice Required by Application Type*

C. Uses Regulated by Ordinance in Any Zoning District

The following uses are specified in their operating ordinance(s) [See Appendix]:

- Commercial Uses Cannabis; and
- Pre-HUD Mobile Homes.

D. Uses that are Not Listed

- Generally.** If a proposed use (including but not limited to any specific type of commercial use) is not listed in Table 2.b, *Land Use by Zoning District*, or in Chapter 2, Section 2.C, *Uses Regulated by Ordinance in Any Zoning District*, then the proposed use shall be evaluated pursuant to this Section.
- Administrative Determination of Proposed Use.**
 - The Director shall review the description of the proposed use and decide whether the proposed use is:
 - A principal land use, which is a use of land on an ongoing basis for a particular purpose, or a use that occupies permanent buildings or facilities on the land (e.g., a farm, a shop, a dwelling unit, or a new neighborhood);
 - A seasonal land use, which is a use of land (with or without temporary buildings or structures) for a continuous period of six months (180 days) or less during any twelve (12) month period (e.g., a farm stand that is not located on a farm);
 - A temporary land use, which is the temporary use of land and temporary buildings or structures, at the conclusion of which the temporary buildings or structures are removed, for a purpose which is related to construction, sales, or special events (e.g., a large festival or carnival that is held outside of an amusement park or fairgrounds);
 - An accessory use, which is a use of land that is associated with, but clearly subordinate to, a principal use (e.g., a farm stand that is located on a farm, an accessory dwelling unit, or a business use of the home);

- 5) An accessory building or structure (e.g., a shed, ball field lighting, small wind energy conversion systems, fencing, etc.);
 - 6) Mechanical, water, wastewater, electrical equipment, or communications equipment that provides services to a building or use on the applicant's property and not to other properties (e.g., air conditioners, water well, OWTS, roof-mounted or building-integrated photovoltaic panels, roof or wall-mounted television or HDTV antenna, etc.); or
 - 7) An area or activity that is a customary part of the existing approved principal use of the applicant's property (e.g., a football field at a high school, or a garden or backyard play equipment on a residential lot).
- b. Proposed principal land uses shall be evaluated according to the standards of Subsection (3), below. Other uses above do not require further analysis under this, but may be subject to other applicable requirements of this Code, and/or to other Delta County resolutions.
3. **Principal Land Uses.** New or changed land uses are classified as an Allowed Use, Limited Use, Conditional Use, or prohibited in the same manner as uses defined in Table 2.b, above, and to which they are most similar. An unlisted use is similar to a listed use if, with regard to each of the decision criteria below, the unlisted use has no greater impacts than listed use to which it is being compared.
 - a. Average daily and peak hour trip generation (personal vehicles and heavy trucks);
 - b. Impervious surface;
 - c. Regulated air or water emissions;
 - d. Noise;
 - e. Exterior lighting;
 - f. Dust;
 - g. Odors (including but not limited to odors from storage of solid wastes prior to pick up);
 - h. Potentially hazardous conditions (such as risk of fire or explosion, projectiles leaving the site, etc.);
 - i. Use, storage, or disposal of hazardous materials; and
 - j. Nature and impacts of operation.
 4. **Effect of Determination.**
 - a. If the Director finds that an unlisted use is similar to an Allowed Use, Limited Use, or Conditional Use, then an application for approval of the unlisted use at a particular location shall be processed with the same restrictions as the listed use that is similar.

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- b. If the Director determines that an unlisted use is most similar to a prohibited use, or is not similar to any listed use, then the unlisted use is a prohibited use.

Section 3. Temporary Uses and Accessory Business Use of the Home

A. Purpose and Application of Section

- 1. **Purpose of Section.** The purpose of this Section is to establish standards for certain temporary uses and business uses of the home.

B. Use of Recreational Vehicle, or other similar structure as Dwelling Unit

- 1. **Construction (Temporary).** A Recreational Vehicle (RV) may be temporarily occupied as a dwelling unit during the period in which a dwelling unit is actively being constructed or installed on a subject property, provided that the occupant of the RV is the owner of the property upon which the construction is occurring, or the contractor who is constructing the dwelling unit. Said use shall be Allowed for up to twenty-four (24) months during construction with an active plumbing and/or electrical permit (as applicable). There shall be no time limit if the RV is connected to permanent infrastructure pursuant to Subsection B(3), below.
- 2. **Farmworker (Seasonal).** Use of RV as seasonal farm labor housing shall be subject to requirements for Limited Use (See Chapter 8, Section 2). Also See Section 4(C)(1); *Farmworker Housing* of this Chapter.
- 3. **Residence (Principal).** Structures not otherwise intended for permanent living, such as a RV, may be used as single-family detached residences (principal use) when connected to permitted, permanent, reliable infrastructure, including power, water, and either sewer or a permitted Onsite wastewater treatment system (OWTS).
- 4. **Manufactured Home Park.** Where any parcel of land includes five or more (5+) sites for mobile homes or recreational vehicles owned or leased as a residence on a parcel of land (other than the property owner), that parcel becomes a manufactured home park and is subject to the applicable regulations in Chapter 2, Section 4(B)(2) of this Code.

C. Farm Stands

Farm stands are an Allowed Use, provided that:

- 1. They do not take direct access from a state highway or arterial road unless CDOT or County Engineering confirms that such access may be safely provided; and
- 2. The subject property is cleaned up and restored after the stand is removed.

D. Fireworks Stands

Fireworks stands are an Allowed Use provided that:

- 1. They do not take direct access from a state highway or arterial road unless the CDOT or County Engineering confirms that such access may be safely provided;

2. A *Fire Prevention and Emergency Response Plan* is provided and approved by the applicable Fire Protection District;
3. Fire restrictions are not in effect during the period that the fireworks stand is present; and
4. The subject property is cleaned up and restored after the stand is removed.

E. Special Events

1. **Generally.** This Section is intended to provide standards for the temporary use of land in all zones' districts for special events to avoid significant negative effects on adjacent or nearby property owners, residents and businesses, or which would be unsafe given prevailing site conditions, traffic and circulation patterns, land use characteristics and the nature of the proposed use/event.
2. **Exempted Activities.**
 - a. *Private Event*, where people are invited by the property owner with no obligation or expectation to pay or donate money/services and which are contained entirely on the property owned or leased by the host.
 - b. Events that are allowed through other permit or use such as commercial, community (e.g., Applefest), wineries, or hospitality (e.g., Resort).
 - c. Events contained entirely within a building and are associated with or interconnected with the property's permitted use(s). Examples; religious gatherings or functions, sale promotions, holiday parties at places of business, etc.
 - d. Agricultural Events (e.g., hayrides, pumpkin carving, corn maze, harvest celebration, etc.)
 - e. Farmer's Market if wholly contained on site.
3. **Special Event Standards.** Temporary or seasonal (special) events are allowed, no permit required, in all zoning districts provided all of the following standards are met:
 - a. The event shall be held on a site that is suitable (size, access, parking, proximity to residences) for safely accommodating the expected level of attendance.
 - b. The location and nature of the special event shall be such that it will not adversely affect adjacent and nearby agriculture and intensive agriculture uses nor allow trespassing.
 - c. Adequate security and fire protection shall be provided for the proposed temporary special event. Buildings/Structures (including temporary tents) utilized for the event must be in a condition that is safe and appropriate (ingress/egress, fire suppression, etc.) for the intended level of use and occupancy (number of attendees).
 - d. No potential to cause significant negative impact on adjacent or nearby properties, residents or businesses such as excessive noise, dust, and or smoke. This includes, but is not limited to:

- 1) Amplified noise shall not operate outdoors between the hours of 9:00 p.m. of one (1) day and 8:00 a.m. of the next day, or 10:00 p.m. on Friday or Saturday unless there is a minimum of six hundred (600) feet from a neighboring residence.
 - 2) There are no more than two (2) events per calendar year and each event does not operate more than seven (7) consecutive days.
- e. A *Traffic Management Plan* shall be prepared to ensure safe access and safe operation of adjacent roads. This includes, but is not limited to:
- 1) The street/road from which access is taken must have adequate capacity to serve the temporary special event.
 - 2) The site has an existing, permitted (County, CDOT) access with capacity for two (2) vehicles to pass safely (minimum 16-foot wide, two travel lanes).
 - 3) Access using a private road shall require notification, at least ten (10) days prior to the event, of all property owners with access on that road.
 - 4) Safe Onsite vehicular and pedestrian circulation routes shall be identified.
 - 5) Unobstructed emergency access shall be provided at all times.
 - 6) Off-Street parking area shall be sufficient to accommodate the peak demands of the event, assuming 2.5 attendees per vehicle. Parking may be provided on property other than where the event is held provided that an appropriate level of shuttle service (*e.g.*, buses and vans) is provided between the event and the parking area, or the close association of the event with a permanent use that provides parking for attendees.
 - 7) Truck parking and loading areas shall be provided as necessary to service the event and provide for storage of trucks and trailers that will remain Onsite. Trucks shall be routed away from local residential streets.
- f. Appropriate approvals and/or permits shall be obtained for food services and selling of alcohol.
- g. The County may require a *Fire Prevention and Emergency Response Plan*.
- h. Adequate water, sanitation, and refuse collection shall be provided. A Sanitation Plan that addresses adequate sanitation shall be prepared and approved by the contracted sanitation company, including:
- 1) Adequate restrooms facilities, as determined by a licensed portable service, shall be provided for the duration of the event. Portable restrooms are acceptable for temporary use. ADA-compliant facilities shall be provided onsite.
 - 2) Trash containers/recycling bins shall be placed in convenient areas (*e.g.*, principal places of assembly, near food and beverage vendors, near restrooms, and at pedestrian entry and exit points). The site shall be

cleaned up, and there shall be no litter on any neighboring property.

- 3) The site of the temporary event and the adjoining Right-of-Way shall be cleared of all litter and debris from the event, including temporary signage, not more than two (2) days after the last day of the event.

4. Activities Requiring a Permit. A Limited Use Permit (with a public notice) is required, in all zoning districts, for the following:

- a. Any event that does not meet the special event standards (See Subsection 3, above).
- b. Event venue, meaning a site designed to host events such as weddings, conferences, galas and other similar events.

Where a permit is required, conditions may be applied in addition to the standards provided in Subsection 3, above.

F. Home Business

Home Business includes any activity carried out for gain by a resident and conducted as accessory and subordinate to the residential use on the property. In order to qualify as an Allowed Use, a Home Business shall:

1. Clearly be secondary to the use of the dwelling for dwelling purposes and shall not materially change the character of the residential use or of the neighborhood by excessive noise, lights, traffic, or other disturbances; and
2. Utilize access included as part of the dwelling, unless otherwise permitted; and
3. Be allowed one (1) unanimated flat wall or window sign; and
4. Outdoor storage must be screened from a public road.

Home Businesses that create significant impacts to adjacent properties such as fumes, noxious odors, excessive noise, dust, and or traffic shall be subject to a Limited Use Permit (with a public notice).

Section 4. Use Specific Standards

The following standards are in addition to other standards set forth in this Code.

A. Intensive Agriculture

1. **Definition - Intensive Agriculture** means a group of land uses that involve the raising, care, or feeding livestock, where the number of animals is equivalent to or greater than fifty (50+) animal units, and, the animals are stabled, confined, fed and/or maintained a total of forty-five or more (45+) days in any twelve (12) month period, and, where crops, vegetation, forage growth, or post-harvest residues are not growing, irrigated and sustained in the normal growing season over any portion of the lot or facility. The phrase "intensive agriculture" also includes Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production (CAAP). The phrase "intensive agriculture" does not encompass (without more) cattle and sheep that are moved between winter and summer pastures, including those confined for more than forty-five

(45) days due to adverse conditions, and breeding stock on property where other cattle are grazing.

TABLE 2.c
DEFINITION OF INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE

Animal feeding operation (AFO) means any building or outdoor corral, pen, or other enclosure used to confine animals for the purpose of feeding or care, where no forage is harvested. The total number of animal units (see Chapter 14, Section 2 for full definition) determines the applicable criteria and standards

SMALL AFO	MEDIUM AFO	LARGE AFO
50-149 animal units	150-999 animal units	1000+ animal units

- 2. Definition - Residential Use** for purposes of this Section means any property, whether developed or not, that is zoned A5, A2.5 or RES1, and any other property that has a residential tax assessment indicating residential use of the property. For the purposes of measuring setbacks for Intensive Agriculture, the setback should be measured from the property line of the property that meets the Residential Use definition.
- 3. Minimum Lot Area.** The minimum lot area for MAFO and LAFO uses is thirty-five (35) acres. There is no minimum lot area for SAFO or CAAP uses.
- 4. Setbacks.** Intensive agriculture uses shall be set back as provided in Table 2.d, Setback Standards for Intensive Agriculture. **Additional setbacks may be required in order to implement the requirements of Subsections (5), (6), and (7), below.** If an intensive agriculture application cannot meet the requirements of this subsection, and is processed as a Conditional Use in accordance with Chapter 8, Section 3; *Conditional Use Permits Process*, setbacks may be reduced, but only within the limits of Subsection (11), below.

TABLE 2.d
SETBACK STANDARDS FOR INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE

STANDARD	FACILITY TYPE			
	SAFO	MAFO	CAAP	LAFO
Part A: Setbacks for feedlots, confinement buildings or pens, waste lagoons, and carcass disposal areas				
From Streams and Rivers	200 ft.	200 ft.	200 ft.	200 ft.
From Irrigation Ditches	100 ft.	100 ft.	100 ft.	100 ft.
From Community Water Sources	300 ft.	300 ft.	300 ft.	300 ft.
From Domestic Water Wells	150 ft.	150 ft.	150 ft.	150 ft.

TABLE 2.d SETBACK STANDARDS FOR INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE				
STANDARD	FACILITY TYPE			
	SAFO	MAFO	CAAP	LAFO
From Residential Uses	Greater of 150 ft. or 1 ft. / AU	1,000 ft.	150 ft.	1,000 ft.
From Public Schools	2,640 ft.	2,640 ft.	2,640 ft.	5,280 ft.
Part B: Setbacks for buildings used for confinement of animals, water or wastewater storage tanks, and accessory buildings or structures that are not covered by Part A, above.				
From all property lines	100 ft.	100 ft.	50 ft.	100 ft.

5. **Odor Management.** An *Odor Management Plan* is required. Mitigation measures that are set out in the *Odor Management Plans* shall be conditions of approval of the intensive agriculture use.

- a. Animal confinement structures, structures or lagoons used to store and/or treat wastewater, solids, or sludges, and areas used to process and dispose of carcasses shall be designed to incorporate ventilation, aeration, treatment, and/or filtration technologies to reduce odors and pathogens.
- b. Building exhaust vents shall include control equipment to prevent emissions of dust and odors to the greatest extent practicable.
- c. *Odor Management Plans* for intensive agriculture shall include:
 - 1) A description of and a map that demonstrates the location of each of the operations and processes at the intensive agriculture operation, including the following:
 - a) Animal confinement structures and open animal feeding operations;
 - b) Manure collection, storage, and treatment systems, including anaerobic process wastewater vessels and impoundments and aerobic impoundments;
 - c) Composting storage sites; and
 - d) Land application equipment and sites.
 - 2) *Construction and Design Plans* for odor controls and management practices shall include all necessary and appropriate technology to minimize to the greatest extent practicable off-site odor impacts from all aspects of the intensive agriculture operations, including confinement structures, animal waste, and composting storage sites, and odor and aerosol drift from land application equipment and sites;
 - 3) *Operation Plans* for odor controls and management practices, including

plans for the following, if applicable:

- a) Proper operation and maintenance of the necessary technology or practices to minimize the greatest extent practicable off-site odor impacts;
 - b) Operation of the required equipment in compliance with manufacturer's specifications and recommendations;
 - c) Proper operation and maintenance of covers, technologies and/or practices employed for anaerobic process wastewater vessels and impoundments to capture, recover, incinerate, or otherwise manage odorous gases to minimize, to the greatest extent practicable, the emission of such gases into the atmosphere; and
 - d) Proper operation and maintenance of the necessary technology employed for aerobic impoundments to ensure maintenance of aerobic conditions or otherwise to minimize the emission of odorous gases to the greatest extent practicable.
- 4) An animal waste management plan for odor control and management practices necessary to minimize to the greatest extent practicable off-site odor impacts
 - 5) All plans and specifications for odor control equipment and management practices included in the *Odor Management Plan* must conform to common and accepted professional practices.
 - 6) Testing, sampling, and analysis requirements appropriate for the intensive agriculture use.
- 6. Water Quality.** A *Water Quality Management Plan* is required for all intensive agriculture uses. Mitigation measures that are set out in the *Water Quality Management Plan* shall be conditions of approval of the intensive agriculture use.
- Note:* All animal feeding operation are subject to Colorado Regulation 81 to protect water quality. Information on Regulation 81 can be found at the Department of Public Health & Environment website under "*General information for AFOs, CAFOs, and HCSFOs*".
- 7. Dust Management.** A *Dust Control Plan* is required for all intensive agriculture uses. Mitigation measures that are set out in the *Dust Control Plan* shall be conditions of approval of the intensive agriculture use.
- a. The *Dust Control Plan* shall include all available practical methods that are technologically feasible and economically reasonable and that will reduce, prevent, and control fugitive dust into the atmosphere.
 - b. For those materials, equipment, services or other resources (such as water for abatement and control purposes), which are likely to be scarce at any given time, an alternative control method must be included in the *Dust Control Plan*.
 - c. Where the intensive agriculture use is accessed by an unpaved road or access

easement, the County may require that the *Dust Control Plan* provide for mitigation of dust along the unpaved road or access easement.

8. Noise Mitigation. A *Noise Mitigation Plan* is required for all intensive agriculture uses.

Mitigation measures that are set out in the *Noise Mitigation Plan* shall be conditions of approval of the intensive agriculture use.

- a. Noise that is generated by development shall not exceed the thresholds set out in C.R.S. § 25-12-103, *Maximum Permissible Noise Levels*, except as provided in 25-12109, *Exception - Sport Shooting Ranges - Legislative Declaration - Definitions*, or any other specific exceptions created by the State of Colorado after the effective date of this Code.
- b. Where design is not sufficient to mitigate noise impacts, the applicant shall submit a *Noise Mitigation Plan* that includes operational limitations to mitigate the noise impacts. Adherence to the *Noise Mitigation Plan* shall be a condition of approval.

9. Pest Management. A *Pest Management Plan* is required for all intensive agriculture uses.

Mitigation measures that are set out in the *Pest Management Plan* shall be conditions of approval of the intensive agriculture use. The *Pest Management Plan* shall address the following:

- a. The types of pests that may be associated with the proposed land use at a level that requires management;
- b. The methods, techniques, barriers, biological agents, or chemical agents that will be used to control the identified pests (the “PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN”), the anticipated timing of application of chemical or biological agents, and the method of storage of chemical or biological agents; and
- c. The controls that will be used to minimize the impacts of the *Pest Management Plan* on nearby property, waterbodies (including but not limited to irrigation ditches and reservoirs), livestock operations, and environmentally sensitive lands.

10. Truck Routing. A *Truck Routing Plan* is required for all intensive agriculture uses, including:

- a. The type or class of vehicles that will be used by the proposed land use;
- b. The anticipated frequency of arrival and departures of trucks;
- c. The hours of truck traffic;
- d. A map illustrating the route(s), from a paved County Arterial Road or State Highway, of all trucks used by the proposed land use.

Routes and hours of operation that are set out in the *Truck Routing Plan* shall be conditions of approval of the intensive agriculture use.

11. Limitations on Modifications.

- a. Setbacks for intensive agriculture uses shall only be modified through a Conditional Use review process described in Chapter 8, Section 3; *Conditional Use Permits*

Process, in accordance with the following limitations:

- 1) Setbacks to residential uses may be reduced by up to fifty-percent (50%); and
- 2) Setbacks to property lines may be reduced by up to twenty-five percent (25%), provided that setbacks to schools are not thereby reduced below minimum requirements.

In determining whether setback reductions will be allowed, the Board of County Commissioners shall consider the concentration of intensive agriculture facilities in the vicinity, in order to evaluate the cumulative impacts of such uses on the land uses from which spacing is required.

B. Rural Residential Uses

1. General Requirements.

- a. *Stewardship Areas.* No development of lots, dwelling units, supporting infrastructure, or common areas shall occur in the designated Stewardship Area (See Chapter 12, Section 3.C).
- b. *Density.* The number of residential dwelling units allowed on a parcel shall be one (1) dwelling unit and one (1) Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) per minimum acreage allowed by the applicable zone district. However, Additional Residences may be allowed provided there is proof of adequate water supply (not hauled), access, wastewater, power and there is no significant impact to irrigated ag ground (See Subsection (B)(6) below). The total number of units allowed in the UGA Overlay shall be restricted only by the ability to connect to municipal services including water and sewer. Subdivision must conform to lot size regulations set forth in Chapter 3, Section 1.A of this Code, when subdividing after the construction of two or more (2+) units.
- c. *Change of Use (Residential).* Residential uses may change to other residential uses of similar nature without additional review. For purposes of this section, “of similar nature” means a different level of review, adding units, or changing from a residential or commercial use.

2. Manufactured Housing Units. Upon placement of a Manufactured Housing Unit onto a parcel:

- a. Manufactured Housing units shall be in good condition, safe and fit for residential use, including; utility connections are safe, conform to plumbing and electrical code requirements and pose no safety or fire hazard; roof shall be intact no leaks inside; shall have stairs, landings and skirting installed; and shall maintain minimum setback requirements, pursuant to the Delta County Land Use Code, and cannot be within ten (10) feet of another structure.
- b. Manufactured Housing units shall be installed pursuant to Colorado 8 CCR 1302-7 using the Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) Manufactured Home Installation Program (MHIP). A certified inspector is required. A permit from the

MHIP is required. An insignia issued by the MHIP shall be affixed to the unit after successfully passing inspection by a DOLA certified inspector.

- c. Any Manufactured Housing unit shall be connected to electric, gas, Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (OWTS) and water utilities with proper permits from the State of Colorado. All utility connections shall be connected and operational (pressure tested).
- d. All Manufactured Housing movers shall be currently insured with proof of insurance provided to the County Clerk.
- e. No Manufactured Housing unit may be moved or placed upon any parcel or lot located within Delta County without completing:
 - 1) A Development Application, including Site Plan, Access, Address and OWTS approval (*See Chapter 7 of this Code*); and
 - 2) The proper steps and paperwork necessary, established by the County, to sell, move, set or demolish a Manufactured Home [C.R.S. § 39-5-205; Relocation of a Mobile Home and C.R.S. § 42-4-510(2)(a); permits for movement of manufactured homes].
- f. Any abandoned Manufactured Housing unit must be removed from Delta County or otherwise disposed of within one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of the notification, subject unit is abandoned.
- g. Mobile Homes constructed prior to June 15, 1976 (Pre-HUD) shall also comply with regulations of the Pre-HUD Mobile Home Ordinance (*See Appendix*).

3. Manufactured Home Park. Manufactured Home Parks shall meet the following standards:

- a. *General Standards.*
 - 1) Design of Manufactured Home Parks shall preserve, insofar as it is possible, the natural terrain, natural drainage, existing topsoil and tees.
 - 2) Land subject to hazardous conditions such as landslides, mud flows, rock falls, snow avalanches, possible mine subsidence, shallow water table, open quarries, periodic flooding, and polluted or non-potable water supply shall not be developed into Manufactured Home Parks until the hazards have been eliminated or will be eliminated as part of the proposed development plans.
- b. *Access.*
 - 1) A park with more than twenty (20) sites must have two (2) means/points of access.
 - 2) Streets within the park shall meet DELTA COUNTY ROADWAY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS for a Local Road.
 - 3) Dead-end streets shall not be permitted.

- 4) Cul-de-sacs shall not serve more than ten (10) sites.
 - 5) Driveways for individual park sites shall not be permitted to have direct access to highways or County Roads.
- c. *Easements.* Easements shall follow front, side, or rear lines of individual park sites whenever practical and designed to provide efficient installation of utilities.
- d. *Design Standards.*
- 1) **Perimeter Setbacks and Building Spacing.** The minimum setback from the perimeter of the subject property shall be twenty-five (25) feet and the minimum spacing between manufactured homes shall be ten (10) feet.
 - 2) **Site Size.** Minimum site size is four thousand five hundred (4,500) square feet.
 - 3) **Density.** Maximum density is six (6) units per acre. This density can be increased to eight (8) units per acre where the park is connected to sewer.
 - 4) **Skirting.** All units shall be skirted within 90 days after placement on a site. The material shall be fire resistant.
 - 5) **Utilities and Services.** Each site shall be provided with: domestic water, wastewater disposal, electricity. Telephone and gas may be provided. All of these utilities must be properly installed, permits as required by State or local regulations, with systems of adequate capacity to meet anticipated demands. All utilities, except major transmission lines, shall be underground.
 - 6) **Fire Protection.** Each Park shall install fire mitigation improvements to satisfy applicable regulations of the appropriate fire agency.
 - 7) **Parking.** Each site shall be provided with a minimum of two (2) off-street parking spaces.
- e. *Common Buildings.* Manufactured Home Parks may include common buildings for administration, assembly, and utility purposes, such as leasing, recreation, storage, and laundry.
- f. *State Registration.* Manufactured Home Parks with more than five (5) units are required to be registered with the State.
4. **Multifamily.** Multifamily uses shall meet the following standards:
- a. *Perimeter Setbacks and Building Spacing.* The minimum setback from the perimeter of the subject property shall be twenty-five (25) feet and the minimum spacing between Multifamily buildings shall be twenty (20) feet.
 - b. *Common Buildings.* Multifamily uses may include common buildings for administration, assembly, and utility purposes, such as leasing, recreation, storage, and laundry.

5. Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU). ADU uses shall meet the following standards:

- a. The total floor area of the ADU shall not exceed the square footage of the primary residence.
- b. Side and rear lot line setbacks for the ADU shall be sufficient for fire and safety.
- c. Each legal lot with an existing or proposed single-family dwelling is limited to one (1) ADU, regardless of the number of single-family dwellings allowed on that lot.
- d. An ADU may be separately rented.
- e. An ADU shall not be sold or otherwise conveyed separate from the primary dwelling unit.

6. Additional Residences**a. Generally.**

- 1) The purpose of this Section is to set standards for the development of additional residences on a lot/parcel beyond the allowable density (Section B.1 of this Chapter) to ensure that adequate services are provided, and that proper permits or taps for water, wastewater disposal, and access are secured.
- 2) Additional residences may be constructed, placed, or installed on a lot in accordance with the provisions and limitations of this Section, subject to Limited Use Permit (Site Plan Review). The number of additional residences is not specifically limited, but adequate water, sewer, power, fire protection, address, and access must be provided for each unit in accordance with the standards of this Code and other applicable law.
- 3) A subject property that is developed with additional residences may also include accessory buildings that are not designed such they could be used as dwelling units (*e.g.*, common buildings, storage buildings, barns, stables, etc.).
- 4) This allows for additional residences that are intended for permanent occupancy. Additional residences that are used as temporary residential uses may be subject to other standards depending on how they are used (*e.g.*, lodging, seasonal farmworker housing, etc.).
- 5) Design according to the standards referenced in Subsection (2) below shall not create a vested right to future subdivision. Future subdivision will be evaluated based on the standards in place on the date of application for the subdivision.

b. Site Design and Utilities.

- 1) Additional dwelling units shall be accessed, located, setback, oriented, and served by utilities in accordance with Chapter 4, *Site Design and Environmental Stewardship*, for applicable design standards.

- 2) Additional units shall be designed and located in areas that will not significantly impact irrigated Ag lands or such impacts can be mitigated.
 - 3) Construction or installation of additional dwelling units, resulting in three or more (3+) units on a parcel (cumulative), requires compliance with Chapter 5, *Public Facilities, Infrastructure, and Services*, as applicable.
 - 4) Access for additional units shall be consolidated with the primary access and designed in accordance with applicable County Road Standards. Multiple access for multiple units is discouraged unless the County Engineer determines it would be impractical due to unique site conditions, including but not limited to topographical conditions restricting visibility, and impact to irrigated agricultural land.
- c. *Traffic Impacts.* At the point a property proposes to create additional dwelling units totaling more than three (3+) dwelling units on the property, a *Traffic Impact Study* may be required. *See Chapter 5, Section 1, Traffic Impacts.*

C. Agricultural Support & Rural Industry Uses

1. Farmworker Housing.

- a. The purpose of this Section is to set standards for the development of farmworker housing, in order to ensure that adequate services are provided, and that proper permits or taps for water and wastewater disposal are secured.
- b. Farmworker Housing consists of permanent structures/units occupied year-round.
- c. Seasonal Farmworker Housing consists of temporary or permanent structures and meets the criteria for seasonal land use in Chapter 2, Section 2(D); *Uses the are Not Listed*. Units shall be vacated at least ninety (90) consecutive days during a twelve (12) month period.
- d. Farmworker housing may be constructed, placed, or installed on a lot/parcel, provided all of the following criteria are met:
 - 1) The parcel is zoned A35, A20 or A5 and the principal use of the lot (or commonly-owned property) is agriculture or intensive agriculture.
 - 2) Water can be hauled for use of seasonal farmworker housing for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty (180). Units occupied for more than one hundred eighty (180) days in a calendar year shall meet the criteria for an adequate water supply (*See Chapter 5, Section 3; Water Supply and Sanitary Sewage Disposal*).
 - 3) The housing shall be designed and located to minimize loss of irrigated lands.
 - 4) Farmworker housing units shall not be sold or otherwise conveyed separate from the primary Ag property.
 - 5) Farmworker Housing shall meet all of the applicable standards of this Code.

2. **Kennel.** Kennels are allowed, no permit required, in all zoning districts provided all of the following standards are met:
 - a. Kennels are located wholly within an enclosed building.
 - b. Boarded animals must be inside overnight (between 8:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.)
 - c. Minimum fifty (50) feet from any property line.
 - d. Maximum two (2) hour drop off/pick up periods in the morning and evening.

Kennels that exceed these standards or create significant impacts to adjacent properties such as odors, excessive noise, dust, and or traffic shall be subject to a Limited Use Permit (with a public notice).

3. **Rural Medium/Heavy Industry.** Buildings and operations associated with uses related to Rural Medium Industry or Rural Heavy Industry in the "A" zoning designations shall meet the following minimum setbacks from:
 - a. Stream and River: Two hundred (200) feet
 - b. Irrigation Ditch: One hundred (100) feet
 - c. Community Water Source: Three hundred (300) feet
 - d. Domestic Water Well or Cistern: One hundred fifty (150) feet
 - e. Residential Use: One thousand (1,000) feet from the property line
 - f. Property Line: One Hundred (100) feet, other than residential

D. Commercial Uses

1. **Sexually-Oriented Businesses.** Sexually-oriented businesses are regulated under the authority of C.R.S. 30-15-401(l). In addition to all other applicable standards of this Code, sexually-oriented business uses shall meet the following standards:
 - a. No sexually-oriented business shall be located within one thousand (1,000 feet) of a place of assembly, day care, dwelling unit, or school, measured from property line to property line. Setbacks related to sexually-oriented businesses shall not be modified using the Conditional Use review process described in Chapter 8, Section 2; *Conditional Use Permits*.
 - b. Access to the use shall be configured to allow for verification of age of customers before entry.
 - c. The interior of the use shall be configured so that there is no visibility of interior activities from outside of the building through windows or doors.

E. Rural Recreation & Hospitality

1. **Indoor Shooting Range.** Shall meet the following standards:
 - a. Located within a free-standing building;
 - b. Sound-proofed so that the shooting activities are not audible at property lines;
 - c. Designed with closed loop range ventilation systems with HEPA filtration, dedicated to the range and not connected to the general HVAC system for the building;

- d. Designed to prevent dangers from ricochets, backsplash, and lead dust;
 - e. Designed such that no door or entrance is located forward of the rearmost firing point, unless secured from the inside; and
 - f. Designed such that a red light is installed above all doors giving direct access to the range itself (not the building), with such lights turned on whenever the range is in use.
2. **Outdoor Shooting Range.** Shall meet the following standards:
- a. Either designed to mitigate noise impacts on residential uses, community uses, and/or livestock operations within one thousand (1,000) feet to a level that does not exceed seventy (70) dBA, or located not less than:
 - 1) One thousand (1,000) feet from residential buildings;
 - 2) One (1) mile from the boundaries of a municipality; and
 - 3) Two (2) miles from an airport or airstrip;
 - b. Designed to prevent projectiles from leaving the subject property; (a scaled site plan, elevations, and construction plans must show how all projectiles will be contained within the site);
 - c. Secured to prevent entry into surface danger zone areas;
 - d. Designed according to the most recent version of "Range Design Criteria," promulgated by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Health, Safety, and Security; and
 - e. Designed to provide an impervious layer in the area where bullets land to intercept lead leachate and direct it to a monitored pond.
3. **Racetrack.** Shall meet the following standards:
- a. The minimum area of the subject property shall be sixty (60) acres;
 - b. The use shall be located not less than:
 - 1) One-half ($1/2$) mile from buildings used for residential purposes, places of assembly, daycares and schools; and
 - 2) One (1) mile from the boundaries of a municipality;
 - c. All parts of the track and stands shall be set back:
 - 1) One hundred (100) feet from all property lines; and
 - 2) Three Hundred (300) feet from arterial roads;
 - d. If the use is open to the public, access shall be provided by an arterial road or a local commercial or industrial road.

4. Campground. Campgrounds shall be developed according to the standards for the applicable campground type pursuant to 6 CCR 1010-9, 2.10.d (Colorado Code of Regulations). In addition, the site shall not be located in an area subject to periodic flooding. "Periodic" in this case is any area located in a *FEMA designated Special Flood Hazard Area* (SFHA).

5. Outdoor Theater. Shall meet the following standards:

- a. Access shall be taken from a Collector or Arterial Road, or a local commercial or industrial road.
- b. No outdoor theater shall be located within one hundred (100) feet of property lines.
- c. Amphitheater stages and drive-in screens shall face away from the nearest residential or livestock uses, and the applicant shall provide evidence that the use will comply with the standards of Chapter 4, Section 7(C); *Noise*.

F. Utilities, Communications, Mining, Energy, Transportation, and Disposal Uses

1. Renewable Energy Facilities. The purpose and intent of this Section is to define reasonable standards for placement, design, monitoring, and modification of a commercial-scale Renewable Energy Facility (solar, wind, geothermal) for the protection of public health, safety, and general welfare in the County in accordance with applicable State and Federal laws and regulations.

- a. *Applicability.* The requirements of this Section shall apply to all proposed new and proposed modifications to a commercial-scale Renewable Energy Facility, including battery storage. In order to begin an application for a commercial-scale project, the applicant shall demonstrate that a Power Purchase Agreement is in place for selling the power generated by that facility. These standards shall not apply to a personal scale Renewable Energy Facility, which is an Allowed Use in all zoning districts as an accessory use to a permitted principal use subject to the standards for accessory uses in the applicable zoning district.
- b. *Exceptions.* These regulations shall not apply to any Renewable Energy Facility on State or Federal lands.
- c. *Design and Operation.* In addition to LUC Chapter 4 *Site Design and Environmental Stewardship*, commercial-scale renewable energy facilities shall be designed using the criteria set forth in this Section.
 - 1) *Protection of Agricultural Lands.* Commercial-scale energy facility projects should avoid significant adverse impact on agricultural lands (soils identified by Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) as prime farmland or farmland of statewide importance) or agricultural operations. Where a project is located on agricultural designated lands, the project shall include an *Agricultural Management Plan* that adequately demonstrates continuation of Agricultural operations given the site conditions.

2) Irrigated Lands. Renewable Energy Facilities should be designed to minimize loss of irrigated ground, and shall maintain irrigation to surrounding properties (including access Rights-of-Way and easements).

3) Location.

a) Ground-mounted solar panels, including inverter/transformer equipment, shall be located at least seventy (70) feet from property lines and two hundred (200) feet from any residential structure. Any substation on site shall be located at least five hundred (500) feet from any residential structure.

b) Wind Energy Facilities (WEF):

- i. Shall be located at least 1.1 times the system height from above-ground public electric or communication lines, public roads/highways and railroads, property lines (unless appropriate easements secured from adjacent property owners or other acceptable mitigation is approved by the Board of County Commissioners).
- ii. Shall be located at least two (2) times the system height from inhabited buildings including: residence, school, hospital, church or public library. For example, a 150-foot tower shall be at least 300 feet from an inhabited building.
- iii. System height is the combined height of the tower, wind turbine and any blade extended at its highest point, measured from [finish] ground level.

c) Structures associated with renewable energy facilities, to the greatest extent possible, shall not be located in a regulatory floodplain. Structures located in a regulatory floodplain and construction stormwater discharge shall require an approved floodplain permit prior to any construction or clearing of land.

4) Power lines. County does not regulate transmission lines regulated by the Public Utility Commission; however, transmission facilities affected by the Renewable Energy Facility project shall be identified with the application. For the purpose of increasing the resiliency of the distribution infrastructure and reducing wildfire risk, powerlines and electrical collection system wiring for the renewable energy facility shall be installed underground except where the electrical collector wiring is brought together for connection to the transmission or distribution network, adjacent to that network. An exception may be granted where the applicant demonstrates that a geologic condition or other technical engineering consideration prevents underground installation. Overhead transmission lines are permissible from the project substation to the point of electrical interconnection.

d. *Standards and Limitations.*

- 1) A commercial-scale Renewable Energy Facility shall be approved if it meets applicable standards set forth in this Section and Conditional Use Approval Standards in LUC Chapter 8, Section 2; *Conditional Use Permits Process*, unless a significant adverse impact to public health, safety, environment, wildlife, or agricultural land is demonstrated and cannot be avoided or mitigated.
- 2) A Renewable Energy Facility must be designed to minimize site disturbances. Reestablishment of all disturbed areas, including the construction access, shall maintain the historic drainage patterns and permeable ground cover and must be done to minimize environmental impacts. Temporary and permanent erosion control measures shall be used as necessary to minimize erosion of the site.

e. *Application Requirements.* See Chapter 8, Section 2; *Conditional Use Permits Process* for application requirements and procedures. In addition, a Renewable Energy Facility must include an agreement that addresses decommissioning and abandonment of the facility. The agreement must at a minimum provide for reuse, recycling, or dismantlement of the facility at the owner's expense. The Plan shall include a cost estimate (current dollars) for the decommissioning of the facility and restoration of the site prepared by a Professional Engineer or contractor who has expertise in removal of such facilities. All non-utility-owned equipment, conduits, structures, fencing and foundations to a depth of at least three (3) feet below grade shall be removed. Property shall be restored to a condition reasonably similar to pre-development conditions. Disturbed areas shall be reestablished to historic drainage patterns and ground cover consisting of native and pollinator plant species.

f. *Securities.* In addition to securities that may be applied pursuant to Chapter 6, Section 6 of this Code:

- 1) *Site Reclamation and Restoration Bond.* Prior to construction, the developer is required to submit an irrevocable standby letter of credit, bond, or alternative form of Security in an amount sufficient to fund the estimated decommissioning/reclamation costs. Decommissioning/reclamation cost estimates, which shall be updated every five (5) years from the establishment and submittal of the Security, shall include costs associated with the dismantlement, recycling, and safe disposal of facility components and site reclamation activities, and afford credit for "scrap value".

g. *Annual Reports.* See Chapter 8, Section 2(D); *Annual Reports* for required annual reports.

h. *Abandonment and Removal.*

- 1) Abandonment. Any renewable energy facility that is not operated for any continuous period of one hundred eighty (180) days shall be considered abandoned. The County, in its sole discretion, may notify the owner of the

alleged abandonment and may require any abandoned facility to be removed within ninety (90) days of receipt of notice.

- 2) Decommissioning. Decommissioning shall commence within twelve (12) months after power production has permanently ceased and be completed within twelve (12) months from the start date of the decommissioning/reclamation work.
- 3) Restoration. Upon removal of a facility as provided in this Code, the site shall be restored and revegetated with seed of native vegetation that is appropriate for the site based off of the recommendation of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and in consultation with Colorado Parks and Wildlife.

2. Airport. Airports shall provide a master plan for its physical expansion, and a forecast of aviation activity. The DELTA COUNTY MASTER PLAN and activity forecast may be approved as a component of the site plan and land use approval if it is demonstrated that:

- a. The proposal is designed to minimize the impact on residential uses by:
 - 1) Minimizing the number of existing residences that are brought within the fifty-five (55) Day Night Average Sound Level (DNL) noise zone; and
 - 2) Ensuring that residential uses do not come within the sixty-five (65) DNL noise zone unless they are subject to an aviation easement that allows inclusion in this zone.
- b. The proposal does not interfere with the implementation of the DELTA COUNTY MASTER PLAN or 3-mile Area Plan of any municipality within the County; and
- c. The plan for the airport shall demonstrate compliance with all other applicable Federal regulations.

3. Airstrips.

- a. Applications for approval of an airstrip shall include a determination by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) of "no objection" or "conditional," pursuant to 14 CFR § 157.7, FAA Determinations. If the determination is "conditional," then the applicant shall demonstrate how the conditions will be met; and
- b. Airstrips shall be spaced not less than one thousand five hundred (1,500) feet, measured as the shortest distance from the edge of the airstrip to the nearest property line of the use from which spacing is required, from:
 - 1) Lots that are developed with dwelling units;
 - 2) Municipal boundaries;
 - 3) Schools, public parks, and child care centers; and
 - 4) Places of assembly.

4. Landing Pad (Other)

- a. Applications for approval of a landing pad shall include a determination by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) of "no objection" or "conditional," pursuant to 14 CFR § 157.7, FAA Determinations. If the determination is "conditional," then the applicant shall demonstrate how the conditions will be met; and
- b. Landing areas shall be spaced not less than three hundred (300) feet, measured as the shortest distance from the edge of the airstrip to the nearest property line of the use from which spacing is required, from:
 - 1) Lots that are developed with dwelling units;
 - 2) Municipal boundaries;
 - 3) Schools, public parks, and child care centers; and
 - 4) Places of assembly.

