

Chapter 19.04. Establishment of Land Use Zones and Official Map.

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19.04.01. Purpose.

This Chapter establishes the basic regulations for the development of land in the City of Saratoga Springs. All structures in any zone shall be subject to the restrictions and limitations as stated in the City of Saratoga Springs City Code.

(Ord. 13-16, Ord. 11-09)

19.04.02. Land Use Zones and Classification Established.

For the purposes of this Title, all land within the boundaries of the City of Saratoga Springs shall have a land use designation in accordance with the City of Saratoga Springs Land Use Element of the General Plan. The following is a non-exhaustive list of the current land use designations:

1. Business Park
2. Developed Open Space
3. High Density Residential
4. Heavy Commercial
5. Industrial
6. Institutional/Civic
7. Low Density Residential
8. Medium Density Residential

9. Mixed Use
10. Mixed Waterfront
11. Natural Open Space
12. Neighborhood Commercial
13. Office Warehouse
14. Planned Community
15. Regional Commercial
16. Residential Agriculture
17. Rural Residential
18. Urban Center

All of the land within the corporate limits of the City of Saratoga Springs, Utah is hereby divided into Land Use Zones. The boundaries of the Land Use Zones are shown on the Official Zoning Map of the City of Saratoga Springs. The classification of Land Use Zones is as follows:

1. Agricultural (A)
2. Rural Residential (RR)
3. Residential Agricultural (RA-5)
4. Low Density Residential (R1-40)
5. Low Density Residential (R1-20)
6. Low Density Residential (R1-10)
7. Low Density Residential (R1-9)
8. Medium Density Residential (R2-8)
9. Medium Density Residential (R3-6)
10. Medium Density Residential (MF-10)
11. Heavy Commercial (HC)
12. High Density Residential (MF-14)
13. High Density Residential (MF-18)
14. Mixed Residential Zone (MR)
15. Neighborhood Commercial (NC)
16. Mixed Use (MU)
17. Community Commercial (CC)
18. Regional Commercial (RC)
19. Office Warehouse (OW)
20. Industrial (I)
21. Light Industrial (LI)
22. Mixed Waterfront (MW)
23. Business Park (BP)
24. Institutional/Civic (IC)
25. Public School Bus Lot (PSBL)

(Ord. 23-22, Ord. 22-13, Ord. 18-11, Ord. 17-08, Ord. 13-16, Ord. 12-9, Ord. 11-09)

19.04.03. Application of Land Use Zone Regulations.

1. No structure or part thereof shall be used, erected, altered, added to, or enlarged, and no land or premises shall be used, designated, or intended to be used for any purpose or in any manner, in contravention of any of the provisions hereinafter.
2. In each land use zone, no uses shall be allowed unless listed as a permitted use in this Title. If a use is not listed as a permitted use in the applicable zone, it is not permitted and is strictly prohibited.
3. No structure or part thereof shall be erected, reconstructed, or structurally altered to exceed in height the limit hereinafter designated for the land use zone in which such structure is located, unless a structure height exception is expressly allowed.
4. No structure shall be erected, altered, enlarged, rebuilt, or moved into any land use zone, and no open space shall be encroached upon or reduced in any manner, except in conformity to the yard, building site area, building location regulations, and the land use zone in which such structure or open space is located.
5. All structures and uses shall conform with all of the requirements of this Title.

(Ord. 20-28, Ord. 17-08, Ord. 13-16, Ord. 11-09)

19.04.04. Official Zoning Map.

1. The boundaries of the land use zones established in § 19.04.02 are hereby established as shown on the Official Zoning Map, which together with all explanatory matter thereon is hereby adopted by reference and declared to be part of this Title.
2. The Official Zoning Map shall be identified by the signature of the City Mayor and shall bear the date of adoption. All subsequent changes to the map shall include the new effective date and shall be initialed by the City Mayor.
3. If, in accordance with the provisions of this Title and the Utah Code, changes are made in zone boundaries or other matters portrayed on the Official Zoning Map, an entry shall be made as soon as practical after the amendment has been approved by the City Council on the official zoning map. Any amendment to this Title which involves matters portrayed on the official zoning map shall be in full force and in effect on the date of the adopted ordinance.
4. No changes of any nature shall be made on the Official Zoning Map or shown thereon except in conformity with the procedures set forth in Chapter 19.17 of this Title.

The Official Zoning Map, which shall be located in the City offices, shall be the final authority as to the current status of Land Use Zones.

(Ord. 17-08, Ord. 13-16, Ord. 12-9, Ord. 11-09)

19.04.05. Land Use Zone Boundary Interpretation.

Where uncertainty exists as to the boundaries of a land use zone as shown on the Official Zoning Map, the following rules shall apply:

1. boundaries indicated as approximately following the centerlines of roads or streets, highways, or alleys shall be construed to follow such centerlines;
2. boundaries indicated as approximately following platted lot lines shall be construed as following such lot lines;
3. boundaries indicated as approximately following City limits shall be construed as following such City limits;
4. boundaries indicated as approximately following centerlines of streams or canals shall be construed to follow such centerlines;
5. boundaries indicated as parallel to or extensions of features indicated above shall be so construed;
6. distances not specifically indicated on the Official Zoning Map shall be determined by the scale of the map; and
7. where physical or cultural features existing on the ground are at variance with those shown on the Official Zoning Map, or in other circumstances not covered in the aforementioned rules, the Planning Director shall interpret the zone boundaries.

(Ord. 17-08, Ord. 13-16, Ord. 12-9, Ord. 11-09)

19.04.06. Purpose and Intent of Agricultural and Residential Zones.

1. **Agricultural (A).** The purpose of the Agricultural Land Use Zone is to allow for the continuation of agricultural practices and rural residential neighborhoods where farming is allowed together with the keeping of large animals. To achieve these goals, the minimum lot size is five acres.
2. **Residential Agricultural (RA-5).** The purpose of the Residential Agricultural (RA-5) Land Use Zone is to allow for the continuation of agricultural practices and the raising of livestock. It covers the portion of the City which historically has been irrigated and utilized for these purposes in Utah County along Lehi-Fairfield Road prior to annexation.
 - a. Although this zone has been established to protect agricultural rights and the raising of livestock, certain non-farm uses, as established herein, and residences on lots five acres or larger to minimize conflict with surrounding properties are allowed in the zone.
3. **Rural Residential (RR).** The purpose of the Rural Residential Land Use Zone is to allow for the establishment of large lot residential developments that preserve natural view corridors, open spaces, environmentally-sensitive lands and that more fully preserves the rural character of Saratoga Springs. To achieve these goals, the minimum lot size is one acre.

4. **R1-40 (Residential Single Family 40,000).** The purpose of the R1-40 Land Use Zone is to allow for single family homes with a minimum lot size of 40,000 square feet per unit., This zone allows for the establishment of large lot residential developments that preserve natural view corridors, open spaces, environmentally-sensitive lands, and the rural character of Saratoga Springs. To achieve these goals, the minimum lot size is 40,000 square feet.
5. **R1-20 (Residential Single Family 20,000).** The purpose of the R1-20 Land Use Zone is to allow single family homes with a minimum lot size of 20,000 square feet per unit. This zone allows for the establishment of single family neighborhoods on large lots that are characteristics of traditional suburban residential neighborhoods. To achieve these goals, the minimum lot size is 20,000 square feet.
6. **R1-10 (Residential Single Family 10,000).** The purpose of the R1-10 Land Use Zone is to allow single family homes with a minimum lot size of 10,000 square feet. This zone allows for the establishment of single family neighborhoods on medium-sized lots that are characteristic of traditional suburban residential neighborhoods.
7. **R1-9 (Residential Single Family, 9,000).** The purpose of the R1-9 Land Use Zone is to allow single family homes with a minimum lot size of 9,000 square feet. This zone allows for the establishment of single family neighborhoods on medium-sized lots that are characteristic of traditional suburban residential neighborhoods.
8. **R2-8 (Residential Two-Family 8,000).** The purpose of the R2-8 Land Use Zone is to allow for Medium Density developments with Residential Two-Family buildings. This zone allows for single family lots, two-family buildings, and footprint development. This zone allows up to 5 units per acre.
9. **R3-6 (Residential Three-Family 6,000).** The purpose of the R3-6 Land Use Zone is to allow for Medium Density developments with Residential Three-Family buildings. This zone allows for single family lots, two-family buildings, three-family buildings, townhomes, and footprint development. This zone allows up to 6 units per acre.
10. **MF-10 (Multi-Family, 10 Units Per Acre).** The purpose of the MF-10 Land Use Zone is to allow for the establishment of Medium Density multi-family residential neighborhoods and to allow for footprint development. This zone allows up to 10 units per acre.
11. **MF-14 (Multi-Family, 14 Units Per Acre).** The purpose of the MF-14 Land Use Zone is to allow for the establishment of High Density multi-family residential neighborhoods and to allow for footprint development. This zone allows up to 14 units per acre.
12. **MF-18 (Multi-Family, 18 Units Per Acre).** The purpose of the MF-18 Land Use Zone is to allow for the establishment of High Density multi-family residential neighborhoods and to allow for footprint development. This zone allows up to 18 units per acre.

13. MR (Mixed Residential, 8-12 Units Per Acre). The purpose of the Mixed Residential (MR) Zone is to allow for the establishment of residential neighborhoods displaying a mix of housing types and open space types that allows for lifestyle choices and opportunities for as wide a range of demographics and socio-economics as possible. Developments in the MR Zone shall be designed to integrate a blended community of households made possible through the allowable housing mix which generates more complete and authentic neighborhoods.

