



Staff Report

Coalville City
Community Development Director

To: Coalville City Council and Mayor
From: Don Sargent, Community Development Director
Date of Meeting: September 11, 2023
Re: General Plan and Zoning Map Updates
Action: Work Session - Continued Review and Discussion

General Plan and Zoning Map Updates

REQUEST

Continue the review and discussion of the final draft general plan and zoning map updates as recommended by the Planning Commission and revised by the City Council for preparation of a public hearing at a subsequent meeting.

BACKGROUND

The City Council directed Staff and the Planning Commission to address updates to the City General Plan and Zoning Map.

On August 28, 2023 the City Council conducted a work session and reviewed, discussed, and directed Staff to make several changes to the draft General Plan and Zoning Map and prepare a clean version packet for continued review.

Attachment A includes the General Plan.

Attachment B includes the Zoning Map.

Attachment C includes the Mixed-Use Overlay provisions.

The exhibits for the general plan are currently being finalized by the Planning Commission and will be available for review at a subsequent meeting.

On March 20, 2023, the Planning Commission conducted a public hearing and unanimously recommended approval of General Plan updates to the City Council.

On January 17, 2023 the Planning Commission conducted a public hearing and unanimously recommended approval of Zone Map updates and Mixed-Use Overlay code provisions to the City Council.

ANALYSIS

General Plan

The General Plan is used as a guide for development decisions in the City and includes the following elements: Community Vision, Transportation, Land Use, Parks, Open Space and Environment, Economic, and Moderate-Income Housing. Each element includes goals, objectives, policies, and implementation strategies. The general plan elements help give a blueprint for the Planning Commission, City Council, and citizens to carry forth the purpose of the general plan. The plan, if followed, will encourage economic growth without adversely impacting the overall character of the community.

Utah Code Annotated § 10-9a-401, *et seq.* (2022) requires municipalities to prepare and adopt a comprehensive, long-range general plan for the present and future needs of the municipality and growth and development of the land within the municipality.

As identified and discussed with the review of development applications, several provisions of the City General Plan appeared to be out of date and needed to be revised consistent with the current development code, recent state legislative bills, and direction of City growth and development. The last update to the general plan was over 10 years ago (May 4, 2012).

The primary focus of the updates included providing consistency with the following:

- Recent amendments to the development code.
- Current Utah Code enabling statutes and bills.
- Direction of City growth and development of encouraging economic development while maintaining rural small-town character.

According to the Utah Code, Coalville City is a city of the fifth class (population of 1,000 or more but less than 5,000) and therefore is not a "specified municipality." A city of the fifth class is exempted from including a water use and preservation element and moderate-income housing element. However, the City has elected to include a simplified version of a moderate-income housing element in the general plan addressing accessory dwelling and employee housing units as affordable housing options.

Zoning Map

The following amendments have been addressed on the attached zoning map including a development code text amendment for mixed-uses:

1. Added a Mixed-Use Overlay Zone boundary from the north city limit line to the Escapod manufacturing facility to the south and east off Main Street comprising areas within the Medium Residential (R-2), Highway Commercial (HC), Community Commercial (CC), and Very High Density (R-8) Zone Districts.
2. Drafted Mixed-Use Overlay Zone development code provisions.
3. Added adjacent county zone designations along city limit lines.
4. Updated zone district classifications from recent property rezoning.
5. Identified all public (Institutional) properties (city, county, school, state, federal).

6. Added development agreement property boundaries.
7. Refined the map legend and other notations for clarity.

Review Process: Amendments to the General Plan, Zoning Map, and Development Code require a public hearing and recommendation by the Planning Commission and public hearing and adoption by the City Council.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the City Council continue the review and discussion of the General Plan, Zoning Map, and Mixed-Use updates and provide Staff direction for preparation of a public hearing on the proposed amendments.

ATTACHMENTS

- A.** General Plan (clean version)
- B.** Zoning Map (clean version)
- C.** Mixed-Use Overlay Code Amendment (clean version)

Coalville City GENERAL PLAN



Adopted May 24, 2012
Updated August 28, 2023



Acknowledgements

MAYOR

Mark Marsh

CITY COUNCIL

Phillip Geary

Louise Willoughby

Steven B. Richins

Don Winters

Tyler Rower

PLANNING COMMISSION

Jeff White

Brandon Brady

Stefanie Bowen

Tim Bristow

Sophie Rice

STAFF

Don Sargent, Community Development Director

Sheldon Smith, City Attorney

Zane DeWeese, Public Works Director

Chris Thomsen, City Engineer

RaeShel Hortin, City Treasurer

Trevor Devey, City Recorder



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Introduction

What is the General Plan?

The general plan is to be used as an advisory guide for land use decisions and should remain flexible enough to allow decisions to be made that are in the best interest of the community. The plan, if followed, will encourage economic growth without adversely impacting the overall character of the community. As a guide, it is important that the recommendations contained in this document are followed by the policy and decision-making organizations. Although this information must be considered as general, it represents an important perspective that will help direct future land planning decisions. Land use decisions must be made on a case-by-case basis. These decisions must carefully consider how each use relates to the community's goals, objectives, and policies, as well as the Land Use Plan and its overall impact on adjoining properties.

Long-range stability will require a continuous effort by the city, property owners, and residents to maintain and improve all elements of the city. The city must assume responsibility for maintaining the public infrastructure, such as water, sewer, and streets. Property owners and residents must assume responsibility for maintaining private property.



**“A good plan is one that is
understandable, supported, and used.”**



Introduction

Compilation of the Plan

This plan is the result of a cooperative effort for the community's future. Collaboration between the City Council, Planning Commission, City Staff, and the public formulated the goals, objectives, and policies to create this General Plan in a form that would be most beneficial to the community. Affected entities from the surrounding areas were encouraged to provide information throughout the process. Public input and comment were obtained during required public hearings, and all work session meetings in which the plan was drafted.

This plan was created to guide future development and land use decisions. As Summit County continues to grow, Coalville should be well prepared and positioned to accommodate new growth while maintaining its unique rural small-town character and identity.

Legislative Authority

The City Council in accordance with Title 10: Cities and Towns, Chapter 9 Municipal Land Use Development and Management, Part 3 General Plan of the Utah Code Annotated, has legally prepared and adopted the following general plan for Coalville.





Introduction

Historical Setting

Located in a high valley of the Wasatch Mountains, Coalville City is generally bounded by the Weber River, Interstate 80, the Echo Reservoir, sandstone ledge rock outcroppings, and surrounding farmland. Chalk Creek divides the town north to south.

In the fall of 1858, William H. Smith, a freighter, hauling freight between Salt Lake City, Utah and Fort Bridger, Wyoming drove into the campground on Chalk Creek. He noticed that where wheat had been spilled it had taken root, grown, and ripened. He thought that if wheat could be grown to maturity it would be a good location for a farm center. At first the settlement was called Chalk Creek, but after the discovery of Coal, the name was changed to Coalville.

