

Part 3 Planning Commission

10-9a-301 Ordinance establishing planning commission required -- Ordinance requirements -- Compensation.

- (1)
 - (a) Each municipality shall enact an ordinance establishing a planning commission.
 - (b) The ordinance shall define:
 - (i) the number and terms of the members and, if the municipality chooses, alternate members;
 - (ii) the mode of appointment;
 - (iii) the procedures for filling vacancies and removal from office;
 - (iv) the authority of the planning commission;
 - (v) subject to Subsection (1)(c), the rules of order and procedure for use by the planning commission in a public meeting; and
 - (vi) other details relating to the organization and procedures of the planning commission.
 - (c) Subsection (1)(b)(v) does not affect the planning commission's duty to comply with Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.
- (2) The legislative body may fix per diem compensation for the members of the planning commission, based on necessary and reasonable expenses and on meetings actually attended.

Amended by Chapter 107, 2011 General Session

10-9a-302 Planning commission powers and duties.

The planning commission shall make a recommendation to the legislative body for:

- (1) a general plan and amendments to the general plan;
- (2) land use ordinances, zoning maps, official maps, and amendments;
- (3) an appropriate delegation of power to at least one designated land use authority to hear and act on a land use application;
- (4) an appropriate delegation of power to at least one appeal authority to hear and act on an appeal from a decision of the land use authority; and
- (5) application processes that:
 - (a) may include a designation of routine land use matters that, upon application and proper notice, will receive informal streamlined review and action if the application is uncontested; and
 - (b) shall protect the right of each:
 - (i) applicant and third party to require formal consideration of any application by a land use authority;
 - (ii) applicant, adversely affected party, or municipal officer or employee to appeal a land use authority's decision to a separate appeal authority; and
 - (iii) participant to be heard in each public hearing on a contested application.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 254, 2005 General Session

10-9a-303 Entrance upon land.

The municipality may enter upon any land at reasonable times to make examinations and surveys pertinent to the:

- (1) preparation of its general plan; or

(2) preparation or enforcement of its land use ordinances.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 254, 2005 General Session

10-9a-304 State and federal property -- Mountainous planning district.

Unless otherwise provided by law, nothing contained in this chapter may be construed as giving a municipality jurisdiction over property owned by the state or the United States.

Amended by Chapter 465, 2015 General Session

10-9a-305 Other entities required to conform to municipality's land use ordinances -- Exceptions -- School districts and charter schools -- Submission of development plan and schedule.

- (1)
 - (a) Each county, municipality, school district, charter school, local district, special service district, and political subdivision of the state shall conform to any applicable land use ordinance of any municipality when installing, constructing, operating, or otherwise using any area, land, or building situated within that municipality.
 - (b) In addition to any other remedies provided by law, when a municipality's land use ordinance is violated or about to be violated by another political subdivision, that municipality may institute an injunction, mandamus, abatement, or other appropriate action or proceeding to prevent, enjoin, abate, or remove the improper installation, improvement, or use.
- (2)
 - (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3), a school district or charter school is subject to a municipality's land use ordinances.
 - (b)
 - (i) Notwithstanding Subsection (3), a municipality may:
 - (A) subject a charter school to standards within each zone pertaining to setback, height, bulk and massing regulations, off-site parking, curb cut, traffic circulation, and construction staging; and
 - (B) impose regulations upon the location of a project that are necessary to avoid unreasonable risks to health or safety, as provided in Subsection (3)(f).
 - (ii) The standards to which a municipality may subject a charter school under Subsection (2)(b) (i) shall be objective standards only and may not be subjective.
 - (iii) Except as provided in Subsection (7)(d), the only basis upon which a municipality may deny or withhold approval of a charter school's land use application is the charter school's failure to comply with a standard imposed under Subsection (2)(b)(i).
 - (iv) Nothing in Subsection (2)(b)(iii) may be construed to relieve a charter school of an obligation to comply with a requirement of an applicable building or safety code to which it is otherwise obligated to comply.
- (3) A municipality may not:
 - (a) impose requirements for landscaping, fencing, aesthetic considerations, construction methods or materials, additional building inspections, municipal building codes, building use for educational purposes, or the placement or use of temporary classroom facilities on school property;
 - (b) except as otherwise provided in this section, require a school district or charter school to participate in the cost of any roadway or sidewalk, or a study on the impact of a school on a

