

## Title 19 - ZONING

### **Chapters:**

Chapter 19.02 - GENERAL PROVISIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

### **Sections:**

19.02.010 - Title for citation.

This title shall be known as the "Uniform Zoning Ordinance of Salt Lake County, Utah," and may be so cited and pleaded. This title shall also be known as Title 19, Salt Lake County Code of Ordinances.

(1986 Recodification; prior code § 22-1-1)

19.02.020 - Purpose of provisions.

This title is designed and enacted for the purpose of promoting the health, safety, morals, conveniences, order, prosperity and welfare of the present and future inhabitants of Salt Lake County, including, among other things, the lessening of congestion in the streets or roads, securing safety from fire and other dangers, providing adequate light and air, classification of land uses and distribution of land development and utilization, protection of the tax base, securing economy in governmental expenditures, fostering the county's agricultural and other industries, and the protection of both urban and nonurban development.

(Prior code § 22-1-2)

19.02.030 - Interpretation as minimum requirements.

In interpreting and applying the provisions of this title, the requirements contained herein are declared to be the minimum requirements for the purposes set forth.

(Prior code § 22-1-3)

19.02.040 - Resolution of conflicts.

This title shall not nullify the more restrictive provisions of covenants, agreements, other ordinances, or laws, but shall prevail notwithstanding such provisions which are less restrictive.

(Prior code § 22-1-4)

19.02.050 - Effect on previous ordinances and maps.

The existing ordinances of the county covering the zoning of areas and districts in Salt Lake County, in their entirety and including the maps theretofore adopted and made a part of such ordinances, are hereby superseded and amended to read as set forth in this title; provided, however that this title, including the maps on file with the planning commission and by this reference made a part hereof, shall be deemed a continuation of previous ordinances, and not a new enactment, insofar as the substance of revisions of previous ordinances is included in this title, whether in the same or in different language; and this title shall be so interpreted upon all questions of construction, including but not limited to questions of construction, relating to tenure of officers and boards established by previous ordinances, and to

questions of conforming or nonconforming uses, buildings or structures, and to questions as to the dates upon which such uses, buildings or structures became conforming or nonconforming.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Prior code § 22-1-5)

19.02.060 - Licensing requirements.

All departments, officials and public employees of the county which are vested with the duty or authority to issue permits or licenses shall conform to the provisions of this title and shall issue no permits or licenses for use, building or purpose where the same would be in conflict with the provisions of this title, and any such permit or license, if issued in conflict with the provisions of this title, shall be null and void.

(Prior code § 22-1-10)

19.02.070 - Time computation.

- A. In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by this title, the day of the act, event or decision after which the designated period of time begins to run is not to be included. The last day of the period so computed is to be included, unless it is a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day, which is neither a Saturday, Sunday or a holiday. When the period of time prescribed or allowed is less than seven days, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays and holidays shall be excluded in the computation. A half-holiday shall be considered as other days and not as a holiday.
- B. The date of a decision or recommendation of the planning commission shall be the date of the public meeting or hearing such decision or recommendation is made. If the decision is made by the development services director, the date of the decision shall be the date specified on the property owner's notification letter in the application file.

(Ord. 979 § 2, 1986: § 1 (part) of Ord. 2560, passed 11/23/81; prior code § 22-1-12)

19.02.080 - Site plans required—Contents.

A detailed site plan, drawn to scale (scale and sheet size to be determined by the director) shall be filed as part of any application prior to consideration or for any building permit. The site plan shall show, where pertinent:

- A. Note of scale used;
- B. Direction of North point;
- C. Lot lines, together with adjacent streets, roads and rights-of-way;
- D. Location of all existing structures on subject property and adjoining properties (completely dimensioned, including utility lines, poles, etc);
- E. Location of the proposed construction and improvements, including the location of all signs;
- F. Motor vehicle access, including individual parking stalls, circulation patterns, curb, gutter, and sidewalk location;
- G. Necessary explanatory notes;
- H. Name, address and telephone number of builder and owner;
- I. All other information that may be required, as determined by the director.

(Ord. 870 (part), 1983: prior code § 22-3-4)

19.02.090 - Building and use permits required.

Construction, alteration, repair or removal of any building or structure, or any part thereof, as provided or as restricted in this title, shall not be commenced or proceeded with except after the issuance of a written permit for the same by the county building official. The use of the land shall not be commenced or proceeded with except upon the issuance of a written permit for the same by the development services division director or designee. No use permit shall be required for land used for agricultural purposes, as defined in this title, and/or for the keeping or raising of animals or fowl.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 982 § 2, 1986: prior code § 22-1-7)

19.02.100 - Compliance prerequisite to permit issuance.

- A. No building permit may be issued without first having been approved by the building official. The building official shall not approve a building permit if any building, structure or use of land would be in violation of any of the provisions of this title, nor shall any other county officer grant any permit or license nor the use of any building or land if use would be in violation of this title.
- B. Neither the building official nor any other county officer shall grant any permit, license, or land use approval of any building or land in violation of chapter 9.25, entitled "Water Source Protection."

(Ord. No. 1676, § II, 5-11-2010; Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Prior code § 22-3-3)

19.02.110 - Improvements—Performance bonds.

- A. Any improvements required under this title or by the planning commission, including but not limited to curb, gutter and sidewalk, fences, landscaping, streets, fire hydrants and parking, shall be satisfactorily installed prior to the county authorizing electrical service being provided; or, if no electrical service is required, prior to issuance of any occupancy permit for the land being developed. In lieu of actual completion of such improvements, or in the case of landscaping, in addition to, except where seasonal considerations reasonably preclude installation of live plant materials, and prior to electrical service being provided or occupancy permit, a developer may file with the mayor or his designee a cash or surety bond or escrow agreement or letter of credit, in an amount specified by the mayor or his designee, to ensure completion of improvements within one year. Twenty-five percent of the bond amount for public improvements, such as curb, gutter, sidewalk, road surfacing and fire hydrants, shall extend for a one-year period beyond the date the improvements are completed, to guarantee replacement of such defective public improvements. Twenty-five percent of the bond amount for live plant materials shall extend for a two-year period beyond the date of planting to guarantee replacement of diseased or dead plants. Upon completion of the improvements for which a bond or escrow agreement has been filed, the developer shall call for inspections of the improvements by the development services director or his authorized agent.
- B. If the mayor or designee determines that the required improvements should be completed in a specified sequence and/or in less than a one-year period in order to protect the health, safety and welfare of the county or its residents from traffic, flood, drainage or other hazards, the mayor or designee may require in approving the bond that the improvements be installed in a specified sequence and period which may be less than one year and shall incorporate such requirements in the bond.
- C. Such bonds shall be processed and released in accordance with the procedures set forth in Chapter 3.56 of this code.

- D. When the developer is a school district, municipality, service area, special-purpose district or other political subdivision of the state, the mayor may waive the bond and accept a letter from the governing body guaranteeing installation of the improvements. Before approving any such waiver, the mayor shall receive a recommendation from the public works director.

(Ord. 1609 § 4, 2007; Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: § 1 of Ord. passed 4/3/85: Ord. 871, 1983: Ord. passed 4/21/82: § 1 (part) of Ord. 2560, passed 11/23/81: Ord. 789, 1981: prior code § 22-1-9)

#### 19.02.120 - Development standards.

The planning commission may adopt development standards for use as a guide in conditional use review and subdivision design, and for use in site plan review for single-family dwellings in forest and recreation zones.

(Ord. 1262 § 1, 1994)

#### 19.02.130 - Land use applications.

The director of planning and development services ("the director") or the director's designee shall be the administrator of the Salt Lake County zoning ordinance. In order to assure that each proposed land use or proposed amendment to an existing land use is handled consistently and fully complies with the provisions of this title, the director or director's designee shall administer application and review procedures as outlined herein unless specific procedures are otherwise provided in the zoning ordinance. Applications shall be diligently prosecuted to completion by the applicant to ensure that any action taken to approve or deny an application is based on current information. An application shall not be considered complete until all application fees have been paid and all required materials have been submitted. The payment of a partial fee and preliminary plans for a pre-submittal review does not constitute a complete application. The land use application process shall consist of the following:

- A. An application procedure, which shall include:
  1. Submission of an application form, as designed by the director or director's designee, which clearly indicates the type and purpose of the application, property address, and applicant information;
  2. Submission of a legal description of the property plat, a designated number of site plans, building elevations, and mailing labels (if required) for notifications;
  3. Payment of fees, as required under Title 3, Revenue and Finance.
- B. A review procedure, which may include:
  1. The creation of a planning file by which the applicant, staff, and the public can refer to the proposed land use;
  2. An on-site review by the director or director's designee as allowed in Utah Code 17-27a-303;
  3. Review of the submitted site plan and elevations for compliance with the zoning ordinance;
  4. Referral of the application and site plans to those government agencies and/or affected entities necessary to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public and to ensure the project's compliance with all applicable ordinances and codes;
- C. An approval procedure, which shall include:
  1. The integration of the recommendations from the other government agencies and affected entities involved in subsection (B)(4) of this section into the final site plan and/or elevations;

2. An approval letter or other written document indicating the approval or denial of the application with appropriate conditions as needed to ensure compliance with all applicable codes, ordinances, and regulations;
3. Provision of the approved site plan and approval letter or denial letter to the applicant in a timely manner.

(Ord. 1627 § 2, 2008)

19.02.140 - Deputy mayor and the chief administrative officer designated to conduct county's land use hearings and execute land use documents.

In accordance with state law and county ordinance, the county council hereby designates the deputy mayor and the chief administrative officer to conduct the county's land use hearings and execute land use documents in its behalf.

(Ord. No. 1643, 1-27-2009)

#### Chapter 19.04 - DEFINITIONS

##### **Sections:**

19.04.005 - Definitions and interpretation of language.

For the purpose of this title, certain words and terms are defined as set out in this chapter. Words used in the present tense include the future; words in the singular number include the plural and the plural the singular; and words included herein but defined in the building code shall be construed as defined therein.

(Prior code § 22-1-6 (part))

19.04.010 - Abandonment.

"Abandonment." See Section 19.88.130.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(1))

19.04.020 - Agriculture.

"Agriculture" means the tilling of the soil, the raising of crops, horticulture and gardening, but not including the keeping or raising of domestic animals or fowl, except household pets, and not including any agricultural industry or business such as fruit-packing plants, fur farms, animal hospitals or similar uses.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(2))

19.04.025 - Airport.

"Airport" means any landing area, runway or other facility designed, used or intended to be used either publicly or by any persons for the landing and taking off of aircraft, including all necessary taxiways, aircraft storage and tiedown areas, hangars, and all other necessary buildings and open spaces.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(3))

19.04.030 - Alley.

"Alley" means a public thoroughfare less than twenty-five feet wide.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(4))

19.04.035 - Amusement device.

"Amusement device" means any video game, pinball or other machine, whether mechanically or electronically operated that, upon insertion of a coin, trade-token, slug or similar object, or upon payment of money or other consideration through use of a metered or similar device, operates or may be operated as a game or contest of skill or amusement of any kind or description, and that contains no automatic payoff for the return of money or trade-tokens, or that makes no provision whatever for the return of money to the player. An amusement device is further defined as any machine, apparatus or contrivance that is used or that may be used as a game of skill and amusement wherein or whereby the player initiates, employs or directs any force generated by the machine. An amusement device shall exclude billiard, pool or bagatelle tables.

(Ord. 1172A § 2, 1991: (part) of Ord. passed 3/3/82: prior code § 22-1-6 (part))

19.04.040 - Antique.

"Antique" means a relic, work of art, piece of furniture or other decorative object of ancient times, or made in a former age or period, highly valued for its beauty, craftsmanship or rarity.

((Part) of Ord. passed 4/21/82: prior code § 22-1-6 (part))

19.04.045 - Apartment court.

"Apartment court" means any building or group of buildings which contains dwelling units, and also satisfies the definition of tourist court, as defined in this chapter.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(7))

19.04.050 - Apartment house.

"Apartment house" means a multiple dwelling; see "Dwelling, multiple-family."

(Prior code § 22-1-6(6))

19.04.055 - Apartment hotel.

"Apartment hotel" means any building which contains dwelling units and also satisfies the definition of a hotel, as defined in this chapter.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(5))

19.04.057 - Apartments for elderly persons.

"Apartments for elderly persons" means an apartment building or complex of buildings, twenty-four units or greater for occupancy exclusively by persons at least sixty-two years of age.

(Ord. 1331 § 2, 1996)

19.04.060 - Arcade.

"Arcade" means any business catering to minors, containing four or more amusement devices.

((Part) of Ord. passed 3/3/82: prior code § 22-1-6 (part))

19.04.065 - Area of special flood hazard.

"Area of special flood hazard" means the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one-percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-1-6(110))

19.04.070 - Base flood.

"Base flood" means a flood having a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/12/85: prior code § 22-1-6(111))

19.04.075 - Basement.

"Basement" means any floor level below the first story in a building, except that a floor level in a building having only one floor level shall be classified as a basement unless such floor level qualifies as a first story.

(Ord. 1091 § 3, 1989: prior code § 22-1-6(8))

19.04.077 - Bed and breakfast homestay.

"Bed and breakfast homestay" means a dwelling which has frontage on a street with a minimum right-of-way of sixty feet, contains a maximum of five guestrooms, is occupied by the owner or individual responsible for operating the facility, and used for accommodations or lodging of guests paying compensation. Breakfast may be served during the a.m. hours. Lunch or dinner may not be served. This use shall not change the character of the dwelling or property for residential purposes, and shall meet the requirements of the health department and the Salt Lake County fire department. (The requirements of the health department limit breakfast to a continental-type breakfast unless certain specified health regulations are met.)

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1198 §§ 2, 4, 1992: Ord. 1088 § 3, 1989)

19.04.078 - Bed and breakfast inn.

"Bed and breakfast inn" means a building containing a minimum of six guestrooms, but not more than thirty guestrooms (except the R-4-8.5 and R-M zones which are limited to a maximum of twenty guestrooms), is used for accommodations or lodging of guests paying compensation where at least a

breakfast meal is served, and in which no provision is made for cooking in any individual guestroom. The structure shall have a residential appearance, and be limited to a maximum of two stories in height.

(Ord. 1198 §§ 3, 5, 1992)

19.04.080 - Boardinghouse.

"Boardinghouse" means a building with not more than five guestrooms, where, for compensation, meals are provided for at least five but not more than fifteen persons.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(9))

19.04.085 - Building.

"Building" means any structure having a roof supported by columns or walls, for the housing or enclosure of persons, animals or chattels.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(10))

19.04.090 - Building, accessory.

"Accessory building" means a detached, subordinate building clearly incidental to and located upon the same lot occupied by the main building. Also, a building clearly incidental to an agriculture or animal care land use located on a lot in an agriculture zone, which lot meets the minimum lot size for such zone and is not under one acre in area.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(11))

19.04.095 - Building, height of.

- A. "Height of building" means the vertical distance above the lowest original ground surface at any point on the perimeter of the building to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof, or to the deck line of a mansard roof, or to a level midway between the level of the eaves and the highest point of pitched or hipped roofs, or to a level two-thirds of the distance from the level of the eaves to the highest point of gambrel roofs. For purposes of measuring height, the "level of the eaves" means the highest level where the plane of the roof intersects the plane of the outside wall on any side containing an eave.
- B. Buildings may be stepped to accommodate the slope of the terrain provided that each step shall be at least twelve feet in horizontal dimension. The height of each stepped building segment shall be measured as required in subsection A.
- C. Original ground surface shall be the elevation of the ground surface in its natural state before any manmade alterations including but not limited to grading, excavation or filling, excluding improvements required by zoning or subdivision ordinances. When the elevation of the original ground surface is not readily apparent because of previous manmade alterations, the elevation of the original grade shall be determined by the development services division using the best information available.

(Ord. 1509 § 2, 2003; Ord. 1237 § 2, 1993; Ord. 1091 § 4, 1989; prior code § 22-1-6(12))

19.04.100 - Building, main.



"Main building" means the principal building or one of the principal buildings upon a lot, or the building or one of the principal buildings housing a principal use upon a lot.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(13))

19.04.105 - Canopy.

"Canopy" means a roofed structure supported by a building and/or supports extending to the ground directly underneath the canopy, and providing a protective shield for service-station pump islands and walkways.

(Prior code § 22-1-6 (part))

19.04.110 - Carport.

"Carport" means a private garage not completely enclosed by walls or doors. For the purpose of this title, a carport shall be subject to all of the regulations prescribed for a private garage.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(14))

19.04.112 - Check cashing.

"Check cashing" means cashing a check for consideration or extending a deferred deposit loan (as defined by the Check Cashing Regulation Act of the Utah Code) but does not include the activities of depository institutions or persons who cash a check in a transaction that is incidental to the retail sale of goods or services for consideration that does not exceed the greater of one percent of the amount of the check or one dollar.

(Ord. 1639 § 1, 2008)

19.04.115 - Child nursery.

"Child nursery" means an establishment for the care, whether or not for compensation, of up to six children other than members of the family residing on the premises.

(Ord. passed 5/26/82: prior code § 22-1-6 (part))

19.04.120 - Church.

"Church" means a building, together with its accessory buildings and uses, where persons regularly assemble for religious worship, and which building, together with its accessory buildings and uses, is maintained and controlled by a religious body organized to sustain public worship.

((Part) of Ord. passed 8/7/80: prior code § 22-1-6 (part))

19.04.125 - Class A beer outlet.

"Class A beer outlet" means a place of business wherein beer is sold in original containers to be consumed off the premises in accordance with the Liquor Control Act of the state and the licensing ordinance of the county.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(74))

19.04.130 - Class B beer outlet.

"Class B beer outlet" means a place of business in connection with a bona fide restaurant wherein beer is sold in original containers for consumption on the premises; provided, that the sale of beer is less than forty percent of the gross dollar value, subject to the provisions of the licensing ordinance of the county.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(75))

19.04.135 - Class C beer outlet.

"Class C beer outlet" means a place of business wherein the primary or main business is that of selling beer for consumption on the premises.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(76))

19.04.140 - Conditional use.

"Conditional use" means a use of land for which a conditional use permit is required pursuant to Chapter 19.84 of this title.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(16))

19.04.145 - Corral.

"Corral" means a space, other than a building, less than one acre in area or less than one hundred feet in width, used for the confinement of animals.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(17))

19.04.150 - Court.

"Court" means an occupied space on a lot, other than a yard, designed to be partially surrounded by group dwellings.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(18))

19.04.155 - Dairy.

"Dairy" means a commercial establishment for the manufacture or processing of dairy products.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(19))

19.04.160 - Day care/preschool center.

"Day care/preschool center" means:

- A. Any facility, other than an occupied dwelling, operated by a person qualified by the state, which provides day care, protection or supervision and/or preschool instruction.

- B. No person who is violent or being treated for alcoholism or drug abuse can be placed in a day care/preschool center. Placement in a day care/preschool center may not be part of or in lieu of confinement, rehabilitation or treatment in a correctional facility.

(Ord. 1159 § 2, 1991: prior code § 22-1-6 (part))

19.04.165 - Development.

"Development" means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-1-6(112))

19.04.166 - Director.

"Director" means the director of the Salt Lake County planning and development services division.

(Ord. 1627 § 3, 2008: Ord. 1473 (part), 2001)

19.04.167 - Development services division.

"Development services division" means the Salt Lake County public works, planning and development services division.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001)

19.04.168 - Disability.

"Disability" means a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of a person's major life activities, including a person having a record of such an impairment or being regarded as having such an impairment. "Disability" does not include current illegal use of, or addiction to, any federally controlled substance, as defined in Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. 802.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1452 § 2 (part), 1999)

19.04.170 - District.

"District" means a portion of the unincorporated area of Salt Lake County.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(20))

19.04.175 - Drive-in refreshment stand.

"Drive-in refreshment stand" means a place of business where food and drink are sold primarily for consumption on the premises outside the structure.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(77))

19.04.180 - Dwelling.

"Dwelling" means any building, or portion thereof, which is designated for use for residential purposes, except hotels, apartment hotels, boardinghouses, lodginghouses, tourist courts and apartment courts.

(Ord. 1103 § 2, 1990: prior code § 22-1-6(21))

19.04.185 - Dwelling, four-family.

"Four-family dwelling" means a single building under a continuous roof containing four dwelling units completely separated by either: (1) common interior walls, where the units are side by side; or (2) common interior floors, where the units are one above the other. A common wall(s) may be located within an attached garage used for the storage of private automobiles.

(Ord. 1370 § 2, 1996: prior code § 22-1-6(25))

19.04.190 - Dwelling group.

"Dwelling group" means a group of two or more dwellings located on a parcel of land in one ownership and having any yard or court in common.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(27))

19.04.195 - Dwelling, multiple-family.

"Multiple-family dwelling" means a building arranged or designed to be occupied by more than four families.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(26))

19.04.200 - Dwelling, single-family.

"Single-family dwelling" means a building arranged or designed to be occupied by one family, the structure having only one dwelling unit.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(22))

19.04.205 - Dwelling, three-family.

"Three-family dwelling" means a single building under a continuous roof containing three dwelling units completely separated by either: (1) common interior walls, where the units are side by side; or (2) common interior floors, where the units are one above the other. A common wall(s) may be located within an attached garage used for the storage of private automobiles.

(Ord. 1370 § 3, 1996: prior code § 22-1-6(24))

19.04.210 - Dwelling, two-family.

"Two-family dwelling" means a single building under a continuous roof containing two dwelling units completely separated by either: (1) a common interior wall, where the units are side by side; or (2) a

common interior floor, where the units are one above the other. A common wall may be located within an attached garage used for the storage of private automobiles.

(Ord. 1370 § 4, 1996: prior code § 22-1-6(23))

#### 19.04.215 - Dwelling unit.

"Dwelling unit" means one or more rooms physically arranged so as to create an independent housekeeping establishment for occupancy by one family with separate toilets and facilities for cooking and sleeping. Buildings with more than one kitchen or set of cooking facilities are considered to contain more than one dwelling unit unless the additional cooking facilities are clearly accessory to a dwelling unit as determined by the development services director. Factors for determining whether cooking facilities are accessory to a dwelling unit may include but are not limited to:

1. A building design which allows all occupants ready access to all portions of the building including cooking facilities;
2. No portion of the building containing cooking facilities can be separated from the remaining rooms to form a separate dwelling unit;
3. There is only one electric and/or gas meter for the building.

(Ord. 1391 § 2, 1997: Ord. 1250 § 1, 1993)

#### 19.04.220 - Entrance.

"Entrance" means the location of ingress to a room, building or lot; a location of admittance.

((Part) of Ord. passed 8/7/80: prior code § 22-1-6 (part))

#### 19.04.225 - Exit.

"Exit" means the location of egress from a room, building or lot.

((Part) of Ord. passed 8/7/80: prior code § 22-1-6 (part))

#### 19.04.230 - Family.

"Family" means:

- A. Any number of people living together in a dwelling unit and related by blood, marriage or adoption, and including up to three additional unrelated people; or
- B. One to four unrelated people living together in a dwelling.

Each unrelated person owning or operating a motor vehicle shall have a lawfully located off-street parking space.

(Ord. No. 1753, § II, 8-6-2013; Ord. 1347 § 2, 1996; (part) of Ord. passed 3-18-1981; prior code § 22-1-6(29))

#### 19.04.235 - Family food production.

"Family food production" means the keeping of not more than two cows, two sheep, two goats, twenty rabbits, fifty chickens, fifty pheasants, ten ducks, ten turkeys, ten geese and twenty pigeons, provided that not more than three of the above-listed kinds of animals and fowl are permitted at any one time on any lot in zones where family food production may be a permitted or conditional use.

(Ord. No. 1762, § II, 1-14-2014; prior code, § 22-1-6(30))

19.04.240 - Flood or flooding.

"Flood" or "flooding" means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- A. The overflow of inland or tidal waters; and/or
- B. The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-1-6(113))

19.04.245 - Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means the official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-1-6(114))

19.04.250 - Flood insurance study.

"Flood insurance study" means the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that includes flood profiles, the flood boundary-floodway map, and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-1-6(115))

19.04.255 - Floodway.

"Floodway" means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-1-6(116))

19.04.260 - Frontage.

"Frontage" means all property fronting on one side of the street between intersecting or intercepting streets, or between a street and a right-of-way, waterway, end of dead-end streets, or political subdivision boundary, measured along the street line. An intercepting street shall determine only the boundary of the frontage on the side of the street which it intercepts.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(31))

19.04.265 - Garage, private.

"Private garage" means an accessory building designed or used for the storage of not more than four automobiles owned and used by the occupants of the building to which it is accessory; provided, that on a lot occupied by a multiple dwelling, the private garage may be designed and used for the storage of one and one-half times as many automobiles as there are dwelling units in the multiple dwelling. A garage shall be considered part of a dwelling if the garage and the dwelling have a roof or wall in common. A private garage may not be used for storage of more than one truck for each family dwelling upon the premises, and no such truck shall exceed two and one-half tons capacity.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(32))

19.04.270 - Garage, public.