About the time William H. Smith was discovering wheat was growing in the Chalk Creek area, Thomas Rhodes, a roving hunter, and trapper discovered outcroppings of coal. He had gone up on a high knoll at what is now known as Skunk's Point, to scan the country for game. He dug out samples of coal with his knife; took them to Salt Lake City and presented them to the Mormon Prophet Brigham Young. Brigham Young had offered an \$1,000.00 reward to anyone finding coal within 50 miles of Salt Lake City. Nothing seemed to have been done about it until in 1860 Brigham Young sent John Muir and Sam Fletcher out to investigate the discovery. They were camped in a large Hawthorne patch at the forks in the canyon in Chalk Creek. While dressing in the morning, Fletcher saw a deer. He shot it, but only wounded it. Not wanting to lose it, he called to Muir to help him trail it. They trailed it over into Grass Creek and came upon a ledge of rock standing higher than the surrounding country. Underneath the rock was a vein of

coal ten feet thick. The Old Church Mine was opened on what is known as Lion's Hill by Daniel H. Wells, Bryant Stringham and Stephen Taylor.

Joel Lewis, H.B. Wilde, and Andrew Johnson were the first to open a mine near Coalville in what is now known as Allen's Hollow. Andrew Johnson also opened a mine at the head of Spring Hollow. The first mine operated in Spring Hollow was called the Black Diamond Mine. Another was called the Wasatch. Andrew Johnson sold the mine to W.H. Smith who later sold it to the Weber Coal Company. This company ran the coal mine for many years and furnished work for many Coalville Residents.

Farmers would work on their farms in the summer and work in the Wasatch or Grass Creek Mines during the winter. In 1868 about the time Allen's Hollow mine was opened, three others were being opened. John Spriggs opened one that ran under the schoolhouse hill and under the town. That mine was abandoned although relatives still own the coal. John Booth opened a mine in Dexter's Hollow south of town. During the early days hundreds of tons of coal were hauled mostly by ox teams to Salt Lake City.

By 1873 a narrow-Gauge Railroad, called the Utah Eastern Narrow Gauge was built to the Wasatch Mine. In 1859-1860, Gilmer and Saulsbury started a Pony Express. They established a station on what afterwards became the Sam Clark Farm. A small settlement sprang up near the station and was called Julesburg. Indian troubles began and the settlers were advised to move closer together. They built a fort where the schoolhouse now stands.





Introduction

Elements of the Plan

There are seven elements or topics covered in the general plan. Each element describes the purpose to plan for each element, background information, and maps. Most importantly, each element has goals, objectives, policies, and implementation strategies. They help give a blueprint for the planning commission, city council, and citizens to carry forth the purpose of the general plan.

Community Vision

This is the most important element or chapter of the Coalville general plan. The Community Vision sets the tone for the plan by establishing what the community sees for the future of Coalville. The community's strengths and opportunities are spelled out in this element.

Transportation

Due to the terrain and potential growth in Coalville, the Transportation Element will be vital to the community. Coalville recognizes that streetscape plays an important role in the "look and feel" of the city. Roads must be designed to handle future demand while preserving the natural terrain.

Land Use

The land use element is an attempt to organize future development and guide community leaders to place development in the most suitable areas of the city. It can assist leaders in providing efficient and cost-effective public services, preserve open areas and important historical areas, locate parks and trails, and ensure an appropriate mix of housing styles, commercial growth and industrial opportunities.

Parks, Open Space and Environment

An essential characteristic of Coalville is its beautiful natural surroundings and recreational opportunities. Preserving, protecting, and enhancing these essential resources is a high priority to citizens and city officials.

Economic

The element identifies standards and opportunities for economic growth within the community.

Moderate Income Housing

Required by Utah State Law, the Moderate-Income Housing element, among other things, estimates the supply and need for this type of housing. The general plan encourages this element of housing through accessory dwelling units and employee housing within master planned developments.



Community Vision Element

What does this element do?

The most successful communities are those that have a strong identity and a vision for their future. With a clear vision, public officials and residents can focus on the many small steps that will lead to the future. As decisions are made within the community, each option should be analyzed on whether it corresponds with the community identity and future vision.

Our Identity

The identity of Coalville is tied to its history, surroundings and the people that live and work here. Set in a mountain valley next to Echo State Park, the city offers recreation, scenic views of the surrounding Wasatch Mountains, rustic farmland along the Weber River, and wildlife.

Most residents also identify with our rural small-town atmosphere. Quiet, with a low crime rate, and being family-friendly are all important elements of our community. These characteristics are very important to the residents of Coalville and should be strongly protected.

The availability and quality of amenities and services also ranks high with its citizens. As with any community, residents require efficient services, well maintained civic facilities and access to recreation. Expansion and enhancement of facilities and services are important for the city.

Quality of life factors such as clean air and water, public safety, wildlife protection, parks and recreation, schools, and scenic resources are major contributors to the community character of Coalville City. The primary purpose of this plan is to maintain this identity while accommodating new growth and opportunities.

Community Vision Statement

“To be a vibrant and economically sustainable community with diverse and conscious growth centered on its rural roots, open land, honoring its unique heritage, while continuing the legacy of being family oriented with friendly connected neighborhoods, creating an inviting place to visit, live, work and recreate.”



Community Vision Goals, Objectives and Policies

Goal 1: Be a beautiful rural community based on its history of agriculture, open space, and recreation.

Objective 1
Preserve Coalville's Rural Heritage

Policy 1 - New growth and development must be compatible with the heritage, culture and the rural, small-town character of the City.

Policy 2 - Infill and edge of town development is encouraged to preserve the rural, small-town character of the community.

Policy 3 - Land development should be organized in clustered patterns and not sprawled over the countryside.

Objective 2
Maintain Agriculture, Open Space, and Recreational Opportunities

Policy 1 - Preserve a farming-friendly community that encourages long-term agricultural success.

Policy 2 - New development should have minimal visual impacts on viewsheds, hillsides and riparian areas.

Policy 3 - Recreational opportunities for boating, biking, hiking, and camping should be expanded and enhanced throughout the community and surrounding areas.

Implementation

- Regularly review city ordinances to ensure rural-based land uses and lifestyles are encouraged and maintained.
- Regularly review design guidelines which will further guide new development towards the desired rural, small-town character of the community.
- Encourage infill development within the City that compliments existing uses and structures.
- Create significant open space areas made up of agricultural lands and sensitive lands (slopes, ridge lines, view corridors, wetland/riparian corridors, etc.).
- Develop a recreation plan that identifies different types of recreation opportunities, where they would be best suited to occur, and how those locations and opportunities can be enhanced.



Community Vision Goals, Objectives and Policies

Goal 2: Provide high quality amenities and opportunities for Coalville’s residents and visitors.

Objective 1

Provide amenities and opportunities for residents and visitors.

- Policy 1** - Increased coordination with Summit County to retain and enhance civic services within Coalville.
- Policy 2** - Parks, trails and recreation areas impacts should be a consideration of all development proposals.
- Policy 3** - Development impacts on community services and the mitigation thereof should be a major consideration of the development approval process.
- Policy 4** - Pursue funding sources to enhance existing amenities.
- Policy 5** - Review the economic development plan that will encourage new employment opportunities within the community.
- Policy 6** - Work with existing businesses to enhance economic sustainability and growth opportunities.

Implementation

- Regularly update public facilities and capital improvement plans.
- Regularly update the parks, trails and open space master plan that identifies needs and priorities for the community.
- Review and revise an economic development plan that will encourage new employment opportunities and economic vitality within the community.
- Identify well planned commercial and light industrial areas that have necessary utilities and transpiration facilities in place.
- Encourage the development of a downtown advisory board that works with the city and business owners to promote and enhance existing businesses.



Community Vision Goals, Objectives and Policies

Goal 3: Remain a family oriented, clean, and friendly community.