(Ord. 23-37; Ord. 18-11; Ord. 17-08)

19.04.07. Land Use Regulations, Agricultural and Residential Zones.

1. Table Summary of Land Use Regulation, Agricultural and Residential Zones.

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1. Table Summary of Land Use Regulations, Agricultural and Residential Zones.													
	A	RA-5	RR	R1-40	R1-20	R1-10	R1-9	R2-8	R3-6	MF-10	MF-14	MF-18	MR
Maximum Units per Acre	1 unit/ 5 acre	1 unit/ 5 acres	1 unit/ acre	1 unit/ acre	2 units/ acre	3 units/ acre	4 units/ acre	5 units/ acre ²	6 units/ acre ²	10 units/ acre ²	14 units/ acre ²	18 units/ acre ²	8 units/ acre ⁵
Minimum Lot Sizes, Residential⁶	5 acres	5 acres	1 acre	1 acre	14,000 sq.ft.	10,000 sq.ft.	9,000 sq.ft.	8,000 sq.ft.	6,000 sq.ft.	5,000 sq.ft.	5,000 sq.ft.	5,000 sq.ft.	3,200 sq.ft.
Minimum Lot Size, Non-residential	5 acres	5 acres	1 acre	1 acre	30,000 sq.ft.	30,000 sq.ft.	30,000 sq.ft.	30,000 sq.ft.	30,000 sq.ft.	30,000 sq.ft.	30,000 sq.ft.	30,000 sq.ft.	10,000 sq.ft.
Footprint Development:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	allowed	allowed	allowed	allowed	allowed	allowed	allowed
Minimum Building Separation							10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Minimum Project Size							5 acres	5 acres	5 acres	5 acres	5 acres	5 acres	50 Acres
Maximum Lot Coverage	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	Per NP ⁴
Primary Structure Maximum Height	35'	35'	35'	35'	35'	35'	35'	35'	35'	35'	40'	40'	35' for SF 40' for TH 45' for stacked *
Maximum Accessory Structure Height: 200 sq. ft. and over = 25' or the height of the primary structure, whichever is more restrictive. Under 200 sq. ft. = 15'.													
Minimum Dwelling Size	1,000 sq.ft.	1,000 sq.ft.	1,000 sq.ft.	1,000 sq.ft.	1,000 sq.ft.	1,000 sq.ft.	1,000 sq.ft.	1,000 sq.ft.	1,000 sq.ft.	1,000 sq.ft.	800 sq.ft.	800 sq.ft.	800 sq.ft.

Minimum Lot Width	250'	250'	100'	100'	90'	70'	70'	60'	50'	50'	50'	50'	50'	
Minimum Lot Frontage³				75'	35'	35'	35'	35'	35'	35'	35'	35'	Per NP ⁴	
Minimum Open Space Frontage	35'	35'	35'	35'	35'	35'	35'	35'	35'	35'	35'	35'	Per NP ⁴	
	A	RA-5	RR	R1-40	R1-20	R1-10	R1-9	R2-8	R3-6	MF-10	MF-14	MF-18	MR	
Minimum Setbacks for Primary Structures:													See †	
Front ¹	50'	50'	35'	35'	25', An enclosed entry or porch may encroach up to 5' into the required setback				25' to garage, 20' to front plane of the building				20'	
Street side	50'	50'	35'	35'	20'	20'	20'	20'	20'	20'	20'	20'	20'	
Interior Side	12'	12'	12'	12'	8'/20' (min/com bined)	8'/20' (min/c ombin ed)	8'/16' (min/com bined)	6'/12' (min/com bined)	10' between buildings, 5' between exterior walls and property lines.					
Non-residential Interior Side	25'	25'	25'	25'	25'	25'	25'	25'	25'	25'	25'	25'	25'	
Rear ¹	25'	25'	25'	25'	25'	25'	20'	20'	20' between buildings, 20' between exterior walls and property lines.					
Non-residential Rear	25'	25'	25'	25'	25'	25'	20'	20'	30'	30'	30'	30'	20'	
Minimum Setbacks for Accessory Structures:														
Front								Same as principal structure						
Street side								Same as principal structure						
Interior Side (200 sq. ft. and over)	25'	12'	12'	12'	5'	5'	5'	5'	5'	5'	5'	5'	5'	
Interior Side (Under 200 sq. ft.)	24'	12'	12'	12'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	
Rear (200 sq. ft. and over)	25'	12'	12'	12'	5'	5'	5'	5'	5'	5'	5'	5'	5'	
Rear (Under 200 sq. ft.)	25'	12'	12'	12'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	
Distance from a Residence	Structures housing animals shall be 60' from neighboring residences, 5' for all other structures				5' from dwelling									
	A	RA-5	RR	R1-40	R1-20	R1-10	R1-9	R2-8	R3-6	MF-10	MF-14	MF-18	MR	

1. An unenclosed entry, porch, or deck may encroach up to five feet into either the required front setback or rear setback and up to three feet into the required side setback.
2. No density shall be calculated on sensitive lands.
3. Frontage exceptions: flag lots and lots on shared driveways subject to the standards in 19.12.
4. NP refers to the Neighborhood Plan as required in the Mixed Residential Zone per 19.04.13.
5. Up to 12 units per acre may be considered in the MR Zone per 19.04.13.4.
6. Corner lots in the R1-10, R1-9, R2-8, R3-6, MR-10, MF-14, and MF-18 zones shall be ten percent larger than the minimum required of the zone.

* SF means single family, TH means townhomes and stacked means stacked multifamily units.

† Setback reductions may be considered at the time of Neighborhood Plan Approval per 19.04.13.

2. Lot Size Reductions: Lot size reductions may be granted by the City Council for residential development in the R1-20, R1-10, R1-9, R2-8, and MR zones, based on the criteria below.

- a. The City Council may approve a reduction in the lot size if such reduction serves a public or neighborhood purpose such as:
 - i. a significant increase in the amount or number of parks and recreation facilities proposed by the developer of property in this zone;
 - ii. the creation of additional and significant amenities, exceeding the required number of points in Chapter 19.19 by at least 25 percent, that may be enjoyed by all residents of the neighborhood.
- b. In making a determination, the City Council shall have sole discretion to make judgments, interpretations, and expressions of opinion with respect to the implementation of the above criteria. In no case shall reductions in lot sizes be considered a development right or a guarantee of approval.
- c. In no case shall the City Council approve a residential lot size reduction greater than ten percent of the minimum lot size required by the underlying zone notwithstanding the amenities that are proposed.
- d. In no case shall the City Council grant a residential lot size reduction for more than 25 percent of the total lots in the development.
- e. Corner lots shall be measured against the minimum required size in the zone, not any approved lot size reduction.

3. Footprint Development:

- a. The minimum lot size shall not apply.
- b. The minimum lot width shall not apply.
- c. Setbacks shall be measured from the building to the edge of the adjacent Right-of-Way or sidewalk, whichever is nearer.
- d. A minimum of 35 percent of the total project area shall be designated as common area excluding roads. This may include limited common area for patios or similar uses for each unit, which may be fenced.

4. Open Space and Landscaping Requirements:

- a. New residential development is subject to the requirements of Section 19.19.
- b. Required landscaping shall comply with Section 19.06.
- c. All sensitive lands shall be protected as part of the open space and/or landscaped area of any development.
- d. For non-residential and non-agricultural uses open space is not required; however

a minimum of 20 percent of the total project shall be used for landscaping, including improvements consistent with the Parks and Trails Master Plan, General Plan, Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan, or other applicable plan.

- 5. Prohibition of Creating New Residential Units.** No existing Dwelling, Two-family; Dwelling, Three-family; or Dwelling, Multi-family, shall be further subdivided or otherwise approved to contain an additional dwelling(s).

(22-53, Ord. 22-7, Ord. 20-28, Ord. 19-11; Ord. 18-30; Ord. 18-11; Ord. 17-14; Ord. 17-08, Ord. 15-17, Ord. 13-16, Ord. 12-9, Ord. 11-9)

19.04.08. Permitted Uses, Agricultural & Residential Zones.

The following table lists the Permitted uses for the Residential Zones of the City of Saratoga Springs. Empty boxes mean that the use is prohibited in that zone. Uses not listed are also prohibited.

	A	RA-5	RR	R1-40	R1-20	R1-10	R1-9	R2-8	R3-6	MF-10	MF-14	MF-18	MR ²
Agriculture	P	P	P										
Animal Hospital, Large/Large Veterinary Office	P	P											
Apiary (see §§ 19.05.08)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Bed and Breakfast	P	P	P	P	P								
Cannabis Production Establishments as defined by Utah Code	P												
Chickens (see §§ 19.05.05 and 19.05.06)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					
Church	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Dwelling, Accessory Unit ³													
Dwelling, Internal Accessory Unit ³	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Dwelling, Mobile Home													
Dwelling, Multi-Family										P	P	P	P
Dwelling, Single Family	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Dwelling, Three-Family									P	P	P	P	P

	A	RA-5	RR	R1-40	R1-20	R1-10	R1-9	R2-8	R3-6	MF-10	MF-14	MF-18	MR ²
Dwelling, Townhouse or Townhome									P	P	P	P	P
Dwelling, Two-Family								P	P	P	P	P	P
Equestrian Center	P	P											
Farm Animals (see Section 19.05.05)	P	P	P										
Farmer's Market	P	P	P										
Home Occupations	<u>See §19.08</u>	<u>See §19.08</u>	<u>See §19.08</u>	<u>See §19.08</u>	<u>See §19.08</u>	<u>See §19.08</u>	<u>See §19.08</u>	<u>See §19.08</u>	<u>See §19.08</u>	<u>See §19.08</u>	<u>See §19.08</u>	<u>See §19.08</u>	<u>See §19.08</u>
Kennel, Private	P ³	P ³	P ³										
Livestock Auction Yard	P												
Plant and Tree Nursery	P	P	P										
Production of Fruit and Crops	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Public and private utility building or facility	P ³	P ³	P ³	P ³	P ³	P ³	P ³	P ³	P ³	P ³	P ³	P ³	P ³
Public Building or Facilities (City Owned)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Public Parks, playgrounds, recreation areas, or other park improvements ¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Refueling Station, Private	P												
Rental, Long Term	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Rental, Short Term													
Residential Facilities for Elderly Persons	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Residential Facilities for Persons with a Disability	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Riding Arena (Commercial)	P	P											

	A	RA-5	RR	R1-40	R1-20	R1-10	R1-9	R2-8	R3-6	MF-10	MF-14	MF-18	MR ²
Riding Arena (Private)	P	P	P										
School, Charter	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
School, Private and Quasi-Public	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
School, Public	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Stables	P	P	P										
Temporary Sales Trailer	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
	A	RA-5	RR	R1-40	R1-20	R1-10	R1-9	R2-8	R3-6	MF-10	MF-14	MF-18	MR

P = Permitted

1. A neighborhood meeting is required for all public parks, public playgrounds, public recreation areas, or other public park improvements prior to new construction. City staff will notify residents within the subdivision or neighborhood area prior to any meeting. Any proposal for a regional park within the City will also be required to go Through a Site Plan review according to the requirements within the Land Development Code.