"Public garage" means a building or portion thereof, other than a private garage, designed or used for servicing, repairing, equipping, hiring, selling or storing motor-driven vehicles.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(33))

19.04.275 - Grade.

"Grade" means the lowest point of elevation of the finished surface of the ground, paving or sidewalk within the area between the building and the property line or, when the property line is more than five feet from the building, between the building and a line five feet from the building.

(Ord. 1091 § 5, 1989; prior code § 22-1-6(34))

19.04.277 - Graffiti.

"Graffiti" means inscriptions, drawings, paintings or other visual defacing of buildings, structures or natural features, without the consent of the owner thereof, and which is not otherwise authorized and permitted in the Salt Lake County ordinances.

(Ord. 1290 § 2, 1995)

19.04.280 - Guest.

"Guest" means a transient person who rents or occupies a room for sleeping purposes.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(83))

19.04.285 - Guestroom.

"Guestroom" means a room which is designed for double occupancy by guests, for sleeping purposes.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(84))

19.04.290 - Guest house.

"Guest house" means a separate dwelling structure located on a lot with one or more main dwelling structures and used for housing of guests or servants, and not rented, leased or sold separate from the rental, lease or sale of the main dwelling.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(35))

19.04.293 - Home day care/preschool.

"Home day care/preschool" means the keeping for care and/or preschool instruction of twelve or less children including the caregiver's own children under the age of six and not yet in full day school within an occupied dwelling and yard. (State regulations require two caregivers if there are more than six children in a home day care and may further limit the number of children allowed in a home day care.) A home day care/preschool must meet the following standards:

- A. When allowed as a permitted use there shall be a maximum of six children without any employees not residing in the dwelling. When allowed as a conditional use there shall be a maximum of twelve children with not more than one employee at any one time not residing in the dwelling;
- B. The use shall comply with the health department noise regulations;
- C. The play yard shall not be located in the front yard and shall only be used between eight a.m. and nine p.m.;
- D. The lot shall contain one available on-site parking space not required for use of the dwelling, and an additional available on-site parking space not required for use of the dwelling for any employee not residing in the dwelling. The location of the parking shall be approved by the development services division director to insure that the parking is functional and does not change the residential character of the lot;
- E. No signs shall be allowed on the dwelling or lot except a nameplate sign;
- F. The use shall comply with all local, state and federal laws and regulations. (The Life Safety Code includes additional requirements if there are more than six children);
- G. Upon complaint that any of the requirements of this section or any other county ordinance are being violated by a home day care/preschool caregiver, the county shall review the complaint and if substantiated may institute a license revocation proceeding under Section 5.14.020; and
- H. The caregiver shall notify in writing, on a form provided by the development services division, all property owners within a three hundred foot radius of the caregiver's property concerning the licensing of a home day care/preschool at such property.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1179 §§ 2 and 3, 1992)

19.04.300 - Hotel.

"Hotel" means a building designed for or occupied by sixteen or more guests who are for compensation lodged, with or without meals.

(Ord. 1337 § 2, 1996: prior code § 22-1-6(37))

19.04.305 - Reserved.

**Editor's note**— Ord. No. 1698, § II, adopted April 5, 2011, amended the Code by repealing former § 19.04.305 in its entirety. Former § 19.04.305 pertained to the definition of "household pets" and derived from prior code § 22-1-6(38) and Ord. No. 1597 of 2006.

19.04.310 - Intensity.



"Intensity" means the concentration of activity, such as a combination of the number of people, cars, visitors, customers, hours of operation, outdoor advertising, etc.; also, the size of buildings or structures, the most-intense being higher, longer and/or wider.

(Prior code § 22-1-6 (part))

19.04.315 - Junk.

- A. "Junk" means any salvaged or scrap copper, brass, iron, steel, metal, rope, rags, batteries, paper, wood, trash, plastic, rubber, tires, waste or other articles or materials commonly designated as junk. Junk, except as provided in subsections (B) or (C), shall also mean any dismantled, wrecked or inoperable motor vehicles or recreational vehicles or parts thereof which are stored or parked on property outside of an enclosed building and which remain in such condition for a period of time in excess of sixty days. An automobile, truck or bus shall be considered inoperable if it is not currently registered and licensed in this state or another state.
- B. One truck with a capacity of one ton or less or automobile which is not currently licensed and registered in this state or another state but is otherwise operable may be stored on property for a period not to exceed two years if it is secured with the windows closed, the trunk and hood closed and the doors locked and is not damaged exposing jagged metal; or
- C. One truck with a capacity of one ton or less or automobile which is inoperable may be stored in a side yard, except a side yard which faces on a street or a rear yard on property for a period not to exceed two years provided:
  - 1. The automobile or truck is secured with the windows closed, the trunk and hood closed and the doors locked and is not damaged exposing jagged metal; and
  - 2. The automobile or truck shall not be visible from any public street; and
  - 3. The automobile or truck is entirely concealed by a covering which is maintained in good condition and which does not extend closer to the ground than the lowest point of the vehicle body.
- D. All existing legal nonconforming motor vehicles as of the effective date of the ordinance codified in this section, or any amendment hereto, shall comply with the provisions of this section within one year from the date of the enactment of this section or any amendment thereto.

(Ord. No. 1726, § II, 3-20-2012; Ord. 1152, § 2, 1991; prior code § 22-1-6 (part))

19.04.320 - Junkyard.

"Junkyard" means the use of any lot, portion of a lot, or tract of land for the sale, storage, keeping, disassembly or abandonment of junk or discarded or salvaged material, provided that this definition shall be deemed not to include such uses which are clearly accessory and incidental to any agricultural use permitted in the zone.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(39))

19.04.325 - Kennel.

"Kennel" means the keeping of three or more dogs, at least four months old.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(40))

19.04.330 - Lodginghouse.

"Lodginghouse" means a building where lodging only is provided for compensation of five or more, but not exceeding fifteen persons.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(41))

19.04.335 - Lot.

"Lot" means a parcel of land occupied by a building or group of buildings, together with such yards, open spaces, lot width and lot areas as are required by this title, having frontage upon a street or upon a right-of-way approved by a land use hearing officer, or upon a right-of-way not less than twenty feet wide. Except for group dwellings and guest houses, not more than one dwelling structure shall occupy one lot.

(Ord. No. 1758, § VII, 9-24-2013; Ord. 1011, § 2, 1987; prior code § 22-1-6(42))

19.04.340 - Lot, corner.

"Corner lot" means a lot abutting on two intersecting or intercepting streets, where the interior angle of intersection or interception does not exceed one hundred thirty-five degrees.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(43))

19.04.345 - Lot, interior.

"Interior lot" means a lot other than a corner lot.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(44))

19.04.350 - Mobile home or manufactured home.

- A. "Mobile home" or "manufactured home" means a structure transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities.
- B. The requirements of this title shall not be construed to prevent the storage of a mobile home in the rear yard of a dwelling structure. A mobile home so stored may be temporarily used for sleeping purposes by members or guests of the family residing in the dwelling structure, but the mobile home shall not be connected to utilities or used for residential purposes unless approved by the planning commission as a temporary use incidental to construction work.
- C. Except as provided herein and in Section 19.76.290, a mobile home shall not be used for residential or sleeping purposes unless the mobile home is located in an approved mobile home park or an approved mobile home subdivision.

(Ord. 1068 § 2, 1989; Ord. 993 § 2, 1987; prior code § 22-1-6(45))

19.04.355 - Mobile home park.

"Mobile home park" means any plot of ground upon which two or more mobile homes, occupied for dwelling or sleeping purposes, are located, regardless of whether or not a charge is made for such accommodation, pursuant to the mobile home park ordinance.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(46))

19.04.360 - Mobile store.

"Mobile store" means a portable structure, including vehicles, without a permanent foundation, for use on a temporary or seasonal basis, from which goods or merchandise are sold or where a service is provided which is utilized on the premises. Approval for each mobile store shall not exceed one hundred twenty days per calendar year at the same location or within two hundred fifty feet of a previously approved location.

(Ord. 1042 § 2, 1988: prior code § 22-1-6 (part))

19.04.365 - Natural waterways.

"Natural waterways" means those areas varying in width along streams, creeks, gullies, springs or washes which are natural drainage channels, as determined by the building inspector, and in which areas no building shall be constructed.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(48))

19.04.370 - Neighborhood storage.

"Neighborhood storage" means a building not served by sewer, water or gas utilities and used exclusively for storing personal property of an individual or family, retail business inventory items, and business records and accounts.

((Part) of Ord. passed 10/5/83: prior code § 22-1-6 (part))

19.04.375 - New construction.

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of the ordinance codified in Chapter 19.74 of this title, on floodplain hazard regulations.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-1-6(119))

19.04.380 - Noncomplying structure.

"Noncomplying structure" means a building or other structure or portion thereof lawfully constructed in compliance with the zoning ordinance existing at the time of construction, that no longer conforms to the height, area and/or yard regulations in the zone in which it is located due to changes to the zoning ordinance or to subsequent public acquisition of land for public improvements.

(Ord. 1627 § 4, 2008: prior code § 22-1-6(49))

19.04.385 - Nonconforming use.

"Nonconforming use" means a use which lawfully occupied a building or land at the time the ordinance codified in this title became effective and which does not conform with the use regulations of the zone in which it is located.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(50))

19.04.390 - Nursing home.

"Nursing home" means an establishment where persons are lodged and furnished with meals and nursing care.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(51))

19.04.395 - Organic disposal site.

"Organic disposal site" means a disposal site where settled or precipitated solid matter produced by water and sewage treatment processes is disposed of in compliance with the board of health requirements, using sanitary land-filling techniques, in a manner that does not create a nuisance or health hazard, that protects the environment, and will not cause a pollution source of water, air, etc.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: 1986 Recodification)

19.04.400 - Package agency.

"Package agency" means a retail liquor location operated under a contractual agreement with the state department of alcoholic beverage control, by a person other than the state, who is authorized by the state of Utah alcoholic beverage control commission to sell package liquor for consumption off the premises of the agency.

(Ord. 1008 § 2, 1987: prior code § 22-1-6(78))

19.04.405 - Parking lot.

"Parking lot" means an open area, other than a street, used for parking of more than four automobiles and available for public use, whether free, for compensation, or as an accommodation for clients or customers.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(52))

19.04.410 - Parking space.

"Parking space" means space within a building, lot or parking lot for the parking or storage of one automobile.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(53))

19.04.415 - Permitted use.

"Permitted use" means a use of land for which no conditional use permit is required.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(54))

19.04.420 - Planned unit development.

"Planned unit development" means a complete development plan for an area pursuant to Chapter 19.78 of this title.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(55))

19.04.421 - Planning commission.

"Planning commission" means the Salt Lake County planning commission, except in areas where a township exists, planning commission shall mean the township planning commission.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001)

19.04.425 - Private educational institutions having an academic curriculum similar to that ordinarily given in public schools.

"Private educational institutions having an academic curriculum similar to that ordinarily given in public schools" means private training schools and other private schools which are instructional in nature, including laboratory and shop instruction with the use of demonstration vehicles, products or models incidental to such instruction, but not including the repair, maintenance or manufacture of vehicles, goods or merchandise, not providing direct services other than instruction to the general public.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(56))

19.04.430 - Private nonprofit locker club.

"Private nonprofit locker club" means a social club, recreational, athletic or kindred association incorporated under the provisions of the Utah Nonprofit Corporation and Cooperation Act, which maintains or intends to maintain premises upon which liquor is or will be stored, consumed or sold.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(79))

19.04.435 - Private nonprofit recreational grounds and facilities.

"Private nonprofit recreational grounds and facilities" means nonprofit recreational grounds and facilities operated by an association incorporated under the provisions of the Utah Nonprofit Corporation and Cooperation Act, or a corporated sole.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(80))

19.04.437 - Protected living arrangement.

"Protected living arrangement" means provision for food, shelter, appropriate sleeping accommodations, and supervision of activities of daily living for persons of any age who are unable to independently maintain these basic needs and functions.

(Ord. 1118 § 3, 1990)

19.04.440 - Public use.

"Public use" means a use operated exclusively by a public body, or quasi-public body, such use having the purpose of serving the public health, safety or general welfare, and including uses such as public schools, parks, playgrounds and other recreational facilities, government and public utility administrative offices, fire stations, police stations, and facilities that are part of the local service delivery system for public utilities. "Public use" does not include public utility production, storage, and treatment

facilities that occupy property over three acres in size, such as: power plants, refineries, natural gas processing and storage plants, water treatment plants, or sewage treatment facilities.

(Ord. No. 1824, § II, 10-31-17; Prior code § 22-1-6(57))

19.04.445 - Quasi-public use.

"Quasi-public use" means a use operated by a private nonprofit educational, religious, recreational, charitable or philanthropic institution, such use having the purpose primarily of serving the general public, such as churches, private schools and universities, and similar uses.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(58))

19.04.447 - Rail transit mixed-use.

"Rail transit mixed-use" means a use which allows rail-oriented development that combines different land uses within a single development, tract of land, building, or structure. Its purpose is to encourage development that is high quality, human scale, and pedestrian friendly, while creating a variety of complementary and integrated uses, such as, but not limited to, residential, office, manufacturing, retail, public, or entertainment, in a compact walkable urban form.

(Ord. 1574 § 2 (part), 2005)

19.04.448 - Recreation, commercial.

"Commercial recreation" means recreational facilities operated as a business and open to the general public for a fee, such as golf driving ranges and baseball batting ranges.

(Ord. No. 1779, § II, 1-6-2015; prior code § 22-1-6(59))

**Editor's note**— Ord. No. 1779, § II, adopted January 6, 2015, renumbered former § 19.04.450 as a new § 19.04.448.

19.04.449 - Reiki business.

"Reiki business" means a business devoted primarily to Reiki healing, or any other system that has elements of the following. The practitioner, trained to access and serve as a channel for a sacred life force, places his or her hands on or just above the client's body in order to activate healing energy within receptive points on the body. The practitioner's hands move progressively with a passive touch through various positions on the body, remaining in each position for a period of time. As a harmonic flow of energy is strengthened, within the client and practitioner, healing occurs through the return of physical, mental and spiritual balance. For purposes of this title, a Reiki business shall not include Reiki healing, or similar system, which are performed in a hospital or medical clinic.

(Ord. No. 1779, § II, 1-6-2015)

19.04.451 - Residential facility for elderly persons.

- A. "Residential facility for elderly persons" means a single-family or multiple-family dwelling unit that is occupied twenty-four hours a day in a family-type arrangement by eight or fewer elderly persons sixty years old or older capable of living independently.

- B. Such facility shall be owned by one of the residents or by an immediate family member of one of the residents or the title has been placed in trust for a resident.
- C. Placement in such facility is on a voluntary basis and may not be a part of, or in lieu of, confinement, rehabilitation, or treatment in a correctional institution.
- D. No person being treated for alcoholism or drug abuse may be placed in such a facility.
- E. The structure shall be capable of use without the residential character being changed by exterior structural or landscaping alterations.
- F. Each facility shall not be located within three-quarters mile of another residential facility for elderly persons or residential facility for handicapped persons.
- G. This use is nontransferable and terminates if the structure is devoted to a use other than a residential facility for elderly persons or if the structure fails to comply with applicable health, safety, and building codes.

(Ord. 1200 § 3, 1992)

19.04.452 - Residential facility for persons with a disability.

"Residential facility for persons with a disability" means a residence:

- A. In which more than one person with a disability resides; and
- B. Is (1) licensed or certified by the Department of Human Services under Title 62A, Chapter 2, Licensure of Programs and Facilities, Utah Code, Unannotated; or (2) licensed or certified by the Department of Health under Title 26, Chapter 21, Health Care Facility Licensing and Inspection Act, Utah Code, Unannotated.

(Ord. 1452 § 2 (part), 1999)

19.04.453 - Reserved.

**Editor's note**— Ord. No. 1753, § II, adopted August 6, 2013, amended the Code by repealing former § 19.04.435 in its entirety. Former § 19.04.435 pertained to the definition of "residential health care facility," and derived from Ord. 1118 of 1990.

19.04.455 - Resort hotel.

"Resort hotel" means a building or group of buildings, other than a motel, boardinghouse or lodging house, containing individual guestrooms, suites of guestrooms, dwelling units, and which furnishes services customarily provided by hotels.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(85))

19.04.457 - Resource recycling collection point.

"Resource recycling collection point" means a portable structure, enclosed bin, trailer, or reverse vending machine where recyclable material (aluminum cans, glass, paper, etc.) is exchanged for money or deposited as a donation. Approval is not to exceed twelve months without reapproval.

(Ord. 1042 § 5, 1988)

19.04.460 - Restaurant.

"Restaurant" means a place of business where a variety of hot food is prepared and cooked and complete meals are served to the general public for consumption on the premises primarily in indoor dining accommodations.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(81))

19.04.462 - Restaurant liquor license.

"Restaurant liquor license" means a public restaurant authorized by the state alcoholic beverage control commission as a liquor outlet allowing the storage, sale and consumption of liquor and alcohol on the premises.

(Ord. 1256 § 2, 1993: Ord. 1008 § 4, 1987)

19.04.465 - Sanitary landfill.

"Sanitary landfill" means a land disposal site where solid waste is disposed of using sanitary landfilling techniques, including but not limited to an engineered method of disposing of solid waste on land in a manner that does not create a nuisance or health hazard and that protects the environment, by spreading the waste in thin layers, compacting it to the smallest practical volume, confining it to the smallest practical area, and covering it with soil by the end of each working day or as often as may be directed by the board of health.

(1986 Recodification)

19.04.470 - School.

"School" means an institution recognized as satisfying the requirements of public education and having an academic curriculum similar to that ordinarily given in public schools. Home occupations represented as schools shall not apply (dance, music, crafts, child nurseries, etc.).

((Part) of Ord. passed 8/7/80: prior code § 22-1-6 (part))

19.04.475 - Shopping center.

"Shopping center" means a group of architecturally unified commercial establishments built on a site which is planned, developed, owned and managed as an operating unit.

(Prior code § 22-1-6 (part))

19.04.480 - Sportsman's kennel.

"Sportsman's kennel" means a kennel for the keeping of three to five dogs which has a valid permit from the department of animal services and is located on a lot of at least one acre.

(Prior code § 22-1-6 (part))

19.04.485 - Stable, private.



"Private stable" means a detached accessory building for the keeping of horses owned by the occupants of the premises, and not kept for remuneration, hire or sale.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(60))

19.04.490 - Stable, public.

"Public stable" means a stable other than a private stable.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(61))

19.04.495 - Start of construction.

"Start of construction" includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, placement or other improvement was within one hundred eighty days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slabs or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. "Permanent construction" does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not as part of the main structure.

(Ord. 994 § 14, 1987)

19.04.500 - State store.

"State store" means a facility for the sale of package liquor located on the premises owned or leased by the state and operated by state employees. This term shall not apply to restaurants, private clubs or package agencies.

(Ord. 1008 § 3, 1987: prior code § 22-1-6(82))

19.04.505 - Story.

"Story" means that portion of a building included between the upper surface of any floor and the upper surface of the floor next above, except that the topmost story shall be that portion of a building included between the upper surface of the topmost floor and the ceiling or roof above. If the finished floor level directly above a usable or unused underfloor space is more than six feet above grade for more than fifty percent of the total perimeter or is more than twelve feet above grade at any point, such usable or unused underfloor space shall be considered as a story.

(Ord. 1091 § 6, 1989: prior code § 22-1-6(62))

19.04.507 - Story, first.

"First story" means the lowest story in a building which qualifies as a story, except that a floor level in a building having only one floor level shall be classified as a first story, provided such floor level is not more than four feet below grade for more than fifty percent of the total perimeter, or not more than eight feet below grade at any point.

(Ord. 1091 § 7, 1989)

19.04.510 - Story, half.

"Half story" means a story with at least two of its opposite sides situated in a sloping roof, the floor area of which does not exceed two-thirds of the floor immediately below it.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(63))

19.04.515 - Street.

"Street" means a thoroughfare which has been dedicated or abandoned to the public and accepted by proper public authority, or a thoroughfare, not less than twenty-five feet wide, which has been made public by right of use and which affords the principal means of access to abutting property.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(64))

19.04.520 - Structure.

"Structure" means anything constructed or erected which requires location on the ground, or attached to something having a location on the ground.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(65))

19.04.525 - Structural alterations.

"Structural alterations" means any change in supporting members of a building or structure, such as bearing walls, columns, beams or girders.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(66))

19.04.530 - Studios.

"Studios" means a facility used for the instruction of specialized talents or skills.

(Prior code § 22-1-6 (part))

19.04.535 - Substantial improvement.

- A. "Substantial improvement" means any repair, reconstruction or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent of the market value of the structure, either:
  - 1. Before the improvement or repair is started; or
  - 2. If the structure is damaged and is being restored, before the damage occurred.
- B. For the purpose of this definition, "substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure.
- C. The term does not, however, include either:

1. Any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
2. Any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a State Inventory of Historic Places.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-1-6(118))

19.04.540 - Tanning studio.

"Tanning studio" means any business which uses artificial lighting systems to produce a tan on an individual's body. This use specifically excludes spas, gymnasiums, athletic clubs, health clubs, and any exercise equipment.

(1986 Recodification)

19.04.545 - Tourist court.

"Tourist court" means any building or group of buildings containing sleeping rooms, with or without fixed cooking facilities, designed for temporary use by automobile tourists or transients, with garage attached or parking space conveniently located at each unit, including auto courts, motels or motor lodges.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(67))

19.04.547 - Short-term rental.

- A. "Short-term rental" means any dwelling or portion thereof that is available for use or is used for accommodations or lodging of guests, paying a fee or other compensation for a period of less than thirty consecutive days.
- B. A short-term rental shall not contain more than four bedrooms.
- C. A short-term rental shall be maintained to the following minimum standards:
  1. Structures shall be properly maintained, painted and kept in good repair, and grounds and landscaped areas shall be properly maintained and watered in order that the use in no way detracts from the general appearance of the neighborhood; and
  2. Required parking areas and access to parking areas shall be maintained and available for use at all times. Parking for this use shall be contained on the site, and shall not be allowed on the public rights-of-way; and
  3. Snow shall be removed from sidewalks and driveways within one hour after the snow has ceased falling, provided that in case of a storm between the hours of five p.m. in the afternoon and six a.m. in the morning, the sidewalk shall be cleaned before eight a.m. the morning following the storm.
- D. Occupants of a short-term rental shall not create excessive noise that is incompatible with adjacent land uses.
- E. A short-term rental use shall not have any signs on the premises that advertise the use.
- F. The use of a dwelling as a short-term rental shall not change the appearance of the dwelling or property for residential purposes.
- G. Outdoor pools, hot tubs or spas shall not be used between the hours of ten p.m. and eight a.m.

(Ord. 1361 § 3, 1996: Ord. 1115 § 1, 1990)

19.04.550 - Use, accessory.

"Accessory use" means a subordinate use customarily incidental to and located upon the same lot occupied by a main use.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(68))

19.04.551 - Vehicle, commercial.

"Commercial vehicle" means any motorized vehicle or trailer used for or intended for business use - including but not limited to the transportation of commercial equipment, merchandise, produce, freight, commodities, passengers, or animals - and which is characterized by any of the following:

- A. Heavy equipment, such as earth movers, backhoes, cranes, forklifts, bulldozers, and the like, which are commonly used for construction, excavation, demolition, or lifting; vehicles used to haul equipment or materials, such as dump trucks, tanker trucks, semi-tractors, semi-trailers, cement trucks, or other similar vehicle.
- B. Pickup trucks over one ton with a commercial modification, such as a flat bed, a dumping mechanism, mechanical lifts or arms for loading and unloading materials/equipment, aerial buckets or platforms, or other similar feature.
- C. Vehicles with more than two axles.
- D. Vehicles that exceed eight feet in height.

(Ord. No. 1726, § II, 3-20-2012)

19.04.553 - Vehicle, private.

"Private vehicle" means an automobile, sport utility, crossover, pickup truck, motorcycle, or similar motorized device in which a person or thing is, or can be, transported from one place to another, except commercial or recreational vehicles as defined in this chapter.

(Ord. No. 1726, § II, 3-20-2012)

19.04.554 - Vehicle, recreational.

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle, snowmobile, trailer, camper, or watercraft with or without a motor, designed and constructed for recreational use or as temporary living quarters for travel or vacation purposes. "Recreational vehicle" does not include human or battery powered personal apparatuses, such as bicycles, kick-scooters, or children's toys.

(Ord. No. 1726, § II, 3-20-2012)

19.04.555 - Width of lot.

"Width of lot" means the distance between the side lot lines and the distance back from the front lot line required for the depth of the front yard.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(69))

#### 19.04.560 - Yard.

"Yard" means a space on a lot, other than a court, unoccupied and unobstructed from the ground upward by buildings or structures, except as follows:

- A. Fences;
- B. Canopies allowed under subsection B of Section 19.80.120;
- C. Accessory buildings in a rear yard;
- D. The ordinary projections of windows where the projection is at least eighteen inches above floor level, roofs, cornices, chimneys, flues and other ornamental features which project into a yard not more than three feet;
- E. Open or lattice-enclosed exterior stairways, located in a commercial or manufacturing zone, projecting into a yard not more than five feet;
- F. Structures less than eighteen inches in height from the finished ground surface.