5. Salvage Yard. Salvage yard uses shall be located at least three hundred (300) feet away from State Highways. Operations shall comply with Colorado Department of Public Health and Safety (CDPHE) *"Salvage Yard Waste Management Practices."***6. Minerals Extraction/Quarry.**

- a. The *Reclamation Plan* (however titled), if required for an applicable State permit (see, e.g., Rule 3, Mineral Rules and Regulations of the Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Board for the Extraction of Construction Materials; Rule 3, Mineral Rules and Regulations of the Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Board for Hard Rock, Metal, and Designated Mining Operations; and Rule 4, Rules and Regulations of the Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Board Pursuant to the Colorado Surface Coal Mining Reclamation Act) shall provide for reclamation of the subject property for a use that is permissible on the Subject Property under this Code;
- b. If the boundaries of the mining operation are within two thousand (2,000) feet of a residence or livestock operation, a *Noise Control Plan* is required (See Chapter 4, Section 7(C); *Noise*);
- c. A *Dust Control Plan* is required (See Chapter 4, Section 7(F); *Dust Control*); and
- d. An *Operational Hazard Mitigation and Risk Management Plan* is required (See Chapter 4, Section 7.J; *Operational Hazard Mitigation and Risk Management*).

7. Oil and Gas Extraction & Support Services. Oil and gas operations within Delta County are subject to State and Federal regulations.**8. Waste Transfer Station.**

- a. *State Review.* The County shall request a technical review of the site and facility documents and operation plan from CDPHE pursuant to 6 CCR 1007-2 § 7.1 for all applications for approval of a waste transfer station.

b. *Setbacks.* No building or area in which the unloading, storage, processing, or transfer of wastes or recyclable materials takes place shall be located within three hundred (300) feet of:

- 1) The lot line on which the waste transfer station is located; or
- 2) Any area of special flood hazard;
- 3) Any wetland;
- 4) Any water well;
- 5) Any natural or artificial pond (including a detention or retention pond or facility); natural stream, water way, or water course; or
- 6) An artificial drainage way or irrigation canal.

c. *Minimum Area of Parcel Proposed for Development.* The minimum area of a parcel proposed for development as a waste transfer station is forty (40) acres.

d. *Design Requirements.*

- 1) Generally. The site shall be designed such that all activities associated with waste transfer, such as tipping, sorting, storage, compaction, transfer, reloading, and related activities are conducted in a fully enclosed building. No outdoor storage of materials or equipment is allowed. Appropriate enclosed office/and plumbed employee restroom facilities must be provided Onsite.
- 2) Mitigation of Hazards to Aircraft Waste transfer stations handling putrescible wastes within ten thousand (10,000) feet of any airport runway end used by turbojet aircraft or within five thousand (5,000) feet of any airport runway end used only by piston-type aircraft shall be designed and operated in a manner that will not result in hazards (including bird strike hazards) to aircraft.

e. *Onsite Parking and Roads.*

- 1) Public streets shall not be utilized at any time for parking, stacking, or storage of employee vehicles, visitor vehicles, or trucks.
- 2) The facility shall be designed with sufficient drive aisles and parking areas to avoid potential conflicts between facility operations by trucks and passenger vehicles (e.g., for drop-off of household wastes), and the use of emergency access easements and fire lanes.
- 3) The road surface design shall be suitable for heavy vehicles and the road base shall be capable of withstanding all expected loads.
- 4) Onsite roads shall be passable by loaded collection and transfer vehicles in all weather conditions.

- 5) The road system shall be designed to eliminate the need for the backing of truck traffic.
- f. *Capacity.* Solid wastes shall not remain at the transfer station for more than seventy-two (72) hours. Any solid waste that is to be kept overnight at the station shall be stored in an impervious, enclosed structure.
- g. *Unloading and Loading Areas.*
 - 1) The unloading area shall be adequate in size and design to facilitate efficient unloading from the collection vehicles and the unobstructed movement of vehicles.
 - 2) The unloading and loading pavement areas shall be constructed of concrete or asphalt paving material and equipped with adequate drainage structures and systems.
 - 3) Processing, tipping, sorting, storage, and compaction areas shall be located within an enclosed building.
 - 4) Provisions shall be made for weighing or measuring all solid wastes transferred to the facility.
 - 5) Sufficient internal storage areas shall be provided for incoming solid wastes.
- h. *Fencing and Aesthetics.* Waste transfer station design shall include an opaque six (6) foot perimeter fence or wall, interrupted only by necessary access and maintenance gates.
- i. *Waste Liquid Collection and Disposal.*
 - 1) All waste transfer stations shall be designed and constructed to include a collection and disposal system that will prevent liquids contained in waste materials and generated by normal operations, such as wash-out and cleaning of equipment, trucks, and floors ("waste liquids"), from contaminating the soil, surface water, or groundwater.
 - 2) Tipping, loading, and unloading areas shall be constructed of impervious material and equipped with drains connected to either:
 - a) A sanitary sewer system if approved by the utility provider; or
 - b) A corrosion-resistant holding tank; or
 - c) An alternative system, if the applicant demonstrates that the alternate design will prevent waste liquids from contaminating the soil, surface water, and groundwater.
- j. *Operational Requirements.*
 - 1) **Waste Acceptance.** Only household wastes, commercial and industrial wastes and recyclable materials shall be accepted at any waste transfer station. Unless otherwise collected in accordance with a plan approved by

the County, no wastes classified as hazardous in accordance with C.R.S. § 2515-101 *et seq.* shall be knowingly accepted. No asbestos wastes shall be knowingly accepted at a waste transfer station facility. The operator shall employ a plan for proper identification, control, and disposal of hazardous and asbestos wastes.

- k. *Overnight Truck Parking.* Trucks or vehicles shall not be parked or stored overnight at the waste transfer station unless screened from public Rights-of-Way. Any vehicle maintenance services shall be a secondary and subordinate use of the site and shall be limited to maintenance of vehicles associated with trash collection and transfer at the waste transfer station. Junked or inoperable vehicles shall not be stored at a waste transfer station.
- l. *Emergency Access Required.* Emergency access easements and fire lanes shall be maintained at all times in an unobstructed and fully accessible condition.
- m. *Supervision of Facility.* The waste transfer station or recycling center shall have an Onsite operator on duty at all times that the facility is open. Such operator shall be licensed and/or certified if licensure or certification is required by state law. Suitable security measures and signage shall be provided to limit unauthorized persons from access to the facility when the station is closed.
- n. *Management Plans.* The following Plans are required pursuant to Chapter 4, Section 7; *Environmental Quality*:
 - 1) A Pest Management Plan;
 - 2) An Odor Management Plan;
 - 3) A Dust Control Plan;
 - 4) An Operational Hazard and Risk Management Plan; and
 - 5) A Truck Routing Plan.
- o. *Other Operational Requirements and Prohibitions.*
 - 1) No liquids, other than those used to disinfect, to suppress dust, or to absorb or cover odors from the solid waste, shall be added to the solid waste.
 - 2) Open burning is prohibited.
 - 3) Scavenging is prohibited.

9. Landfill

- a. *Certificate of Designation Required.* No landfill shall be developed or operated without a Certificate of Designation, as required by Title 30, Article 20, Part 1, *Solid Wastes Disposal Sites and Facilities*, Colorado Revised Statutes.

b. *State Review.*

- 1) Applications for approval of a disposal facility shall be reviewed by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) pursuant to Title 30, Article 20, Part 1, *Solid Wastes Disposal Sites and Facilities*, Colorado Revised Statutes.
- 2) The report and recommendation of CDPHE are required prior to the processing of the application by the County.
- 3) In addition to the application of the standards of this Code, no disposal site shall be approved without a recommendation of approval by CDPHE.
- 4) Technical conditions of approval made by CDPHE shall be incorporated into the Certificate of Designation.

c. *General Evaluation Criteria.* No Certificate of Designation shall be issued unless the facility has a recommendation of approval by the CDPHE and the Board of County Commissioners finds that:

- 1) There is no exclusive site for solid waste disposal (pursuant to 30-20-107, Colorado Revised Statutes) with capacity to serve the County's needs;
- 2) There is a demonstrated need for the facility to serve the residents and businesses of Delta County;
- 3) The facility will not frustrate the implementation of the DELTA COUNTY MASTER PLAN, as amended from time to time;
- 4) The facility complies with all technical rules promulgated by CDPHE;
- 5) The financial assurances provided pursuant to C.R.S. § 30-20-104.5 are adequate to serve their purposes; and
- 6) The landfill would create a net public benefit to the region and the residents and property owners of Delta County, taking into account:
 - a) The effect that the solid wastes disposal site and facility will have on the surrounding property, considering the types of processing to be used, surrounding property uses and values, and wind and climatic conditions;
 - b) The convenience and accessibility of the landfill site and facility to potential users;
 - c) The ability of the applicant to comply with the health standards and operating procedures provided for in Title 30, Article 20, Part 1, Solid Wastes Disposal Sites and Facilities, Colorado Revised Statutes, and such rules and regulations as may be promulgated by the CDPHE; and
 - d) Recommendations by health departments that have jurisdiction within five (5) miles of the facility.

- d. *Minimum Area of Subject Property.* The minimum area of the subject property is one hundred (100) acres.
- e. *Minimum Setbacks.* All disposal operations must be set back at least two hundred (200) feet from all property lines.
- f. *Spacing.*
 - 1) The landfill shall be spaced not less than one thousand (1,000) feet, measured from the main entrance to the landfill perimeter to:
 - a) Residential dwelling units;
 - b) Parcel boundaries of schools, public parks, and child care centers; and
 - c) Places of assembly.
- Landfills that are located within ten thousand (10,000) feet of any airport runway end used by turbojet aircraft or within five thousand (5,000) feet of any airport runway end used only by piston-type aircraft shall be designed and operated in a manner that will not result in bird strike hazards to aircraft.
- g. *Management Plans.* The following Plans are required pursuant to Chapter 4, Section 7; *Environmental Quality*:
 - 1) A *Pest Management Plan*;
 - 2) An *Odor Management Plan*;
 - 3) A *Dust Control Plan*;
 - 4) An *Operational Hazard and Risk Management Plan*; and
 - 5) A *Truck Routing Plan*.
 - 6) A truck routing plan.
- h. *Limitations on Location.* Disposal facilities are not allowed within:
 - 1) Areas of special flood hazard;
 - 2) Areas of wildfire hazard;
 - 3) Areas of geologic hazard; or
 - 4) Critical wildlife habitat.
- i. *Buffering and Screening.* Landfills shall be buffered from surrounding property and public rights-of-way using berms, fences, topography, or landscaping, in order to minimize the visual impacts of the landfill operations from ground-level vantage points.

10. Hazardous Waste Landfill.:

- a. *Certificate of Designation Required.* No hazardous waste landfill shall be developed or operated without a certificate of designation, as required by Title 25, Article 15, Part 2, *Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites*, and Colorado Revised Statutes.
- b. *Evaluation Criteria.* No Certificate of Designation shall be issued unless the Board of County Commissioners finds all of the following:
 - 1) CDPHE has made a recommendation of approval pursuant to 25-15-202(4) (c) (III), Colorado Revised Statutes.
 - 2) The hazardous waste landfill would not pose a significant threat to the safety of the public, taking into consideration:
 - a) The density of population of the areas neighboring the subject property;
 - b) The density of population of the areas adjacent to the delivery roads within a 50-mile radius of the subject property; and
 - c) The risk of accidents during the transportation of waste to or at the site.
- c. The applicant has demonstrated a need for the facility by Colorado hazardous waste generators.
- d. The applicant has documented its financial ability to operate the proposed site.
- e. The applicant, taking into account its prior performance record, if any, in the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste, has documented sufficient reliability, expertise, and competency to operate and manage the proposed facility.
- f. The site conforms to the officially adopted land use plans, policies, regulations, and resolutions of the County.
- g. *Management Plans.* The following Plans are required pursuant to Chapter 4, Section 7; *Environmental Quality*:
 - 1) A *Pest Management Plan*;
 - 2) An *Odor Management Plan*;
 - 3) A *Dust Control Plan*;
 - 4) An *Operational Hazard and Risk Management Plan*; and
 - 5) A *Truck Routing Plan*.
- h. *Limitations on Location.* Disposal facilities are not allowed within:
 - 1) Areas of special flood hazard;
 - 2) Areas of geologic hazard; or

- 3) Critical wildlife habitat.

G. Wireless Telecommunications Facilities

1. Purpose. The purpose and intent of this Section is to accommodate the communication needs of residents, businesses, and institutions, while protecting public health, safety, and general welfare in the County in accordance with applicable State and Federal regulations.

a. Applicability. The requirements of this Section shall apply to all proposed new and proposed modifications to wireless communication facilities, including base stations, alternative communication facilities, towers, and small wireless facilities. The County may withhold approval of any facility that does not meet one or more (1+) of the requirements or criteria set out in this Section or other provisions referenced herein.

Any wireless communication facilities approved on or before the effective date of this Resolution shall comply with all applicable sections herein with respect to modification of such facilities.

b. Exceptions. These regulations shall not govern any tower or wireless communication facilities owned or operated by a federally licensed amateur radio station operator or used exclusively for receive-only antennas.

These regulations shall not govern any tower or wireless communication facilities on State or Federal lands.

2. Location.

a. Applicability; Prohibitions. All wireless communication facilities are subject to the requirements of this Section. Wireless communications facilities are allowable on public and private property within the County as provided in this Section.

Wireless communication facilities are not allowed on residential lots that are one acre or less in area.

b. Need. No wireless communication facility shall be approved unless the decision-maker finds that the need for the facility in its proposed location has been demonstrated as provided in this Section.

The applicant shall demonstrate how the proposed site fits into the overall communication network for the County. As applicable, the applicant shall also demonstrate:

- 1) That, to the extent that the applicant seeks approval to address gaps in coverage or capacity, there are no materially preferable alternatives (in terms of compliance with this Section) to remedy gaps in the applicant's network; or
- 2) That, to the extent that the applicant provides services under a license granted by a governmental authority, a failure to approve the application will result in the applicant's inability to provide the minimum coverage or

capacity it is required to provide pursuant to its license and any applicable law.

c. *Siting Considerations.* The siting considerations set out in this Section shall be used to optimize the location of a wireless communication facility outside of public Rights-of-Way within the areas in which need is demonstrated pursuant to Subsection (2)(b); *Need*, and within the setbacks set out in Subsection (3)(d); *Setbacks*, below (except as provided therein).

- 1) **Topography and Vegetation.** The location and development of wireless communication facilities shall, to the maximum extent possible, preserve the existing character of the topography and vegetation.
- 2) **Silhouettes and Views.** If the proposed wireless communications facility is a tower (of any type) and it is proposed to be located within one-quarter (1/4) mile from the Right-of-Way of a Scenic Byway for proposed towers within these areas, the applicant shall submit a graphic illustration or photo-simulation depicting the impact of the proposed tower on the views from designated *Scenic Byways* or *Significant View Corridors*, as applicable, to include:
 - a) An illustration or rendering of ground elevations, existing buildings and structures, and vegetative cover before development (the “pre-development condition”), in plan-view and elevation view, taking into account the elevation of the road and the distance to the scenic resource;
 - b) An illustration or rendering of the proposed tower (the “post-development condition”) in plan-view and in elevation view from the same vantage points that were used to illustrate the pre-development condition; and
 - c) Annotations that label and describe the concealment elements that are proposed in order to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the scenic resource.

The County may require mitigation measures such as alternative setbacks (See Subsection (3)(d); *Setbacks*, below), increased setbacks, design, landscaping, and/or additional or alternative concealment elements.

d. *Public Rights-of-Way.*

- 1) **Generally.** Wireless Communications Facilities within public Rights-of-Way must be installed upon, in descending order of priority:
 - a) Existing poles;
 - b) Replacement poles; or
 - c) New poles.

2) **Wiring.**

a) Any necessary wiring or cabling shall be located within the pole or, if such location is not technically feasible, within fully enclosed sheathing attached to the pole.

b) Sheathing shall be the same color as the pole, shall be limited in size to that necessary to cover the wiring or cabling, and may not extend out from the pole more than three (3) inches.

3) **Volume.** The volume of wireless communications facilities on any pole, other than sheathing enclosing wiring or cabling described in Subsection (b), above, shall not exceed three (3) cubic feet for antenna enclosures and seventeen (17) cubic feet for any primary equipment enclosures, and the facilities shall add no more than ten (10) feet of additional height to the pole.

4) **Ground-Level Equipment.** Any ground-level equipment shall be buried or screened by landscaping that is approved by the County along with the permit issued under this Code. The owner of the facilities shall provide for the maintenance of such landscaping.

5) **Pole Spacing.** If an applicant proposes to add to the total number of poles located in the area impacted by its application, the County may administratively approve the application only if the proposed new pole(s) is located a minimum distance of:

a) Three hundred (300) feet from any existing pole; or

b) Three hundred (300) feet from any other new pole proposed in the application.

6) **Alternatives.** Alternatives to the standards set out in this Section may be approved by Conditional Use Permit if:

a) The alternative standards are necessary to address a service need that cannot be addressed in any manner that is in strict accordance with this Section; and

b) The siting considerations set out in Subsections 2(c); *Siting Considerations*, would not be materially compromised by the application of the alternative standard.

3. **Design and Operation.** All wireless communication facilities shall be designed using the criteria set forth in this Section.

a. *Co-Location*

1) **General Requirement.** The shared use of existing towers or other freestanding communication facilities upon which wireless communication facilities can be mounted shall be preferred to the construction of new facilities. Wireless communication facilities shall be co-located with other

wireless communication facilities or public utilities whenever technically feasible.

2) **Tower Design.** Towers shall be designed to allow for co-location to the maximum extent possible. To ensure the structural integrity of towers and any other freestanding communications facilities upon which other wireless communication facilities may be mounted, the owner of such structure shall ensure that it is of sufficient structural strength to accommodate reasonable co-location.

3) **Co-Location Agreement as Condition of Approval.** As a condition of approval of any tower or other freestanding communication facility, the applicant shall be required to agree to allow co-location on such facilities in the future if:

- a) The facility is capable of supporting co-location;
- b) The entity wishing to co-locate is willing to pay fair market value for the space; and
- c) The County requests such co-location.

b. *Height.* Towers shall be the minimum height necessary to provide coverage to the applicable service area, as determined through information required as part of the application.

c. *Footprint.* The total footprint of a wireless communication facility's accessory equipment shall not exceed three hundred fifty (350) square feet per operator.

d. *Setbacks.* All wireless communication facilities that are located outside of a road right-of-way shall be set back at least the height of the wireless communications facilities, as measured from the natural grade at the base of the facilities to the highest point of the facilities

e. *Alternative Setbacks.* In the alternative to the requirements of Subsection (d), *Setbacks* (above), modified setbacks may be applied if the physical characteristics of the proposed site and the wireless communication facilities are such that:

- 1) Mitigation of visual impacts pursuant to Subsection 3.h; *Visual Mitigation*, will be materially improved through the application of alternative setbacks; or
- 2) The siting considerations set out in Subsection 2(c); *Siting Considerations*, would all be better served through the application of alternative setbacks.

No portion of the facility, including any antenna array, may extend beyond the property line unless the encroachment is allowed by easement or license agreement.

f. *Hazards.* All wireless communication facilities must be structurally designed, physically sited and maintained so that they do not pose a potential hazard to nearby residences, livestock operations, or surrounding properties, buildings, or

improvements. This includes, but is not limited to, the use of any County Right-of-Way that disrupts or endangers traffic, interfere with public utilities, etc.

g. *Towers and Other Freestanding Facilities.*

- 1) Any tower or freestanding communication facility shall be designed and maintained to withstand, without failure maximum forces expected from wind, tornadoes, blizzards, and other natural occurrences, when the facility is fully loaded with antennas, transmitters, other wireless communication facilities and concealment elements.
- 2) Sufficient anti-climbing measures must be incorporated into each facility to reduce potential for trespass and injury.
- 3) All wireless communication facilities shall comply with the power line clearance standards set forth by the Colorado Public Utilities Commission (PUC).

h. *Visual Mitigation.* All wireless communication facilities and support equipment shall be concealed according to a *Concealment Element Plan*. The *Concealment Element Plan* shall address the requirements of this Section and may also address the siting considerations of Subsection 2(c); *Siting Considerations*, to the extent that such siting considerations are part of the strategy for concealing the facilities and equipment.

- 1) **All Facilities.** Wireless communication facilities (all types) shall be concealed using colors, textures, surfaces, scale, materials, geometries, or screening materials that blend into or compliment their context and the background upon which they will be viewed (*e.g.*, tree canopy, the sky, a building wall, etc.). Applications for approval of wireless communications facilities shall specify and illustrate the concealment elements that are applied.
- 2) **Facilities Integrated into Buildings or Structures.** Where possible, wireless communication facilities shall be concealed by integration into architectural features or accessory structures that are consistent with the architectural scale and character of the area.
- 3) **Facilities Attached to Buildings.**
 - a) Wall-mounted facilities are allowed only if roof-mounted facilities that are hidden behind screening materials cannot be installed due to physical or operational infeasibility.
 - b) Wall-mounted facilities shall be mounted as flush to the building wall as possible.
- 4) **Towers and Freestanding Facilities.** Towers and other freestanding facilities shall be screened with vegetation, buildings or structures, or topographical features. The facilities shall be integrated to the maximum extent possible,

through its location and design, into the natural setting and the structural environment of the area.

5) **Accessory Equipment.** Accessory equipment shall be located to minimize visual impact on adjacent properties and public Rights-of-Way in one or more of the following ways:

- a) Enclosure within a building;
- b) Installation in a flush-to-grade underground equipment vault;
- c) Depressed or located behind earth berms or structures to minimize its profile; or
- d) Located behind screen walls, privacy fences, buildings or structures, dense landscaping, or a combination thereof.

i. *Operations.* The wireless communication facilities shall be designed, maintained and operated as required by applicable FCC licenses and regulations.

1) **Federal Emissions Regulations.** All owners and operators of wireless communication facilities shall comply with Federal regulations for radio frequency (RF) emissions.

4. **Visual Mitigation.** Wireless communication facilities shall be screened or utilize concealment elements to mitigate visual impacts on adjacent properties and public Rights-of-Way to the maximum reasonable extent.

5. **Lighting.** Wireless communication facilities shall not be artificially lighted, unless required by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) or other governmental authority with jurisdiction to mandate lighting.

a. *Mandated Lighting.* If lighting is required by a governmental authority, the County may review the available lighting alternatives and approve the design that would cause the least disturbance to the surrounding property owners, livestock operations, or scenic views. Lighting must be shielded or directed to the greatest extent possible so as to minimize the amount of light falling onto nearby properties, particularly residences and livestock operations.

6. **Application Requirements.** Applications for approval of wireless communications facilities shall be processed according to the applicable procedures set forth in Chapter 8 of this Code. Additional application requirements specific for wireless communication facilities is provided in Subsection (10) below.

7. **Approval Process by Application Type.** The approval process varies depending upon the types of wireless communication facility that is the subject of the application and the location that is proposed for the siting of the wireless communication facility. The Director shall determine the type of application based on the information presented.

a. *New Facilities on Private Property.* Unless another subsection more specifically applies, approval of a new wireless communications facility on private property requires a Conditional Use Permit.

- b. *New Facilities on County Property.* Unless another subsection more specifically applies, approval of a new wireless communications facility on County property requires:
 - 1) A Limited Use Permit, public notice required;
 - 2) A lease or license agreement between the applicant and the County or other governmental entity that owns or controls the subject property; and
 - 3) A Right-of-Way Use Permit is required if the proposed location is within the County Right-of-Way.
- c. *Eligible Facilities Requests for Existing Towers and Base Stations (Wherever Located).*
 - 1) The Director shall process an application as an eligible facilities request, as defined in Chapter 14 and provided in subsection (2), below, if the Director finds that the proposal:
 - a) Consists of collocation of new transmission equipment, removal of transmission equipment, or replacement of transmission equipment;
 - b) Does not result in a modification that substantially changes the physical dimensions of an eligible support structure, defined as follows:
 - i. For towers other than towers in the public Rights-of-Way, it increases the height of the tower by more than ten-percent (10%) or by the height of one (1) additional antenna array with separation from the nearest existing antenna not to exceed twenty (20) feet, whichever is greater; for other eligible support structures, it increases the height of the structure by more than ten-percent (10%) or more than ten (10) feet, whichever is greater;
 - Changes in height shall be measured from the original support structure in cases where deployments are or will be separated horizontally, such as on buildings' rooftops; in other circumstances, changes in height shall be measured from the dimensions of the tower or base station, inclusive of originally approved appurtenances and any modifications that were approved prior to February 22, 2012.
 - ii. For towers other than towers in the public Rights-of-Way, it involves adding an appurtenance to the body of the tower that would protrude from the edge of the tower more than twenty (20) feet, or more than the width of the tower structure at the level of the appurtenance, whichever is greater; for other eligible support structures, it involves

- adding an appurtenance to the body of the structure that would protrude from the edge of the structure by more than six (6) feet;
- iii. For any eligible support structure, it involves installation of more than the standard number of new equipment cabinets for the technology involved, but not to exceed four (4) cabinets; or, for towers in the public rights-of-way and base stations, it involves installation of any new equipment cabinets on the ground if there are no pre-existing ground cabinets associated with the structure, or else involves installation of ground cabinets that are more than 10 percent (10%) larger in height or overall volume than any other ground cabinets associated with the structure;
 - iv. It entails any excavation or deployment outside the current site;
 - v. It would defeat the concealment elements of the eligible support structure; or
 - vi. It does not comply with conditions associated with the siting approval of the construction or modification of the eligible support structure or base station equipment, provided however that this limitation does not apply to any modification that is non-compliant only in a manner that would not exceed the thresholds enumerated in this Section.
- c) Does not violate any generally applicable law, regulation or other rule reasonably related to public health and safety;
 - d) Complies with the original application design elements or conditions of approval, including but not limited to colors, textures, surfaces, scale, character and siting, or any approved amendments thereto, subject to the thresholds established in this Section; and
 - e) Complies with concealment elements of the eligible support structure necessary to qualify as an alternative communication facility.

2) Approval of eligible facilities requests requires:

- a) Development Application/Site Plan Review; and
- b) If located within public property, including but not limited to Rights-of-Way:
 - i. A lease or license agreement between the applicant and the County or other governmental entity that owns or controls the subject property, that allows for such installation; and

- ii. A Right-of-Way Use Permit is required if the proposed location is within the County Right-of-Way.
 - d. *Building-Mounted Wireless Communications Facilities (Wherever Located).*
 - 1) The Director shall process applications for building-mounted wireless communications facilities.
 - 2) Approval of such facilities requires:
 - a) Development Application; and
 - b) If located within public property, a lease or license agreement between the applicant and the County or other governmental entity that owns or controls the subject property, that allows for such installation.
 - e. *Small Wireless Facilities (Wherever Located).*
 - 1) The Director shall process applications for small wireless facilities, except those that do not qualify for administrative review due to the pole spacing requirements of Subsection (2)(d); *Public Rights-of-Way*.
 - 2) Approval of such facilities requires:
 - a) Development Application (except as provided in Subsection e(1), above); and
 - b) If located within public property, including but not limited to Rights-of-Way:
 - i. A lease or license agreement between the applicant and the County or other governmental entity that owns or controls the subject property, that allows for such installation; and
 - ii. A Right-of-Way Use Permit is required if the proposed location is within the County Right-of-Way.
 - f. *Temporary Wireless Communications Facilities.* Placement and use of temporary mobile wireless communication facilities or television broadcast equipment in conjunction with Federal, State or local emergencies, natural disasters or major special events may be approved administratively by the Director, subject to reasonable time limitations approved by same based on the nature, scope and duration of the emergency, disaster, or special event.
8. **Shot Clocks.** Shot clocks are FCC-mandated time frames for review of applications under this Resolution. If the County does not act on the application on or before the expiration of the shot clock period, the County is presumed not to have acted within a "reasonable period of time" under FCC regulations. The shot clock commences upon the filing of an application. The County shall not refuse to accept an application during business hours on a business day.

a. *Shot Clocks by Application Type.* The following are the presumptively reasonable periods of time ("shot clocks") for action on applications seeking authorization for deployments in the categories set forth below:

- 1) existing structure: Sixty (60) days.
- 2) Review of an application to collocate a facility other than a Small Wireless Facility using an existing structure: Ninety (90) days.
- 3) Review of an application to deploy a Small Wireless Facility using a new structure: Ninety (90) days.
- 4) Review of an application to deploy a facility other than a Small Wireless Facility using a new structure: One hundred fifty (150) days.

b. *Batching.*

- 1) If a single application seeks authorization for multiple deployments, all of which fall within a category set forth in either Paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(3) of this Section, then the presumptively reasonable period of time for the application as a whole is equal to that for a single deployment within that category.
- 2) If a single application seeks authorization for multiple deployments, the components of which are a mix of deployments that fall within Paragraph (a)(1) and deployments that fall within Paragraph (a)(3) of this Section, then the presumptively reasonable period of time for the application as a whole is ninety (90) days.

c. *Tolling of Shot Clock.* Unless a written agreement between the applicant and the County provides otherwise, the tolling period for an application (if any) is as set forth below.

- 1) Initial Application to Deploy Small Wireless Facilities. If the Director issues a Notice of Deficiency to the applicant on or before the tenth (10th) day after submission of an initial application to deploy small wireless facilities, the shot clock date calculation shall restart at zero (0) on the date on which the applicant submits all the documents and information identified by the Director to render the application complete.
- 2) All Other Initial Applications. For all other applications not included within Subsection (1), above, the tolling period shall be the number of days from the day after the date when the Director issues a Notice of Deficiency to the applicant until the date when the applicant submits all the documents and information identified by the Director to render the application complete, but only if the Notice of Deficiency is delivered on or before the thirtieth (30th) day after the date when the application was submitted.
- 3) Supplemental Submissions Following a Notice of Deficiency. For supplemental submissions following a Notice of Deficiency, the tolling period shall be the number of days from the day after the date when the

Director issues a second Notice of Deficiency based on the Director's original notice (or a subsequent Notice of Deficiency), until the date when the applicant submits all the documents and information identified by the Director to render the application complete, but only if the second or subsequent Notice of Deficiency is delivered on or before the tenth (10th) day after the date when the applicant makes a supplemental submission.

- d. *Shot Clock Date.* The shot clock date for a siting application is determined by counting forward, beginning on the day after the date when the application was submitted, by the number of calendar days of the shot clock identified pursuant to Paragraph 8(a) of this Section; provided that if the date calculated in this manner is a "holiday" as defined in 47 C.F.R. § 1.4(e)(1), or a legal holiday within the State of Colorado or Delta County, Colorado, the shot clock date is the next business day after such date.
- e. *Clock Period.* Action shall be taken on applications under this Resolution within the shot clock period. The shot clock period is the shot clock date, plus the number of days that the shot clock is tolled (if any); provided that if the date calculated in this manner is a "holiday" as defined in 47 C.F.R. § 1.4(e)(1), or a legal holiday within the State of Colorado or Delta County, Colorado, the shot clock date is the next business day after such date.

9. Abandonment and Removal.

- a. *Obsolescence.* At the time of submission of the application for a wireless communication facility, the Applicant shall execute an agreement in a form acceptable to the County, to remove all antennas, driveways, structures, buildings, equipment sheds, lighting, utilities, fencing, gates, accessory equipment or structures, as well as any tower or freestanding communication facility used as a wireless communication facility if such facility becomes technologically obsolete or ceases to perform its originally intended function for more than one hundred eighty (180) days.
- b. *Abandonment.* Any wireless communication facility that is not operated for any continuous period of one hundred eighty (180) days shall be considered abandoned. The County, in its sole discretion, may require any abandoned wireless communication facility to be removed within ninety (90) days of receipt of notice from the County notifying the owner of alleged abandonment. If there are two or more (2+) users of a structure upon which wireless communication facilities are mounted, then this provision shall not become effective as to the structure until all users cease using the structure.
- c. *Restoration.* Upon removal of a facility as provided in this Division, the site shall be restored and revegetated in a manner that is consistent with the surrounding context.

10. Application Requirements

- a. *General Requirements*

- 1) Applications must contain an applicant's name, address, general contact telephone number and an emergency number where a representative of the applicant can be contacted twenty-four (24) hours per day, seven (7) days per week.
- 2) Should any information represented on the application change, the applicant must contact the County in writing and provide the updated information.

b. Consolidated Application for Small Cell Antenna Facilities

- 1) An applicant for small cell antenna facilities involving multiple individual small cell antenna facilities may submit a consolidated application to the County that covers all individual small cell antenna facilities.

c. Justification Report. All applications shall provide justification for the proposed size and location of the facility. This Report, shall at a minimum:

- a) Include a map of the service area illustrating "gaps" that are intended to be covered by the proposed facility.
- b) Identify other sites considered and reason why they would not provide the level of service required.
- c) Identify other (existing) poles within the vicinity, and potential for co-location either on an existing tower or on this proposed tower (*See Subsection (d), below*).
- d) Provide analysis of how coverage changes with reduced antenna height.
- e) Address hazards mitigation to withstand maximum forces from wind and other natural occurrences.
- f) Document proof of access to the proposed site (e.g., private road, easement, etc.).
- g) Explain compliance with applicable rules, regulations and standards (FCC, FAA).
- h) Explain the rationale for proposed tower design including: colors, textures, surfaces, scale, character and siting. Provide photo simulations from various views illustrating what the area looks like with and without the proposed tower. Mitigate as appropriate (screening). All applications shall specify concealment elements as required by Section 3.h; *Visual Mitigation*, and illustrate how such elements contribute to concealment of the facility.
- i) Include a project implementation report that provides cumulative field measurements of radio frequency emissions of all antennas installed at the subject site, and that compares the results with established Federal standards

d. *Co-Location Information (Towers and Freestanding Communication Facilities)*

- 1) The application for any wireless communication facility involving a new tower or other freestanding communication facility shall include evidence that reasonable efforts have been made to co-locate within or upon an existing wireless communication facility within a reasonable distance of the proposed site, regardless of municipal boundaries.
- 2) The applicant for a new tower or freestanding communications facility must demonstrate that the proposed wireless communication facility cannot be accommodated on existing facilities due to one or more of the following reasons:
 - a) The planned equipment would exceed the structural capacity of existing and approved wireless telecommunication facilities, considering existing and planned use for those facilities
 - b) The planned equipment, if co-located, would cause radio frequency interference with other existing or planned equipment, or exceed radio frequency emission standards which cannot be reasonably prevented.
 - c) Existing or approved wireless communication facilities do not have space on which proposed equipment can be placed so it can function effectively and reasonably.
 - d) It is not technically feasible to place the equipment proposed by the applicant on existing facilities or structures.
 - e) The landowner or owner of the existing wireless communication facility refuses to allow such co-location or requests an unreasonably high fee for such co-location compared to current industry rates.
 - f) No existing wireless communication facilities upon which the applicant's facilities can be mounted are located within the geographic area required to meet the applicant's engineering requirements.
 - g) Existing wireless communication facilities are not of sufficient height to meet the applicant's engineering requirements, and increasing the height is not technically feasible.
 - h) Existing wireless communication facilities upon which the applicant's facilities can be mounted do not have sufficient structural strength to support the applicant's proposed antennas and related equipment, and modification to increase structural strength is not technically feasible.

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Chapter 3. LOTS, BUILDINGS, AND STRUCTURES

Section 1. Lot Dimensions by Zoning District

A. Lot Dimensions

- Generally.** The minimum lot area, lot width, and lot frontage by zoning district is set out in Table 3.a, *Lot Dimensions*.

STANDARD	ZONING DISTRICT					
	A35	A20	A5	RI/C	A-2.5	RES-1.0
<i>Lot Size</i>	35 ac.	20 ac.	5 ac.	2.0 ac.	2.5 ac	1.0 ac
<i>Lot Width</i>	600 ft.	450 ft.	200 ft.	150 ft.	150 ft.	75 ft.
<i>Lot Frontage</i>	75 ft.	75 ft.	75 ft.	75 ft.	75 ft.	30 ft.

- Existing Lots.** The standards of this apply to lots created after the effective date of this Code. Lots that were lawfully created prior to the effective date shall be considered "conforming" to the requirements of this Code regardless of their zoning designation or dimensions.
- Variation to Lot Size.** The County may approve the creation of new lots that do not conform to the requirements of Table 3.a, *Lot Dimensions*, provided that:
 - The subdivision conforms to all other requirements of this Code (e.g., water, access, septic, floodplain, etc.);
 - One (1) lot has at least the minimum dimensions set out in the standards for the RES-1.0 zoning district (e.g., minimum 1.0 acre), and
 - The size and configuration of the new lot minimizes disturbance or development of irrigated agricultural portions of a property; and
 - The Final Plat is annotated such that no further variance of either lot created by this Subsection is allowed for at least ten (10) years or until rezoned.

4. Boundary Line Adjustment. No variance is required to adjust property between existing legal lots/parcels where one or more (1+) lots/parcels do not meet the minimum size required, provided:

- a. The adjustment does not create non-conforming setbacks for wastewater systems and/or structures; and
- b. The parcels/lots were created.

5. Cluster Subdivision. Allows a subdivision with higher density and/or smaller lots designed to protect significant resources pursuant to Chapter 12, Section 3(C); *Clustered Subdivision Design Standards*.

6. Parcel Split by Dedication in Fee Title. No variance is required where the Director determines that a parcel is divided by land held by a public entity in Fee Title and the resulting parcels do not meet the minimum lot size. In such cases, separate legal parcels can be created through a Boundary Survey pursuant to Chapter 12; *Subdivision Regulations*. Road petitions and easements do not meet this requirement, unless the land is dedicated and accepted by Delta County.

B. Bulk Standards

1. Generally. All principal buildings, accessory buildings, and accessory structures shall meet the standards of this Section.

2. Setbacks. All buildings and structures shall be setback:

- a. Twenty-five (25) feet from all roadways (public and private), including shared access where a road name has been assigned; and
- b. Fifteen (15) feet from all other (interior) property boundaries; however, non-habitable, accessory structures not suitable for living, sleeping, eating or cooking, as determined by the Director, may be setback five (5) feet from interior property boundary (e.g., carport, storage building, workshop, garage, shed, barn); and
- c. Fifty (50) feet from waterways such as a river, stream, or creek (*aka*; USGS blue-line stream, Waters of the US); and
- d. Twenty-five (25) feet from the edge of an open, unlined irrigation ditch.

When creating or changing a property line, the new/revised line must comply with these setbacks, or a variance is required pursuant to Chapter 8 of this Code.

3. Height. There is no maximum height limitation. However, the height of buildings or structures may be limited as a result of the standards in Chapter 4, Section 5(G); *Scenic Impacts*.

Chapter 4. SITE DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Section 1. Site Layout

A. Purpose and Application of Section

1. **Generally.** Development shall be designed as set out in this Chapter, as applicable to the type of development that is proposed. The principal objective of this Section is to ensure that the various elements of proposed development are appropriately configured.
 - a. *Application of Section.* This Section applies to development for which a Site Plan, Preliminary Plat, or Final Plat is required.

B. General Design Objectives

1. **Generally.** The design objectives of this are intended to result in plans for development or redevelopment that reflect high quality design, but not to require a reduction of development potential to less than is allowed by this Code.
2. **Application.** These objectives are to be applied to new development to the extent that:
 - a. They do not directly conflict with the other requirements of this Code;
 - b. They do not result in conditions of approval that prevent a permitted use of a subject property that complies with the other standards of this Code; and
 - c. They are used in ways that ensure development is done in a manner that takes into account the unique natural features of a site, as well as its available or required infrastructure and services.
3. **Design Objectives.** The design of new development shall:
 - a. Coordinate with surrounding property with regard to the alignment of road rights-of-way, utility and drainage easements, open space, and wildlife habitat conservation; and minimize interference with existing access to adjacent and nearby properties, unless new and improved access is provided by the proposed development;
 - b. Minimize impacts to surface and subsurface water quality from runoff, erosion, or discharge of pollutants;
 - c. Protect and enhance natural and historic resources through incorporation of natural topographic and geologic features and historic, archaeological, and/or natural resources in ways that are consistent with their preservation or stewardship;
 - d. Avoid impervious cover over, or erosion of, prime agricultural soils and sensitive lands; and
 - e. Implement master street plans, as applicable.

Section 2. Roads, Access, and Circulation

A. Purpose and Application of Section

- 1. Generally.** Development shall be designed as set out in this Section (and this Chapter 4), as applicable to the type of development that is proposed. This Section is intended to be consistent with DELTA COUNTY ROADWAY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS and Colorado Department of Transportation Standards. In the event there is a conflict, the Director, in consultation with the County Engineer, will determine the appropriate standard to apply based on conditions of the site and surrounding area. The principal objective of this Section is to ensure that the roads, access points, and internal circulation systems are appropriately designed to promote public health and safety, mobility, and the efficient use of land.
- 2. Application of Section.** This Section applies to development involving a Site Plan or subdivision.

B. Access Required

- 1. Generally.** A Development Application is required to provide documentation that all lots and parcels included as part of the project does or will have adequate access to a public or private road in conformance with applicable access/road standards.
- 2. Access Permits.** All connections to County, State, or Federal Roads/Highways shall be authorized by an Access Permit issued by the entity that controls access to the road or highway. A copy of the Access Permit is required to be submitted as part of the Development Application.

C. Circulation Objectives

1. Internal Circulation.

- Interconnection.* Circulation systems (roads and driveways) within a subject property shall be interconnected.
- Alternate Routes of Travel.* If proposed development includes more than one (1) road or more than one hundred (100) parking spaces, then the internal circulation system shall be designed such that alternative travel routes are provided through the development.

2. Access-Generally.

- Relationship to Overall Site Design.* Access to parking areas shall be designed and constructed to facilitate the flow of traffic, provide maximum safety of traffic ingress and egress, and safety for traffic on the subject property.
- Number of Access Points.* In general, each lot or parcel is allowed one (1) point of access. Additional access point(s) to a subject property may be considered if the County Engineer determines that it meets DELTA COUNTY ROADWAY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS and the access is needed to allow:
 - 1) The property to accommodate the traffic to be anticipated; or

- 2) Access by emergency services, or for evacuation of the subject property in the event of a fire or flood hazard, if the risk of such hazards is elevated due to the location of the subject property; or
 - 3) Temporary access for agricultural operations.
- c. *Location of Access Points.* Access points shall be located within the property boundary, except where there is a shared access easement by two (2) adjoining properties. Access points shall be located and configured such that normal maintenance, including dust control and snow removal, will not damage fences (livestock or boundary).
 - d. Access shall be shown on Plats and Site Plans (existing and proposed). Where there is a shared access, the entire extent of access shall be illustrated with appropriate easements.

3. Shared Access to Individual Lots.

- a. *Agreement.* Development with shared access to individual lots/parcels shall record a signed Agreement defining the use and maintenance of said access.
- b. *Location.* Shared driveways shall be located in a manner that minimizes impact to a lot or parcel based on the configuration and site conditions.
- c. *Easement.* Shared driveway access shall be located within an easement where needed to crosses separate property, even if said property is currently under the same ownership.