2. In addition to those support commercial uses listed in this table, the MR or MU zone allows as Permitted Uses those listed in the Neighborhood Commercial Zone (NC) in 19.04.11.

3. Additional Standards as provided in other sections of Title 19.

(Ord. 23-37, Ord. 23-25, Ord. 22-7, Ord 22-5, Ord. 21-14, Ord. 20-07, Ord. 19-38, Ord. 19-11, Ord. 18-30, Ord. 18-11, Ord. 17-14, Ord. 17-8, Ord. 16-1, Ord. 15-29, Ord. 14-23-1, Ord. 14-13, Ord. 15-17, Ord. 13-16)

19.04.09. Purpose and Intent of Non-Residential and Mixed Use Zones.

1. Neighborhood Commercial (NC). The Neighborhood Commercial Land Use Zone is intended to create, preserve, and enhance areas of retail establishments serving frequently recurring needs for goods and services in convenient locations to neighborhoods. This commercial zone is typically appropriate to small shopping clusters or integrated shopping centers in developments of one to three acres, but not greater than five, within, or convenient to, residential neighborhoods. Facilities should be oriented to serve residents’ commercial service needs, to strengthen neighborhood interaction and neighborhood character, to minimize the need for automobile trips and to make commercial services more readily available to residents of adjacent neighborhoods.

a. Improvements such as trails, seating and lighting that would help create gathering spaces and promote pedestrian activity are expected, where appropriate, and may be considered an essential part of developments in the Neighborhood Commercial Zone. Developments in the Neighborhood Commercial Zone shall also be characterized by increased landscaping and architectural compatibility with the surrounding neighborhood.

2. Community Commercial (CC). The purpose of the Community Commercial Zone is to allow for medium size commercial developments, near residential neighborhoods, with establishments that will serve the nearby community. Improvements such as trails, seating, and lighting that would help create gathering spaces and promote pedestrian activity are expected in the Community Commercial zone.

3. **Regional Commercial (RC).** The purpose of the Regional Commercial Land Use Zone is to allow, in appropriate areas, commercial businesses and shopping centers of a scale that will serve neighborhood, community-wide, and regional shopping needs. These regulations should preserve the existing quality and livability of the City while still assuring maximum efficiency of traffic circulation and convenience.
4. **Heavy Commercial (HC).** The purposes of the Heavy Commercial Land Use Zone is to allow, in appropriate areas, buildings designed for office, retail, recreation, and warehouse/flex businesses, as well as other compatible uses. This zone supports opportunities for commercial uses that also need warehouse space.
5. **Mixed Use (MU).**
 - a. The purpose of the Mixed Use Land Use Zone is to allow for the establishment of medium density residential neighborhoods mixed with commercial properties. Developments in the Mixed Use zone shall be designed so as to integrate the residential and commercial components into one harmonious development and to be compatible with the existing or anticipated uses on the surrounding properties.
 - b. The goal of the MU zone is to accomplish a mix of residential, commercial, and professional office use in the Mixed Use Zone. The City will review proposals on an individual basis in determining an acceptable ratio for the residential and commercial components.
 - c. This land use zone recognizes that in order for the City to be a well-rounded community, many different housing styles, types and sizes should be permitted. Residential densities in this zone shall not exceed fourteen units per acre for the portion of the project devoted to the residential use.
6. **Office Warehouse (OW).** The purpose of the Office Warehouse Land Use Zone is to allow for large lot warehouse and select office development in appropriate locations. Development under these regulations should provide for certain types of offices, commercial, and warehouse and shipping operations in an industrial setting characterized by large buffer strips, open space and landscaping requirements, and quality site development standards.

Discontinuation of Office Warehouse Zone

- a. Effective December 7, 2021 (“effective date”), the Office Warehouse Zone shall be discontinued, except for vested properties as described below.
- b. This Chapter and all development standards shall remain a part of the Land Development Code solely for the purpose of governing properties that have vested rights to develop in the OW Zone. Such vested properties shall only include:
 - i. properties granted the OW Zone in a development agreement that has not expired;
 - ii. properties zoned OW with a final plat that was recorded prior to the effective date; or
 - iii. properties zoned OW with existing development prior to the effective date.
- c. Site Plan applications for properties with vested rights under this subsection shall conform to the concept layout that was reviewed during the rezone process in regard to building footprint(s). The building footprint(s) shall not exceed that shown on the concept plans proposed at the time the OW zone was approved.

- d. City Staff is directed to remove the OW Zone, in accordance with state law, from the official Zoning Map except for those properties listed as vested. Also, if a development agreement expires and the property owner has not recorded a plat on all or a portion of his or her property, the City Council will rezone the property to remove the OW Zone
7. **Industrial (I).** The purpose of the Industrial Land Use Zone is to allow for large lot industrial and manufacturing development in appropriate locations. Development under these regulations should provide for certain types of offices, commercial and industrial operations in a business park setting characterized by large buffer strips, open space and landscaping requirements, and quality site development standards.
 8. **Light Industrial (LI).** The purpose of the Light Industrial Land Use Zone is to allow for light industrial and light manufacturing development in appropriate locations. Development under these regulations should provide for certain types of offices, commercial and light industrial operations in a light industrial business park setting. This zone supports opportunities for uses engaged in light manufacturing, predominantly from previously prepared materials, of finished products or parts, and may include processing, fabrication, assembly, treatment, packaging, incidental storage, sales, or distribution of such products
 9. **Business Park (BP).** The purpose of the Business Park (BP) Land Use Zone is to allow for certain land uses that require large tracts of land in appropriate locations. Development under these regulations should provide for office space, light manufacturing (subject to location restrictions as determined during Site Plan review), and commercial operations in a business park campus-type setting characterized by large buffer strips, open spaces, landscaping, and quality site development standards. Ancillary uses and edge uses may not exceed 20 percent of the building area within a Master Development Plan contained in a Master Development Agreement. Certain land uses have been identified as either ancillary uses or edge uses only.
 10. **Institutional/Civic (IC).** The purpose of the Institutional/Civic (IC) Land Use Zone is to allow for public or quasi-public land uses. Development under these regulations should provide for university or college campuses as well as traditional schools, libraries, hospitals, public buildings or facilities, and other land uses that provide essential services to the general public.
 11. **Public School Bus Lot (PSBL).** The purpose of the Public School Bus Lot (PSBL) Land Use Zone is to allow for a specific land area used for the storage or layover of public school buses or motor coaches. Development under these regulations may only provide for a bus lot, administrative office space, maintenance facilities, fueling stations, or other accessory uses associated with a public school district in a specific setting. Such development is characterized by large buffer strips, open spaces, landscaping, and quality site development standards.

(Ord. 23-22, Ord. 22-13, Ord. 17-08, Ord. 15-17, Ord. 13-16, Ord. 12-9, Ord. 11-9)

19.04.10. Land Use Regulations, Non-Residential and Mixed Use Zones.

1. Table Summary of Land Use Regulations, Non-Residential Zones.

	NC	CC	RC	HC	OW	I	LI	BP	I/C	PSBL
Minimum Development Size					40,000 sq. ft.	10 acres	5 acres	3 acres		
Minimum Lot Size	15,000 sq. ft.	20,000 sq. ft.	30,000 sq. ft.	20,000 sq. ft.	20,000 sq. ft.	20,000 sq. ft.	20,000 sq. ft.	30,000 sq. ft.	20,000 sq. ft.	10 acres
Minimum Setback Requirements:										
Front/Corner Side	25'	25'	10'	20'	20'	30'	30'	10'	25'	50'
Interior Sides	15' or height of building, whichever is greater, when adjacent to a residential zone	10' or height of building, whichever is greater, when adjacent to a residential zone	10' or height of building, whichever is greater, when adjacent to a residential zone	15' or height of building, whichever is greater, when adjacent to a residential zone	10' or height of building, whichever is greater, when adjacent to a residential zone	15' or height of building, whichever is greater, when adjacent to a residential zone	15' or height of building, whichever is greater, when adjacent to a residential zone	Equal to height of building where adjacent to a residential, MU or MW zone with a 20' minimum. 20' next to all other zones	25'	50'
Rear	25' or height of building, whichever is greater, when adjacent to a residential zone	25' or height of building, whichever is greater, when adjacent to a residential zone	30' or height of building, whichever is greater, when adjacent to a residential zone	30' or height of building, whichever is greater, when adjacent to a residential zone	30' where adjacent to a residential, MU or MW zone. 20' next to all other zones	50' where adjacent to a residential, MU or MW zone. 20' next to all other zones	50' where adjacent to a residential, MU or MW zone. 20' next to all other zones	25' or height of building, whichever is greater, when adjacent to a residential zone	25'	50'
Exceptions Allowed	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Minimum Building Separation				20'	20'	20'	20'	20' between single story, 30' between two or more stories	20'	
Minimum Lot Width	100'	100'		70'	70'			80'	80'	
Minimum Lot Frontage	100'	100'						80'	80'	
Maximum Height of Structures	35'	40'	50'	40', or 45' for buildings that	40'	50'	40'	75'	50'	35'