(Ord. 1227 § 2, 1993: prior code § 22-1-6(70))

#### 19.04.565 - Yard, front.

"Front yard" means a space on the same lot with a building, between the front line of the building and the front lot line, and extending across the full width of the lot. The "depth" of the front yard is the minimum distance between the front lot line and the front line of the building.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(71))

#### 19.04.570 - Yard, rear.

"Rear yard" means a space on the same lot with a building, between the rear line of the building and the rear lot line, and extending the full width of the lot. The "depth" of the rear yard is the minimum distance between the rear lot line and the rear line of the building.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(72))

#### 19.04.575 - Yard, side.

"Side yard" means a space on the same lot with a building, between the side line of the building and the side lot line, and extending from the front yard to the rear yard. The "width" of the side yard shall be the minimum distance between the side lot line and the side line of the building.

(Prior code § 22-1-6(73))

### Chapter 19.05 - PLANNING COMMISSION

#### **Sections:**

#### 19.05.005 - Planning commission jurisdiction.

The county-wide planning commission has jurisdiction over all unincorporated areas of the county except for those areas within established townships, which are administered pursuant to the provisions of

Section 19.05.060, and the area within the Mountainous Planning District, which is administered pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 19.07.

(Ord. No. 1803, § II, 10-11-2016)

19.05.010 - Appointment—Term.

The planning commission for the unincorporated areas of Salt Lake County shall consist of five members and up to two alternate members appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the county council. Members shall serve three-year terms or longer until successors are appointed. Terms shall commence on March 1st of each year. In the event a term of a member shall expire before a successor is appointed, the member shall continue to serve until a successor is appointed. Terms of at least one member, and not more than two, shall expire each year. The members and alternate members of the planning commission shall be registered voters residing in any unincorporated or incorporated area of the county with the provision that at least three of the regular members of the planning commission be residents of unincorporated Salt Lake County.

(Ord. No. 1803, § II, 10-11-2016; Ord. 1627 § 5 (part), 2008; Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1220 § 1 (part), 1993)

19.05.020 - Vacancy—Removal.

Any vacancy occurring on the planning commission by reason of death, resignation, removal or disqualification shall be filled by the mayor with the advice and consent of the council for the unexpired term of such member. The mayor with the advice and consent of the county council may remove a member of the planning commission for cause after filing written charges against the member. The member shall be provided with a hearing on the charges if requested.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1220 § 1 (part), 1993)

19.05.030 - Organization—Procedures.

The planning commission shall elect a chairperson from its members who shall serve a one-year term. The planning commission may create and fill any other necessary offices it deems necessary and may adopt policies and procedures for the conduct of its meetings, the processing of applications, and for any other purpose the planning commission considers necessary for its proper function.

(Ord. 1220 § 1 (part), 1993)

19.05.040 - Powers and duties.

The planning commission shall:

- A. Prepare and recommend a general plan and amendments to the general plan to the county council;
- B. Recommend zoning ordinances and maps and amendments to zoning ordinances and maps to the county council;
- C. Recommend subdivision ordinances and amendments to those ordinances to the county council;
- D. Recommend approval or denial of subdivision applications to the county council;
- E. Approve or deny conditional use permits;

- F. Advise the county council on matters that the council directs;
- G. Provide other functions as specified in this chapter or as directed by the county council.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1220 § 1 (part), 1993)

19.05.050 - Effect on present members.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to affect the eligibility or qualifications to serve of any of the present members of the planning commission whose terms have not expired or to affect their eligibility for reappointment.

(Ord. 1220 § 1 (part), 1993)

19.05.060 - Township planning commission.

Pursuant to the provisions and requirements of Utah Code, Section 17-27a-301, et seq., and county ordinance, Section 2.74.010, et seq., townships shall be deemed established upon compliance with the Act and ordinance and upon appointment or election of township planning commission members. In addition to the seven elected and appointed township planning commission members, the mayor, with the advice and consent of the county council, may appoint up to two alternate members of a township planning commission. Alternate members must meet the qualifications for regular planning commission members. The county planning commission shall cease to exercise jurisdiction over all newly filed planning and zoning matters within areas establishing townships on the day when election results are canvassed indicating the township proposal passes. The township planning commissions shall have jurisdiction regarding all pending and future planning and zoning matters and proceedings within the township area upon election and appointment of the full commission. The following rules and procedures regarding township planning commissions are established:

- A. After a township is created, the duly elected and appointed township planning commission shall act as the planning commission within the township boundaries and shall:
  - 1. Prepare and recommend amendments to the general plan, as it pertains to the township, to the county council;
  - 2. Recommend to the county council amendments to existing zoning ordinances and maps affecting areas within the township;
  - 3. Administer provisions of the zoning ordinance where specifically provided for in the zoning ordinance adopted by the county council;
  - 4. Recommend to the county council amendments to existing subdivision regulations affecting areas within the township;
  - 5. Recommend to the county mayor approval or denial of subdivision applications located within the township;
  - 6. Approve or deny conditional use permits within the township;
  - 7. Advise the county council on matters that the county council directs;
  - 8. Provide other functions as specified in this chapter or as directed by the county council.
- B. The county council shall adopt such policies and procedures as it deems necessary to provide for:
  - 1. The location, scheduling, and conduct of township planning commission meetings;
  - 2. The processing of applications;
  - 3. The provision of planning support staff;

4. The funding of necessary and reasonable expenses of township planning commissions; and
  5. For any other purposes considered necessary for the functioning of township planning commissions.
- C. The township board shall elect a chair and vice chair from among its members to sit for one year terms and may, by majority vote, adopt rules regarding its activities, which rules may not be in conflict with the Act or this chapter.
- D. Unless otherwise provided by law, any vacancy occurring on a township planning commission by reason of death, resignation, removal or disqualification shall be filled by the mayor with the advice and consent of the county council for the unexpired term of such member. Vacancies for elected board members shall be filled for the unexpired term of the member replaced except that if over two years remain in the unexpired term, the replacement shall stand for re-election in the next even-numbered year. The mayor with the advice and consent of the county council may remove for cause a member of a township planning commission which the council has appointed upon the filing of written charges against the member and after a hearing on the charges if requested by the member.

(Ord. 1627 § 5 (part), 2008: Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1355 § 2, 1996: Ord. 1353 § 6, 1996)

Chapter 19.06 - ZONES, MAPS, AND ZONE BOUNDARIES

**Sections:**

19.06.010 - Zones established.

For the purpose of this title, the county to which this title applies is divided into classes of zones, as follows:

Forestry zone	F-1	
Forestry multifamily zone	FM-10	Eff. 8/19/75
Forestry multifamily zone	FM-20	Eff. 8/19/75
Forestry and recreation zone	FR-0.5	Eff. 8/19/75
Forestry and recreation zone	FR-1	Eff. 8/19/75
Forestry and recreation zone	FR-2.5	Eff. 10/21/87
Forestry and recreation zone	FR-5	Eff. 8/19/75
Forestry and recreation zone	FR-10	Eff. 8/19/75
Forestry and recreation zone	FR-20	Eff. 8/19/75



Forestry and recreation zone	FR-50	Eff. 8/19/75
Forestry and recreation zone	FR-100	Eff. 8/19/75
Residential zone	R-1-3	
Residential zone	R-1-4	Eff. 8/19/82
Residential zone	R-1-5	Eff. 8/19/82
Residential zone	R-1-6	
Residential zone	R-1-7	Eff. 1/28/77
Residential zone	R-1-8	
Residential zone	R-1-10	
Residential zone	R-1-10C	
Residential zone	R-1-15	Eff. 2/1/80
Residential zone	R-1-21	
Residential zone	R-1-43	
Residential zone	R-2-6.5	
Residential zone	R-2-8	
Residential zone	R-2-10	
Residential zone	R-2-10C	
Residential zone	R-4-8.5	
Residential zone	S-1-G	
Residential zone	R-M	

Residential zone	RMH	Eff. 5/15/80
Agricultural zone	A-1	
Agricultural zone	A-2	
Agricultural zone	A-5	Eff. 2/19/71
Agricultural zone	A-10	Eff. 2/19/71
Agricultural zone	A-20	Eff. 2/19/71
Foothill agricultural zone	FA-2.5	Eff. 7/15/82
Foothill agricultural zone	FA-5	Eff. 7/15/82
Foothill agricultural zone	FA-10	Eff. 7/15/82
Foothill agricultural zone	FA-20	Eff. 7/15/82
Mixed development zone	MD-1	Eff. 6/7/90
Mixed development zone	MD-3	Eff. 6/7/90
Office research park and development zone	O-R-D	
Commercial zone	C-1	
Commercial zone	C-V	Eff. 6/12/71
Commercial zone	C-2	
Commercial zone	C-3	
Manufacturing zone	M-1	
Manufacturing zone	M-2	
Airport overlay zone	AOZ	Eff. 4/30/76

Hillside protection zone	HPZ	Eff. 10/10/80
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(Ord. 1192A § 2, 1992; Ord. 1114 § 2, 1990; Ord. 1013 § 2, 1987; (part) of Ord. passed 2/22/84; (part) of Ord. passed 2/1/84; (part) of Ord. passed 9/22/82; (part) of Ord. passed 8/25/82; (part) of Ord. passed 9/25/80; prior code § 22-8-1)

19.06.020 - Zoning maps.

Each of the sections of the county which are amended or zoned by this title are shown on the maps on file with the planning commission, and such maps are made by this reference, as such, a part of this title as if fully described and detailed herein.

(Ord. 1191 § 1, 1992; prior code § 22-8-2)

19.06.030 - Filing of this title and zoning maps.

This title and the maps shall be filed in the custody of the county clerk, and may be examined by the public subject to any reasonable regulations established by the county clerk.

(§ 3 of Ord. passed 2/22/84: prior code § 22-8-3)

19.06.040 - Boundary location rules.

Where uncertainty exists as to the boundary of any zone, the following rules shall apply:

- A. Wherever the zone boundary is indicated as being approximately upon the centerline of a street, alley or block, or along a property line, then, unless otherwise definitely indicated on the map, the centerline of the street, alley or block, or such property line, shall be construed to be the boundary of the zone;
- B. Whenever such boundary line of such zone is indicated as being approximately at the line of any river, irrigation canal or other waterway or railroad right-of-way, or public park, or other public land, or any section line, then in such case the center of the stream, canal or waterway, or of the railroad right-of-way, or the boundary line of such public land or such section line shall be deemed to be the boundary of the zone;
- C. Where the application of the above rules does not clarify the zone boundary location, the land use hearing officer shall interpret the map.

(Ord. No. 1758, § VIII, 9-24-2013; § 4 of Ord. passed 2/22/84; prior code § 22-8-4)

Chapter 19.07 - MOUNTAINOUS PLANNING DISTRICT AND PLANNING COMMISSION

**Sections:**

19.07.010 - Mountainous planning district area designated.

- A. Mountainous planning district map. The area of the mountainous planning district is hereby designated according to the mountainous planning district map that is on file with the county clerk,

and such map is made by this reference a part of this title as if fully described and detailed herein. The map of the mountainous planning district may be examined by the public subject to any reasonable regulations established by the county clerk. All of the area within the mountainous planning district map meets the following criteria:

1. The area is primarily used for recreational purposes, including canyons, foothills, ski resorts, wilderness areas, lakes and reservoirs, campgrounds, or picnic areas within the Wasatch Range;
  2. The area is used by residents of the county who live inside and outside the limits of a municipality;
  3. The total resident population in the mountainous planning district area is equal to or less than five percent of the population of the county; and
  4. The area was within the unincorporated area of the county before May 12, 2015; and
  5. The area includes land designated as part of a national forest on or before May 9, 2017.
- B. Boundary location rules. Where uncertainty exists as to the boundary of the mountainous planning district, the following rules shall apply:
1. Wherever the boundary is indicated as being approximately upon the centerline of a street, alley or block, or along a property line, then, unless otherwise definitely indicated on the map, the centerline of the street, alley or block, or such property line shall be construed to be the boundary of the mountainous planning district.
  2. Whenever such boundary line of the mountainous planning district is indicated as being approximately at the line of any river, irrigation canal, or other waterway or railroad right-of-way, or public park, or other public land, or any section line, then in such cases the center of the stream, canal or waterway, or of the railroad right-of-way, or the boundary line of such public land or such section line shall be deemed to be the boundary of the mountainous planning district.
  3. Where the application of the above rules does not clarify the mountainous planning district boundary location, the land use hearing officer shall interpret the map.

(Ord. No. 1814, § II, 8-1-17; Ord. No. 1787, § II, 10-27-2015)

19.07.020 - Mountainous planning district planning commission.

A. Creation.

1. There is hereby created a mountainous planning district, consisting of the area described in Section 19.07.010 of this chapter.
2. There is hereby established a mountainous planning district planning commission ("planning commission").

B. Powers and Duties. The planning commission shall have the following powers and duties:

1. Make and recommend to the county council a general plan and amendments to the general plan for the mountainous planning district;
2. Prepare and recommend to the county council land use ordinances and a zoning map and amendments thereto for the mountainous planning district;
3. Consider and recommend to the county council a subdivision ordinance and amendments thereto for areas within the mountainous planning district;
4. Recommend proposed application processes and the appropriate delegation of power to at least one land use authority and at least one appeal authority as provided in Section 17-27a-302 of the Utah Code.

5. Act as the land use authority as provided in Section 19.07.030;
6. Advise the county council on matters that the county council directs;
7. Provide other functions as specified in this chapter or as directed by the county council.

C. Membership, Appointment, Terms, Removal, and Vacancies:

1. The planning commission shall initially be composed of nine members appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the county council. After June 30, 2017, the nine members of the planning commission shall be appointed as follows:
  - a. Five of the nine members of the planning commission, filling positions on the planning commission identified as MPD planning commission seats 1 through 5, shall be appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the county council.
  - b. Four of the nine members of the planning commission, filling positions on the planning commission identified as MPD planning commission seats A through D, shall be appointed as provided in Subsection (C)(2) below.
2. When there is a vacancy in one of the four planning commission seats designated in Subsection (C)(1)(b) of this section:
  - a. The mayor shall send a written request to the city associated in Subsection (C)(3) of this section with the vacant planning commission seat to provide a list of three individuals who satisfy the requirements of Section 17-27a-301(1)(c)(iii) to fill the vacancy.
  - b. The notified city shall respond to the written request within sixty days after the day on which the city receives the written request.
  - c. After the mayor receives the notified city's list of three individuals, the mayor shall select one individual from the list to be appointed with the advice and consent of the county council to fill the vacancy.
  - d. If the notified city fails to timely respond to the written request, the mayor may proceed to appoint any individual to fill the vacancy as provided in Subsection (C)(1)(a) of this section.
3. The following cities meet the requirements of Section 17-27a-301(7)(b) and are hereby designated to be notified of any vacancy occurring in the planning commission seats identified in Subsection (C)(1)(b) above as follows:
  - a. Salt Lake City - MPD planning commission seat A.
  - b. Millcreek - MPD planning commission seat B.
  - c. Cottonwood Heights - MPD planning commission seat C.
  - d. Sandy City - MPD planning commission seat D.
4. The mayor, with the advice and consent of the county council may also appoint up to two alternate members of the planning commission, filling positions on the planning commission identified as MPD alternate 1 and MPD alternate 2. Alternate members must meet the qualifications as the other planning commission members.
5. All members of the planning commission shall serve a term of three years, except that in the case of the first planning commission appointed under the provisions of this section, three members shall be appointed for an initial term of one year, three members shall be appointed for an initial term of two years, and the remaining three members shall be appointed to serve a full three-year term. Any alternate members of the planning commission shall be appointed to serve a term of four years. In the event a term of a member shall expire without a successor having been appointed, the member shall continue to serve until a successor has been appointed and the term of the successor shall terminate on the same day as though the successor was appointed in a timely manner. Any vacancy created during the term of a member

shall be filled for only the remainder of the unexpired portion of that term. No member shall serve more than two consecutive full terms.

6. The planning commission shall elect a chair and vice chair from among its members to sit for one year terms and may, by majority vote, adopt rules regarding its activities, which rules may not be in conflict with the Land Use, Management and Development Act, Utah Code Ann. §17-27a-101 et. seq., or this chapter. The chair shall be considered for purposes of establishing a quorum and shall act as a voting member.
  7. Except as provided in Subsection (C)(2) of this section, any vacancy occurring on the planning commission by reason of death, resignation, removal or disqualification shall be filled by the mayor with the advice and consent of the county council for the unexpired term of such member.
  8. The mayor with advice and consent of the county council may remove for cause any member of the planning commission upon the filing of written charges against the member and after a public hearing on the charges conducted by a hearing officer appointed by the mayor if requested by the member.
  9. Quorum: No meeting of the planning commission shall be official or of any effect except when a quorum of the members are present. Five members of the planning commission shall constitute a quorum. All actions shall require the concurring vote of a majority of the members present, unless stricter voting procedures are established by the planning commission.
- D. Qualifications for Membership:
1. Planning commission members must be registered voters who reside either in the unincorporated or incorporated areas of Salt Lake County.
  2. At least one planning commission member shall reside within the mountainous planning district and another planning commission member shall either reside or own property within the mountainous planning district.
  3. Planning commission members shall represent areas located in the unincorporated and incorporated county. In appointing planning commission members, the mayor and county council shall endeavor to provide as much geographically balanced representation as is practicable.
- E. Jurisdiction: The planning commission shall have jurisdiction regarding all pending and future planning and zoning matters and proceedings within the mountainous planning district area, including areas of the mountainous planning district that are also located within a municipality or are unincorporated.
- F. Meetings:
1. The planning commission shall establish a regular meeting schedule.
  2. The planning commission must comply with Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.
- G. Reporting: The planning commission shall submit a report that summarizes actions it has taken and any recommendations regarding the mountainous planning district to the Utah State Legislature's Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment Interim Committee by no later than November 30 of each year as required by Section 17-27a-901(3) of the Utah Code, as amended.

(Ord. No. 1814, § II, 8-1-2017; Ord. No. 1787, § II, 10-27-2015)

19.07.030 - Land use authority.

- A. Land use authority designation. Except as otherwise provided herein, the planning commission is designated as the land use authority pursuant to state law as provided in this title and is authorized

to act to the same extent as any other planning commission under this Code, including for the following land use applications:

1. Mobile home parks as provided in Title 15, Chapter 24;
2. Subdivisions as provided in Title 18, Chapter 08;
3. Preliminary plats as provided in Title 18, Chapter 12;
4. Planned unit developments as provided in Title 19, Chapter 78;
5. Conditional use permits as provided in Title 19, Chapter 84;
6. Modifications to designated county historical sites as set forth in Title 19, Chapter 86;
7. Nonconforming uses and special exceptions as set forth in Title 19, Chapter 88.

(Ord. No. 1787, § II, 10-27-2015)

#### Chapter 19.08 - F-1 FORESTRY ZONE

##### **Sections:**

##### 19.08.010 - Purpose of provisions.

The purpose of the F-1 zone is to permit limited residential development as well as utilization and preservation of the natural environment and resources of the canyon areas in Salt Lake County.

(Prior code § 22-9-1)

##### 19.08.020 - Permitted uses.

Permitted uses in the F-1 zone include:

- Accessory buildings and uses customarily incidental to the below;
- Home business, subject to Chapter 19.85;
- Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;
- Residential facility for persons with a disability;
- Single-family dwelling.

(Ord. No. 1753, § III, 8-6-2013; Ord. 1535, § 4 (part), 2004; Ord. 1452, § 3, 1999; Ord. 1179, § 5 (part), 1992; § 1(part) of Ord. passed 2-1-1984; prior code § 22-9-2)

##### 19.08.030 - Conditional uses.

Conditional uses in the F-1 zone include:

- Agriculture; the keeping of animals and fowl for family food production; grazing and pasturing of animals;
- Airport;
- Cemetery, mortuary, etc.;
- Day care/preschool center (subject to Section 19.76.260);
- Dude ranch;

- Farm devoted to raising (including slaughtering, dressing and marketing as incident to raising) beaver and nutria;
- Forest industry; production of forest products;
- Golf course;
- Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;
- Hydroelectric dam;
- Pigeons, subject to health department regulations;
- Planned unit development;
- Private park and recreational grounds; private recreational camp or resort;
- Public and quasi-public use;
- Radio and/or television tower;
- Residential facility for elderly persons;
- Temporary buildings for uses incidental to construction work, which buildings must be removed upon completion or abandonment of the construction work. If such buildings are not removed within ninety days upon completion of construction and thirty days after notice, the building will be removed by the county at the expense of the owner;
- Underground record storage vaults;
- Water pumping plant and reservoir.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1200 § 4 (part), 1992; (Part) of Ord. passed 12/15/82; prior code § 22-9-3)

#### 19.08.040 - Lot area.

The minimum area for any dwelling in the F-1 zone shall be not less than twenty thousand square feet. The minimum lot area for any conditional use shall be determined by the planning commission. In no case shall the minimum area for a conditional use be less than one acre.

(Prior code § 22-9-4)

#### 19.08.050 - Lot width.

The minimum width for any dwelling lot in the F-1 zone shall be seventy-five feet.

(Prior Code § 22-9-5)

#### 19.08.060 - Front yard.

In the F-1 zone, the minimum depth of the front yard for main buildings and for private garages which have a minimum side yard of eight feet shall be fifteen feet for lots facing on a state highway and five feet for lots facing on a county road. All accessory buildings other than private garages which have a minimum side yard shall be located at least six feet in the rear of the main building.

(Prior code § 22-9-7)

#### 19.08.070 - Side yard.



In the F-1 zone, the minimum side yard for any dwelling shall be eight feet, and the total width of the two required side yards shall be not less than eighteen feet. Other main buildings shall have a minimum side yard of twenty feet, and the total width of the two side yards shall be not less than forty feet. The minimum side yard for a private garage shall be eight feet, except that private garages and other accessory buildings located in the rear and at least six feet away from the main building may have a minimum side yard of one foot, provided that no private garage or other accessory building shall be located closer than ten feet to a dwelling on an adjacent lot. On corner lots, the side yard which faces on a street for both main and accessory buildings shall be not less than fifteen feet on state highways or eight feet on other streets.

(Prior code § 22-9-6)

19.08.080 - Rear yard.

In the F-1 zone, the minimum rear yard for a main building shall be twenty-five feet, and for accessory buildings one foot, provided that on corner lots which rear upon the side yard of another lot, accessory buildings shall be located not closer than eight feet to such side yard.

(Prior code § 22-9-8)

19.08.090 - Building height.

- A. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this title, no building or structure shall exceed the following height:
  - 1. Thirty feet on property where the slope of the original ground surface exceeds fifteen percent or the property is located in the hillside protection zone. The slope shall be determined using a line drawn from the highest point of elevation to the lowest point of elevation on the perimeter of a box which encircles the foundation line of the building or structure. The box shall extend for a distance of fifteen feet or to the property line, whichever is less, around the foundation line of the building or structure. The elevation shall be determined using a certified topographic survey with a maximum contour interval of two feet;
  - 2. Thirty-five feet on other properties;
- B. No dwelling structure shall contain less than one story.

(Ord. 1237 § 3, 1993)

Chapter 19.10 - FM-10 AND FM-20 FORESTRY MULTIFAMILY ZONES

**Sections:**

19.10.010 - Purpose of provisions.

The purpose of the forestry multifamily zones is to permit development of certain areas in the foothill and canyon areas of the county for high-density residential, limited commercial, and other specified uses to the extent that such development is compatible with the protection of the natural and scenic resources of these areas for the continued benefit of future generations.

(Ord. 1417 § 4 (part), 1998)

19.10.020 - Permitted uses.

The following uses are permitted in the FM-10 and FM-20 zones subject to compliance with all applicable requirements set forth in this chapter including those relating to site and lot dimensions, development standards, and other regulations:

- A. Accessory uses and structures customarily incidental to permitted use;
- B. Agriculture, as defined in Section 19.04.020;
- C. Home day care/preschool for six or fewer children subject to the conditions set forth in Section 19.04.293;
- D. Class B beer outlet;
- E. Minor ski resort improvements, provided:
  - 1. That the privately-owned land areas on which such improvements are permitted constitute less than ten percent of the total land area utilized for the ski resort that the improvements support, and
  - 2. That at least ninety percent of the land area on which the improvements are developed, operated, and maintained is on public lands, and
  - 3. That the public agency responsible for the management and administration of such lands has approved a special use permit or similar regulatory authorization, and has assumed long-term administrative and enforcement responsibilities for such approvals, and
  - 4. That opportunities for public notice, review, and comment on the proposed improvements have been provided through a finalized National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) or other comprehensive public review and comment process, and
  - 5. That such improvements are either;
    - a. Essential to public safety, or
    - b. Required in association with the reasonable repair or maintenance of existing legally-established facilities and improvements, or
    - c. Essential to the continuation or extension of improvements expressly approved under the terms of a governmental land lease or use permit or by final action of the federal or state governmental agency with jurisdiction over the lands on which the improvements are located;
- F. Residential facility for elderly persons;
- G. Residential facility for persons with a disability;
- H. Restaurant liquor license;
- I. Single-family dwellings;
- J. Wireless telecommunication facilities, provided:
  - 1. The wireless telecommunication facility is a wall-mounted or roof-mounted facility, and
  - 2. The facility is mounted on a nonresidential building, and
  - 3. A computer-generated visual simulation of the proposed structure is submitted as part of the required site plan, and
  - 4. All other applicable requirements set forth in Chapter 19.83, "Wireless Telecommunications Facilities," are satisfied.

