



Staff Report

PLANNING DIVISION

DEPARTMENT of COMMUNITY and NEIGHBORHOODS

To: Salt Lake City Planning Commission
From: Ben Buckley, Principal Planner, benjamin.buckley@slc.gov, 801-535-7142
Date: January 14, 2026
Re: PLNPCM2025-00990 – 2191 S 2000 E Partial Street Closure

Partial Street Vacation

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 2191 S 2000 E

PARCEL ID: 16-22-104-013-0000

MASTER PLAN: [Sugar House \(2001\)](#)

ZONING DISTRICT: [R-1/7,000 Single-Family Residential District](#)

REQUEST:

Property owners Vince and Janice Rampton have requested approval for a partial street vacation. The requested area is located to southeast of their property along Wilmington Avenue and is approximately 775sqft in area. The property is considered public right-of-way as it is located between the sidewalk and the southern property line and is owned by Salt Lake City. If the partial street vacation is approved by City Council, the right-of-way would then be sold to the petitioners at fair market value unless the applicant and City Council agree to public improvements in lieu of a cash payment.

RECOMMENDATION:

Based on the findings and analysis in this report, Planning Staff recommends that the Planning Commission forward a positive recommendation to the City Council with the condition that the applicant makes a cash payment at fair market value as determined by Real Estate Services or comes to an agreement with the City on public improvements in lieu of a cash payment.

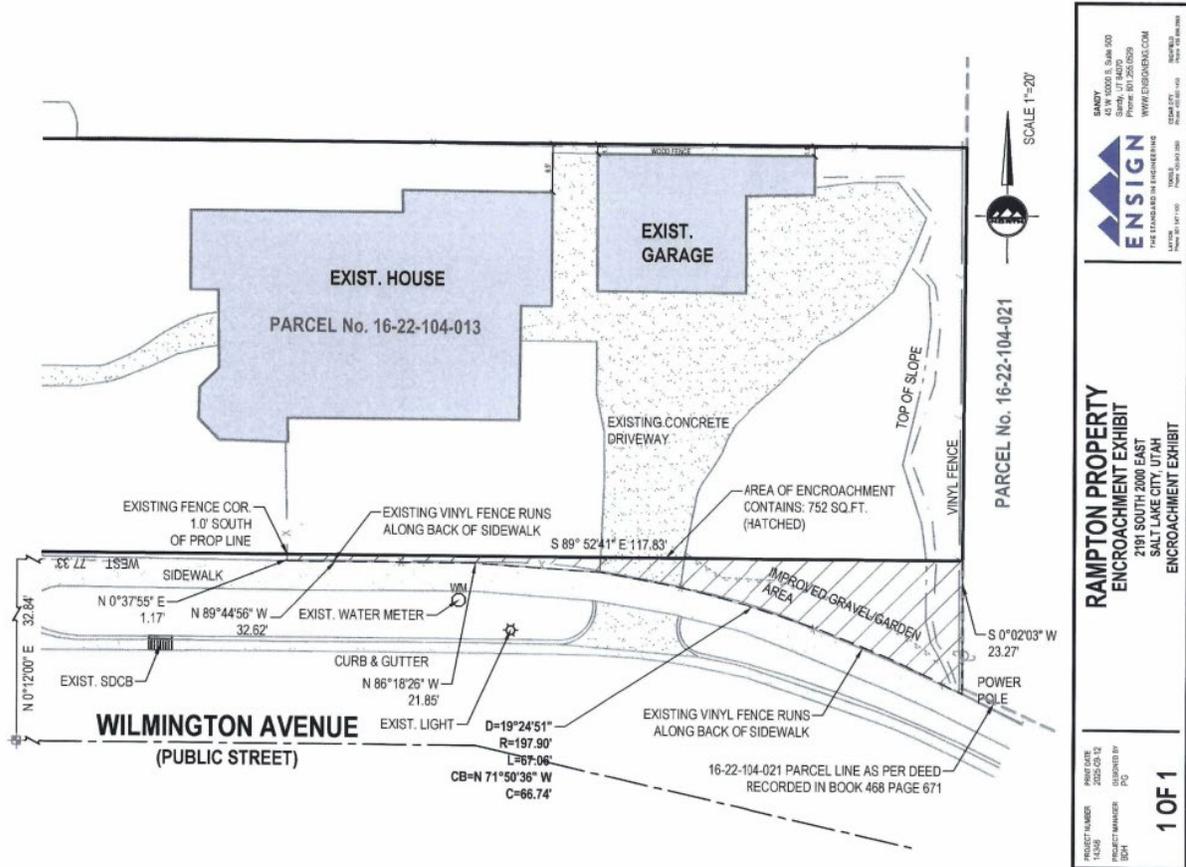
ATTACHMENTS

- A. [Vicinity Map](#)
- B. [Original Plat](#)
- C. [Submitted Materials](#)
- D. [Property and Vicinity Photographs](#)
- E. [Analysis of Standards](#)
- F. [Public Process and Comments](#)
- G. [Department Review Comments](#)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Ramptons, owners of 2191 S 2000 E, have submitted this petition with the necessary signatures of abutting property owners giving permission to proceed with this request. Furthermore, the Ramptons have provided additional signatures of surrounding neighbors despite the fact that only one neighbor abuts the area in question.

The request is to vacate roughly 775sqft of area that lies between the southern property line and the sidewalk along Wilmington Avenue. This area is depicted by the hatched area in the image below.