4. Local Roads.

- a. In cases where an access will serve three or more (3+) lots, the access shall be designed as a Local Service Road, to County Road Standards. A local road shall be located within an easement or Right-of-Way, either privately owned or dedicated to Delta County.

5. Subdivision Road Network Configuration.

- a. Proposed major subdivisions shall connect to existing and planned roads where necessary to complete planned road networks, and, as applicable, allow for the implementation of the major street plan of a municipality within its extraterritorial jurisdiction to implement such plan (its "3-mile planning area").
- b. Where feasible, roads shall be aligned and configured to:
 - 1) Avoid and minimize impacts to hillsides and sensitive lands;
 - 2) Enhance the scenic value of development; and
 - 3) Ensure that normal maintenance, including dust control and snow removal, will not damage livestock or boundary fences on adjoining properties.
- c. At least two points of connection to existing roads (different roads if practicable) shall be provided in proposed subdivisions that:

- 1) Include more than eight (8) lots; or
- 2) Include more than four (4) lots and are located within a wildfire hazard area.

D. Right-of-Way Dedication Requirements

- 1. Generally.** Right-of-way shall be sized and located to accommodate planned roads, sidewalks, and trails in accordance with the DELTA COUNTY ROADWAY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS (*See Chapter 4, Section 2(E), Engineering Standards and Cross-sections*). Where required Right-of-Way within and along the perimeter of a subject property are not present, or where existing Right-of-Way is not adequate, Right-of-Way shall be dedicated in conformance with this Code and the DELTA COUNTY ROADWAY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS. Dedication of Right-of-Way to Delta County shall be transferred in Fee Simple Title.
- 2. Off-Site Right-of-Way.**
 - a. Where a *Traffic Impact Study* concludes that additional Right-of-Way is necessary to bring an existing road into conformance with the DELTA COUNTY ROADWAY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS in order to mitigate traffic impacts, the applicant shall acquire the necessary Right-of-Way prior to approval of a Final Plat or Site Plan.
 - b. As an alternative to the acquisition of Right-of-Way by the applicant, the applicant may request the County's participation in the Right-of-Way acquisition, either through purchase or condemnation.
 - 1) County participation in the acquisition or condemnation of Right-of-Way, including the manner and timing of such acquisition, shall be the sole discretion of the Board of County Commissioners.
 - 2) If the County participates, the applicant will be required to reimburse the County for all costs associated with the acquisition, including, but not limited to, appraisals, purchase price, consultant and legal fees, and project administration.
- 3. Improvements.** All new roads within a subdivision and new roads along the perimeter of a subdivision shall meet the applicable requirements of the DELTA COUNTY ROADWAY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS.

E. Engineering Standards and Cross-sections

- 1. Generally.** Roads, driveways, drainage, and access points shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the DELTA COUNTY ROADWAY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, as may be amended from time to time.
- 2. Paving.** Roads within and along the perimeter of a new subdivision shall be paved if:
 - a. The boundary of the subdivision is located within a Growth Management Area at the time of the Development Application;
 - b. The subdivision creates more than eight (8) new buildable lots; or

- c. The subdivision creates eight (8) or fewer buildable lots, but paving is warranted by a required *Dust Control Plan; Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control Plan*; need for all-season emergency access; or other extraordinary circumstances.

F. Road Naming

1. **Generally.** County Geographic Information Systems (GIS) may require or assign Road Naming in cases where a subdivision access will serve more than three (3) habitable or commercial structures, including temporary residential structures.
2. **Road Name.** All new road names shall be approved by the Director of GIS. New roads shall be named in a manner that is consistent with the County's Road grid system and the DELTA COUNTY ADDRESS REGULATIONS, as may be amended from time to time.

G. Site-Specific Determinations

1. **Generally.** Parking requirements shall be established by a site-specific determination pursuant to this, if:
 - a. The use is listed in Table 4.a, *Parking Ratio Guidelines and Surfacing Standards*, and there is "No Guideline" in the parking ratio column;
 - b. The use is not listed in Table 4.a, *Parking Ratio Guidelines and Surfacing Standards* at all, but is allowed pursuant to Chapter 2, Section 2(D), *Uses That Are Not Listed*; or
 - c. The use is otherwise subject to a specific parking ratio guideline, but due to the nature of the operations and/or location of the proposed use, the applicant seeks a reduction from the guideline.

2. Site-Specific Determination Requirements.

- a. A site-specific determination for a Limited or Conditional use shall be conducted by a qualified Transportation Planner, Professional Engineer, or Traffic Engineer, excluding County staff, at the applicant's expense when required. Requirements include:
 - 1) A parking analysis based on standards established in the *Institute of Transportation Engineer* (ITE) manual, or similar use(s) if not listed in the ITE.
 - 2) Documentation regarding the comparability of the referenced uses, including: name, function, location, gross floor area, parking availability, and access to transportation network.

3. Approval of Site-Specific Determination.

- a. The County may rely upon the site-specific determination or may request additional information or analysis, including, but not limited to: alternative or new data points, or consideration of additional or alternative factors related to comparability or peak demand, as supported by sound engineering principles.

- b. As a condition of approval of a site-specific determination, the County may require that land be reserved for additional parking if there is a reasonable probability the use could change, resulting in a higher demand for parking. Such additional land shall be located within the development area of the subject property, and shall be accessible from the area that is improved for parking.

Section 3. Parking

A. Purpose and Application of Section

1. **Purpose.** The purpose of this Section is to ensure that:
 - a. Adequate motor vehicle parking areas are provided outside of road Right-of-Way for uses that are approved pursuant to this Code, in order to prevent obstruction of road Right-of-Way, traffic backups, and overflow parking onto adjacent and nearby private property; and
 - b. Appropriate parking areas and accessible routes will be provided for persons with disabilities when parking lots or structures are developed, expanded, or reconfigured, compliant with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards.

2. Application.

- a. An applicant may demonstrate that adequate parking is provided in two ways:
 - 1) The applicant may demonstrate that the proposed development meets the applicable guideline from Table 4.a, *Parking Ratio Guidelines and Surfacing Standards*; or
 - 2) The applicant may demonstrate that the proposed development includes adequate parking based on a site-specific determination as provided in Chapter 4, Section 2(G), *Site-Specific Determinations*.
- b. The design and construction of parking lots is subject to the standards set out in Chapter 4, Section 3(C), *Parking Area Surfacing* and Chapter 4, Section 3(D), *Parking Area Design and Location*.

B. Parking Ratio Guidelines

1. **Generally.** Parking in accordance with the guidelines set out in Table 4.a, *Parking Ratio Guidelines and Surfacing Standards*, shall be considered to be adequate for the purposes of this Code. Alternative parking ratios may be approved for any land use pursuant to Chapter 4, Section 2(G), *Site-Specific Determinations*.

TABLE 4.a PARKING RATIO GUIDELINES AND SURFACING STANDARDS	
LAND USE CATEGORY / LAND USE	PARKING RATIO
Agriculture Land Use Category	
<i>Agriculture, Silviculture, Viticulture</i>	None ²

TABLE 4.a
PARKING RATIO GUIDELINES AND SURFACING STANDARDS

LAND USE CATEGORY / LAND USE	PARKING RATIO
Intensive Agriculture Land Use Category	
<i>Small Animal Feeding Operation (SAFO)</i>	No Guideline ³
<i>Medium Animal Feeding Operation (MAFO)</i>	No Guideline
<i>Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production (CAAP)</i>	No Guideline
<i>Large Animal Feeding Operations (LAFO)</i>	No Guideline
Rural Residential Land Use Category	
<i>Single Family Detached, ADU</i>	2 sp. / d.u.
<i>Duplex or Triplex</i>	2 sp. / d.u.
<i>Manufactured Home Park</i>	1.5 sp. / d.u.
<i>Multifamily</i>	1.5 sp. / d.u.
<i>Assisted Living, Congregate Care, or Nursing Home</i>	1 sp. / 4 beds
Agricultural Support and Rural Industries Land Use Category	
<i>Farm Supply / Feed and Seed</i>	1 sp. / 600 sf. GFA ⁴
<i>Farmworker Housing</i>	1 sp. / 4 beds
<i>Kennel</i>	1 sp. / 1,000 sf. GFA
<i>Rural Light Industry</i>	1 sp. / 1,000 sf. GFA
<i>Rural Medium Industry</i>	1 sp. / 1,000 sf. GFA
<i>Rural Heavy Industry</i>	No Guideline
<i>Veterinary Hospital or Clinic</i>	1 sp. / 600 sf. GFA
<i>Oil and Gas Support Services</i>	No Guideline
Community Land Use Category	
<i>Place of Assembly (e.g., churches, grange halls, etc.)</i>	Greater of 1 sp. / 100 sf. in the principal assembly area or 3 sp. / 1,000 sf. GFA
<i>Schools and Child Care Centers</i>	No Guideline
<i>Cemetery</i>	1 sp. / acre; but If cemetery includes internal roads and grave sites are set back 10 ft. from roads, formal parking is not required
Commercial Land Use Category	
<i>Retail Sales and Services</i>	3 sp. / 1,000 sf. GFA
<i>Office</i>	1 sp. / 500 sf. GFA
<i>Restaurant</i>	1 sp. / 250 sf. GFA
<i>Automobile Fueling or Service Station</i>	1 sp. / 2 fueling or charging stations + 1 sp. / service bay
<i>Storage Facility (Indoor/Outdoor)</i>	1 sp. / 250 sf. Office Area
<i>Sexually-Oriented Business</i>	3 sp. / 1,000 sf. GFA
Rural Recreation and Hospitality Category	
<i>Overnight Accommodations (e.g., B&B, STR, Guest Ranch, Inn, Lodge, Resort, etc.)</i>	1 sp. / rentable room or cabin

TABLE 4.a PARKING RATIO GUIDELINES AND SURFACING STANDARDS	
LAND USE CATEGORY / LAND USE	PARKING RATIO
<i>Equestrian Facilities</i>	If arena, then 3 sp. / arena + 1 sp. / 10 lf. of bleachers; if no arena, then 1 sp. / 4 stables
<i>Outdoor Shooting Range</i>	1 sp. / 2 stations
<i>Indoor Shooting Range</i>	1 sp. / 2 stations
<i>Racetrack</i>	No Guideline
<i>Paintball Course</i>	2 sp. / acre
<i>Hunting, Fishing, or Watersports Club</i>	No Guideline
<i>Campground, RV Park</i>	1 sp. / rentable site
<i>Parks, Passive Recreation</i>	No Guideline
<i>Golf Course</i>	No Guideline
<i>Commercial Outdoor Recreation</i>	No Guideline
<i>Theater</i>	Greater of 1 sp. / 100 sf. in theaters or 3 sp. / 1,000 sf. GFA
<i>Outdoor Theater</i>	No Guideline
Utilities, Communications, Mining, Energy, Transportation, and Disposal Category	
<i>Water or Wastewater Treatment Plant</i>	1 sp. / employee on maximum shift
<i>Wireless Communications Facility</i>	None
<i>Renewable Energy Facility</i>	None
<i>Truck Stop / Truck Wash</i>	1 sp. / 2 fueling or charging stations + 1 sp. / service or wash bay
<i>Airport, Airstrip, Landing Pad</i>	No Guideline
<i>Salvage Yard</i>	1 sp. / acre
<i>Minerals Extraction / Quarry</i>	Special Study
<i>Oil and Gas Extraction</i>	None
<i>Waste Transfer Station</i>	3 sp. / 2 employees on maximum shift
<i>Landfill</i>	3 sp. / 2 employees on maximum shift
<i>Hazardous Waste Landfill</i>	3 sp. / 2 employees on maximum shift

TABLE NOTES:

- ¹ Details of the surface requirements are set out in Chapter 4, Section 3(C), *Parking Area Surfacing*.
- ² Where the table provides a parking ratio of "None," no parking areas are required.
- ³ Where the table provides a parking ratio of "No Guideline," the applicant shall propose a minimum parking requirement and provide adequate evidence that such minimum parking requirement will be sufficient to meet the purposes of Chapter 4 as expressed in Section 3(A), *Purpose and Application of Section*. Also see Chapter 4, Section 2(G), *Site-Specific Determinations*.
- ⁴ "GFA" refers to Gross Floor Area

2. Parking Spaces.

- a. Parking spaces do not have to be striped, except as required pursuant to Subsection (C), below. However, the applicant shall demonstrate that the parking area will accommodate the required number of parking spaces (per guidelines above or per

Chapter 4, Section 2(G), *Site-Specific Determinations*, by showing that parking areas could, if striped, accommodate required parking with the dimensions set out in Table 4.b, *Parking Dimensions*, using a ninety-degree (90°) configuration.

MEASUREMENTS	TABLE 4.b Parking Dimensions				
	PARKING SPACE ANGLE (FROM AISLE CENTERLINE IN THE DIRECTION OF TRAVEL)				
	0° / PARALLEL	45°	60°	75°	90°
One-Way Drive Aisle Width	13 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.	18 ft.	24 ft.
Two-Way Drive Aisle Width	19 ft.	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	24 ft.
Parking Space Dimensions	8 ft. x 25 ft.	9 ft. x 18 ft.	9 ft. x 18 ft.	9 ft. x 18 ft.	9 ft. x 18 ft.

- b. If configurations other than ninety-degrees (90°) are required, markers, rail ties, parking stops, or similar materials shall be placed to indicate the parking angles and aisle widths.
3. **Accessible Parking Spaces.** Accessible parking spaces shall be provided as set out in the most current revision of the *ADA Standards for Accessible Design* (ADAAG), 208, as may be amended or re-titled from time to time. Such spaces are counted towards (and not in addition to) parking requirements.
 4. **Residential Parking Spaces.** Parking spaces for residential uses, except multifamily buildings with more than four units per building, may be located on driveways or gravel pads. Where access is provided from a collector or higher-order road directly to a driveway, parking shall be configured so that vehicles do not back out onto the road.

C. Parking Area Surfacing

The County may require a *Dust Control Plan*, which may include requirements for anti-tracking improvements or hard surfacing of parking as appropriate to the type of development, and to prevent impacts on nearby agricultural and livestock operations.

D. Parking Area Design and Location

1. **Generally.** The design and location of parking areas shall be in accordance with this Section.
2. **Location.** Parking spaces and drive aisles for all uses except single-family detached and uses in the agriculture land use category shall be set back at least ten (10) feet from property lines except at points of access to the subject property.
3. **Design.** Parking areas shall be designed to allow for safe circulation. Terminal ends of parking areas shall provide adequate room for vehicle turn-around.

4. Accessibility.

- a. The design and location of accessible parking spaces shall be as required by the current revision of the *ADA Standards for Accessible Design*, 502 (ADA 502), as may be amended or re-titled from time to time;
- b. Accessible routes to and from accessible parking spaces shall be provided as required by ADA 502, at the time the parking spaces are striped; and
- c. Accessible routes shall be graded according to the standards of ADA 502 at the time the parking lot is developed or any time it is re-graded.

Section 4. Utilities

A. Purpose and Application

1. **Purpose.** The purpose of this Section is to ensure that proposed development is served with adequate and appropriate utilities, and that utilities are installed in appropriate locations to allow for efficient access and maintenance.

B. Availability of Utilities

Where development or a subdivision requires utilities, the applicant shall provide evidence of the availability and adequacy of such utilities. A letter from the utility company serving the subject property stating that they *can and will* serve the proposed development shall be sufficient to establish that the applicable infrastructure and services are available and adequate.

C. Utility Connections Required

1. **Generally.** The County finds that the public health, safety, and welfare is protected and advanced by a safe, reliable, and sustainable water supply and safe and effective treatment of effluent.
2. **Electricity.** In cases where development is connecting to the power grid, electrical services shall be extended to the lot line as a condition of development approval.
3. **Special District Water Providers.** If a subject property is located within the boundaries of a special district that provides water and/or sewer service, the subject property shall connect to the water and/or sewer lines of the District as a condition of development approval if the District has available capacity and has notified the applicant that such connection is required pursuant to the Special District Act (C.R.S. § 32-1-101, *et seq.*). *See* Chapter 5, Section 3 for use of cisterns as a water supply.
4. **Other Water Providers.** If the subject property is located within a Growth Management area (as illustrated in a recorded Intergovernmental Agreement) and can feasibly be served water by an existing water company or municipality, the subject property shall connect to the water lines of the existing water company or municipality as a condition of development approval if the water company or municipality has available capacity and has notified the applicant that such connection is feasible. *See* Chapter 5, Section 3 for use of cisterns as a water supply.

D. Location of Utilities

- 1. Generally.** All utilities shall follow road and driveway corridors where possible. All new utilities (except electrical transmission lines) shall be installed underground, unless the undergrounding of the lines would require significant blasts to clear masses of outcrops or rock formations, or such installation is otherwise technically impracticable. Utility locations shall be in accordance with the requirements of the DELTA COUNTY ROADWAY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS.
- 2. Installation Standards.** Utilities in and along roadway corridors shall be installed in accordance with DELTA COUNTY ROADWAY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, *Access and Utility Installation Code*. A Right-of-Way Use Permit is required for all utility work within the County Right-of-Way.
- 3. Alternative Locations.** The Director, in consultation with the County Engineer, may approve alternatives to the requirements of subsection (D)(1), above, with good cause shown.

E. Utility Easements

Easements for the placement of, installation of and/or access to public or private utilities and drainage facilities and irrigation ditches and systems shall be shown on the Site Plan or Final Plat and dedicated to the appropriate entity. The width of the easement shall be provided as required by the utility companies. Wherever practical, utility easements shall be located adjacent to road Right-of-Way boundary lines.

F. Installation of Utilities

The lines for domestic water, public sanitary sewer, and electrical power are required to be extended to the property line of each new lot/parcel prior to approval of a Site Plan or acceptance of a Final Plat by the Chair of the Board of County Commissioners.

Section 5. Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources

A. Purpose and Application of Section

- 1. Purpose.** The purpose of this Section is to ensure that areas with significant natural or cultural resources, wildlife use, or irrigation system infrastructure are developed or utilized in ways that take into account the long-term stewardship or management of the impacted resource.
- 2. Mapping of Resources.**
 - a. If there is evidence that the resource areas enumerated in Subsection (3), below exist on the subject property, then Plats (including Preliminary Plats, Minor Plats and Boundary Line Adjustments) and Site Plans shall identify and delineate their boundaries and essential characteristics.
 - b. The Director may require the applicant to submit a Title Report, Ownership and Encumbrance, or other documents that affect title in order to determine whether

any easements (e.g., conservation, prescriptive or recorded irrigation ditch, etc.) affect the subject property.

- c. Development that does not require a Plat or Site Plan, but is located on a subject property that was not subdivided in accordance with the requirements of this, shall provide a summary evaluation in accordance with Subsection (4), below.

3. Resource Area Identification. The Director may require a qualified professional to provide:

- a. *Prime Agricultural Soils.* Prime agricultural soils shall be identified using data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service or other publicly available data sources that are approved by the Director.
- b. *Historic or Archaeological Resources.* Known historical or archeological resources shall be identified based on research of applicable documents.
- c. *Wetlands and Riparian Buffers.*
 - 1) Wetlands shall be delineated according to the most recent version of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual. The type of wetland ecological system shall be identified using the criteria promulgated by the Colorado Wetland Information Center. A functional assessment of the wetlands shall be provided using the current version of the Functional Assessment of Colorado Wetlands (FACWet).
 - 2) Riparian buffers shall be mapped as an area that extends fifty (50) feet landward of the ordinary high-water mark or top of bank, as applicable, from rivers, streams, and creeks.
- d. *Forests and Woodlands.* Forests and woodlands are naturally occurring areas of at least forty (40) contiguous acres in which trees have overlapping crowns that provide at least fifty-percent (50%) land cover. Forests and woodlands are delineated by the outer edges of the crowns at the outer boundaries. Orchards are not considered forests and woodlands.
- e. *Critical Wildlife Habitat, Critical Winter Range, Calving Areas, and Big Game Migration Corridors.* Critical wildlife habitat, critical winter range, calving areas, and big game migration corridors shall be mapped in consultation with Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW).
- f. *Geologic Hazard Areas.* Geologic hazard areas shall be identified using geologic hazard maps from the Colorado Geological Survey or those on file with Delta County. The extent of each type of geologic hazard on a subject property shall be mapped.
- g. *Irrigation Ditches and Irrigation Infrastructure.* The extent of irrigation ditches and irrigation infrastructure on or adjacent to a subject property shall be mapped with a description of who it serves, and how.

- h. Scenic Byways.* If the subject property is located within one-quarter ($1/4$) mile of the Right-of-Way of a designated scenic byway, the applicant shall provide a map showing that scenic byway with the $1/4$ -mile area highlighted.
 - i. Floodplain and Floodway.* Floodway and one hundred-year (100-year) floodplain shall be delineated according to the most recent version of the most current version of Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The Site Plan or Plat shall identify Base Flood Elevations (BFE) where known or indicated on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) FIRM.
 - 4. Summary Evaluation.** If the proposed development does not require resource mapping in accordance with Subsection (2)(c), above, the applicant shall provide a summary evaluation that is limited to prime agricultural soils, irrigation ditches and irrigation infrastructure, and floodplains/floodway.

B. Agricultural Operations and Prime Agricultural Soils

- 1. Generally.** The agricultural resources of the County are essential to its economic base, and it is a central policy of this Code to support and protect the viability of agricultural operations in the County. The standards of this are intended to ensure that new development does not compromise existing agricultural operations, allowing new development and agriculture to co-exist in the same landscape.
- 2. Impacts.**
 - a. Proposed development shall not adversely affect, or have the potential to limit the viability of, existing agricultural operations on surrounding and nearby property, including but not limited to their use of irrigation ditches, irrigated hay meadows, row crop operations, orchards, livestock operations, and historic stock drives.*
 - b. To the extent reasonably feasible, proposed development shall be designed to avoid impacts to prime agricultural soils on the subject property.*
- 3. Buffers.** Depending upon the nature and management practices of agricultural operations adjacent to a subject property, a buffer area of up to one hundred (100) feet in width may be required to protect the agricultural operations from the impacts of proposed development/use, and vice versa.
- 4. Fencing.**
 - a. Where proposed development is located next to existing agricultural operations, partition fences must either exist or be installed to separate the proposed development from adjoining agricultural land or stock drives. As appropriate to the boundary, openings in the fence may be restricted to wood or metal gates or cattle guards.*
 - b. *Ongoing Maintenance.* Where partition fences are required by this Subsection (4), language shall be included in covenants, conditions, and restrictions, and on the Final Plat, to ensure that the partition fences are maintained by the lot owners or the homeowners' association at all times that the adjoining land is used for agricultural purposes.*

5. **Plat Notes.** Where a non-agricultural subdivision is created adjacent to land used for agricultural purposes, a note shall be included on the Final Plat that indicates that the adjacent property is used for agricultural, and a right-to-farm disclaimer (See Chapter 12; Section 5(I)).

C. Historic or Archeological Resources

1. **Generally.** If there is evidence that historic or archeological resources exist on a subject property, the Director may require a report that delineates or describes such resources and provides stewardship measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate (in descending order of priority) impacts on those resources.
2. **Stewardship Measures.** Stewardship measures shall include, to the extent feasible:
 - a. The preservation of archaeological resources in their original location.
 - b. Necessary excavations for purposes of recording and documenting the archaeological site, structure, or artifact.
 - c. Examination and investigation sufficient to obtain necessary information to ensure the preservation of the historic, archaeological, and other scientific significance of the site, structure, or artifact.
 - d. The completion of necessary mapping, photographing, or recording of any historical structure in accordance with standards of the Historical American Building Survey and the Historic American Engineering Record.

D. Wildlife

1. **Generally.** If there is evidence that critical habitat, critical winter range, calving areas, or big game migration corridors are present on a subject property, such resources shall be identified in a *Wildlife Report*.
2. **Wildlife Report.**
 - a. The *Wildlife Report* shall consist of narrative and maps necessary to identify critical habitat areas and characteristics, big game winter ranges, and big game migration corridors. Maps shall consist of Colorado Parks and Wildlife's (CPW) most recent habitat mapping of the area.
 - b. The *Wildlife Report* shall describe proposed measures for the protection of wildlife, habitat, and migration corridors, which shall first seek to avoid impacts, then to minimize impacts, then to mitigate impacts. The *Wildlife Report* shall demonstrate compliance with the following standards:
 - 1) Elements of habitat or range that are interdependent shall not be separated in ways that materially compromise the overall habitat or range.
 - 2) Protected areas of big game migration corridors and big game winter ranges shall provide a continuous connection to off-site big game migration corridors and big game winter ranges, such that large-scale regional wildlife

- movements are not impeded by the proposed development of the subject property.
- 3) Fencing and grading shall be designed so that it does not materially interfere with wildlife movement across critical habitats, big game migration corridors, and big game winter ranges.
 - 4) Monitoring to continue to assess impacts to wildlife habitat and strategies for continued mitigation.
 - 5) Cumulative impacts to wildlife habitat taking into consideration development activity within the general vicinity.
- c. The report shall be prepared in consultation with the CPW personnel and resources, including documentation of any CPW recommendations.
3. **Conditions of Approval.** The County may condition development approval on the implementation of the identified measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate wildlife impacts.

E. Wetlands

1. **Generally.** If there is evidence that wetlands are present on a subject property, such resources shall be identified in wetlands delineation and a functional assessment report shall be provided.
2. **Exception.** The Director may waive the report requirement if it is demonstrated that the proposed development is sufficiently distant from the wetlands that the requirements of Subsection (3), below, will be met, and impacts from the development (*e.g.*, from storm water runoff) on the wetlands are unlikely to be material.
3. **Development in Proximity of Wetlands.** Development shall not occur within delineated wetlands and within one hundred (100) feet of the boundary of delineated wetlands, unless:
 - a. The proposed development within said area enhances the functional value (or protects and maintains a high functional value) of the wetlands (*e.g.*, wetlands enhancement, remediation, management, or restoration) according to plans approved by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and other governmental authorities with jurisdiction; or
 - b. The wetlands delineation and functional assessment report indicate that development closer to the wetlands will not materially degrade the quality of the wetlands nor materially increase the risk of damage to the wetlands.

F. Irrigation Systems

1. **Generally.**
 - a. Construction and maintenance of irrigation ditches and Right-of-Way are subject to the rights and obligations of Article XVI of the Colorado Constitution, C.R.S. 37-86-101, *et seq.*, as amended, and other applicable law. Construction and maintenance of reservoirs and associated infrastructure is subject to the rights and obligations of

C.R.S. 37-87-101, *et seq.*, as amended, and other applicable law. Irrigation ditch Right-of-Way may be created in a number of ways, including by deed, by prescription, by prior use, by estoppel, or by irrevocable license. Not all of these involve a written public record.

- b. Operation of irrigation infrastructure may involve:
 - 1) Inspections;
 - 2) Remote sensing; operation of head gates, flumes, and siphons;
 - 3) Mowing and weed control (which may involve chemicals or flamethrowers);
 - 4) Grading;
 - 5) Tree removal;
 - 6) Service road repair;
 - 7) Ditch lining,
 - 8) Conversion of ditches to pipelines;
 - 9) Reshaping and excavation of ditches;
 - 10) Trash and debris removal; and
 - 11) Other activities.
- c. Ditches (even if lined or piped) may seep, and easements for such seepage may be expressed (*e.g.*, by deed) or implied (*e.g.*, created by prescription). Seepage may result in high water tables.

2. Crossings and Modifications within Ditch Right-of-Way.

- a. Development shall not involve crossings of or modifications to ditch Right-of-Way (below the surface, on the surface, or above the surface), unless:
 - 1) The affected ditch company consents to such crossing or modification in writing, upon such terms as may be agreed between the applicant and the ditch company.
 - 2) If the Right-of-Way is an easement (and not a fee-simple ownership interest of the ditch company) a court authorizes the crossing by final, non-appealable order finding that the crossing or modification does not significantly lessen the utility of the easement, increase the burdens on the owner of the easement, or frustrate the purpose for which the easement was created.
 - 3) If a crossing agreement is to be assigned to the County or another governmental entity (*e.g.*, CDOT), the applicant shall obtain approval of the anticipated assignee of the crossing agreement (as applicable) as to the form of the agreement and the conditions of assignment (if any) prior to approval of the application.

3. Construction Dewatering and Drainage Systems.

- a. No drainage system shall direct storm water runoff into an irrigation ditch or reservoir without the written consent of the affected ditch company.
- b. All construction dewatering activities and drainage systems (either surface or subsurface) that are located within one hundred (100) feet of a ditch or reservoir bank shall be evaluated at the applicant's expense by a qualified Engineer with regard to their potential impacts on seepage into or out of the ditch or reservoir. If such activities or systems are determined to create a material risk of such seepage, then the applicant shall:
 - 1) Propose appropriate and durable mitigation measures to prevent such seepage; or
 - 2) Enter into an agreement with the ditch company to address such seepage impacts on terms that are mutually acceptable to the applicant and the ditch company.

4. County Approval Conditions.

- a. Where a subject property is bounded by or crossed by an irrigation ditch Right-of-Way or other irrigation infrastructure, the boundaries of the ditch Right-of-Way or other irrigation infrastructure shall be shown on the approved plans and plat documents, as applicable.
- b. Delineated ditch easements shall be of sufficient width to allow for access and maintenance (both routine and extraordinary including removal and deposit of materials for cleaning purposes), including staging areas and dimensions sufficient to accommodate over swing of construction machinery, as necessary or appropriate. In making the determination of sufficiency, the County shall consider input from the affected ditch company or ditch users.

G. Scenic Impacts

- 1. Generally.** This applies to a subject property that is located within one-quarter ($1/4$) mile from the Right-of-Way of a scenic byway.
- 2. Report Required.** A *Scenic Impacts Report* shall contain the following information:
 - a. A graphic illustration of the impact of the proposed development on the views from designated scenic byways;
 - b. An illustration of ground elevations, existing buildings and structures, and vegetative cover before development (the "pre-development condition"), in plan-view and elevation view, taking into account the elevation of the road and the distance to the scenic resource;
 - c. An illustration of the proposed development (the "post-development condition") in plan-view, and in elevation view from the same vantage points that were used to illustrate the pre-development condition;

- d. A narrative that describes the measures that are proposed in order to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the scenic resource.

3. Implementation of Mitigation Requirements.

- a. The scenic impact of a proposed development shall not, by itself, be a reason for denying an application for development approval. However, the County may require mitigation measures such as alternative setbacks, building placement, building design, and landscaping techniques.
- b. The County may approve modifications to the development standards of this Code in order to improve the mitigation of the impacts of development on scenic resources, provided that such modifications do not materially impact public safety.

Section 6. Hazards

A. Purpose and Application of Section

1. **Purpose of Section.** The purpose of this Section is to ensure that development occurs with due regard to hazards, such that it does not exacerbate hazards for adjacent and nearby land uses or create a danger to public health and safety.

B. Disclaimer

The degree of hazard protection intended to be provided by this Section is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on engineering and scientific methods of study. This regulation does not imply that the areas outside of established hazard boundaries or uses permitted within these boundaries will be totally free from damage caused by these hazards. This regulation shall not create any liability on the part of, or cause an action against, the County, the Board of County Commissioners, or any officer or employee or official (elected or appointed) thereof for damages that may result from reliance upon the regulations set out in this Section.

C. Designation of Hazard Areas

1. **Hazard Area Maps.** Maps and documentation regarding the general location of geologic and wildfire hazard areas.
2. **Wildfire Hazard Areas.** Wildfire hazard areas are identified on maps prepared by the Colorado Forest Service, and located within the DELTA COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN (LHMP) and COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN (CWPP).
3. **Steep Slopes.** Steep slopes are those areas on a subject property with an average grade of twenty-five percent or more (25%+). Steep slopes shall be identified using U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, site-specific surveys, or other techniques that are approved by the Director.
4. **Flood Hazard.** Areas of special flood hazard shall be mapped according to their boundaries as shown on official maps in effect from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

5. **Abandoned Mines.** Abandoned mines are identified on maps promulgated by the Colorado Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety in conjunction with the U.S. Forest Service.
6. **Abandoned Oil and Gas Wells.** Abandoned oil and gas wells shall be identified using records from Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission or physical inspection of the subject property.
7. **Site-Specific Delineation.** The maps described in Subsection (1), above, define only approximate boundaries of hazard areas. The maps serve primarily as notice that geologic and/or wildfire and/or slope hazards are known to exist on or near a subject property, such that further analysis may be necessary. Precise boundary delineations require site-specific evaluation by qualified professionals.

D. Geologic Hazard Mitigation

1. **Generally.** This is not intended to categorically preempt all future development. The mitigation that may be required by this shall be proportionate to the nature, severity, probability, and frequency of the hazard and the nature and intensity of the proposed land use.
2. **Engineering Study.**
 - a. *Scope of Study.* If a subject property is known or reasonably suspected to be located in a geologic hazard area or wildfire hazard area, then the Director may require the applicant to provide a site-specific engineering study to:
 - 1) Delineate the hazard;
 - 2) Define its degree of severity;
 - 3) Determine its frequency/probability of recurrence;
 - 4) Evaluate the compatibility of the proposed land use;
 - 5) Propose appropriate mitigation measures to reduce risks to people, property, and natural resources; and
 - 6) Propose ongoing operations and maintenance programs to ensure that the mitigation measures function properly.
 - b. *Qualifications of Investigator.* All reports and studies required by this shall be prepared by a "Professional Geologist" (as defined by C.R.S. § 34-1-01, as amended) as to geologic investigations; or a registered "Professional Engineer" (as defined by C.R.S. § 12-25-102, as amended) as to engineering studies, each retained by, under the direction of, and at the expense of the owner or applicant. For the purposes of this, the Geologist or Engineer is referred to as the "investigator".
 - c. *Extent of Investigation.* The extent of the site-specific investigation required shall be determined by the investigator; however, the investigation shall be of sufficient thoroughness and accuracy to allow such expert to certify to one of the following:

- 1) The subject property can be developed for the specific development that is proposed, without corrective engineering, engineered construction, or other mitigation or alterations; or
- 2) The subject property is a geologically sensitive area, but the specific development that is proposed:
 - a) Can be constructed with corrective engineering, engineered construction, or other mitigation or alterations that reduce the risks to the occupants of the development such that they are reasonable; and
 - b) Will not increase the hazard to other property or structures or to public buildings, Rights-of-Way, roads, easements, utilities or facilities, or other properties of any kind.
- 3) The subject property is a geologically sensitive area on which the specific proposed development is not appropriate because there are no mitigation techniques that could reduce the risks created by the geologic hazard to a reasonable level with respect to:
 - a) Occupants, improvements, and personal property on the subject property; and
 - b) Other property or structures, public buildings, Rights-of-Way, roads, easements, utilities, or facilities of any kind that are currently affected by the hazard or that would likely be affected by the hazard if the proposed development occurred.

d. *Effect of Study.*

- 1) No Hazard. If the investigator finds that the subject property does not contain and is not affected by geologic hazards, and therefore can be developed as proposed without corrective engineering, engineered construction, or other mitigation or alterations, then the proposed development may be approved without conditions relating to the mitigation of geologic hazards.
- 2) Avoidance of Hazard. If the investigator finds that the subject property contains or is affected by a geologic hazard, but the proposed location of the proposed development avoids the geologic hazard such that it can be developed as proposed without corrective engineering, or engineered construction, or other mitigation or alterations, the proposed development may be approved with conditions restricting the location of the proposed development on the subject property.
- 3) Mitigation of Hazard. If the investigator finds that the subject property contains or is affected by a geologic hazard, but that corrective engineering, engineered construction, or other mitigation or alterations can be implemented to reduce the risk to the public health, public safety, or public

or private property to a reasonable level, and such mitigation does not increase the hazard to other property or structures, or to public buildings, roads, Rights-of-Way, easements, utilities, or facilities, approval of the proposed development shall be conditioned upon approval of plans for corrective engineering and engineered construction or other mitigation or alterations to acceptably reduce the risks.

- 4) No Practical Mitigation Technique. If the conclusion of the investigator is that the subject property cannot be developed as proposed because the danger posed by the geologic hazard cannot practically be reduced or mitigated to a reasonable level, such mitigation is otherwise not feasible, or the proposed development would exacerbate a hazard, the application for development approval shall be denied. Such denial shall not operate to limit applications for alternative uses for which a feasible mitigation plan may be developed.

3. **Techniques.** Mitigation techniques shall be consistent with the purposes of this Code. Examples of mitigation techniques which may be acceptable include:

- a. Retaining walls, fill, rock bolting, or pilings;
- b. Diversion, channeling, damming, or barriers;
- c. Excavation of unstable areas, bridging of weak zones, or proper distribution of loading; or
- d. Improvement of surface and subsurface drainage.

4. **Notice Requirements.** In order to provide reasonable notice of the presence of geologically sensitive lands in or affecting a proposed development, the following notices shall be provided for all new development in geologically sensitive lands:

- a. All Final Plats that are recorded after the effective date of this Code shall identify and designate each tract, lot, and block, or portions thereof, located within any geologically sensitive area, together with appropriate specific hazard designations.
- b. All other plans submitted after the effective date of this Code shall delineate geologically sensitive areas and identify the nature of the hazards.

5. **Existing Uses Continued; Exceptions.** Existing use of land, structures, or property that does not conform to this may be continued; except that no approval shall be granted for the expansion, alteration, or addition to existing buildings or structures in geologically sensitive areas unless all of the requirements of this are met.

E. Wildfire Hazard Mitigation

1. **Generally.** The Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) is a geographical area where structures and other human development meets or intermingles with wildland or vegetative fuels. The WUI creates a potentially dangerous situation for flames or embers from a wildland fire to come in contact with buildings and structures. The purpose of this is to provide a means to

protect the public health, safety, and welfare by establishing standards for development within a WUI area in order to:

- a. Reduce threats to life safety, property, and resources by improving development and construction standards, access to and defensibility of developments, homes, and other property in WUI areas;
- b. Minimize the potential of spreading fire from wildland areas to buildings or structures and from building or structure fires to wildland areas;
- c. Identify the appropriate use of cul-de-sacs, hammerhead turnarounds, and turnouts on streets and roads providing legal and physical access to subdivisions with the intent to provide better emergency access to remote areas; and
- d. Require homeowners and neighborhoods to plan, create, and maintain defensible space that utilizes fire resistant construction and landscaping.

2. Compliance with National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) 1144. Proposed development that is located in the WUI shall provide and implement a *Wildfire Hazard Mitigation Plan*. The *Wildfire Hazard Mitigation Plan* shall address measures such as clear-space around structures, use of fire-resistant materials in construction, access to fire hydrants or other water sources, and consideration of secondary emergency access.

F. Steep Slopes

1. Generally. Steep slopes are divided into two (2) groups:

- a. "Moderately Steep" slopes of fifteen-percent (15%) to twenty-five percent (25%), inclusive, and
- b. "Very Steep" slopes greater than twenty-five percent (25%).

2. Minimization of Cut and Fill. Cut and fill of steep slopes shall be minimized in one (1) or more of the following ways:

- a. Generally, sites shall be re-graded as a stable slope that is comparable to existing natural conditions.
- b. Large-scale grade changes (where such changes are necessary) shall be divided into a series of benches and/or terraces. Parking areas that are planned for steep slopes shall be located on terraces that are designed to follow site contours. Benches and terraces shall be arranged so that they are not located in or immediately uphill or downhill from areas of potentially unstable slopes or known landslide areas, unless such areas are stabilized.
- c. Roads and driveways shall be designed to minimize cuts and fills in a manner that is consistent with safe geometric design and the long-term stability and durability of the road or driveway, while:
 - 1) Minimizing the alteration of the physical and visual character of the hillside (*e.g.*, large notches in ridgelines should be avoided); and

- 2) Retaining natural landforms by utilizing gentle horizontal and vertical curves in alignments (*i.e.*, alignments on the hillside should be neither wider nor straighter than necessary).
 - d. Where feasible, building foundations shall be stepped to follow significant existing contours, and the major axes of buildings shall run parallel to existing contours.
3. **Geologic and Soils Report.** A geologic and soils report is required prior to development upon very steep slopes. *See Chapter 5, Section 2(B), Geologic and Soils Report.*

G. Abandoned Mines and Quarries

1. **Generally.** Abandoned mines and quarries involve significant hazards, potentially including, but not limited to, the presence of toxic gasses, chemicals, and metals, unstable soils and structures, and radioactive materials, in and around the mines or quarries. Abandoned mines or quarries may be a source of air and water pollution in areas that are distant from the mines or quarries.
2. **Evaluation.** If there is evidence that the subject property was impacted by past mining activities, the subject property shall be evaluated pursuant to the methodologies promulgated by the Colorado Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety (DRMS).
3. **Reporting and Inspection.** If an unpermitted, abandoned mine or quarry is located, it may be necessary to contact the DRMS, and an inspection by DRMS should be requested.
4. **Closure and Lateral Support.** Prior to development of the subject property, the applicant shall obtain approval of a closure plan, remediation plan, and/or lateral support plan, as appropriate, and implement such plan to the extent necessary to allow for safe development of the subject property. The County may allow development to proceed prior to full implementation of the plans if the location of the abandoned mine or quarry is secured and the development area is sufficiently distant from the abandoned mine or quarry that the risks to the development from the abandoned mine or quarry are minimal.

H. Abandoned (“Orphaned”) Oil and Gas Wells

1. **Generally.** Abandoned wells shall be plugged, remediated, and reclaimed, as appropriate, according to state requirements, prior to development.
2. **Exceptions.** The County may allow development to proceed prior to plugging, remediation, and reclamation if:
 - a. The location of the abandoned well is secured; and
 - b. The development area is sufficiently distant from the abandoned well that the risks to the development from the abandoned well are minimal.

I. Floodplain/Floodway (Special Flood Hazard Area)

1. **Generally.** If there is evidence that a floodway or floodplain is present on a subject property, such resources shall be mapped on the Site Plan or Plat. Development should consider any proposed map changes in determining hazards, if applicable.

2. **Exception.** The Floodplain Administrator may waive this requirement if it is demonstrated that the proposed development is sufficiently distant from the floodway or floodplain and impacts from the development (e.g., increased flood risk on site or downstream) would be unlikely.
3. **Development in Floodplain or Floodway.** Development shall not occur within a floodway unless approved by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and other governmental authorities with jurisdiction. Development within a Floodplain requires approval by Delta County's Floodplain Administrator (*See Appendix; Floodplain Regulations*).