(Ord. No. 1753, § III, 8-6-2013; Ord. 1454, § 2 (part), 1999; Ord. 1452, § 4, 1999; Ord. 1417, § 4 (part), 1998)

#### 19.10.030 - Conditional uses.

The following conditional uses are subject to the requirements of this chapter, all general and specific conditions, criteria, and approval procedures set forth in Chapter 19.84, "Conditional Uses," and, for properties situated within the foothills and canyons overlay zone, the procedures and provisions of Chapter 19.72, "Foothills and Canyons Overlay Zone" and Chapter 19.73, "Foothills and Canyons Site Development and Design Standards."

The development services director may review and approve conditional use permits for ski resort facilities and improvements which satisfy the criteria set forth in subparts (E)(1) through (E)(4) of Section 19.10.020 of this chapter. In granting such approval within a foothills and canyon overlay zone, the development services director may waive and/or modify the regulations of Chapters 19.72 and 19.73 of this title in accordance with the procedures and criteria set forth in Section 19.72.060, "Administration and enforcement."

Ski resort facilities and improvements which do not satisfy the criteria of Section 19.10.020, subparts (E)(1) through (E)(4) of this chapter, as well as those which are referred to the planning commission by the development services director in accordance with Section 19.84.080 provisions of this title, shall be subject to review and approval by the planning commission. In its consideration of ski resort and public use development proposals in areas situated within the foothills and canyons overlay zone, the planning commission may waive and/or modify the regulations of Chapters 19.72 and 19.73 of this title in accordance with the procedures and criteria set forth in Section 19.72.060, "Administration and enforcement."

- A. Accessory uses and structures customarily incidental to a conditional use;
- B. Apartments, boardinghouse; lodging house, hotel; motel; resort hotel;
- C. Bed and breakfast homestay, provided that:
  - 1. The access to the site and the on-site parking are available for use and maintained, including snow removal, throughout the entire year, and
  - 2. An approved drinking water supply and wastewater disposal system is available that is capable of supporting the use throughout the entire year, and is approved by the health department prior to issuance of a license;
- D. Bed and breakfast inn, which may include a restaurant and conference rooms;
- E. Class C beer outlet;
- F. Commercial and private recreation;
- G. Day care/preschool center subject to the conditions set forth in Section 19.76.260;
- H. Dwelling group, provided:
  - 1. The parcel of ground on which the dwelling group, as defined in Section 19.04.190, is to be erected shall have an area equal to the aggregate of the minimum lot areas otherwise required in the zone for the number of individual dwelling structures in the group,
  - 2. A minimum of two parking spaces shall be provided for each dwelling unit. Parking spaces and vehicular maneuvering areas shall meet county standards,
  - 3. The development or site plan shall provide a landscaped buffer area along the perimeter property lines and decorative adjacent to the buildings in appropriate locations, landscaping as specified in Chapter 19.77 of this title, and
  - 4. An approved drinking water supply and wastewater disposal system is available that is capable of supporting the use throughout the entire year, and is approved by the health department;
- I. Home day care/preschool with no less than seven and no more than twelve children, subject to the conditions set forth in Section 19.04.293;

- J. Living quarters for persons employed on the premises of any main use;
- K. Office incidental to main use;
- L. Package agency;
- M. Planned unit development subject to the conditions and requirements set forth in Chapter 19.78, "Planned unit development";
- N. Private nonprofit locker club;
- O. Public and quasi-public uses;
- P. Restaurant, boutique, gift shop, and other limited commercial uses determined by the planning commission to be of the same character as these listed and serving the needs of the visitors and residents of the canyons;
- Q. Short term rentals, provided that:
  1. The on-site parking and the access to the site are available for use and maintained, including snow removal, throughout the entire year, and
  2. The dwelling unit is served by an approved drinking water supply and public sewer system that are capable of supporting the use throughout the entire year, and are approved by the health department prior to issuance of a license;
- R. Ski resorts;
- S. State store;
- T. Temporary structures;
- U. Two-family dwelling; three-family dwelling; four-family dwelling; multiple-family dwelling;
- V. Wireless telecommunication facilities, as that term and all related terms are defined in Section 19.83.020, provided:
  1. The wireless telecommunication facility is either a wall-mounted, roof-mounted, or monopole facility. Facilities located on lattice towers are prohibited, and
  2. Any grading for the facility, including access roads and trenching for utilities, shall comply with the Uniform Building Code, and
  3. The facility complies with the requirements for development set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, Chapter 19.72, including development standards for grading, wildlife habitat protection, tree and vegetation protection, natural hazards, and utilities, and standards for establishing limits of disturbance, and
  4. Site placement and facility color shall be carefully considered to blend in with the natural surroundings, and
  5. Continuous outside lighting is prohibited unless required by the FAA for monopole facilities, and
  6. The maximum height for monopole facilities shall be sixty feet, and
  7. A computer-generated visual simulation of the proposed structure is submitted as part of the required site plan and shall show all structures including but not limited to monopoles, antennas, and equipment buildings, and
  8. All other applicable requirements set forth in Chapter 19.83, "Wireless Telecommunications Facilities," are satisfied.

(Ord. 1609 § 5, 2007; Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1454 § 2 (part), 1999; Ord. 1417 § 4 (part), 1998)

19.10.040 - Lot area, lot width and slope.

- A. Minimum lot area: One-half acre;
- B. Minimum lot width: One hundred feet;
- C. Lots Fronting on Cul-de-Sacs—Lot Width. The minimum lot width of any lot fronting on a cul-de-sac, partial cul-de-sac, or oblique angle-curved street from which the lot lines radiate shall be measured at a distance of fifty feet from the front lot line;
- D. Slope Requirements. All development in the FM zones shall be subject to the slope protection standards set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, Section 19.72.030B, "Slope Protection Standards" and Section 19.72.030D, "Streets and Roads."

(Ord. 1417 § 4 (part), 1998)

19.10.050 - Limits of disturbance/setbacks.

Because of the unique nature of the topography and climatic conditions of the foothill and canyon areas, limits of disturbance and setbacks for permitted uses including single-family dwellings and accessory structures in the FM zones shall be determined on a case-by-case basis by the development services director. Limits of disturbance and setbacks for conditional uses shall be as finally approved by the planning commission upon the recommendation of the development services director (see Chapter 19.72). All determinations of limits of disturbance shall be subject to the conditions and criteria set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, Section 19.72.040, "Establishment of limits of disturbance."

(Ord. 1417 § 4 (part), 1998)

19.10.060 - Building height.

- A. Conditional Uses—Case-by-Case Determination. Because of the unique nature of the topography, vegetation, soils, climatic and aesthetic characteristics of the foothills and canyons, the allowable height of conditional use structures in the FM-10 and FM-20 zones shall be determined on a case-by-case basis by the planning commission, subject to consideration of the following criteria:
  - 1. Protection of the natural setting;
  - 2. Relationship to other structures and open spaces;
  - 3. Contour intervals and topographic features;
  - 4. To the maximum extent feasible, the building height should not exceed the height of surrounding trees and vegetation;
  - 5. Protection of scenic vistas, especially views from public rights-of-way and public lands; and
  - 6. Other elements deemed appropriate to ensure that the provisions of Section 19.10.010 are met.
- B. Multifamily Residential Conditional Uses—Maximum Height. Notwithstanding the case-by-case determination permitted by this section, the maximum height of a residential conditional use in the FM zones shall not exceed one hundred feet.
- C. Single-Family Dwellings. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this title, single-family dwellings shall not exceed the following heights:
  - 1. Thirty feet on property where the original slope exceeds fifteen percent or the property is located in the foothills and canyons overlay zone. For purposes of this section, slope shall be determined using a line drawn from the highest point of elevation to the lowest point of elevation on the perimeter of a box which encircles the foundation line of the single-family dwelling. The box shall extend for a distance of fifteen feet or to the property line, whichever is less, around

the foundation line of the single-family dwelling. The elevation shall be determined using a certified topographic survey with a maximum contour interval of two feet;

2. Thirty-five feet for single-family dwellings on all other properties;
3. No single-family dwelling structure shall contain less than one story.

(Ord. 1417 § 4 (part), 1998)

19.10.070 - Density of development.

- A. Residential Uses Other Than Single-Family. Maximum density for residential dwelling units, except single-family dwellings, shall be as follows:

Zone	Maximum Density
FM-10	10 dwelling units or 20 guestrooms per net developable acre
FM-20	20 dwelling units or 40 guestrooms per net developable acre.

- B. Net Developable Acreage Defined. For purposes of this section, "net developable acreage" is defined as land with all of the following:

1. Average slope less than thirty percent;
2. Soils of a suitable depth and type based on soil exploration and percolation tests in accordance with the regulations of the Utah Department of Environmental Quality in order to ensure against adverse impacts on surface water and groundwater quality;
3. Minimum distance from any stream corridor of one hundred feet, as "stream corridor" is defined in Section 19.72.070 of this title (Overlay zone); and
4. Free from any identified natural hazard such as flood, avalanche, landslide, high water table, and similar features. See Chapter 19.74, "Floodplain Hazard Regulations," and Chapter 19.75, "Natural Hazard Areas."

(Ord. 1417 § 4 (part), 1998)

19.10.080 - Natural hazards.

Construction of permanent structures in areas subject to natural hazards, including floods, landslides, and avalanches, shall be subject to the requirements and limitations set forth in Chapter 19.74, "Floodplain Hazard Regulations," and Chapter 19.75, "Natural Hazard Areas."

(Ord. 1417 § 4 (part), 1998)

19.10.090 - Water quality.

- A. Department of Health Approval Required. Prior to issuance of a conditional use permit or site plan approval for all uses in the FM zones, regardless of size or number of units, the applicant shall receive the written approval of the health department certifying that all water quality and health

requirements have been satisfied and that the proposed construction will not damage the natural watershed.

- B. Developments of More than Nine Lots/Units. Developments of more than nine lots or units shall receive the written approval of the Utah Department of Environmental Quality certifying that the culinary water system and the sewerage system meet all state water quality and health requirements. All approvals shall be in accordance with the regulations of the Utah Department of Environmental Quality relating to culinary water supply and wastewater disposal.
- C. Applicable State Regulations and Standards. The applicable state regulations for individual wastewater disposal systems can be found in the Utah Administrative Code, Sections R317-501 through R317-513, as amended from time to time. The applicable state regulations for culinary water supply can be found in Utah Administrative Code, as amended from time to time.
- D. Subsequent Changes in Site Plan. If, after department of health or Utah Department of Environmental Quality review and action pursuant to this section, a site plan is modified such that the original limits of disturbance changes the applicant must submit the modified site plan to the appropriate health agency for retesting and a new determination whether all state wastewater and culinary water standards have been met. Evidence of such retesting must be submitted prior to final approval of the site plan.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1417 § 4 (part), 1998)

#### 19.10.100 - Grading.

Grading shall be permitted only in conformance with the standards and limitations set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, Section 19.72.030C, "Grading Standards."

(Ord. 1417 § 4 (part), 1998)

#### 19.10.110 - Tree and vegetation protection.

Removal of trees or natural vegetation shall not be permitted except in conformance with the standards and requirements set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, Section 19.72.030H, "Tree and Vegetation Protection."

(Ord. 1417 § 4 (part), 1998)

#### 19.10.120 - Utilities.

All utilities in the FM zones shall be placed underground, except as may be provided for in Chapter 19.79, "Utility and Facility System Placement Regulations."

(Ord. 1417 § 4 (part), 1998)

#### 19.10.130 - Building location, construction and design.

All buildings and accessory structures in the FM zones, including single-family and multifamily dwellings, shall be located, constructed, and designed in compliance with the development standards set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, Section 19.72.030, "Development standards," and in Chapter 19.73 of this title, "Foothills and Canyons Site Development and Design Standards."

(Ord. 1417 § 4 (part), 1998)

19.10.140 - Off-street parking.

- A. Permitted Uses. The development services director or his designee shall determine the number of off-street parking spaces required, provided the minimum requirements of Chapter 19.80 are met, except that the planning commission may modify the requirements of Sections 19.80.060 through 19.80.120 if such modification will better preserve views, protect existing trees/vegetation, or reduce the amount of disturbance to steep slopes, wetlands, streams, or other sensitive environmental areas.
- B. Conditional Uses. The planning commission shall determine the number of off-street parking spaces required, provided the minimum requirements of Chapter 19.80 shall be met, except that for hotels and resort hotels one-half parking space shall be provided for each guestroom. The planning commission may modify the requirements of Sections 19.80.060 through 19.80.120 if such modification will better preserve views, protect existing trees/vegetation, or reduce the amount of disturbance to steep slopes, wetlands, streams, or other sensitive environmental areas.

(Ord. 1417 § 4 (part), 1998)

19.10.150 - Site development plan approval.

Site development plans for all development in the FM zone, including single-family dwellings, shall be approved prior to issuance of any building permits pursuant to the site development plan approval requirements set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, Section 19.72.050, "Approval procedure for developments in the foothills and canyons overlay zone."

(Ord. 1417 § 4 (part), 1998)

19.10.160 - Applicability to lots of record and waivers from slope requirements.

- A. Applicable to Lots of Record. All standards and requirements for development in the FM zones as set forth in this chapter shall apply to development on lots that were recorded prior to the enactment date of the ordinance originally adopting said standards and requirements.
- B. Lots of Record—Waivers from Slope Requirements. For properties in the FM zones also located in the foothills and canyons overlay zone (see Chapter 19.72), the planning commission may waive slope requirements for streets/roads and slope protection requirements for lots of record and lots and plans of subdivisions that were provided prior to the enactment of Chapter 19.72, provided the conditions and criteria set forth in Section 19.72.060A are satisfied.

(Ord. 1417 § 4 (part), 1998)

Chapter 19.12 - FR-0.5, FR-1, FR-2.5, FR-5, FR-10, FR-20, FR-50 AND FR-100 FORESTRY AND RECREATION ZONES

**Sections:**

19.12.010 - Purpose of provisions.

The purpose of the forestry and recreation zones is to permit the development of the foothill and canyon areas of the county for forestry, recreation, and other specified uses to the extent such development is compatible with the protection of the natural and scenic resources of these areas for the continued benefit of future generations.



(Ord. 1417 § 5 (part), 1998)

19.12.020 - Permitted uses.

The following uses are permitted in the FR zones subject to compliance with all applicable requirements set forth in this chapter including those relating to site and lot dimensions, development standards, and other regulations:

- A. Accessory uses and structures customarily incidental to a permitted use;
- B. Agriculture, as defined in Section 19.04.020;
- C. Home business, subject to Chapter 19.85;
- D. Home day care/preschool for six or fewer children subject to the conditions set forth in Section 19.04.293;
- E. Household pets, provided the area proposed for animals is not in a watershed area, primary water supply recharge area, or drinking water source protection area, as determined by the Salt Lake Valley health department or Utah Department of Environmental Quality;
- F. Minor ski resort improvements, provided:
  - 1. That the privately owned land areas on which such improvements are permitted constitute less than ten percent of the total land area utilized for the ski resort that the improvements support, and
  - 2. That at least ninety percent of the land area on which the improvements are developed, operated, and maintained is on public lands, and
  - 3. That the public agency responsible for the management and administration of such lands has previously approved a special use permit or similar regulatory authorization, and has assumed long-term administrative and enforcement responsibilities for such approvals, and
  - 4. That opportunities for public notice, review, and comment on the proposed improvements have been provided through a finalized National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) or other comprehensive public review and comment process, and
  - 5. That such improvements are either:
    - a. Essential to public safety, or
    - b. Required in association with the reasonable repair or maintenance of existing legally established facilities and improvements, or
    - c. Essential to the continuation or extension of improvements approved under the terms of a governmental land lease or use permit or by final action of the federal or state governmental agency with jurisdiction over the lands on which the improvements are located;
- G. Residential facility for persons with a disability;
- H. Single-family dwellings;
- I. Wireless telecommunication facilities; provided:
  - 1. The wireless telecommunication facility is a wall-mounted or roof-mounted facility, and
  - 2. The facility is mounted on a nonresidential building, and
  - 3. A computer-generated visual simulation of the proposed structure is submitted as part of the required site plan, and
  - 4. All other applicable requirements set forth in Chapter 19.83, "Wireless Telecommunications Facilities," are satisfied.

(Ord. No. 1753, § III, 8-6-2013; Ord. 1597, § 3, 2006; Ord. 1535, § 4 (part), 2004; Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1454, § 3 (part), 1999; Ord. 1452, § 5, 1999; Ord. 1417, § 5 (part), 1998)

#### 19.12.030 - Conditional uses.

The following conditional uses are subject to the requirements of this chapter, all general and specific conditions, criteria, and approval procedures set forth in Chapter 19.84, "Conditional Uses," and for properties situated within the foothills and canyons overlay zone, the procedures and provisions of Chapter 19.72, "Foothills and Canyons Overlay Zone" and Chapter 19.73, "Foothills and Canyons Site Development and Design Standards."

The development services director may review and approve conditional use permits for ski resort facilities and improvements which satisfy the criteria set forth in subparts (E)(1) through (E)(4) of Section 19.12.020 of this chapter. In granting such approval within a foothills and canyon overlay zone, the development services director may waive and/or modify the regulations of Chapters 19.72 and 19.73 of this title in accordance with the procedures and criteria set forth in Section 19.72.060, "Administration and enforcement."

Ski resort facilities and improvements which do not satisfy the criteria of Section 19.12.020, subparts (E)(1) through (E)(4) of this chapter, as well as those which are referred to the planning commission by the development services director in accordance with Section 19.84.080 provisions of this title, shall be subject to review and approval by the planning commission. In its consideration of ski resort, public use, and mineral extraction and processing development proposals in areas situated within the foothills and canyons overlay zone, the planning commission may waive and/or modify the regulations of Chapters 19.72 and 19.73 of this title in accordance with the procedures and criteria set forth in Section 19.72.060, "Administration and enforcement."

- A. Accessory uses and structures customarily incidental to a conditional use;
- B. Bed and breakfast homestay; provided:
  - 1. The access to the site and the on-site parking are available for use and maintained, including snow removal, throughout the entire year, and
  - 2. An approved drinking water supply and wastewater disposal system is available that is capable of supporting the use throughout the entire year, and is approved by the health department prior to issuance of a license;
- C. Commercial and private recreation;
- D. Day care/preschool center, subject to the conditions set forth in Section 19.76.260;
- E. Dwelling group, provided:
  - 1. The parcel of ground on which the dwelling group, as defined in Section 19.04.190, is to be erected shall have an area equal to the aggregate of the minimum lot areas otherwise required in the zone for the number of individual dwelling structures in the group,
  - 2. A minimum of two parking spaces shall be provided for each dwelling unit. Parking spaces and vehicular maneuvering areas shall meet county standards,
  - 3. The development or site plan shall provide a landscaped buffer area along the perimeter property lines and decorative adjacent to the buildings in appropriate locations, landscaping as specified in Chapter 19.77 of this title, and
  - 4. An approved drinking water supply and wastewater disposal system is available that is capable of supporting the use throughout the entire year, and is approved by the health department;
- F. Home day care/preschool for no fewer than seven nor more than twelve children, subject to the conditions set forth in Section 19.04.293;

- G. Horses, and animals and fowl for family food production, as defined in Section 19.04.235 of this title, provided that:
  - 1. The area proposed for animals is not a watershed area, as determined by the health department, and
  - 2. The use will not create unreasonable on-site erosion, downstream siltation, bacteriological or biological pollution in subsurface or surface waters, destruction of vegetation, air pollution, including dust and odors or other detrimental environmental effects. In determining the environmental effects of the use, the planning commission shall seek and consider recommendations from the health department and other concerned agencies, and may require the applicant to submit scientific studies including analysis of slope, soils, vegetative cover, availability of water, and other elements necessary to establish environmental effects of the proposed use, and
  - 3. The planning commission may limit the number of animals and fowl, or limit the amount of ground to be devoted to such use, or make other conditions to ensure environmental protection, and
  - 4. After the use is established, if the planning commission determines, based on findings of facts, that unreasonable environmental degradation is occurring, the planning commission may, after notification to the applicant and hearing, establish additional conditions or order the use to be abated;
- H. Living quarters for persons employed on the premises of any main use;
- I. Logging and lumber processing, provided evidence is presented of approval by any federal or state agencies with jurisdiction over such use;
- J. Mineral extraction and processing; provided that:
  - 1. The applicant shall comply with all applicable regulations of this chapter, including but not limited to site grading and drainage, landscaping, and environmental standards, and all applicable provisions in Chapter 19.72, "Foothills and Canyons Overlay Zone," and Chapter 19.73, "Foothills and Canyons Site Development and Design Standards," and
  - 2. Such use shall not be located within one thousand feet of any residential use or lot, and
  - 3. The perimeter of the site shall be screened from adjacent properties and roads with a buffer yard of adequate width and opacity as determined by the county, and
  - 4. The applicant submits a plan, prepared by a qualified professional, that shows the location of existing and proposed watercourses and drainage systems, including lakes, ponds, and detention basins, and
  - 5. Water accumulating on the site shall be removed to a drainage way and any contaminated water shall be treated before being allowed to enter a drainage way, and
  - 6. The applicant shall present evidence of all necessary state and/or federal permits and approvals, and
  - 7. Access shall be provided, either directly or over a private haul road, to an arterial street that is designed for heavy truck traffic, and
  - 8. A haul road entering the site from a public street or road shall be paved for at least a distance of five hundred feet from the public street or road, and
  - 9. The property shall be posted with a notice of dangerous conditions and warning trespassers away, and
  - 10. Operations shall be conducted in compliance with health department regulations and standards regarding noise, odor, vibrations, dust, blowing debris, hazardous materials, and air quality, and

11. The applicant shall submit a general plan for proposed rehabilitation of the site, including a schedule of rehabilitation measures and proposed ground cover and landscaping to be installed following the completion of the operation or the expiration of the conditional use approval (see Sections 19.72.030H, "Tree and Vegetation Protection," and 19.72.030C, "Grading Standards"), and
  12. If a change in ownership occurs, the new owner shall submit a new application for conditional use approval. Approval of the new application shall not be granted until all new federal and/or state permits are issued to the new owner, and
  13. Any suspension or revocation of required state or federal permits shall constitute a violation of this chapter and will result in automatic suspension or revocation of all county approvals and permits, and
  14. The county may require a bond in favor of the county to be posted by the applicant to cover damages that may occur to county roads as a result of hauling materials excavated from the permitted site. The amount of the bond less any sums needed to correct damages shall be refunded to the excavator within one year after the conclusion of the excavation, and
  15. The county may impose additional conditions addressing access, circulation, operations, noise, hours of operation, and similar impacts it deems necessary to minimize potential significant impacts on adjacent properties and streets;
- K. Offices incidental to main use;
- L. Planned unit development subject to the conditions and requirements set forth in Chapter 19.78, "Planned Unit Developments";
- M. Public and quasi-public uses;
- N. Residential facility for elderly persons;
- O. Short term rentals provided that:
1. The property is located within Big or Little Cottonwood Canyons east of the dividing line between R1E and R2E, and
  2. The on-site parking and the access to the site are available for use and maintained, including snow removal, throughout the entire year, and
  3. The dwelling unit is served by an approved drinking water supply and public sewer system that are capable of supporting the use throughout the entire year, and are approved by the health department prior to issuance of a license;
- P. Ski resorts;
- Q. Temporary structures;
- R. Underground record storage vaults, provided:
1. The facility complies with the requirements for development set forth in Chapter 19.72, "Foothills and Canyons Overlay Zone" and Chapter 19.73, "Foothills and Canyons Site Development and Design Standards," including but not limited to development standards for grading, wildlife habitat protection, tree and vegetation protection, outdoor lighting, natural hazards, and utilities, and standards for establishing limits of disturbance, and
  2. Excavation of the site to construct the underground vaults shall be conducted as follows:
    - a. Access to the site shall be controlled through one point, and
    - b. The excavator shall post the property, noting that a dangerous condition exists and warning trespassers away, and

- c. The excavator shall take care that trucks leaving the property are not overloaded and that spilled material is removed from adjacent public roads not less frequently than once every twenty-four hours while the excavation is in progress, and
  - d. Water accumulating on the site shall be removed to a drainage way and any contaminated water shall be treated before being allowed to enter a drainage way, and
  - e. When the operation ceases for a period of at least ninety days or moves from one area of the site to another, slope and graded areas remaining shall be left in accordance with the requirements for grading and revegetation set forth in Sections 19.72.030(B) and (C) of the foothills and canyons overlay district, and
  - f. The county may require a bond in favor of the county to be posted by the excavator to cover damages that may occur to county roads as a result of hauling materials excavated from the permitted site. The amount of the bond less any sums needed to correct damages shall be refunded to the excavator within one year after the conclusion of the excavation.
3. The applicant shall submit a general plan for proposed rehabilitation of the excavated site, including a schedule of rehabilitation measures and proposed ground cover and landscaping to be installed following the completion of the excavation;
- S. Wireless telecommunication facilities, as that term and all related terms are defined in Section 19.83.020, provided:
- 1. The wireless telecommunication facility is either a wall-mounted, roof-mounted, or monopole facility. Facilities located on lattice towers are prohibited, and
  - 2. Any grading for the facility, including access roads and trenching for utilities, shall comply with the Uniform Building Code, and
  - 3. The facility complies with the requirements for development set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, Chapter 19.72, including development standards for grading, wildlife habitat protection, tree and vegetation protection, natural hazards, and utilities, and standards for establishing limits of disturbance, and
  - 4. Site placement and facility color shall be carefully considered to blend in with the natural surroundings, and
  - 5. Continuous outside lighting is prohibited unless required by the FAA for monopole facilities, and
  - 6. The maximum height for monopole facilities shall be sixty feet, and
  - 7. A computer-generated visual simulation of the proposed structure is submitted as part of the required site plan and shall show all structures including but not limited to monopoles, antennas, and equipment buildings; and all other applicable requirements set forth in Chapter 19.83, "Wireless Telecommunications Facilities," are satisfied.
- S. Water treatment, water storage, and watershed management facilities

(Ord. No. 1824, § V, 10-31-17; Ord. 1609 § 6, 2007; Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1454 § 3 (part), 1999; Ord. 1417 § 5 (part), 1998)

19.12.040 - Lot area, lot width, density, and slope.