	NC	CC	RC	HC	OW	I	LI	BP	I/C	PSBL
				consist of 50% office space or more						
Maximum Lot Coverage	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	80% for parking lot and buildings
Minimum Building Size			1,000 sq. ft.							
Maximum Building Footprint Size	15,000 sq. ft.			50,000 sq. ft. max for each building within developments less than 20 acres in size ^{1,2}	Vested with rezone, see 19.04.09 (5); otherwise 80,000 sq. ft.	100,000 sq. ft.	75,000 sq. ft.			
<p>1. One building of 80,000 sq. ft. maximum is permitted for every 20 contiguous acres within the same development. i.e. 40 contiguous acres is required for two buildings that are each 80,000 sq. ft. maximum.</p> <p>2. These limits shall not be applied to "Retail, Big Box," "Office, Professional," or "Office, Medical and Health Care" which may be any size in the HC zone.</p>										

2. Table Summary of Land Use Regulations, Mixed Use Zone.

	MU
Maximum Units per Acre	14 units/acre for residential portion of project**
Minimum Project Size	5 acres
Minimum Lot Size:	
Non-residential	15,000 sq. ft.
Single Family Lots	5,000 sq. ft.
Two-Family and Three-Family Dwellings	6,000 sq. ft.
Multi-Family Dwellings	see footprint development requirements
Footprint Development	Allowed
Residential Above Commercial	15,000 sq. ft.
Minimum Setback Requirements:	
Mixed use buildings:	first floor: 10' around the perimeter second floor: 20' around the perimeter third floor: 30' around the perimeter fourth floor: 40' around the perimeter
Residential and Commercial Buildings:	
Front*	20'

Interior Sides for residential single family and footprint development	10' between buildings, 5' between exterior walls and property lines.
Interior sides for residential two-family, three-family, multi-family	10' between buildings
Interior Sides for non-residential	10'
Rear*	20'
Corner Side	15'
Accessory Building Structure Setbacks	front and corner side: same as primary structure, Rear and interior side: 5'
Minimum Lot Width	50'
Minimum Lot Frontage:	
Residential	35'
Non-residential	60'
Mixed use buildings	100'
Maximum Height of Structures	Four Stories, 45'
Maximum Lot Coverage	50%
Minimum Dwelling Size	1,000 sq. ft. above grade (not to include any garage space)

* An unenclosed entry, porch, or deck may encroach up to five feet into either the required front setback or rear setback and up to two feet into the required side setback.

** No density shall be calculated on sensitive lands.

3. Setback Exceptions:

- a. the Land Use Authority may reduce no more than one setback requirement by up to ten feet if:
 - i. The setback is along a collector or arterial frontage, and
 - ii. The setback does not abut residentially developed or zoned properties.

4. Footprint Development:

- a. The minimum lot size shall not apply.
- b. The minimum lot width shall not apply.
- c. Setbacks shall be measured from the building to the edge of the adjacent Right-of-Way or sidewalk, whichever is nearer.
- d. A minimum of 35 percent of the total project area shall be designated as common area for the residential portion of the development. This does not apply to mixed use structures with residential above commercial.

5. Residential Above Commercial:

- a. Residential is allowed above commercial in the Regional Commercial, Mixed Use, and MW zones. The following additional standards shall apply:
 - i. The minimum unit size for residential above commercial in the RC zone is 600 square feet.
 - ii. The maximum residential density for residential above commercial in the RC zone is 14 units per acre.
 - iii. Section 19.19 shall apply to developments in the MU zone for the portion of property that has residential development.

6. Open Space and Landscaping Requirements:

- a. Non-residential Development. For non-residential uses open space is not required; however a minimum of 20 percent of the total project area shall be used for landscaping.
- b. Required landscaping shall comply with Section 19.06.
- c. All sensitive lands shall be protected as part of the open space and/or landscaped area of any development.
- d. Improvements consistent with the Parks and Trails Master Plan, General Plan, Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan, or other applicable plan shall be installed.
- e. Residential above Commercial in the MU or RC Zones. At least 25 percent of the project area shall be landscaped and amenities provided per Section 19.19. Amenities may be provided inside the building to meet the requirements.
- f. Residential in the MU Zone. All new residential development is subject to the requirements of Section 19.19.
- g. Footprint Development in the MU Zone. For the commercial portion of the development a minimum of 20 percent of the project area shall be landscaped. For the residential portion of the development, the requirements of Section 19.19 apply and the footprint development standards apply.

7. Mixed Use Zone Standards.

Design elements shall be incorporated in the development to include the following:

- a. Residential and non-residential uses shall not be separated from each other by a public or private roadway as defined in the adopted Engineering Technical Specifications.
- b. Fences shall not separate residential uses from non-residential uses, but shall not apply to fences to delineate individual private residential patio areas.
- c. Uses shall be integrated to allow development that cannot be accomplished by the potential implementation of other zones.
- d. Access via trails is highly encouraged between the residential and non-residential areas.

(Ord. 23-22, Ord 22-53, Ord. 22-13, Ord. 22-7, Ord 22-5, Ord. 20-28, Ord. 17-14, Ord. 17-08, Ord. 13-16, Ord. 12-9, Ord. 11-9)

19.04.11. Permitted Uses, Non-Residential and Mixed Use Zones.

The following table lists the Permitted Uses of Nonresidential Zones in the City of Saratoga Springs. Empty boxes mean that the use is prohibited in that zone. Uses not listed are also prohibited.

P= Permitted T=Temporary

	NC	CC	RC ¹	HC	MU	OW	I	LI	MW	BP	IC	PSBL
Alcoholic Beverage, State Liquor Store			P ³									

	NC	CC	RC ¹	HC	MU	OW	I	LI	MW	BP	IC	PSBL
Animal Hospital, Small/Small Veterinary Office	P	P	P	P	P	P						
Arts & Crafts Sales	P	P	P	P	P	P			P			
Automobile Rental & Leasing Agency			P ³	P ³		P ³		P ³				
Automobile Repair, Major							P ³	P ³				
Automobile Repair, Minor			P ^{2/3}			P ³	P ³	P ³				
Automobile Sales			P ^{2/3}			P ^{2/3}		P ^{2/3}				
Automobile, Boat, All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV), Motorcycle, Recreation Vehicle, Sales & Service			P ^{2/3}	P ^{2/3}		P ^{2/3}	P ^{2/3}	P ^{2/3}				
Bakery, Commercial						P		P				
Bakery, Retail	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ^A		
Bar ⁴			P ³	P ³								
Bed and Breakfast					P				P			
Bookstore	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P ^A		
Building Material Sales (with outdoor storage)							P ^{2/3}	P ^{2/3}				
Building Material Sales (without outdoor storage)			P	P		P	P	P				
Bus Lot												P ³
Cannabis Production Establishments as defined by Utah Code							P ³					
Car Wash (full service)		P ^{2/3}	P ^{2/3}	P ^{2/3}		P ^{2/3}		P ^{2/3}				
Car Wash (self service)			P ^{2/3}	P ^{2/3}		P ^{2/3}	P ^{2/3}	P ^{2/3}				
Cemetery											P	
Child Care Center	P	P	P	P	P				P ^A	P ^A	P	
Churches	P	P	P	P	P				P		P	
Commercial & industrial laundries						P	P	P				
Commercial Recreation		P	P	P	P	P		P	P			
Commuter/Light Rail Station	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Contractor construction services establishments				P		P	P	P				

	NC	CC	RC ¹	HC	MU	OW	I	LI	MW	BP	IC	PSBL
Contractor Services Office				P		P	P	P				
Convenience Store		P	P	P	P	P		P		p ^E		
Convenience Store/Fast Food Combination		P	P	P		P		P		p ^E		
Copy Center	P	P	P	P	P	P				p ^A		
Crematory/Embalming Facility							P					
Distribution Center												
Dockless Shared Mobility Device (deployment)	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Drive-thru	p ²	p ²	p ²	p ²	p ²	p ²	p ²	p ²			p ²	
Dry Cleaners	P	P	P	P	P	P		P		p ^{A/E}		
Dwelling, Above commercial			P		P				P			
Dwelling, Live/Work					P				P			
Dwelling, Mobile Home												
Dwelling, Multi-Family					P				P			
Dwelling, Single-Family					P				P			
Dwelling, Three-Family					P				P			
Dwelling, Two-Family					P				P			
Educational Center	P	P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	
Electronic Media Rental & Sales		P	P	P	P	P		P				
Electronic Sales & Repair			P	P	P	P		P		p ^A		
Equipment Sales & Services (with indoor storage)			P	P		P	p ³	p ³		P		
Equipment Sales & Services (with outdoor storage)							p ^{2/3}	p ^{2/3}				
Exhibition Center				P	P	P			P	P	P	
Financial Institution	P	P	P	P	P					p ^A		
Fitness Center (5,000 sq. ft. or less)	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	p ^A		
Fitness Center(5,001 sq. ft. or larger)			P	P	P	P		P		p ^A		
Floral Sales	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	p ^A		
Funeral Home		P	P	P	P						P	

	NC	CC	RC ¹	HC	MU	OW	I	LI	MW	BP	IC	PSBL
General Tobacco Retailer							P ⁴					
Golf Course											P	
Grocery Store		P	P	P	P				P			
Hardware & Home Improvement Retail			P			P		P				
Home Occupations			See §19.08		See §19.08				See §19.08			
Hospital			P	P								
Hotels			P ²	P ²	P ²				P ²	P ²		
Ice Cream Shop	P	P	P	P	P				P	P ^A		
Impound Yard							P ³					
Kennel, Commercial			P ³	P ³			P ³					
Laundromat	P	P	P	P	P	P		P				
Library		P	P	P	P						P	
Light Manufacturing						P ³	P ³	P				
Marina									P			
Medical Cannabis Pharmacy							P ³					
Motels												
Neighborhood Grocery Store	P	P		P	P				P			
Non-Depository Institutions			P ²	P ²								
Office, High Intensity				P		P	P	P		P		
Office, Medical and Health Care		P	P	P	P		P	P		P		
Office, Professional		P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P		
Public Building or Facility – County Owned (excluding any waste or water treatment or jail or detention center)				P							P	
Public Parks, playgrounds, recreation areas, or other park improvements	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Pawn Shop				P ³		P ³	P ³	P ³				
Personal Service Establishment	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P ^A		
Plant & Tree Nursery		P	P	P			P	P				
Postal Center	P	P	P	P	P	P				P ^A	P	
Preschool		P	P	P	P				P ^A	P ^A		