Section 7. Environmental Quality

A. Purpose and Application of Section

1. **Purpose.** The purpose of this Section is to establish minimum standards for maintaining environmental quality within the County. These standards apply to the planning, design, and operation of land uses in the County.
2. **Right-to-Farm.** The Right-to-Farm, as described and protected by C.R.S. §§ 35-3.5-101, *et seq.*, shall not be compromised by this Section. Uses in the agriculture land use category shall not be found in violation of this Section to the extent that they employ methods or practices that are commonly or reasonably associated with agricultural production.

B. Stormwater Management, Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control

1. **Generally.** Colorado follows the modified civil law rule that the owner of upstream property possesses a natural easement on land downstream for drainage of surface water flowing in its natural course. Natural drainage conditions may be altered by the owner of the upstream land, provided that the water in the post-development condition is not sent down in a manner or quantity to do more harm to the downstream land prior to development. Development proposals that would result in drainage volumes or patterns that would likely violate the modified civil law rule will not be approved unless the applicant obtains appropriate approvals and/or easements from the affected property owner(s).
2. **Stormwater Management Plans.** If required, Site Plans associated with Limited and Conditional Uses shall be accompanied by a *Stormwater Management Plan*, sealed by a Professional Engineer that certifies compliance with the requirements of Subsection (1), above.
3. **State Permits.** A Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) permit shall be obtained if required by state law.

C. Noise

1. **Generally.** Noise that is generated by development shall not exceed the thresholds set out in C.R.S. § 25-12-103, *Maximum Permissible Noise Levels*, except as provided in C.R.S. § 25-12-109, *Exception - Sport Shooting Ranges - Legislative Declaration - Definitions*, or any other specific exceptions created by the State of Colorado after the effective date of this Code.

2. **Development Design.** Proposed development shall be designed to ensure that noise does not exceed the statutory limits. Where design is not sufficient to mitigate noise impacts, the applicant shall submit a *Noise Mitigation Plan* that includes operational limitations to mitigate the noise impacts. Adherence to the *Noise Mitigation Plan* shall be a condition of approval.

D. Odor Management

1. **Generally.** An *Odor Management Plan* is required for intensive agriculture uses (See Chapter 2, Section 4), and may be required for other land uses that tend to generate offensive or noxious odors. *Odor Management Plans* shall meet the minimum requirements of this, and shall achieve compliance with 5 CCR 1001-4, Part A or Part B, as appropriate.
2. *Odor Management Plans* for other uses (not intensive agriculture) shall identify:
 - a. The location of odor-emitting activities or procedures;
 - b. The source or sources of the odors;
 - c. The timing of odor-emitting activities;
 - d. The controls (*e.g.*, administrative, structural, chemical, or mechanical) that will be used to mitigate odor impacts; and
 - e. The maintenance program that will be followed to ensure the effectiveness of the proposed controls.
3. Proposed odor controls shall be based on best available control technologies.
4. *Odor Management Plans* shall also provide for complaint tracking. Complaint records shall be provided to the County within three business days after request by the Director.

E. Pest Management

1. **Generally.** *Pest Management Plans* shall be required as set out in this Code, and for proposed land uses that the Director finds may have a heightened risk of problematic pest infestations.
2. **Contents of Pest Management Plans.** *Pest Management Plans* shall identify:
 - a. The types of pests that may be associated with the proposed land use at a level that requires management;
 - b. The methods, techniques, barriers, biological agents, or chemical agents that will be used to control the identified pests, the anticipated timing of application of chemical or biological agents, and the method of storage of chemical or biological agents; and
 - c. The controls that will be used to minimize the impacts of the *Pest Management Plan* on nearby property, waterbodies (including but not limited to irrigation ditches and reservoirs), livestock operations, and environmentally sensitive lands.

F. Dust Control

1. **Generally.** *Dust Control Plans* are required for industrial uses that generate dust, and for intensive agriculture uses (See Chapter 2 Section 4). *Dust Control Plans* may also be required for roads, driveways, parking areas, and outdoor storage or processing areas that are not constructed with a dust-free hard surface.

2. Industrial and Extraction Uses.

- a. Industrial and extraction uses that generate dust shall submit a *Dust Control Plan* to accompany the proposed Site Plan. The *Dust Control Plan* shall include all available practical methods that are technologically feasible and economically reasonable and that will reduce, prevent, and control fugitive dust into the atmosphere.
 - b. For those materials, equipment, services or other resources (such as water for abatement and control purposes), which are likely to be scarce at any given time, an alternative control method must be included in the *Dust Control Plan*.
 - c. Where the proposed land use is accessed by an unpaved road or access easement, the County may require that the *Dust Control Plan* provide for mitigation of dust along the unpaved road or access easement.
3. **Other Uses or Improvements.** *Dust Control Plans* may be required for subdivision roads, private driveways, parking areas, and outdoor storage or processing areas, in order to minimize adverse impacts to livestock, crops, and public health.

G. Weed Control

1. **Generally.** As mandated by the Colorado Noxious Weed Act (C.R.S. § 35-5.5-101, *et seq.*), all persons shall eliminate, contain, or suppress (as appropriate) noxious weeds on their property if:
 - a. Such weeds are a threat to neighboring landowners or natural ecosystems; or
 - b. Such control is required by C.R.S. § 35-5.5-101, *et seq.* or 8 CCR § 1206-2, Rules Pertaining to the Administration and Enforcement of the Colorado Noxious Weed Act.
 - c. Weed control programs shall be integrated in approach (using all available prudent technologies to achieve weed control), to the extent required by 8 CCR § 1206-2.
2. **Weed Control Plans.** The County may condition approval of subdivisions, Limited Uses, and Conditional Uses (or amendments thereto) upon approval of a *Weed Control Plan* for the control of the noxious weeds identified by the State or Federal government or designated undesirable by the Board of County Commissioners. The *Weed Control Plan* shall include the interim time period during which the land is converted from its current use to its proposed use.
3. **Plat Note.** All Final Plats shall contain a note that owners are responsible for weed control on their properties. *See Chapter 12, Section 5(I).*

H. Exterior Lighting

- 1. Generally.** Outdoor lights shall be hooded or shielded (cut-off) so as to not cast light or glare onto adjacent property, or upwards in a manner that contributes to sky glow that dilutes the night sky.
- 2. Required Plat Note.** All Final Plats shall contain a note that restricts lighting impacts. *See Chapter 12, Section 5(I).*

I. Domestic Animal Control

- 1. Generally.** Dogs and other domestic animals that are not used to assist with the herding or care of livestock are not permitted to interfere with livestock, the care of livestock on agricultural lands, or with wildlife that is present on sensitive lands. Domestic animals must be controlled by kenneling, leash, fencing, or other physical or voice control constraints.
- 2. Covenants.** The County may require that subdivisions include covenants that provide that any expense of enforcement of this domestic animal control restrictions by the County shall be at the expense of the responsible association or the individual.

J. Operational Hazard Mitigation and Risk Management

- 1. Generally.** An *Operational Hazard Mitigation and Risk Management Plan* is required for uses as specifically identified in this Code and for uses that the Director determines may involve substantial risks or hazards to nearby property owners, natural resources (including wildlife and sensitive lands), or water supplies due to the nature of the operations or materials likely to be used, stored, or disposed of on the subject property.
- 2. When Required.** For the uses that require *Operational Hazard Mitigation and Risk Management Plans*, such plans shall be submitted with Site Plans.
- 3. Updates.** The *Operational Hazard Mitigation and Risk Management Plans* shall be updated on a bi-annual basis, or within ten (10) working days as conditions change (responsible field personnel change, ownership changes, etc.).
- 4. Contents.** The *Operational Hazard Mitigation and Risk Management Plan* shall, at a minimum, consist of the following information:
 - Name, address and phone number, including twenty-four (24) hour emergency numbers for at least two (2) persons responsible for emergency field operations.
 - After the proposed development is completed, an as-built facilities map or map series, showing the name, location, and description of potential risks and hazards.
 - A written *Response Plan* for foreseeable potential emergencies that may be associated with the land use. This Plan shall include but not be limited to any or all of the following: explosions, fires, gas, chemical, or water tank or pipeline leaks or ruptures, toxic gas emissions, hazardous material transport vehicle accidents or spills, and/or natural disasters. A hard copy and electronic copy shall be provided to first responders and dispatch.

- d. Project-specific *Emergency Response Plans* are required for any mining or oil and gas extraction project that involves drilling or penetrating through known zones of hydrogen sulfide gas.
5. **Confidentiality.** To the extent allowed by law, the *Operational Hazard Mitigation and Risk Management Plan* shall be held confidentially by the entities to which they are provided, and shall only be disclosed in the event of an emergency.

K. Truck Routing Plans

1. **Generally.** A *Truck Routing Plan* is required for uses as specifically identified in this Code and for uses that the Director determines will involve the use of semi-trailers, dump trucks, trash hauling trucks, or comparable heavy trucks at a frequency that is likely to be disruptive to nearby property owners or potentially damaging to roads.
2. **When Required.** For the uses that require a *Truck Routing Plan*, such Plan shall be submitted with a Site Plan. Any Plan that includes a route using roads under authority of another agency shall be referred for their review (municipality, State, Federal).
3. **Updates.** *Truck Routing Plans* shall be updated when:
 - a. New truck routes are proposed by the applicant.
 - b. The applicant proposes to increase truck traffic by more than ten percent (10%) compared to that set out in the approved *Truck Routing Plan*.
 - c. Truck routes are changed by the County or other relevant transportation authority in a manner that affects the approved *Truck Routing Plan*, and the County or other transportation authority requests an update to the Plan.
4. **Contents.** The *Truck Routing Plan* shall include, at a minimum:
 - a. The type or class of vehicles that will be used by the proposed land use;
 - b. The anticipated frequency of arrival and departures of trucks;
 - c. The hours of truck traffic;
 - d. A map illustrating the proposed route(s), from a County Road or State Highway, of all trucks used by the proposed land use.
 - e. *Truck Routing Plans* should include any special emergency response or containment practices that are required in the event of an emergency and emergency contacts. Any hazardous materials/hazmat being transported by a truck should be listed and should identify which Hazmat Routes will be used and the expected volume per shipment.

Chapter 5. PUBLIC FACILITIES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND SERVICES

Section 1. Traffic Impacts

A. Purpose and Application of Section

1. **Purpose of Section.** The purpose of this Section is to ensure that the traffic impacts of proposed development and subdivision are evaluated and that the impacts of such development on the County transportation system are offset by public improvements.
2. **Application of Section.** The requirements of this Section apply to Site Plans associated with Limited or Conditional Uses, and Preliminary Plats (or Final Plats, where no Preliminary Plat is required prior to Final Plat approval), and also to additional residences and seasonal farmworker housing if such accessory residential uses result in five or more (5+) dwelling units on a single lot. When a traffic impact study is required, the study shall be completed by a Colorado registered Professional Engineer.

Allowed Uses are not subject to the requirements of this Section. The Director may waive requirement of a *Traffic Impact Study* if it is determined that the increase would be de minimis.

3. **Scope of Study.**

- a. A Level I *Traffic Impact Study* is required for all application types when a project is determined to impact traffic on a public road.
- b. Where a Level I *Traffic Impact Study* indicates that a proposed development or subdivision will impact more than twenty-percent (20%) of a road's capacity, a Level II traffic study shall be required.
- c. Where a Level II *Traffic Impact Study* indicates that improvements to the existing road network are necessary to address the traffic impacts of a proposed development or subdivision, a Level III *Traffic Impact Study* shall be required.

B. Traffic Impact Study Contents

Generally. The contents and extent of a Traffic Impact Study depend on the location and size of the proposed development and the conditions prevailing in the surrounding area. Traffic Impact Studies shall include, at a minimum, the information required by this Table 5.a, Traffic Impact Study Scope, based on the level of study required. The study boundaries may be influenced by capacity relationships, neighborhood short cuts, traffic noise, and hours of operation.

Selected items from Table 5.a (below) may be excluded if the Director determines that it is not applicable to the situation and exclusion is specifically authorized by the issuing authority. The permit applicant should contact County Planning to determine the appropriate level of traffic evaluation and the specific requirements for each individual application.

TABLE 5.a TRAFFIC IMPACT STUDY SCOPE			
CONTENTS	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
Site Plan and Mapping Information			
Location of the subject property, with the following information about all adjacent County roads: (i) name; (ii) functional classification; and (iii) right-of-way requirement based on functional classification	Required	Required	Required
Sight distances for all existing and proposed access points	Not required	Required	Required
The proximity and location of all access points and intersections within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the subject property	Not required	Required	Required
Identification of adjacent land uses	Required	Required	Required
Proposed location, number, and use of lots within the subject property	Required	Required	Required
Proposed location of roads within the subject property	Required	Required	Required
Location of all proposed access points to County roads or State highways	Required	Required	Required
Traffic Counts			
Average daily traffic (ADT) counts on adjacent roads ¹	Required	Required	Required
AM/PM peak hour traffic counts on adjacent roads	Not required	Required	Required
Trip Generation Calculations and Projections			
Trip generation calculations (ADT) ²	Required	Required	Required
Trip generation calculations (AM/PM peak hour) ²	Not required	Required	Required
20-year ADT and AM/PM peak projections, including background and project-generated	Not required	Required	Required
Analysis			
Trip distribution analysis ³	Not required	Required	Required
Current level of service (LOS) of all impacted roads	Not required	Required	Required
LOS including project-generated traffic from the proposed development.	Not required	Required	Required
Existing and proposed traffic controls on impacted roads	Not required	Required	Required
Indication if a CDOT Access Permit will be required	Not required	Required	Required
Additional cost and mitigation analysis (see subsection (2), below)	Not required	Not required	Required

TABLE NOTES:

¹ From County records

² Calculations shall be based on the current version of the Institute of Traffic Engineers Trip Generation Manual ("ITE Manual"), with the following modifications: (i) single-family detached generate 10 average daily trips (ADTs) per unit; (ii) multi-family attached generate 6 ADTs per unit; and (iii) manufactured homes in manufactured home parks generate 5 ADTs per unit.

³ The Study shall indicate the projection distribution of traffic entering and leaving the development, the projected direction and specific roads that are likely to be used and the total ADT and AM/PM peak hour trips of all potential distribution routes. Traffic distribution studies shall provide information on all potential routes to which the impact of the development on existing conditions is five-percent or more (5%+).

- 1. Additional Cost and Mitigation Analysis.** A Level III *Traffic Impact Study* must include additional cost and impact mitigation analysis that is appropriate to the situation that created the need for the Level III *Traffic Impact Study*. Such analysis may include, at the direction of the Director:
- a. *A Dust Mitigation Plan.*
 - b. Proposed road design changes that are intended to:
 - 1) Offset degradation of existing LOS;
 - 2) Address the functional classification of the road;
 - 3) Address a proposed improvement to an existing intersection or road segment.
 - 4) Address design requirements imposed by a CDOT access permit.
 - c. A safety analysis, including conflict points, turning movements and accident history for the last three (3) years.
 - d. An analysis of the sensitivity of the adjacent properties and/or other areas that may be impacted by the proposed development.
 - e. An analysis of the capacity of the existing road in relation to the marginal increase in traffic attributable to the proposed development, and the feasibility of road improvements to address the projected increase in traffic.
 - f. An analysis of feasible alternatives to mitigate the impacts of the proposed development.
 - g. An enhanced trip distribution analysis that includes an evaluation of current ADT and AM/PM peak hour traffic data (including turning movements) at all intersections to where the impact of the development on existing conditions is five percent or more (5%+).
 - h. Identification of any other specific problems or deficiencies that may result from the proposed development and proposed mitigation and/or improvements that are required to address the situation.
 - i. An Engineer's estimate of probable cost of identified improvements.
 - j. If signalization is required, an analysis that addresses all signal-related requirements of the CDOT State Highway Access Code (2 CCR 601-1) 2.3(5) for traffic signal analysis.

Section 2. Soils Suitability and Drainage Analysis

A. Purpose and Application of Section

1. **Purpose of Section.** The purpose of this Section is to establish minimum requirements for soils and drainage reports, to ensure that new development is constructed on suitable soils, that natural geologic hazards are avoided or mitigated where possible, and that drainage is designed in a manner that is consistent with State law.
2. **Application of Section.** Each section of this Section sets out the types of applications to which the Section applies.

B. Geologic and Soils Report

1. **Generally.** *Geologic and Soils Reports* may be required for Site Plans associated with Limited or Conditional Uses, and Preliminary Plats (or Final Plats, where no Preliminary Plat is required prior to Final Plat approval). Where other application types involve a mandatory dedication of Right-of-Way (*e.g.*, to mitigate a traffic impact), the County may require a *Geologic and Soils Report* for the area of land to be dedicated as Right-of-Way.
2. **Site Characteristics.** The *Geologic and Soils Report* shall be provided by a qualified person, which may include a site observation, regarding the site characteristics outlined in Colorado Geological Survey, SP-06 GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFICATION AND LAND-USE CONTROLS OF GEOLOGIC HAZARD AND MINERAL RESOURCE AREAS. The Report shall address ground subsidence, expansive soil, and rock. The Report shall also address the following as may be applicable to the subject property or its immediate environment:
 - a. Avalanche
 - b. Landslide
 - c. Rockfall
 - d. Radioactivity
 - e. Mudflow
 - f. Debris fan
 - g. Unstable and potentially unstable slopes
 - h. Seismic effects
3. **Soils Suitability.** The Report shall assess the suitability of the soils for:
 - a. Building foundations and structures;
 - b. Infrastructure;
 - c. Proposed onsite wastewater treatment systems, including the cumulative impact of all proposed OWTS on the subject property; and
 - d. Implementation of the proposed *Drainage Plan*.

4. **Irrigation Infrastructure.** The Report shall assess the impacts of proposed excavation and development on irrigation infrastructure within one hundred (100) feet of the limits of construction, including impacts on the stability of ditch banks and seepage into or out of irrigation ditches.

C. Drainage Report

1. **Generally.** A *Drainage Report* consists of two parts: a drainage study and a drainage and erosion control plan. *Drainage Reports* may be required for Site Plans associated with Limited or Conditional uses and Preliminary Plats (or Final Plats, where no Preliminary Plat is required prior to Final Plat approval). *Drainage Reports* shall demonstrate compliance with Chapter 4, Section 7(B), *Stormwater Management, Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control*, and any applicable State or Federal standards for grading, erosion, and sediment control.
2. **Drainage Study.** The *Drainage Study* is intended to analyze the drainage characteristics of the subject property under both the existing condition (pre-development) and proposed condition (post-development). Its principal purpose is to evaluate the drainage impacts of proposed development on downstream properties. The *Drainage Study* includes:
 - a. Identification of the major drainage basin, sub basins, and drainageways; and
 - b. Calculation of pre-development and post-development stormwater discharge rates for the five (5) year and one hundred (100) year storm events;
 - c. An evaluation of the impacts of proposed development on adjacent and downstream properties; and
 - d. Proposed mitigation measures and temporary, permanent, structural, and non-structural best management practices (BMPs), as appropriate, to ensure that stormwater runoff from the post-development condition does not affect adjacent or downstream properties in a manner or quantity that does more harm than the pre-development condition. The description of BMPs shall include information regarding the use, design, installation, maintenance, and removal of the BMP.
3. **Drainage and Erosion Control Plan.** The *Drainage and Erosion Control Plan* details the locations and specifications of the mitigation measures and best management practices that are detailed in the *Drainage Study*. The *Drainage and Erosion Control Plan* includes:
 - a. Identification of type, location, area, volume, elevation, depth, freeboard, and slope (as applicable to the type of improvement) of ponds, culverts, channels, swales, inlets, and other storm water improvements;
 - b. Identification of potential pollutant sources that may reasonably be expected to impact the quality of stormwater discharges associated with:
 - 1) Land disturbance and storage of soils;
 - 2) Vehicle tracking, fueling, or maintenance;
 - 3) Loading and unloading operations;

- 4) Outdoor storage of construction materials, fertilizers, or chemicals;
 - 5) Processes that generate significant dust or particulates;
 - 6) Concrete washout;
 - 7) Construction dewatering; and
 - 8) Other areas where spills that may affect water quality may occur.
- c. Description and location of the construction stormwater pollution prevention BMPs related to erosion control, sediment control, and waste management control, designed and selected for the potential pollutant sources listed above, to be installed during each phase of construction (initial, interim, and final).

Section 3. Water Supply and Wastewater Disposal

A. Purpose and Application of Section

1. **Purpose of Section.** The purpose of this Section is to ensure that an adequate supply of water is available to serve proposed development, and that an adequate and appropriate means for wastewater treatment and disposal is also available to serve proposed development.

B. Determination of Adequacy of Water Supply

1. **Proof Required.** Proof of adequacy of water supply is required for all Development Applications.
 - a. The Director can waive this requirement if it is determined that proof of adequacy of water supply was previously provided during the review for a prior approval related to the same proposed development (*e.g.*, if proof of adequacy was provided for a Preliminary Plat, and subsequently a Final Plat application is filed that is consistent with the Preliminary Plat, additional proof of adequacy is not required).
 - b. Even if prior proof has been provided previously, additional proof of adequacy of water supply may be required if the Director determines that:
 - 1) The proposed development has changed since the prior determination in a manner that will require additional water supply or changed water supply parameters (*e.g.*, a subdivision is approved for residential development, and then a Conditional Use Permit is requested for a non-residential use); or
 - 2) The water supply that was previously evaluated has materially changed since the prior determination of adequacy (*e.g.*, water taps that were previously allocated have expired).
2. **Scope of Evidence.**
 - a. Adequate evidence shall be provided that a water supply meets the minimum Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations and that is sufficient in terms of

quality, quantity, and dependability. Evidence will be available to ensure an adequate supply of water for the type of subdivision or development proposed.

- b. Such evidence may include, but shall not be limited to:
 - 1) Evidence of ownership or right of acquisition of or use of existing and proposed water rights;
 - 2) Historic use and estimated yield of claimed water rights;
 - 3) Amenability of existing rights to a change in use;
 - 4) Evidence that public or private water owners can and will supply water to the proposed subdivision stating the amount of water available for use within the subdivision and the feasibility of extending service to that area;
 - 5) Evidence concerning the potability of the proposed water supply for the subdivision.

3. Cisterns.

- a. Cisterns shall not be considered an adequate water supply for new development where the water is hauled; however, a cistern may be allowed when the following applies:
 - 1) The property is located within the service area of a purveyor and the purveyor agrees to allow a cistern; or
 - 2) There is no other water source available; and
 - 3) Development consists of a maximum of one (1) dwelling unit and one (1) ADU.
- b. Cisterns may be allowed where there is a permitted, Onsite water source (*e.g.*, well or spring).
- c. Existing cisterns may be allowed to continue at the level of use/development established prior to this Code. However, any new development and/or intensification of use after January 5, 2021, shall comply with the criteria in this Section.

Where an owner is able to demonstrate due diligence to exhaust available remedies noted above, and the strict application of this Code would result in peculiar and exceptional practical difficulties to, or exceptional or undue hardship upon the owner of the subject property, the Board of Adjustment (BoA) may authorize a variance from the requirements noted above, pursuant to Chapter 8, Section 5 of this Code.

C. Fire Protection Report

Fire protection facilities may be reviewed and approved by the appropriate Fire Protection District for Site Plans associated with Limited or Conditional Uses, and Preliminary Plats (or Final Plats, where no Preliminary Plat is required prior to Final Plat approval). An

improvements agreement and appropriate collateral shall be required for all fire improvements.

D. Wastewater Treatment & Disposal

- 1. Generally.** No Site Plan or Preliminary Plat shall be approved by the County unless the CDPHE or Delta County Environmental Health Division has made a favorable recommendation regarding the proposed method of wastewater treatment and/or disposal.
- 2. Evidence Required.** The applicant shall provide evidence to establish that, if a public sewage disposal system is proposed, provision has been made for such system and, if other methods of sewage disposal are proposed, evidence that such systems will comply with state and local laws and regulations that are in effect at the time of application for development approval. If sewage disposal systems already exist in the proposed development, such systems shall be permitted by the County, or shall obtain a permit pursuant to DELTA COUNTY ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM REGULATIONS.

E. Irrigation Water

- 1. Generally.** This applies to subdivisions in which irrigation water is to be divided and allocated among the lots. Such use of non-potable irrigation water is encouraged by the County. See the design guidelines which may assist in designing an appropriate system in the appendix.
- 2. Contents of Irrigation Plan.** The *Irrigation Plan* shall describe the ditch infrastructure, easements, and maintenance that will be required to provide for continued water flow and delivery to the lots in the subdivision, along with the allocation of maintenance and operational responsibilities. If existing irrigation infrastructure on the subject property is owned, controlled, or operated by a ditch company, or otherwise connected to ditch company infrastructure, then the *Irrigation Plan* shall be approved by the ditch company.
- 3. Plat Requirements.**
 - a.** Shared irrigation infrastructure shall be located within tracts that are either commonly owned by the lot owners in the subdivision, or owned by the ditch company that owns, controls, or operates the irrigation infrastructure.
 - b.** Tracts shall be large enough to accommodate the channel or pipeline, appurtenances, service roads, and additional areas that may be necessary for routine and periodic maintenance.
 - c.** If the tracts are commonly owned by the lot owners but the irrigation infrastructure is controlled or operated by a ditch company, then the applicant and the ditch company shall execute an agreement to provide for the long-term operation, maintenance, and repair of the ditch infrastructure. Such agreement (or a memorandum thereof) shall be recorded before or contemporaneously with the Final Plat.

- d. Easements shall be provided to distribute the water to the lots. Construction of any necessary ditches or pipes to distribute water shall be required prior to the Final Plat recording.
- e. The County may waive the requirements of this Subsection (E) upon demonstration that an alternative legal arrangement will provide for the efficient long-term operation and maintenance of the irrigation infrastructure.

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Chapter 6. LAND DEDICATION, IMPACT FEES, DEVELOPMENT IMPROVEMENT AGREEMENTS

Section 1. Land Dedication

A. Purpose and Application of Section

1. **Purpose of Section.** The purpose of this Section is to ensure that land, easements, and public improvements that are dedicated to the County are appropriate for the use for which they are intended, and that adequate land areas and/or funds for the acquisition and development of open space and recreation areas are made available through the development approval process, such that the needs created by the proposed development are met.

B. Land, Easements, and Public Improvements Dedicated or Conveyed to the County

1. **Generally.** Land, easements, and public improvements that are dedicated or conveyed to the County pursuant to this Code shall meet the requirements of this Section.
2. **Physical Condition.** In addition to any other requirements of this Section, the physical condition of the land or easements dedicated to the County shall be appropriate for the purposes to which the land or easement is to be used. The County may require documentation of the physical condition of the land or easement, including studies outlined in Chapter 5, Section 2, *Soils Suitability and Drainage Analysis* and including a Phase I Environmental Assessment (and a Phase II Environmental Assessment if the need for such assessment is identified by the Phase I Environmental Assessment). Such documentation shall be certified to the County and provided at the applicant's expense.
3. **Condition of Title.** In addition to any other requirements of this Section, all land or easements dedicated or conveyed to the County shall be free and clear of:
 - a. Financial liens or encumbrances, including but not limited to deeds of trust, enforcement liens, tax liens, and mechanics liens, the foreclosure of which could eliminate the County's interest;
 - b. Reversionary interests, unless the County specifically finds that such interests are not inconsistent with the purposes of the dedication or conveyance; and
 - c. Easements, servitudes, or surface use agreements that conflict with or are inconsistent with the intended use of the land or easement by the County.
4. **Tax Obligations.** All real estate taxes and assessments on land or easements to be dedicated or conveyed to the County shall be paid in full as of the date of the dedication or conveyance.

C. Acceptance of Public Improvements

Public improvements that are detailed in an Improvements Agreement (pursuant to Section 5 of this Chapter) are subject to inspection and acceptance by the County Engineer as provided by

the Delta County Roadway Design and Construction Standards, as may be amended from time to time. Final acceptance requires action by the Board of County Commissioners.

Section 2. Fire Impact Fees

Fire impact fees shall apply to all new development located within any fire district where a resolution establishing such fee is approved and adopted by the Board of County Commissioners.

Section 3. Road Impact Fees

Road impact fees shall apply to all new development upon adoption of any resolution by the Board of County Commissioners establishing such fee.

Section 4. Open Space Impact Fees

Open Space impact fees shall apply to all new development upon adoption of any resolution by the Board of County Commissioners establishing such fee.

Section 5. Improvement Agreements and Financial Guarantees

A. Purpose and Application of Section

- 1. Purpose of Section.** Public improvements shall include all improvements required by this Code and the DELTA COUNTY ROADWAY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, and all public improvements proposed for installation by the applicant, including, but not limited to, roads, bridges, sidewalks, trails, drainage, water, sewer, irrigation infrastructure, utilities, landscaping, buffering, noise mitigation, Right-of-Way monumentation and any other public improvements required to be installed or completed as part of a subdivision or development.
- 2. Application of Section.** Improvement Agreements are required to accompany Final Plats and Site Plans that involve the construction or installation of public improvements.

B. Improvements Agreements

- 1. Generally.** No Final Plat that involves public improvements shall be accepted by the Board of County Commissioners or recorded until all required improvements receive final acceptance or an Improvement Agreement has been fully executed.
 - a. Request by an applicant to enter an Improvement Agreement shall be considered at the time that the Preliminary Plat is considered by the County.
 - b. The applicant shall prepare construction plans, profiles, specifications, and cost estimates providing for the installation of all approved public improvements.
 - c. Upon approval of the plans, specifications and cost estimates by the County Engineer, the Director shall prepare an Improvement Agreement for consideration by the Board of County Commissioners along with the required financial security.

2. **Minimum Contents of Agreement.** The Improvement Agreement shall address, at a minimum:
 - a. The manner and timing of the completion of all public improvements;
 - b. The responsibility for payment of the costs of the public improvements;
 - c. The provision of as-built road construction and drainage plans, stamped by a registered Professional Engineer prior to preliminary acceptance of the improvements by the County, as required by the DELTA COUNTY ROADWAY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS;
 - d. The provision of a financial guarantee (in the amount of 120% of the estimated cost of construction/installation of the public improvements) to ensure the completion of public improvements within a period of time specified within the Improvements Agreement; and
 - e. At least twenty-percent (20%) of the estimated cost of construction/installation of the public improvements will be held for one (1) year from the date improvement(s) are accepted by the Board of County Commissioners to warrant the quality of materials and workmanship of all public improvements.

3. **County Participation in Public Improvements.** If the County is to participate in the cost of constructing any public improvements, then the Improvement Agreement shall:

- a. Establish and set forth the extent to which the County is to participate, including, without limitation, improvements to collector or arterial roads.
- b. State that County financial commitment shall be subject to appropriation if they extend beyond the current budget year.
- c. Require the applicant to fully account to the County for all costs incurred in the construction of any public improvement that is subject to County participation, and to open the books and records of the applicant relating to such public improvement to the County at all reasonable times for the purpose of auditing or verifying such costs.

4. Reimbursement Provisions.

- a. An applicant may request fair-share reimbursement of the cost of any roads, storm drainage facilities, and other public improvements that the County requires the applicant to construct adjacent to or outside the subdivision, if the improvements are oversized in comparison to the demands created by the proposed development of the subject property.
- b. The reimbursement provisions shall:
 - 1) Specifically identify the off-site improvements that are covered by the reimbursement requirement;
 - 2) Provide for verification of costs associated with said improvements;
 - 3) Delineate the area that is benefitted by the improvements;

- 4) Set out the methodology for assessing the benefitted properties for their fair share of the improvement costs as they are developed; and
 - 5) Identify timing and mechanism for reimbursement payments.
- c. The reimbursement period shall not exceed (fifteen) 15 years from the date of completion of an improvement.
 - d. All Improvement Agreements that include reimbursement provisions shall be approved by the Board of County Commissioners after public hearing for which the owners of the benefitted properties receive mailed notice.
5. **Recordation.** The Improvement Agreements shall be recorded at the applicant's expense, and if it includes reimbursement provisions, it shall include an attachment that describes the properties that are subject to the reimbursement obligation.
 6. **Optional Contents of Agreement.** An Improvement Agreement may include any other provisions agreed to between the applicant and the County, as may be necessary to ensure that the development is carried out in accordance with the approval, and as may be necessary to identify the timing, phasing, and responsibilities for construction and maintenance of public improvements.

C. Maintenance Agreements

1. **Generally.** Maintenance Agreements shall be provided to ensure perpetual maintenance of local roads, stormwater facilities, and private recreation and open space areas. Maintenance Agreements shall be recorded in the chain of title of the affected properties (the property to be maintained and the property that has maintenance obligations imposed upon it), and shall be enforceable by the County.
2. **Local Roads.** All new local roads within a subdivision shall be publicly-owned and privately maintained until/unless accepted by the County. The Maintenance Agreement shall provide for ongoing maintenance, right-of-way mowing, and snow removal at the expense of the owners of the lots in the subdivision (generally by way of a property owners' association).
3. **Drainage Facilities.** Drainage facilities shall be maintained by the owners of lots within subdivisions (generally by way of a property owners' association), or by the owner of the property upon which the facilities are located.
4. **Private Open Space and Recreation Facilities.** Private open space and recreation facilities shall be maintained by the owners of lots within subdivisions (generally by way of a property owners' association), by the owner of the property upon which the facilities are located, or by the holder of a conservation easement over the private open space.

D. Financial Guarantees

Financial guarantees that are required by this Section shall take the form of cash escrows, irrevocable standby letters of credit, or performance bonds. Prior to accepting the Final Plat for Phase 1, the Financial Guarantee for all phases shall be provided. Documentation of the Financial Guarantees shall be in a form approved by the County Attorney.

Upon completion of a phase, the Finance Guarantee can be partially reduced by the amount commensurate with that phase provided there is adequate financial security for the remaining phase(s).

Section 6. Securities

A. Generally

Financial Security may be required to ensure road impacts during construction are mitigated, and required vegetation screening is adequately established. Delta County shall have the right to draw upon the Financial Security to pay for such services in the event the holder has not performed as conditioned by the Agreement or Resolution directing said activity. Should any information represented in the security document change, the owner must contact the County in writing and provide the updated information.

1. **Road Bond.** This bond addresses damage to public roads during construction. The County Engineer will inspect the applicable roads prior to and after construction to assess applicable improvements. Any temporary construction access shall be removed prior to release of the Road Bond.
2. **Landscape/Vegetation Bond.** Security to maintain required landscape and manage noxious weeds for a minimum of ten (10) years or until the landscaping has been established, whichever is longer. This may also include Security to manage the land for irrigation/agricultural operations, where applicable.

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Chapter 7. STANDARD REVIEW PROCESS

Section 1. Minimum Requirements

A. Minimum Standards

Property owners, at a minimum, are responsible to comply with:

1. Setbacks (*See Chapter 3, Section 1.B*);
2. Encumbrances such as Easements, Agreements, Plat Notes, etc.; and
3. Water Supply (*See Chapter 5, Section 3*).

B. Generally

Individuals may request an informal consultation to discuss potential plans.

The following applies for all new development occurring on a parcel of land in the unincorporated area of Delta County (*See Section 2.B below*):

1. **Site Plan Review.** The purpose of Site Plan Review is to ensure compliance with the permitting process and applicable standards of this Code. Site Plan Review is not required for Allowed Uses.
2. **Access Permit.** A County Access Permit is required for any new entrance onto a County road, including historical points of access where a permit does not exist (*See DELTA COUNTY ROADWAY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS*). Properties accessing a State highway must provide proof of access from CDOT.
3. **Address Assignment.** An address is required for all habitable structures (residential and commercial) for emergency services and utilities (*See DELTA COUNTY ADDRESS REGULATIONS*).
4. **Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (OWTS) Permit.** An OWTS Permit (e.g., septic, composting, incinerator) is required for every structure on a parcel with plumbed facilities (e.g., restroom, shower, sinks, etc.) or a wastewater drain.

C. Other Approvals and Permits May Be Required

The following reviews, approvals, and permits may be required for compliance with other laws, statutes, or regulations:

1. State or Federal law, including, but not limited to:
 - a) State Electrical Permits (3 CCR 710-1, C.R.S. §12-15, National Electrical Code)
 - b) State Plumbing Permits (3 CCR 720-1, C.R.S. §12-155, International Plumbing Code)
 - c) Clean Water Act (C.R.S. §25-8-501 and 5 CCR 1002-61)

- d) Clean Air Act (C.R.S. §25-7-101 et seq.)
 - e) Endangered Species Act (CO Wildlife Action Plan).
2. Adopted Codes and Ordinances such as (See Appendix):
- a) Floodplain Regulations;
 - b) Pre-HUD Ordinance;
 - c) Highway 92 Overlay District (Ordinance);
 - d) Highway 50 Overlay District (Ordinance); or
 - e) Municipal Intergovernmental Agreements.
3. County Resolutions that require permits for activities on public land or within public Right-of-Way.

D. Compliance

Any standard set forth in this Code not met by the property owner or operator shall constitute a violation of this Code, and shall be enforced as set forth in Chapter 13; *Enforcement and Remedies*.

Section 2. Initial Application

A. Informal Consultation

Individuals may request an informal meeting to discuss potential plans prior to submitting an application and/or pre-application at the discretion of the Director.

B. Development Application

1. **Initial Review.** Upon receiving a complete application, the information will be routed to County Land Use Departments for an initial review: Planning, Engineering, GIS, Environmental Health. Land Use Departments will have five (5) business days to identify any significant issues.
2. **Site Plan Review.** Site Plan Review includes a Concept Plan that illustrates the following:
 - a. Perimeter boundary with dimensions;
 - b. Total acreage;
 - c. North Arrow;
 - d. Location of all structures (existing and proposed);
 - e. Distance to the property boundary of all structures (existing and proposed);
 - f. Location and dimensions of all easements;
 - g. Location of any springs, wells, streams, ditches, rivers or waterways;

- h. Name and location of all roads adjoining the property with the location of all access (existing and proposed);
- i. Distance between any access (existing and proposed) including those on neighboring properties and the distance to the nearest intersection;
- j. Location of all septic systems (existing and proposed); and
- k. Building Envelopes (existing and proposed).

Where required, County Planning shall complete Site Plan Review within five (5) business days. Upon completion of an initial Site Plan Review, additional information may be required. County Permits must be approved in the order below, each before the next permit will be issued. An Applicant may apply for any or all of the following Permits concurrently depending on the applicant's needs. However, proof of approval is required to proceed to the next step.

3. **Access Permit.** Access onto a State highway requires proof of a highway access permit that allows the proposed use (issued by CDOT). Access within the unincorporated County area (public or private) is subject to DELTA COUNTY ROADWAY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS. Where required, County Engineering shall complete review of the Access Permit within ten (10) business days of Planning completing Site Plan Review.

A Notice to Proceed will be issued if the County Engineer determines that the location of the proposed access complies with County requirements and safety standards. An Access Permit is not final until the County Engineer approves that the access has been constructed to County standards.

4. **Address Assignment.** Addresses are assigned by the location of the access prior to providing service to a parcel. Therefore, the access must be constructed and approved by the County Engineer before an address is assigned by County GIS. Where required, County GIS shall complete the Address Assignment within ten (10) business days of Access Permit approval.

DELTA COUNTY ADDRESS REGULATIONS establish standards for when and how an access will be named. Existing structures addressed off that access will be addressed and/or readdressed accordingly. For new development, an application may be required for establishing a new named road, *See Chapter 4, Section 1(F)*.

5. **Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (OWTS).** Access and address must be completed and approved prior to the issuance of an OWTS Permit by County Environmental Health.

C. Pre-Application Meeting

1. Generally.

- a. A pre-application meeting is an opportunity for the potential applicant to meet with County staff, and other applicable regulatory agencies (e.g., CDOT, municipalities, etc.) before filing an application, in order to:
 - 1) Identify the applicable review procedures and likely timelines;

- 2) Review preliminary materials and identify potential issues and options;
 - 3) Identify applicable standards and related information; and
 - 4) Identify what fees will be due, including whether a financial surety payment will be required for outside technical review.
- b. Suggestions and comments by County Staff at a pre-application meeting are advisory in nature and shall not bind the County with respect to decision-making on the subsequent application.
 - c. The pre-application meeting is not open to the general public.
 - d. A pre-application meeting is not required; however, the Director may determine that certain conditions may benefit from having a pre-application meeting.
2. **Meeting Logistics.** Pre-application meetings may be conducted in person, by telephone, or by internet-based communication tools, as may be agreed between the potential applicant and the Director. When a project is located within a Growth Management Area of a municipality, as determined in the Intergovernmental Agreement, the Town/City shall be invited to the pre-application meeting. Other non-County agencies may be invited where the Director determines there would be interest and value to include such agency (BLM, CDOT, etc.)
 3. **Meeting Materials.** The potential applicant shall bring to (or submit prior to) the pre-application meeting sufficient supporting materials to explain, as applicable to the type of application to be submitted.
 4. **Summary.** Upon request by the potential applicant, within ten (10) business days following a pre-application meeting, the Director shall deliver to the applicant:
 - a. A checklist of submittal materials that will be necessary for the type(s) of application(s) sought; and
 - b. A detailed list of the required fees as it pertains to the application. *See Section (D), below.*
 5. **Courtesy Presentations.** A potential applicant may request an opportunity to make a courtesy presentation of a proposed development concept or conceptual subdivision map in a round-table discussion with appropriate staff, referral agencies, design professionals, and other persons identified by the Director or the potential applicant.

D. Application

1. **Generally.** Every application for approval that is required by this Code shall be submitted on a form approved by the Director, along with the corresponding application fee. *See Section (E), below.*

Unless waived by the Director, all applications shall include electronic versions of all attachments in a format approved by the Director.

2. Forms.

- a. The Director shall promulgate and periodically revise forms for each type of application required by this Code.
 - b. Application forms shall include the specific information that is required to process each type of application. The specific information requirements shall be established and periodically revised by the Director, and have the purpose of facilitating:
 - 1) The evaluation of applications for compliance with the standards of this Code; and
 - 2) The administration of this Code.
 - c. The Director is authorized to establish a standardized format for each type of required submittal, and to allow deviations from the format in instances where the Director finds that an alternative format would provide for more efficient review.
3. **Waiver or Expansion of Requirements.** Application requirements may be waived or expanded by the Director if the nature of the application is such that the requirements would serve no useful purpose, or such that additional information is needed to evaluate compliance with the requirements of this Code. The Director may not waive application fees.
 4. **Schedule.** The Director is authorized, but not required, to establish regular intake days or times for any or all classifications of applications for development approval, except administrative appeals.

E. Application Fees and Escrows

1. **Generally.** Fees shall be charged to offset the cost of application processing (including any application for amendments of existing approvals), reviews, public notices, hearings, and recordkeeping.