A. Lot Area, Lot Width, and Density Requirements:

District	Minimum Lot Area	Minimum Lot Width	Maximum Residential Density
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			(dwelling units per gross acre)
FR-0.5	½ acre	100 feet	2 d.u. per gross acre
FR-1	1 acre	200 feet	1 d.u. per gross acre
FR-2.5	2—2 ½ acres	250 feet	1 d.u. per 2.5 gross acres
FR-5	5 acres	300 feet	1 d.u. per 5 gross acres
FR-10	10 acres	300 feet	1 d.u. per 10 gross acres
FR-20	20 acres	300 feet	1 d.u. per 20 gross acres
FR-50	50 acres	300 feet	1 d.u. per 50 gross acres
FR-100	100 acres	300 feet	1 d.u. per 100 gross acres

- B. Measurement of Lot Width. The minimum lot width of any lot shall be measured at a distance of fifty feet from the front lot line.
- C. Slope Requirements. All development in the FR zones shall be subject to the slope protection standards set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, Section 19.72.030B, "Slope Protection Standards" and Section 19.72.030D, "Streets and Roads."

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1417 § 5 (part), 1998)

19.12.050 - Limits of disturbance/setbacks.

Because of the unique nature of the topography and climatic conditions of the foothill and canyon areas, limits of disturbance and setbacks for permitted uses including single-family dwellings and accessory structures in the FR zones shall be determined on a case-by-case basis by the development services director. Limits of disturbance and setbacks for conditional uses shall be as finally approved by the planning commission, upon the recommendation of the development services director (see Chapter 19.72). All determinations of limits of disturbance shall be subject to the conditions and criteria set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, Section 19.72.040, "Establishment of limits of disturbance."

(Ord. 1417 § 5 (part), 1998)

19.12.060 - Building height.

- A. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this title, no building or structure shall exceed the following heights:

1. Thirty feet on property where the original slope exceeds fifteen percent or the property is located in the foothills and canyons overlay zone. For purposes of this section, the slope shall be determined using a line drawn from the highest point of elevation to the lowest point of elevation on the perimeter of a box which encircles the foundation line of the building or structure. The box shall extend for a distance of fifteen feet or to the property line, whichever is less, around the foundation line of the building or structure. The elevation shall be determined using a certified topographic survey with a maximum contour interval of two feet.
  2. Thirty-five feet on other properties.
- B. No single-family dwelling structure shall contain less than one story.

(Ord. 1417 § 5 (part), 1998)

19.12.070 - Natural hazards.

Construction of permanent structures in areas subject to natural hazards, including floods, landslides, and avalanches, shall be subject to the requirements and limitations set forth in Chapter 19.74, "Floodplain Hazard Regulations," and Chapter 19.75, "Natural Hazard Areas."

(Ord. 1417 § 5 (part), 1998)

19.12.080 - Water quality.

- A. Department of Health Approval Required. Prior to issuance of a conditional use permit or site development plan approval for all uses in the FR zones, regardless of size or number of units, the applicant shall receive the written approval of the board of health certifying that all water quality and health requirements have been satisfied and that the proposed construction will not damage the natural watershed.
- B. Developments of More than Nine Lots/Units. Developments of more than nine lots or units shall receive the written approval of the Utah Department of Environmental Quality certifying that the culinary water system and the sewerage system meet all state water quality and health requirements. All approvals shall be in accordance with the regulations of the Utah Department of Environmental Quality relating to culinary water supply and wastewater disposal.
- C. Applicable State Regulations and Standards. The applicable state regulations for individual wastewater disposal systems can be found in the Utah Administrative Code, Sections R317-501 through R317-513, as amended from time to time. The applicable state regulations for culinary water supply can be found in Utah Administrative Code, as amended from time to time.
- D. Subsequent Changes in Site Plan. If after health department or Utah Department of Environmental Quality review and action pursuant to this section, a site development plan is modified such that the original limits of disturbance change, the applicant must submit the modified site plan to the appropriate health agency for retesting and a new determination whether all state wastewater and culinary water standards have been met. Evidence of such retesting must be submitted prior to final approval of the site development plan.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1417 § 5 (part), 1998)

19.12.090 - Grading.

Grading shall be permitted only in conformance with the standards and limitations set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, Section 19.72.030C, "Grading Standards."

(Ord. 1417 § 5 (part), 1998)

19.12.100 - Tree and vegetation protection.

Removal of trees or natural vegetation shall not be permitted except in conformance with the standards and requirements set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, Section 19.72.030H, "Tree and Vegetation Protection."

(Ord. 1417 § 5 (part), 1998)

19.12.110 - Utilities.

All utilities in the FR zones shall be placed underground, except as may be provided for in Chapter 19.79, "Utility and Facility System Placement Regulations."

(Ord. 1417 § 5 (part), 1998)

19.12.120 - Building location, construction, and design.

All buildings and accessory structures in the FR zones, including single-family dwellings, shall be located, constructed, and designed in compliance with the development standards set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, Section 19.72.050, "Development standards," and in Chapter 19.73 of this title, "Foothills and Canyons Site Development and Design Standards."

(Ord. 1417 § 5 (part), 1998)

19.12.130 - Off-street parking.

- A. Permitted Uses. The planning and development services division director shall determine the number of off-street parking spaces required, provided the minimum requirements of Chapter 19.80 are met, except that the planning commission may modify the requirements of Sections 19.80.060 through 19.80.120 if such modification will better preserve views, protect existing trees/vegetation, or reduce the amount of disturbance to steep slopes, wetlands, streams, or other sensitive environmental areas.
- B. Conditional Uses. The planning commission shall determine the number of off-street parking spaces required provided the minimum requirements of Chapter 19.80 are met, except that the planning commission may modify the requirements of Sections 19.80.060 through 19.80.120 if such modification will better preserve views, protect existing trees/vegetation, or reduce the amount of disturbance to steep slopes, wetlands, streams, or other sensitive environmental areas.
- C. Covered parking is encouraged for all developments in the FR zone.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1417 § 5 (part), 1998)

19.12.140 - Site development plan approval.

Site development plans for all development in the FR zone, including single-family dwellings, shall be approved prior to issuance of any building permits pursuant to the site development plan approval requirements set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, Section 19.72.050, "Approval procedures for development in the foothills and canyons overlay zone."



(Ord. 1417 § 5 (part), 1998)

19.12.150 - Applicability to lots of record and waivers from slope requirements.

- A. Applicable to Lots of Record. All standards and requirements for development in the FR zones as set forth in this chapter shall apply to development on lots and in subdivisions that were recorded prior to the enactment date of the ordinance codified in this chapter.
- B. Lots of Record—Waivers from Slope Requirements. For properties in the FR zones also located in the foothills and canyons overlay zone (see Chapter 19.72), the planning commission may waive grade requirements for streets/roads and slope protection requirements for lots of record and lots and plans of subdivisions that were approved prior to the enactment of Chapter 19.72, provided the conditions and criteria set forth in Section 19.72.060A are satisfied.

(Ord. 1417 § 5 (part), 1998)

Chapter 19.13 - MOUNTAIN RESORT ZONE

19.13.010 - Purpose statement.

The purpose of the mountain resort zone (MRZ) is to provide a base zone that is suited for a mountain resort's year-round recreation function and provides for the residential and commercial needs of visitors and residents of the resort. It is intended to maintain the environmental, watershed, and aesthetic protections of the foothills and canyons overlay zone (FCOZ), with appropriate flexibility to accomplish a resort's year-round recreational functions. It is intended to encourage higher density mixed-use village centers that reduce sprawl in the canyons and are compatible with the natural and scenic resources of the canyons.

(Ord. No. 1809, § I, 3-14-2017)

19.13.020 - Minimum requirements.

- A. Minimum Area. The minimum area requirement for a mountain resort zone shall be one thousand contiguous acres located within the county mountainous planning district, and be identified as one of the ski resorts or mountain resorts as adopted in the county general plan. The resort area may be made up of multiple property owners making application under one contiguous and cohesive plan. At least one of the owners must be a mountain resort. Lands under contract or agreement with a local, state, or federal agency may satisfy the contiguous requirement and the minimum area requirement, although land owned by the federal government is not subject to the requirements of this chapter. The resort area shall be primarily for the use of persons who do not reside on the same lot or parcel as that on which the recreational use is located.
- B. Required Recreation and Village Districts within the MRZ. To qualify for an MRZ, the applicant shall designate both a recreation and village district for its property. The proposed boundaries of the MRZ-recreation and MRZ-village districts shall be shown on the area plan (See Section 19.13.050).

(Ord. No. 1809, § I, 3-14-2017)

19.13.030 - MRZ-recreation district.

- A. Permitted Uses. Permitted uses in the MRZ-recreation district are as follows:
  - Accessory buildings and uses customarily incidental to permitted use;

- Class B Beer outlet;
  - Class C Beer outlet;
  - Conservation activity;
  - Trail and trailhead improvement;
  - Employee and maintenance parking area with four or fewer spaces;
  - Temporary construction improvement;
  - Minor ski or mountain resort improvements;
  - Mountain resorts, including the following:
    - Recreational outdoor and trail lighting;
  - Passenger ski or tramway station and ski base/terminal facility;
    - Ski tow rope, ski lift, ski tram, ski run;
    - Outdoor event, outdoor music;
    - Resort support, commercial;
    - Ropes course;
    - Mountain bike trails;
    - Frisbee golf course.
- B. Conditional Uses. Conditional uses in the MRZ-recreation district are as follows:
- Accessory buildings and uses customarily incidental to conditional use;
  - Employee and maintenance parking area or structure with five or more spaces;
  - Food and beverage businesses, including alcoholic beverage licenses;
  - Mountain Bike Terrain Parks;
  - Recreation equipment including swing sets, slides, jungle gyms, sand boxes, picnic tables and volleyball nets, but excluding baseball backstops, basketball standards, soccer goals, and tennis courts;
  - Ski bridge;
  - Natural resource based recreational activities and associated facilities, provided that:
    1. The planning commission determines as part of a conditional use application all of the following:
      - a. The facility or activity does not change the primary purpose of the mountain resort to other than snow sports;
      - b. The facility or activity encourages outdoor recreation and enjoyment of nature;
      - c. To the extent practicable, the facility or activity is located within the portions of the ski area that are developed or that will be developed pursuant to the area plan;
      - d. The facility or activity is consistent with the zoning established in the area plan;
      - e. To the extent practicable, the facility or activity harmonizes with the natural environment of the site in which it is located by:

- i. Being visually consistent with or subordinate to the mountain resort's existing facilities, vegetation and landscape; and
      - ii. Not requiring significant modifications to topography to facilitate construction or operations, and;
    - f. The facility or activity does not require extensive new support facilities, such as parking lots, restaurants, and lifts.
  - 2. In determining if a proposed use qualifies as a natural resource based recreational facility or activity, the planning commission shall also consider the following additional factors:
    - a. The degree to which visitors are able to engage with the natural setting;
    - b. The similarity of the facility or activity to other permitted and conditional uses in the MRZ recreation district; and,
    - c. The extent that a visitor's experience is interdependent with attributes common to the natural setting.
- C. FCOZ Exceptions.
  - 1. The following uses in the MRZ-recreation district are exempt from all requirements of Section 19.72.060 (Slope Protection and Development on Ridgelines), subject to reasonable conditions that may be imposed under subsection 2 below.
    - a. Accessory buildings and uses customarily incidental to the permitted uses in this subsection C.1;
    - b. Conservation activity;
    - c. Trail/trailhead improvement;
    - d. Passenger ski or tramway station, ski base/terminal facility, and ski bridge;
    - e. Ski tow rope, ski lift, ski tramway, run;
    - f. Ropes course;
    - g. Mountain bike terrain park and trails;
    - h. Frisbee golf course;
    - i. Minor ski or mountain resort improvements;
    - j. Natural resource based recreational facilities.
  - 2. For the above uses, the director (for permitted uses) and the planning commission (for conditional uses) shall, as necessary, impose reasonable conditions to accomplish any or all of the following:
    - a. Preserve area views;
    - b. Reduce adverse impacts on existing trees and vegetation;
    - c. Reduce overall degree of disturbance to steep slopes over thirty percent;
    - d. Protect wildlife habitat;
    - e. Protect stream corridors, wetlands, rock outcrops & other sensitive environmental features in vicinity of proposed improvements;
    - f. Discourage unintended trespass onto adjoining land.
- D. Lot and Site Requirements. All structures must be no less than twenty-five feet from the boundary line of the lot, district, or public right-of-way. However, fences, walls, stairs, paths, trails, sidewalks, patios, driveways, accessory structures, approved parking areas, and screened mechanical and utility equipment are allowed as exceptions in the front, side, and rear yards.

- E. Building Height. No structure may be erected to a height greater than thirty feet from existing grade. This is the district height.
1. Building Height Exceptions. To allow for a pitched roof and to provide usable space within the structure, the following height exceptions shall apply:
    - a. A gable, hip, or similar pitched roof may extend up to five feet above the district height, if the roof pitch is four to twelve or greater.
    - b. An antenna, chimney, flue, vent, or similar structure may extend up to five feet above the highest point of the building to comply with International Building Code (IBC) requirements.
  2. Other Height Exceptions. Subject to director approval for permitted uses and planning commission approval for conditional uses, the following structures may exceed the standard district height limit:
    - a. Ski lift towers and tramway towers. Submittal of a computer-generated visual simulation showing all structures is required.
    - b. Public or quasi-public uses.
    - c. Telecommunication facilities.
- F. Tree Replacement. Any application for a new or expanded ski run that includes the removal of significant trees shall be accompanied by a forestry study prepared by a certified forester that includes mitigation measures to protect the overall health of the forest in harmony with the purpose and intent of Section 19.72.110 of the foothills and canyons overlay zone. Conditions of approval may be imposed to mitigate the impacts of the removal of significant trees.

(Ord. No. 1813, § II, 6-27-2017; Ord. No. 1809, § I, 3-14-2017)

19.13.040 - MRZ-village district.

- A. Permitted Uses. Permitted uses in the MRZ-village district are as follows:
- Accessory buildings and uses customarily incidental to permitted use;
  - Bed and breakfast homestay;
  - Bed and breakfast inn;
  - Boardinghouse;
  - Class B beer outlet;
  - Class C beer outlet;
  - Day care/preschool center;
  - Dwellings, one-, two-, three-, four-family;
  - Home day care/preschool for six or fewer children;
  - Living quarters for persons employed on the premises of any principal use;
  - Lodginghouse;
  - Minor ski or mountain resort improvements;
  - Mountain resorts, including the following:
    - Recreational outdoor and trail lighting;
  - Passenger ski and tramway station and ski base facility;

- Ski tow rope, ski lift, ski tram, ski run;
- Skateboard park;
- Outdoor event, outdoor music;
- Resort support, commercial;
- Ropes course;
- Mountain bike trails;
- Frisbee golf course;
- Office incidental to main use;
- Package agency;
- Parking area or structure with ten or fewer spaces;
- Public and quasi-public use structure;
- Residential facility for elderly persons;
- Residential facility for persons with a disability;
- Restaurant, excluding drive-through;
- Restaurant liquor license;
- Retail goods establishment;
- Short-term dwelling rental;
- State store;
- Trail and trailhead improvement;
- Temporary construction improvement.

B. Conditional Uses. Conditional uses in the MRZ-village district are as follows:

- Accessory buildings and uses customarily incidental to conditional use;
- Dwelling group;
- Dwellings, multiple-family;
- Hotel/resort hotel;
- Motel;
- Mountain Bike Terrain Parks;
- Recreation equipment including swing sets, slides, jungle gyms, sand boxes, picnic tables, tennis courts, volleyball nets, basketball standards, baseball backstops and soccer goals;
- Parking area or structure with eleven or more spaces;
- Natural resource based recreational activities and associated facilities, provided that:
  1. The planning commission considers as part of a conditional use application all of the following:
    - a. The facility or activity does not change the primary purpose of the mountain resort to other than snow sports;
    - b. The facility or activity encourages outdoor recreation and enjoyment of nature;

- c. To the extent practicable, the facility or activity is located within the portions of the ski area that are developed or that will be developed pursuant to the area plan;
  - d. The facility or activity is consistent with the zoning established in the area plan;
  - e. To the extent practicable, the facility or activity harmonizes with the natural environment of the site in which it is located by:
    - i. Being visually consistent with or subordinate to the mountain resort's existing facilities, vegetation and landscape; and
    - ii. Not requiring significant modifications to topography to facilitate construction or operations, and;
  - f. The facility or activity does not require extensive new support facilities, such as parking lots, restaurants, and lifts.
2. In determining if a proposed use qualifies as a natural resource based recreational facility or activity, the planning commission shall also consider the following additional factors:
- a. The degree to which visitors are able to engage with the natural setting;
  - b. The similarity of the facility or activity to other permitted and conditional uses in the MRZ recreation district; and
  - c. The extent that a visitor's experience is interdependent with attributes common to the natural setting.
- Skating rink;
  - Ski bridge;
  - Swimming pool.
- C. Height. Height limits in the MRZ village district shall be determined by the county council in the area plan, subject to the following limitations. In no case shall the height of single-family dwellings exceed thirty feet. For uses in the MRZ village district that are also listed in the MRZ recreation district, the height shall be in accordance with 19.13.030E. The height of any other use in the MRZ village district shall be no greater than one hundred feet; the county council may consider the criteria in Section 19.13.050(F) in making this determination.
- D. Density (Dwelling Units per Acre). Density limits in the MRZ village district shall be determined by the county council in the area plan, and shall be conditioned on water, sewer, and utility availability for the density proposed in the area plan. However, the maximum density for residential dwelling units shall be twenty dwelling units or forty guestrooms per net developable acre.
- E. Lot Area, Lot Width, and Setbacks.
- 1. Minimum lot area.
    - a. Single-family residential: Six thousand square feet.
    - b. All other uses, unless lot area otherwise specified in this chapter: No minimum lot area.
  - 2. Minimum lot width.
    - a. Single-family residential: Sixty feet.
    - b. All other uses, unless lot width otherwise specified in this chapter: No minimum lot width.
  - 3. Setbacks.
    - a. Front yard:
      - i. Single-, two-, three-, and four-family dwelling: Twenty feet.
      - ii. Accessory building related to the above: Twenty feet.

- iii. All other uses, unless front yard setback otherwise specified in this chapter: Zero feet.
- b. Side yard:
  - i. Single-, two-, three-, and four-family dwelling: Eight feet, with a total of two required side yards of not less than eighteen feet.
  - ii. Accessory building related to the above: Eight feet, except three feet when located at least ten feet from the rear of the dwelling.
  - iii. All other uses, unless side yard setback otherwise specified in this chapter: Zero feet.
- c. Rear yard:
  - i. Single-, two-, three-, and four-family dwelling: Twenty feet.
  - ii. Accessory building related to the above: Three feet, except eight feet where accessory building rears on side yard of a lot that lies adjacent to a corner lot.
  - iii. All other uses, unless rear yard setback otherwise specified in this chapter: Zero feet.
- d. Exceptions. An applicant may locate a structure closer to the property line than specified by the above setbacks if applicant can demonstrate to the land use authority that the structure will not place additional burden on neighboring properties by addressing the following factors: snow load, drainage, access, fire protection, and building code.

F. FCOZ Exceptions.

1. The following uses in the MRZ-village district are exempt from all requirements of Section 19.72.060 (Slope Protection and Development on Ridgelines), subject to reasonable conditions that may be imposed under subsection 2. below.
  - a. Conservation activity;
  - b. Trail/trailhead improvement;
  - c. Passenger ski and tramway station, ski base/terminal facility, and bridge;
  - d. Ski tow rope, ski lift, ski tramway, ski run;
    - i. Grading for these uses is exempt from Section 19.72.070 (Grading Standards), subject to the director's authority to impose conditions pursuant to subsection F.2 of this section.
  - e. Ropes course;
  - f. Mountain bike terrain park and trails;
  - g. Frisbee golf course;
  - h. Minor ski or mountain resort improvements;
  - i. Natural resource based recreational activities and associated facilities.
2. For the above uses, the director (for permitted uses) and the planning commission (for conditional uses) shall, as necessary, impose reasonable conditions to accomplish any or all of the following:
  - a. Preserve area views;
  - b. Reduce adverse impacts on existing trees and vegetation;
  - c. Reduce overall degree of disturbance to steep slopes over thirty percent;
  - d. Protect wildlife habitat;
  - e. Protect stream corridors, wetlands, rock outcrops and other sensitive environmental features in vicinity of proposed improvements.

3. Development of other permitted or conditional uses on slopes between thirty-one through forty percent, may be accepted as suitable if adequate mitigation techniques acceptable to the director are proposed by the applicant or required by the director in conjunction with submittal by the applicant of the information outlined in subsections a—f. below. The director may consult with others to assist in determining compliance with the submittal requirements below and in requiring specific designs and mitigation techniques. The director may require these specific designs and mitigation techniques, together with implementation timelines, to be defined and documented within the development agreement required by Section 19.13.060.
  - a. A soils report stamped by a person licensed as a professional engineer in the State of Utah ("professional engineer");
  - b. A grading plan stamped by a professional engineer, which complies with I.C.C. standards, with a maximum finished grade of two to one (horizontal:vertical) unless otherwise approved by the director with surface stabilization, and provided that no grading exceeds a one to one ratio;
  - c. If a retaining wall(s) is used, a retaining wall submittal that includes the following:
    - i. Section detail for each type of wall proposed;
    - ii. Calculated factor of safety for overturning and sliding;
    - iii. Design parameters such as  $\phi$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $c$ , etc.;
    - iv. Any necessary design assumptions such as unique drainage conditions, load surcharge, utility impact, etc.;
    - v. Height, batter, adjacent slopes, bench widths, etc.;
    - vi. Comprehensive design calculations, wall profiles, and additional sections;
    - vii. Documentation of compliance with the International Building Code.
  - d. A slope stability analysis that has been reviewed and approved by the county's contracted geologist, the review fee to be paid by applicant;
  - e. Excavation stabilization plans prepared by a professional engineer, which includes the following:
    - i. Extent of the excavation;
    - ii. Cross section(s) of the excavation cut;
    - iii. Spot elevations of the top and bottom of cuts;
    - iv. Location of construction fences;
    - v. Site-specific construction drawings of excavation stabilization measures;
    - vi. Necessary erosion control measures;
    - vii. Location and depth of utilities located within twelve feet of the proposed system; and
    - viii. How service lines will be accommodated with the proposed system.
4. To the extent that FCOZ does not allow development of streets, roads, alleys, or driveways on slopes between thirty-one through forty percent, the director may accept these as suitable under the requirements in subsection F.3. of this section.

(Ord. No. 1813, § III, 6-27-2017; Ord. No. 1809, § I, 3-14-2017)

19.13.050 - MRZ area plan.

