



## SB0211S01 compared with SB0211S02

20 **63I-2-210 , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Third Special Session, Chapter 5 , as last**  
21 **amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Third Special Session, Chapter 5**

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22 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

23 Section 1. Section **10-9a-305** is amended to read:

24 **10-9a-305. Other entities required to conform to municipality's land use ordinances --**  
**Exceptions -- School districts, charter schools, home-based microschools, and micro-education**  
**entities -- Submission of development plan and schedule.**

25 (1)

. (a) Each county, municipality, school district, charter school, special 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.

29 (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.

34 (2)

. (a) Except as provided in [~~Subsection~~] Subsections (2)(c) and (3), a school district or charter school is  
subject to a municipality's land use ordinances.

36 (b)

. (i) Notwithstanding Subsection (3), a municipality may:

37 (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

40 (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).

42 (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.

44 (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).

## SB0211S01 compared with SB0211S02

- 48 (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.
- 51 (c) Notwithstanding Subsection (3), a municipality that is a city of the first class may subject a charter school but not a school district to standards within each zone pertaining to setback, height, bulk and massing regulations, off-site parking, curb cut, traffic circulation, and construction staging.
- 55 (3) A municipality may not:
- 56 (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;
- 60 (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;
- 66 (c) require a district or charter school to pay fees not authorized by this section;
- 67 (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;
- 71 (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;
- 74 (f) impose regulations upon the location of an educational facility except as necessary to avoid unreasonable risks to health or safety; or
- 76 (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:
- 79 (i) is not imposed on a similar land use or structure in the zone in which the land use or structure is approved; or
- 81 (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.

## SB0211S01 compared with SB0211S02

- 83 (4) Subject to Section 53E-3-710, 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:
- 85 (a) avoid or mitigate existing and potential traffic hazards, including consideration of the impacts  
between the new school and future highways; and
- 87 (b) maximize school, student, and site safety.
- 88 (5) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(d), a municipality may, at its discretion:
- 89 (a) provide a walk-through of school construction at no cost and at a time convenient to the district or  
charter school; and
- 91 (b) provide recommendations based upon the walk-through.
- 92 (6)
- . (a) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(d), a school district or charter school shall use:
- 93 (i) a municipal building inspector;
- 94 (ii)
- . (A) for a school district, a school district building inspector from that school district; or
- 96 (B) for a charter school, a school district building inspector from the school district in which the charter  
school is located; or
- 98 (iii) an independent, certified building inspector who is not an employee of the contractor,  
licensed to perform the inspection that the inspector is requested to perform, and approved by a  
municipal building inspector or:
- 101 (A) for a school district, a school district building inspector from that school district; or
- 103 (B) for a charter school, a school district building inspector from the school district in which the charter  
school is located.
- 105 (b) The approval under Subsection (6)(a)(iii) may not be unreasonably withheld.
- 106 (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.
- 111 (7)
- . (a) A charter school, home-based microschool, or micro-education entity shall be considered a  
permitted use in all zoning districts within a municipality.

## SB0211S01 compared with SB0211S02

- 113 (b) Each land use application for any approval required for a charter school, home-based microschool,  
or micro-education entity, including an application for a building permit, shall be processed on a  
first priority basis.
- 116 (c) Parking requirements for a charter school or a micro-education entity may not exceed the minimum  
parking requirements for schools or other institutional public uses throughout the municipality.
- 119 (d) If a municipality has designated zones for a sexually oriented business, or a business which sells  
alcohol, a charter school or a micro-education entity may be prohibited from a location which  
would otherwise defeat the purpose for the zone unless the charter school or micro-education entity  
provides a waiver.
- 123 (e)
- . (i) A school district, charter school, or micro-education entity may seek a certificate authorizing  
permanent occupancy of a school building from:
- 125 (A) the state superintendent of public instruction, as provided in Subsection 53E-3-706(3), if the  
school district or charter school used an independent building inspector for inspection of the  
school building; or
- 128 (B) a municipal official with authority to issue the certificate, if the school district, charter school,  
or micro-education entity used a municipal building inspector for inspection of the school  
building.
- 131 (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 53E-3-706(3)(a)(ii).
- 135 (iii) A charter school or micro-education entity 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 or micro-education entity used a school district building inspector for inspection of  
the school building.
- 139 (iv) A certificate authorizing permanent occupancy issued by the state superintendent of public  
instruction under Subsection 53E-3-706(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.
- 143 (f)
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## SB0211S01 compared with SB0211S02