Objective 1

Remain a family oriented, clean, and friendly community.

Policy 1 - Provide recreational opportunities that would be of interest to the full range of age groups.

Policy 2 - Create civic service opportunities to businesses and residents.

Policy 3 - High priority should continue to be given to public safety services such as police and fire protection.

Policy 4 - Coordination with North Summit School District to maintain and improve educational opportunities to residents.

Implementation

- Develop city functions and events that celebrate and enhance Coalville's unique rural atmosphere.
- Ensure all city and county facilities are clean and well maintained.



Land Use Element

What does this element do?

The Land Use Element is a primary tool to make the Community Vision a reality. The distribution, density, usage, and preservation of real property throughout the city will ultimately determine its future. Special care should be used to assure all land use decisions are made in concert with this portion of the plan and the vision element.

Development Vision

“To have a well-planned rural community with land uses that enhance its unique characteristics by providing;

- High-quality, well-planned residential areas with open spaces that support and compliment the unique rural quality and character of the city;
- A centralized business district, and industrial areas that enhance the city's sales and property tax revenues and provide the highest quality goods and services for residents and visitors, while enhancing the visual appeal of the community;
- Productive agricultural areas, while preserving sensitive land.”

Land Use Statement

“Preserving our vision is what the planning commission, with input from the city council and residents, has worked diligently to accomplish with this plan.”





Population and Housing Statistics

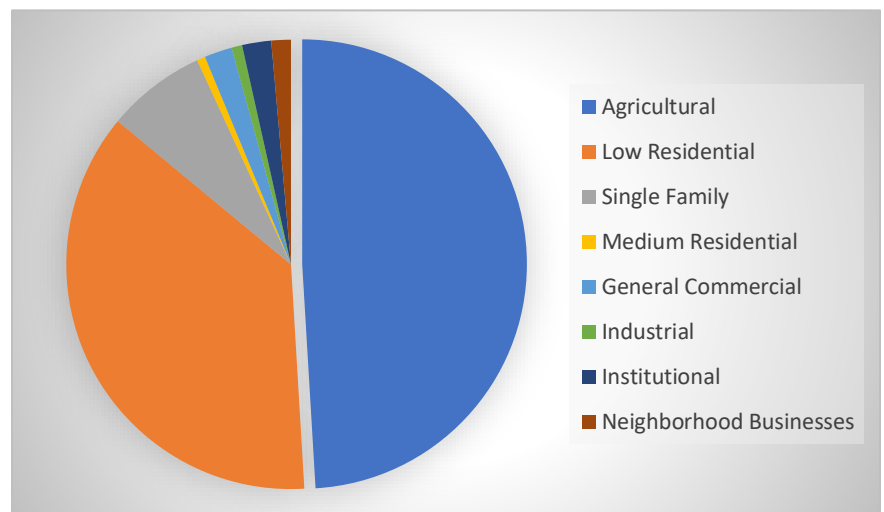
Coalville is experiencing growth demand that many Utah communities have and are experiencing. Projections indicate growth will likely be at a moderate pace. However, adequate buildable land exists within the community to facilitate much more extensive growth. It is the purpose of this plan to prepare for the future regardless of what the future holds. Current (2021) population: 1566.

Land Area and Annexation

It is important for the City to have a suitable variety of land uses which complement its vision and are flexible enough to accommodate growth. Land area for consideration should include all properties within the city's current annexation declaration policy plan. Please see the official zoning map (Attachment 3) for current regulations and zoning designations.

Land Use Mix

Having an adequate mix of land uses is important. This plan provides ample area for a variety of housing types, commercial and industrial activity, while maintaining open space and agriculture.





Land Use

The city of Coalville encourages orderly and efficient distribution of land uses in the city. A full range and mix of land uses including open space, residential, commercial, public, and industrial are provided within the city.

Residential classifications: include areas that surround the city center. A variety of housing types are promoted through different zoning densities. Hillside and riparian areas that are less conducive to development have lower densities. Areas immediately surrounding main street provide a logical location for high and medium density housing. Infill development is encouraged to maintain open space and minimize the cost of infrastructure.

Commercial classifications: include areas along major roads including Main Street and 100 South/SR 280. Retail, office space along with mixed use housing are encouraged along the main street corridor. The city hopes to promote and capture more tourism related income while increasing the availability of goods and services to its residents.



Public Facilities classification: include uses which are located throughout the city. They include public buildings and uses such as city hall, fire stations, parks, and open spaces. They also include quasi-public uses such as churches and schools.



Light Industrial classification: include select locations where the city can provide adequate services to light industrial uses. These areas require the mitigation of any nuisances that may be present.



Residential

Residential Agriculture – RA (5 acres): provides areas where single family residential development and associated uses may be harmoniously integrated with agricultural pursuits. This zone is intended to allow the keeping of farm animals in conjunction with single-family dwelling units yet retain land in parcels large enough to provide efficient and attractive development or as clustered developments to encourage natural or agricultural open spaces.

Low Density Residential – R-1 (1 acre): provides areas of the community characterized by low-density single-family developments. This zone is intended to be residential in nature although typical domesticated farm animals are allowed in limited numbers. Developments in this zone are characterized by attractively landscaped single family residential lots and structures located on large lots or clustered lots with natural open space.

Low Density Residential – R-2 (1/2 acre): provides areas of the community characterized by medium density single family developments. This zone is residential in nature and typical domesticated farm animals are allowed in limited numbers. Developments in this zone are characterized by attractively landscaped single family residential lots and structures located on medium sized lots or clustered lots with natural open space.

High Density Residential – R-4 (1/4 acre): provides areas of the community characterized by higher density single family and multi-family developments. This zone is residential in nature and typical domesticated farm animals are only allowed in limited numbers. Developments in this zone are characterized by attractively landscaped single family and multi-family residential dwellings located on relatively small lots or clustered lots to provide open space.

Very High Density Residential – R-8 (1/8 acre): provides areas of the community characterized by high density developments. This zone is residential in nature and typical domesticated farm animals are not allowed. Developments in this zone are typically characterized by attractively landscaped multi-family residential dwellings located in a planned project providing for recreational amenities and open spaces.

Mixed Use Overlay – MUO: provides areas of the community where high-density housing can be intermixed with commercial uses. These areas along Main Street are characterized by second story apartments with access located off Main Street. Developments in this zone are characterized by attractively designed structures that match existing historic buildings.



Sensitive Lands

Agriculture - AG (20 acres): provides areas where the growing of crops and the raising of livestock is encouraged and supported within the City limits. The AG Zone is intended to protect agricultural uses, natural resources, and environmentally sensitive lands from encroachment of urban development.

Public Facilities

Public Facilities (PF): Public and quasi-public uses are located throughout the community. Uses in this zone include city buildings, major utilities, parks, open spaces, golf courses, churches, schools, library and cemetery.

Commercial

Community Commercial - CC: encourages commercial and retail development. Businesses that provide services directly to the residents of Coalville and is highly encouraged. The location of the CC Zone is designed to provide a focal point for the community center of Coalville City and provide convenient pedestrian and vehicle access without hazards and conflicts in residential neighborhoods. New construction should be in harmony with the historic characteristics of the community.

Highway Commercial - HC: provides for the service commercial needs of motorists on Interstate 80. The uses characteristic of this zone include highway service, limited retail, convenience stores, and shops.