History of the Right-of-Way

According to the applicant’s narrative and accompanying photos, a chain link fence existed when the Ramptons moved into the home in 1990. The requested right-of-way was enclosed into the property at this time as seen in the photograph below. Around 2000, they built a new garage and replaced the chain link fence with the white vinyl fence that remains in place today. The vinyl fence has since deteriorated to a point where replacement is desired.

When a building permit was filed for the new fence, the zoning reviewer noted that the fence was outside of the legal property boundaries. Per [21A.40.120.B](#), all fences, walls, or hedges must be constructed entirely within the property lines of the property they are intended to serve. As a result, the fence cannot legally be replaced in the same location. The applicant has explored a lease agreement or encroachment agreement but did not find the terms to be to their liking. The Ramptons are concerned that an encroachment agreement may not be renewed in the future and prefer to pursue a right-of-way vacation.



In the background of the above image, a chain link fence is immediately next to the sidewalk.

Neighborhood Context

While the property is addressed off of 2000 E, the right-of-way relevant to this request is along Wilmington Avenue. As you move further east along Wilmington Avenue, the prevailing zoning transitions from R-1/7,000, ending at the subject property, to R-1/12,000. East of the subject property, the property lines along Wilmington Avenue generally end at the back of the sidewalk, similar to the configuration sought by the Ramptons via this petition.

According to the [2018 Major Street Plan](#), Wilmington Avenue is designated as a local street, defined as providing direct access to and from abutting property. These streets are typically one lane in each direction and meant to carry traffic over short distances at low speeds. In addition to the two traffic lanes, Wilmington Avenue has curb, gutter, a park strip, and sidewalks present. This petition *would not* impact the sidewalk, curb, gutter, or park strip.

APPROVAL PROCESS AND COMMISSION AUTHORITY

Partial street vacation requests must adhere to the 1999 City Council street closure policies. This includes four policies that focus on property access, the sale of the land, and public policy. Additionally, requests are evaluated against [Utah State Code 10-20-609.5](#). A detailed analysis of these policy considerations and factors, conducted by staff, is provided in [Attachment G – Analysis of Standards](#).

The Planning Commission will review the application and make a recommendation to the City Council regarding approval or denial. Ultimately, the decision to approve or deny a partial street vacation rests with the City Council and is not solely determined by any specific standard.

KEY CONSIDERATIONS

The key considerations and concerns identified through project analysis, neighbor and community input, and department reviews include:

1. Policy Considerations
2. Community Plan Considerations
3. Department Review Comments

Consideration 1: Policy Considerations

As detailed in [Attachment E](#), staff finds that the request complies with the 1999 City Council Street Closure Policies and Utah State Code. The requested area does not contain any vehicle or pedestrian accessways as it is located between the property line and the sidewalk. Furthermore, the applicant's narrative and photographs show that the area has been fenced in and functioning as part of their property for decades without any identified impacts to the public realm. The City stands to benefit from the vacation of the right-of-way either financially or through public improvements depending upon what the City and applicants agree on.

[Utah State Code 10-20-813](#) allows streets to be partially vacated if (1) good cause exists for the vacation and (2) neither the public interest nor any person will be materially injured by the vacation. Staff finds that the request satisfies both standards as the fenced area has existed in its current condition for decades and no adverse impacts have been identified.

Consideration 2: Community Plan Considerations

[Sugar House Plan \(2001\)](#)

The Sugar House Plan does not include policies or action items specifically addressing partial street or right-of-way vacations. As mentioned previously, Wilmington Avenue is a local street with slow speeds and low amounts of traffic. Transportation and Public Utilities have both indicated that their departments do not object to the request, meaning that the right-of-way is not anticipated to be needed for infrastructure expansions. The surrounding area is exclusively zoned single-family residential and redevelopment of the general area is unlikely.

[Salt Lake City Urban Design Element \(1990\)](#)

The *Salt Lake City Urban Design Element* includes a section titled "Streets and Elements of Open Space." Within the Policy Concepts of this section, it states that the City should "decline to vacate streets, alleys and other public rights-of-way unless it is demonstrated that the vacation will result in a public benefit."

While this right-of-way vacation does not necessarily result in a clear, direct public benefit, staff finds that continued City ownership is not a necessity. Based on the applicant's materials, the right-of-way has been included in the fenced in property since at least 1992, and likely earlier. Based on this, the City has shown that this area is not crucial to carry out any public policy or benefit to its citizens. Furthermore, the City stands to benefit financially from the sale of the land or through agreed upon public improvements made by the applicants.

Consideration 3: Department Review Comments

As of the publishing of the staff report, only one City department (Engineering) objected to the vacation request. Engineering's review said, "Engineering recommends a revokable encroachment agreement for the fence rather than vacating the public right-of-way. It is uncertain the public benefit this right-of-way may provide at a future date."

Other departments either stated that there were no objections or did not provide comments. While staff appreciates Engineering's comments, it is challenging to recommend denial for an unknown future benefit on an irregularly shaped portion of right-of-way. Moreso, the right-of-way is not aligned with neighboring rights-of-way as the lots to the east have boundaries significantly closer to the

sidewalk. Two departments that would potentially utilize the right-of-way between property lines and sidewalks, Transportation and Public Utilities, both submitted comments stating that they have no objection and would recommend approval of the vacation request.