A. Purpose. The purpose of an area plan is:



1. To acknowledge vested rights that a mountain resort already has in a previously approved master plan,
  2. To establish boundaries of the MRZ-recreation and MRZ-village districts,
  3. To establish height and density limits for the MRZ-village district,
  4. To establish water, sewer, and utility availability for the proposed density, and
  5. To map the location of current improvements and possible future projects.
- B. Application. An application for approval of an area plan shall be filed in conjunction with an application to rezone the property in the area plan to a mountain resort zone. The application shall be made on a form provided by the director and shall include a legal description of the property, a list of names and mailing addresses of all adjacent property owners and written consent of owners of all property to be included in the area plan, or their agents or authorized representatives. The application shall be accompanied by submittal requirements outlined in subsection D.2 of this section and an area plan as outlined in subsection C of this section. Notification of the application shall be provided to the U.S. Forest Service at least thirty days prior to the first planning commission hearing.
- C. Contents of Proposed Area Plan. The proposed area plan shall be comprised of materials submitted in accordance with subsection D.2 of this section. The area plan shall contain at minimum the following information:
1. A map that contains the following basic information:
    - a. The proposed boundaries for the MRZ-recreation and MRZ-village districts.
    - b. Topography and natural water features (including wetlands) of the property within the area plan, including all adjoining areas owned or leased by the mountain resort as part of the resort.
    - c. Current improvements within the proposed MRZ-village and MRZ-recreation districts, including buildings (and their uses), parking structures/lots, roads, etc.
    - d. Proposed building pads, housing areas, and parking areas/structures.
    - e. Proposed traffic circulation plans.
    - f. Current, and if applicable, proposed mass transit stops or centers.
  2. A list of the proposed permitted and conditional uses for the MRZ-village and MRZ-recreation districts, which complies with the MRZ zone.
  3. Proposed total number of dwelling units and guestrooms for the MRZ-village district, which complies with the MRZ zone or previously approved master plan.
  4. Heights of existing buildings and proposed height limits of future buildings.
  5. Water agreement with Salt Lake City, or service area as applicable, certifying water availability for the proposed number of dwelling units and guestrooms for the MRZ-village district.
  6. Approval of the proposed number of dwelling units and guestrooms for the MRZ-village district by the county health department, or service area as applicable, after verification of water availability and sufficient sewer capacity; alternatively, approval from the county health department for a previously approved master plan for the same number of dwelling units and guestrooms is adequate.
  7. "Will provide" letters from power and natural gas suppliers, certifying availability of those utilities for the proposed number of dwelling units and guestrooms for the MRZ-village district, or such a letter for a previously approved master plan for the same number of dwelling units and guestrooms.
- D. Area Plan Review Procedures.

1. Pre-application conference. Prior to submittal of a formal application for an area plan and associated MRZ rezone, the applicant shall hold a pre-application conference with the director or director's designee. The purpose of this meeting shall be to discuss the goals of the proposed area plan and associated MRZ rezone, the relationship of the proposal to applicable elements of any applicable master plan or general plan, and the review procedure that will be followed for the application.
  2. Submittal requirements. The director shall establish the submittal requirements for an approved area plan application. Certain submittal requirements may be waived or modified by the director or the planning commission if it is demonstrated by the applicant that the information and materials required are not relevant to the proposed area plan. A complete list of the submittal requirements shall be maintained by the director and filed in the county office of township services.
  3. Planning commission recommendation. The planning commission shall review the proposed area plan and associated MRZ rezone request at a regularly scheduled meeting. A report of the planning staff's findings and recommendations shall be presented at a public hearing before the planning commission. The planning commission shall make a recommendation to the county council whether the proposed rezone and associated area plan should be approved. The planning commission may consider the criteria in subsection E below when making its recommendation.
  4. County council final review. The final review of a proposed area plan and associated MRZ rezone shall be by the county council at either a regularly scheduled meeting or a special meeting. Prior to this meeting, and at the discretion of the director, a work session at a regularly scheduled public meeting may be held with the applicant, staff, and the county council to discuss the area plan and associated MRZ rezone. A report of the planning staff's findings and recommendations, together with those of the planning commission, shall be presented at a public hearing before the county council. In making its determination whether to approve the area plan and associated MRZ rezone, the county council may consider the criteria in subsection F below. The county council may modify any element of the proposed area plan, so long as vested rights under a previously approved master plan are not modified, and subject to water agreements between the applicant and Salt Lake City, or service area as applicable.
- E. Area plan and MRZ rezone criteria. The following criteria may be considered in evaluating the merits of a proposed area plan and associated MRZ rezone.
1. Compatibility. Compatibility and sensitivity to the immediate environment, neighborhood, and adjacent properties.
  2. Relationship. Uses, activity, and density, which provide a compatible, efficient, and workable relationship with surrounding uses and activity.
  3. General plan. Conformity with the applicable general plan.
  4. Protection of the natural setting. Uses, activity, and density that are consistent with protecting the natural setting in which the property is located, based on the current environmental data available to Salt Lake County.
  5. Other criteria. Other criteria deemed appropriate to ensure that the purposes of Section 19.13.010 are met.
- F. Previously Approved Master Planned Resort. In the event that a previously approved master planned resort makes application to rezone its property to a mountain resort zone, it shall submit an area plan in accordance with this section. However, in doing so, it shall retain all vested rights in a previously approved master plan.
- G. Plan Amendments. A previously approved MRZ area plan may be amended subject to the review procedures in Subsection 19.13.050D. to propose changes to any information contained in Subsections 19.13.050C.1. through 4. above, including to change the boundaries of the MRZ-village

and the MRZ-recreation districts or to add land that has been acquired by the resort through land trade involving properties within big or little cottonwood canyons.

(Ord. No. 1809, § I, 3-14-2017)

19.13.060 - MRZ-village development plan.

- A. Purpose. The purpose of an MRZ-village development plan is to provide for an integrated master plan for the village or phases thereof, which outlines the details of projects to be built in areas such as parking; pedestrian, bicycle, and transit facilities; building scale, design, architecture, and materials; public infrastructure and utilities; access and circulation; landscaping; lighting; common areas; phasing of projects; natural hazards; grading and drainage; etc.
- B. Process. A development plan shall be in the form of a development agreement. If the development plan contains any deviations from FCOZ design standards in Section 19.72.170, the applicant shall identify those deviations in the development plan, and the planning commission has the authority to determine whether to approve, approve with modification, or deny the development agreement in accordance with subsection C below. Notification of the application shall be provided to the U.S. Forest Service thirty days prior to the first planning commission hearing. The mayor shall sign the approved development plan.
  - 1. Consolidation of processes. A development plan for the entire village, or phases thereof, may be presented to the planning commission as part of an application to rezone and submittal of an area plan. A development plan may also be submitted in conjunction with a conditional use application.
  - 2. Staff review. Planning staff shall review the proposed development plan and identify deviations from FCOZ design standards in Section 19.72.170, in addition to those identified by the applicant, so that applicant can decide whether to retain those deviations and seek planning commission approval for the same.
  - 3. MRZ Standards for adjusting FCOZ design standards. The standards outlined in subsection C of this section for obtaining adjustments to the FCOZ design standards shall be in addition to those outlined in Subsection 19.72.170B, i.e., adjustments shall also be consistent with the purposes of FCOZ as stated in Section 19.72.010.
  - 4. No additional conditional use permit approval required. Once a development plan is approved, the applicant need not obtain separate conditional use permits when each component of that plan is developed, unless sufficient plans necessary to obtain conditional use approval were not submitted with the development plan application.
- C. Factors for Approval of A Development Plan. The planning commission shall consider the following factors, as it deems applicable, when determining whether to deny, approve, or approve with modifications a proposed development plan.
  - 1. Compliance with the general plan. Does the proposed development comply with the applicable general plan?
  - 2. Compatibility. Is the development plan compatible with the context and visual character of the area? In considering this factor, the following criteria may be used:
    - a. Does the development plan respond to the site's natural characteristics and physical constraints such as steep slopes, vegetation, waterways, and any natural or man-made hazards and allow development to blend in with or enhance said features?
    - b. Does the project preserve important geologic features, mature vegetation, and structures or features of the site that have historic, cultural, visual, or ecological importance or contribute to the identity of the community?

- c. Are buildings oriented to public right of way and sited to reflect the neighborhood context? Are buildings and access ways arranged to allow effective emergency, maintenance, and service vehicle access?
    - d. Are the proposed building materials compatible with those typically seen in the immediate vicinity?
    - e. In assessing the impacts of the proposed development plan, has consideration been given to the current environmental data available to Salt Lake County?
  - 3. Building scale. Is the proposed scale/mass of buildings within the proposed project compatible with or enhance the cohesiveness or distinctive identity of the neighborhood and surrounding development patterns, including the scale and massing of nearby historical or cultural resources?
  - 4. Pedestrian, bicycle and transit facilities. Does the proposed development improve pedestrian, bicycle, and transit facilities? Are these facilities and improvements prioritized over vehicular facilities and improvements? Are specific designs, mitigation techniques, and implementation timelines defined as part of the development plan?
  - 5. Public infrastructure and facilities. Are public infrastructure and facilities upgrades necessary to serve the project? If so, improvements shall be at the sole costs of the developer. The county may require specific designs, mitigation techniques, and implementation timelines within the development agreement.
  - 6. Access and circulation. Does the proposed development provide adequate access and circulation? Are traffic congestion mitigation techniques included as part of the development plan?
  - 7. Site grading and snow removal. Do buildings and site grading provide simple, at-grade entrances and minimize extensive grade-changes along building exteriors? Is adequate snow storage accommodated?
  - 8. Parking. Have the following issues been addressed?
    - a. The probable number of cars to be operated by those using the proposed development and the nature of the proposed uses;
    - b. The availability of public transit and other transportation facilities, including those for pedestrian access;
    - c. The commitment to utilize automobile disincentive techniques in the proposed development; and
    - d. The potential for joint use of common parking.
- D. Development Plan Application Contents. The contents of the application for a development plan shall include the items listed below. Staff may recommend, and the planning commission may require, that any of these items be incorporated into a development agreement. The director may waive any of these items if the applicant demonstrates that the information and materials required are not relevant to the proposed development plan.
  - 1. A completed application on a form provided by the director, a legal description of the property subject to the development plan, and a list of names and mailing addresses of all adjacent property owners.
  - 2. A description and depiction of the proposed development, including limits of disturbance and compliance with other FCOZ requirements, land uses, densities, natural features (including proximity of project improvements to wetlands or perennial streams), traffic and pedestrian circulation, parking, open space areas, landscaping, lighting improvements, and provision of services, such as water, sewer, gas, and electric. Issues resolved in the area plan stage may not be reconsidered at the development plan stage. Also, a statement of the objectives to be achieved by the development plan.

3. An architectural character plan showing the use, massing, scale and orientation of the proposed buildings, and their orientation to public spaces and other buildings, and other attributes which may significantly represent the proposed development.
4. A description, and depiction as needed, of deviations from FCOZ design standards in Section 19.72.170 in the proposed development agreement, and justification for each deviation.
5. Studies and reports required by Section 19.75.030 of Chapter 19.75, Geologic Hazards.
6. A statement prepared by a Utah registered professional engineer, and depiction or mapping as necessary, describing the potential infrastructure upgrades, alignment, design, and mitigation techniques that may be necessary for development of the site to be served by public infrastructure. The information shall be of sufficient detail to determine the acceptable location(s) and extent of development and to understand the necessary upgrades and the possible alignments, designs, or mitigation techniques that may be required.
7. A written response to each of the factors for approval outlined in subsection C of this section, as applicable.
8. A grading and drainage plan showing all grading and how drainage and stormwater is accommodated, which meets county requirements for grading, drainage, and stormwater.
9. If proposed, a description, and depiction as necessary, for specific pedestrian, bicycle, and transit facility designs, mitigation techniques, and implementation timelines. These plans shall provide sufficient detail to determine if the design or mitigation concept addresses the standards outlined in Chapter 19.80, Off-Street Parking Requirements, but do not need to be detailed construction documents.
10. A description of any proposed project phasing detailing the specific improvements within each phase.
11. Other submittal requirements that the director establishes for a development plan application. A complete list of such requirements shall be maintained by the director and filed in the county office of township services.

(Ord. No. 1809, § I, 3-14-2017)

19.13.070 - Regulations that apply to both MRZ-recreation and MRZ-village districts.

- A. Limits of Disturbance. Because of the unique nature of the topography and climatic conditions of the foothill and canyon areas, limits of disturbance for permitted uses shall be determined on a case-by-case basis by the director. Limits of disturbance for conditional uses shall be as finally approved by the planning commission upon the recommendation of the director (see Section 19.72.160). All determinations of limits of disturbance shall be subject to the conditions and criteria set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, Section 19.72.160.
- B. Water Supply and Quality.
  1. Salt Lake City certification required. Prior to planning commission or director approval of a conditional use or site plan for all uses in the MRZ districts, the plan shall be referred to Salt Lake City's division of public utilities to ensure compliance with the city's applicable ordinances and watershed protection standards. If Salt Lake City's certification is not given within the time prescribed by county ordinance for processing applications, the planning commission or director may approve the application subject to Salt Lake City's certification.
  2. Department of health approval required. Prior to issuance of a conditional use permit or site plan approval for all uses in the MRZ districts, the applicant shall receive the written approval of the health department certifying that all water quality and health requirements have been satisfied and that the proposed construction will not damage the natural watershed.

3. Applicable state regulations and standards. Developments shall be in compliance with applicable state regulations for individual wastewater disposal systems and culinary water supply.
  4. Subsequent changes in site plan. If, after health department or Utah Department of Environmental Quality approvals, a site development plan is modified such that the original limits of disturbance change, the applicant shall submit the modified site plan to the health department for retesting and new approval. Evidence of such retesting and approval shall be submitted prior to final approval of the site development plan.
- C. Utilities. All utilities in the MRZ districts shall be placed underground, except as may be provided for in state law.

(Ord. No. 1809, § I, 3-14-2017)

#### 19.13.080 - Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

"Conservation activity" means a process to restore, enhance, protect, and sustain the quality and quantity of ecosystems and natural resources.

"Driveway" means a private area used for ingress and egress of vehicles, which allows access from a street or road to a building, structure, or parking spaces.

"Fence" means a structure erected to provide privacy or security, which defines a private space or is used to constrain domestic animals.

"Grading" means any change of existing surface conditions by excavating, placing of any soils or rocks, or stripping of vegetation.

"Limits of disturbance" means the area(s) in which construction and development activity are to be contained, including development and construction of the principal building, accessory structures, recreation areas, utilities, services, driveways, septic tank drain fields and related system requirements, storm drainage, and other similar services or improvements. However, up to ten feet of paved or unpaved shoulders for driveways are not included in the limits of disturbance.

"Lot of record" means a lot or parcel of land established in compliance with all laws applicable at the time of its creation and recorded in the office of the county recorder either as part of a recorded subdivision or as described on a deed, having frontage upon a street, a right-of-way approved by the land use hearing officer, or a right-of-way not less than twenty feet wide.

"Minor ski resort improvements" means construction activities associated with the ongoing operation and maintenance of previously approved facilities, ski runs, ski trails, ski lifts and related resort appurtenances, equipment, recreational access corridors, pedestrian or non-motorized trails, non-snow related activities and accessory uses, or vehicular maintenance roads constructed or used in connection with the construction, operation, or maintenance of a resort.

"Mountain bike terrain park" means an area containing fixed trails, artificial features and obstacles made primarily of natural materials such as earth, wood, and stone that is designed to create a biking experience interdependent with the attributes of a mountainous setting, but excluding facilities built solely for a temporary event requiring a mass gathering permit. Paved surfaces may be allowed in limited areas as needed for erosion control and rider safety. Mountain bike terrain parks shall comply with FCOZ requirements for grading and retaining walls.

"Mountain resort" or "Ski resort" means:

- A. Any publicly or privately developed recreational use permitted by relevant local, state, and federal authorities, for snow-related activities, accessory year-round or non-snow related activities, and associated facilities and improvements.

- B. Such uses, activities, and facilities may be conducted on a commercial or membership basis, whether solely on privately-owned property or on privately-owned lots or parcels interspersed with public land under a special use permit from the U.S. Forest Service or other public agency, primarily for the use of persons who do not reside on the same lot or parcel as that on which the recreational use is located.
1. Snow related activities include but are not limited to: downhill skiing, cross-country skiing, snowboarding, snow shoeing, snowmobiling, or other snow related activities.
  2. Accessory year-round and non-snow related activities include but are not limited to: alpine recreational activities; natural resource based recreational facilities; cultural events and festivals; and conference events.
  3. Associated facilities and improvements include, but are not limited to: lodging; food, retail, and support services; recreational and fitness facilities; parking accommodations; and other uses of a similar nature specifically authorized in conjunction with the operation of a year-round resort.

"Natural resource based recreational activities and associated facilities" means activities and facilities that encourage outdoor recreation and enjoyment of nature that, to the extent practicable, harmonize with the natural environment; including uses such as zip lines, mountain bike trails, disc golf courses, and ropes courses; but excluding tennis courts, water slides and water parks, swimming pools, golf courses, and amusement parks.

"Net developable acreage" means land with all of the following:

1. Average slope less than thirty percent;
2. Soils of a suitable depth and type based on soil exploration and percolation tests in accordance with the regulations of the Utah Department of Environmental Quality in order to ensure against adverse impacts on surface water and groundwater quality;
3. Minimum distance from any stream corridor of one hundred feet; and
4. Free from any identified natural hazard such as flood, avalanche, landslide, high water table, and similar features. See Chapter 19.74, "Floodplain Hazard Regulations," and Chapter 19.75, "Natural Hazard Areas."

"Open Space" means any area of a lot that is completely free and unobstructed from any man-made structure or parking areas.

"Parking area" means an unenclosed area or lot other than a street used or designed for parking.

"Parking structure" means a fully enclosed structure designed and intended for parking.

"Passenger tramway" means a mechanical device to transport passengers and cargo by means of chairs or enclosed compartments attached to a cable or to rails, including each of the devices described in Section 72-11-102 of the Utah Code Annotated, as amended. Includes ski tows and ski lifts.

"Resort support, commercial" means a use that is clearly incidental to, and customarily found in connection with, the principal building or use, and that is operated and maintained for the benefit and convenience of the owners, occupants, employees, customers, or visitors to the principal use or building.

"Site plan" means an accurately scaled plan that illustrates the existing conditions on a land parcel and the details of a proposed development, including but not limited to: topography; vegetation; drainage; flood plains; wetlands; waterways; landscaping and open space; walkways; means of ingress and egress; circulation; utility easements and services; structures and buildings; lighting; berms, buffers and screening devices; development on adjacent property; and any other information that may be required to make an informed decision.

"Slope" means the level of inclination from the horizontal, determined by dividing, in fifty foot intervals, the average horizontal run of the slope into the average vertical rise of the same slope and converting the resulting figure into a percentage value.

"Trails" means a type of natural open space that is a system of public recreational pathways located within the unincorporated county for use by the public for purposes as designated.

"Vegetation" means living plant material, including but not limited to trees, shrubs, flowers, grass, herbs, and ground cover.

(Ord. No. 1813, § IV, 6-27-2017; Ord. No. 1809, § I, 3-14-2017)

Chapter 19.14 - R-1-3, R-1-4, R-1-5, R-1-6, R-1-7, R-1-8, R-1-10, R-1-15, R-1-21, R-1-43 SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL ZONES

**Sections:**

19.14.010 - Purpose of provisions.

The purpose of the R-1 zones is to establish single-family neighborhoods which provide persons who reside therein a comfortable, health, safe and pleasant environment.

(Ord. 1285 § 2 (part), 1994)

19.14.020 - Permitted uses.

Permitted uses in the R-1 zones are as follows:

Zone	Permitted Uses
All R-1 zones	<p>—Accessory uses and buildings customarily incidental to a permitted use provided the total square footage of all accessory buildings does not exceed eight hundred square feet on lots under one-half acre or one thousand two hundred square feet on lots one-half acre or larger;</p>
	<p>—Agriculture;</p>
	<p>—Home business, subject to Chapter 19.85;</p>
	<p>—Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;</p>
	<p>—Household pets;</p>
	<p>—Residential facility for persons with a disability.</p>
R-1-6, R-1-7, R-1-8, R-1-10, R-1-15	<p>—Single-family dwelling.</p>
R-1-21, R-1-	<p>—Guesthouse, the square footage must be less than one thousand two hundred square</p>



43	feet;
	—Maximum of four horses for private use only, not for rental;
	—Single-family dwelling.

(Ord. No. 1762, § III, 1-14-2014; Ord. No. 1753, § III, 8-6-2013; Ord. 1535, § 4 (part), 2004; Ord. 1452, § 6, 1999; Ord. 1285, § 2 (part), 1994)

19.14.030 - Conditional uses.

Conditional uses in the R-1 zones are as follows:

Zone	Conditional Uses
All R-1 zones	—Accessory uses and buildings customarily incidental to a conditional use. Any accessory building or buildings where the total square footage exceeds eight hundred square feet on lots under one half-acre or one thousand two hundred square feet on lots one-half acre or larger;
	—Cemetery;
	—Day care/preschool center, subject to Section 19.76.260;
	—Golf course;
	—Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;
	—Planned unit development;
	—Private educational institutions having an academic curriculum similar to that ordinarily given in public schools;
	—Private nonprofit recreational grounds and facilities;
	—Public and quasi-public uses;
	—Residential facility for elderly persons;

	<p>—Temporary buildings for uses incidental to construction work, which building must be removed upon the completion of the construction work. If such buildings are not removed within ninety days upon completion of construction work or thirty days after notice, the building will be removed by the county at the expense of the owner.</p>
R-1-3, R-1-4,	<p>—Single-family dwelling.</p>
R-1-5	<p>—Single-family project developments The planning commission may approve a detailed development plan for the entire single-family project in an R-1-3, R-1-4, R-1-5 zone, pursuant to Chapter 19.84 of this title. Thereafter, the development services division director may, as authorized by the planning commission, approve use permits for individual residential uses, provided that the plans comply with all requirements and conditions of the approved development plan.</p>
R-1-6, R-1-7, R-1-8, R-1-10,	<p>—Nursery and greenhouse, provided that there is no retail sales;</p>
R-1-15	<p>—Pigeons, subject to health department regulations;</p>
	<p>—Sportsman's kennel with a minimum lot area of one acre.</p>
R-1-21, R-1-43	<p>—Animals and fowl for family food production;</p>
	<p>—Bed and breakfast homestay;</p>
	<p>—Nursery and greenhouse; provided, that there is no retail sales;</p>
	<p>—Pigeons, subject to health department regulations;</p>
	<p>—Sportsman's kennel with a minimum lot area of one acre.</p>

(Ord. No. 1762, § IV, 1-14-2014; Ord. No. 1753, § IV, 8-6-2013; Ord. 1535, § 5 (part), 2004; Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1338, § 2 (part), 1996; Ord. 1285, § 2 (part), 1994)

19.14.040 - Lot areas and widths.

The minimum lot area and width requirements are as follows:

Zone	Minimum Lot Area	Minimum Lot Width
R-1-3	3,000 square feet	25 feet at a distance 20 feet from the front lot line
R-1-4	4,000 square feet	Same as above
R-1-5	5,000 square feet	Same as above
R-1-6	6,000 square feet	60 feet at a distance 25 feet from the front lot line
R-1-7	7,000 square feet	65 feet at a distance 25 feet from the front lot line
R-1-8	8,000 square feet	Same as above
R-1-10	10,000 square feet	80 feet at a distance 30 feet back from the front lot line
R-1-15	15,000 square feet	Same as above
R-1-21	21,780 square feet (½ acre)	100 feet at a distance 30 feet from the front lot line
R-1-43	43,560 square feet (1 acre)	Same as above

(Ord. 1285 § 2 (part), 1994)

19.14.050 - Yards.

A. Dwellings: The minimum yard requirements for a private garage or dwelling are as follows:

Zone	Front Yard	Side Yard (Interior)	Side Yard (Facing a public street)	Rear Yard Without Garage	Rear Yard With Garage
R-1-3, R-1-4, R-1-5	20 feet	5 feet unless attached to a dwelling on an adjacent lot	20 feet	20 feet	15 feet
R-1-6, R-1-7, R-1-8	25 feet	5 feet one side and 11 feet on the garage or driveway side or 8 feet	20 feet	30 feet	15 feet

		on each side			
R-1-10, R-1-15, R-1-21	30 feet	10 feet on each side	20 feet	Same as above	Same as above
R-1-43	30 feet	15 feet on each side	20 feet	Same as above	Same as above

B. Accessory Buildings: The minimum yard requirements for an accessory building, which may include a private garage that does not meet the setback requirements listed in subsection A above, are as follows:

Zone	Minimum Front Yard	Minimum Side Yard (Interior)	Minimum Side Yard (Facing a public street)	Minimum Rear Yard
R-1-3, R-1-4, R-1-5, R-1-6, R-1-7, R-1-8, R-1-10, R-1-15, R-1-21, R-1-43	Must be in the rear yard and 6 feet away from the dwelling	1 foot	20 feet	1 foot, except lots which rear upon the side yard of an adjacent lot, in which case the minimum setback shall be 10 feet from the adjoining side yard.

C. The minimum yard requirements for a main building other than residential are as follows:

Zone	Minimum Front Yard	Minimum Side Yards	Minimum Rear Yard
R-1-3, R-1-4, R-1-5	20 feet	20 feet	20 feet
R-1-6, R-1-7, R-1-8	25 feet	20 feet	30 feet
R-1-10, R-1-15, R-1-21, R-1-43	30 feet	20 feet	30 feet

(Ord. 1539 § 3, 2004; Ord. 1285 § 2 (part), 1994)

19.14.055 - Density.