Industrial

Light Industrial - LI: provides areas where light manufacturing and other low impact industrial structures and uses can exist while minimizing their impacts on surrounding areas.



Rural Planning and Design Principles

- A well-defined development edge, with rural countryside and rural density development beyond.
- Wherever possible, public buildings should be located at important intersections. In new developments, prominent sites should be reserved for civic buildings and other public facilities and uses.
- New streets should be interconnected in clear, direct, and understandable patterns. New streets should connect to existing streets whenever possible. Cul-de-sacs are appropriate only in response to topography or Coalville City design standards.
- New development streets should be built to city standards to accommodate cars, service, and emergency vehicles. Streets should generally be designed for slow speeds and pedestrians, with sidewalks along both sides.
- All streets should be built in accordance with the Coalville City Engineering Standards and Construction Specifications.
- Garages should be located so they do not become the dominant architectural feature of the structure or site. Detached garages to the rear of houses are encouraged.
- Alleys should be used for access to parking lots behind buildings with a mix of uses thereby reducing the need for unnecessary curb cuts, and also provide access to garages behind narrow lots and attached residences.
- Streets should be lined with trees. Existing trees should be preserved. On new streets, indigenous species with broad canopies. should be planted as required by the development code.
- Sidewalks and/or trails are required in new developments. On low traffic or one-way streets with one lane of parallel parking, sidewalks or trails should be located on the parking side.
- Front porches are encouraged in new development.
- Parking lots should be located to the rear or side of buildings. Wherever possible, rear lot lines should be linked by alleys and other internal circulation systems. Curb cuts and interruptions of the pedestrian space should be kept to a minimum.
- Corner parking lots are discouraged. If unavoidable, corner lots should use buildings, landscaping, and sidewalks to define the street corner. Curb cuts should be minimized and located away from the corner. Parking lots should be screened from the street by buildings and landscaping.



Land Use Goals, Objectives and Policies

Goal 1: “All development should adhere to the following policies.”

Objective 1

“All development should adhere to the following policies.”

- Policy 1** - Planned land uses should complement existing development and environmental conditions.
- Policy 2** - Development shall provide for additional services and transportation needs based on their impact.
- Policy 3** - Developed areas should be protected and revitalized by promoting new development and the adaptive reuse of existing community resources.
- Policy 4** - Transitions between different land uses and intensities should be made gradually with compatible uses, particularly where natural or manmade buffers are not available.
- Policy 5** - Growth should be contiguous to existing development to better provide cost effective and efficient city services and transportation facilities.
- Policy 6** - Development approval should be tied to the construction of primary culinary and secondary water, sewer, storm drainage, and transportation systems.
- Policy 7** - To minimize environmental hazards and protect natural character of the city, potential development in sensitive areas should be transferred to land more suitable for development.

Implementation

- Review zoning map and development code to add protections to existing development and unique environmental elements.
- Development should pay its own way. Impact studies should be prepared and evaluated in the review and approval of new development.
- Multiple access points for city services and transportation to new growth areas should be provided by new development.



General Land Use Map

The General Land Use Map on the following page is a map that illustrates Coalville's vision for the future. As development occurs, it will act as a reference to that vision and aid city officials and residents to ensure that decisions made reflect that end goal. It is important to remember that the map does not perfectly represent current conditions or zoning, but simply a vision of how the city could be in the future. Please see the official Coalville Zoning Map for current zoning information.

General Land Use Descriptions

Agricultural: Those areas of the community with the highest agricultural value characterized by large lots of approximately 20 acres or more or clustered with protected open space. In many instances these areas have high water tables, potential flooding, steep slopes, wildlife habitat and other sensitive lands and or other physical elements that make them less appropriate for development.

General Commercial: Primarily the center of the city along Main Street, this area is characterized by office space, businesses, and restaurants that currently exist and are pedestrian friendly. Some mixed-use residential development would also add vitality and additional housing options to the area. Development in the Historic District should be consistent with the Historic District Design Guidelines

Highway Commercial: Businesses that are more auto oriented such as lodging, and larger retail service establishments.

Neighborhood Commercial: Business that are suitable to be located within a neighborhood setting.

Light Industrial: Businesses that may have nuisances which make them less suitable for commercial areas.

Low Residential: Large lots on the city's periphery that minimize loss of open space and avoid physical hazards such as steep slopes.

Single Family: Single family residences with homes and lot sizes that are prevalent in Coalville today.

Medium Residential: Residences on smaller lots that provide alternative housing options such as townhomes and multifamily.



Economic Element

What does this element do?

Economic Development is the carrying out of activities that encourage economic growth within the community and infuse new capital from outside the city to improve the lifestyle of local citizens. In order to keep pace with the projected growth of Coalville and the immigration of people due to new residential development, economic development becomes a critical element of city governance. Increased tax revenue can help provide many of the public services that citizens expect. Generally, traditional residential development does not provide enough tax revenue to cover the cost of essential government services. For the community to be fiscally responsible and viable, it must provide economic opportunities for job growth, retail, and office development. Employment opportunities will also allow citizens to work closer to their homes. Local shopping will reduce the need to travel to other cities for goods and services.

Economic Development Vision

Develop a sustainable economic base by retaining, recruiting and expanding businesses that provide an income-producing job base, enhance the quality of life, and are consistent with the sensitive environmental features of the valley, specifically air, water and open space. This may include the creation of a traditional downtown or old Main Street commercial core, enhanced recreational opportunities and services, a business/light industrial park, gateway commercial district, and a possible heavy industrial area.

Historically, Coalville began as a mining community. The availability of coal in such proximity to the population centers along the Wasatch Front led to the early development of the city. As mining activity dwindled, government and agriculture remained, becoming the focus of economic activity. Today recreation and tourism is developing at a rapid rate throughout the area. The landscape surrounding the city make Coalville an ideal hub for such activities. The focus for the future is to maintain a balanced economic base that will enhance the quality of life and strengthen the community's position as the heart of North Summit County.



Main Street

Main Street is the economic, architectural, and historical heart of the community. The most powerful and lasting image associated with Coalville is Main Street. This commercial core should be developed as a distinctive shopping area emphasizing it as an attractive meeting place and staging area for festivals, special events, celebrations, and a variety of community activities which will indeed produce a vibrant healthy community centerpiece.

The following businesses are consistent with the above characteristics and would be well suited for the Main Street core area:

- Shops, restaurants, and galleries
- Grocery stores, drug stores and similar stores that blend in well with other commercial uses in the area
- Professional offices for needed community services (doctors, realtors, lawyers, accountants, insurance, etc.)
- Business and government offices
- Entertainment and cultural venues



Historic Street lights, trees, pavers, planters, bulb-outs, and street furniture enhance the walkability and beauty of the area. The city also encourages commercial design that is consistent with existing historic structures as outlined in the Historic District Design Guidelines. Improved transportation access (especially from the Rail Trail), gateway signage, and information centers will further develop the synergy and vibrancy of the Main Street core.

Gateway Commercial

The gateway commercial district of Coalville is already a critical part of economic activity. Located around the I-80 interchange, most businesses serve travelers along the corridor. As this is the first part of the city that most people see, special care should be taken to ensure a good appearance that will invite them to visit and do business on Main Street and other commercial areas. This is especially important for the historic rail trail. This area would also be best suited for those commercial activities that require a greater amount of space.