DISCUSSION

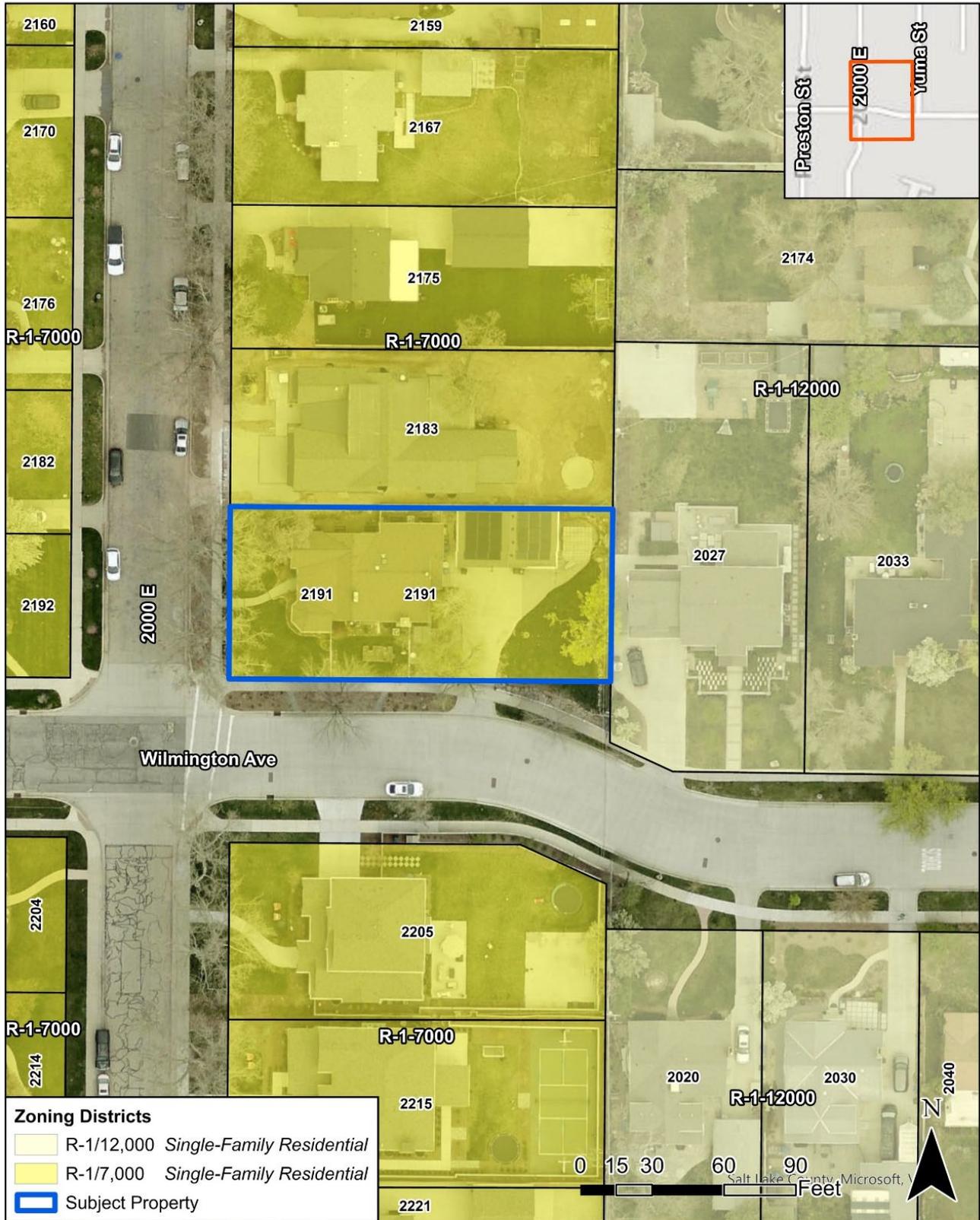
The partial street vacation request has been reviewed against the City's policy considerations for alley closures located in addition to the Utah State Code standards. The partial street vacation satisfies both sets of policies and standards. The relevant plans do not include any policies that oppose the partial street vacation. As it stands, staff recommends that the Planning Commission forward a positive recommendation to City Council.

NEXT STEPS

Once the Planning Commission has reviewed the request, their recommendation is forwarded to the City Council for consideration. The City Council has final decision authority with respect to partial street vacations.

ATTACHMENT A: Vicinity Map

Vicinity Map



ATTACHMENT C: Submitted Materials

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**PARSONS
BEHLE &
LATIMER**

201 South Main Street, Suite 1800
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
Main 801.532.1234
Fax 801.536.6111

A Professional
Law Corporation

Vincent Rampton
Direct 801-536-6757
VRampton@parsonsbehle.com

October 2, 2025

Planning Commission
Salt Lake City Corporation
451 South State Street, Rm 406
P.O. Box 145480
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-5480

Re: Alley/Street Vacation Application - Property at 2191 South 2000 East, Salt Lake City, Utah 84106

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter is being written in support of application by and on behalf of the Vince and Janice Rampton Family Trust (Vincent C. and Janice W. Rampton, trustees, hereafter "Applicant") for vacation of a section of right-of-way abutting Wilmington Avenue in Salt Lake City, Utah.