	NC	CC	RC ¹	HC	MU	OW	I	LI	MW	BP	IC	PSBL
Printing, lithography & publishing establishments				P		P	P	P		P		
Public & private utility building or facility			P ²	P ²		P ²	P ²	P ²	P ²		P ²	P ²
Public Building or Facilities (City Owned)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Reception Centers		P	P	P	P				P	P		
Recreation Center		P	P	P		P			P			
Recreation Rentals			P	P		P	P	P	P			
Recycling Facilities							P					
Refueling Station, Public		P ²	P ²	P ²	P ²	P ²	P ²	P ²				
Refueling Station, Private		P ²	P ²	P ²	P ²	P ²	P ²	P ²	P ²	P ²	P ²	P ²
Rental, Long Term			P		P				P			
Rental, Short Term			P		P				P			
Research & Development				P		P	P	P		P	P	
Residential facilities for elderly persons					P				P			
Residential Facilities for Persons with a Disability					P				P			
Restaurant, Takeout	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P ^A		
Restaurant	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P ^{A/E}		
Retail Sales	P ⁴	P ⁴	P ⁴	P ⁴	P ⁴	P ⁴			P ⁴	P ^{A/4}		
Retail, Big Box			P	P								
Retail, Specialty	P	P	P	P	P	P			P			
Retail, Tobacco Specialty Business							P ⁴					
School, Public	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
School, Trade or Vocational						P	P	P		P	P	
Sexually Oriented Businesses							P ^{2/3}					
Shooting Range, indoor			P	P		P	P	P				
Storage, Self-Storage, or Mini Storage Units						P ^{2/3}	P ^{2/3}	P ²				
Storage, Outdoor							P ³	P ^{2/3}				
Storage, Vehicle							P ^{2/3}					
Tattoo Parlor							P ³	P				

	NC	CC	RC ¹	HC	MU	OW	I	LI	MW	BP	IC	PSBL
Temporary Sales Trailer					T							
Temporary Use Trailer, Portable, Prefabricated or Manufactured Building											T	
Theater		P	P	P								
Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)		P	P	P	P				P	P		
Truck and large Equipment Repair							P ³					
Warehouse/Flex				P ³		P ³	P ³	P ³				

P = Permitted, T=Temporary

A. The noted Uses shall be allowed in the listed zones as an ancillary use only.

E. The noted Uses shall be allowed in the listed zones as an edge use only. See §19.05.

1. As an ancillary component of the identified Permitted Uses, employers may offer Child Care Center services for their employees. The provision of such services shall require City approval.

2. Additional Standards as provided in other sections of Title 19.

3. The noted Uses shall not be allowed in the Gateway Overlay. See § 19.04.14

4. Certain retail uses shall not be allowed in the Gateway Overlay. See § 19.04.14

(Ord. 23-25, Ord. 23-22, Ord. 23-4, Ord. 22-44, Ord. 22-13, Ord. 22-7, Ord. 21-48, Ord. 21-14, Ord. 20-07, Ord. 19-38, Ord. 19-19, Ord. 17-14, Ord. 17-08, Ord. 16-01, Ord. 15-29, Ord. 14-23-1, Ord. 1-4-13, Ord. 14-5, Ord. 13-16, Ord. 12-9, Ord. 12-2, Ord. 11-09)

19.04.12. Mixed Waterfront Zone.

1. Purpose and Intent.

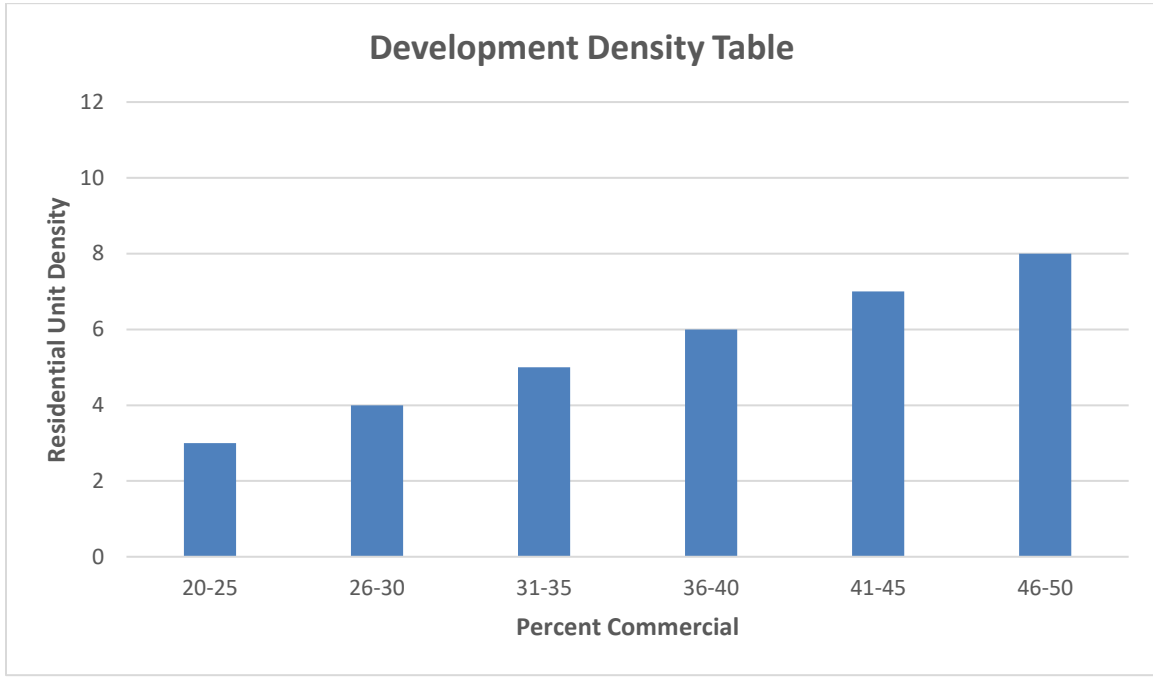
- a. The purpose of the Mixed Waterfront (MW) Land Use Zone is to allow for a wide range of land uses so long as those land uses are combined and arranged to create destination-oriented developments that take full advantage of the scenic and recreational opportunities that their lakeshore and riverside locations provide. Appropriate mixtures of land uses include retail, residential, and resort properties.
- b. Multiuse land development shall be prioritized and preferred, with an emphasis on community gathering spaces and recreational opportunities along the waterfront as described in the Mixed Waterfront Design Standards.
- c. The Utah Lake Shoreline Trail, and Jordan River trail, and connections thereto, shall be a top priority of any development in the Mixed Waterfront Zone and shall be required. These trails and connections are critical in providing access to waterfront activation opportunity areas and are identified in the Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space Master Plan.
- d. Low Density Residential, Medium Density Residential, and Neighborhood Commercial land uses, as listed in the tables in Section 19.04.12, are considered appropriate uses for this zone. Developments must include a mix of residential, and office or commercial uses.
- e. This land use zone recognizes that in order for the City to be a well-rounded community, many different housing styles, types, and sizes should be permitted.

Density shall be focused around the water front with density decreasing the farther from the water's edge. In an effort to incentivize commercial along the waterfront allowable residential density will increase based upon the amount of commercial provided.

- f. Other important characteristics that must be addressed in this land use zone include neighborhood services and facilities, social gathering places, attractive landscaping, convenient access to public areas along the lakeshore, appropriately-placed parking, a sense of personal safety, well-maintained housing, and attractive parks.
- 2. Neighborhood Plan Required.** A Neighborhood Plan shall be required to guide future development in the Mixed Waterfront zone. The submission requirements for a Neighborhood Plan are outlined herein. Neighborhood Plans shall include the identification and placement of lot types, designated commercial areas, open space types, and all infrastructure, utilities, grading, and other aspects detailing future construction. A Neighborhood Plan must be approved prior to submittal of an application for a site plan, preliminary plat, or final plat.
- a. Neighborhood Plans shall include conceptual plans for integration with adjacent waterfront land uses, including roads, building connections, and trail connections.
 - b. Neighborhood Plans shall include streets, such that blocks and urban fabric are walkable and bikeable. Bus and rail alignments shall be located outside of neighborhood blocks.
 - c. Neighborhood Plans must identify the overall theme of a community. All elements of the development shall follow a Unified Waterfront Theme.
- 3. Density**
- a. The maximum residential density upon the residential portion of any development shall be based upon the amount of commercial acreage provided, as outlined in the tables below (see figure 4.1), with smaller amounts of commercial reflecting lower residential density.
 - i. For mixed use buildings one hundred percent of the main floor must be commercial to count towards the commercial requirement. Entrances to upper level residential are an exception and shall not be counted towards or against commercial acreage.
 - ii. The maximum percentage of commercial development is indicated by the far right category in the table.
 - b. The Land Use Authority has the discretion to increase the overall density by two (2) additional units per acre. In considering an increase in overall density, the City Council shall consider:
 - i. If the Neighborhood Plan proposes to donate open space to the City for a city-wide amenity supported by the City;
 - ii. a significant increase in the acreage of open space proposed to exceed the required percentage of open space in Chapter 19.19 by at least 25 percent; and
 - iii. the creation of additional and significant amenities to exceed the required number of points in Chapter 119.19 by at least 25 percent, that may be enjoyed by all residents of the neighborhood.

- c. Sensitive Lands, as defined in 19.02, shall not be included in the calculation of density.
- d. Required residential parking shall not be counted towards commercial acreage when calculating density.