Recreation and Tourism

The area surrounding the city is already a destination for recreation. A new aspect of economic development for the city is to capture more of those visitors by expanding recreational support services. Central to this effort will be to connect these activities to the city and draw visitors to the Main Street District. Activities that span the four seasons abound, but further enhancement of recreational activities is needed.

Business/Industrial Park

Coalville has already identified locations for light industrial/business parks. The city's focus is to make these sites more attractive to new businesses and industry while ensuring they will exist in harmony with the surrounding land uses. Transportation, utilities, landscaping, and safety are just a few of the elements that should be considered in developing these areas of the city.

Economic Incentives

The best incentive the city can use to attract business investment is to provide general community information, specifics on utility rates and capacities, zoning and development opportunities and information packet including the following:

1. Land area already annexed into city.
2. Land zoned for business or commercial use.
3. Utilities availability and a utility master plan is in place.
4. Transportation master plan .
5. Contact information of commercial land or building owners for possible development opportunities.



Good planning and well written zoning ordinances are the best assurance a business owner can have to protect his or her long-term investment. City cooperation is usually the only real incentive sought by business. Other incentives such as loan pools and tax rebates mean almost nothing to quality businesses, contrary to common belief.



Economic Goals, Objectives and Policies

Goal 1: “Promote and encourage commercial endeavors to strengthen and improve the city’s tax base and provide convenient services to residents.”

Objective 1

“Promote and encourage commercial endeavors to strengthen and improve the city’s tax base and provide convenient services to residents.”

Policy 1 - Encourage and attract new businesses which create new job opportunities in the community.

Policy 2 - Increase tourism and recreational support services to help diversify the local economic base.

Policy 3 - Promote the development and expansion of local businesses in the community.

Policy 4 - Ensure that infrastructure and facilities are in place to support future commercial economic development within the community.

Policy 5 - Redevelop the primary commercial centers within the community including the Allen Hollow Light Industrial area, Main Street Corridor and the Gateway Entry from Interstate 80 to ensure that blight and decay of these primary business districts do not occur.

Policy 6 - Establish an economic development organization to oversee the goals and strategies of the economic development plan and serve as a catalyst to encourage desired development within the community.

Implementation

- Produce a “Package of Information” about the city including the steps for commercial development review and approval.
- Form an Economic Advisory Committee with vision of creating commercial tax base.
- Make referrals of potential clients to local developers.
- Be consistent in the review of business site plan proposals and permit approval processes with efficiency.



Transportation Element

What does this element do?

The transportation element is intended to provide for the safe and efficient movement of people, vehicles, and goods throughout the city.

Economic Development Vision

Coalville will be a well-planned, small-town community with transportation facilities that connect the city to regional systems while preserving and enhancing our unique natural setting. The planned transportation system will:

- Integrate new development with established transportation areas of the city.
- Minimize impacts to our unique natural environment by requiring placement of facilities in the most suitable, least impactful locations.
- Minimize impacts to residential neighborhoods by adhering to the road classification system layout and city requirements.
- Have properly designed surfaces, sub-surfaces, and storm drainage that address slope and soils issues.
- Improve pedestrian conditions with sidewalks in appropriate locations and the citywide trail system



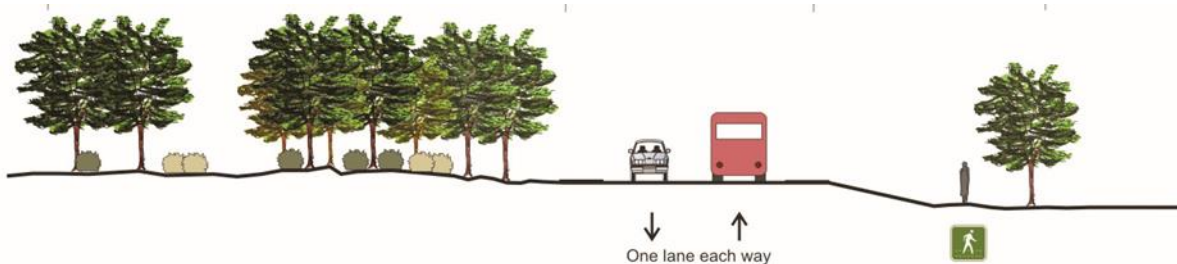


Introduction

The primary purpose of the Transportation Element is to balance current and future demands generated by the Land Use Element with roadway, sidewalk, and trail improvements, thereby developing a long-range circulation system plan which would efficiently support future land development and ultimately the Coalville Vision.

New Roadways to the System

As new roadways are planned and developed within the city, they will be reviewed for compatibility with neighborhoods, footprint sensibility within hillside and sensitive environmental areas, and safety. In addition, all new roads must adhere to requirements found in the city development code, engineering standards and specifications, and the official Master Transportation Map. All future expansions must be planned and designed to be within the fiscal capacity of the City. These expansions must also maintain enough flexibility to evolve as needs and technology change. New transportation facilities should be designed to provide maximum durability and minimize maintenance costs.



Roadway Classification System

The city has three general road classifications with each playing a part in moving people, vehicles, and goods to and from homes and business within and outside the city. Road classifications within the development code represent a local definition and description and are not intended to reflect any county, state, or federal definitions. Rather they provide an effective method for designing a transportation system that fits the needs of the city.



Arterial: is classified on one road within the city, Interstate 80. Serving as a regional and interregional facility, it is vital to the future of the community. Coalville will continue to work with UDOT to maintain good access to the interstate.

Collector: is classified on multiple roads within the city. These corridors carry traffic from the local neighborhoods to arterials. These roads will have more traffic than a local road. Speeds should be set appropriately. Driveways can access these roads, but new subdivisions should be designed to access local streets where applicable. Existing driveways should be designed to minimize the need to back onto collectors.



Local: is classified as all streets that are not classified as arterials or collectors. These are the neighborhood streets that handle local traffic. These roads should be designed with appropriate traffic calming techniques to keep speeds at levels conducive of residential neighborhoods and provide connectivity to existing streets. Lengthy through trips should be prohibited through design. The traditional grid pattern of local roads should be maintained where applicable.







Transportation Goals, Objectives and Policies

Goal 1: “The existing city street system should be refined and only expanded when consistent with the street master plan for the community.”

Objective 1

“Apply the street master plan of the city to new development which identifies future access points, arterial, collector and local street classifications, current and projected traffic volumes and projections of needs for future growth”

- Policy 1** - Maintain the functional classification of the existing street system of the city with respect to arterial roads, collector roads and local streets.
- Policy 2** - Identify which existing platted streets in the city are non-functional and may be considered for abandonment to help refine and organize the street system and provide more efficient circulation in the community.
- Policy 3** - Determine the current and projected traffic volumes on all major streets within the community and identify projections of need for future growth.
- Policy 4** - Discourage the flow of heavy truck traffic through residential areas by establishing a truck route which will accommodate the needs of the commercial/industrial needs within the city while minimizing impact to the residential neighbors.
- Policy 5** - Limit the number of intersections and driveways on all major, roadways to promote a safe, efficient. and steady flow of traffic.
- Policy 6** - Maximize the use of all major roadways while minimizing the use of all collector and local streets.
- Policy 7** - Maintain a Capital Improvements Program (CIP) which incorporates a funding program for the construction of improvements to the City's street system.



Transportation Goals, Objectives and Policies

Goal 2: “All new roads or streets required by new development shall be constructed to City Standards.”