BACKGROUND

Applicant has, since January of 2020, been the owner in fee simple of the following parcel of real property located at 2191 South 2000 East, Salt Lake City, Utah:

The south 72 feet of Lot 1, Block 7, Rosslyn Heights, a subdivision of part of Section 21 and 22, Township 1 South, Range 1 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of said Lot 1, and running thence north 72 feet; thence east 162.16 feet; thence south 72 feet; thence west 162.16 feet to the point of beginning. Parcel No. 16-22-104-013-0000.

("Rampton Property") Prior to that time, the property was, since June of 1990, titled in Vincent C. and Janice W. Rampton, who in turn acquired it from Scott and Christine Cameron, who in turn acquired it from the original owner.

The residence located on the Rampton Property was constructed in the mid-1940s. It occupies the northeast corner of the intersection of 2000 East and Wilmington Avenue. As

indicated in the above-referenced legal description, the property was subdivided as part of the development of Rosslyn Heights Subdivision.

From the time the residence was first constructed on the Rampton Property, its side yard has enclosed a triangular parcel of land lying between its southern boundary and the edge of the Wilmington Avenue right-of-way. Since construction, the residence has included fencing along Wilmington Avenue, its abutting park strip and sideway—see enclosed photographs. This enclosed area lying outside the property's record boundary line is described as follows:

Beginning at a point, said point being the North $0^{\circ}12'00''$ East 32.84' and West 77.33' from the street monument at the intersection of Wilmington Avenue and 2000 east Street and running,

Thence North $0^{\circ}37'55$ East 1.17 feet;

thence South $89^{\circ}52'41''$ East 117.83 feet;

thence South $00^{\circ}02'03''$ West 23.27 feet to the northerly edge of sidewalk;

thence along the Northerly edge of the sidewalk the following three (3) bearings and distances: (1) westerly, 67.06 feet along a non-tangent curve to the left of which the radius point lies South $27^{\circ}51'50''$ West a radius of 197.90 feet, and having a central angle of $19^{\circ}24'51''$; (2) North $86^{\circ}18'26''$ 21.85 feet; (3) thence North $89^{\circ}44'56''$ West 32.62 feet;

thence North $00^{\circ}37'55''$ East 1.17 feet to the point of beginning.

Contains 775 square feet

(Disputed Area”) See enclosed survey. The Ramptons, their predecessors-in-interest and now the Rampton Trust have always occupied the Disputed Area as part of the side yard of the Rampton Property. At no time has the city utilized any portion of the Disputed Area.

Immediately to the east of the Rampton Property lies a neighboring residence apparently belonging to Matthew and Kara Agresta and their family. The legal description of the Agresta property extends to the edge of the Wilmington Avenue right-of-way, thus enclosing the Disputed Area on the east and preventing its use as a portion of the Wilmington Avenue right-of-way.

While historical records are scant, it appears that when Rosslyn Heights Subdivision was first platted, it was contemplated that Wilmington Avenue would proceed past its south side in a straight east-west configuration; however, with development properties to the east (which are not part of the subdivision), Wilmington Avenue had to jog to the south as it passes the Rampton Property, thus creating a dead space between the Wilmington Avenue right-of-way and the property. *See* enclosed plat map.

The Disputed Area has never been used for any city purpose. It contains no utilities. At no time has the city ever objected to or challenged enclosure and occupancy of the Disputed Area by any resident of the Rampton Property.

The Ramptons elected, more than 20 years ago, to replace the long-standing chain-link fence flanking the Disputed Area on the south with a white picket fence. Over time, this fence deteriorated, prompting the Ramptons (now as trustees of the Rampton Trust) to replace the fence with steel fencing. When their builder made application for a building permit, however, he was notified that the permit could not be granted, as the long-standing fence did not track the Rampton Property's record boundary line.

Seeking to avoid a legal dispute, Ramptons complied with the suggestion of the city's Real Estate Department in submitting an application for an encroachment permit onto the Disputed Area. This application was submitted to all relevant city departments, all of which approved it. When the Ramptons received the proposed encroachment agreement, however, its terms were too transitory for the Rampton Trust's permanent occupancy of the Disputed Area up to the proposed fence line. A second proposal from the Real Estate Department, for a residential lease agreement, was then explored; however, it contained the same limitations as the encroachment permit (a duration of definite term, followed by a mandatory removal of the fence).

All the foregoing prompted the Ramptons to defer the fence project until this application was made and acted on by the city.

FACTORS MILITATING IN FAVOR OF VACATION

1. **Lack of city use.** The Disputed Area has never been used for any city purpose. It is useless as an extension or continuation of Wilmington Avenue, which curves smoothly to the south and is flanked on its northern side by park strip and sidewalk, and on the east by the Agresta property.

2. **Public safety.** As it presently exists and is situated and utilized, the Disputed Area is no way detrimental to public safety. However, if (as demanded by this department) replacement fencing is run along the south record boundary line of the property, a "no man's land" will be created between the residence and Wilmington Avenue, which serves no useful purpose, and would be likely to collect weeds and debris.

3. **Urban design.** The existing layout of Wilmington Avenue *vis-à-vis* the Rampton Property (including the Disputed Area) constitutes the established urban design of the Rosslyn Heights neighborhood which has existed for the better part of the century. Carving out a triangular section of land to the south of the Rampton Property would serve no valid urban design purpose, and would instead create a useless eye sore in an otherwise attractive and well-designed neighborhood.