Application fees to be charged by the County shall be established, from time to time, by resolution adopted by the Board of County Commissioners.
2. **Recording Fees.** Recording fees of the Delta County Clerk and Recorder's Office shall be paid to the County by the Applicant at the time of any required recording.
3. **Referral Agency Fees.** The Applicant may be required to pay any fees assessed by referral agencies in advance of their review and comment. Failure to obtain comments from referral agencies due to failure to pay review fees may result in delay or denial of an application.
4. **Escrow for Consultant Review.**
 - a. *Consultant Review Authorized.*
 - 1) The Director is authorized to retain outside professional consultants at the applicant's expense to assist County Staff in the technical review of applications or petitions submitted pursuant to this Code.

- 2) The Director may make an initial determination as to the use of consultants at the time of the pre-application meeting, and may revise the determination at the time of application if new or changed information in the application materials justifies the revision.
- 3) If a determination is made to use outside professional consultants, the Director shall provide a written explanation of the need, including the scope, terms and conditions for said services.

b. *Initial Escrow Payment.*

- 1) If the Director determines that an application will require review by professional consultants, then the Director shall execute an Escrow Agreement in a form approved by the County Attorney, and make an initial escrow payment in an amount sufficient to cover the estimated review costs.
- 2) A schedule of minimum required escrows for different application types may be attached to the Fee Resolution described in Subsection (D)(1), above.
- 3) The Director shall provide the applicant with a preliminary estimate of professional consultant review fees at a time established during the pre-application meeting by agreement with the Applicant. Alternatively, the Director may advise the applicant regarding the amount of a fixed-fee that has been established in advance for the type of application presented.

c. *Use of Escrow Payment.* The County may draw upon the escrow, at the County's discretion, to pay the fees and expenses of professional consultants retained by the County to review the application.

d. *Additional Escrow Funds.*

- 1) The Director may require additional escrow funds to be paid for additional services related to the application, should they become necessary. Failure of the applicant to timely provide additional escrow funds may result in delays in application processing.
- 2) If a balance is due at the time an application is approved, it shall be paid by the applicant as a condition of approval.
- 3) If a balance is due at the time an application is denied, it shall be paid by the applicant within thirty (30) days after delivery of an invoice to the applicant.

e. *Return of Escrow Funds.* Escrow funds shall be returned to the applicant as follows:

- 1) If the Director decides not to use consultants, then escrow funds shall be returned to the applicant within thirty (30) days of said decision.
- 2) If the applicant withdraws the application, then the Director shall notify the consultants to stop work within one (1) business day after the withdrawal. Promptly after receipt of a final invoice from the consultants, the Director

shall return the escrow to the applicant, less the amount required to pay the consultants for work actually performed.

3) When the application is decided, any positive escrow balance shall be returned to the applicant within sixty (60) days.

f. *Account Reports.* Applicants shall be provided with a monthly accounting of the use of escrow funds.

g. *Delinquent Payments.*

1) If the applicant does not pay additional escrow funds required by Subsection (4)(d), above, within ten (10) days after written notice from the Director, then, in addition to the other remedies the County may have, the County shall be entitled to a lien on the subject property, or the County may elect to certify the assessed costs and expenses to the office of the County Treasurer for collection in the same manner as general property taxes are collected. Such lien shall be perfected and may be foreclosed upon in accordance with applicable State laws.

2) Nothing herein shall authorize the County to charge the applicant for costs and expenses the County incurs as a result of litigating a matter against the applicant or against a third party, unless such charges are otherwise authorized by law.

Section 3. Application Review Process

A. Completeness Review

1. **Generally.** All applications shall be reviewed for completeness within five (5) business days after an application is submitted. Applications must include all of the materials required on the application form(s) and all fees required for application processing to be considered complete. Additional information/materials may be required as part of a pre-application meeting or the technical and sufficiency review.

2. Incomplete Applications

- a. An application that remains incomplete for more than sixty (60) days may be returned to the applicant, along with any fee included with the application, at the discretion of the Director.
- b. The applicant shall be provided a written explanation that describes the materials that must be submitted in order to complete the application.
- c. Incomplete applications are not considered filed.
- d. Resubmittals shall be reviewed for completeness within five (5) business days after the information is submitted.

3. **Complete Applications.** Upon a determination of completeness, the Director shall promptly provide notice to the applicant in the manner requested on the application (e.g.,

email or U.S. Postal Service) regarding the status of the application. Complete applications shall be processed according to the applicable procedures of this Code (See Chapters 8 and 12).

B. Technical and Sufficiency Review

1. Generally. Upon determination that an application is complete, the Director shall cause the application to be reviewed for sufficiency and technical compliance with all applicable requirements of this Code. Said review(s) shall be completed within twenty-one (21) calendar days from the date the application is deemed complete.

2. Technical Review.

- a. Appropriate County staff or consultants shall review the application; and
- b. If required or determined appropriate by the Director, the application shall be promptly referred to applicable referral agencies and adjacent property owners for review and comment pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 3, *Referral to Agencies, and Adjacent Property Owners*, and Chapter 7, Section 4, *Public Notice*.

3. Consultant Review. Upon notice to the applicant, the Director may refer the application to consultants selected by the County, in order to obtain technical review and recommendations. The cost of such referrals shall be borne by the applicant. See Section 2(E) of this Chapter.

4. Sufficiency Review.

- a. All applications shall be technically sufficient for review, meaning that:
 - 1) The application materials are internally consistent, and presented as required by this Code and the applicable application forms.
 - 2) Materials are prepared by qualified professionals (where such qualifications are required), and signatures and certifications are present, if required.
 - 3) The application materials are technically sufficient to demonstrate compliance with this Code.
- b. If an application is determined to be insufficient, the Director shall notify the applicant and provide a written explanation regarding the materials that must be submitted, or revisions that must be made, in order to continue processing the application.

C. Recommended Revisions

1. Generally. Following review of the application, referral agencies, and adjacent property owners, the Director shall:

- a. Provide comments to the applicant from County staff or consultants (collectively, "STAFF COMMENTS"). The staff comments shall address or include comments by referral agencies and adjacent property owners. The applicant shall revise and

resubmit the application with appropriate changes based on staff comments, and with responses to staff comments that did not result in changes to the application.

- b. Upon receipt of the re-submittal, the Director may refer the application to referral agencies again if the changes substantially affect the interests of the agency in ways not anticipated by the agency's original comments (or lack thereof), or require the agency's technical expertise for appropriate review.
- c. The re-submittal may require an additional application fee if both of the following conditions are met:
 - 1) The revisions are inappropriate or incomplete; and
 - 2) Repeated failure to address comments requires more than three (3) rounds of revisions.

D. Stale Applications

1. **Generally.** This is intended to extinguish applications that become "stale" due to prolonged inaction or nonresponsive action by the applicant prior to a decision by the County.
2. **Expiration of Stale Applications.** When an action by the applicant is required for further processing of an application, the applicant shall have twelve (12) months to meet the Code requirements.
3. At least thirty (30) days prior to the end of the period set out in Subsection (2), above, the Director shall provide notice to the applicant. The Director shall be authorized to void the application at the end of this period if the requested action does not meet the Code requirements within the specified timeframe.
4. **Extension of Time.** The Director may extend the time for expiration of an application by up to six (6) additional months upon written request of the applicant before the end of the period set out in Subsection (2), above. The Director may grant additional extension(s) provided the applicant has demonstrated due diligence to process the application, and the request is received prior to the expiration pursuant to Subsection (3), above.

Section 4. Referral to Agencies and Adjacent Property Owners

A. Referrals

1. **Generally.** Applications shall be referred for review according to the procedures set out in this Section.
2. **Referral Required.** Referral is required for the following types of applications:
 - a. Minor Plats
 - b. Preliminary Plats (*see C.R.S. § 30-28-136*)
 - c. Conditional Use Permits
 - d. Certificate of Designation (*See State Regulations 6 CCR 1007-2, Part 1*)

3. Discretionary Referrals. The Director may refer any type of application not enumerated in Subsection (2), above, if the Director finds that such referral will provide analysis or facts that are helpful in determining the application's compliance with this Code. The Director shall notify the applicant of the intent and reason for said referral at least seven (7) days prior to referring the application.

4. Inter-Jurisdictional Referrals.

- a. The Director shall maintain a list of referral agencies that may be affected by land use and development within the unincorporated County, or that may provide technical expertise with respect to development review. Except as provided by Colorado law, referral agency comments are advisory in nature.
- b. *Referral Agency List.* The list of referral agencies, and the application types and topics for which review must be requested, are set out in Table 7.a, *Referral Agency Review*. The table sets out minimum requirements and is not intended to limit the entities to which referrals may be sent, or the scope of review that the referral agencies provide.

TABLE 7.a
REFERRAL AGENCY REVIEW

AGENCY	TOPIC	WHEN REQUIRED
<i>Delta County School District 50J</i>	Projected impact on Schools; School capacity; ability of School District to serve anticipated population	All Subdivisions, excluding Boundary Line Adjustments.
<i>Electric Power Provider</i>	Ability and willingness to serve; required facilities and easements	All Subdivisions, excluding Boundary Line Adjustments.
<i>Natural Gas Provider</i>	Ability and willingness to serve; required facilities and easements	All Subdivisions, excluding Boundary Line Adjustments.
<i>Water Provider</i>	Ability and willingness to serve; Adequacy of water supply; required facilities and easements	All Subdivisions, excluding Boundary Line Adjustments.
<i>Wastewater Treatment Provider</i>	Ability and willingness to serve; required facilities and easements	All Subdivisions, excluding Boundary Line Adjustments.
<i>Communications Provider</i>	Ability and willingness to serve; required facilities and easements	All Subdivisions, excluding Boundary Line Adjustments.
<i>Municipalities and Adjacent Counties</i>	Potential Impacts on the Municipality or County	All subdivisions within two miles of a Municipal or County boundary Limited or Conditional Uses within one mile of a Municipal or County boundary.

TABLE 7.a
REFERRAL AGENCY REVIEW

AGENCY	TOPIC	WHEN REQUIRED
<i>Ditch Companies</i>	Impacts on ditch, canal, pipeline, or reservoir infrastructure or operations	All projects where the ditch company owns, operates, or controls a ditch, canal, pipeline, reservoir, or other property (including easements, whether recorded or not) within 100 ft. of a proposed development, or that may be directly affected by development due to topography or drainage patterns
<i>Local Improvements and Service Districts</i>	Impacts on the services provided by the Local Improvements or Service District	All projects where the subject property is located within the District boundary, or when the property is obligated to join the District
<i>Colorado State Forest Service</i>	Evaluation of potentially sensitive lands; wildfire risks and risk mitigation	All projects where the subject property is in an area of elevated wildfire risk or includes sensitive lands.
<i>Delta Conservation District</i>	Soil suitability; floodwater problems; wetland evaluation; and watershed protection	All Subdivisions, excluding Boundary Line Adjustments.
<i>Delta County Environmental Health Division or Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE)</i>	Onsite wastewater treatment; adequacy of existing or proposed sewage treatment works to handle the estimated effluent; and water quality of the proposed water supply to serve the development Stormwater regulations; disturbing 1+ acre of land (coordinated through CDPHE) Floodplain Administration	All projects where structure and/or Onsite wastewater treatment systems are proposed, the project is subject to stormwater requirements, and/or the site includes lands within a mapped floodplain.
<i>State Engineer</i>	Potential for material injury to water rights of others; adequacy of water supply (see C.R.S. § 30- 28-136(1)(h))	Preliminary Plat Review or Final Plat Review (where Preliminary Plat is not required)

TABLE 7.a REFERRAL AGENCY REVIEW		
AGENCY	TOPIC	WHEN REQUIRED
<i>Colorado Geological Survey</i>	An evaluation of those geologic factors that would have a significant impact on the proposed use of the land	Preliminary Plat Review or Final Plat Review (where Preliminary Plat is not required); except that, upon a written request from the Board of County Commissioners or the Board's authorized representative, the Colorado Geological Survey may exempt any preliminary plan from this referral and review requirement.
<i>Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW)</i>	Comments regarding wildlife and habitat values; implementation of State Wildlife Action Plan	All projects where the Director determines that CPW review would facilitate processing the application.

- c. *Limitations.* Table 7.a, *Referral Agency Review*, is not intended to restrict the comments provided by referral agencies or prevent the County from referring application materials to other entities, agencies, or individuals. Referral agencies may provide any comments that the agency determines will be helpful to the processing of the application.

5. Referral Process.

- a. The Director shall refer the application as required by this Section, and may refer the application to any other agency, jurisdiction, ditch company, land management entity, utility, or department that the Director determines is likely to be materially affected by the application, or that has expertise in a subject matter potentially impacted by the application.
- b. The agency referral period is twenty-one (21) calendar days, and shall be coordinated with the technical/sufficiency review period in Section (2), above. The referral period may be extended to thirty (30) days by mutual consent of the applicant and the Director.
- c. Failure of an agency to respond within the prescribed agency referral period is interpreted as consent by that agency to the contents of the application. However:
 - 1) For a Preliminary Plat that involves twenty or more (20+) dwelling units, the school district shall be required to submit within said time limit specific recommendations with respect to the adequacy of school sites and the adequacy of school structures;
 - 2) An agency that does not timely respond does not waive any authority it may have by virtue of concurrent jurisdiction with the County; and

- 3) Consent is not implied if the applicant fails to pay the agency's required review fees and the agency reports the same to the County within the agency referral period.

Section 5. Public Notice

A. Public Notice

For applications that require public notice, public notice shall be provided according to the standards of this Section.

B. Contents of Public Notice

1. Public notice shall include the following elements:
 - a. The phrase "PUBLIC NOTICE" or "NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING" (as appropriate to the notice) at the top of the notice. For posted notice, these letters shall be not less than three inches (3") in height.
 - b. A brief description of the type of application (e.g., Preliminary Plat, Conditional Use, etc.).
 - c. The date, time, and place of the hearing.
 - d. A brief summary of what the applicant is requesting (e.g., Subdivide ## acres into ## lots).
 - e. The physical location of the property, including a map, or "Countywide" where there is general applicability.
 - f. A notice that interested persons may obtain more information from the Director.
 - g. Contact information for the Planning staff assigned to the project.

C. Types of Public Notice

Table 7.b, *Types of Public Notice*, sets out standardized requirements for publication, posting, and mail notice that are used for different application types and different phases of the application process. The types of notice that are set out in the table are used to establish notice requirements for each type of application in Table 7.b, *Types of Public Notice*.

TABLE 7.b
TYPES OF PUBLIC NOTICE

TYPE OF NOTICE	WHEN REQUIRED	FREQUENCY OR DURATION	OTHER REQUIREMENTS
<i>Publication</i>	At least 14 days before public hearing	1 publication	N/A
<i>Posting</i>	At least 14 days before public hearing	Post until public hearing commences	N/A

TABLE 7.b
TYPES OF PUBLIC NOTICE

TYPE OF NOTICE	WHEN REQUIRED	FREQUENCY OR DURATION	OTHER REQUIREMENTS
<i>Mail 1</i>	At least 14 days before public hearing	1 mailing	Mail to adjacent property owners (includes properties separated only by a Right-of-Way)
<i>Mail 2</i>	At least 14 days before public hearing	1 mailing	Mail to property owners within a 1,000 ft. of the boundaries of the subject property

D. Type of Public Notice Required by Application Type

Table 7.c, *Required Public Notice by Application Type*, sets out the notices that are required at each state of processing for each type of application for which notice is required. In addition, any Limited Use that includes serving alcoholic beverages and/or providing live entertainment, and is located within two hundred (200) feet of the boundary of property zoned A5, A2.5, or RES1, shall require notice to abutting property owners.

TABLE 7.c
REQUIRED PUBLIC NOTICE BY APPLICATION TYPE

APPLICATION TYPE	FORM OF REQUIRED PUBLIC NOTICE FOR ...		
	DIRECTOR REVIEW	BOA OR PC REVIEW	BOCC REVIEW
Land Use / Zoning			
Uses that are marked with an "n" in Table 2.b, <i>Land Use by Zoning District</i>	Posting Mail 1	N/A	N/A
Conditional Use	N/A	Publication Posting Mail 2	Posting Mail 1
Rezoning	N/A	Publication Posting Mail 2	Publication Posting Mail 2
Certificate of Designation	N/A	Publication Posting Mail 2	Publication Posting Mail 2
Development Plans and Subdivision Plats			
Boundary Line Adjustment	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minor Plat, Replat	Mail 1	N/A	N/A
Preliminary Plat	N/A	Publication Posting Mail 2	Posting Mail 2

APPLICATION TYPE	FORM OF REQUIRED PUBLIC NOTICE FOR ...		
	DIRECTOR REVIEW	BOA OR PC REVIEW	BOCC REVIEW
Final Plat	N/A	N/A	N/A
Final Plat with Improvements Agreements	N/A	N/A	Mail 1
Vacation Plat	N/A	N/A	Posting Mail 1
Location and Extent Certificate	N/A	Mail 1	Mail 1
Variances and Appeals			
Variance	N/A	Posting Mail 1	N/A
Administrative Appeal to BoA	N/A	Mail 1	N/A
Appeal to Board of County Commissioners (BOCC)	N/A	N/A	Mail 1
Text Amendments			
Text Amendments	N/A	Publication	Publication
Vested Rights			
Vested Rights	N/A	As provided in Chapter 8, Section 7(E), <i>Special Notice Requirements</i>	

E. Standards for Required Notices

- Publication.** Published notice shall be printed in a newspaper of general circulation in Delta County.
- Posting.** Posted notice shall be on a sign in a form approved by the Director. Sign(s) shall be posted in a location visible from a public Right-of-Way.
- Mail.** Mailed notice shall be delivered via first class U.S. Mail.

F. Optional Notices

- Electronic Mail.** Electronic mail notices may be delivered to an opt-in distribution list that is created for the purpose of notifying people about applications for approvals and permits in the unincorporated Delta County. Electronic mail notices shall include the subject line "PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT," and the statement in the body of the email that "Electronic mail notice is provided as a courtesy to opt-in subscribers. Failure of an e-mail communication to reach a subscriber does not constitute failure of public notice."
- Internet.** Internet notices may be posted on an official website of the County, on a page or pages that are designated for such notices. However, internet notice is also provided as a

courtesy and is not official notice. Therefore, failure of internet notice shall not constitute a failure of public notice.

G. Errors in Notices

The standard for compliance with this shall be “substantial compliance.” If the Director determines that there has been substantial compliance with the requirements of this, despite any particular technical error, then the decision or recommendation reached at the noticed hearing shall be final. If the Director determines that there has not been substantial compliance with the requirements of this due to an error, then the decision or recommendation reached at the noticed hearing shall be vacated (or the hearing on the item cancelled), and a new hearing shall be scheduled with proper notice provided.

H. Notice to Mineral Estate Owners

1. Notices to mineral estate owners shall be provided not less than thirty (30) days before the date scheduled for the initial public hearing on an application for development (as the phrase is defined in C.R.S. 24-65.5-102(2)(a)), as required by Article 65.5 of Title 24 C.R.S., *Notification of Surface Development*.
2. **Exceptions.** If notice to mineral estate owners is not required by the statute, the applicant shall state the reason or reasons for the exemption.
3. **Contents of Notice.** The notice shall contain the time and place of the initial public hearing, the nature of the hearing, the location and legal description by Section, Township, and Range of the subject property, and the name of the applicant.
4. **Proof of Notice.** Proof of notice shall be provided to the County not less than thirty (30) days before the hearing that is the subject of the notice.

Section 6. Neighborhood Meetings

A. Applicability

All applicants are encouraged to meet with neighboring property owners to give the community an opportunity to hear from the applicant and ask questions regarding the proposed project. Projects that require or are referred to the Planning Commission and/or Board of County Commissioners for a public hearing shall be required to hold a neighborhood meeting prior to the public hearing (i.e., Conditional Use, Preliminary Plat, Rezone).

B. Neighborhood Meetings

Where a neighborhood meeting is required, the applicant shall:

1. Provide the Director a draft copy of any letter or notice prior to sending out to the public to ensure information is complete and correct;
2. Inform, in writing, all owners of land located adjacent to the property (includes properties separated only by a right-of-way) of the date, time, and location of the meeting. Said notice shall be provided no less than seven (7) but no more than fourteen (14) days in advance of the meeting date. A copy of said notice shall be provided to the Director;

3. Conduct the meeting within the County, preferably in/near the applicable neighborhood at a facility with adequate parking and seating. Said meeting shall be open to the public;
4. Provide members of the public the opportunity to review application materials, ask questions of the applicant, and provide feedback; and
5. Provide the Director a summary of any input received from members of the public at the meeting and a copy of the mailing list used for notification in Item (2), above.

Chapter 8. TYPES OF REVIEW

Section 1. Allowed Uses

A. Generally

Allowed Uses do not require Site Plan Review. However, all development within unincorporated Delta County shall meet all applicable standards (local, State, Federal) whether or not review is required (See Chapter 7, Section 1).

Section 2. Limited Use Permits

A. Administrative Review

1. **Generally.** Administrative approvals and permits are issued by the Director upon a finding of compliance with the applicable requirements of this Code.
2. **Development Application.** Limited Uses require completion of a Development Application that includes:
 - a) Site Plan Review to demonstrate compliance with this Code;
 - b) A checklist to verify compliance with applicable permits/approvals such as Site Plan Review, Right-of-Way Use (Access) Permits, Address Assigned, Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (OWTS) Permits; and
 - c) A checklist to identify other applicable permits/approvals (well, mobile home, electrical, plumbing, etc.).
3. **Limited Use Standards.** Limited Uses are subject to Administrative approval of a Zoning Permit, including a Site Plan with information necessary to review compliance with the requirements of this Code. The Zoning Permit shall be approved or conditionally approved if the application demonstrates compliance with:
 - a) Chapter 2, Section 4, *Use Specific Standards*, if applicable
 - b) Chapter 3, Lots, Buildings, and Structures
 - c) Chapter 4, Site Design and Environmental Stewardship
 - d) Chapter 5, Public Facilities, Infrastructure, and Services
4. **Administrative Decision or Referral.** Promptly after determination that a complete, sufficient application addresses the comments and recommendations provided or, after finding that no revisions will be required:
 - a) The Director shall approve or conditionally approve a Limited Use application.
 - b) Conditions may be applied to ensure continuing compliance with the applicable standards of this Code.

- c) The Director may require referral to applicable agencies pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 3(A)(3).
 - d) The Director may refer the matter for a public hearing pursuant to Section 5, below.
 - e) Limited Uses may require a public notice of the proposed action (*See Table 2.b; Land Use by Zoning District*). If required, notice shall be provided pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 4; *Public Notice*.
5. **Referral.** If the application is for an administrative approval or permit, the Director may:
- a. Refer the application to the Board of Adjustment to consider the entire action where a variance is required; or
 - b. Refer the application to the Planning Commission to review and make a recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners for decision according to the applicable standards of this Code, upon a determination by the Director, in his or her sole discretion, that the proposed development:
 - 1) May have material impacts on neighboring properties or public resources that are unusual in kind or degree due to the unusual context of the subject property;
 - 2) Involves material potential for reasonable disagreement regarding whether the proposed development complies with the standards of this Code, or whether particular standards of this Code apply;
 - 3) Consolidates review with other action(s) that requires action by the Planning Commission or Board of County Commissioners, in addition to the Director; or
 - 4) Cannot fully comply with applicable Use-Specific Standards (Chapter 2, Section 4). In such cases, the Planning Commission/Board of County Commissioners shall determine if the proposed development will be permitted.
 - c. If referred, the application shall be processed as a Conditional Use in accordance with Chapter 8, Section 3, *Conditional Use Permits*.
 - d. If the application is referred for a public hearing approval, then the Director shall make a recommendation regarding the application and forward the recommendation and the application materials and referral comments to the next body that will consider it for further recommendation or approval.
6. **Appeal.** An aggrieved party may appeal the Director's decision to the Board of Adjustment pursuant to Chapter 9 – *Approvals, Denials and Appeals*.

Section 3. Conditional Use Permits

A. Conditional Use Application

1. **Application Requirements.** Applications for Conditional Uses shall include specific application requirements, including but not limited to the following:
 - a. *Concept/Development Plan.* An illustrative summary of the project, including information provided in other documents described below, such as: property boundary lines and dimensions, location and arrangement of screening, buffer zones, fencing location and design (designed with wildlife movement in mind), existing/proposed structures, driveways and entrances, existing road edges and Rights-of-Way abutting the project site, irrigation systems, existing/proposed easements (utility, irrigation, conservation, etc.), wildlife corridors, floodplain considerations, and existing/proposed electrical lines.
 - b. *Project Narrative/Business Plan.* Provide contact information for the owner and operator of the proposed operation, as well as the applicant or representative. Legal description of the subject parcel(s), location and description of physical characteristics and current land use, zoning, and soil type including NRCS classification for agricultural lands. Include project size in acres and percentage of site coverage. Describe the project and each phase of development, including the approximate number of structures for each phase. Identify baseline conditions, assess potential effects that the project may have on County services and/or capital facilities from the proposed construction and operation. Describe site maintenance during and after construction, and recognize the ability for County to inspect the site upon notification. Also, address any direct or indirect impacts to forests, parks, wildlife management areas, conservation easements, or recreational areas.
 - c. *Traffic Study.* See Chapter 5, Section 1 to determine what level of review might be required. At a minimum, the intent is to assess the traffic created by the proposed use and demand for parking during and after construction. Illustrate (map) desired primary and secondary routes on County Roads and State Highways. Describe characteristics of loaded vehicles including maximum load capacity and frequency leading to a summary of what impacts construction will have upon transportation patterns in the area intended to be served or affected by the project. Include assessment of road segments/intersections for the number of average daily vehicle trips and accident rates as determined by the County Engineer. Include a construction traffic mitigation plan for public roads, including truck haul routes, off site park-and-ride, and traffic controls (e.g., signage, lane closure, flagging, etc.).
 - d. *Construction Schedule.* Provide an estimated timeline for each step of the project.
 - e. *Irrigation Systems* (where applicable). Provide information relative to ditch alignment and easements to maintain appropriate drainage access. The nature and location of the facility must not interfere with any irrigation systems on or adjacent to the project site.

2. **Environmental Assessments.** In addition to other application requirements, the Director may require information to assess environmental impacts, such as:

- a. *Biological Report.* The intent is to assess potential for sensitive species to be present on the property or impacted by the proposed project, and address wildlife concerns identified by Colorado Parks and Wildlife. If there is potential impact of a species, the report should include recommended mitigation to reduce/avoid impact. Include delineation of wetlands, riparian areas, rivers, streams and floodplain as well as an *Avian and Bat Conservation Plan*. Illustrate the presence/location of wildlife corridors and concentration areas on, and within the immediate proximity to, the subject property.
- b. *Agricultural Management Plan.* An *Agricultural Management Plan* may be required where irrigated lands are impacted by the proposed development. The Plan must identify best practices to continue agricultural operations based on site/soil conditions. In addition, the Plan needs to address irrigation practices and operation to prevent impact to neighboring properties.
- c. *Cultural Resource Survey.* A *Class III Cultural Resource Survey* may be required of the project site to identify eligible or supporting resources potentially impacted by the proposed project. Specifically include any known historic or cultural resources within three (3) miles of the project boundary.
- d. *Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Plan.* Provide a *Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan* identifying potential sources at-risk of causing a spill and planned response if a spill does occur. *Wildfire Control Plan* including assessment and identification of at-risk communities/facilities with methods (strategies and tactics) for reducing potential impacts and protecting sensitive facilities. An *Environmental Site Assessment* to research the current and historical uses of a property to assess if current or historical property uses have impacted the soil or groundwater beneath the property and could pose a threat to the environment and/or human health. The *Waste Management Plan* shall include plans for recycling materials and waste diversion.
- e. *Noise Abatement Plan.* Evaluate potential noise levels of equipment associated with the facility when measured at the property line. Include current, applicable State noise standards and how the proposed project meets those standards, with or without mitigation.
- f. *Visual Analysis.* A visual analysis describing and demonstrating project siting and proposed mitigation, if necessary, to minimize impact on the visual character of the surrounding area (including light and glare). Elevations depicting the general style, size, color and construction materials in sufficient detail to exhibit the relative compatibility of the proposed development with the character of the surrounding areas. Location of exterior lights indicating area of illumination and foot-candles (lighting level). Include accurate, to scale, photographic simulations showing the relationship of the proposed facility and its associated amenities and development to its surroundings. Include perspective from public viewing areas such as public Rights-of-Way, as deemed necessary by the County.

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- g. *Geotechnical and Hydrological Investigation Report*, including but not limited to:
- 1) Geotechnical. Conduct a preliminary evaluation, prepared by a Professional Engineer licensed in the State of Colorado, of subsurface and site conditions with recommendations for site preparation, slope stability, foundation design, grading criteria, and management of drainage.
 - 2) Drainage. A *Preliminary Drainage Report*, prepared by a Professional Engineer licensed in the State of Colorado, is required. Assess peak flows and flood risk based on a one-hundred-year (100-year) recurrence interval storm event to model infiltration, runoff and flow depth and velocities in the study area.
 - 3) Vegetation and Noxious Weed Control. Outline the strategy to manage vegetation within the project area. This includes native vegetation, proposed landscaping plan, and abatement of noxious weeds.
 - 4) Dust/Erosion Control. Describe existing and proposed ground cover, including species and coverage area. Provide a plan showing existing and proposed grading for the site. Said plan shall be accompanied by a written description of practices that will be utilized to mitigate dust, erosion and run-off during and after construction. Soils shall be planted and maintained in perennial vegetation to prevent erosion (water and wind), manage runoff and build soil.
 - 5) Stormwater Management. Evaluate anticipated work associated with the project in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic, and pollution control practices to comply with requirements of the Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) Water Quality Control Division (WQCD), and the *General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity*.
 - 6) Hydrology. Include a surface and groundwater monitoring and reporting plan that addresses where/how water is used, including listed chemicals used in wash water.

Should any information represented on the application change, the applicant must contact the County in writing and provide the updated information.

B. Public Hearing Process

- 1. Generally.** Approvals and permits are issued upon a finding of compliance with applicable requirements of this Code following a public hearing with the applicable review body.
- 2. Public Hearing Review of Conditional Use Permits:**
 - a. Promptly after determination that a complete, sufficient application addresses the comments and recommendations provided pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 2(C), *Recommended Revisions* (or, after finding that no revisions will be required):

- 1) Generally, applications shall be heard during the next regular meeting of the hearing body provided the following two (2) conditions are met:
 - a) There is sufficient time to meet applicable public notice requirements; and
 - b) There is available room on the agenda.
- 2) The Director, or a designee, shall notify the Applicant regarding the time and place of the public hearings.
- 3) The Director shall verify public notice has been given (*see Chapter 7, Section 4, Public Notice*)
- 4) The Director shall set the application on the agenda, make a recommendation regarding the application, and forward the recommendation and the application materials and referral comments to the decision-making body for consideration.
- 5) When reviewed by the Planning Commission, the Planning Commission shall determine if the application complies with this Code. The Planning Commission shall recommend approval, approval with conditions, or denial.
- 6) The Director shall promptly provide written notice, including the reasons for the decision, to the applicant following action by the Planning Commission and that their recommendation will be forwarded to the Board of County Commissioners.
- 7) When reviewed by the Board of County Commissioners, the Board shall determine if the application complies with this Code. The Board of County Commissioners shall approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application.
- 8) The Director shall promptly provide written notice, including the reasons for the decision, to the applicant following action by the Board of County Commissioners.

C. Conditional Use Approval Standards

1. An application for Conditional Use requires approval of a Conditional Use Permit and a Site Plan. The Board of County Commissioners may approve an application for a Conditional Use Permit if it finds that the application demonstrates compliance with:
 - a. Chapter 2, Section 4; *Use Specific Standards*;
 - b. The subject property is in compliance with all rules and regulations pertaining to zoning uses, subdivision, and any applicable provisions of this Code and any zoning violation abatement costs have been paid;
 - c. The design, operation, location, and buffering of the use appropriately mitigates its impacts with regard to:

- 1) Irrigation facilities, sensitive lands, or nearby agricultural operations;
 - 2) Risks associated with the use and storage of hazardous materials or potentially hazardous conditions, such as projectiles leaving the subject property; and
 - 3) Odors, dust, lighting, vibration, and noise.
4. The Board of County Commissioners shall further find that the proposed Conditional Use in its proposed location will not tend to frustrate the implementation of:
 - a. The Master Plan;
 - b. Any special area plans adopted by the County; or
 - c. Intergovernmental Agreement where the project is located within the Urban Growth area of a municipality.

D. Annual Reports

1. **Annual Report.** Where required, the operator shall submit an Annual Report to the County by January 15th of each year to include: summary of irrigation and agricultural practices, surface and groundwater testing and analysis, reporting of any chemical or waste spills, County, State or Federal citations or reports, avian and bird fatalities, traffic increases or decreases, and County Road repairs.
2. **Annual Operating Plan (AOP).** Where required, the operator shall submit an AOP to the County by December 31st of each year to include: status of planned and future development (including construction or repair), updated hazardous waste, emergency response, stormwater pollution prevention, irrigation and grazing, and noxious weed and dust control plans. Every five (5) years, the AOP shall include updated security cost estimates that shall be used to true-up any required bond, if needed.

The Annual Report/Plan shall describe the status of improvements involving bonding.

The Annual Report/Plan shall include updated contact information for local and responsible persons.

If ownership changes, the Use Permit shall remain in effect, provided the successor owner/operator assumes, in writing, all of the obligations of the Use Permit, Decommissioning Plan and outstanding Securities.

Delta County and its agents reserve the right to conduct site inspections for monitoring compliance with applicable project permits and conditions.

Section 4. Rezoning

A. Public Hearing Process

1. **Generally.** Rezoning may be granted upon a finding of compliance with applicable requirements of this Code following a public hearing with the applicable review bodies.

2. Public Hearing Review of Rezoning Process:

- a. Promptly after determination that a complete, sufficient application addresses the comments and recommendations provided pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 2(C), *Recommended Revisions* (or, after finding that no revisions will be required):
 - 1) Generally, the application shall be heard during the next regular meeting of the hearing body provided the following two (2) conditions are met:
 - a) There is sufficient time to meet applicable public notice requirements; and
 - b) There is available room on the agenda.
 - 2) The Director, or a designee, shall notify the Applicant regarding the time and place of the public hearings.
 - 3) The Director shall verify public notice has been given (*see Chapter 7, Section 4, Public Notice*)
 - 4) The Director shall set the application on the agenda, make a recommendation regarding the application, and forward the recommendation and the application materials and referral comments to the decision-making body for consideration.
 - 5) When reviewed by the Planning Commission, the Planning Commission shall determine if the application complies with this Code and recommend approval or denial of the rezoning to the Board of County Commissioners.
 - 6) The Director shall promptly provide written notice, including the reasons for the decision, to the applicant following action by the Planning Commission and that their recommendation will be forwarded to the Board of County Commissioners.
 - 7) When reviewed by the Board of County Commissioners, the Board shall consider the Planning Commission recommendation to determine if the application complies with this Code and approve or deny the rezone.
 - 8) The Director shall promptly provide written notice, including the reasons for the decision, to the applicant following action by the Board of County Commissioners.

B. Rezoning Approval Standards

1. **Generally.** The Board of County Commissioners may approve an application for rezoning if it finds that:
 - a. The criteria of Subsections (2) and (3), below, are met; and
 - b. One or more (1+) of the alternatives set out in Subsection (4), below, are met; and
 - c. No lot, tract, or unplatted land will contain multiple zones within its boundaries as a result of the rezoning.

2. Resource Protection Policy

- a. It is the policy of the County not to rezone property in a manner that would create or facilitate the creation of development rights or entitlements that would either:
 - 1) Reduce the level of protection for significant natural resources that exist on the subject property; or
 - 2) Expose additional people or personal property to unmitigated natural hazards that are present on the subject property (*e.g.*, fire, flood, or geological hazards).
- b. This policy may be waived upon a finding by the Board of County Commissioners that:
 - 1) Alternative means have been implemented to achieve a comparable or better level of resource protection (*e.g.*, conservation easements, development agreements, or other comparable mechanisms for resource protection); or
 - 2) The policy is outweighed by a community interest that is served by approval of the rezoning.

3. Plan Consistency and Public Facilities

All applications for rezoning shall meet the following criteria:

- a. The proposed zoning district, as applied to the subject property, is consistent with its land use designation in the DELTA COUNTY MASTER PLAN or an amendment to the DELTA COUNTY MASTER PLAN prior to (or concurrently with) the approval of the rezoning application; and
- b. Adequate public facilities are available to serve development in the proposed zoning district; or the proposed zoning district would limit demands upon public facilities more than the existing zoning district; or reasonable assurances are provided that adequate public facilities will be made available to serve new development by the time the new development places demands on the facilities.

4. Additional Findings.

The Board of County Commissioners may approve an application for rezoning upon a determination that at least one (1) of the following three (3) criteria has been met.

- a. *Alternative #1: Plan Implementation.* The proposed zoning district is more appropriate than the existing zone to implement an adopted or approved current County plan that was developed with public input.
- b. *Alternative #2: Change in Character of the Area.* The proposed zoning district is more appropriate than the existing zoning district because:
 - 1) There has been a change in character or capacity of public facilities in the area (*e.g.*, installation of public facilities, other rezonings, new growth trends, deterioration, development transitions, etc.); and

- 2) The proposed zone allows for the reasonable development or redevelopment of the subject property in a manner that will be compatible with its existing or planned context.
 - 3) The proposed zone better reflects the surrounding character.
- c. *Alternative #3: Need for Zoning District to Increase Land Inventory.* The proposed zoning district is more appropriate than the existing zoning district because:
- 1) There is greater need in the County for land in the proposed zoning district than the existing zoning district based on market conditions; and
 - 2) The proposed zoning district will promote a balance of land uses in the County that will improve economic opportunity or community mobility.

Section 5. Administrative Modifications

A. Administrative Modifications and Reasonable Accommodations

1. **Generally.** The purpose of this is to provide a process to allow minor variations to dimensional or numerical standards of this Code in order to:
 - a. Facilitate efficiency in the development review and approval process; and
 - b. Allow for reasonable accommodations for disabled persons as required by Federal law.
 2. **Authority of Director.** The Director may approve, approve with conditions, or deny administrative modifications or reasonable accommodations for any approvals and permits originally approved administratively, and for legally nonconforming development. This does not apply to situations where different amendment or modification procedures are established in this Code.
- 3. Standards for Administrative Modifications.**
- a. *Setbacks.* The Director shall have authority to Administratively approve modifications to setbacks upon a finding that:
 - 1) The reduction of a setback is not more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the required setback;
 - 2) The reduction of the setback will not reduce the spacing from one use to another where such spacing is required;
 - 3) The reduction of the setback is not used to change setback requirements that are imposed to ensure compliance with Chapter 4 of this Code.

- b. *Limitations.* No administrative modification may be approved if:
- 1) The proposed modification would require an amendment to a previously executed agreement between the applicant and the County, or modify a condition or restriction placed on the subject property by the County (unless the agreement is amended or the condition or restriction removed);

- 2) The variation would adversely affect reasonable development expectations related to, or the present use and enjoyment of, adjacent land;
 - 3) The variation would create a material negative impact on public health or safety; or
 - 4) The variation would result in an encroachment that is prohibited by an easement, unless the impacted easement holders have submitted a written authorization for the encroachment.
- 4. Reasonable Accommodations.** The Director may authorize a reasonable accommodation in order to allow for the administrative modification of standards of this Code in order to afford a disabled person equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling, compared to a person who is not disabled, in accordance with applicable Federal Law.
- 5. *De Minimis* Modifications.** If a proposed improvement is so minor in terms of the overall development as to have no impact on the other elements of the approved development or adjacent property, as determined by the Director, such site improvement shall not require an administrative variation. Upon the property owner's request, the Director shall recognize in writing that a proposed improvement is *de minimis*. The *de minimis* exception shall not be used in a manner such that its cumulative effect is to circumvent the application of this Code.

Section 6. Variances

A. Generally

The Board of Adjustment (BOA) may authorize variances from the requirements of this Code, subject to terms and conditions fixed by the BOA. A variance from the terms of this Code shall be considered an extraordinary remedy, and the limitations set forth in Subsection (2), below are intended to constrain the BOA's power to authorize variances.

B. Standards and Limitations

1. **Findings.** No variance shall be authorized unless the BOA finds all of the following:

- a) Due to the unique conditions, such as exceptional narrowness, shallowness, or shape of the subject property, exceptional topographic conditions, presence of a historical landmark or cultural artifacts, or other extraordinary and exceptional situation or condition of the subject property, the strict application of a regulation in this Code would result in peculiar and exceptional practical difficulties to, or exceptional and undue hardship upon, the owner of the subject property;
- b) A variance from the strict application of the regulation at issue would relieve such difficulties or hardship; and
- c) A variance shall not be granted for a use or activity that is prohibited by this Code in the zoning district in which the subject property is located.

2. In determining whether difficulties to, or hardship upon, the owner of a subject property exist, as used in subsection (2)(a), above, the Board of Adjustment may consider:
 - a) Adequacy of access to sunlight for solar energy devices installed on or after January 1, 1980.
 - b) Health hardship, such as a medical condition, medical emergency or disability makes it difficult or impossible to comply with the zoning regulations.
 - c) A natural disaster or accident destroys a home or business.
 - d) Alleged difficulty or particular hardship has not been created by any person presently having interest in the property or by the applicant.
 - e) The purpose of the exception (variance) is not based exclusively upon the desire to make more money out of the property.
 - f) The variance is the minimum exception that will make possible reasonable use of the land, building or structure.
3. Neither a nonconforming use of neighboring lands or structures in the same zoning district, nor a permitted or nonconforming use of lands or structures in other zoning districts shall be grounds for the issuance of a variance.

C. Conditions of Approval

In granting any variance, the BOA may prescribe appropriate conditions and safeguards in conformity with this Code and the DELTA COUNTY MASTER PLAN and particularly the standards set forth in this Section. Violation of such conditions and safeguards, when made a part of the terms under which the variance is granted, shall be deemed a violation of this Code and punishable as provided in Chapter 13, *Enforcement*.

D. Variances Run with the Land

Every variance shall transfer and run with the land.

E. No Precedent

The granting of any variance shall not constitute or be construed as a precedent, ground or cause for any other variance.