Figure 4.1



***Mixed use buildings may count the commercial footprint and commercial parking towards the commercial percentage within the development.**

4. Permitted Uses. The uses identified in 19.04.11 as Permitted Uses in the Mixed Waterfront Zone, with some uses identified as ancillary uses or edge uses only.

5. Lot, Setback, and Development Requirements.

	Mixed Waterfront		
	Single-Family	Multi-Family	Other Development (including Mixed Use)
Development size- min	1 acre	1 acre	1 acre
Lots size - min	4,000 sq. ft.	No minimum	No minimum
Lot Coverage - maximum	60% (Footprint development will be reviewed for overall site coverage rather than individual lot coverage.	60% (Footprint development will be reviewed for overall site coverage rather than individual lot coverage.	60% (Footprint development will be reviewed for overall site coverage rather than individual lot coverage.
Lot Frontage - min	35'	100' along a public or private street. Where each unit is separately owned, the minimum lot frontage shall be	100' along a public or private street

		based on each building.	
Primary structure height - max	40'	40'	40'
Accessory structure height - max	19.05.11	19.05.11	19.05.11
Dwelling size	1,000 sq. ft.	600 sq. ft.	600 sq. ft.
Lot width - min	50'	No minimum	No minimum
Setbacks, primary structure - min			
Front	25' to the garage, 20' to the front plane of the home.	20' to building, 25' to garage	10'*
Street side	20'	20'	10'*
Interior Side/ Building Separation	5'/ 10' combined	20'	5'
Rear	15' to property line or between buildings	20' between buildings, 20' between rear property lines and exterior walls	25'
Rear yard adjacent to alley	5' to detached garage, 20' to main structure	5' to detached garage, 20' to main structure	10', 20' driveway required or 5' setback to detached garage
Rear yard adjacent to street	N/A	N/A	10', 20' driveway required or 5' setback to detached garage
Setbacks, accessory structure - min			
Front	Same as principal structure	Same as principal structure	Same as principal structure
Street side	Same as principal structure	Same as principal structure	Same as principal structure
Interior Side	5'	5'	5'
Rear	5'	5'	5'
Building separation	5'	5'	5'
Concept plan required?	Yes	Yes	Yes
<p><i>* Exception: The front and street side yard setbacks may be decreased to zero feet if the sidewalk width is increased by ten feet and as long as no part of any building, including planter boxes and similar features, shall overhang the public right-of-way and no drainage shall be diverted into said public right-of-way.</i></p>			

- 6. Open Space, Landscaping, and Development Requirements.** Mixed Waterfront developments shall meet all open space and amenity requirements as outlined in 19.19.
- a. If the open space is common space, the developer shall record a public access easement at plat recordation to any adjacent public open space or access to the waterfront.
 - b. Open space includes parks, plazas, courtyards, arcades, pedestrian walkways, natural areas and landscaped areas.

- c. Open space shall not include:
 - i. Required setbacks between buildings;
 - ii. narrow space under ten feet (10') in width that is immediately adjacent to buildings;
 - iii. space between buildings and parking areas under ten feet (10');
 - iv. private (limited common) residential patios or yards;
 - v. drive aisles; or
 - vi. private roads or alleys.
- d. At least seventy five percent of required open space must be usable, contiguous, and available for recreational uses.
- e. Open space may include parks, walkways, natural areas, landscaped areas, and usable wetland areas.
- f. Landscaping is to be used for commercial lots and open space is to be used for multi-family or mixed use areas. Required commercial landscaping shall not be counted towards the open space requirement, and open space shall not be counted toward the required commercial landscaping requirement.
- g. Depending on the layout of the area within the mixed waterfront development, open space shall be applied as follows:
 - i. For areas where commercial and residential are completely separate buildings:
 - 1. Commercial and residential shall be separate lots.
 - 2. Commercial lots or sites shall contain 20 percent landscaping.
 - 3. The residential portion shall have 15 percent overall open space.
 - 4. The overall combined landscaping and open space acreage shall not be less than 25 percent of total acreage.
 - a. This includes 20 percent landscaping for commercial sites and required open space for residential.
 - ii. For areas containing mixed use buildings:
 - 1. Commercial, mixed use, and residential areas shall be separated by lot boundaries for the purpose of calculating landscaping, open space, and amenities.
 - 2. Commercial lots or sites shall contain 20 percent landscaping that is separate from residential open space requirements.
 - 3. Mixed Use lots shall meet multi-family amenity requirements.
 - 4. The overall combined landscaping and open space acreage shall not be less than 25 percent of total acreage
 - a. This includes a 20 percent landscaping for commercial sites and required open space for residential and mixed use.
 - 5. Single family and multi-family shall follow 19.19.
- h. Sharing of common open space between residential and nonresidential uses may be allowed by the applicable Land Use Authority when it is clear that the open space will provide direct benefit to residents and patrons of the project subject to the following limitations.

- i. Up to 30 percent of the required open space for residential uses in a horizontal mixed use project may be provided as quasi-public open space within the nonresidential component of the project or up to 70 percent where such quasi-public open space will be immediately adjacent to the waterfront; or
 - ii. Up to 50 percent of the required open space for residential uses in a vertical mixed use project may be provided as quasi-public open space within the nonresidential component of the project or up to 70 percent where such quasi-public open space will be immediately adjacent to the waterfront.
 - iii. The minimum area of shared common open space areas shall be 150 sq. ft. with a minimum width of 10 feet. These areas shall be accessible for use by the general public.
 - iv. Quasi-public open space areas shall not include outdoor dining areas or other outdoor activity areas for exclusive use by an individual business.
 - v. Quasi-public open space areas are areas located on private property and accessible to the general public. These areas may include pedestrian oriented amenities, including enhanced seating, lighting, paving, landscaping, public art, water features, and other similar features deemed appropriate by the land use authority.
- i. If the project is adjacent to the waterfront, open space and common areas shall border the waterfront and be connected to the waterfront through public access trails, with the overall development being pedestrian and waterfront focused.
 - j. If the project is not adjacent to the waterfront, then the open space and common areas shall be connected to the waterfront through public access trails.
 - k. When the trail is located on the opposing side of the River, a connecting bridge shall be required and may count toward amenity points.
 - l. Shops and other commercial uses shall be primarily located along the waterfront in order to create a destination focused development that promotes uses and activities along the waterfront.
 - m. In order to create a balanced waterfront development, both a commercial and residential component are required and shall be developed simultaneously, unless a phasing plan approved in a development agreement provides otherwise. Projects without one component or the other will not be considered.
 - n. Design elements shall be incorporated in the development to include the following:
 - i. All buildings and structures shall conform to the Mixed Waterfront Design Standards.
 - ii. Residential and non-residential uses shall not be separated from each other by a public or private roadway as defined in the adopted Engineering Technical Specifications.
 - iii. Fences shall not separate residential uses from non-residential uses, but this requirement shall not apply to fences to delineate individual private residential patio areas or yards.
 - iv. Uses shall be integrated to allow development that cannot be accomplished by the potential implementation of other zones.

- v. Access via trails shall be implemented throughout the residential and non-residential areas.

7. Neighborhood Plan Requirements. The required Neighborhood Plan shall include the following:

- a. Character and Theme Plan identifying the organizational design framework showing a clearly recognizable neighborhood character and theme that is mixed use and waterfront focused, while also distinguishing the neighborhood from others and cohesively unifying the neighborhood through its distinctive design elements. Character and Theme Plan shall meet the requirements as outlined in the Mixed Waterfront Design Standards. Community character and theme elements shall include the following:
 - i. Architectural Façade Plan identifying the principle façade and secondary façade(s) for each buildable lot;
 - ii. conceptual architectural elevations to scale (including building height);
 - iii. open space, landscaping, and recreational design concepts;
 - iv. community signage, and place identification;
 - v. Street Naming Plan;
 - vi. identification of mixed use sites and buildings, commercial locations, and residential locations; and
 - vii. a demonstration of how the development relates to and integrates the waterfront area.
- b. Transportation Network and Street Plan that shall include:
 - i. adjacent streets;
 - ii. modifications to existing streets, if any;
 - iii. a key for the street network;
 - iv. existing, new, and modified streets, rear lanes, and shared drives including:
 - 1. centerline radius;
 - 2. data table indicating ownership;
 - 3. right-of-way width;
 - 4. number of vehicular lanes;
 - 5. street type; and
 - 6. transportation provisions;
 - v. any existing or proposed public transit stops or ways, bicycle ways, and trails within and adjacent to the Neighborhood Plan area; and
 - vi. local street network consisting of all new streets within the Neighborhood.
- c. Phasing Plan - including phase boundaries, acreages, and the sequence for each phase.
 - i. Demonstrate that commercial will be developed simultaneously or ahead of residential or according to a development agreement.
- d. Existing conditions and features within and adjacent to the project area including:
 - i. roads,
 - ii. structures,

- iii. drainages,
 - iv. wells,
 - v. septic systems,
 - vi. buildings,
 - vii. trails,
 - viii. waterfront characteristics (wetlands, water elevations, etc.), and
 - ix. utilities.
- e. Open Space Plan - for each area assigned as open space (see Section 19.19) including:
- i. general type, use, and programming concepts of all open spaces;
 - ii. identification of open space integration with the waterfront;
 - iii. conceptual landscape treatment; and
 - iv. recreational amenities (public vs. private and active vs. passive).
- f. Landscaping and Fencing Plans per Section 19.06.
- g. Lotting Plan – including a conceptual plan for Lot Types and Parking to include:
- i. layout and description of all lot and unit types;
 - ii. building configurations including number of buildings per lot, lot dimensions;
 - iii. setbacks for principal and accessory buildings;
 - iv. commercial;
 - v. residential and commercial parking (including guest parking);
 - vi. mixed use;
 - vii. landscape areas;
 - viii. open space areas;
 - ix. lot coverage; and
 - x. lot frontage.
- h. Mass and Scaling plan for the streetscape and waterfront that shall include:
- i. scaled streetscape and waterfront elevations; and
 - ii. maximum building size.
- i. Conceptual Utility Plan that includes a schematic with existing and proposed utility alignments and sizes sufficient to show how the property will be served including drainage, sewer, culinary, and secondary water connections and any other existing or proposed utilities needed to service the proposed development or that will need to be removed or relocated as part of the project.
- j. If a development is less than 10 acres and adjacent properties are also designated mixed waterfront land use in the General Plan the adjacent conceptual layouts for adjacent properties shall be included.
- k. Show integration with abutting mixed waterfront development, both existing and potential future abutting development (based upon the Zoning Map and Future Land Use Map).