4. **Community purpose.** Petitioners are not proposing to restrict access to the Disputed Area in favor of any community use, but rather as a part of their yard—as it has been for over 70 years.

5. **City department approval.** All city departments have already approved the concept represented by this application: the continued use of the Disputed Area as part of the Rampton Property.

6. **Denial of access.** The proposed vacation will not deny access to any adjoining parcel of property.

7. **Landlocked property.** The proposed vacation will not result in any property being landlocked.

8. **Policies and goals of the city.** Vacation of the Disputed Area by the city will not interfere with, or be contrary to, the policies and goals of the city. To the contrary, it will expand the taxable parcel belonging to the Rampton Trust, and will replace record title to a useless title of property with revenues from its transfer.

9. **Garage construction.** No abutting property owner is intending to build a garage on or anywhere near the Disputed Area, which is both too small and ill-situated for such a purpose.

10. **Scope of petition.** This petition does not seek to vacate an entire street or alley, but does seek to vacate a section of the Wilmington Avenue right-of-way, which has never been used for public purposes, and which can serve no municipal purpose going forward.

11. **Rear access.** The property is not situated to provide actual or potential rear access to any adjacent residence or other use.

CONCLUSION

The city has no earthly use for the Disputed Area. It is, at best, an unused and unusable fragment of property in the city's real estate portfolio. Proceeds from this vacation and transfer would be of far more use to the city, as would increased property taxes going forward.

Salt Lake City Corporation
October 2, 2025
Page Five

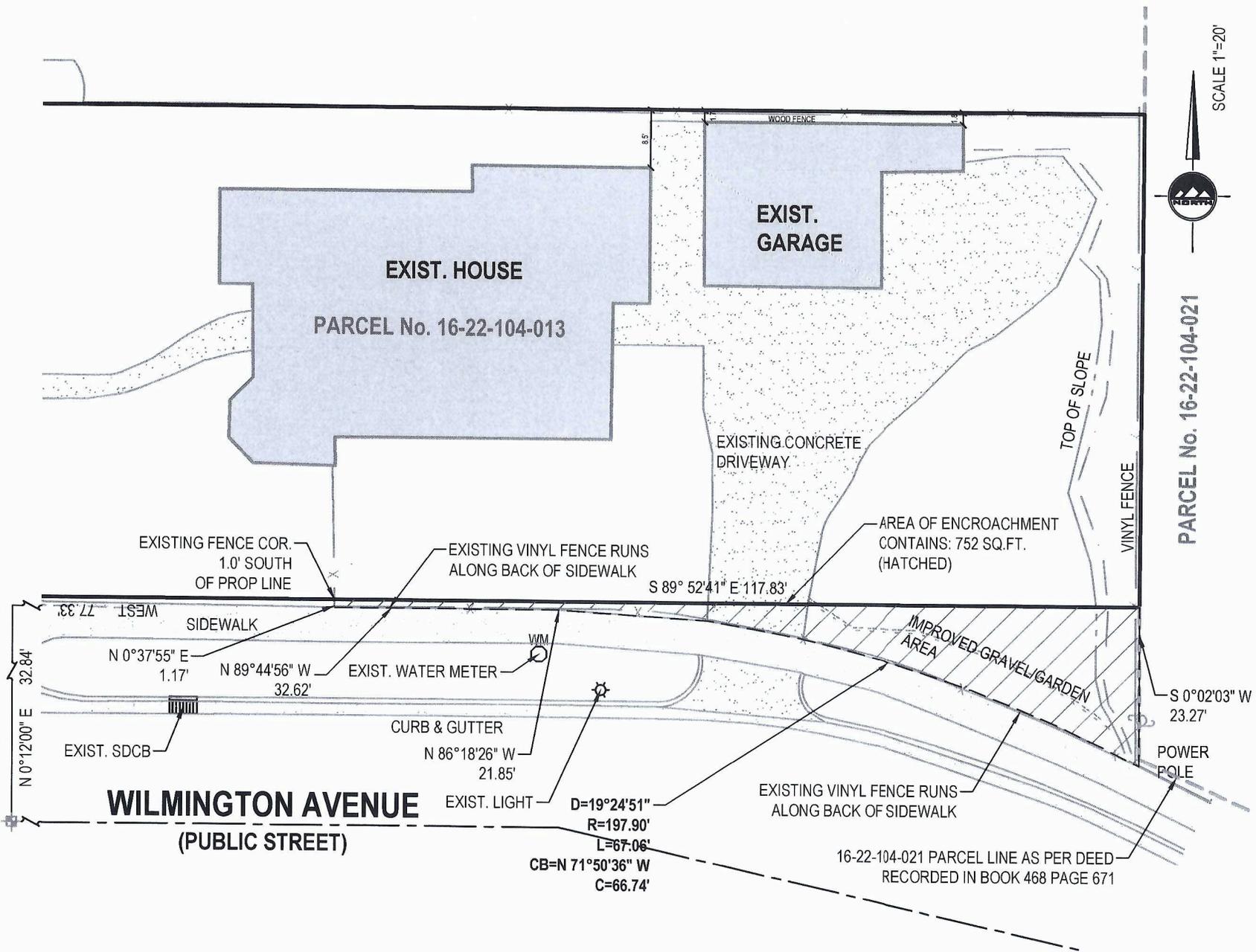
Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Cordially,

PARSONS BEHLE & LATIMER

Vincent C. Rampton

Encls.