Objective 1

“City streets should be constructed according to the engineering standards and specifications of the city to maintain the rural small-town character of the community and allow for taxpayer protection from costly road maintenance construction and reconstruction.”

- Policy 1** - The City will not accept new road infrastructure required by new development unless the streets are constructed according to the city engineering standards and specifications. The new development creating the demand for new or upgraded existing road infrastructure must pay its full proportional costs.
- Policy 2** - All new major developments, both public and private sector, should conduct a traffic impact analysis to determine the impact on existing streets plus project the need for additional new road, trail and other transportation infrastructure for connectivity to surrounding neighborhoods.
- Policy 3** - Require access to higher density land uses and commercial developments from major roadways and not from low density residential neighborhoods.
- Policy 4** - Require new development to study the infrastructure impacts on public roads, trails and other transportation infrastructure that would result from the increased burden on the facilities and services by the development and to provide mitigation plans.
- Policy 5** - All major developments shall prepare comprehensive transportation and circulation analyses along with detail fiscal and physical mitigation plans.



Parks, Open Space, and Environment Element

What does this element do?

The parks, open space and environment element is in place to help create parks, preserve open spaces, and protect the natural terrain from hazardous conditions for the enjoyment and safety of the citizens of Coalville. An open land atmosphere has always been an identifying characteristic of Coalville. It has been the primary factor that has drawn people to the area. A feeling of openness can continue amid residential and other development through the establishment of parks, trails and open space areas. It is the city's desire to build a sufficient network of parks and open space, connected by a trail system that will contribute to the healthy, active lifestyles of the residents while also contributing to maintaining the historical feeling of openness.

Parks, Open Space, and Environment Vision

Coalville will be a well-planned, small-town community with park facilities to meet the needs of a growing populace. It will have trails that connect the neighborhoods of the city to regional trail systems, and the preservation of open spaces that will ensure the continuance of our unique natural setting. The planned parks and open space will:

- Provide for adequate park facilities for current and future residents of Coalville.
- Create a trail system throughout the city that provides access to parks, open spaces, commercial and civic properties.
- Preserve essential natural features while accommodating residential development.
- Mitigate natural hazards.





Parks

Park space is an essential element of the quality of life for the community. Throughout the planning process, the need to improve, expand, and enhance park facilities has proven to be a high priority by both city officials and the public. As growth occurs city leaders should work to provide a wide variety of park facilities, while balancing community funds and resources. Coordination with the County and North Summit Recreation District will be essential to success.

Due to its size and location, Coalville has always been a hub of activity and recreation to North Summit County. High-quality transportation facilities, access to services and proximity to Echo State Park and other opportunities draw visitors on a regular basis. Moving forward, the city should maximize these opportunities by promoting the expansion and enhancement of recreational facilities and the services provided within the community.

---ADD UPDATED PARK PHOTO HERE---



Trails

City residents have expressed a strong interest in developing trails throughout the community as a valuable amenity for recreation and transportation. Trails along roads, waterways, hillsides, and canals offer residents and visitors, walkers, runners, cyclists, and equestrians' safe routes for exercise and transportation separate from the ever-increasing amount of vehicular traffic on local streets.

As more of the city is developed, opportunities for providing continuous inter-connected trail corridors are diminished. For this reason, the city has developed a Master Trails Plan and Trail Design Standards to address the issue of trail development by making it a required step in the land planning process before available trail corridors are lost. The city is committed to making trail development an integral part of ongoing development reviews, to provide a valued community amenity.





Open Space

Coalville is characterized by valuable open space resources that contribute to the community's character and overall quality of life. While residents expect that real estate development will occur as population increases, they would like to see their rural heritage conserved for the enjoyment of future generations.

As development occurs, the city should work with landowners to preserve these valuable spaces while creating beautiful, well-planned places to live, work and play. The overriding, guiding consideration should be on preserving and enhancing the natural resources and environment whenever possible and carefully integrating new development with nature.



Prime Areas for Open Space Preservation
Water quality areas (watershed and well protection areas, springs, drainages, streams)
Steep Slopes
Known geologic hazards (faults, landslide areas, avalanche zones, etc.)
High value or critical wildlife habitat areas and corridors
Public lands
Significant rural/mountain viewsheds,
Community/recreational facilities and trails
Future recreational locations should be identified on the city's park/open space map
Areas of vegetation stands/large trees
Agricultural lands, including farms/ranches, and their prime soil areas and fields
Ancillary agricultural facilities and corridors (canals/ditches, herding corridors, etc.)
Access points to lands historically used for providing access to public lands
Existing open space within developed areas
Intercommunity corridors and buffers



Sensitive Lands and Hazards

The natural surroundings of Coalville and its mountain valley location are unique and essential to the identity of the community and its vision for the future. These same characteristics, however, create potential hazards that can be damaging. Citizens, landowners, and community officials should work together to identify and avoid inappropriate land uses and activities in these areas.

Landslide/ Steep Slopes: The city's location creates a potential for landslides and ground movement. Steep slopes surrounding the residential areas create a natural environment for movement. Vegetation removal and wet weather can have disastrous consequences for the entire area.

Earthquake: Due to Summit County being outside of the Wasatch Fault zone the severity of a potential earthquake is thought to be lower. Since 1968 there have been 2 minor earthquakes recorded in Summit County. However, such activity coupled with the likelihood of a major event along the greater Wasatch Front serves as a warning. While there are no known major faults within the community, the potential for a significant event is real.

Severe Weather: While extreme events such as tornados and avalanche within the city are unlikely, increased elevation makes Coalville susceptible to higher-than-normal snowfall. Intense rainfall can occur for short periods of time creating drainage problems.

Flooding: The Weber River, Chalk Creek and Echo Reservoir are within the city and can create significant flood dangers. There are 100-year flood plains connected to each however Chalk Creek has the most potential for damaging flooding due to its location as it flows through the community.

Wildfire: Coalville and many of its homes are surrounded by oak, pine and other natural vegetation that creates an area of risk for wildfire. The town and its residents should commit to implementing FIREWISE practices when developing new lots, and landscaping. The city should continue to work with county, state and federal agencies to understand the potential for hazardous events and look for ways to mitigate and prepare for the resulting issues.



Parks, Open Space, & Environmental Goals, Objectives and Policies

Goal 1: “Provide facilities and opportunities in the community for a balanced recreational program of physical and cultural activities for the residents of Coalville City.”

Objective 1

“Maintain the Trails, Parks, and Open Space Master Plan for the city which identifies the current and future parks and recreational facilities to accommodate the existing and future growth of the community.”

- Policy 1** - Coordinate and participate with Summit County and North Summit Recreation District for cooperation of recreational planning within Coalville City particularly with the planning and development of the county fairgrounds and recreation complex and joint use facilities.
- Policy 2** - Ensure that City parks, buildings, land, and recreational facilities are useful and attractive.
- Policy 3** - Park and recreational facilities should be planned and designed to meet their proposed purpose and contribute to the design theme of the community.
- Policy 4** - Apply the park area standards of the Development Code to new development applications as a condition of final approval to obtain park areas and recreational sites to accommodate new growth.
- Policy 5** - Maintain a Capital Improvements Program (CIP) which incorporates a funding program for the construction of improvements to the City's recreational system.
- Policy 6** - Identify, pursue, and utilize all funding sources and development techniques that are available for park acquisition and development.
- Policy 7** - Promote and solicit the donation of land, recreation and park equipment by private and corporate organizations and recognize their support.
- Policy 8** - Protect park and recreation areas from incompatible developments and uses on adjacent properties.