Section 7. Other Land Use Approvals

A. Location and Extent Certificate

1. **Generally.** The Planning Commission shall approve or disapprove the location and extent of any road, park, or other public way, ground, or space; public building or structure; or public utility, whether publicly or privately owned, as provided in C.R.S. § 30-28-110(1), except where such location and extent is established by final plat.

2. **Time Limitation.** The Planning Commission shall approve or disapprove a location and extent certificate within 30 days after the date the request for such certificate is formally presented. Failure to decide the request within 30 days shall constitute approval of the request, unless a longer period is agreed to by the applicant and the County.

B. Text Amendments

Amendments to the text of this Code shall require the same process as its original adoption, as specified in C.R.S. § 30-28-133, as amended.

C. Planned Unit Development

(Reserved)

D. Areas and Activities of State Interest

(Reserved)

Section 8. Vested Rights

A. Purpose

It is the purpose of this Section to provide procedures necessary to implement Article 68, Title 24, C.R.S., titled "Vested Property Rights".

B. Eligibility

Vested Property Rights shall not be created except upon specific application for approval of such rights by a landowner, as hereinafter provided in this Section, and approval by the Board of County Commissioners of a Site-Specific Development Plan. Any landowner may, but is not required to, apply for the creation of Vested Property Rights, provided that at least the following conditions exist:

1. The site is located within the unincorporated Delta County.
2. The site is zoned to permit the specific use or uses for which vesting is sought.
3. The landowner has completed and submitted all documents and information required by this Code and this Section, and notice and hearing requirements of this Code have been met.
4. The landowner has obtained all other related development approvals, including but not limited to Variances, Site Plan, Zoning Changes, Subdivision, or Conditional Uses.

C. Required Certifications

1. **Generally.** The proposed Site-Specific Development Plan shall include the certifications set out in this Section on its cover page.
2. **Acknowledgment.** The acknowledgment of the property owner shall be in the following form (the notary block may be changed as appropriate to the type of entity and the location of the notary):

I, _____, owner, do hereby agree that the above-described property will be developed in accordance with the uses, restrictions and conditions contained in this Site-Specific Development Plan. I understand that failure to abide by the terms and conditions of this Site-Specific Development Plan shall result in the forfeiture of any development rights which may be vested by virtue of the approval of this proposed Site-Specific Development Plan.

Signature of Owner

State of Colorado }
 } ss:
 _____ County of _____ }

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this ____ day of ____ , 20 ____ , by _____ as _____ of _____ , a _____.

Witness my hand and notarial seal.

My commission expires _____.

[SEAL]

Notary Public

3. Vested Rights Notice and County Approval Certification. The notice of creation of Vested Rights shall be in the following form:

APPROVAL OF THIS PLAN MAY CREATE A VESTED PROPERTY RIGHT
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 68 OF TITLE 24, COLORADO REVISED
STATUTES.

Approved this ____ day of _____, 20____, by the Board of County
Commissioners of Delta County, Colorado.

Chair

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

County Attorney

Clerk and Recorder

This document was filed for record in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Delta County at ____ .m. on the ____ day of _____ A.D.
20____, in Book____, Map____, Reception No._____.

Clerk and Recorder

Clerk and Recorder

D. Record of Regulations at Time of Application

- 1. Meeting Required.** The Director shall schedule a completeness-check meeting with the applicant to confirm the completeness of the application form and proposed Site-Specific Development Plan. The meeting shall take place within the time specified for completeness review in Chapter 7, Section 2(A), *Completeness Review*, or at such other time as may be agreed to between the Director and the applicant.

2. **Record.** In order to ensure appropriate implementation of C.R.S. § 24-68-102.5, on the next business day following the Director's determination that the application form and proposed Site-Specific Development Plan are complete, this Code and any amendatory resolutions in effect on that day shall become part of the County's official file on the matter.

E. Special Notice Requirements

1. **Generally.** The notice requirements of this apply to the hearing on the vested rights application. Notice is required after the hearing (if the application is approved or approved with conditions) in accordance with Section (G) below, Effective *Date of Approval; Public Notice*.
2. **Notice Requirements.**
 - a. *Mailing.* At least ten (10) calendar days prior to the public hearing date, the applicant shall send notice of the time, place, and subject matter of the public hearing by certified mail to the owners of all adjacent properties. The applicant shall obtain the names of said owners from the last preceding real property tax roll of the County Assessor's office.
 - b. *Posting.*
 - 1) Not less than fifteen (15) calendar days prior to the Board of County Commissioners public hearing date, the landowner shall cause the site to be posted by means of one or more (1+) signs, erected in a conspicuous location, with at least one (1) sign posted along each street frontage of the subject property.
 - 2) Signs shall be at least two (2) feet by three (3) feet in dimension, supported by corner posts, with the bottom of the sign face at least four (4) feet above ground level. Letters shall be at least one inch (1") in height, or large enough to be intelligible from the nearest public street.
 - 3) Signs shall read as follows:

<p style="text-align: center;">NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TO CREATE VESTED PROPERTY RIGHTS</p> <p>NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE TO CREATE VESTED PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR THIS SITE PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 68 OF TITLE 24, C.R.S.</p> <p>A PUBLIC HEARING WILL BE HELD BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AT _____, AT ____ .M. ON THE ____ OF _____, 20____.</p>
--

ALL THOSE WISHING TO BE HEARD SHOULD BE PRESENT AT THE TIME AND PLACE STATED ABOVE.

[NAME OF LANDOWNER]

- c. *Publication.* Notice of the public hearing shall be published in the County's legal newspaper at least fifteen (15) calendar days prior to the Board of County Commissioners hearing. The notice shall read as follows:

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

TO CREATE VESTED PROPERTY RIGHTS

PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 68 OF TITLE 24, C.R.S., NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION HAS BEEN FILED WITH DELTA COUNTY TO CREATE VESTED PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED AS [general legal description or address].

A PUBLIC HEARING WILL BE HELD BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AT _____, AT ____ M.
ON THE ____ DAY OF _____, 20____, AT WHICH TIME ALL THOSE WISHING TO BE HEARD SHOULD BE PRESENT AT THE TIME AND PLACE STATED ABOVE.

Dated this ____ day of _____, 20____.

[NAME OF LANDOWNER]

3. **Certified Statements.** The landowner shall submit to the Director, not less than seven (7) calendar days prior to the scheduled public hearing date, certified statements that the mailing, posting, and publication did occur in compliance with the requirements set out in Subsection (2), above. The statement certifying the adequacy of the sign posted on the subject property shall be accompanied by photographs showing the placement of the sign on the subject property, and shall be sufficiently legible to read the text of the notice on the sign. A publisher's affidavit is adequate to certify that the published notice meets the requirements of this Code.

F. Special Provisions for Stale Vested Rights Applications

1. **Generally.** An application form and proposed Site-Specific Development Plan shall expire one (1) year after the Director determines completeness pursuant to Subsection (D) above, *Record of Regulations at Time of Application* if it is not pursued by the applicant.

2. **Required Revisions.** After the date specified in Subsection (1), above, a Site-Specific Development Plan may continue to be processed if:
- a. There have been no changes to this Code since the completeness determination that could affect the decision on the application; or
 - b. There have been changes to this Code since the completeness determination that could affect the decision on the application, but:
 - 1) The Director determines that the application still complies with this Code; or
 - 2) The Applicant agrees to revise the application to comply with this Code, as amended since the completeness determination.

G. Effective Date of Approval; Public Notice

1. **Generally.** For all purposes, including judicial review and referendum, the effective date that a vested property right is deemed to be created shall be the date of publication of a notice advising the general public of the approval of the vested property right.
2. **Notice Requirement.**

- a. *Contents of Notice.* The landowner shall cause such publication to be made, which shall occur not later than fourteen (14) days following Board of County Commissioners approval of the Site-Specific Development Plan by resolution. Such notice shall read:

NOTICE
VESTED PROPERTY RIGHTS CREATED

Notice is hereby given that on the _____ day of _____, 20____, the Board of County Commissioners of Delta County approved a Site-Specific Development Plan for the property described as [general legal description or address]. This publication of the approval of such Site-Specific Development Plan may have created vested property rights pursuant to Article 68 of Title 24, C.R.S.

The approved Site-Specific Development Plan, for the property described hereinabove, has been recorded in the County of Delta in Book _____ at Page _____. Such approval is subject to all rights of referendum and judicial review.

[NAME OF LANDOWNER]

- b. *Proof of Notice.* A publisher's affidavit shall be provided to the Director as certification that the required notice pursuant to Subsection (2)(a), above, was published.

H. Subsequent Regulation Prohibited

1. **Generally.** Any vested property right, once established, shall not be subject to any zoning or land use action by the County which would alter, impair, prevent, diminish or otherwise delay the development or use of the site as set forth in an approved Site-Specific Development Plan, with the following exceptions:
 - a. Without payment of compensation by the County, upon the consent of the affected landowner;
 - b. Without payment of compensation by the County, upon the discovery of natural or man-made hazards on or in the immediate vicinity of the site, which hazards could not reasonably have been discovered at the time of Site-Specific Development Plan approval or, if reasonably discoverable, are not the result of error or misrepresentation by the applicant or its agents, and which hazards, if uncorrected, would pose a serious threat to the public health, safety and welfare; or
 - c. As long as neither Subsection (1)(a) nor (1)(b), above, has occurred, to the extent that the affected landowner receives just compensation for all costs, expenses and liabilities incurred by the landowner, including, but not limited to, all fees paid in consideration of financing, and all architectural, planning and marketing, legal and other consultant fees incurred after approval of the Site-Specific Development Plan by the County, together with interest thereon at the legal rate until paid. Just compensation shall not include any diminution in the value of the site that is caused by such action.
2. **Limitations.** The establishment of a Vested Property Right pursuant to this Section shall not preclude the application of resolutions or regulations which are general in nature and are applicable to all property within the unincorporated Delta County, including, but not limited to, building, fire, plumbing, electrical, and mechanical codes.

I. Extension and Amendments

1. **Extensions.** No extension of the vesting period shall be granted unless such extension is approved by the Board of County Commissioners in its sole discretion following a public hearing. Such requests for extension shall be filed by the landowner, together with all materials and fees required by this Code to be submitted for original approval.
2. **Amendments.**
 - a. Applications for amendment to an approved Site-Specific Development Plan must be submitted and reviewed under the same procedures set forth in this Code as required for original approval.
 - b. Amendments to an approved Site-Specific Development Plan shall not automatically extend the approved vesting period. Specific application for the extension of an approved vesting period shall be processed in the same manner as the original approval.

J. Repealer

Nothing in this Section is intended to create any vested property right, but only to implement the provisions of Article 68, Title 24, C.R.S. In the event of the repeal of said article or a judicial determination that said article is invalid or unconstitutional, this Article shall be deemed to be repealed and the provisions hereof shall no longer be in effect.

Chapter 9. APPROVALS, DENIALS AND APPEALS

Section 1. Approvals and Denials

A. Recording of Approvals

The following permits and approvals shall be recorded in the public records of Delta County at the applicant's expense: Minor Final Plats, Final Plats, Conditional/Limited Use Approvals, Development Agreements, Improvements Agreements, and Reimbursement Agreements.

B. Effect of Approvals

1. **Generally.** It is the intent of the Board of County Commissioners that development approved pursuant to this Code be carried out in a timely manner pursuant to the specifications, terms, and conditions of approval; and that the steps within each approval process be carried out with diligence.
2. **Effect of Approval or Permit.**
 - a. Approval of an application means that the County approves the particular use, plan, or other specific activity for which the approval was granted. Physical development of land may require a sequence of related (and increasingly detailed) approvals.
 - b. Supplemental materials that are provided in support of an approval become part of the approval unless otherwise noted in the approval itself.
 - c. Approvals and permits may be transferred to a subsequent owner of the property for which the approval or permit was issued, unless the approval or permit is specifically designated as non-transferable by condition of approval. Transferred permits shall continue to be valid for their full original terms, and the transferee may apply for an amendment to the approval or permit in the same manner as the original applicant.

C. Duration of Approvals

1. **Approvals.** Except as provided in Subsections (2) and (3), below, administrative approvals and public hearing approvals shall expire one year from the date of approval if they are not utilized.
2. **Development Agreements.** A Development Agreement is valid for the term set out in the Development Agreement.
3. **Approvals That Do Not Lapse.** Rezonings, vacations or abandonments of easements or rights-of-way, text amendments, Master Plan amendments, and administrative appeals do not lapse.

D. Extension of Approvals

1. **Generally.** The term of permits and approvals may be extended by written request according to the standards and procedures of this Section.

2. Timing of Application for Extension.

- a. Written requests for extensions shall be received no later than thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of the permit or approval.
- b. Untimely requests for extensions will not be granted unless it is demonstrated that extraordinary circumstances (*e.g.*, an unusual severe weather event) justify the request. However, expired permits and approvals cannot be extended.
3. **Extensions for Extraordinary Circumstances.** The Board of County Commissioners may, by Resolution, extend the term of all permits and approvals County-wide or in designated areas of the County in response to extraordinary circumstances, such as flood, wildfire, tornado, or other natural or man-made disaster which makes it temporarily infeasible to commence or continue with construction. The period of such extensions shall be determined by the Board of County Commissioners.
4. **Administrative Extensions.** Unless otherwise provided in the permit or approval, the Director may grant one extension of any permit or approval for a period not-to-exceed the twelve (12) months. Such extensions may be granted upon timely written request with good cause shown.

5. Extensions after Hearing.

- a. Unless otherwise provided in the permit or approval, a hearing is required for:
 - 1) Extensions for terms that are longer than those which can be granted by the Director pursuant to Subsection (4), above; and
 - 2) Second (and subsequent) extensions.
- b. Extensions of discretionary permits and approvals pursuant to this subsection shall be heard by the body that granted the original approval. Extensions of administrative permits and approvals pursuant to Subsection (5)(a)2, above, shall be heard by the Planning Commission.
- c. Extensions may be granted after hearing if it is demonstrated that:
 - 1) There is good and reasonable cause for the request; and
 - 2) The applicant has provided reasonable assurances that it will perform (or cause to be performed) the work authorized by the permit or approval within the extended term.

6. **Extensions Pursuant to Permit or Approval Terms.** If a method of extension is provided within a permit, approval, or related Development Agreement between the applicant and the County, then such method of extension shall supersede this with respect to said permit, approval, or related agreement.

7. Effect of Appeals, Litigation, or Mediation.

- a. If there is an appeal, litigation, or mediation during the term of an approval granted by the County that limits the Applicant's ability to use or develop land pursuant to the permit or approval, then the term shall be tolled for the duration of the appeal,

litigation, or mediation, and the date shall be recalculated upon conclusion of the appeal, litigation, or mediation.

- b. The new expiration date shall be established by adding the number of days that the approval would have remained valid before the appeal, litigation, or mediation commenced to the date the appeal, litigation, or mediation was concluded by:
 - 1) The expiration of the subsequent appeal period after final judgment or order in the initial appeal or litigation, or, if no appeal is available, after issuance of the final judgment or order; or
 - 2) The termination of mediation by resolution of the conflict or impasse.
- c. This subsection does not apply to litigation regarding the enforcement of Delta County Ordinances or Resolutions, including this Code.

E. Correction of Approvals

1. **Generally.** Permits and approvals may be corrected pursuant to this Section.
2. **Correction of Scrivener's Errors.** Permits and approvals, including plats, may be corrected by the Director or upon application to the Director as follows:
 - a. *Generally.* The Director may approve an application to reform a scrivener's error in a development approval, including an error in an application or notice, which error causes the permit or approval to inaccurately reflect the decision-maker's intent, and where it is demonstrated that:
 - 1) The correction does not include a change of judgment, policy, or prior intent of the decision-maker;
 - 2) The reformation of the permit or approval is essential to ensure that the documentation reflects the intent and decision of the decision-maker;
 - 3) The record, including, but not limited to, the staff recommendation, minutes, and motion, evidences the clear intent of the decision-maker;
 - 4) The substance of the decision was clearly evident at the time of the decision, and there was no intent to deceive the public or the decision-maker on the part of the current applicant at any time;
 - 5) Failure to approve the reformation would lead to an unjust result;
 - 6) The error in the development approval did not mislead anyone in a way that would cause them to be prejudiced by the reformation; and
 - 7) Any errors related to public notice did not affect the legal sufficiency of the required notice.
 - b. *Correction within 30 Days.* In the alternative, the Director, within thirty (30) days of the decision on an application for development approval, may correct a clerical or scrivener's error in the development approval if:
 - 1) The error is not related to public notice;

- 2) The error causes the approval, as written, to inaccurately reflect the clear decision of the decision-maker; and
 - 3) The Director promptly notifies the applicant and the decision-maker regarding the corrections.
- 3. Effect on Approval.** A permit or approval that is modified pursuant to this shall relate back to the date of the corrected approval, such that the effective date of the corrected language shall be deemed to be the same as the effective date of the original approval.

F. Denials

The denial of any Plat, Plan, or Agreement shall be based only on a failure to conform to the requirements of this Code. The denial of a Plat, Plan, or Agreement shall be supported by written findings specifying the provisions that the Plat, Plan, or Agreement failed to address or satisfy. The Director shall provide written notice, including the reasons for the decision, to the applicant following action.

Section 2. Continuances and Withdrawal

A. Continuances

- 1. At Applicant's Request.** Requests for continuance by the applicant of any proceeding called for in this Code may be granted at the discretion of the body holding the public meeting or public hearing. If granted, the applicant shall pay all additional costs associated with the rescheduling of the proceeding.
- 2. At County's Initiative.** No public hearing shall continue for a period of more than forty (40) days from the date of commencement without the written consent of the applicant.

B. Withdrawal

Any application may be withdrawn, either in writing or on the record, prior to or during the meeting or hearing at which the application is considered, provided that it is withdrawn before official action is taken on the application.

Section 3. Successive Applications

A. Generally

It is the policy of the County not to hear successive applications for the same approval or permit after a substantially similar application is denied. The limitations of this prevent the consideration of successive applications.

B. Time Required Between Substantially Similar Applications

If an application for a permit or approval is denied, a substantially similar application will not be accepted for:

1. Six (6) months from the date of denial in the case of administrative permits; and
2. Twelve (12) months from the date of denial for all other permits or approvals.

C. Exceptions to Successive Application Restrictions

The Director may allow exceptions to this if there has been a material change of circumstances that justifies consideration of a substantially similar application. By way of example and not limitation:

3. If a spacing requirement was the reason for the denial, and the use from which spacing is required moved away; or
4. If a subsequent amendment to this Code affects the application in a manner that could allow for its approval or approval with conditions.

Section 4. Appeals to Board of Adjustment (BOA)

A. Generally

The Board of Adjustment (BOA) shall hear and decide appeals where it is alleged that there is an error in any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the Director in the administration of this Code. The hearing before the BOA shall be a new hearing where any information is allowed. In order to initiate an appeal, an aggrieved party must submit a complete appeal application and filing fee within the prescribed timeline. Said application shall include, but not be limited to, information about how the appellant is aggrieved.

The BOA may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision or determination as ought to be made; where the BOA finds that the Director acted:

1. Without clear and convincing evidence to support the order, requirement, decision or determination; or
2. Beyond the Director's authority.

B. Timing

An aggrieved party, other than the applicant, has fifteen (15) calendar days to file a complete appeal application from the date of the Director's decision. If additional time is warranted, the Director may afford additional time (up to 30 days total) to file the appeal. An applicant may take up to sixty (60) days to file an appeal.

C. Automatic Stay; Exception

An appeal from an order, requirement, decision or determination made by the Director shall stay all proceedings unless the Director certifies that such stay would cause imminent peril to life or property. The BOA shall consider the appeal within thirty (30) calendar days of the filing of the appeal.

Section 5. Appeals to Board of County Commissioners (BOCC)

A. Generally

Decisions of the BOA may be appealed to the BOCC by an aggrieved party. The hearing before the BOCC shall be "Of Record". In order to initiate an appeal, an aggrieved party must submit a

complete appeal application and filing fee within the prescribed timeline. Said application shall include, but not be limited to, information about how the appellant is aggrieved.

The BOCC may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision or determination as ought to be made; where the BOCC finds that BOA decision is without clear and convincing evidence to support the order, requirement, decision or determination.

B. Timing

An aggrieved party has up to ten (10) calendar days to file a complete appeal application from the date of the BOA decision.

C. Automatic Stay; Exception

An appeal from an order, requirement, decision or determination made by the BOA shall stay all proceedings unless the BOA certifies that such stay would cause imminent peril to life or property. The BOCC shall consider the appeal within thirty (30) days of the filing of the appeal.

Chapter 10. [RESERVED]

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Chapter 11. NONCONFORMITIES; DEVELOPMENT REVIEW BODIES AND PROCEDURES

Section 1. Nonconformities

A. Purpose and Application of Section

1. Purpose of Section.

- a. *Generally.* The application of this Code to existing development may create circumstances in which existing land uses, buildings, structures, lighting, or parking areas do not strictly conform to the Code's requirements.
- b. *Legal Nonconforming.* Any use of land or structure that existed in conformity with applicable Federal, State, and County laws and regulations at the time it was established, but which does not conform or comply with current laws and regulations, may continue to be maintained and used as a lawful (legal) nonconforming use as set forth in this Chapter.
- c. *Nonconforming (Unlawful).* Any use of land or structure which was not in compliance with applicable regulations when established shall be considered unlawful, and may be subject to enforcement action except as provided in this Chapter.
- d. *Reduction of Nonconformities.* It is the policy of the County to encourage bringing a developed parcel into full compliance with this Code. This Chapter provides thresholds for determining when new construction or modifications to development trigger a requirement for increasing conformity with the various requirements of this Code.

2. Application of Section.

- a. *Effect of Section.* Nothing in this Section shall be interpreted to require a change in plans, construction, or designated use of any building, the construction of which commenced prior to the effective date of this Code or subsequent amendment, provided that construction.
- b. *Allowed Uses.* Any change in use where said use is Allowed pursuant to this Code shall not affect the nonconforming status of existing uses or structures.
- c. *Changes of Ownership.* Nothing in this Section shall be construed to affect or restrict changes in ownership, nor shall changes in ownership affect the application of any of the requirements of this Section.
- d. *Evidence of Status.* The Director may consider any evidence that a nonconforming situation is a legal nonconformity and not a violation of this Code.

3. Exceptions to Section.

- a. *Existing Lots.* Lots of record that were created prior to the effective date of this Code are “conforming”, regardless of their lot area, lot width, frontage, or zoning district.
- b. *Approved Uses.* Land uses that were approved pursuant to a specific development approval pursuant to the Specific Development Regulations that were in effect prior to January 5, 2021, are “conforming,” provided that they continue to adhere to all applicable conditions of the approval.
- c. *Vested Rights.* This Section does not apply to Site-Specific Development Plans for which rights are vested (See Chapter 8, Section 7).
- d. *Natural Shifts of Zoning District Boundaries.* If a zoning district boundary changes as a result of a change in location of a river, stream, or ditch channel centerline, other natural boundary-defining feature, or road, such change of boundary does not render existing development nonconforming.
- e. *Conveyance for Public Use.* Any nonconformity of that is expressly created or caused by a conveyance of privately-owned land to a Federal, State, or local government to serve a public purpose is conforming for the purposes of this Code, and is not subject to limitations in this Section.

4. Unlawful Uses of Land or Structures.

- a. *Generally.* This Code does not allow for the perpetuation of unlawful development.
- b. *Conversion to Lawful Use.* Unlawful development shall become conforming when brought into conformance with this Code.

B. Nonconforming Uses

1. Continuation of Nonconforming Use.

- a. *Generally.* A legal nonconforming use may be continued and maintained in reasonable repair, but shall not be altered or extended. The extension of a nonconforming use to a portion of a structure that was arranged or designed for the nonconforming use at the time of adoption of this Code is not an extension of a nonconforming use.
- b. *Casualty Loss.* If the structure in which a nonconforming use is conducted is damaged to the extent that the cost of repair exceeds fifty-percent (50%) of the appraised value of the subject property (including the building) for tax purposes, then the nonconforming use of the property shall comply with applicable provisions of this Code.

2. Change of Nonconforming Use. If a nonconforming use is changed to a different use, the new use shall be a use that conforms to the regulations of the zoning district in which the use is located. After such change, all future use of the subject property shall comply with applicable provisions of this Code.

3. **Expanding a Nonconforming Use.** A property owner may apply for a Variance (*See* Chapter 8, Section 6) to expand or alter a nonconforming use that does not comply with applicable provisions of this Code.
4. **Discontinuance of Nonconforming Use.** Following a 30-day written notice, a nonconforming use shall be discontinued if not used for a period of twelve (12) months. Further use of the subject property shall conform to the requirements of this Code unless the applicant demonstrates that there has been a hardship preventing meeting this timeline. The Director may grant extension(s) for ninety (90) days.

C. Nonconforming Structures

1. **Modifications to Nonconforming Structure.** A structure that contains a conforming use, but is nonconforming as to the applicable bulk requirements of this Code (Chapter 3), may be altered or extended, provided that the alteration or extension does not increase the degree of nonconformity with this Code.
2. **Completion of Structure.** Nothing contained in this Chapter shall require any change in the plans, construction, alteration, or designated use of a building for which construction work has commenced prior to the effective date of this Code. Such structures may be completed in accordance with plans, provided that completion of the structure(s) is diligently pursued.

D. Other Physical Nonconformities

1. Conforming Uses with Physical Nonconformities.

- a. *Generally.* A use that meets all applicable standards may be established, continued, maintained, modified, enlarged, or extended, even if other nonconformities are present on the subject property, such as:
 - 1) The use occupies or otherwise utilizes a nonconforming structure;
 - 2) The use is illuminated by nonconforming lighting; or
 - 3) The use has nonconforming parking.
- b. *No Implied Waivers.* The authorization in Subsection (a)(1), above, shall not be construed as a waiver of the requirements of this Code, or of this Section with respect to the nonconformities that are present on the subject property. Modifications to nonconforming buildings, structures, lighting, or parking may require correction or partial correction of physical nonconformities.
- c. *Change of Use.* Changes from one use to another do not require further changes to any nonconforming aspect of the subject property, unless the change of use requires Limited or Conditional Use approval, in which case the conditions for approval may include requirements for avoidance or mitigation of impacts.

2. Nonconforming Encroachments on Sensitive Lands.

- a. *Generally.* Structures that encroach upon sensitive lands (as defined in Chapter 14) shall not be modified or expanded in ways that increase their impacts on the sensitive lands.

3. Nonconforming Lighting.

- a. Existing lighting shall be brought into compliance with Chapter 4, Section 7(H), *Exterior Lighting*, when:
 - 1) A building is expanded such that its floor area grows by twenty-five-percent or more (25%+); or
 - 2) With respect to parking lot lighting, the land area occupied by a parking lot increases by more than ten-percent (10%).

4. Nonconforming Parking.

- a. *Expansions of Existing Uses/Structures.* Existing parking shall be brought into compliance with Chapter 4, Section 3, *Parking*, when a building is expanded such that its floor area grows by twenty-five-percent or more (25%+).

Chapter 12. SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS

Section 1. Scope of Regulations

A. Purpose and Intent

1. Subdivision Regulations, incorporated within the Land Use Code, shall apply to all new divisions of land into two or more parcels, separate interests, or interests in common, unless exempted under C.R.S. § 30-28-101(10). An example of a division exempt from these Subdivision Regulations is one which creates parcels of land each of which comprises thirty-five (35) or more acres of land and none of which is intended for use by multiple owners.

B. Exemptions

Where the Director determines that the parameters are met and that the creation of such divisions or interests are not for the purpose of evading the terms of this regulation, the following actions shall not be subject to the subdivision regulations of this Code:

1. **Boundary Survey** documenting existing conditions that results in no change from existing conditions. A Boundary Survey may also be used to establish separate legal parcels where an existing legal parcel is divided by land held by a public entity in Fee Title.
2. **Boundary Line Adjustment** where all parcels involved exceed thirty-five (35) acres, before and after the adjustment.
3. **Boundary Agreements** between adjacent landowners where a boundary line between parcels is unknown or uncertain. Boundary Agreements shall not create any new parcels and shall be accomplished according to Section 38-44-112 C.R.S. All parties involved in the agreement must enter into a written agreement that the new boundary line(s) shall become certain.

C. Standards and Limitations

1. The Director shall sign the Plat certifying that the creation of such divisions or interests are not for purpose of evading the terms of this regulation.
2. The surveyor shall certify that no new lots less than thirty-five (35) acres are being created as a result of the Boundary Line Adjustment.
3. **Minor Plats, Replats, Boundary Line Adjustments and Preliminary Plats** shall demonstrate compliance with the applicable requirements of this Code, including Chapters (3), (4), (5), and (6).
4. Other reviews, approvals, and permits may be required for compliance with other laws, statutes, or regulations, which may include but are not necessarily limited to: State or Federal law, including, but not limited to, the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, or the Endangered Species Act.

Section 2. Minor Plats, Replats, & Boundary Line Adjustments

A. Administrative Review Established

1. **Generally.** The Director has authority to approve Minor Plats (2-lot subdivision), Replats, or Boundary Line Adjustments upon a finding of compliance with the applicable requirements of this Code.
2. All parties must acknowledge their agreement to permanently adjust/create boundary lines(s) by their signature on the Final Plat. All parties involved in the agreement, must have their signatures notarized.
3. **Standards and Limitations.**
 - a. *Minor Plats, Replats, or Boundary Line Adjustments* shall demonstrate compliance with the applicable requirements of this Code, including Chapters (3), (4), (5), and (6).
 - b. Re-subdividing a Minor Plat within two (2) years from recording said Plat shall be processed as a Preliminary Plat (*See Section 3 of this Chapter*).
 - c. *Minor Plats* shall demonstrate compliance with the applicable DELTA COUNTY ROADWAY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, as determined by the County Engineer in consultation with the Road and Bridge District Foreman. Review of *Minor Plats* shall include the dedication of Rights-of-Way, easements, and the construction of reasonable offsite and onsite improvements for the parcels being created, including but not limited to access, electrical service and water meter for each parcel/lot. Fulfillment of these requirements shall be required prior to accepting the Final Plat.
 - d. *Boundary Line Adjustments* shall include all applicable easements. There shall be no requirement to dedicate Rights-of-Way or construct offsite and onsite improvements for a Boundary Line Adjustment.
 - e. The Director shall verify that no violations of this Code are being created.

B. Administrative Review Process

1. **Administrative Decision or Referral.** All applications for Administrative Review shall be processed in accordance with Chapter 7; *Standardized Application Review Process*.:
 - a. Applications for Minor Plats, Replats, and Boundary Line Adjustments require completion of a Development Application that includes:
 - 1) Express written consent from all Parties with ownership interest in the subject properties; and
 - 2) A checklist to verify compliance with applicable regulations, including this Code; and
 - 3) A Plat from the applicant's Surveyor showing the existing boundary and the proposed boundary adjustment of all affected parcels.

- b. An initial completeness and sufficiency review of *Minor Plat, Replat, and Boundary Line Adjustment* applications shall be completed within seven (7) calendar days.
 - c. Promptly after determination that the application is complete and sufficient, the Director shall either:
 - 1) Approve, approve with conditions, or deny the *Minor Plat, Replat, or Boundary Line Adjustment*, as appropriate, and promptly provide written notice, including the reasons for the decision, to the applicant; or
 - 2) Refer the Minor Plat or Boundary Line Adjustment to the Board of Adjustment for consideration of the whole project where a variance is required; or
 - 3) Refer the Minor Plat or Replat to the Board of County Commissioners for decision where:
 - a) Dedication of Right-of-Way is required with the Minor Plat; or
 - b) Replat revises a Plat note that specifies Board action to remove the restriction.
 - d. If the Minor Plat or Replat is referred to the Board of County Commissioners, it shall be processed as a Final Plat.
 - e. If the application is referred for a public hearing approval (Subsections 2 and 3 above), then the Director shall verify public notice has been given, if required (See Chapter 7, Section 4; *Public Notice*), and make a recommendation regarding the application and forward the recommendation and the application materials and referral comments to the decision-making body that will consider it.
2. The Director shall review the proposed Plat in accordance with the *Standards and Limitations* listed in Subsection (A)(3), above.
 3. Following action by the decision-making body, the Director shall promptly provide written notice, including the reasons for the decision, to the applicant.
 4. An aggrieved party may appeal the decision pursuant to Chapter 9; *Approvals, Denials and Appeals*.
 5. The Director shall determine when all public improvements shown on the Minor Plat are installed and the County has granted preliminary acceptance of the improvements pursuant to Chapter 6, Section 1(C); *Acceptance of Public Improvements*.
 6. The Director shall forward the Plat to the County Surveyor who shall review the Plat for form and content in accordance with State statute. Initial review shall be completed within fourteen (14) calendar days.
 7. Once approved by the County Surveyor, the plat shall be recorded with the signatures of all property owners (notarized), their surveyor, the mortgage company (notarized, if applicable), the County Surveyor, the County Treasurer, and Planning Director. See Section 6 of this Chapter for applicable signature blocks.

8. New deeds describing all affected lots shall be recorded with the approved Minor Plat or Boundary Line Adjustment. New deeds shall be recorded with the Replat if there is any change to a parcel/lot. Any encumbrances applicable to the project or conditions (Access Agreements, etc.) shall be recorded with the Plat.

Section 3. Preliminary Plats

A. Application Review Process

1. **Generally.** A Preliminary Plat may be approved upon a finding of compliance with applicable requirements of this Code following a public hearing with the applicable review bodies.
2. **Standards and Limitations.**
 - a. Preliminary Plats shall demonstrate compliance with the applicable requirements of this Code, including Chapters (3), (4), (5), and (6).
 - b. Preliminary Plats shall demonstrate compliance with the applicable DELTA COUNTY ROADWAY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, as determined by the County Engineer in consultation with the Road and Bridge District Foreman.
 - 1) Review of Preliminary Plats shall include the dedication of Rights-of-Way, easements, and the construction of reasonable offsite and onsite improvements for the parcels being created, including but not limited to access, electrical service and water meter for each parcel/lot. Fulfillment of these requirements shall be required prior to accepting the Final Plat.
 - c. The Director shall verify that no violations of this Code are being created.

B. Standard Subdivision Design Standards

1. **Generally.** Development areas shall be divided into blocks, lots, tracts, and/or roads, as appropriate to the subdivision. The boundaries of development areas shall be clearly indicated on the Preliminary and Final Plat.
2. **Blocks.** Subdivision block lengths and widths shall be suitable for the uses or lot sizes that are contemplated, and shall be adequate for requirements pertaining to minimum lot areas and setbacks.
3. **Lots.**
 - a. *Dimensions and Geometry.*
 - 1) The lot area, width, depth, shape, and orientation shall be sufficient and appropriate for the type of development and use that is contemplated.
 - 2) Lot area shall meet the minimum requirements of the underlying zoning district. *See Chapter 3, Section 1; Lot Dimensions by Zoning District.*
 - 3) A flag lot configuration shall be avoided when possible. The minimum width of a flag lot appendage shall be thirty (30) feet. The access along the

“flagpole” shall be graded, twenty (20) feet wide, clear of all encumbrances, and drained in order to provide adequate emergency access to the property.

- b. *Access.* If new residential lots are smaller than five (5) acres, direct access to a Collector or Arterial Road is not allowed unless there is no feasible alternative access.
- c. *Arrangement of Lots.*
 - 1) Avoid creating new lots divided by a municipal or county boundary line if possible.
 - 2) No lot shall be divided by any means that could, as a matter of law, result in a subdivision of said lot (e.g.; roads or ditches owned in fee simple by a separate legal entity).
 - 3) Corner lots shall accommodate the required building setback for both street/road frontages.
- d. *Tracts.* Private roads (if present) and commonly-owned recreation or open space areas that are located within the development area shall be located in tracts.

C. Clustered Subdivision Design Standards

1. **Generally.** Clustered subdivisions can generally allow for a decrease in the size of lots and increase in the number of lots from what is otherwise allowed by zoning provided the County determines that the clustering of lots on a portion of the subject property protects significant agricultural, natural, scenic, or archaeological resources and, if possible, to avoid natural hazards (including flood hazards, wildfire hazards, and geologic hazards).

2. Design Objectives.

- a. Clustered subdivisions shall have a defined stewardship objective or combination of objectives based on either:
 - 1) Protecting identified priority resources (e.g., forest stewardship, water quality preservation and enhancement, wildlife, etc.);
 - 2) Protecting a significant amount of irrigated agricultural lands with a mechanism that ensures irrigation will continue; or
 - 3) Providing a large common open space amenity.
- b. Stewardship Areas shall be interconnected within the subject property and to comparable resources on adjacent properties, where such integration is practical and tends to enhance the resource value of the Stewardship Areas.

3. Lots.

- a. Dimensions and Geometry.
 - 1) The lot area, width, depth, shape, and orientation shall be sufficient and appropriate for the type of development and use that is contemplated.

- 2) Lot area may meet the minimum requirements of the underlying zoning district, or may be altered in accordance with Chapter 3, Section 1; *Lot Dimensions by Zoning District*.
 - 3) A flag lot configuration shall be avoided when possible. The minimum width of a flag lot appendage shall be thirty (30) feet. The access along the "flagpole" shall be graded, twenty (20) feet wide, clear of all encumbrances, and drained in order to provide adequate emergency access to the property.
 - 4) Building envelopes shall not exceed one (1) acre of the Stewardship Area.
 - 5) Stewardship Area shall make up a significant portion of the total parcel area.
4. **Design Approach.** The approach to designing a clustered subdivision shall follow a four (4) step process that emphasizes the protection of irrigated agriculture, natural resources and meaningful open space:
- a. Stewardship Areas shall be identified and mapped (See Chapter 4, Section 5; *Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources* and Chapter 4, Section 6; *Geologic and Wildfire Hazards*).
 - b. Areas located within designated building envelopes are developable. Building envelopes shall be located to (in descending order of priority):
 - 1) Minimize flood hazards and geologic hazards;
 - 2) Minimize or reduce wildfire hazards;
 - 3) Minimize impact to irrigated agricultural land;
 - 4) Minimize impacts to critical wildlife habitat, calving areas, winter range, and wildlife corridors;
 - 5) Minimize the impacts of clearing and grading on riparian areas, steep slopes, wetlands, and woodlands;
 - 6) Minimize the visual impact of the cluster subdivision on the landscape;
 - 7) Provide contiguity of common open space, stewardship areas, and, if present, agricultural lands (Onsite and, where possible, off-site);
 - 8) Preserve the open sky backdrop above ridgelines, as viewed from public roads within one-quarter ($1/4$) mile of the subject property; and
 - 9) Provide open space and scenic views for the principal buildings in the clustered subdivision.
 - c. The road system shall be designed to allow safe and efficient movement through the subdivision, and to adjacent property as appropriate. The road system shall avoid impacts to the Stewardship Areas to the maximum feasible extent. Road classifications should be considered when allowing lots access to major County Roads (Collector and Minor Arterial), including distance between driveways.

- d. Lot lines and lot areas shall be established to provide for the most appropriate conservation of the Stewardship Areas, and to optimize the design priorities set out in Subsection (2), above.

D. Use of Stewardship Areas

- 1. Generally.** Stewardship areas may be used for ecological, agricultural, recreational, utility (underground and overhead lines), drainage (*e.g.*, ponds, pipelines, swales, ditches, and related infrastructure), and access purposes (*e.g.*, trails, maintenance access, or general access if no other feasible alternative exists) that are consistent with the stewardship objectives for the area.
- 2. Annotations.** Limitations on the use of or development activities within Stewardship Areas shall be set forth using annotations on the Preliminary Plat, Final Plat, Site Plan, or by cross-reference to recorded covenants, deed restrictions, or conservation easements.
- 3. Designation of Stewardship Areas.** All Site Plans, Preliminary Plats, and Final Plats shall designate "Stewardship Areas" to comply with the requirements of this Code, as applicable.
- 4. Stewardship Areas.** Stewardship Areas are those areas that are designated to protect irrigated agriculture, irrigation infrastructure, passive outdoor recreation activities, open space, wildlife, or environmental resources from development or disturbance. Grading, wells, fencing, retaining walls, landscaping, vegetation removal or disturbance, and other activities or construction that are consistent with such stewardship (*e.g.*, thinning of vegetation for wildfire mitigation, irrigation infrastructure, habitat or wildlife migration corridor mitigation or restoration, weed control or invasive species control, nature trails, etc.) are allowed in stewardship areas subject to the standards of this Code.
- 5. Stewardship Plan.** A Plan, as agreed by the County, shall be recorded (referenced in a Plat Note) describing a Plan for the property owner(s) managing a Stewardship Area for at least 20 years. Said Plan may include:
 - a. Financial surety or other mechanism, if needed;
 - b. How the owner(s) intend to meet objectives, including but not limited to:
 - 1) Reduce soil erosion;
 - 2) Enhance water supplies
 - 3) Improve water quality;
 - 4) Increase wildlife habitat; and
 - 5) Reduce damage caused by floods and other natural disasters.

E. Preliminary Plat Review Process

1. All applications for Preliminary Plats shall be processed in accordance with Chapter 7; *Standardized Application Review Process*.

2. Promptly after determination that a complete, sufficient application addresses the comments and recommendations provided pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 2(C); *Recommended Revisions* (or, after finding that no revisions will be required):
 - a. Generally, the application shall be heard during the next regular meeting of that body that meets provided there is sufficient time to meet applicable public notice requirements.
 - b. The Director, or a designee, shall notify the Applicant regarding the time and place of the public hearings.
 - c. The Director shall verify public notice has been given (see Chapter 7, Section 4; *Public Notice*)
 - d. The Director shall set the application on the agenda, make a recommendation regarding the application, and forward the recommendation and the application materials and referral comments to the next body that will consider it for further recommendation or approval.
 - e. When reviewed by the Planning Commission, The Planning Commission shall determine if the application complies with this Code. The Planning Commission shall recommend approval, approval with conditions, or denial of the Preliminary Plat.
 - f. The Director shall promptly provide written notice, including the reasons for the decision and next steps, to the applicant following action by the Planning Commission.
 - g. When reviewed by the Board of County Commissioners, the Board of County Commissioners shall determine if the application complies with this Code. The Board of County Commissioners shall approve, approve with conditions, or deny the Preliminary Plat.
 - h. The Director shall promptly provide written notice, including the reasons for the decision and next steps, to the applicant following action by the Board of County Commissioners.