PROJECT NUMBER
14348

PROJECT MANAGER
BDH

PRINT DATE
2025-09-12

DESIGNED BY
PG

RAMPTON PROPERTY ENCROACHMENT EXHIBIT
2191 SOUTH 2000 EAST
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
ENCROACHMENT EXHIBIT



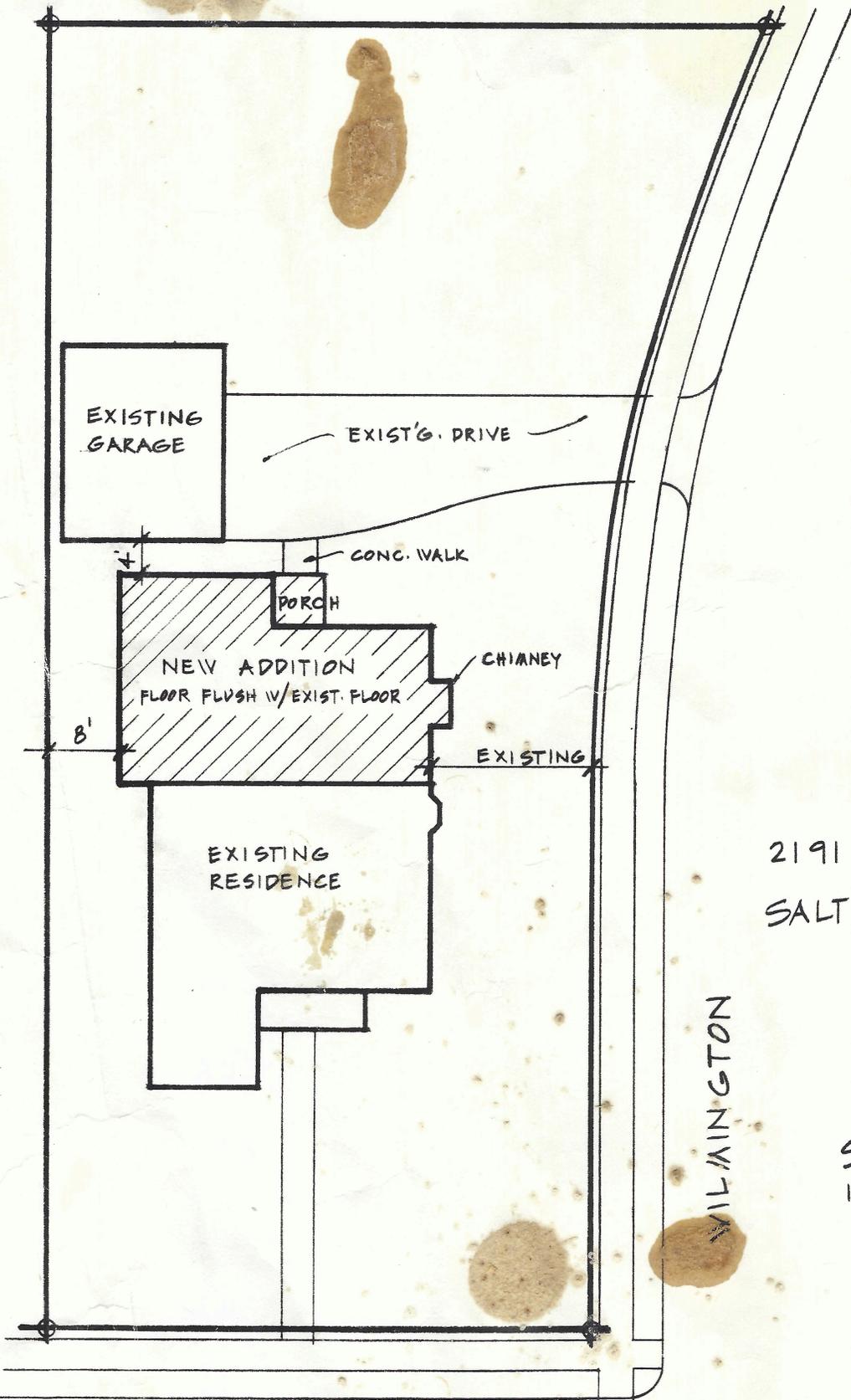
SANDY
 45 W 10000 S, Suite 500
 Sandy, UT 84070
 Phone: 801.265.0529
 WWW.ENSIGNING.COM

LAYTON
 Phone: 801.947.1100

TOOLE
 Phone: 435.943.9390

RICHFIELD
 Phone: 435.961.1053
 Phone: 435.966.9393





EXISTING GARAGE

EXIST'G. DRIVE

CONC. WALK

PORCH

NEW ADDITION
FLOOR FLUSH W/ EXIST. FLOOR

CHIMNEY

8'

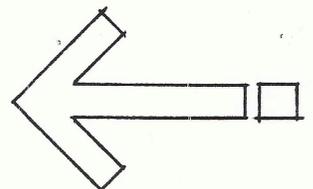
EXISTING

EXISTING RESIDENCE

2191 SO. 20TH EAST
SALT LAKE CITY, UT.

WILMINGTON

SITE PLAN
1" = 20'