Parks, Open Space, & Environmental Goals, Objectives and Policies

Goal 2: “Environmental resources of the city should be protected including water quality, air quality, wildlife habitat, scenic quality, hillsides, ridge lines, prime agriculture land, open space, soils, vegetation, wetlands, riparian corridors, and flood plains.”

Objective 1

“Protect all of the environmental and natural resources of the City by requiring development to occur in a manner and location which preserves sensitive environmental lands.”

- Policy 1** - Prohibit any development, except antenna structures, on mountain hill sides and ridge lines that allows a structure to protrude into the skyline, as viewed from all major public roadways.
- Policy 2** - Prohibit any development in wetlands unless appropriate mitigation is approved by the jurisdictional governmental agencies.
- Policy 3** - Prohibit development or construction below any historic high-water line of all streams and rivers or whenever it will significantly alter the natural drainage patterns of the land. Development in a flood plain is strongly discouraged and if occurs shall specifically comply with all applicable Federal Emergency Management Agency regulations.
- Policy 4** - Minimize the impact of major development within any critical wildlife winter ranges, birthing areas, or migration corridors.
- Policy 5** - Prohibit any development or construction on any natural slope that is 30 percent or greater.
- Policy 6** - Prohibit any development on lands which, based on reliable evidence, is found to be unsuitable for the activity due to inadequate soil conditions that have or can result in slide conditions or have evidence of erosion history.
- Policy 7** - Development that accelerates the erosion of soil, and thereby contributes significantly to stream sedimentation, will require special review and mitigation according to Coalville City Engineering Standards and Specifications.
- Policy 8** - All development shall preserve the maximum amount of existing vegetation possible on a site. All undisturbed areas on any site containing sensitive lands and vegetation shall be designated prior to construction. The edge of disturbance areas shall be made to look as natural as possible. Straight line removal of vegetation is prohibited.
- Policy 9** - Apply the Right to Farm provisions in the Development Code to protect existing prime agricultural operations and provide incentives for the continued production of prime agricultural lands.



Parks, Open Space, & Environmental Goals, Objectives and Policies

Goal 3: “Multiple-use trail and sidewalk systems should be expanded and constructed, particularly along the Chalk Creek Corridor, Rails-to-Trail, Main Street and within new developments.”

Objective 1

“Trail systems are an important alternative form of transportation and should be planned for Coalville City as part of a trails master plan.”

- Policy 1** - The Chalk Creek corridor trails should be required as a part of any proposed development along Chalk Creek. These trails should tie into existing and future trails, Rails-to-Trail and main street sidewalk system.
- Policy 2** - All future major developments should be designed with trail linkages to the Chalk Creek Corridor, Rails-to-Trail, and Main Street Sidewalk System.
- Policy 3** - All new development should conduct pedestrian impact analysis studies and design and construct trail infrastructure to meet resident’s needs.



Moderate Income Housing Element

Introduction

Utah law requires that a “specified municipality” through the general plan process, include a plan for moderate income housing. Although Coalville City is not classified as a “specified municipality” due to a population of 1,000 or more but less than 5,000, the city has included this Moderate-Income Housing Element in the general plan addressing the following issues:

1. An evaluation of how existing zoning densities affect opportunities for moderate income housing.
2. A description of the municipality’s program to encourage an adequate supply of moderate-income housing.



Moderate Income Housing Defined

Moderate income housing is defined as “...housing occupied or reserved for occupancy by households with a gross household income equal to or less than 80% of the median gross income for households of the same size in the county in which the housing is located.” Utah State Code: 17-27a-103(36). The 2017 moderate income level for Summit County is \$91,773 for a family of four.



Survey of Residential Zoning

The City has eight zoning classifications which allow for residential uses. Minimum lot sizes range from 1/8 acre (5,445 square feet) to 20 acres. Multi-family dwellings are allowed in the certain zones. Due to its environment and history, most of the homes within Coalville are single family dwellings. The Land Use Element of this plan describes the various land use designations as well as the amount of developable land within each designation and the total land area of the city.

Evaluation of Zoning's Effect on Housing Opportunities

The Coalville Planning Commission and City Council hold one of the many keys to providing housing opportunities for persons of moderate income. The key the city holds is zoning. Coalville allows a variety of lot sizes that can lead to different housing opportunities. However, market conditions and supply and demand have the most significant impacts on affordability. With housing prices being so high in western Summit County, Coalville is a relatively affordable place to live. However, spillover has raised the demand for cheaper housing in eastern communities. These factors have driven land and home prices to the point where zoning modifications have less effect on affordability that they may in other locations. The sales price of the lot does not necessarily reduce in direct proportion to a reduction in lot size. The city recently implemented long-term accessory dwelling unit restrictions that may help as an affordable option for rental opportunities.

Program to Encourage Moderate Income Housing

Housing affordability is an issue that each of the communities of Summit County are dealing with. High median income levels in the Park City area have driven up housing prices in the smaller surrounding cities. Ensuring affordable housing availability must therefore be a county wide effort.

Coalville City has determined that those areas immediately surrounding the Main Street corridor are best suited for smaller lot sizes. Many of these areas are older and have been built out, but the opportunity for redevelopment and remodeling exists. Zoning and development codes should be reviewed to look for barriers that may impede such activities and lead to more housing opportunities.





Moderate Income Housing Goals, Objectives and Policies

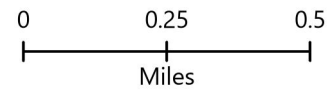
Goal 1: “To ensure an adequate supply of safe, accessible, and aesthetically pleasing moderate income housing integrated throughout the city and consistent with the needs of all segments of the population.”