- (i) A micro-education entity may operate in a facility that meets Group E Occupancy requirements as defined by the International Building Code, as incorporated by Subsection 15A-2-103(1)(a).
- 146 (ii) A micro-education entity operating in a facility described in Subsection (7)(f)(i):
- 147 (A) may have up to 100 students in the facility; and
- 148 (B) shall have enough space for at least 20 net square feet per student.
- 149 (g) A micro-education entity may operate in a facility that is subject to and complies with the same occupancy requirements as a Class B Occupancy as defined by the International Building Code, as incorporated by Subsection 15A-2-103(1)(a), if:
- 152 (i) the facility has a code compliant fire alarm system and carbon monoxide detection system;
- 154 (ii)
- . (A) each classroom in the facility has an exit directly to the outside at the level of exit or discharge; or
- 156 (B) the structure has a code compliant fire sprinkler system;
- 157 (iii) the facility has an automatic fire sprinkler system in fire areas of the facility that are greater than 12,000 square feet; and
- 159 (iv) the facility has enough space for at least 20 net square feet per student.
- 160 (h)
- . (i) A home-based microschool is not subject to additional occupancy requirements beyond occupancy requirements that apply to a primary dwelling, except that the home-based microschool shall have enough space for at least 35 net square feet per student.
- 164 (ii) If a floor that is below grade in a home-based microschool is used for home-based microschool purposes, the below grade floor of the home-based microschool shall have at least one emergency escape or rescue window that complies with the requirements for emergency escape and rescue windows as defined by the International Residential Code, as incorporated by Section 15A-1-210.
- 169 (8)
- . (a) A specified public agency intending to develop its land shall submit to the land use authority a development plan and schedule:
- 171 (i) as early as practicable in the development process, but no later than the commencement of construction; and
- 173 (ii) with sufficient detail to enable the land use authority to assess:
- 174 (A) the specified public agency's compliance with applicable land use ordinances;
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## SB0211S01 compared with SB0211S02

- (B) the demand for public facilities listed in Subsections 11-36a-102(17)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (g) caused by the development;
- 177 (C) the amount of any applicable fee described in Section 10-9a-510;
- 178 (D) any credit against an impact fee; and
- 179 (E) the potential for waiving an impact fee.
- 180 (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.
- 184 (9) Nothing in this section may be construed to:
- 185 (a) modify or supersede Section 10-9a-304; or
- 186 (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. Sec. 12102, or any other provision of federal law.
- 190 (10) Nothing in Subsection (7) prevents a political subdivision from:
- 191 (a) requiring a home-based microschool or micro-education entity to comply with municipal zoning and land use regulations that do not conflict with this section, including:
- 194 (i) parking;
- 195 (ii) traffic; and
- 196 (iii) hours of operation;
- 197 (b) requiring a home-based microschool or micro-education entity to obtain a business license;
- 199 (c) enacting municipal ordinances and regulations consistent with this section;
- 200 (d) subjecting a micro-education entity to standards within each zone pertaining to setback, height, bulk and massing regulations, off-site parking, curb cut, traffic circulation, and construction staging; and
- 203 (e) imposing regulations on the location of a project that are necessary to avoid risks to health or safety.
- 207 Section 2. Section 63I-2-210 is amended to read:
- 208 **63I-2-210. Repeal dates: Title 10.**
- 209 (1) Subsection 10-2a-205(2)(b)(iii), regarding a feasibility study for the proposed incorporation of a community council area, is repealed July 1, 2028.

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## SB0211S01 compared with SB0211S02

(2) Section 10-2a-205.5, Additional feasibility consultant considerations for proposed incorporation of community council area -- Additional feasibility study requirements, is repealed July 1, 2028.

214 (3)

(a) Subsection 10-9a-305(3), regarding a municipality that is a city of the first class subjecting a charter school but not a school district to standards within each zone pertaining to setback, height, bulk and massing regulations, off-site parking, curb cut, traffic circulation, and construction staging, is repealed January 1, 2030.

218 (b) On January 1, 2030, Subsection 10-9a-305(2)(a) is amended to read, "Except as provided in Subsection (3), a school district or charter school is subject to a municipality's land use ordinances."

221 [~~3~~] (4) Section 10-9a-604.9, Effective dates of Sections 10-9a-604.1 and 10-9a-604.2, is repealed January 1, 2025.

223 Section 3. **Effective date.**

This bill takes effect on May 7, 2025.

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