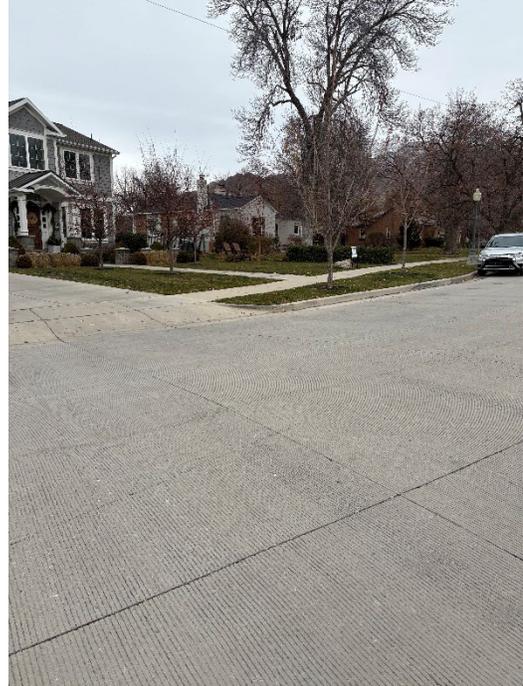
NORTH

20TH EAST

ATTACHMENT D: Property and Vicinity Photos



Looking west at the property. The fence in the picture is existing and is in the public right-of-way.



Properties to the east of the subject property.



Looking west at the property and the fence.



The fence in the image above is in the public right-of-way.



Looking east at the fence.



The fence on the subject property is in the public right-of-way.

ATTACHMENT E: Analysis of Standards

1999 City Council Street Closure Policies

E.2.a: It is the policy of the Council to close public streets and sell the underlying property. The Council does not close streets when that action would deny all access to other property.

Finding: Complies

Discussion:

There are no properties that utilize the public right-of-way for access purposes as the right-of-way is not an alley, street, or other type of vehicular way.

Condition(s):

E.2.b: The general policy when closing a street is to obtain fair market value for the land, whether the abutting property is residential or commercial

Finding: Complies With Conditions

Discussion:

The applicant has not entered negotiations with the City regarding cash payment or public improvements at this point. However, should the City give up ownership of the right-of-way, the City would be entitled to fair market value or public improvements in lieu of a cash payment.

Condition(s):

That the applicant makes a cash payment at fair market value as determined by Real Estate Services or comes to an agreement with the City on public improvements in lieu of a cash payment.

E.2.c: There are instances where the City has negotiated with private parties to allow the parties to make public improvements in lieu of a cash payment. These issues are considered on a case-by-case basis by the Council and the Administration.

Finding: Complies With Conditions

Discussion:

The applicant has not entered negotiations with the City regarding cash payment or public improvements at this point. However, should the City give up ownership of the right-of-way, the City would be entitled to fair market value or public improvements in lieu of a cash payment.

Condition(s):

That the applicant makes a cash payment at fair market value as determined by Real Estate Services or comes to an agreement with the City on public improvements in lieu of a cash payment.

E.2.d: There should be sufficient public policy reasons that justify the sale and/or closure of a public street, and it should be sufficiently demonstrated by the petitioner that the sale and/or closure of the street will accomplish the stated public policy reasons.

Finding: Complies

Discussion:

As discussed in Consideration 2, there are no public policies that would oppose the request. The vacation request could even result in a public benefit through financial compensation or public improvements in return.

Moreso, while engineering has recommended against the vacation of this public right-of-way as they cannot say what kind of public benefit this area may offer in the future, public utilities and transportation have stated they have no issues with the request. This signals that the right-of-way won't be used for future utilities or roadways.

Condition(s):

E.2.e: The City Council should determine whether the stated public policy reasons outweigh alternatives to the sale or closure of the street.

Finding: Complies

Discussion:

The alternative to the vacation of the right-of-way is an encroachment or lease agreement – engineering's preferred route. However, the applicant has concerns regarding an encroachment agreement and the possibility of the agreement not being renewed. Should the City Council wish to not vacate the right-of-way, and the applicant does not wish to enter into a lease or encroachment agreement, the applicant would be required to move the fence into their property.

The property has been utilizing the right-of-way area since at least 1992 with no ill-effect on the general public. The right-of-way is not critical to property access or public space access and has not been publicly used since the installation of the chain link fence decades ago. Staff believes that vacating this right-of-way in exchange for cash payment or public improvements outweighs the alternatives.

Condition(s):

10-20-813(3)(a): The legislative body shall hold a public hearing to determine whether good cause exists for the vacation

Finding: Complies

Discussion:

City Council has ultimate authority on the proposed vacation and will hold a public hearing at a later date to determine whether good cause exists. Staff believes that good cause does exist as the requested right-of-way has been fenced in as part of the Ramptons property for multiple decades.

Condition(s):

10-20-813(3)(b): The legislative body shall hold a public hearing to determine whether the public interest or any person will be materially injured by the proposed vacation.

Finding: Complies

Discussion:

As above, City Council will hold a public hearing at a later date to determine whether the public interest or any person will be materially injured by the vacation. Staff believes that the proposal complies with this standard as the public has not had access to the area for decades with no damage done.

Condition(s):

ATTACHMENT F: Public Process and Comments

Public Notice, Meetings, Comments

The following is a list of public meetings that have been held, and other public input opportunities related to the proposed project since the applications were submitted:

- October 14, 2025: The Sugar House Community Council was sent a formal request for comment.
- October 14, 2025: Property owners and tenants within 300ft of the subject property were provided early notification of the proposal. The public comment period concluded on December 1, 2025. Two emails were received and are included in the following pages.
- The project was presented to the Sugar House Land Use Committee on November 17, 2025. The Sugar House Land Use Committee provided a letter of support that includes a comment from a resident.