The allowable density for planned unit developments shall be determined by the planning commission on a case by case basis, taking into account the following factors: recommendations of county and non-county agencies; site constraints; compatibility with nearby land uses; and the provisions of the applicable general plan. Notwithstanding the above, the planning commission shall not approve a planned unit development with density higher than the following:

R-1-3	11.0 units per acre
R-1-4	9.0 units per acre
R-1-5	7.0 units per acre
R-1-6	6.0 units per acre
R-1-7	5.0 units per acre
R-1-8	4.5 units per acre
R-1-10	4.0 units per acre
R-1-15	2.5 units per acre
R-1-21	2.0 units per acre
R-1-43	1.0 units per acre

(Ord. 1539 § 2, 2004)

19.14.060 - Building height.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in this title no building or structure shall exceed the following height (see Section 19.04.095 (A) for definition of "height"):

A. Main Buildings.

1. Thirty feet on property where the slope of the original ground surface exceeds fifteen percent or the property is located in the hillside protection zone. The slope shall be determined using a line drawn from the highest point of elevation to the lowest point of elevation on the perimeter of a box which encircles the foundation line of the building or structure. Said box shall extend for a distance of fifteen feet or to the property line, whichever is less, around the foundation line of the building or structure. The elevation shall be determined using a certified topographic survey with a maximum contour interval of two feet.

2. Thirty-five feet on properties other than those listed in number one of this subsection.
3. No dwelling shall contain less than one story.

B. Accessory Buildings.

1. No building which is accessory to a single-family dwelling shall exceed twenty feet in height. For each foot of height over fourteen feet, accessory buildings shall be set back from property lines an additional foot to allow a maximum height of twenty feet.

(Ord. 1509 § 3, 2003; Ord. 1285 § 2 (part), 1994)

19.14.070 - Coverage of rear yards.

No accessory building or group of accessory buildings shall cover more than twenty-five percent of the rear yard.

(Ord. 1285 § 2 (part), 1994)

19.14.080 - Informational.

For additional information refer to the zoning ordinance and in particular the following sections:

19.76.020	Occupancy permit.
19.04.560	Yard.
19.76.080	Lots and buildings on private rights-of-ways.
19.76.100	Sale of space needed to meet requirements.
19.76.140	Private garage or carport—Reduced yards.
19.76.190	Height limitations—Exceptions.
19.76.200	Additional height allowed when.
19.76.210	Off-site improvements.
19.76.290	Single-family or two-family dwellings—Standards.
19.80.040	Number of spaces required.

(Ord. 1285 § 2 (part), 1994)

Chapter 19.32 - R-2-6.5, R-2-8, R-2-10 MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL ZONES

**Sections:**

19.32.010 - Purpose of provisions.

The purpose of the R-2 zones is to establish low to medium density residential neighborhoods which provide persons who reside therein a comfortable, healthy, safe and pleasant environment.

(Ord. 1291 § 2 (part), 1995)

19.32.020 - Permitted uses.

Permitted uses in the R-2 zones are as follows:

Zone	Permitted Uses
R-2-6.5, R-2-8, R-2-10	— Accessory uses and buildings customarily incidental to a permitted use provided the total square footage of all accessory buildings does not exceed eight hundred square feet on lots under one-half acre or one thousand two hundred square feet on lots one-half acre or larger;
	—Agriculture;
	—Home business, subject to Chapter 19.85;
	—Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;
	—Household pets;
	—Residential facility for elderly persons;
	—Residential facility for persons with a disability;
	—Single-family dwelling;
	—Two-family dwelling.

(Ord. No. 1753, § III, 8-6-2013; Ord. 1535, § 4 (part), 2004; Ord. 1452, § 7, 1999; Ord. 1291, § 2 (part), 1995)

19.32.030 - Conditional uses.

Conditional uses in the R-2 zones are as follows:

Zone	Conditional Uses
R-2-6.5, R-2-8, R- 2-10	<p>—Accessory uses and buildings customarily incidental to a conditional use. Any accessory building or buildings where the total square footage exceeds eight hundred square feet on lots under one-half acre or one thousand two hundred square feet on lots one-half acre or larger;</p>
	<p>—Cemetery;</p>
	<p>—Day care/preschool center, subject to Section 19.76.260;</p>
	<p>—Dwelling group.</p>
	<p>A. The development shall comply with the maximum allowable density for the zone in which it is located.</p>
	<p>B. The distance between the principal buildings shall be equal to the total side yards required in the zone; provided, however, that at the option of the developer the distance between the principal structures may be reduced to ten feet, if the difference between ten feet and the required side yards is maintained as permanently landscaped open space elsewhere on the site. The distance between principal buildings and the nearest perimeter lot line shall be at least fifteen feet unless demonstrated by the development plan that the yard required for a principal building in the district in which it is located is more appropriate. The distance between the building and a public street shall be at least the front yard required in the zoning district, except on corner lots the side yard which faces on a public street shall be at least twenty feet.</p>
	<p>C. Access shall be provided by a private street or right-of-way from a public street; such private street or right-of-way shall be at least twenty feet wide for one or two rear dwelling units and at least thirty feet wide for three or more dwelling units.</p>
	<p>D. A minimum of two parking spaces shall be provided for each dwelling unit. Parking spaces and vehicular maneuvering areas shall meet county standards.</p>
	<p>E. Every dwelling structure in the dwelling group shall be within sixty feet of an access roadway or drive.</p>
	<p>F. The development plan shall provide landscaping as specified in Chapter 19.77 of this title. Solid visual fences shall be provided along all interior property lines unless the planning commission approves otherwise.</p>



	—Golf course;
	—Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;
	—Nursery and greenhouse, provided that there is no retail sales;
	—Pigeons, subject to health department regulations;
	—Planned unit development;
	—Private educational institutions having an academic curriculum similar to that ordinarily given in public schools;
	—Private nonprofit recreational grounds and facilities;
	—Public and quasi-public uses;
	—Short-term rental provided:
	—A. The dwelling unit is located in a single-family or two-family dwelling, but not located in a planned unit development or dwelling group; and
	—B. The site has frontage on a street with an existing or proposed right-of-way of at least sixty-six feet, as identified on the map entitled "Road Widening and Improvement Map" on file with the development services division and such map is made by this reference, as such, a part of this title as if fully described and detailed herein;
	—Sportsman's kennel with a minimum lot area of one acre;
	—Temporary buildings for uses incidental to construction work, which buildings must be removed upon the completion of the construction work. If such buildings are not removed within ninety days upon completion of construction work and thirty days after notice, the building will be removed by the county at the expense of the owner.
R-2-10	—Bed and breakfast homestay.

(Ord. No. 1753, § IV, 8-6-2013; Ord. 1609, § 7, 2007; Ord. 1539, § 5, 2004; Ord. 1535, § 5 (part), 2004; Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1361, § 6, 1996; Ord. 1338, § 2 (part), 1996; Ord. 1336, § 2, 1996; Ord. 1291, § 2 (part), 1995)

19.32.040 - Lot areas and widths.

The minimum lot area and width requirements are as follows:

Zone	Minimum Lot Area	Minimum Lot Width
R-2-6.5	4,000 square feet for a lot containing 1 unit of a two-family dwelling 6,000 square feet for a single-family dwelling 6,500 square feet for a two-family dwelling 8,000 square feet for any other main building	60 feet at a distance 25 feet from the front lot line
R-2-8	4,000 square feet for a lot containing 1 unit of a two-family dwelling 8,000 square feet for any other main building	65 feet at a distance 30 feet from the front lot line
R-2-10	5,000 square feet for a lot containing 1 unit of a two-family dwelling 10,000 square feet for any other main building	Same as above

(Ord. 1539 § 6 (part), 2004; Ord. 1291 § 2 (part), 1995)

19.32.050 - Yards.

A. Dwellings: The minimum yard requirements for a private garage or single or two-family dwelling unit are as follows:

Zone	Minimum Front Yard	Minimum Side Yard (Interior)	Minimum Side Yard (Facing a public street)	Minimum Rear Yard
R-2-6.5	25 feet	8 feet, however, no side yard setback is required from the property line dividing two units of a two family dwelling subdivided under 19.32.090	20 feet	With garage: 15 feet Without garage: 30 feet
R-2-8, R-2-10	30 feet	Same as above		Same as above

B. Accessory Buildings: The minimum yard requirements for an accessory building, which may include a private garage that does not meet the setback requirements listed in subsection A above, are as follows:

Zone	Minimum Front Yard	Minimum Side Yard (Interior)	Minimum Side Yard (Facing a public street)	Minimum Rear Yard
R-2-6.5, R-2-8, R-2-10	Must be in the rear yard and 6 feet away from the dwelling	1 foot	20 feet	1 foot, except lots which rear upon the side yard of an adjacent lot, in which case the minimum setback shall be 10 feet from the adjoining side yard.

C. The minimum yard requirements for a main building other than residential are as follows:

Zone	Minimum Front Yard	Minimum Side Yards	Minimum Rear Yard
R-2-6.5	25 feet	20 feet	30 feet
R-2-8, R-2-10	30 feet	20 feet	30 feet

(Ord. 1539 § 6, (part), 2004; Ord. 1336 § 3, 1996; Ord. 1291 § 2 (part), 1995)

19.32.055 - Density.

The allowable density for planned unit developments and dwelling groups shall be determined by the planning commission on a case by case basis, taking into account the following factors: recommendations of county and non-county agencies; site constraints; compatibility with nearby land uses; and the provisions of the applicable general plan. Notwithstanding, the planning commission shall not approve a planned unit development with density higher than the following:

Zone	Single-Family Dwelling	Two-Family Dwelling
R-2-6.5	7.0 units per acre	12.0 units per acre
R-2-8	6.0 units per acre	10.0 units per acre
R-2-10	5.0 units per acre	8.0 units per acre

(Ord. 1539 § 7, 2004)

19.32.060 - Building height.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in this title, no building or structure shall exceed the following height (see Section 19.04.095(A) for definition of "height"):

A. Main Buildings.

1. Thirty feet on property where the slope of the original ground surface exceeds fifteen percent or the property is located in the hillside protection zone. The slope shall be determined using a line drawn from the highest point of elevation to the lowest point of elevation on the perimeter of a box which encircles the foundation line of the building or structure. Said box shall extend for a distance of fifteen feet or to the property line, whichever is less, around the foundation line of the building or structure. The elevation shall be determined using a certified topographic survey with a maximum contour interval of two feet.
2. Thirty-five feet on other properties.
3. No dwelling shall contain less than one story.

B. Accessory Buildings.

1. No building which is accessory to a one-family or two-family dwelling shall exceed twenty feet in height. For each foot of height over fourteen feet, accessory buildings shall be set back from property lines an additional foot to allow a maximum height of twenty feet.

(Ord. 1509 § 4, 2003; Ord. 1291 § 2 (part), 1995)

19.32.070 - Coverage of rear yards.

No accessory building or group of accessory buildings shall cover more than twenty-five percent of the rear yard.

(Ord. 1291 § 2 (part), 1995)

19.32.080 - Informational.

For additional information refer to the zoning ordinance and in particular the following sections:

19.76.020	Occupancy permit.
19.76.070	Division of a two-family dwelling.
19.76.100	Sale of space needed to meet requirements.
19.76.140	Private garage or carport—Reduced yards.
19.76.190	Height limitations—Exceptions.

19.76.200	Additional height allowed when.
19.76.210	Off-site improvements.
19.76.290	Single-family or two-family dwellings—Standards.
19.80.040	Number of spaces required.

(Ord. 1291 § 2 (part), 1995)

19.32.090 - Division of two-family dwelling.

A lot containing a two-family dwelling may be subdivided, creating a new lot line along the shared common wall and extending to the front and rear property lines, subject to the following conditions:

- A. The minimum area of the lot containing each unit shall be four thousand square feet in the R-2-6.5 and R-2-8 zones, and five thousand square feet in the R-2-10 zone.
- B. The division of ground is subject to the requirements of the Salt Lake County Subdivision Ordinance (Title 18).
- C. The subdivision plat shall specifically note that the purpose of the subdivision is to accommodate the division of a two-family dwelling.

(Ord. 1539 § 8, 2004)

Chapter 19.38 - R-2-10C RESIDENTIAL ZONE

**Sections:**

19.38.010 - Purpose of provisions.

The purpose of the R-2-10C zone is to provide neighborhoods in the canyon areas of the county for low-density residential development.

(Prior code § 22-20-1)

19.38.020 - Permitted uses.

Permitted uses in the R-2-10C zone include:

- Accessory uses and buildings customarily incidental to permitted uses;
- Agriculture;
- Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;
- Household pets; the keeping of not more than four horses for private use only and not for rental;
- Residential facility for elderly persons;

- Residential facility for persons with a disability;
- Single-family dwelling;
- Two-family dwelling.

(Ord. No. 1753, § III, 8-6-2013; Ord. 1452, § 8, 1999; Ord. 1200, § 5 (part), 1992; Ord. 1179, § 5 (part), 1992; § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 2-1-1984; prior code § 22-20-2)

19.38.030 - Conditional uses.

Conditional uses in the R-2-10C zone include:

- Airport;
- Bed and breakfast homestay;
- Cemetery, etc.;
- Chickens, ducks, geese or other fowl totaling not more than fifty fowl on any one lot; four horses on one lot, provided that no horses may be kept on any lot less than one acre, and no corral or stable for keeping of horses may be closer to a public street or to any dwelling than one hundred feet;
- Day care/preschool center, subject to Section 19.76.260;
- Dwelling group.
  - A. The parcel of ground on which the dwelling group, as defined in Section 19.04.190, is to be erected shall have an area equal to the aggregate of the minimum lot areas otherwise required in the zone for the number of individual dwelling structures in the group.
  - B. The distance between the principal buildings shall be equal to the total side yards required in the zone; provided, however, that at the option of the developer the distance between the principal structures may be reduced to ten feet, provided that the difference between ten feet and the required side yards is maintained as permanently landscaped open space elsewhere on the site. The distance between principal buildings and the nearest perimeter lot line shall not be less than fifteen feet unless demonstrated by the development plan that the yard required for a principal building in the district in which it is located is more appropriate. The distance between the building and a public street shall be not less than the front yard required in the zoning district, except for corner lots the side yard which faces on a public street shall be not less than twenty feet.
  - C. Access shall be provided by a private street or right-of-way from a public street; such private street or right-of-way shall not be less than twenty feet wide for one or two rear dwelling units, and not less than thirty feet wide for three or more dwelling units.
  - D. A minimum of two parking spaces shall be provided for each dwelling unit. Parking spaces and vehicular maneuvering areas shall be designed to comply with county standards.
  - E. Every dwelling in the dwelling group shall be within sixty feet of an access roadway or drive.
  - F. The development plan shall provide landscaping as specified in Chapter 19.77 of this title. Solid visual barrier fences shall be provided along all property lines unless the planning commission approves otherwise by deleting or modifying the fence requirement.
  - G. The development shall be approved by the development services director and the county fire chief before final approval is given by the planning commission.
- Golf course;
- Guest house;

- Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;
- Home occupation;
- Nursery and greenhouse, provided that there is no retail shop operated in connection therewith;
- Pigeons, subject to health department regulations;
- Planned unit development;
- Private educational institutions having an academic curriculum similar to that ordinarily given in public schools;
- Private nonprofit recreational grounds and facilities;
- Public and quasi-public uses;
- Short-term rental provided:
  - A. The dwelling unit is located in a single-family or two-family dwelling, but not located in a planned unit development or dwelling group; and
  - B. The site has frontage on a street with an existing or proposed right-of-way of at least sixty-six feet, as identified on the map entitled "Road Widening and Improvement Map" on file with the development services division and such map is made by this reference, as such, a part of this title as if fully described and detailed herein;
- Sportsman's kennel (minimum lot area one acre);
- Temporary buildings for uses incidental to construction work, which buildings must be removed upon the completion or abandonment of the construction work. If such buildings are not removed within ninety days upon completion of construction work and thirty days after notice, the buildings will be removed by the county at the expense of the owner.

(Ord. No. 1753, § V, 8-6-2013; Ord. 1609, § 8, 2007; Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1361, § 6, 1996; Ord. 1198, § 8 (part), 1992; Ord. 1179, § 6 (part), 1992; Ord. 1118, § 5 (part), 1990; Ord. 1115, § 4 (part), 1990; Ord. 1088, § 5 (part), 1989; (part) of Ord. passed 12-15-1982; prior code § 22-20-3)

#### 19.38.040 - Lot area.

The minimum lot area in the R-2-10C zone shall be not less than ten thousand square feet, except that the minimum area for any lot which is being used for horses shall be one-half acre.

(Prior code § 22-20-4)

#### 19.38.050 - Lot width.

The minimum width of any lot in the R-2-10C zone shall be seventy-five feet, at a distance fifteen feet back from the front lot line.

(Prior code § 22-20-5)

#### 19.38.060 - Front yard.

In the R-2-10C zone, the minimum depth of the front yard for main buildings, and for private garages which have a minimum side yard of five feet, shall be fifteen feet for lots facing on a state highway, and

five feet for lots facing on a county road. All accessory buildings, other than private garages which have a minimum side yard, shall be located at least six feet in the rear of the main building.

(Prior code § 22-20-7)

#### 19.38.070 - Side yard.

In the R-2-10C zone, the minimum side yard for any dwelling shall be five feet, and the total width of the two required side yards shall be not less than eighteen feet. Other main buildings shall have a minimum side yard of twenty feet, and the total width of the two side yards shall be not less than forty feet. The minimum side yard for a private garage shall be five feet, except that private garages and other accessory buildings located in the rear and at least six feet away from the main building may have a minimum side yard of one foot, provided that no private garage or other accessory building shall be located closer than ten feet to a dwelling on an adjacent lot. On corner lots, the side yard which faces on a street for both main and accessory buildings shall be not less than fifteen feet on state highways or five feet on other streets.

(Prior code § 22-20-6)

#### 19.38.080 - Rear yard.

In R-2-10C zones, the minimum rear yard for a main building shall be twenty-five feet, and for accessory buildings one foot; provided that, on corner lots which rear upon the side of another lot, accessory buildings shall be located not closer than five feet to such side yard.

(Prior code § 22-20-8)

#### 19.38.090 - Building height.

- A. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this title, no building or structure shall exceed the following height:
  - 1. Thirty feet on property where the slope of the original ground surface exceeds fifteen percent or the property is located in the hillside protection zone. The slope shall be determined using a line drawn from the highest point of elevation to the lowest point of elevation on the perimeter of a box which encircles the foundation line of the building or structure. The box shall extend for a distance of fifteen feet or to the property line, whichever is less, around the foundation line of the building or structure. The elevation shall be determined using a certified topographic survey with a maximum contour interval of two feet;
  - 2. Thirty-five feet on other properties;
  - 3. No dwelling structure shall contain less than one story.
- B. Accessory Buildings.
  - 1. No building which is accessory to a one-family or two-family dwelling shall exceed twenty feet in height. For each foot of height over fourteen feet, accessory buildings shall be set back from property lines an additional foot to allow a maximum height of twenty feet.

(Ord. 1509 § 5, 2003; Ord. 1237 § 3, 1993)

### Chapter 19.40 - R-4-8.5 RESIDENTIAL ZONE

#### **Sections:**



19.40.010 - Purpose of provisions.

The purpose of the R-4-8.5 zone is to provide neighborhoods in the county for medium-density residential development.

(Prior code § 22-21-1)

19.40.020 - Permitted uses.

Permitted uses in the R-4-8.5 zone include:

- Agriculture;
- Home business, subject to Chapter 19.85;
- Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;
- Household pets;
- Residential development with a maximum number of two dwelling units per structure per lot;
- Residential facility for elderly persons;
- Residential facility for persons with a disability.

(Ord. No. 1753, § III, 8-6-2013; Ord. 1535, § 4 (part), 2004; Ord. 1452, § 9, 1999; Ord. 1200, § 5 (part), 1992; Ord. 1179, § 5 (part), 1992; § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 2-1-1984; prior code § 22-21-2)

19.40.030 - Conditional uses.

Conditional uses in the R-4-8.5 zone include:

- Airport;
- Bed and breakfast homestay (provided it is located on a lot which has a minimum area of ten thousand square feet);
- Bed and breakfast inn;
- Boardinghouse;
- Cemetery, mortuary, etc.;
- Day care/preschool center, subject to Section 19.76.260;
- Dental clinic;
- Dwelling group.

- A. The development shall comply with the maximum allowable density for the R-4-8.5 zone.
- B. The distance between the principal buildings shall be equal to the total side yards required in the zone; provided, however, that at the option of the developer the distance between the principal structures may be reduced to ten feet, provided that the difference between ten feet and the required side yards is maintained as permanently landscaped open space elsewhere on the site. The distance between principal buildings and the nearest perimeter lot line shall not be less than fifteen feet unless demonstrated by the development plan that the yard required for a principal building in the district in which it is located is more appropriate. The distance between the building and a public street shall be not less than the front yard required in the zoning district, except for corner lots the side yard which faces on a public street shall be not less than twenty feet.

- C. Access shall be provided by a private street or right-of-way from a public street; such private street or right-of-way shall be not less than twenty feet wide for one or two rear dwelling units, and not less than thirty feet wide for three or more dwelling units.
  - D. A minimum of two parking spaces shall be provided for each dwelling unit. Parking spaces and vehicular maneuvering areas shall be designed to comply with county standards.
  - E. Every dwelling in the dwelling group shall be within sixty feet of an access roadway or drive.
  - F. The development plan shall provide landscaping as specified in Chapter 19.77 of this title. Solid visual barrier fences shall be provided along all property lines unless the planning commission approves otherwise by deleting or modifying the fence requirement.
  - G. The development shall be approved by the development services director and the county fire chief before final approval is given by the planning commission.
- Four-family dwellings;
  - Fraternity house;
  - Golf course;
  - Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;
  - Medical clinic, excluding animal hospital and clinic;
  - Mobile home park;
  - Nursery and greenhouse, excluding retail sales;
  - Nursing home;
  - Pigeons, subject to health department regulations;
  - Planned unit development;
  - Private educational institutions having an academic curriculum similar to that ordinarily given in public schools;
  - Private nonprofit recreational grounds and facilities;
  - Public and quasi-public uses;
  - Short-term rental provided:
    - A. A full-time manager lives on the property. The full-time manager may be the owner of the property; and
    - B. Except for the manager's dwelling unit, all of the dwelling units on the property, lot, planned unit development, or dwelling group shall be rental units, short-term or long-term.
  - Sorority house;
  - Sportsman's kennel (minimum lot area one acre);
  - Temporary buildings for uses incidental to construction work, which buildings must be removed upon the completion or abandonment of the construction work. If such buildings are not removed within ninety days upon completion of construction work and thirty days after notice, the buildings will be removed by the county at the expense of the owner;
  - Three-family dwellings.

(Ord. No. 1753, § VI, 8-6-2013; Ord. 1609, § 9, 2007; Ord. 1539, § 10, 2004; Ord. 1535, § 5 (part), 2004; Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1361, § 7, 1996; Ord. 1198, §§ 9 (part), 10, 1992; Ord.

1179, § 6 (part), 1992; Ord. 1118, § 6 (part), 1990; Ord. 1115, § 5 (part), 1990; Ord. 1088, § 6 (part), 1989; (part) of Ord. passed 12-15-1982: prior code § 22-21-3)

19.40.040 - Lot area.

The minimum lot area in the R-4-8.5 zone shall be not less than six thousand square feet for each one-family dwelling or six thousand five hundred square feet for each two-family dwelling, with one thousand square feet, additional, required for each additional building unit, and not less than eight thousand square feet for any main building other than dwellings.

(Prior code § 22-21-4)

19.40.050 - Lot width.

The minimum width of any lot in the R-4-8.5 zone shall be sixty feet, at a distance twenty-five feet back from the front lot line.

(Prior code § 22-21-5)

19.40.060 - Front yard.

In the R-4-8.5 zone, the minimum depth of the front yard for main buildings, and for private garages which have a minimum side yard of eight feet, shall be twenty-five feet or the average of the existing buildings where fifty percent or more of the frontage is developed; but in no case less than fifteen feet, or be required to be more than twenty feet.

(Prior code § 22-21-7)

19.40.070 - Side yard.

In the R-4-8.5 zone, the minimum side yard for any dwelling shall be eight feet, and the total width of the two required side yards shall not be less than eighteen feet. Other main buildings shall have a minimum side yard of twenty feet, and the total width of the two required side yards shall be not less than forty feet. The minimum side yard for a private garage shall be eight feet, except that private garages and other accessory buildings located in the rear and at least six feet away from the main building may have a minimum side yard of not less than one foot, provided that no private garage or other accessory building shall be located closer than ten feet to a dwelling on an adjacent lot. On corner lots, the side yard which faces on a street for both main and accessory buildings shall be not less than twenty feet or the average of existing buildings where fifty percent or more of the frontage is developed, but in no case less than fifteen feet, or be required to be more than twenty feet.

(Prior code § 22-21-6)

19.40.080 - Rear yard.

In R-4-8.5 zones, the minimum depth of the rear yard for any main building shall be thirty feet, and for accessory buildings one foot; provided that, on corner lots which rear upon the side yard of another lot, accessory buildings shall be located not closer than ten feet to such side yard.