Objective 1

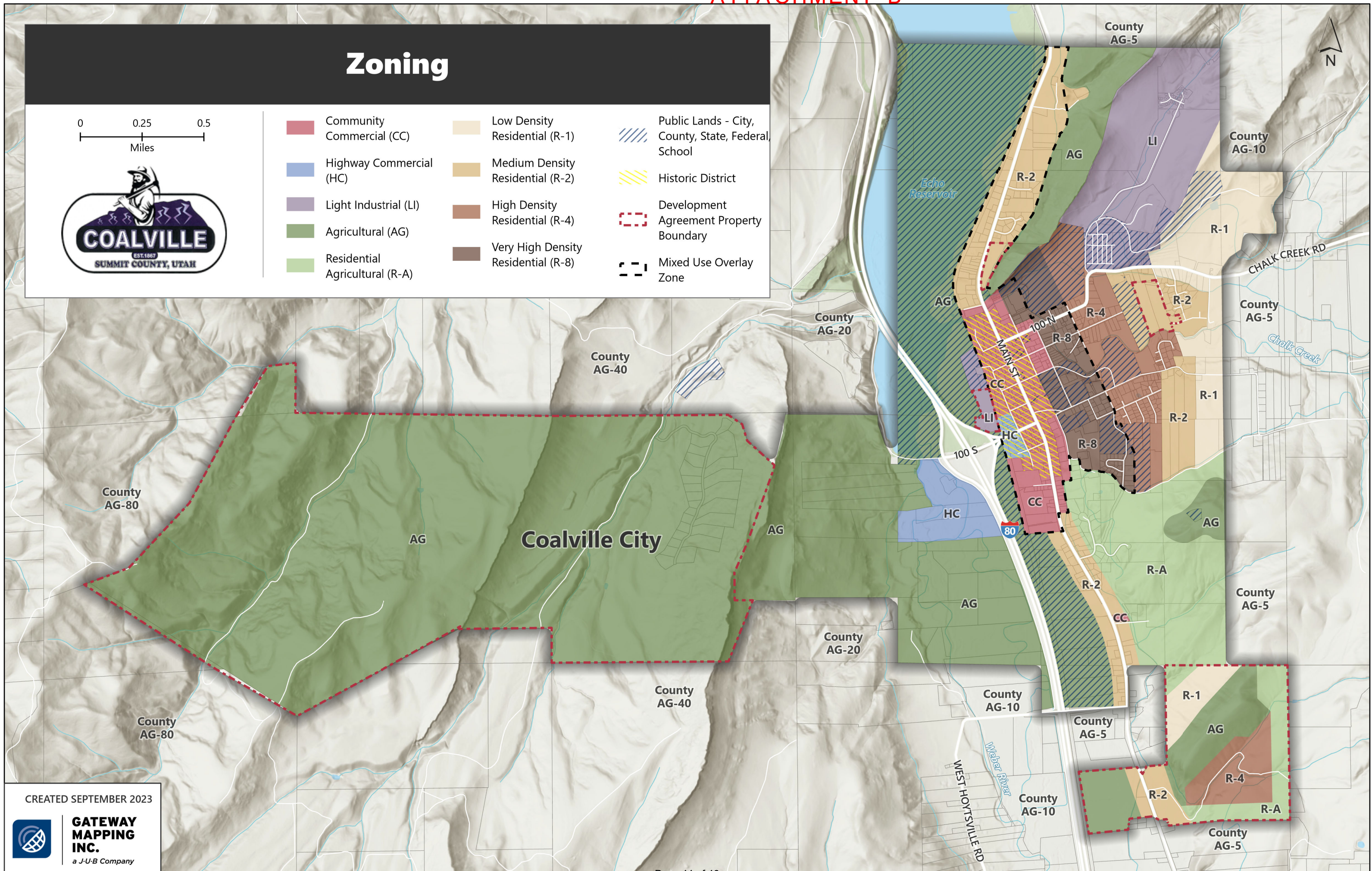
“Promote access to quality, safe and sanitary housing that is available and affordable consistent with state standards.”

- Policy 1** - The City should encourage a variety of residential densities and housing types to meet the housing needs of the community.
- Policy 2** - Investigate methods such as deed restrictions to ensure that affordable housing will remain affordable to future residents of Coalville City.
- Policy 3** - Allow the development of accessory dwelling units as provided for in the Development Code as part of primary single-family dwellings in all residential and commercial zone districts.
- Policy 4** - Consider reducing, waiving, or deferring fees such as those for development review and platting, and building permits/plan review for affordable housing.
- Policy 5** - Consider an Inclusionary Housing Program for Master Planned Residential Unit Development in the Development Code that mandates a percentage of all new residential development to provide a percentage of employee housing within the development or other areas of the city that meet affordability standards.
- Policy 6** - Encourage housing linkage for commercial development to provide housing for a certain percentage of new employees.
- Policy 7** - Encourage mixed-use developments in appropriate locations near commercial centers.
- Policy 8** - Promote the revitalization and rehabilitation of substandard residential structures.
- Policy 9** - Encourage and promote the use of private and public funding to provide rehabilitation, home improvement, and maintenance loans and grants.
- Policy 10** - Work jointly with Summit County to identify where residential development capacity exists to accommodate expected growth.
- Policy 11** - Add moderate income/employee housing implementation requirements in the development code.

Zoning



- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Community Commercial (CC) | Low Density Residential (R-1) | Public Lands - City, County, State, Federal, School |
| Highway Commercial (HC) | Medium Density Residential (R-2) | Historic District |
| Light Industrial (LI) | High Density Residential (R-4) | Development Agreement Property Boundary |
| Agricultural (AG) | Very High Density Residential (R-8) | Mixed Use Overlay Zone |
| Residential Agricultural (R-A) | | |



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Chapter 18

MIXED-USE OVERLAY

10-18-010: Purpose, Scope, and Objectives

10-18-020: Review and Approval Process

10-18-010: PURPOSE, SCOPE, AND OBJECTIVES

The Mixed-Use Overlay Zone, as outlined on the city zoning map, is intended to incentivize cooperation and community design flexibility to establish and revitalize commercial and housing opportunities in Coalville City.

The aim of the Mixed-Use Overlay Zone is to create a comprehensive, community-specific land use and design strategy to address community needs, including but not limited to:

- A.** Construction of cost-efficient public and/or private infrastructure (streets, water, sewer disposal and storm drainage).
- B.** A range of housing opportunities.
- C.** Space for local start-up businesses and live-work space.
- D.** Local employment opportunities.
- E.** Access to:
 - 1. Local shopping,
 - 2. Cafes and restaurants,
 - 3. Offices,
 - 4. Service commercial and light industrial uses,
 - 5. Civic and institutional uses, and
 - 6. Local and regional public transportation.

10-18-020: REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCESS

The Mixed-Use Overlay Review and Approval Process for a proposed development application includes the following steps:

- A.** Initiation: The Mixed-Use Overlay process shall be initiated by the filing of a complete application with Coalville City pursuant to section 10-3-030: General Application Requirements of this title.
- B.** Mixed-Use Development Area Boundary: An initial Mixed-Use Development area boundary shall be proposed by the applicant(s) and reviewed by the City Council for a determination of initial acceptance. The area boundary may be subsequently modified during the process of developing a plan; however, the area boundary shall not be modified by more than twenty percent (20%) without the review by the City Council.

C. Creation of a Mixed-Use Plan and Zoning Districts:

1. **Mixed-Use Plan Review by Planning Commission:** Upon a determination of initial acceptance of a Mixed-Use area boundary, the City Council shall refer the proposed Mixed-Use application to the Planning Commission for the specific purpose of developing a proposed plan and zoning districts for the boundary area.
2. **Mixed-Use Plan And Zoning Districts:** The Planning Commission shall review the applicants proposed development plan and apply the following criteria for the proposed plan and zoning districts:
 - a. **Land Uses:** A mix of residential uses may be considered, including detached single-family, attached single-family, and multi-family. Mixed-use land-uses may also be considered, including residential, commercial, service commercial, and light industrial.
 - b. **Density:** Proposed zoning district densities shall be based upon sufficient access, circulation, connectivity, water, sewer disposal and storm drainage infrastructure.
 - c. **Development Standards:** Requirements for development, including but not limited to minimum lot sizes, building height, setbacks, parking, streets and circulation, community/civic space, and infrastructure.
 - d. **Infrastructure:** Infrastructure implementation including financing and phasing.

D. Planning Commission Recommendation: Upon the development plan and zoning districts review per Chapter 3 of this title, and subject to review of the Master Planned Development (MPD) requirements in Chapter 6 and the Zoning Map and Text Amendment requirements in Section 10-3-080 of this title, the Planning Commission shall conduct a public hearing for a recommendation to the City Council.

E. City Council Review and Action: The City Council shall review, conduct a public hearing, and take final action on a Mixed-Use plan and zoning districts pursuant to Chapter 3 of this title. Final action shall include a Council decision to amend the Coalville City Zoning Map to include any new zoning districts intended to implement the plan.