Notice of the public hearing for the proposal included:

- December 31, 2025 – Public hearing notice signs were posted on the property by the property owners.
- January 3, 2026 – Public hearing notices were mailed, posted on City and State websites, and posted on the Planning Division list serve.

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Buckley, Benjamin](#)
Subject: (EXTERNAL) Right of way vacation request - feedback
Date: Monday, October 20, 2025 10:50:06 AM

Caution: This is an external email. Please be cautious when clicking links or opening attachments.

This message is to provide feedback on a Right of way vacation request at 2191 S. 2000 E., made by Janice Rampton.

Petition number: PLNPCM2025-00990

Mr. Buckley,

I have been a home owner near the applicant (Rampton's) for about 25 years and also grew up near that home for additional 23 years.

This small triangle of property has always been fenced along the sidewalk line and included in the backyard space of the Ramptons and previous homeowners yard.

It was done that way because it clearly makes sense and the city never had a reason to use or need this 775 sf. The way I view it, the city has been an absentee landlord over this property for over 50 years and has allowed the adjacent property owners to care for the city property without compensation. For that reason the city should simply find a way to sell the property to the Rampton's for \$1.00 and call it good. Either that or issue a permit to build a reasonable fence that they want and go back to being the absentee caretaker they were in the past.

Thank you for your time.

Respectfully,
Aaron Torres

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Buckley, Benjamin](#)
Subject: (EXTERNAL) Janice Rampton Property Request
Date: Saturday, October 18, 2025 1:13:56 PM

Caution: This is an external email. Please be cautious when clicking links or opening attachments.

Hello,

As a neighbor, I'm writing in support of the Ramptons request that SLC vacate a portion of the property that borders their property. In addition, I do not think they should have to pay current market value for a piece of property that has been fenced and cared for by the Ramptons for 35 years. Give them the property if you are already going to add it to their parcel and increase their property taxes. It's so small, what is the city going to do with it anyway?

Thank you,
Sarah Torres



December 3, 2025

TO: Salt Lake City Planning Commission
Salt Lake City Corporation

FROM: Judi Short, Vice Chair and Land Use Chair
Sugar House Community Council *Judi*

RE: PLNPCM2025-00990 Partial Street Vacation
2191 S 2000 East

The Land Use Committee of the Sugar House Community Council reviewed the proposal for a Partial Street Vacation at 2191 S 2000 East at its November 17 meeting. The history of the parcel is interesting; it seems that the plat was faulty in its design from the beginning, sometime in the mid-1940s. It is almost like the parcels were configured as if there was not another parcel next to it. The lines were drawn, creating a dead space between the Wilmington Avenue right-of-way and the property. Twenty years ago, the Rampton's discovered a discrepancy in the Rampton Properties' recorded boundary line. While trying to apply for a building permit for a new fence. The rest of the story is listed in the applicant's application for a Partial Street Vacation.

We put flyers around the neighborhood and had one written comment from a neighbor which said this must have been an oversight, please give this tiny bit of property to the Rampton's.

The steps that were followed are delineated in their letter and indicate that the property meets the requirements for a vacation. The city has no use for the disputed property in the city's real estate portfolio. It is tiny. The city will benefit from this vacation and transfer, and the increased property taxes would benefit the city. Please approve this vacation.

Fwd: Zoning

Landon Clark <minnesotaute76@gmail.com>
To: Judi Short <judi.short@gmail.com>

Thu, Oct 30, 2025 at 1:08 PM

Not sure what this is about but...

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Allison Jacobsen [REDACTED]
Date: Thu, Oct 30, 2025 at 12:55 PM
Subject: Zoning
To: <minnesotaute76@gmail.com>

Please give this small bit of land to the Ramptons at [2191 S 2000 E](#)

Sugarhouse.

They have lived there for 35 years and have been very helpful neighbors to the community. They have also been taking care of and making their yard beautiful.

It must have been an oversight when they bought the property. And remodeled their garage. Why is it coming up now. It should be grandfathered in.

Thanks,

Allison Jacobsen

(I have lived in the neighborhood for 30 years)

Sent from my iPhone

ATTACHMENT G: Department Review Comments

Public Utilities – Kristeen Beitel (kristeen.beitel@slc.gov)

- Public Utilities has no issues with the proposed partial street vacation.

Engineering – Corey Legge (corey.legge@slc.gov)

- Engineering recommends a revokable encroachment agreement for the fence rather than vacating the public right-of-way. It is uncertain the public benefit this right-of-way may provide at a future date.

Planning/Zoning – Ben Buckley (benjamin.buckley@slc.gov)

- No comments.

Transportation – Jena Carver (jena.carver@slc.gov)

- Approval of vacation recommended by transportation.

Fire – Dough Bateman (douglas.bateman@slc.gov)

- There are no objections from Fire Code related to the vacation of ROW.

Building Code – Heather Gilcrease (heather.gilcrease@slc.gov)

- No comments.

Real Estate Services – Trevor Ovenden (trevor.ovenden@slc.gov)

- No review comments from RES. If the request is approved, the vacated ROW will be sold to the applicant for fair market value.