8. Process. See 19.13.

- 9. Amendments to approved Neighborhood Plans.** Modifications to the Neighborhood Plan text or exhibits may occur in accordance with the following amendment processes:
- a. Major Amendments: Major Amendments will be processed in the same manner as the original Neighborhood Plan. Major amendments are significant modifications to the Neighborhood Plan, including those that change the intent of the Neighborhood Plan such as:
 - i. those that change the character or architecture of the Neighborhood Plan;
 - ii. those that increase residential density and non-residential intensity;
 - iii. those that reduce the amount of land dedicated to parks, trails, public use space, natural areas, or public facilities as shown on the approved Neighborhood Plan by an amount greater than 10,000 Square Feet;
 - iv. those that reduce commercial area; and
 - v. those that change the phasing plan.
 - b. Minor Amendments. Minor amendments may be approved administratively by the Planning Director. Minor amendments include simple modifications to text or exhibits such as:
 - i. minor changes in the conceptual location of streets, public improvements, or infrastructure;
 - ii. minor changes in the configuration or size of parcels;
 - iii. minor modifications of land use boundaries; and
 - iv. interpretations that facilitate or streamline the approval of unlisted uses that are similar in nature and impact to listed uses.

10. Improvements Required. All Neighborhood Plans shall be required to comply with the provisions in Title 19, and, to the extent applicable, executed development agreements, as well as other applicable regulations with respect to the required improvements.

(Ord. 23-17, Ord. 22-7, Ord. 21-14, Ord. 17-08, Ord. 16-01, Ord. 15-29, Ord. 14-13)

19.04.13. Mixed Residential Zone.

1. **Purpose and Intent.** The purpose of the Mixed Residential (MR) Zone is to allow for the establishment of residential neighborhoods displaying a mix of housing types and open space types that allow for lifestyle choices and opportunities for as wide a range of demographics and socio-economics as possible. Developments in the MR Zone shall be designed to integrate a blended community of households made possible through the allowable housing mix which generates more complete and authentic neighborhoods.
2. **Neighborhood Plan Required.** A Neighborhood Plan will be required to guide future development in the MR zone. The submission requirements for a Neighborhood Plan are outlined in 19.04.13.7. Neighborhood Plans include the identification and placement of lot types, open space types, and all infrastructure, utilities, grading and other aspects detailing future construction.
 - a. Neighborhood Plans typically include new streets, ensuring the resulting blocks and the urban fabric are walkable and bikeable. Bus and rail alignments should be located outside of neighborhood blocks.
 - b. Neighborhood Plans identify the overall theme of a community. All elements of the development shall follow a unified theme.
3. **Development Agreement Required.** A Development Agreement shall be required for all Neighborhood Plans and shall meet the provisions of 19.13.07.

4. **Density.**

- a. This land use zone recognizes that in order for the City to be a well-rounded community, many different housing styles, types and sizes should be permitted. Residential densities within a project utilizing this zone shall not exceed an overall blended density of 8 units per acre.
- b. The City Council has the discretion to increase the overall blended density to up to 12 units per acre. In considering an increase in overall blended density, the City Council shall consider:
 - i. An increase of up to 2 units if the project proposes additional community open space in the neighborhood plan or proposes to donate open space to the City for a city-wide amenity supported by the City.
 - ii. An increase of up to 2 units if the neighborhood plan contains opportunities for neighborhood commercial uses.
 - iii. An increase of up to 2 units if the property is adjacent to a future or existing transit stop or corridor and opportunities are provided in the neighborhood plan for commercial uses that support transit consistent with 19.03.13.8.
- c. Mixed Residential projects should be context sensitive. Proposed uses adjacent to existing development should be compatible in terms of density, and provide an appropriate transition to higher intensity areas as required in section 19.17.04. Areas in close proximity to transit (1/4-mile radius) should be designed to support ridership with very high density (25–40 units per acre) encouraged adjacent to existing and future transit stops, while still maintaining an overall density of up to 12 units per acre.
- d. A Mixed Residential project (or neighborhood) size shall be 50 acres at a minimum.

5. **Process.** The process for the review and approval of Neighborhood Plans in the MR Zone will follow this process unless otherwise specified in this section:

- a. The Planning Commission shall conduct a public hearing on a Neighborhood Plan and shall make a recommendation to the City Council.
- b. The City Council is the Land Use Authority for Neighborhood Plans.
- c. Preliminary Plats, Final Plats, and site plans may be approved by Staff if the lotting plan and/or site plan conforms with the lotting plan in the Neighborhood Plan or, if it does not conform precisely, only a minor amendment is proposed. An amendment shall be considered minor if it falls within the list of minor amendments in Section 19.04.13.6.b. An amendment shall be considered major if it falls within the list of major amendments in Section 19.04.13.6.a., in which case it shall be approved by the City Council.

6. **Amendments to approved Neighborhood Plans.** Modifications to the Neighborhood Plan text or exhibits may occur in accordance with the following amendment process:

- a. Major Amendments: If an amendment is deemed major by the Planning Director, it will be processed in the same manner as the original Neighborhood Plan. Major amendments are modifications that change the intent of the Neighborhood Plan such as:

- i. those that significantly change the character or architecture of the Neighborhood Plan;
 - ii. those that increase residential density and non-residential intensity; and
 - iii. those that materially reduce the amount of land dedicated to parks, trails, public use space, natural areas, or public facilities as shown on the approved Neighborhood Plan.
 - b. Minor Amendments. Minor amendments are accomplished administratively by the Planning Director. Minor amendments include simple modifications to text or exhibits such as:
 - i. minor changes in the conceptual location of streets, public improvements, or infrastructure;
 - ii. minor changes in the configuration or size of parcels;
 - iii. transfers of density as described within the Neighborhood Plan;
 - iv. minor modification of land use boundaries; and
 - v. interpretations that facilitate or streamline the approval of unlisted uses that are similar in nature and impact to listed uses.
7. **Submission Requirements.** Neighborhood Plans shall be required to submit the following:
- a. Character and Theme Plan - identifying the organizational design framework showing a clearly recognizable neighborhood character and theme while also distinguishing the neighborhood from others and cohesively unifying the neighborhood through its distinctive design elements. Community character and theme elements may include the following:
 - i. General Architecture – Identifying the proposed architectural styles and themes.
 - ii. Architectural Façade Plan identifying the principle façade and secondary façade(s) for each buildable lot.
 - iii. Open space, landscaping and recreational design concepts.
 - iv. Community signage and place identification.
 - v. Street Naming Plan.
 - b. Transportation Network and Street Plan that shall include:
 - i. adjacent streets;
 - ii. modifications to existing streets, if any;
 - iii. a key for the street network;
 - iv. existing, new, and modified streets, rear lanes, and shared drives including:
 - 1. centerline radius, and a
 - 2. data table indicating ownership,
 - 3. right-of-way width,
 - 4. number of vehicular lanes,
 - 5. street type; and
 - 6. transportation provisions;

- v. any public existing or proposed public transit stops or ways, bicycle ways, and trails within and adjacent to the Neighborhood Plan area; and
- vi. local street network consisting of all new streets within the Neighborhood.
- c. Phasing Plan - including phase boundaries, acreages, and sequence for each phase.
- d. Existing conditions and features within and adjacent to the project area including roads, structures, drainages, wells, septic systems, buildings, and utilities.
- e. Open Space Plan - for each area assigned as open space (see Section 19.19) including:
 - i. general type, use, and programming concepts of all open spaces;
 - ii. conceptual landscape treatment, proposed activities; and
 - iii. recreational amenities (public vs. private and active vs. passive).
- f. Landscape and Fencing Plans shall be provided per Section 19.06.
- g. Lotting Plan – including a conceptual plan for Lot Types and Parking to include:
 - i. Layout and Description of all lot and unit types.
 - ii. Building configurations including number of buildings per lot, lot dimensions, building height, and parking.
 - iii. Setbacks for principal and accessory buildings.
 - iv. Lot coverage.
 - v. Lot frontage.
- h. Conceptual Utility Plan - schematic with existing and proposed utility alignments and sizes sufficient to show how property will be served including drainage, sewer, culinary and secondary water connections and any other existing or proposed utilities needed to service the proposed development or that will need to be removed or relocated as part of the project.