Section 4. Final Plats

A. Generally

1. Final Plats may be accepted by the Board of County Commissioners upon a finding that the Final Plat is substantially consistent with the approved Preliminary Plat and all applicable conditions have been cleared by the appropriate agency.
2. The Director may approve a Minor (Final) Plat where no dedication is required. If the Minor Plat includes dedication of Right-of-Way, the Final Plat shall be considered by the Board of County Commissioners with the Right-of-Way dedication.
3. No Final Plat that includes or requires public improvements (Onsite or off-site) shall be recorded, and no Site Plan that requires public improvements (Onsite or off-site) or

imposes conditions or obligations related to development approval shall be approved until the applicant has been submitted, and the Board of County Commissioners has approved one or a combination of the following:

- a. An Improvements Agreement in which the applicant agrees to construct any required public improvements shown in the Final Plat documents, together with sufficient financial surety, in the judgment of the Board of County Commissioners, to make reasonable provision for the completion of said improvements in accordance with design and time specifications (see LUC Chapter 6, Section 5; *Improvement Agreements and Financial Guarantees*); or
- b. Other agreements or contracts, however titled, setting forth the plan, method, and parties responsible for the construction of any required public improvements shown in the Final Plat documents which, in the judgment of the Board of County Commissioners, will make reasonable provision for completion of said improvements in accordance with design and time specifications; or obligation to satisfy such conditions of approval as may be imposed pursuant to this Code.

B. Timelines, Expiration, Extension

1. A Final Plat shall expire if not submitted within twelve (12) months of Preliminary Plat approval, unless otherwise stated as part of the approval. County shall provide written notice at least 30 days prior to expiring a Plat. Failure to submit the Final Plat within this timeframe shall require the applicant to begin the process anew. If the applicant demonstrates that there has been a hardship preventing meeting this timeline, the Director may grant an extension for up to ninety (90) days.
2. If a proposed subdivision has multiple lots, a developer may request to complete the subdivision in two (2) or more phases. In order to complete a development in phases, a phasing plan showing which lots will be part of each phase is required to be submitted with the Preliminary Plat. All requirements for a Final Plat must be met in order to complete any phase of a development. All phases of a subdivision must be completed within three (3) years of completion of the first phase unless otherwise approved through a Subdivision Improvement Agreement.
3. Request for an extension must be received at least thirty (30) days prior to the expiration date and will require proof that progress is being made towards completion of the subdivision. The Director may grant one extension for up to one (1) year if, in the Director's opinion, substantial progress has been made and the developer has demonstrated the ability to complete the project.

C. Final Plat Review Process

1. Upon receiving a Final Plat:
 - a. The Director shall forward the Final Plat to commenting referral agencies to determine compliance with applicable standards and conditions.

- 1) All public improvements shown on the Plat shall be installed and the County has granted preliminary acceptance of the improvements pursuant to Chapter 6, Section 1(C); *Acceptance of Public Improvements*.
 - 2) Evidence that access has been permitted and installed to all parcels/lots within the subdivision.
 - 3) Evidence that the water supply (tap, meter, well) has been installed to all parcels/lots within the subdivision, and applicable permits numbers are reflected on the Final Plat.
 - 4) Evidence the electrical supply has been installed to all parcels/lots within the subdivision.
- b. The Director shall forward the Plat to the County Surveyor who shall review the Plat for form and content in accordance with State statute.
 - c. Once the Director determines that all conditions are cleared and the Final Plat is approved by the County Surveyor, the Director shall set the application on the agenda and make a recommendation regarding the application and forward the recommendation and the application materials and referral comments to the Board of County Commissioners that will consider it for acceptance.
 - d. The Director shall verify public notice has been given if required (*see Chapter 7, Section 4, Public Notice*)
 - e. When reviewed by the Board of County Commissioners, the Board of County Commissioners shall determine if the Final Plat complies with the approved Preliminary Plat and conditions of approval.
 - f. Final Plats shall be recorded with the signatures of all property owners (notarized), their Surveyor, the mortgage company (notarized, if applicable), the County Treasurer, the County Surveyor, the Planning Director, and the Chair of the Board of County Commissioners. *See Section 5 of this Chapter for applicable signature blocks.*
 - g. New deeds describing all affected lots and dedications shall be recorded with the Final Plat along with any encumbrances applicable to the project or conditions (Covenants and Restrictions, Access Agreements, Irrigation Plans, etc.).

D. Plat Correction

1. **Generally.** In accordance with C.R.S. § 30-28-133, the Board of County Commissioners may approve a correction plat if:
 - a. The sole purpose of such Correction Plat is to correct one (1) or more technical errors in an approved Final Plat; and
 - b. Such Correction Plat is consistent with the applicable approved Preliminary Plat.
2. **Limitations.** If the technical error or errors of an approved Plat meet the description of any errors under C.R.S. § 38-51-111(2), a Surveyor's Affidavit of Correction, as defined in C.R.S. § 38-51-102, shall be prepared in lieu of a Correction Plat.

Section 5. Format for Signature Blocks, Certifications and Plat Notes

A. Generally

Prior to the County recording a Plat, the following signature blocks, certifications and plat notes shall be included as required by the Director.

B. Dedication

A Final Plat presented for approval shall contain a statement concerning public use of all roadways, the suggested format is:

*(I, We), printed name of owner(s), being the owner(s) of the land described as follows:
____ [insert legal description of land being platted and/or subdivided and include area in acres to two decimal places] in Delta County, Colorado, under the name of ____
[complete name of development in capital letters and the number assigned], have laid out, platted and/or subdivided the same as shown on this plat and do hereby dedicate to the public at large the streets, alleys, roads and other public areas as shown hereon and those portions of land labeled as easements for the installation and maintenance of public utilities as shown hereon.*

In witness whereof (printed name of the owner) has (have) subscribed (his, her, their) name(s) this _____ day of _____, AD ____.

By:

Owner(s)

C. Notarial

Signatures for all responsible property owners shall be notarized in the manner in which they appear on title or in legal documents for trusts or corporations. Documentation may be required to verify the correct manner in which the signatory must sign the plat.

State of Colorado

ss.

County of Delta)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this _____ day of _____, AD_____, by (printed name of owner(s): if by natural persons here, insert name; if by person acting in a representative official capacity, insert capacity; if by officers of a corporation, then insert the title of said officers and the name of the corporation).

My Commission expires: _____

My address is _____

Witness my hand and official seal.

Notary Public

(Seal)

D. Mortgagees Approval

Where real property is revised, any lien holder(s) shall sign the plat to acknowledge their acceptance of any change from the conditions in which they issued a loan, for each parcel/lot affected.

In witness whereof Mortgagee has subscribed its name approving the content of this final plat.

Dated this ____ day of ____ , AD 20__.

Mortgagee: [Insert Name of Mortgagee]

Authorized Signatory: [Insert Printed Name and Title]

E. Delta County Surveyor's Approval

All plats required by the Code shall be reviewed by the County Surveyor to ensure proper form and content pursuant to State Statute. The County Surveyor also maintains record of survey monuments.

Approved for content and form only and not as to accuracy of survey, computations or drafting, pursuant to CRS 38-51-106.

County Surveyor

Date

F. Delta County Planning Department Approval

The Planning Director, or their designee, shall sign plats certifying that the plat meets applicable conditions and regulations or is exempt from review.

This plat of the above subdivision has been checked for compliance in accordance with Case No. PLN##-##.

Dated this ____ day of ____ , AD 20__.

Planning Director

D. Certificate of Taxes Paid

Where real property is revised, the County Treasurer shall certify that taxes and assessments due have been paid.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that all current, supplemental and delinquent taxes and assessments upon all parcel(s) of real estate described on the subject Plat have been paid in full, and also an estimate of the amount of taxes that are a lien not yet due and payable as of _____.

Fiscal Year: [Insert Applicable FY]

Tax Account Number: [Insert All Applicable Account Number(s)]

Dated this _____ day of _____, AD 20____.

Treasurer of Delta County, Colorado

E. Board of County Commissioners Acceptance

Where a Preliminary Plat has been approved, the Board of County Commissioners shall accept the Final Plat, certifying that all conditions have been met. Where a Minor Plat requires Right-of-Way dedication, the Board of County Commissioners shall accept the Final Plat along with the dedication.

The within plat of _____ [insert project number and name of development in capital letters] is accepted by the Delta County Board of County Commissioners. The roads and other public areas are hereby accepted provided; however, that such acceptance shall not in any way be considered as an acceptance for maintenance purposes.

Maintenance of, or snow removal from, the subject roads shall be only upon a separate resolution of the Board of County Commissioners passed in accordance with such policies, resolutions or regulations in effect at that time.

Dated this _____ day of _____, AD 20____

Chair, Delta County Board of County Commissioners

Attest:

County Clerk of Delta County, Colorado

I. Standard Notes

Unless specifically excluded by the County, the following plat notes are required for all subdivisions:

1. All structures (including onsite wastewater treatment systems) in this subdivision shall meet applicable setbacks requirements (Rights-of-Way, property lines, ditches, waterways, etc.) in place at the time the development occurs.
2. All new development, excluding Agricultural uses, is subject to a Development Application. Land uses, including subdivisions, must comply with all applicable standards of this Code.
3. Access shall meet DELTA COUNTY ROADWAY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, unless otherwise approved by the County Engineer.
4. Any further subdivision or any change or intensification of use may require the lot owner to process the request in accordance with applicable regulations of the Land Use Code.
5. Outdoor lighting shall be hooded or shielded (cut-off) so that light is directed downward. Outdoor lighting shall not create glare onto adjacent property or public or private roads, nor shall it contribute to sky glow that dilutes the night sky.
6. Each lot owner shall be personally responsible to control undesirable, noxious weeds within the boundaries of that lot, to prevent the spreading of such weeds to other lands and to comply with the recommendations of the Delta County Weed Coordinator concerning the control of such weeds.
7. NOTICE TO LOT OWNERS: The lots identified on this plat are located in an agricultural area and are subject to the Nuisance Liability of Agricultural Operations Law, C.R.S. § 35-3.5-101, et seq., as well as the Delta County Right to Farm and Ranch Policy.
8. Soils in this area may have severe limitations for OWTS and for certain types of construction. OWTS may require engineered systems designed by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of Colorado.
9. Access to all shown or un-shown irrigation ditches and easement areas for cleaning and maintenance purposes is permitted.
10. Colorado is an “open range” State. Fencing livestock is subject to Colorado Revised Statutes the Fence Law, C.R.S. § 35-46-102.

J. Special Notes

The County may require notes to be placed on the Final Plat as a condition of approval, including but not limited to the following:

1. Certain Covenants and Restrictions on the property in this Subdivision and other documents have been recorded in the office of the Delta County Clerk and Recorder, Reception No(s)._____ . *[This note is required if there are any CC&Rs, including*

the applicable reception number(s)]

2. Shares of irrigation water assigned to the subject property shall be assigned as follows:

Lot 1 - ## shares (Applicable Company/ies)

Lot 2 - ## shares (Applicable Company/ies)

Shares of irrigation water conveyed to lots at the time of plat recording are subject to the Irrigation Plan (dated ###) recorded with this subdivision [Reception ###].

3. Emergency and service vehicle access easement(s) or roads, if any, shown hereon shall be constructed and maintained by the property owners and subsequent owners, heirs, successors and assigns. In the event that such construction and maintenance is not performed by said owner, Delta County shall have the right to enter said property and perform necessary work, the cost of which said owners, heirs, successors and assigns agree to pay upon billing.
4. Stormwater drainage easement(s), if any, shown hereon is (are) for the purpose of access, operation, maintenance, repair, and alteration of the stormwater quantity and quality management system/facilities included within the said easement(s). The operation, maintenance, and repair of such stormwater management system/facilities shall be the responsibility of the property owner and subsequent owners, heirs, successors and assigns.

In the event that the operation, maintenance, and repair of the stormwater management system/facilities is not performed by said owners, Delta County shall have the right to enter such easement(s) and perform the necessary work, the cost of which said owner, successor owner, heirs, successor and assigns agree to pay upon billing. Any claims and resulting judgments for damage to downstream properties caused by the lack of adequate maintenance being performed by the said property owners shall be borne solely by the said property owners. The property owner and successor owner, heirs, successor, and assigns hereby releases Delta County for any and all liability created by the lack of adequate maintenance of said stormwater management system/facilities. No buildings, fills, excavations, structures, fences or other alterations shall be constructed within a stormwater drainage easement(s) without the express written consent of the Board of County Commissioners of Delta County.

5. Construction Covenant. All Final Plats involving a Subdivision Improvements Agreement shall contain a plat note, within the dedicatory language, stating the following:

The undersigned owners, mortgagees and beneficiaries under deeds of trust, hereinafter known as dedicators, for themselves, their heirs, successors and assigns, covenant and agree with Delta County that no development, construction or improvements shall be permitted unless and until all required public improvements, as defined by the subdivision regulations of Delta County, are in place and accepted by Delta County or cash funds or other security satisfactory to the County for the

improvements are provided to Delta County. [Reception No: _]

Date _____

Owner(s) _____

6. The open space, parks, and drainage facilities within this subdivision are owned by the property owners or Homeowners Association and the operation and maintenance of those facilities are the responsibility of said owners or Homeowners Association.
7. NOTICE TO LOT OWNERS: Cisterns using hauled water are not sustainable and may not be available in drought years if hauled water is discontinued.
8. Properties within this subdivision are subject to a Stewardship Plan, which has been recorded in the office of the Delta County Clerk and Recorder, Reception No(s).
_____. *[This note is required with a Clustered Subdivision]*

Section 6. Vacations of Roads, Streets, Right-of-Way, Easements, or a Subdivision

A. Purpose

1. The Board of County Commissioners may vacate a portion or all of a recorded subdivision.
2. The Board of County Commissioners may vacate a public road, street, right of way, alley, lane, parkway, avenue, trail or other public way, dedicated, conveyed by deed or recorded easement, or acquired by prescriptive use, collectively referred to as "Public Way," whether or not it has ever been used as such.

B. Submittals

1. Subdivision Vacations.

- a. *Letter of Intent.* An application for a vacation shall be made by submitting a Letter of Intent explaining the reasons for the request and the required fees to the County Planning Department.
- b. *Petition.* A Vacation of all or a portion of a Final Plat shall be submitted with a petition signed by not less than fifty percent (50%) of the owners of the lots as shown on the Final Plat and one hundred percent (100%) of the owners of the lots to be vacated.

2. Public Road, Street, Rights-of-Way, or Easement Vacations.

- a. *Letter of Intent.* An application to vacate any portion of a Right-of-Way or easement shall include, but not be limited to:
 - 1) Information stating whether any public moneys have been spent on any portion of the public way;

- 2) Certification that no property will be left without proper access if the vacation is approved;
 - 3) Explanation of the purpose for the request to vacate, including how the proposed vacation will not negatively impact public access; and
 - 4) Names and addresses of all the owners of property which abuts the public way; and
 - 5) Name, mailing address and telephone number of the applicants.
- b. *Vacation Plat.* A plat (minimum 11" X 17") illustrating the following:
- 1) The public way which is proposed to be (all or partially) vacated, including all necessary dimensions including the total Right-of-Way.
 - 2) Cross-hatch or otherwise illustrate the portion of public way to be vacated.
 - 3) Title the map "A vacation of (name or description)" and include on, or attach to the map, a legal description of the portion of the public way to be vacated, including Section, Township, Range, and P.M. information.

C. Notification

1. Subdivision Vacations.

- a. The Planning Department shall, by certified mail, notify all owners of record of property within the subdivision. The notice shall state that a request for vacation has been submitted and shall state the date, time and location for consideration by the Board of County Commissioners.

2. Road, Street, Rights-of-Way, or Easement Vacations.

- a. The Planning Department shall, by certified mail, notify all owners of record of property that abuts the portion of public way that is requested to be vacated. The notice shall state that a request for vacation has been submitted and shall state the date, time and location for consideration by the Board of County Commissioners.

D. Procedure and Process

1. Subdivision Vacations.

- a. Upon determining that the petition for vacation of all or part of a Final Plat is complete, the Planning Department shall schedule and process the request as a Final Plat.

2. Road, Street, Rights-of-Way, or Easement Vacations.

- a. Upon determining that the petition for vacation of all or part of a public way is complete, the Planning Department shall schedule the request for a Public Hearing by the Board of County Commissioners.

E. Action by the Board of County Commissioners

After hearing testimony in the Public Hearing, the Board of County Commissioners shall take one of the following actions:

1. Approve the vacation with or without conditions.
2. Deny the vacation.
3. Table the request to a date certain.

F. Recording the Vacation

If the Board of County Commissioners approves the vacation, the Planning Department shall record the Resolution reflecting the Board of County Commissioners action in the office of the Delta County Clerk and Recorder. Where a public way is vacated, the Planning Department shall record the Vacation Plat in the office of the Delta County Clerk and Recorder, along with applicable deeds including legal descriptions of the:

1. Land being transferred; and
2. Property being amended to accept the land.

Chapter 13. ENFORCEMENT AND REMEDIES

Section 1. Violations and Remedies

A. Nature of Remedies

1. **Generally.** The remedies provided in this Code, whether administrative, civil, or criminal, shall be non-exclusive and cumulative, and shall be in addition to any other remedy provided by law.
2. **Each Day a Separate Offense.** Each day that a violation exists constitutes a separate offense.
3. Provisions of this Code shall be enforced by the Board of County Commissioners and any other authorized personnel utilizing all authority granted under Colorado Law, including but not limited to the authority to enforce the provisions of the:
 - Zoning Resolution and this Code, including companion documents, in accordance with this Chapter and the governing statutes (C.R.S. § 30-28-124 and C.R.S. § 30-28124.5, as amended);
 - Subdivision Regulations and this Code, including companion documents, in accordance with this Chapter and the governing statutes (C.R.S. § 30-28-110, C.R.S. § 30-28-133 and C.R.S. § 30-28-137, as amended).

Nothing in this Chapter or any other provision of this Code shall be construed to restrict the ability of the Board of County Commissioners to pursue any available means of enforcement available to it under state law.

B. Remedies

1. **Criminal Prosecution.** Only the Board of County Commissioners may authorize the initiation of criminal prosecution for violations of this Code.
2. **Injunction.** The Board of County Commissioners may refer to the County Attorney for the institution of an injunction, mandamus, abatement, or other appropriate action to prevent, enjoin, abate, or remove a violation or to otherwise restore the premises to the condition that existed before the violation, pursuant to state statute.
3. **County Court Action for Civil Remedies.** The Board of County Commissioners may refer the matter to the County Attorney for filing of a County Court action seeking the imposition of civil penalties pursuant to state statute.
4. **Civil Infraction.** The County Code Compliance Officer may issue a Summons and Complaint alleging a violation of a civil infraction to enforce the applicable sections of this Code.
5. Nothing in this chapter or any other provision of this Code shall be construed to restrict the ability of the Board of County Commissioners to pursue any available means of enforcement available to it under state law or this Code, none of which shall be considered an exclusive remedy.

C. Non-Liability

In enacting this Code, the Board of County Commissioners intends to preserve all rights of the County, its agencies and departments, its elected and appointed officials, and its employees to immunity from liability as set forth in the Colorado Governmental Immunity Act, C.R.S. § 24-10101, et. seq.

D. Administrative Remedies

No permits to do work in the public Right-of-Way, County Road access permits, address assignment, OWTS permits or other approvals or permits will be issued that are applicable to or for the benefit of any property in violation of this Code, any applicable statute, ordinance or regulation until said violation has been cured or terminated, except in instances when road right-of-way or other lands for public purposes are established without the necessity of subdividing adjoining lands. Refusal to issue any such permit shall not be considered an exclusive remedy.

E. Subdivision Violations and Remedies

1. Unlawful Subdivision.

- a. No division of land constituting a subdivision under applicable state law shall occur unless it is exempt by terms of C.R.S. § 30-28-101(10), has been approved under the Subdivision Regulations, or has received approval from the Board of County Commissioners for a subdivision exemption or exemption plat. As an example, pursuant to C.R.S. § 30-28-101(10), any division of land which creates parcels of land each of which comprises thirty-five acres or more (35+) acres of land and none of which is intended for use by multiple owners are by definition not considered a subdivision.
- b. No lot within a subdivision created prior to the effective date of this document or approved by the Board of County Commissioners under the provisions of this document shall be further divided, rearranged, or reduced in area, nor shall the perimeter boundaries of any subdivision, or any lot within a subdivision, be altered in any manner without the approval of the Board of County Commissioners as provided for in this document.
- c. No person shall offer for recording, in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder, a plat, map or other instrument creating a division of land, or interest therein, unless such land has been subdivided in compliance with this Code or with previous regulations.

2. Unlawful Conveyance.

- a. Any subdivider, or agent of a subdivider, who transfers legal or equitable title or sells any subdivided land before a Final Plat for such subdivided land has been approved by the Board of County Commissioners and recorded or filed in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) nor less than five hundred dollars (\$500) for each parcel of or interest in subdivided land which is sold.

All fines collected under this Paragraph (a) shall be credited to the general fund of the County. No person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished under this Paragraph (a) unless the indictment, information, complaint, or action for the same is instituted prior to the expiration of eighteen (18) months after the recordation or filing in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of the instrument transferring or selling such subdivided land. (C.R.S. § 30-28-110(4)(a))

- b. No person shall offer for recording, in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder, a deed, contract for deed or installment land contract conveying or agreeing to convey any parcel or lot, or interest therein, unless such parcel or lot has been subdivided in compliance with this Code or with previous regulations.

F. Zoning Violations and Remedies

1. Unlawful Acts.

- a. It is unlawful to use any building, structure, or land in violation of this Code or with the terms and conditions of any development application approval or development permit, or without first obtaining all development approvals and permits required by this Code.
- b. It is unlawful to violate any provision of C.R.S. § 30-28-124 or C.R.S. § 30-28-124.5 in relation to this Code.

G. Additional Remedies

1. The remedies provided in this Code shall be cumulative and in addition to any other remedies which may be available to the County and its Board of County Commissioners. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to preclude the Board of County Commissioners from seeking such other remedies in addition to, or in lieu of, the remedies herein granted.
2. In accordance with all applicable Colorado Revised Statutes as amended and this Code, the Delta County Attorney, 7th Judicial District Attorney's Office, the Delta County Sheriff's Office or Delta County Code Compliance Officer shall enforce the Delta County Land Use Code, including companion documents.

Section 2. Condition Compliance

A. Monitoring

1. Delta County and its agents reserve the right to conduct site inspections for monitoring compliance with applicable conditions, until such time as the applicable conditions have been cleared.

B. Failure to Comply with Conditions of Approval

1. If the County determines that a permit (Limited Use, Conditional Use) fails to comply with any applicable conditions of approval, or constitutes a danger to persons or property, then, upon written notice, the owner shall have thirty (30) days to bring such property/facility into compliance or mitigate the danger.

If the owner fails to bring such property/facility into compliance or mitigate the danger within said thirty (30) days, the County may revoke the permit and/or abate the violation at the owner's expense.

Section 3. Civil Infraction

A. Generally

1. Pursuant to C.R.S. § 30-28-124 any person who violates the provision of the Zoning Resolution and this Code, including companion documents commits a civil infraction.

B. Penalty Assessment

1. The penalty assessment procedure provided in C.R.S. § 16-2-201, is authorized. When a person is issued a summons and complaint alleging a violation of the Zoning Resolution and this Code, including companion documents, the issuing officer may give the person a penalty assessment notice pursuant to C.R.S. § 16-2-201.

C. Penalties

1. The Board of County Commissioners shall adopt or update, by Resolution a graduated fine schedule, for violations of this Code, including companion documents as applicable. Such graduated fine schedule may provide for increased penalty assessments for repeat offenses by the same property owner(s) or responsible party(s).

D. Fines

1. All fines and forfeitures for the violation of this Code shall be paid to the Delta County Treasurer within thirty (30) days of receipt and shall be deposited into the general fund of the County.

Section 4. Enforcement Process

A. Complaints

1. Any person may file a complaint that property in Delta County is in violation of this Code, Ordinance, Resolution or Standard referenced in the Land Use Code. Such complaint may be in writing; however, the County shall not be obligated to investigate anonymous complaints or complaints that are not filed in writing.

B. Investigation

1. The Code Compliance Officer will respond to the site within thirty (30) days of receiving a complaint and complete a Field Inspection to confirm, or determine there is no merit, to possible violations on the property.
2. If a violation is present, the Code Compliance Officer will contact the property owner(s) or responsible party(s) to notify them of the violation(s). An Advisory Letter will be completed and provided to the property owner(s) or responsible party(s) outlining the violation(s) present and the necessary action to resolve the violation(s). Voluntary

compliance is the preferred method of enforcement. If the violation(s) are resolved no further action is taken.

C. Non-Compliance

1. If the violation(s) are not resolved through voluntary compliance efforts a Notice of Violation (NOV) will be issued to the property owner(s) or responsible party(s) to correct the violation within thirty (30) days. The Notice of Violation will indicate the violation(s) present and a specific timeline for the violation(s) to be resolved. Voluntary compliance is the preferred method of enforcement. If the violation(s) are resolved no further action is taken.
2. If the property remains in Non-Compliance the County, in its sole discretion, may pursue any and all available means of enforcement available to it under state law or this Code.

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Chapter 14. MEASUREMENTS, CALCULATIONS, RULES OF CONSTRUCTION, ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

Section 1. Rules of Construction, Acronyms and Definitions

A. Rules of Construction

1. **Generally.** For the purposes of this Chapter and unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, certain terms and words used herein shall be interpreted as follows:
 - a. The present tense includes the future tense;
 - b. The singular number includes the plural and the plural number includes the singular;
 - c. The words "shall" and "must" are mandatory and the word "may" is permissive;
 - d. The words "used" or "occupied" include the words intended, designed or arranged to be used or occupied; and
 - e. The word "lot" includes the words plot or parcel.
2. **Cross-References.** Unless otherwise explicitly stated as to a particular cross-reference in this Code:
 - a. Cross-references to Federal law (*e.g.*, the AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT) or regulations, State statutes or regulations, or County ordinances, resolutions, or regulations (*e.g.*, the DELTA COUNTY ROADWAY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS) are intended to refer to the current version of the cross-reference at the time they are applied. If a cross-referenced standard is amended or superseded such that its reference changes, it is the intent of this Code that the cross-reference be updated to the changed reference. The Director is authorized to update the cross-references in this Code to keep them current.
 - b. Except as specifically provided in this Code, cross-references to model codes or standards (*e.g.*, ICC Codes, ANSI Standards, or NFPA Standards) are intended to refer to the version of the cross-referenced model code or standard that is referenced. If a cross-referenced model code or standard is updated and the cross-reference in this Code does not include the phrase "as amended," then the County may apply the current version upon text amendment to this Code that updates the reference to the current version.
 - c. If a cross-referenced standard is repealed and not replaced, it is the intent of this Code that the cross-referenced standard be preserved in the form it took immediately prior to its repeal.

B. Acronyms

Table 14.a, *Table of Acronyms*, sets out the acronyms that are used in this Code.

TABLE 14.a
TABLE OF ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	MEANING
<i>AASHTO</i>	American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials
<i>ac.</i>	Acre
<i>ADA</i>	Americans with Disabilities Act
<i>ADA 502</i>	2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design § 502, as amended from time to time, and however subsequently titled or numbered
<i>ADT</i>	Average Daily Traffic
<i>ANSI</i>	American National Standards Institute
<i>Art.</i>	Article
<i>ASTM</i>	American Society for Testing and Materials
<i>ATM</i>	Automated Teller Machine
<i>BFE</i>	Base Flood Elevation
<i>BMP</i>	Best Management Practice
<i>BOA</i>	Board of Adjustment
<i>BOCC</i>	Board of County Commissioners
<i>CAAP</i>	Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production
<i>CAFO</i>	Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation
<i>CATV</i>	Cable Television
<i>CCR</i>	Colorado Code of Regulations
<i>CDOT</i>	Colorado Department of Transportation
<i>CDPHE</i>	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
<i>C.F.R.</i>	Code of Federal Regulations
<i>CMRS</i>	Commercial Mobile Radio Service
<i>CNSDA</i>	Colorado Notification of Surface Development Act, C.R.S. § 24-65.5-101, <i>et seq.</i>
<i>C.O.</i>	Certificate of Occupancy
<i>ECMC</i>	Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission
<i>C.R.S.</i>	Colorado Revised Statutes
<i>dba</i>	A-weighted Decibels
<i>DAS</i>	Distributed Antenna Systems
<i>Div.</i>	Division
<i>DOLA</i>	Colorado Department of Local Affairs
<i>du</i>	Dwelling Unit
<i>du/ac</i>	Dwelling Units per Acre
<i>e.g.</i>	exempli gratia (translation: "for example"), which is followed by illustrative, non-exclusive examples
<i>EOPC</i>	Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost

<i>ESMR</i>	Enhanced Specialized Mobile Radio
<i>EPA</i>	United States Environmental Protection Agency
<i>FCC</i>	Federal Communications Commission
<i>Ft.</i>	Feet
<i>GESC</i>	Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control
<i>ICC</i>	International Code Council
<i>i.e.</i>	id est. (translation: "that is"), which is followed by an elaboration of the topic
<i>ISDS</i>	Individual Sewage Disposal System
<i>LAN</i>	Local Area Network
<i>lf.</i>	Linear Feet
<i>MSDS</i>	Material Safety Data Sheet
<i>Max.</i>	Maximum
<i>Min.</i>	Minimum
<i>MUTCD</i>	Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways
<i>N/A</i>	Not Applicable
<i>NFPA</i>	National Fire Protection Association
<i>NOV</i>	Notice of Violation
<i>NPDES</i>	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
<i>OGC Act</i>	Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Act, C.R.S. § 34-60-101, <i>et seq.</i>
<i>PCS</i>	Personal Communications Services
<i>PC</i>	Planning Commission
<i>RF</i>	Radio Frequency
<i>ROW</i>	Right-of-Way
<i>RV</i>	Recreational Vehicle
<i>Sec.</i>	Section
<i>sf.</i>	Square Feet
<i>sp.</i>	Parking Space (or Parking Spaces)
<i>U.S.</i>	When preceded and followed by numbers, United States Reports (a Supreme Court Reporter); otherwise United States
<i>U.S.C.</i>	United States Code
<i>U.S. DOJ</i>	United States Department of Justice
<i>WWTP</i>	Wastewater Treatment Plant
<i>WTF</i>	Wireless Telecommunications Facilities

Section 2. Definitions

A

Abandoned shall be defined as not occupied or used for legitimate residential, business or agricultural purposes.

Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) means a smaller, independent residential dwelling unit on the same lot as detached single-family residence, and may be connected to the same infrastructure as the primary unit (water, OWTS, electricity). Includes: Mobile Homes, Modular Homes, Tiny Homes, Recreational Vehicles (when connected to permanent infrastructure), Yurts, Cabins, Accessory Dwelling Units, etc.

Accessory Use means a use of land that:

- a. Is clearly subordinate in area, extent, and purpose to the principal use;
- b. Contributes to the comfort, convenience, or necessity of the principal use;
- c. Is operated by the owner of the principal use; and
- d. Is located on the same lot or parcel as the principal use.

Action or To Act on an application means to approve the application or to deny the application in writing.

Adult Entertainment means an exhibition, display, activity, or dance that involves the appearance or exposure to view of specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas to an audience for consideration.

Aggrieved Party means those property owners defined as neighbors and who received Notification, which may include the applicant, as determined by the Director.

Agricultural and Agribusiness Uses, Operations, and Activities means a group of land uses that are related to grazing or raising livestock or land uses which produce products that originate from the land's productivity, such as farming, ranching, forestry, viticulture, floriculture, beekeeping, tree farming, hemp cultivation, animal husbandry, and horticulture including within greenhouses. The phrase "Agricultural and Agribusiness Uses, Operations, and Activities" does not include the phrase "Intensive Agriculture" or any specific land uses within that group, nor does it include the phrase "Marijuana Uses" or any specific land uses within that group.

Agricultural Support and Rural Industries means a group of land uses that either provide support for agricultural operations, process agricultural outputs or other natural resources, or that are often located in rural areas due to the need for separation from population centers.

Agricultural Workforce Housing means dwelling units that are located on the site of an agricultural or agribusiness use, operation, or activity or an intensive agriculture use, which provide housing for employees or contractors who work on the site.

Airport or Airstrip means any area of land or water that is used, or intended for use, for the landing and take-off of aircraft, and any appurtenant areas that are used, or intended for use, for supporting buildings (e.g., hangars, fueling areas, terminals, or control towers), or other facilities or

rights-of-way, together with all buildings and facilities located thereon. The term "Airport" refers to a publicly owned and managed facility that is open for public use without operational restrictions on its use. The term "airstrip" refers to a runway for take-off and landing of fixed-wing aircraft that is not open for public use (*e.g.*, use is limited to a single property owner, a property owners' association, or a public safety entity or governmental unit), or offers limited facilities for general aviation purposes.

Alternative Communication Facility means a wireless communication facility with an alternative design that camouflages or conceals the presence of antennae or towers; such as, but not limited to, artificial trees, clocks, light poles, bell towers, and steeples. A stand-alone pole in the public right-of-way upon which small cell antenna facilities are installed is considered an alternative communication facility to the extent it meets the camouflage and concealment standards of this definition.

Animal Units means a unit of measurement for determining the intensity of use of land for the keeping of livestock, by comparing the impacts of various animals to the impacts of a 1,000 lb. cow. Animal units are measured as provided in the table below. Animal unit calculations by the State of Colorado may be different than this chart. As a result, a Large AFO by Delta County definition may or may not be regulated by the State as well as by the County.

ANIMAL UNITS (1 AU = 1,000 LB. COW)	
ANIMAL	ANIMAL UNIT (AU) CALCULATION
<i>Cattle-Beef</i>	1.0
<i>Cattle-Dairy</i>	1.4
<i>Chicken</i>	0.02
<i>Elk</i>	0.5
<i>Geese, Ducks, Turkey</i>	0.03
<i>Goat</i>	0.2
<i>Horse</i>	1.0
<i>Sheep</i>	0.2
<i>Swine</i>	0.4
<i>Bison</i>	1.0

Antenna means an apparatus designed for the purpose of emitting radiofrequency (RF) radiation, to be operated or operating from a fixed location pursuant to Federal Communications Commission (FCC) authorization, for the provision of personal wireless service and any commingled information services. For purposes of this definition, the term "antenna" does not include an unintentional radiator, mobile station, or device authorized under 47 C.F.R. part 15.

Antenna Equipment means equipment, switches, wiring, cabling, power sources, shelters, or cabinets associated with an antenna, located at the same fixed location as the antenna, and, when collocated on a structure, is mounted or installed at the same time as such antenna.

Antenna Facility means an antenna and associated antenna equipment.

Applicant means a person or entity that submits an application and the agents, employees, and contractors of such person or entity.

Application means a written submission to the County requesting authorization for an entitlement.

Authorization means any approval that the County must issue under applicable law.

Automobile Fueling or Service Station means a commercial facility that is used for the retail dispensing or sales of motor fuels; propane; Level 3 DC fast-charging of electric vehicles; washing of motor vehicles; towing of automobiles and light trucks (but not storage, wrecking, or salvage of inoperable automobiles or light trucks); and/or the sale and installation of lubricants, tires, batteries, brakes, mufflers, and similar vehicle repairs. The phrase “fueling/service station” does not include collision centers or facilities that provide transmission repair, engine overhauls, or repair of commercial vehicles. The phrase “Fueling or Service Station” includes associated retail stores that sell ready-to-eat food products (not intended for on-premises consumption), groceries, consumable motor vehicle supplies, or sundries.

B

Base Station means a structure or equipment at a fixed location that enables FCC-licensed or authorized wireless communications between user equipment and a communications network. The phrase “base station” includes, but is not limited to:

- b. Equipment associated with wireless communications services such as private, broadcast, and public safety services, as well as unlicensed wireless services and fixed wireless services such as microwave backhaul;
- c. Radio transceivers, antennas, coaxial or fiber-optic cable, regular and backup power supplies, and comparable equipment, regardless of technological configuration (including distributed antenna systems and small-cell networks).
- d. Any structure other than a wireless communications tower that, at the time an application is filed, already supports or houses equipment described in items (1) or (2), above (for the purposes of this definition, “WIRELESS EQUIPMENT”), that has been reviewed and approved by the County, even if the structure was not built for the sole or primary purpose of providing such support.

The phrase “base station” does not include:

- a. A wireless communications tower or any equipment associated with a wireless communications tower.
- e. Any structure that, at the time an application is filed, does not support or house wireless equipment.

Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) means a rechargeable energy storage system consisting of batteries, battery chargers, controls, power conditioning systems and associated electrical equipment designed to provide electrical power to a structure or provide electrical grid-related services.

Bed and Breakfast means a single-family dwelling unit that provides guest rooms for overnight lodging (for terms of less than thirty (30) days) is provided, which may include meals, and which is operated by the permanent resident of the dwelling unit.

Block means a unit of land bounded by streets or by a combination of streets and public land, railroad right of way, or any other barrier to the continuity of development.

Boundary Agreement means a written agreement between two (2) or more parties, including an illustrative map or plat, to resolve any disputed line, corner, or boundary of an existing parcel of land that is signed (by all parties) and recorded in the real estate records of the County Clerk and Recorder.

Boundary Line Adjustment means an adjustment or revision of established, undisputed, existing boundary lines between parcels or lots less than thirty-five (35) acres, where such adjustment does not result in creating an additional parcel/lot.

Boundary Survey (aka Record of Results, Certificate) means a detailed map that identifies and documents existing conditions, including physical boundaries or property lines for a specific parcel of land and/or Right-of-Way. Results in no change from existing conditions.

Buffering or Buffering Strip means open space, landscaping areas, fences, walls, or any combination thereof used to physically separate or screen one use or property from another so as to visually shield or block noise, lights, or other nuisances.

C

Campground means a site, lot or parcel of land made available to persons for temporary, non-permanent, overnight accommodations (not to exceed six months in any one calendar year by any particular guest), including for the parking or placement of recreational vehicles, motor homes, trailers, campers, cabins, yurts, tents, or similar devices used for human occupancy. "Campground" is similar to a Recreational Vehicle Park with temporary accommodations, but different from a Manufactured Home Park where there are permanent services (water, wastewater, electricity, etc.).

Cemetery means a place that is dedicated to, used, and intended to be used for the permanent interment of human remains, and may include a burial plot for earth interments, a mausoleum for vault or crypt interments, a columbarium for cinerary interments, or any combination of one or more (1+) of the above. The term "cemetery" does not include areas of private property that are used for burials of members of the property owner's relatives.

Change of Use means any use that is substantially different from the previous use of a building or land.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) means the codification of the general and permanent Rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. It is divided into fifty (50) titles that represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation.

Co-location, in general, means the mounting or installation of transmission equipment on an eligible support structure for the purpose of transmitting and/or receiving radio frequency signals for communications purposes.

Commercial, with reference to categories of land uses, means a group of land uses that involve general commercial activity.

Commercial Facility means land, structures, and/or buildings that are used for commercial purposes, but not including home businesses and incidental commercial activities.

Commercial Mobile Services (Wireless) means any mobile service (as defined in 47 U.S.C. § 153) that is provided for-profit and makes interconnected service available:

- a. To the public; or
- b. To such classes of eligible users as to be effectively available to a substantial portion of the public, as specified by regulation by the FCC.

Community Land Uses means a group of land uses that provide community gathering places or services, such as places of assembly, education, or internment of human remains.

Community Water System means a public water system that supplies at least fifteen (15) service connections used by year-round residents or that regularly supplies at least twenty-five (25) year-round residents.

Concept Plan means a drawing, not necessarily to scale, showing the location of buildings, access, and infrastructure, or other information necessary to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this Code.

Conditional Use means a use that is permitted in a particular zoning district upon showing that such use in a specific location will comply with all the conditions and standards for the location or operation of the use as specified in this Land Use Code and authorized by the Board of County Commissioners.

Condominium means a building or group of buildings in which dwelling units, offices, or floor area are owned individually, and the structure, common areas, and facilities are owned by all owners on a proportional, undivided basis.

Corner Lot means a lot that has two street frontages that form a corner or sharp curve, generally due to a location at the intersection of two streets.

County means Delta County, Colorado.

Covenants means a restriction on the use of the land set forth on the deed.

D

Day (Business) means every official work day excluding Saturday, Sunday, and legal holidays as defined by the State of Colorado [47 CFR Sect 1.4(e)(2)] or Delta County, Colorado.

Day (Calendar) means each day that is present on a calendar. A twenty-four (24) hour period starting at midnight. Includes Saturday, Sunday, and holidays.

Delta County Roadway Design and Construction Standards means the Delta County Roadway Design and Construction Standards, dated December 12, 2005, including appendices, as such documents may be amended or superseded from time to time.

Deployment means placement, construction, or modification of a personal wireless service facility.

Developer. See "Subdivider or Developer."

Development Area means the portion of a property or lot remaining after the minimum setbacks, open space, park, or right-of-way dedication, and *stewardship areas* (See Chapter 4 Section 1A)

Density means the number of families, individuals, dwelling units, households, housing structures, or lots per acre per unit of land.

Director means the Director of Planning and Community Development or designee thereof.

Disposition means a contract of sale resulting in the transfer of equitable title to an interest in subdivided land; an option to purchase an interest in subdivided land; a lease or an assignment of an interest in subdivided land; or any other conveyance of an interest in subdivided land which is not made pursuant to one of the foregoing.

Ditch Company means a person or organization (public or private) that owns, controls, or operates a ditch, reservoir, canal, or pipeline in which water is stored or through which water is transported for beneficial use, including but not limited to a mutual ditch company or an irrigation district. The phrase "ditch company" does not include the phrases "public water system."

Duplex means a residential property with two, attached, dwelling units.

Dwelling Unit means a building or portion of a building that provides complete independent living facilities, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation. Includes: Mobile Homes, Modular Homes, Tiny Homes, Recreational Vehicles (when connected to permanent infrastructure), Yurts, Cabins, Accessory Dwelling Units, etc.

E

Easement means a grant of one or more (1+) of the property rights by the property owner to and/or for use by the public, a corporation, or another person or entity.

Egress means an exit.

Eligible Facilities Request means any request for modification of an existing wireless communications tower or base station that does not substantially change the physical dimensions of such tower or base station as measured from the original tower or base station zoning or siting approval, involving: co-location of new transmission equipment; removal of transmission equipment; or replacement of transmission equipment.

Eligible Support Structure means any existing wireless communications tower or base station.

Equestrian Facilities means a boarding stable, riding school or academy, riding arena, or exhibition facility for horses, donkeys, or mules, for animals not owned by the owner or lessee of the property. Equestrian facilities typically include barns, stables, corrals, riding arenas, and/or paddocks used for the feeding, housing, and exercising of horses.