- roadway or sidewalk, that is not reasonably necessary for the safety of school children and not located on or contiguous to school property, unless the roadway or sidewalk is required to connect an otherwise isolated school site to an existing roadway;
- (c) require a district or charter school to pay fees not authorized by this section;
 - (d) provide for inspection of school construction or assess a fee or other charges for inspection, unless the school district or charter school is unable to provide for inspection by an inspector, other than the project architect or contractor, who is qualified under criteria established by the state superintendent;
 - (e) require a school district or charter school to pay any impact fee for an improvement project unless the impact fee is imposed as provided in Title 11, Chapter 36a, Impact Fees Act;
 - (f) impose regulations upon the location of an educational facility except as necessary to avoid unreasonable risks to health or safety; or
 - (g) for a land use or a structure owned or operated by a school district or charter school that is not an educational facility but is used in support of providing instruction to pupils, impose a regulation that:
 - (i) is not imposed on a similar land use or structure in the zone in which the land use or structure is approved; or
 - (ii) uses the tax exempt status of the school district or charter school as criteria for prohibiting or regulating the land use or location of the structure.
- (4) Subject to Section 53A-20-108, a school district or charter school shall coordinate the siting of a new school with the municipality in which the school is to be located, to:
- (a) avoid or mitigate existing and potential traffic hazards, including consideration of the impacts between the new school and future highways; and
 - (b) maximize school, student, and site safety.
- (5) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(d), a municipality may, at its discretion:
- (a) provide a walk-through of school construction at no cost and at a time convenient to the district or charter school; and
 - (b) provide recommendations based upon the walk-through.
- (6)
- (a) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(d), a school district or charter school shall use:
 - (i) a municipal building inspector;
 - (ii)
 - (A) for a school district, a school district building inspector from that school district; or
 - (B) for a charter school, a school district building inspector from the school district in which the charter school is located; or
 - (iii) an independent, certified building inspector who is:
 - (A) not an employee of the contractor;
 - (B) approved by:
 - (I) a municipal building inspector; or
 - (II)
 - (Aa) for a school district, a school district building inspector from that school district; or
 - (Bb) for a charter school, a school district building inspector from the school district in which the charter school is located; and
 - (C) licensed to perform the inspection that the inspector is requested to perform.
 - (b) The approval under Subsection (6)(a)(iii)(B) may not be unreasonably withheld.
 - (c) If a school district or charter school uses a school district or independent building inspector under Subsection (6)(a)(ii) or (iii), the school district or charter school shall submit to the state superintendent of public instruction and municipal building official, on a monthly basis during

construction of the school building, a copy of each inspection certificate regarding the school building.

- (7)
 - (a) A charter school shall be considered a permitted use in all zoning districts within a municipality.
 - (b) Each land use application for any approval required for a charter school, including an application for a building permit, shall be processed on a first priority basis.
 - (c) Parking requirements for a charter school may not exceed the minimum parking requirements for schools or other institutional public uses throughout the municipality.
 - (d) If a municipality has designated zones for a sexually oriented business, or a business which sells alcohol, a charter school may be prohibited from a location which would otherwise defeat the purpose for the zone unless the charter school provides a waiver.
 - (e)
 - (i) A school district or a charter school may seek a certificate authorizing permanent occupancy of a school building from:
 - (A) the state superintendent of public instruction, as provided in Subsection 53A-20-104(3), if the school district or charter school used an independent building inspector for inspection of the school building; or
 - (B) a municipal official with authority to issue the certificate, if the school district or charter school used a municipal building inspector for inspection of the school building.
 - (ii) A school district may issue its own certificate authorizing permanent occupancy of a school building if it used its own building inspector for inspection of the school building, subject to the notification requirement of Subsection 53A-20-104(3)(a)(ii).
 - (iii) A charter school may seek a certificate authorizing permanent occupancy of a school building from a school district official with authority to issue the certificate, if the charter school used a school district building inspector for inspection of the school building.
 - (iv) A certificate authorizing permanent occupancy issued by the state superintendent of public instruction under Subsection 53A-20-104(3) or a school district official with authority to issue the certificate shall be considered to satisfy any municipal requirement for an inspection or a certificate of occupancy.
- (8)
 - (a) A specified public agency intending to develop its land shall submit to the land use authority a development plan and schedule:
 - (i) as early as practicable in the development process, but no later than the commencement of construction; and
 - (ii) with sufficient detail to enable the land use authority to assess:
 - (A) the specified public agency's compliance with applicable land use ordinances;
 - (B) the demand for public facilities listed in Subsections 11-36a-102(16)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (g) caused by the development;
 - (C) the amount of any applicable fee described in Section 10-9a-510;
 - (D) any credit against an impact fee; and
 - (E) the potential for waiving an impact fee.
 - (b) The land use authority shall respond to a specified public agency's submission under Subsection (8)(a) with reasonable promptness in order to allow the specified public agency to consider information the municipality provides under Subsection (8)(a)(ii) in the process of preparing the budget for the development.
- (9) Nothing in this section may be construed to:
 - (a) modify or supersede Section 10-9a-304; or

- (b) authorize a municipality to enforce an ordinance in a way, or enact an ordinance, that fails to comply with Title 57, Chapter 21, Utah Fair Housing Act, the federal Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 3601 et seq., the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. 12102, or any other provision of federal law.

Amended by Chapter 200, 2013 General Session