8. Development Standards.

- a. Lot Standards - The Lotting Plan shall contain a variety of housing types and shall address the following:
 - i. Lot types, sizes, and configurations shall address neighborhood compatibility. Transitions should be proposed from uses and development standards on adjacent developments.
 - ii. Density shall be greater along any planned transportation or transit corridor.
 - iii. Lot types should be dispersed throughout the neighborhood and not be in segregated sections.
 - iv. Lots for neighborhood support uses, including but not limited to, churches and schools shall be identified, if deemed necessary, and shall be adequate to serve the future population of the neighborhood. In a manner consistent with state and federal law, the applicant will coordinate with applicable organizations (such as the school board) to determine the future demand for such facilities.
- b. Transportation and Street Networks. - The street network plan must map streets and intersections as follows:

- i. All streets must connect to other streets with intersections, forming a network.
 - ii. New streets must connect wherever possible to streets outside of the neighborhood.
 - iii. The right-of-way (ROW) width of new streets is subject to approval by the City Engineer and subject to compliance with all current engineering and public safety standards.
 - iv. New street types may be presented, but require review by the City Engineer and approval by the City Council as part of a specific Neighborhood Plan.
 - v. Rear lanes and shared drives must comply with public safety standards.
 - vi. Rear lanes must be accessed by a minimum of two points along the edge of the block and may be dedicated as private Right of Way or Access Easements for the benefitted users.
 - vii. Shared drives are accessed by one point along the edge of the block and may be dedicated as private Right of Way or Access Easements for the benefitted users.
- c. Open Space.
- i. All open space shall comply with Section 19.19 Open Space.
 - ii. Objectives of open spaces in a neighborhood plan shall consist of the following:
 - 1. Create neighborhood gathering places.
 - 2. Promote the character and theme of the neighborhood.
 - 3. Create a comprehensive open space system within the neighborhood based on a hierarchy of activity (active -vs- passive), programming, (formal -vs- informal, and users (children, teenagers, adults).
 - 4. Provide distribution/proximity of open space within a short walking distance of every home.
 - 5. May provide dual purpose(s) with ecological functions (when appropriate) within the Open Space Type.
 - iii. Some variation of the required amenities as outlined in Section 19.19 will be considered when necessary to achieve the desired neighborhood theme and character.
- d. Signage and Entry Features. - All signs shall comply with Section 19.18 Sign Regulations with the following exceptions:
- i. In establishing a strong neighborhood theme and character, an architectural entry structure as permitted in 19.18 will be permitted. The maximum height for these structures may be as high as 10 feet above the building height for adjacent residential structures, not to exceed 45 feet. The sign portion of an Entry Structure for a residential development containing fewer than 100 dwelling units shall not exceed 7.5 feet in height; the sign portion of an Entry Structure for a residential development containing 100 or more units shall not exceed 10 feet in height per 19.18.07.1 Residential Sign Standards.

- ii. The architectural structure will require review and approval by the City Council. An artistic feature may be placed above the 10 foot maximum height for signs. The artistic feature will not be allowed to be illuminated.
- e. Architectural Standards.
 - i. All construction shall be consistent with Section 19.16 Site and Architectural Design Standards with the following exceptions:
 - 1. In order to meet the Theme and Character requirements for a Neighborhood Plan, the number and color of materials required in 19.16 may not be desirable. For example, if the theme of the Neighborhood Plan is a farm theme, homes that are entirely vertical siding with 2 colors may be appropriate. The Neighborhood Plan shall specify any deviations from Section 19.16.
 - ii. Mixed Residential Districts should provide a variety of home styles, textures, and colors on each street to create a diverse and varied street scene. Neighborhoods with minimal visual variation, and homogenous application of the approved architectural styles are not permitted in order to ensure that street scenes are non-repetitive. Variation shall be achieved through a combination of architectural styles, materials, material textures, colors, and floor plans. Guidelines for style, color, and floor plan shall be given equal weight when evaluating compliance with this standard.
 - iii. All facades visible from public roadways will be considered a primary façade requiring architectural detailing.
- f. Landscaping and Fencing. - Landscaping and Fencing are required to comply with Section 19.06 Landscaping and Fencing. Exceptions or modifications to Section 19.06 may be considered at the time of Neighborhood Plan approval, if the modification does not result in less landscaping. For example, in some cases, it may be beneficial to slightly reduce plant size in exchange for more plants. Fencing definitions may be modified as a part of the Neighborhood Plan if necessary for compliance with the Character and Theme Plan.
- g. Building Height.
 - i. The maximum building height in the MR Zone is 45 feet for stacked multifamily, 40 feet for Townhomes and 35 feet for Single Family.
 - ii. A variety of building heights shall be provided throughout the development.
 - iii. Additional building height of up to 5 feet over the maximum building height can be considered if a finding can be made that the additional height is to create architectural interest and will not result additional usable or habitable square footage. In no case will a maximum height over 45 feet be considered.
- h. Parking.
 - i. Parking shall comply with section 19.09, with the following exception: Parking will be required as outlined in Section 19.09. Opportunities for reductions in parking requirements may be sought when justification for the reductions can be identified and approved by the City Council.

- ii. If the Neighborhood Plan provides an opportunity to provide small commercial uses by the use of flex or live/work space within a residential unit, 1 dedicated parking spaces shall be provided in front of the use or elsewhere in close proximity to the use. The City Council may modify this requirement through the Neighborhood Plan process.
- 9. **Support Uses.** The Neighborhood Plan may include uses that are necessary for the development to function as a Neighborhood and Community. Specific Permitted are outlined in 19.04.08. Permitted Uses, Agricultural & Residential Zones. In addition, those uses listed as permitted in the Neighborhood Commercial Zone as specified in the use table 19.04.11 would be considered appropriate. In designating areas for various uses, the following shall be considered:
 - a. Lots for neighborhood support uses including churches and schools shall be identified, if necessary, and shall be adequate to serve the future population of the neighborhood if deemed necessary. In a manner consistent with state and federal law, the applicant will coordinate with appropriate organizations (such as the school board) to determine the future demand for such facilities.
 - b. Non-residential uses which may support the neighborhood are a development opportunity but not a requirement for developments proposing a maximum of 8 units per acre.
 - c. Non-residential uses that are permitted may be placed in locations that are convenient for the residents of the community without causing impacts that cannot be mitigated.
 - d. If a Neighborhood Plan contains a planned or existing transit stop or corridor and the developer wishes to increase density to up to 12 units per acre, commercial uses or opportunities for commercial uses shall be required to support transit.
 - e. If transit support or neighborhood commercial uses are required, the requirement may be fulfilled by providing an opportunity for small commercial spaces as a part of a residential product (such as flex space or live/work space within a townhome that can be used as residential or be converted to a small commercial space). The option to use this space for commercial will be at the discretion of the unit owner and must follow any restrictions or regulations outlined in the Neighborhood Plan.
- 10. **Improvements Required.** All Neighborhood Plans shall be required to comply with the provisions in Title 19, development agreements or other applicable regulation with respect to the required improvements.

(Ord. 21-14, Ord. 18-11)

19.04.14 Gateway Overlay

1. **Purpose and Intent:** The Gateway Overlay (GO) is intended to accommodate a variety of commercial and office uses to service visitors as well as local residents. Properties in these entrances to Saratoga Springs should incorporate design aspects that are inviting, attractive, well-designed, and maintained. Site development shall be designed to create a distinct sense of place at the entrance to the city. Developments shall include site design techniques that incorporate best practices in planning for circulation, aesthetics,

environmental sustainability, and safety. Development concepts will be scrutinized for their ability to create cohesion between abutting land uses and the surrounding landscape.

2. **Neighborhood Meeting.** A meeting is required in accordance with the provisions of 19.13.04.2.
3. **Development Standards.** Unless otherwise stated or referenced in this section, the standards for developments in the Gateway Overlay shall be the same as for the underlying zoning, and shall include the additional site and architectural design standards in section 19.16.10.
4. **Prohibited Uses.** All uses designated as permitted in the underlying zoning are allowed in the GO zone, except for the following:
 - a. Alcoholic Beverage, State Liquor Store;
 - b. Automobile, Boat, All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV), Motorcycle, Recreation Vehicle, Sales & Service;
 - c. Automobile Rental & Leasing Agency;
 - d. Automobile Repair (major and minor) including repair of all vehicles;
 - e. Automobile Sales;
 - f. Bar;
 - g. Building Material Sales (with outdoor storage);
 - h. Bus Lot;
 - i. Cannabis Production Establishments;
 - j. Car Wash (full and self-service);
 - k. Equipment Sales and Services (with outdoor storage);
 - l. Kennel, Commercial;
 - m. Light Manufacturing;
 - n. Non-Depository Institutions;
 - o. Pawn Shop;
 - p. Recycling Facilities;
 - q. Retail, these uses only:
 - i. Auto Parts,
 - ii. General tobacco retailer as defined in Utah Code § 26-62-102,
 - iii. Medical cannabis pharmacy as defined in Utah Code § 26-61a-102,
 - iv. Retail Tobacco Specialty Business,
 - v. Tattoo Parlor, and
 - vi. Tire Sales, and;
 - r. Sexually Oriented Businesses;
 - s. Storage, Self-Storage, or Mini Storage Units;
 - t. Storage, Outdoor;
 - u. Storage, Vehicle;
 - v. Vehicle Impound Yards; and
 - w. Warehouse/Flex.

5. **Signage.** The intent for all signage in the Gateway Overlay is that signs will enhance the aesthetic quality of the community gateway. Requirements for signage in the Gateway Overlay are found in section 19.18.
6. **Landscaping.** In addition to the landscaping requirements in Chapter 19.06, the following shall apply to developments in the Gateway Overlay:
 - a. A unified landscape theme must be provided that is designed to:
 - i. be compatible with adjacent land uses and landscaping, including similar size and types of plants and street furniture;
 - ii. utilize water conservation and use of plant material suited to conditions in Saratoga Springs, including drought tolerant plants and those identified as appropriate in USDA hardiness zones 7a and 7b.
 - b. Additional landscape features shall be installed along Gateway Overlay arterial and collector streets, all development entry corners, and along all sides of buildings visible to the community entrance. These features shall include raised accent planters with shrubs or flowers or both, as well as at least two of the following:
 - i. clusters of native grasses or other similar plants or both;
 - ii. small groves of trees;
 - iii. water features; and/or
 - iv. other similar landscaping features as approved by planning staff.
 - c. At least 50 percent of the entrance area in front of each building, and along the Gateway Overlay arterial and collector street side of each building, shall be designed with streetscape elements which include but are not limited to awnings, benches, trees, planters, benches, drinking fountains, decorative garbage canisters, outdoor clocks, public art, water features, outdoor restaurant seating, outdoor plazas/gathering areas, and other similar streetscape features.
7. **Parking.** In addition the requirements of Chapter 19.09, developments in the Gateway Overlay shall be designed with no parking between the Gateway Overlay arterial or collector streets and the street side of any buildings.

(Ord. 23-4, Ord. 22-44)