Evidence means any map, table, chart, contract, or other document or testimony, prepared or certified by a qualified person to attest to a specific claim or condition, which evidence shall be relevant and competent and shall support the position maintained by the subdivider.

Exempt Well means a well that does not exceed fifteen (15) gallons per minute of production and used for ordinary household purposes, fire protection, the watering of poultry, domestic animals and livestock on farms and ranches and for the irrigation of not over one acre of home gardens and lawns but not used for more than three (3) single-family dwellings.

Existing means any development and/or use of land that was reviewed and lawfully established in conformance with all requirements of applicable law at the time.

F

Farm, Orchard, or Ranch means land that is used for commercial crop production, horticulture, floriculture, viticulture, or forestry, or to produce food or fiber products that originate from the land's productivity, and may include value-added agricultural processing (*e.g.*, a vineyard with an Onsite winery, or a produce stand on a farm site are both within the definition of the phrase "Farm, Orchard, or Ranch"). The phrase "Farm, Orchard, or Ranch" does not include land that is used to produce food or fiber products for the personal use of the landowner, or for incidental commercial activities. The phrase "Farm, Orchard, or Ranch" does not include any of the specific land uses within the group "Intensive Agriculture," nor does it include any of the other specific land uses within the group "Agricultural and Agribusiness Uses, Operations, and Activities."

Farm Supply/Feed and Seed means a commercial facility that sells, rents, or repairs agricultural machinery, equipment, and supplies for use in soil preparation and maintenance, the planting and harvesting of crops, and other operations and processes pertaining to farming, beekeeping, or livestock operations.

Federal Register means the official daily publication for Rules, proposed Rules, and notices of Federal agencies and organizations, as well as executive orders and other presidential documents.

Fence means a structure that serves as an enclosure, barrier, screen, or boundary, or that serves to mark a boundary, enclose a piece of land or divide a piece of land into distinct portions and that is usually constructed from wood, metal, wire, vinyl, masonry, stone, or other manufactured material.

Fee (Simple) Title means absolute title to land, free of any other claims against the title.

Freestanding Communication Facility means a communication facility that consists of a stand-alone support structure or tower, antennas and accessory equipment.

G

Greenhouse means a building whose roof and sides are made largely of glass or other transparent or translucent material and in which the temperature and humidity can be regulated for the cultivation of plants.

Group home means a state-licensed group home that is specifically identified in C.R.S. §§ 31-23-303(2)(a) (community residential homes with eight (8) or fewer residents), (2)(b)(II) (group homes for the aged with eight (8) or fewer residents), and (2)(b)(5) (group homes for persons with behavioral or mental health disorders with eight (8) or fewer residents). The phrase "group home" specifically does not include any other type of group living arrangement.

Growth Management Area means an unincorporated area surrounding a municipality within which both the County and the municipality agree to jointly participate in planning and the review

of proposed developments in accordance with an Intergovernmental Agreement between the participating entities.

Guest Ranch means a working farm or ranch that also includes rooms for lodging that are rented to guests for terms of less than thirty (30) days. Guest ranches may include areas for outdoor recreation and provide organized outdoor activities such as horseback riding, rock climbing, rafting, hiking, hunting, and fishing. Guest ranches may also provide meals for guests, and may be used for private special events (e.g., private parties, corporate retreats, and weddings).

H

Habitable Structure means a building that contains one or more (1+) dwelling units or that can be occupied for residential use. Such structures provide independent living facilities for one or more (1+) persons, including provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation.

Hazardous Waste Landfill means all contiguous land, including publicly-owned land, under common ownership that is used for hazardous waste disposal as such phrase is defined in C.R.S. § 35-15-200.3(4), except that such term shall not include any site that is in compliance with an approved reclamation plan contained in a permit issued pursuant to Article 32 of Title 34, C.R.S., or Article 33 of Title 34, C.R.S.

Height (Wireless) means the height of a structure (e.g., pole, tower, building) measured from the average finished grade to the top of the structure, including any attached antennae or other appurtenances.

Hemp Cultivation means a commercial facility that is used for cultivation of industrial hemp, which may include the processing of the industrial hemp on the land where it is produced (e.g., a CBD oil extraction facility on the site of the hemp cultivation operation is within the definition of "Hemp Cultivation").

Household means one or more persons, whether related or not, living together in a dwelling unit, with common access to and common use of all living and eating areas and all areas and facilities

Hunting, Fishing, or Watersports Club means a commercial facility that provides access to land or water to its members (and not to the general public) for the purposes of hunting, fishing, or watersports (e.g., swimming, boating, or water skiing), and which may include buildings that provide facilities for assembly, dining, camping, and/or temporary or seasonal lodging. Hunting, fishing, or watersports clubs may also be used for special events (e.g., private parties, corporate retreats, and weddings).

I

Improvements Agreement means a legally binding contract made by and between the developer/subdivider and the County whereby the developer guarantees the installation of all improvements (whether proposed by the developer/subdivider or required by the Board of County Commissioners or both) that are designed to serve the occupants of a development or subdivision or the general public, and provides for a financial security arrangement to ensure such installation.

Industrial Hemp means a plant of the genus *cannabis* and any part of the plant, whether growing or not, containing a *delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol* concentration of no more than three-tenths of one percent (0.3% or 0.003) on a dry weight basis.

Intensive Agriculture means a group of land uses that involve the raising, care, or feeding livestock, where the number of animals is equivalent to or greater than fifty (50) animal units, and, the animals are stabled, confined, fed and/or maintained a total of forty-five days or more (45+) in any twelve (12) month period, and, where crops, vegetation, forage growth, or post-harvest residues are not growing, irrigated and sustained in the normal growing season over any portion of the lot or facility. The phrase "intensive agriculture" also includes concentrated aquatic animal production (CAAP). The phrase "intensive agriculture" does not encompass (without more) cattle and sheep that are moved between winter and summer pastures, including those confined for more than forty-five days (45+) due to adverse conditions, and breeding stock on property where other cattle are grazing. The phrase "Intensive Agriculture" includes:

- a. *Small Animal Feeding Operation (SAFO)*, which means any building or outdoor corral, pen, or other enclosure used to confine animals, where the number of animals is between fifty (50) and one hundred forty-nine (149) animal units, for the purpose of feeding or care, where no forage is harvested.
- b. *Medium Animal Feeding Operation (MAFO)*, which means any building, outdoor corral, pen, or other enclosure used to confine animals, where the number of animals is between one hundred fifty (150) and nine hundred ninety-nine (999) animal units, for the purpose of feeding or care, where no forage is harvested.
- c. *Large Animal Feeding Operations (LAFO)*, which means any building, outdoor corral, pen, or other enclosure used to confine animals, where the number of animals is one thousand or more (1,000+) animal units, for the purpose of feeding or care, where no forage is harvested.
- d. *Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production (CAAP)*, which means a hatchery, fish farm, or other facility that is designated by the U.S. EPA (see 40 CFR 122.25), or which satisfies the following criteria:
 - 1) The facilities raise cold water fish species or other cold water aquatic animals in ponds, raceways, or other similar structures which discharge at least thirty (30) days per year, except:
 - a) Facilities that produce less than twenty thousand (20,000) pounds of aquatic animals per year; and
 - b) Facilities that feed less than five thousand (5,000) pounds of food during the calendar month of maximum feeding.
 - 2) If the facilities raise warm water fish species or other warm water aquatic animals in ponds, raceways, or other similar structures that discharge at least thirty (30) days per year, except:
 - a) Closed ponds which discharge only during periods of excess runoff; or
 - b) Facilities that produce less than one hundred thousand (100,000) pounds of aquatic animals per year.

- e. *Fish Hatchery* (not CAAP), which means any facility, structure, lake, pond, tank, or tanker truck used for the purpose of propagating, selling, brokering, trading, or transporting live fish or viable gametes, except a concentrated aquatic animal production facility (CAAP).

Interior Lot means a lot with one street frontage.

Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) means any agreement that involves or is made between two or more governments in cooperation to solve problems of mutual concern. Intergovernmental agreements can be made between or among a broad range of governmental or quasi-governmental entities.

J

Junk means wrecked, scrapped, ruined, partially dismantled, dismantled, or inoperable and unlicensed motor vehicles (*e.g.*, recreational vehicles, commercial vehicles, passenger vehicles, construction equipment, trucks, boats, and trailers); inoperable major appliances and equipment (*e.g.*, water heaters, ranges, ovens, refrigerators, mowers); manufactured or mobile homes that are in a dilapidated, uninhabitable condition; construction debris or used construction materials; and household waste. The term “junk” does not include inoperable farm equipment.

Junk Storage means an area of land (outside of an enclosed building) that is used for the storage of junk, except where such junk is input for a rural medium industry or rural heavy industry (in which case the junk storage is considered part of the industrial use); materials that are stored in a salvage yard (see definition of phrase “Salvage Yard”); materials that are stored in a waste transfer station; or materials that are permanently disposed of in a landfill.

K

Kennel means a facility for breeding, boarding, training, and/or selling of household pets where there are more than six (6) animals over six (6) months of age. The term “kennel” does not include incidental commercial activities.

L

Landfill means an area of land that is used for the disposal of non-hazardous solid wastes.

Lodging means a building or group of buildings which provides guest rooms for overnight lodging for terms of less than thirty (30) days, which may also provide the following amenities: 1) food service for guests; 2) conference rooms, ballrooms, and comparable special event space; 3) recreational activities or programming (*e.g.*, swimming, golf, tennis, horseback riding, etc.); 4) personal services (*e.g.*, spa services, fitness training, sports instruction, etc.); or 5) entertainment programming (not including in-room televisions or internet access). Inns or lodges may also be used for private special events (*e.g.*, private parties, corporate retreats, and weddings).

Lot means a recognized subdivision of property with a written legal description that addresses permissions or constraints upon its development. A parcel of land that has passed through a legal subdivision process created by the state and the local jurisdiction. (*e.g.*, Lot and Block description)

Lot Area means the area contained within the boundaries of a lot.

Lot Dimensions

- a. **Lot Frontage** is the length of the lot line that is coterminous with a road Right-of-Way (public or private).
- b. **Lot Width** is the distance between side lot lines, measured between the points where the front setback line intersects opposite side lot lines.
- c. **Lot Depth** is the shortest distance between the front lot line and the rear lot

line. **Lot Line** means a legal boundary of a lot.

M

Maintenance Agreement means an agreement signed by the developer to ensure facilities or work to ensure correction of failures of improvements required by these regulations, and/or to maintain the same.

Manufactured Housing means a factory-built home (built to standards established under 42 U.S.C. § 5401 *et seq.*, *Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards*) that can be placed on a piece of land as a permanent dwelling unit. A manufactured home is a portable structure that is capable of being transported on State Highways in compliance with C.R.S. § 42-4-501, including Mobile Homes, Tiny Homes and Recreational Vehicles. The term “manufactured home” shall not include travel trailers, camper trailers, campers or self-contained motor homes or camper buses. A manufactured home that is less than four hundred (400) square feet can also be considered a “Tiny Home.”

Manufactured Home Park means any lot or parcel of land on which is placed or improved for sites for five or more (5+) factory-built, moveable structures with water, sewer or OWTS, and electrical services available for dwelling or sleeping purposes and where Title of the unit is different from the Title of the property, regardless of whether or not a charge is made for such accommodation. For purposes of this section, a factory-built, movable structure includes, but is not limited to, mobile homes, recreational vehicles and tiny homes.

Minerals Extraction/Quarry means a commercial facility involving the extraction of salable minerals (including, but is not limited to, building stone, clay, coal, diatomaceous earth, gravel, precious or semi-precious stones or metals, or sand) from the earth. The phrase “Minerals Extraction/Quarry” does not include the phrase “Oil and Gas Extraction;” cut and fill operations within a single property or between properties under single ownership; or the construction, cleaning, or reshaping of irrigation ditches or reservoirs (even if the soil is sold for use as fill).

Minor Plat See Plat (Minor).

Mitigation means methods used to alleviate or lessen the impact of development.

Mobile Home is one type manufactured housing. A transportable structure suitable for residential or business purposes and having, capable of, or designed to have, water, electrical, sewage connections similar to those of conventional dwellings. A Mobile Home constructed prior to June 15, 1976 may be referred to as a “Pre-HUD Mobile Home.”

Modular Home means a customized, prefabricated building system built almost entirely in a factory setting. Once the main modules of a new home are constructed - complete with attached walls, floor, ceiling, wiring, plumbing and interior fixtures - they are transported to the property and placed on a permanent foundation. Each home is designed and constructed to meet all state and national building and fire codes, and a local builder does the final finish work.

Mover (as used in relation to Manufacture Housing) means the person or entity that transports/moves a Manufactured Housing unit, Mobile Home, or Pre-HUD Mobile Home.

Multifamily means multiple units attached to one another by a common wall, designed for occupation.

N

Neighbor shall mean owner of a property adjoining the applicant's property AND, other property owners, entities, groups and organizations as determined by the Director.

Non-Community Water System means a public water system that is not a community water system. A non-community water system is either a "transient, non-community water system" or a "non-transient, non-community water system."

Nonconforming means a lot, use, structure, or building where the lot, area, dimensions, or location of which was lawful prior to the adoption, revision, or amendment of this Land Use Code but that fails by reason of such adoption, revision, or amendment to conform to the present requirements of this Land Use Code.

Non-Habitable Structure means any structure not identified as habitable as defined in this Code. A detached structure that is accessory to the main dwelling unit and does not have any bedroom, kitchen, and/or bathroom.

Non-Transient, Non-Community Water System means a public water system that is not a community water system and that regularly serves at least twenty-five (25) of the same individuals, corporations, companies, associations, partnerships, municipalities, or State, Federal, or tribal agencies over six (6) months per year.

Notice of Deficiency means a written notice from the Director to the Applicant that the application is materially incomplete, clearly and specifically identifying the missing documents or information and the specific rule or regulation creating the obligation to submit such documents or information.

O

Offices means a building or buildings from which professional, administrative, financial, clerical, brokering, real estate, medical, and limited technical services are provided by a group of three or more unrelated principals, contractors, or employees. The term "Office" includes, but is not limited to, the following businesses or services:

- a. Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping;
- b. Advertising and graphic design;
- c. Architectural, engineering, and surveying services;

- d. Attorneys and court reporters;
- e. Brokering of motor vehicles, commodities, and other items where the thing brokered is not stored Onsite;
- f. Business incubators (unless the businesses being incubated are classified as another type of use);
- g. Computer programming and data recovery services;
- h. Corporate headquarters;
- i. Data mining, data processing, data storage, and word processing services;
- j. Detective agencies;
- k. Government administration or services;
- l. Insurance;
- m. Interior design;
- n. Medical offices and clinics;
- o. Real estate sales and off-site rental services;
- p. Research and development (not including Onsite manufacturing or fabrication, and not including marijuana uses);
- q. Retail catalog, internet, and telephone order processing, but not warehousing; and
- r. Shared office and virtual office services.

Official Hazard Area Maps means maps that are on file with the County that identify the general location of natural hazards.

Oil and Gas Extraction means exploration for and production of oil and/or natural gas.

Oil and Gas Support Services means commercial facilities that provide direct support to oil and gas extraction, including:

- a. Disposal and recycling sites for production waste (except production water disposed through either secondary recovery or deep well disposal methods where the mode of transport to such injection wells is exclusively via pipeline from the source, and no Onsite storage occurs)
- b. Oil and gas processing facilities and related equipment, including, but not limited to, compressors that are associated with gas processing or which compress gas to enter a pipeline for transport to market.
- c. Midstream activities, including the processing, storing, transporting, and marketing of oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids.

The phrase "oil and gas support services" does not include businesses whose activities are primarily manufacturing and fabricating, or whose function is primarily general corporate offices.

Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (OWTS) means an absorption system of any size or flow or a system or facility for treating, neutralizing, stabilizing, or dispersing sewage generated in the vicinity, which system is not a part of or connected to a sewage treatment works.

Other Active Outdoor Recreation means active outdoor recreation activities not otherwise specifically defined by this Code, such as zip line parks, batting cages, and mini golf courses, or other similar activities. The phrase “other active outdoor recreation” does not include outdoor shooting ranges or other uses that are specifically defined in this Code.

Other Wireless Communications Facility means:

- a. Communications facilities that are mounted on a base station; or
- b. Modification of an existing wireless communications tower or base station that involves:
 - 1) Collocation of new transmission equipment;
 - 2) Removal of transmission equipment; or
 - 3) Replacement of transmission equipment.

Outdoor Theater means an outdoor area surrounded by rows of seats or benches (which may be tiered) or lawn seating areas, designed for the viewing of sporting events, rodeos, equestrian events, livestock exhibitions, concerts, or other organized entertainment; or an area of land that includes one or more large outdoor screens or other structures for the display of motion pictures, as well as and an area for parking automobiles from which the motion pictures are viewed. The phrase “Outdoor Theaters” may include concession sales.

Owner means an individual or entity holding a fee-simple or leasehold ownership interest in property, and includes an applicant for approval under this Code who is acting with the consent or direction of a fee-simple owner. The term “owner” also includes operators, managers, or any other person or entity who have responsibility for the approved facilities, as authorized by a fee-simple owner.

P

Paintball Course means an outdoor area of land used for mock war games using paintball guns or laser equipment. Paintball courses may include structures, bunkers, obstacles, vending, and pro shops.

Parcel means a quantity of land capable of being described in a certificate of title or described in a certificate of title by reference to a plan filed or registered in a land titles office. A quantity of land identified for taxation purposes. (e.g., Metes and Bounds description)

Parks, Passive Recreation, Open Space, or Golf Course means areas of land that provide recreation opportunities outdoors for the public (open to the community) or residents of a subdivision or development, which are generally not commercial in nature (except golf courses, which may be commercial facilities). The phrase “Parks, Passive Recreation, Open Space, Golf Course” includes areas for recreational activities including, but not limited to:

- a. Jogging, cycling, tot-lots, fitness trails, and playgrounds;

- b. Sports fields (*e.g.*, soccer fields, baseball diamonds, or football fields) or outdoor sports courts (*e.g.*, tennis, racquetball, or basketball);
- c. Golf courses and golf driving ranges;
- d. Arboretums, wildlife sanctuaries, forests, and other natural areas which may be used for walking, snowshoeing, mountain biking, or hiking; or
- e. Passive recreation-oriented parks, including picnic areas.

Personal Wireless Service means commercial mobile services, unlicensed wireless services, and common carrier wireless exchange access services.

Personal Wireless Service Facility means an antenna facility or a structure that is used for the provision of personal wireless service, whether such service is provided on a stand-alone basis or commingled with other wireless communications services.

Place of Assembly means an indoor or outdoor space where people gather for civic, cultural, educational or religious purposes, that is not more specifically defined elsewhere. The phrase "place of assembly" includes, but is not limited to, adult day care facility, church, community center, fraternal organization, grange hall, lecture hall, meeting hall, religious or non-religious retreat center, mosque, and place of worship, private club, synagogue, or temple.

Plat means a map and supporting materials of certain described land prepared in accordance with subdivision regulations as an instrument for recording of real estate interests with the County Clerk and Recorder.

Plat (Final) means a map, or maps, of a land subdivision prepared in accordance with this Code, with necessary affidavits, dedication and acceptances and with complete bearings and dimensions of all lines defining all lots, boundaries, easements, roads, driveways, building areas, non-building areas, intended as an instrument for recording with the County's Clerk and Recorder.

Plat (Minor) means a Final Plat where no more than two (2) lots are created through subdivision

Plat (Preliminary) means a subdivision where three or more (3+) lots are created, showing the salient features of a proposed subdivision submitted to an approving authority for purposes of consideration prior to a Final Plat.

Plat (Vacation) means a plat illustrating the vacation of a portion of a dedicated right-of-way. Vacation, as used with land use actions, can also apply to vacating portion(s) of an approved (phased) Plat, consistent with provisions of State law.

Prohibited Uses means a group of land uses that are not allowed anywhere in the unincorporated Delta County.

Public Right-of-Way means dedicated or acquired property interest held by a governmental entity for public use for roads, gutter, curb, shoulder, sidewalk, sidewalk area, on-street parking area or parking strip, drainage swale, planting strip, and any public way.

Public Water System (PWS) means a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least fifteen

(15) service connections or regularly serves an average of at least twenty-five (25) individuals daily at least sixty (60) days out of the year. The phrase includes:

- a. Any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such systems.
- b. Any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control, which are used primarily in connection with such systems.

A Public Water System is either a "Community Water System" or a "Non-Community Water System." The phrase "Public Water System" does not include the phrase "Ditch Company."

R

Racetrack means a commercial facility consisting of a track, either paved or unpaved, which is used primarily for the sport of racing motor vehicles (e.g., cars, go-karts, motorcycles, or all-terrain vehicles). A racetrack may include seating, concession areas, restaurants, sky boxes, parking facilities, maintenance facilities, accessory offices, and accessory retail facilities. The phrase "race track" includes any facility used for driving automobiles under simulated racing or driving conditions (test tracks, "shakedown" tracks, or other similar facilities), regardless of whether they include seating, concession areas, or retail facilities for the general public.

Rebuttable Presumption means a fact that is presumed to exist unless it is disproved by a preponderance of the evidence.

Recreational Vehicle means a vehicular-type unit used for living or sleeping and/or recreational, camping, or travel purposes, that either has its own motive power or is mounted on or drawn by another vehicle. Includes automobiles when used for sleeping purposes, pick-up coaches (campers), motorized homes, boats, travel trailers and camping trailers not meeting the definition or specification for a Manufactured or Mobile Home.

Recreational Vehicle (RV) Park means any site, lot or parcel of land occupied or intended for occupancy two or more (2+) recreational vehicle sites are located, established, or maintained for occupancy by recreational vehicles of the general public as temporary living quarters for recreation or vacation purposes by campers, vacationers, or travelers, whether or not a fee is charged. Storage of two or more (2+) unoccupied recreational vehicles does not constitute an R.V. park. "RV Park" is similar to a Campground with temporary accommodations, but different from a Manufactured Home Park where there are permanent services (water, wastewater, electricity, etc.).

Renewable Energy Facility (Personal Scale) means a facility for the production of renewable energy (e.g., solar, wind, or geothermal) where the energy produced is used solely for residential or business purposes on the property where it is located AND does not meet the threshold for commercial scale.

Renewable Energy Facility (Commercial Scale or Utility Scale) means a facility for the generation of renewable energy (e.g., solar, wind, or geothermal) where:

- a. The footprint is greater than ten (10) acres and
- b. Energy produced is sold/contracted for use other than the property where the energy is produced (utility, power supplier, power purchase agreement); or
- c. Energy produced is used to power a crypto-currency mine or data center.

Renewable energy facilities include necessary transmission and battery storage (see definition of *Battery Energy Storage System*).

Replat means a procedure by which minor amendments may be made to an approved Final Plat where the revision involves minor adjustments to lot lines and/or building envelopes, minor amendments to plat notes, minor right of way adjustments, or minor utility easement adjustments. All lands must be part of a previously recorded Subdivision, no additional lots or building site are created, no impacts to county roads or other service providers is created, or the revision corrects minor errors on the Plat.

Residential Assisted Living means a commercial residential facility that makes available to three or more (3+) adults not related to the owner of such facility, either directly or indirectly through a residential agreement with the resident, room and board and at least the following services; personal services; protective oversight; social care due to impaired capacity to live independently; and regular supervision that shall be available on a twenty-four (24) hour basis, but not to the extent that regular twenty-four (24) hour medical or nursing care is required. [See Colorado Code of Regulations 6 CCR 1011-1, Chapter 07]

Residential Treatment Facility (Congregate Care) means a commercial residential treatment facility for the mentally ill which is an assisted living residence similar to the definition under Residential Assisted Living (above), except that the facility is operated and maintained for no more than sixteen (16) mentally ill individuals who are not related to the licensee and are provided treatment commensurate to the individuals' psychiatric needs which has received program approval from the Colorado Department of Human Services. [See Colorado Code of Regulations 6 CCR 1011-1, Chapter 07]

Residential Use means any property, whether developed or not, that is zoned A5A-2.5 or RES-1.0, and any other property that has a residential tax assessment indicating residential use of the property. For the purposes of measuring setbacks for Intensive Agriculture, the setback should be measured from the property line of the property that meets the Residential Use definition.

Resort or Conference Center Hotel means a commercial facility that provides rooms for overnight accommodations for terms of less than thirty (30) days, which may also provide the following amenities: 1) food service for guests; 2) conference rooms, ballrooms, and comparable special event space; 3) recreational activities or programming (e.g., swimming, golf, tennis, horseback riding, etc.); 4) personal services (e.g., spa services, fitness training, sports instruction, etc.); or 5) entertainment programming (not including in-room televisions or internet access).

Restaurant means any commercial facility in which the principal business is the sale of food and beverages to customers in a ready-to-consume state, for consumption either within the restaurant building, outside but on the premises, or off the premises, and which may include a drive-in or drive-through facility. Fermented malt beverages, and/or malt, special malt, or vinous and spirituous liquors may be served pursuant to applicable alcohol beverage licenses.

Retail Sales and Services means a commercial facility characterized by the selling of tangible goods/merchandise or services/intangibles directly to the consumer, generally without an appointment. The phrase "Retail Sales and Services" does not include terms and phrases that are more specifically defined (e.g., "Marijuana Uses," "Automobile Fueling or Service Station," or "Truck Stop/Truck Wash").

Right-of-Way means the legal right, established by usage or grant, to pass along a specific route through grounds or property belonging to another.

Roof-Mounted Communication Facility means a communication facility that is mounted and supported on the roof or any rooftop appurtenance of a legally existing building or structure.

Rural Heavy Industry means industrial uses that are not described specifically elsewhere, and which may be described in one (1) of the following four (4) ways:

- a. Primary processing or manufacturing or repair operations that involve:
 - 1) A material risk of significant environmental contamination, explosion, or fire;
 - 2) Perceptible ground vibration at the property line;
 - 3) Excessive noise or dust emissions at the property line and downwind;
 - 4) Large-scale outdoor storage of inputs or products;
 - 5) Significant outdoor installations of processing equipment;
 - 6) Outside emission of objectionable odors;
 - 7) More than thirty (30+) trips by semi-trailer trucks per day; or
- b. Processing of minerals (except precious and semi-precious stone cutting for jewelry or precision instruments such as lasers or watches), ores, or fossil fuels (except Oil and Gas Extraction and Oil and Gas Support Services); or
- c. Activities that are required to undergo New Source Review under the Federal Clean Air Act, or are subject to construction or operation permits pursuant to the Colorado Stationary Sources Program or Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act; or
- d. Industrial Wastewater Treatment Facility, which is any facility or group of units used for the pretreatment, treatment, or handling of industrial waters, wastewater, reuse water, and wastes that are discharged into state waters.

Rural Light Industry means an industrial operation that does not emit unusual or excessive dust, smoke, fumes, gas, noxious odors, or noise, and which has operations that are generally confined within buildings or structures. Such uses may include, but are not limited to, grain elevators, grain storage and mixing, gun manufacturing, light manufacturing, warehouses, packing plants, and food or beverage processing and packaging facilities (including wineries, breweries, and distilleries) that are conducted entirely within enclosed buildings.

Rural Medium Industry means an industrial operation that may include outdoor storage or operations, or which emits dust, smoke, fumes, gas, noxious odors, or noise, but which does not involve material hazards or require an individual permit under the Clean Air Act or Clean Water Act. Such uses may include, but are not limited to, farm machinery manufacturing, assembly, or repair; motor vehicle body shops or repair shops; machine shops; manufacturing facilities, hemp processing that involves outdoor storage or flammable chemicals; slaughterhouse or rendering plant; and food or beverage processing and packaging facilities (including wineries, breweries, and

distilleries) that are not conducted entirely within enclosed buildings; and sawmills or pulp mills that do not qualify as "Rural Heavy Industry" due to their scale.

Rural Recreation and Hospitality means a group of land uses that involve outdoor recreation, overnight accommodations, and entertainment in the rural environment.

Rural Residential means a group of residential land uses that are permissible in the County.

S

Salvage Yard means a commercial facility that is maintained, used, or operated for storing, buying, or selling wrecked, scrapped, ruined, or dismantled motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts (such salvage yards are also referred to by Colorado statutes as "automobile graveyards").

Sawmill or Pulp Mill means a commercial facility where logs are sawn, split, shaved, stripped, chipped, or otherwise processed, or other plant materials are processed, to produce wood or fiber products. The phrase "sawmill or pulp mill" does not include the processing of timber for use on the same lot by the owner or resident of that lot.

Schools and Child Care Centers means facilities that are operated for the care and education of children, or that provide secondary or vocational education to children or adults. The phrase "Schools and Child Care Centers" does not include any facility that is licensed as a child care home, a foster care home, or a specialized group facility that is licensed to provide care for three or more (3+) children pursuant to C.R.S. § 26-6-102(10), but that is actually providing care for three (3) or fewer children who are determined to have a developmental disability by a community centered board, or who are diagnosed with a serious emotional disturbance.

Sensitive Lands means land that because of its elevation, topography, vegetation, unique or exceptional agricultural value, habitat or wildlife corridor value, water resource value, historic or cultural value has been determined by the Board of County Commissioners (as specified in this Code) or other agencies with jurisdiction to require special consideration or specific regulation.

Setbacks are measured as offset distances from property lines.

Sexually-Oriented Business means any business defined by Colorado Revised Statutes or further defined through Colorado case law as a sexually oriented business.

Shooting Range means a facility with an outdoor area designed and operated for shooting firearms at targets (*e.g.*, skeet, trap, target, or comparable sport shooting). The phrase "shooting range" does not include the phrase "hunting, fishing, or watersports club," nor does it include non-commercial hunting or shooting on private land.

Short-Term (Vacation) Rental means a primary dwelling or accessory dwelling structure that is rented for durations of less than thirty (30) consecutive days. This includes dwellings rented out by individual owners and dwellings rented out on behalf of an owner by a property management entity.

Shot Clock means a period of time set by the Federal Communications Commission that is presumptively reasonable for the processing of various types of applications under this Code.

Silviculture means the commercial cultivation of forest trees for wood or pulp. It does not include the phrases "hemp cultivation" or "marijuana uses," or the incidental sales of firewood or mulch that is created from trees that are removed, cut, or pruned in the normal course of landscape maintenance, land development, or disaster response.

Single-Family Detached Residence means a dwelling unit that occupies an individual building, and is separated from other buildings and dwelling units by outside walls. Tiny homes, recreational vehicles, yurts, or other structures that are not generally intended for permanent living may be considered single-family detached residences when connected to permanent, reliable infrastructure, including power, water, and either sewer or an onsite wastewater treatment system (OWTS).

Site means the specific boundaries of the leased or owned property or specifically defined area of the wireless communication facility subject to review under this Code and any access or utility easements related to same. For towers, base stations and alternative communication facilities in the public Rights-of-Way, a "site" is limited to that area comprising the base of the structure and to associated transmission equipment located on the ground.

Site Plan means a drawing, to scale, showing the location of buildings, access, easements and infrastructure, or other information necessary to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this Code.

Slaughterhouse means a commercial facility where livestock is slaughtered and/or prepared (*e.g.*, butchering, processing, packing, or treating) for distribution (*e.g.*, to food distributors, retailers, restaurants, or directly to consumers). The facilities may be designed to accommodate the confinement of live animals prior to slaughter and the storage of meat products prior to distribution or sale.

Small Cell Antenna Facility means a communication facility where each antenna is located inside an enclosure of no more than three (3+) cubic feet in volume or, in the case of an antenna that has exposed elements, the antenna and all of its exposed elements could fit within an imaginary enclosure of no more than three (3+) cubic feet; and primary equipment enclosures are no larger than seventeen (17) cubic feet in volume. The following associated equipment may be located outside of the primary equipment enclosure and, if so located, is not included in the calculation of equipment volume: electric meter, concealment, telecommunications demarcation box, ground-based enclosure, back-up power systems, grounding equipment, power transfer switch and cut-off switch.

Small Wireless Facilities are facilities that meet each of the following conditions:

a. The facilities:

- 1) Are mounted on structures fifty (50) feet or less in height including their antennas, or
- 2) Are mounted on structures no more than ten-percent (10%) taller than other adjacent structures, or
- 3) Do not extend existing structures on which they are located to a height of more than fifty (50+) feet or by more than ten-percent (10%), whichever is greater;

- b. Each antenna associated with the deployment, excluding associated antenna equipment is no more than three (3) cubic feet in volume;
- c. All other wireless equipment associated with the structure, including the wireless equipment associated with the antenna and any pre-existing associated equipment on the structure, is no more than twenty-eight (28) cubic feet in volume;
- d. The facilities do not require antenna structure registration under 47 C.F.R. part 17; and
- e. The facilities do not result in human exposure to radiofrequency radiation in excess of the applicable safety standards specified in 47 C.F.R. § 1.1307(b).

Storage Facility means a commercial facility renting space (indoor or outdoor) for storage of items. Storage facility shall not include renting a barn for agricultural purposes (e.g., hay storage).

Structure (Telecommunication) means a pole, tower, base station, or other building, whether or not it has an existing antenna facility, that is used or to be used for the provision of personal wireless service (whether on its own or comingled with other types of services).

Subdivided Land. *See* "Subdivision or Subdivided Land."

Subdivider or Developer means any person, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, or corporation participating as owner, promoter, developer, or sales agent in the planning, platting, development, promotion, sale, or lease of a subdivision.

Subdivision or Subdivided Land means any parcel of land in the unincorporated Delta County that is to be used for condominiums, apartments, or any other multiple-dwelling units, unless such land when previously subdivided was accompanied by a filing that complied with the provisions of this Code, or previous Delta County Subdivisions, with substantially the same density, or which is divided into two or more parcels, separate interests, or interests in common, unless exempted as provided in this definition. As used in this definition, "interests" includes any and all interests in the surface of land but excludes any and all subsurface interests. The following are not included within the definition of "subdivision or subdivided land:"

- a. Any division of land which creates parcels of land each of which comprises thirty-five or more (35+) acres of land and none of which is intended for use by multiple owners.
- b. Unless the method of disposition is adopted for the purpose of evading this Code, the terms "subdivision" and "subdivided land," shall not apply to any division of land:
 - 1) Which creates parcels of land, such that the land area of each of the parcels, when divided by the number of interests in any such parcel, results in thirty-five or more (35+) acres per interest;
 - 2) Which could be created by any court in this state pursuant to the law of eminent domain, or by operation of law, or by order of any court in this state if the Board of County Commissioners is given timely notice of any such pending action by the court and given opportunity to join as a party in interest in such proceeding for the purpose of raising the issue of evasion of this Code prior to entry of the court order; and, if the Board does not file an appropriate pleading within twenty (20) days after receipt of such notice by the court, then such action may proceed before the court;

- 3) Which is created by a lien, mortgage, deed of trust, or any other security instrument;
- 4) Which is created by a security or unit of interest in any investment trust regulated under the laws of this state or any other interest in an investment entity;
- 5) Which creates cemetery lots;
- 6) Which creates an interest in oil, gas, minerals, or water which is severed from the surface ownership of real property;
- 7) Which is created by the acquisition of an interest in land in the name of a husband and wife or other persons in joint tenancy or as tenants in common, and any such interest shall be deemed for purposes of this definition as only one interest;
- 8) Which is created by the combination of contiguous parcels of land into one larger parcel. If the resulting parcel is less than thirty-five (35) acres in land area, only one interest in said land is allowed. If the resulting parcel is greater than thirty-five (35) acres in land area, such land area, divided by the number of interests in the resulting parcel, must result in thirty-five or more (35+) acres per interest. Easements and Rights-of-Way shall not be considered interests for purposes of this clause.
- 9) Which is created by a contract concerning the sale of land which is contingent upon the purchaser's obtaining approval to subdivide, pursuant to this Code, the land which the purchaser is to acquire pursuant to the contract; and
- 10) Which creates a cluster development pursuant to the rural land use process.

Subdivision Improvements Agreement means arrangements that the County accepts in order to guarantee completion and financially securing the cost of construction of such public improvements as are required by subdivision regulations within the subdivision.

Subdivision Regulations means those provisions of this Code that control the subdivision of land, including

- Chapter 3, Section 1.A; Lot Dimensions
- Chapter 4; Site Design and Environmental Stewardship
- Chapter 5; Public Facilities, Infrastructure, and Services
- Chapter 6; Dedication, Impact Fees, Development Improvement Agreements
- Chapter 7; Standard Application Review Process
- Chapter 9; Approvals, Denials and Appeals
- Chapter 11; Nonconformities
- Chapter 12; Subdivision Regulations
- Chapter 13; Enforcement & Remedies
- Chapter 14; Definitions (as applicable)

Standards that are included within the subdivision regulations are applied as provided in this Code

(e.g., to Conditional Uses), and are not necessarily limited to subdivision approvals.

Surveyor means one who is licensed by the State of Colorado as a land surveyor and is qualified to make accurate field measurements and to mark, describe, and define land boundaries.

T

Temporary Mobile Wireless Communication Facility means a wireless communication facility that is capable of being moved and consists of a cellular antenna tower and electronic radio transceiver equipment on a truck or trailer designed to provide expanded cellular network coverage or capacity.

Theater means a building that is used for dramatic, operatic, or other live performances, or for the display of motion pictures, which is open to the public, and where audience members pay for admission. The term "Theater" does not include the phrase "Sexually-Oriented Business."

Through Lot means a lot with a street frontage at the front and rear lot lines.

Tiny Home means a manufactured dwelling unit with a maximum of four hundred (400) square feet of floor area, excluding lofts, to be used as permanent housing with permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation built in accordance with the state building code; is mounted on a wheeled trailer chassis and is titled and registered to tow legally; and is designed and built to look like a conventional residential structure, using conventional building materials (thus architecturally distinct from mobile homes and RVs).

Tower means any structure built for the sole or primary purpose of supporting any FCC-licensed or authorized antennas and their associated facilities, including structures that are constructed for wireless communications services including, but not limited to, private, broadcast, and public safety services, as well as unlicensed wireless services and fixed wireless services such as microwave backhaul, and the associated site.

Transient, Non-Community Water System means a non-community water system that does not regularly serve at least twenty-five (25) of the same individuals, corporations, companies, associations, partnerships, municipalities, or State, Federal, or tribal agencies over six (6) months per year.

Transmission Equipment means equipment that facilitates transmission for any FCC-licensed or authorized wireless communication service, including, but not limited to, radio transceivers, antennas, coaxial or fiber-optic cable and regular and backup power supply. The phrase "transmission equipment" includes equipment associated with wireless communications services including, but not limited to, private, broadcast and public safety services, as well as unlicensed wireless services and fixed wireless services such as microwave backhaul.

Triplex means a multifamily residential property with three (3), attached living units.

Truck Stop/Truck Wash means a commercial facility engaged primarily in the fueling, servicing, repair, washing, or parking of tractor trucks or similar heavy commercial vehicles, including the sale of accessories and equipment for such vehicles. The phrase "Truck Stop/Truck Wash" may also include overnight accommodations, showers, or restaurant facilities that are primarily for the use of truck crews.

U

Unincorporated means areas or parcels located outside the jurisdictional boundaries of an incorporated City/Town.

Unlicensed Wireless Service means the offering of telecommunications services using duly authorized devices which do not require individual licenses, but does not mean the provision of direct-to-home satellite services (as defined in 47 U.S.C. § 303(v)).

Utilities, Communications, Mining, Energy, Transportation, and Disposal Land Uses means a group of land uses that involve utilities, communications, mining, energy, transportation, and disposal.

V

Vacate means to put an end to a formal action.

Value-Added Agricultural Processing means the processing and/or packaging of agricultural products, for which the primary ingredient is raised or grown on the site of the processing or packaging. The phrase "Value-Added Agricultural Processing" may include the sales of such products. The phrase "Value-Added Agricultural Processing" does not include processing agricultural products into fuels, lubricants, paints, varnishes, or the like.

Veterinary Hospital or Clinic means a commercial facility where animals are brought for medical or surgical treatment, and where such animals may be held during the time of treatment and recuperation.

W

Wall-Mounted Communication Facility means a communication facility that is mounted and supported entirely on the wall of a legally existing building, including the walls of architectural features such as parapets, chimneys and similar appurtenances.

Water or Wastewater Treatment Plant means the facility or facilities within a public water system, that is (are) used to alter the physical, chemical, or bacteriological quality of the water (e.g., to make it potable) before it reaches the consumer; or a "Domestic Wastewater Treatment Facility," which is any facility or group of units used for the treatment of domestic wastewater or for the reduction and handling of solids and gases removed from such wastes, whether or not such facility or group of units is discharging into state waters. The phrase "Water or Wastewater Treatment Plant" does not include the phrase "Onsite wastewater treatment system."

Wetland means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

Wildfire means a fire occurring in a wildland, rural setting.

Wildfire Hazard Area means an area designated by the Colorado State Forest Service as having a high or severe wildfire hazard rating.

Wildfire Hazard Rating means a rating provided by the Colorado State Forest Service regarding an area's potential wildfire hazard.

Wildlife Habitat means a natural or man-made environment which contains the elements of food, shelter, water and space in a combination and quantity necessary for the survival of one or more (1+) wildlife species.

Wind Energy Facility (WEF) means all necessary devices that together convert wind energy into electricity, including the rotor, nacelle, generator, WEF tower, electrical components, WEF foundation, transformer, and electrical cabling from the WEF tower to the substation(s). WEF shall include MET towers, a meteorological tower for the measurement of wind speed. The term "wind turbine" shall include the turbine, blade, tower, base and pad transformer that converts wind energy into electricity through the use of a wind turbine generator.

Wireless Communication Facilities mean facilities that transmit and/or receive electromagnetic wireless communication signals. It includes antennas, microwave dishes, horns and other types of equipment for the transmission or receipt of such signals, communication towers or similar structures supporting said equipment, equipment buildings, parking area and other accessory development. A wireless communication facility does not include a facility entirely enclosed within a permitted building where the installation does not require a modification of the exterior of the building; nor does it include a device attached to a building, used for serving that building only and otherwise permitted under other provisions of this Code.

Wireless Communications Tower. *See "Tower."*

Y

Yurt means a semi-permanent building (typically round in shape) that is constructed using a pole or lattice framework that is covered by fabric or other flexible material.

Appendices

Rubbish/Junk Ordinance(s)

Right-to-Farm and Ranch Policy

Floodplain Regulations

Impact Fee Resolution(s) [RESERVED]

Municipal Intergovernmental Agreements

Commercial Cannabis Ordinance

Pre-HUD Mobile Home Ordinance

Highway 92 Overlay Ordinance

Highway 50 Overlay Ordinance