(Prior code § 22-21-8)

19.40.090 - Building height.

- A. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this title, no building or structure shall exceed the following height:
1. Thirty feet on property where the slope of the original ground surface exceeds fifteen percent or the property is located in the hillside protection zone. The slope shall be determined using a line drawn from the highest point of elevation to the lowest point of elevation on the perimeter of a box which encircles the foundation line of the building or structure. The box shall extend for a distance of fifteen feet or to the property line, whichever is less, around the foundation line of the building or structure. The elevation shall be determined using a certified topographic survey with a maximum contour interval of two feet;
  2. Thirty-five feet on other properties;
  3. No dwelling structure shall contain less than one story.
- B. Accessory Buildings.
1. No building which is accessory to a one-family, two-family, or three-family dwelling shall exceed twenty feet in height. For each foot of height over fourteen feet, accessory buildings shall be set back from property lines an additional foot to allow a maximum height of twenty feet.

(Ord. 1509 § 6, 2003; Ord. 1237 § 3, 1993)

19.40.100 - Density.

The allowable density for planned unit developments and dwelling groups shall be determined by the planning commission on a case by case basis, taking into account the following factors: recommendations of county and non-county agencies; site constraints; compatibility with nearby land uses; and the provisions of the applicable general plan. Notwithstanding, the planning commission shall not approve a planned unit development with density higher than the following:

Single-family dwellings	7.0 units per acre
Two-family dwellings	12.0 units per acre
Three-family dwellings	15.0 units per acre
Four-family dwellings	18.0 units per acre

(Ord. 1539 § 9, 2004)

Chapter 19.42 - S-1-G RESIDENTIAL ZONE

**Sections:**

19.42.010 - Purpose of provisions.

The purpose of the S-1-G zone is to permit extraction of gravel and similar natural resources in the county.

(Prior code § 22-11-1)

19.42.020 - Permitted uses.

Permitted uses in the S-1-G zone include:

— Agriculture.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 2/1/84; prior code § 22-11-2)

19.42.030 - Conditional uses.

Conditional uses in the S-1-G zone include:

— Golf course;

— Mine; quarry; gravel pit; including crushers, concrete batching plants used in connection with and as a part of an operation for the removal of sand or gravel from the parcel of property upon which the crusher or batching plant is installed, but expressly excluding an asphalt plant or any type of oil or asphalt emulsion mixing operation. Excavations are permitted only under the conditions outlined in the Salt Lake County excavation ordinance;

— Nursery and/or greenhouse, excluding retail sales;

— Public and quasi-public uses;

— Recreation, commercial;

— Residential facility for elderly persons;

— Single-family dwelling;

— Temporary buildings for uses incidental to construction work, which buildings must be removed upon the completion or abandonment of the construction work. If such buildings are not removed within ninety days upon completion of construction work and thirty days after notice, the buildings will be removed by the county at the expense of the owner.

(Ord. 1200 § 4 (part), 1992; prior code § 22-11-3)

19.42.040 - Lot area.

The minimum lot area in the S-1-G zone shall be not less than one-half acre.

(Prior code § 22-11-4)

19.42.050 - Lot width.

The minimum width of any lot in the S-1-G zone shall be one hundred feet, at a distance thirty feet back from the front lot line.

(Prior code § 22-11-5)

19.42.060 - Front yard.

In the S-1-G zone, the minimum depth of the front yard for main buildings, and for private garages which have a minimum side yard of ten feet, shall be thirty feet, or the average of the existing buildings where fifty percent or more of the frontage is developed, provided that in no case shall the front yard be less than twenty feet or be required to be more than thirty feet. All accessory buildings, other than private garages which have a side yard of at least ten feet, shall be located at least six feet in the rear of the main building.

(Prior code § 22-11-7)

#### 19.42.070 - Side yard.

In the S-1-G zone, the minimum side yard for any dwelling shall be ten feet, and the total width of the two required side yards shall not be less than twenty-four feet. Other main buildings shall have a minimum side yard of twenty feet, and the total width of the two required side yards shall be not less than forty feet. The minimum side yard for a private garage shall be ten feet, except that private garages and other accessory buildings located in the rear and at least six feet away from the main building may have a minimum side yard of one foot, provided that no private garage or other accessory building shall be located closer than ten feet to a dwelling on an adjacent lot. On corner lots, the side yard which faces on a street for both main and accessory buildings shall be not less than twenty feet, or the average of existing buildings where more than fifty percent of the frontage is developed, but in no case shall the side yard be less than twenty feet.

(Prior code § 22-11-6)

#### 19.42.080 - Rear yard.

In S-1-G zones, the minimum depth of the rear yard for any building shall be thirty feet, and for accessory buildings one foot; provided that, on corner lots which rear upon the side yard of another lot, accessory buildings shall be located not closer than ten feet to such side yard.

(Prior code § 22-11-8)

#### 19.42.090 - Building height.

- A. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this title, no building or structure shall exceed the following height:
  - 1. Thirty feet on property where the slope of the original ground surface exceeds fifteen percent or the property is located in the hillside protection zone. The slope shall be determined using a line drawn from the highest point of elevation to the lowest point of elevation on the perimeter of a box which encircles the foundation line of the building or structure. The box shall extend for a distance of fifteen feet or to the property line, whichever is less, around the foundation line of the building or structure. The elevation shall be determined using a certified topographic survey with a maximum contour interval of two feet;
  - 2. Thirty-five feet on other properties;
  - 3. No dwelling structure shall contain less than one story.
- B. Accessory Buildings.
  - 1. No building which is accessory to a single-family dwelling shall exceed twenty feet in height. For each foot of height over fourteen feet, accessory buildings shall be set back from property lines an additional foot to allow a maximum height of twenty feet.

(Ord. 1509 § 7, 2003; Ord. 1237 § 3, 1993)

#### Chapter 19.44 - R-M RESIDENTIAL ZONE

##### **Sections:**

##### 19.44.010 - Purpose of provisions.

The purpose of the R-M zone is to provide areas in the county for high-density residential development.

(Prior code § 22-22-1)

##### 19.44.020 - Permitted uses.

Permitted uses in the R-M zone include:

- Agriculture;
- Home business, subject to Chapter 19.85;
- Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;
- Household pets;
- Residential development, with a maximum number of two units per structure per lot;
- Residential facility for elderly persons.

(Ord. 1535 § 4 (part), 2004; Ord. 1200 § 5 (part), 1992; Ord. 1179 § 5 (part), 1992; § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 2/1/84; prior code § 22-22-2)

##### 19.44.030 - Conditional uses.

Conditional uses in the R-M zone include:

- Airport;
- Apartments;
- Apartments for elderly persons;
- Banks;
- Bed and breakfast homestay (provided it is located on a lot which has a minimum area of ten thousand square feet);
- Bed and breakfast inn, which may include conference meeting rooms;
- Boardinghouse;
- Cemetery, mortuary, etc.;
- Day care/preschool center;
- Dwelling group.

- A. The development shall comply with the maximum allowable density for the R-M zone.
- B. The distance between the principal buildings shall be equal to the total side yards required in the zone; provided, however, that at the option of the developer the distance between the principal structures may be reduced to ten feet, provided that the difference between

ten feet and the required side yards is maintained as permanently landscaped open space elsewhere on the site. The distance between principal buildings and the nearest perimeter lot line shall not be less than fifteen feet unless demonstrated by the development plan that the yard required for a principal building in the district in which it is located is more appropriate. The distance between the building and a public street shall be not less than the front yard required in the zoning district, except for corner lots the side yard which faces on a public street shall be not less than twenty feet.

- C. Access shall be provided by a private street or right-of-way from a public street; such private street or right-of-way shall not be less than twenty feet wide for one or two rear dwelling units, and not less than thirty feet wide for three or more dwelling units.
- D. A minimum of two parking spaces shall be provided for each dwelling unit. Parking spaces and vehicular maneuvering areas shall be designed to comply with county standards.
- E. Every dwelling in the dwelling group shall be within sixty feet of an access roadway or drive.
- F. The development plan shall provide landscaping as specified in Chapter 19.77 of this title. Solid visual barrier fences shall be provided along all property lines unless the planning commission approves otherwise by deleting or modifying the fence requirement.
- G. The development shall be approved by the development services director and the county fire chief before final approval is given by the planning commission.
  - Electrolysis of hair;
  - Golf course;
  - Gymnastics, dance, dramatic, cosmetic, modeling and art studios for instructional purposes only;
  - Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;
  - Hospital;
  - Hotel;
  - Lodginghouse;
  - Massage (every massage technician shall be licensed by the state);
  - Medical, optical and dental laboratories, but not to include the manufacture of pharmaceutical or other products for general sale or distribution, and also not to include the use of animals;
  - Mobile home park;
  - Nursery and greenhouse, excluding retail sales;
  - Nursing home;
  - Office, business and/or professional;
  - Parking lot;
  - Pigeons, subject to health department regulations;
  - Planned unit development;
  - Private educational institutions having an academic curriculum similar to that ordinarily given in public schools;
  - Private nonprofit recreational grounds and facilities;
  - Public and quasi-public uses;
  - Rail transit mixed-use, provided it meets the following requirements:



- A. The planning commission shall determine the density based on the specific development proposal, site location and surrounding land uses.
  - B. The property is located within one-quarter mile of a rail station.
  - C. Buildings and impervious areas shall not cover more than eighty percent of the site.
  - D. Office uses shall be allowed on the first and second floor of buildings fronting on a public street.
  - E. Parking is not allowed between the building and the public street.
  - F. The front yard setback shall be fifteen feet and the side and rear yards shall be twenty feet minimum. Corner lots are deemed to have two front yards.
  - G. The front yard setback is the build-to-line. At least fifty percent of the front elevation of the building must be built within ten feet of the build-to-line or as approved by the planning commission.
  - H. The planning commission shall determine the amount of parking required based on projected transit usage and other guidelines found in Section 19.80.090, "Planning Commission Exceptions."
  - I. All development in the rail transit mixed-use area shall conform to the Rail Transit Mixed-Use Development Guidelines adopted by the planning commission. The planning commission has the authority to modify or waive guidelines as necessary during development review.
- Reception center and/or wedding chapel;
  - Reiki business provided it meets the following requirements:
    - A. Hours of operation shall be between 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.
    - B. Each practitioner that is not an employee of the business licensee shall have a Salt Lake County business license.
    - C. Neither clients nor practitioners shall appear on the premises in a state of nudity or semi-nudity, as defined in the Sexually Oriented Business Chapter of Title 5 of this Code; and
    - D. The premises shall not be used for any conduct that violates Section 58-47b-501 of the Utah Massage Therapy Practice Act (2013) or sexual conduct that violates Title 76 of the Utah Criminal Code.
  - Residential development with any number of dwelling units per structure per lot, pursuant to Section 19.44.040;
  - Shared parking;
  - Short-term rental provided:
    - A. A full-time manager lives on the property. The full-time manager may be the owner of the property; and
    - B. Except for the manager's dwelling unit, all of the dwelling units on the property, lot, planned unit development, or dwelling group shall be rental units, short-term or long-term.
  - Sportsman's kennel (minimum lot area one acre);
  - Tanning studio;
  - Temporary buildings for uses incidental to construction work, which buildings must be removed upon the completion or abandonment of the construction work. If such buildings are not removed within ninety days upon completion of construction and thirty days after notice, the buildings will be removed by the county at the expense of the owner;
  - Veterinary; provided, that:

- A. The operation is completely enclosed within an air-conditioned soundproofed building. The noise from the animals shall not be audible at the property line,
- B. There is no sale of merchandise on the premises, and
- C. There is no overnight boarding of animals.

(Ord. No. 1779 § III, 1-6-2015; Ord. No. 1753, § VI, 8-6-2013; Ord. 1609, § 10, 2007; Ord. 1574, § 2 (part), 2005; Ord. 1539, § 12, 2004; Ord. 1535, § 5 (part), 2004; Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1416, § 2 (part), 1998; Ord. 1367, § 7, 1996; Ord. 1331, § 4, 1996; Ord. 1293, § 2, 1995; Ord. 1228, § 2 (part), 1993; Ord. 1216, § 2, 1992; Ord. 1198, §§ 9 (part), 11, 1992; Ord. 1179, § 6 (part), 1992; Ord. 1118, § 6 (part), 1990; Ord. 1115, § 5 (part), 1990; Ord. 1088, § 6 (part), 1989; (part) of Ord. passed 12-15-1982; prior code § 22-22-3)

#### 19.44.040 - Lot area.

The minimum lot area in the R-M zone shall be five thousand square feet for each one-family dwelling, with seven hundred fifty additional square feet for each additional dwelling unit in a dwelling structure having more than one dwelling unit. For group dwellings, the minimum lot area shall be not less than five thousand square feet for the first separate dwelling structure, with three thousand square feet for each additional separate dwelling structure, and with seven hundred fifty square feet additional for each additional dwelling unit in excess of one dwelling unit in each separate dwelling structure, not less than five thousand square feet for any other main building.

(Prior code § 22-22-4)

#### 19.44.050 - Lot width.

The minimum width of any lot in the R-M zone shall be fifty feet, at a distance twenty-five feet back from the front lot line.

(Prior code § 22-22-5)

#### 19.44.060 - Front yard.

In the R-M zone, the minimum depth of the front yard for main buildings, and for private garages which have a minimum side yard of eight feet, shall be twenty-five feet or the average of the existing buildings where fifty percent or more of the frontage is developed, but in no case less than fifteen feet. Other private garages and all accessory buildings, other than private garages, shall be located at least six feet in the rear of the main building.

(Prior code § 22-22-7)

#### 19.44.070 - Side yard.

In the R-M zone, the minimum side yard for any dwelling shall be eight feet, and the total width of the two required side yards shall be not less than eighteen feet. Other main buildings shall have a minimum side yard of twenty feet, and the total width of the two yards shall be not less than forty feet. The minimum side yard for a private garage shall be eight feet, except that private garages and other accessory buildings located in the rear and at least six feet away from the main building shall have a minimum side yard of not less than one foot, provided that no private garage or other accessory building shall be located closer than ten feet to a dwelling on an adjacent lot. On corner lots, the side yard which faces on a street,

for both main and accessory buildings, shall be not less than twenty feet, or the average of existing buildings where fifty percent or more of the frontage is developed, but in no case less than fifteen feet, or be required to be more than twenty feet. Dwelling structures over thirty-five feet in height shall have one foot of additional side yard on each side of the building for each two feet such structure exceeds thirty-five feet in height.

(Prior code § 22-22-6)

19.44.080 - Rear yard.

In R-M zones, the minimum depth of the rear yard for any building shall be thirty feet, and for accessory buildings one foot; provided that, on corner lots which rear upon the side yard of another lot, accessory buildings shall be located not closer than ten feet to such side yard.

(Prior code § 22-22-8)

19.44.090 - Coverage restrictions.

No building or group of buildings in an R-M zone, with their accessory buildings, shall cover more than sixty percent of the area of the lot.

(Prior code § 22-22-10)

19.44.100 - Building height.

- A. No building or structure in an R-M zone shall contain more than six stories or exceed seventy-five feet in height, and no dwelling structure shall contain less than one story.
- B. Accessory Buildings.
  - 1. No building which is accessory to a dwelling shall exceed twenty feet in height. For each foot of height over fourteen feet, accessory buildings shall be set back from property lines an additional foot to allow a maximum height of twenty feet.

(Ord. 1509 § 8, 2003: Ord. 1102 § 20, 1990: prior code § 22-22-9)

19.44.110 - Density.

The allowable density for planned unit developments, multiple dwellings and dwelling groups shall be determined by the planning commission on a case by case basis, taking into account the following factors: recommendations of county and non-county agencies; site constraints; compatibility with nearby land uses; and the provisions of the applicable general plan. Notwithstanding the above, the planning commission shall not approve a planned unit development with density higher than the following:

Single-family dwellings	7.0 units per acre
Two-family dwellings	12.0 units per acre
Three-family dwellings	15.0 units per acre

Four-family dwellings	18.0 units per acre
Multi-family dwellings	25.0 units per acre*
Rail transit mixed-use	No maximum density

(Ord. 1574 § 2 (part), 2005: Ord. 1539 § 11, 2004)

\* Where supported by the community general plan, and found by the planning commission to be compatible with land uses in the vicinity, multi-family residential development which incorporates innovations of design, amenities, and features, may be approved by the planning commission for higher densities than shown above, but shall in no case be higher than 32.0 units per acre.

Chapter 19.45 - O-R-D OFFICE RESEARCH PARK AND DEVELOPMENT ZONE

**Sections:**

19.45.010 - Purpose of provisions.

The purpose of the O-R-D zone is to provide an aesthetically attractive environment for offices, research facilities, environmentally appropriate fabrication and assembly uses and accessory uses. This zone is intended to insure compatibility of new development with the surrounding land uses through standards that provide an open campus-like setting with attractive buildings, park-like grounds, and other appropriate amenities supporting employee activity. Specific measures to mitigate impacts of development will be required at the time of design and site plan approval.

(Ord. 1192 § 1 (part), 1992)

19.45.020 - Design and site plan approval.

Design and site plan approval for all development is a conditional use pursuant to the requirements of Sections 19.84.020 through 19.84.130 of this title. The conditional use review shall include but not be limited to architectural design and theme, building materials, lighting, signage, parking, vehicular, bike and pedestrian access, accessory structures, helicopter pads, nuisance factors and natural and manmade hazards. Landscaping shall be as specified in Chapter 19.77 of this title.

(Ord. 1609 § 11 (part), 2007: Ord. 1192 § 1 (part), 1992)

19.45.030 - Permitted uses.

Permitted uses include:

— Accessory uses and buildings customarily incidental to a permitted or conditional use, excluding:

- A. Processing and compounding of raw materials or food products, and

- B. Samples of products for display or in conjunction with sales which are not assembled or manufactured on the premises, and
- C. Microwave antennae (see conditional uses), and
- D. Retail commercial accessory uses (see conditional uses);
  - Agriculture;
  - Bank or financial institution;
  - Copy service;
  - Day care/preschool center;
  - Facilities for the furnishing of meals and sale of refreshments and personal convenience items to the employees or visitors of such establishments, and located within the building served;
  - Medical, optical and dental laboratories;
  - Office, business or professional;
  - Office supply;
  - Optometrist and/or oculist located within an office building;
  - Pharmacy located within an office building;
  - Temporary buildings for uses incidental to construction work, which buildings shall be removed upon completion or abandonment of the construction work. If such buildings are not removed within ninety days upon completion of construction and thirty days after notice, the buildings will be removed by the county at the expense of the owner.

(Ord. 1192 § 1 (part), 1992)

19.45.040 - Conditional uses.

Conditional uses include:

- Bed and breakfast inn, which may include a restaurant and conference meeting rooms;
- Class B beer outlet;
- Fabrication, assembly and treatment of articles of merchandise from previously prepared precious or semiprecious metals or stones;
- Fabrication, assembly and maintenance of business machines and/or electronic instruments, excluding processing and compounding of raw materials;
- Hotel;
- Laboratory (other than those listed as a permitted use) which may include scientific research, investigation, testing or experimentation including prototype product development or incidental pilot plants;
- Living quarters for caretaker, guard or night watchman;
- Microwave antennae;
- Medical supplies assembly;
- Private educational institution;
- Private nonprofit locker club;
- Private school related to research and development;

- Public and quasi-public uses;
- Radio and/or television station;
- Restaurant, excluding drive-through or take-out service;
- Restaurant liquor license;
- Retail commercial uses accessory to and/or supporting a permitted use or conditional use;
- Shared parking;
- Other uses of similar intensity to the above as determined by the planning commission.

(Ord. 1416 § 2 (part), 1998; Ord. 1356 § 2, 1996; Ord. 1192 § 1 (part), 1992)

19.45.050 - Hours of operation.

- A. Retail commercial uses shall only be open for business between six a.m. and eleven p.m. unless the planning commission approves additional hours.
- B. Commercial garbage and rubbish collection shall only occur between seven a.m. and six p.m. if there is a residential zone or residential use within three hundred feet of the collection point.

(Ord. 1192 § 1 (part), 1992)

19.45.060 - Outside storage not permitted.

Outside storage of any stock, motor vehicles (other than parking for employee and visitor vehicles), or other property is not permitted.

(Ord. 1192 § 1 (part), 1992)

19.45.070 - Project area.

The project area shall be a minimum of ten acres, but this requirement does not preclude separate ownership of buildings.

(Ord. 1192 § 1 (part), 1992)

19.45.080 - Yard requirements.

The minimum yard requirements for all main and accessory buildings are as follows:

- A. Front yard: fifty feet;
- B. Side yard:
  1. Fifty feet if adjacent to a residential or agricultural zone, or facing on a street. The side yard shall be increased at least one foot for each additional foot of building height above thirty feet;
  2. Thirty feet if adjacent to other zones.
- C. Rear yard:
  1. Fifty feet if adjacent to a residential or agricultural zone, or facing on a street. The rear yard shall be increased at least one foot for each additional foot of building height above thirty feet;

2. Thirty feet if adjacent to other zones.

(Ord. 1192 § 1 (part), 1992)

19.45.090 - Building height.

The maximum height of a building or structure shall be two stories. The planning commission may allow additional height to a maximum of six stories where it is determined that additional height will not adversely impact the surrounding land uses. The planning commission may reduce the height allowed at locations where a reduction in height is necessary to minimize the impact on surrounding land uses.

(Ord. 1192 § 1 (part), 1992)

19.45.100 - Coverage restrictions.

A building or group of buildings, with their accessory buildings, shall not cover more than twenty-five percent of the project area.

(Ord. 1192 § 1 (part), 1992)

19.45.110 - Perimeter wall.

- A. All uses shall have a decorative tinted concrete or masonry wall along all rear and side yards not fronting on a public street, which abut a residentially or agriculturally zoned property or a residential use. This requirement may be waived by the planning commission upon a determination that the wall is not necessary to buffer the adjacent use. Such walls shall not be located in the required setback from a public street.
- B. All perimeter walls shall be a minimum of six feet high unless the planning commission requires a higher wall as part of the conditional use approval.
- C. The planning commission may allow appropriate access to trails, creeks, or other open space amenities.

(Ord. 1192 § 1 (part), 1992)

19.45.120 - Landscaping.

Landscaping shall be as specified in Chapter 19.77 of this title.

(Ord. 1609 § 11 (part), 2007: Ord. 1192 § 1 (part), 1992)

19.45.130 - Lighting.

- A. Uniformity of lighting is desirable to achieve an overall objective of continuity, and to avoid objectionable glare.
- B. The maximum height of luminaries shall be eighteen feet unless the planning commission requires a lower height as part of the conditional use approval. The light shall be low intensity, shielded from uses on adjoining lots, and directed away from adjacent property in a residential or agricultural zone or an adjacent residential or agricultural use.

- C. All parking luminaries, except those required for security, shall be extinguished one hour after the end of business hours. The exception for security lighting applies to a maximum of twenty-five percent of the total luminaries used, unless the planning commission approves a higher percentage.
- D. Pedestrian walkways to mass transit facilities shall be lighted.

(Ord. 1192 § 1 (part), 1992)

#### 19.45.140 - Nuisance factors and hazards.

Operations shall not be conducted which emit offensive or objectionable noise, vibration, smoke, odors, dust or gases, air pollution, water pollution or generates heavy truck traffic. Precautions shall be taken in all operations against radiation, radioactivity, fire and explosion hazards.

- A. Activities conducted on the premises shall comply with all local, state and federal laws and regulations and permits.
- B. The noise level emanating from any use or operation shall not exceed the limits in the health department health regulation number twenty-one, or its successor, regarding noise control. The noise level shall not in any case exceed five decibels above the ambient level of the area measured at the property line. For the purposes of compliance with health regulation number twenty-one all properties located within an office research park and development zone shall be considered residential.
- C. A use shall be not permitted which creates objectionable odor in such quantity as to be readily detectable at the boundaries of the site.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1192 § 1 (part), 1992)

#### 19.45.150 - Screening.

- A. All trash or refuse receptacle areas shall be completely screened from surrounding properties by a masonry wall that is a minimum of six feet high or shall be enclosed within a building. Any trash or refuse receptacle area shall be a minimum of fifty feet from any residential or agricultural zone boundary or property containing a residential or agricultural use.
- B. All ground mounted mechanical equipment including, but not limited to, heating and air conditioning units shall be completely screened from surrounding properties by a masonry wall or shall be enclosed within a building.
- C. The use of roof appurtenances is discouraged. If roof appurtenances including, but not limited to, air conditioning units and mechanical equipment are used, they shall be placed within an enclosure at least as high as the roof appurtenances that reflects the architectural design scheme of the project and complies with the requirements for penthouses and roof structures of the Uniform Building Code, as adopted by the state. Such enclosures require planning commission approval, and shall minimize visibility from on-site parking areas, adjacent public streets, and adjacent residentially or agriculturally zoned property. The planning commission may require that the enclosure have a roof when it determines that a roofed enclosure is necessary to meet the objectives of this section.
- D. All utility connections shall be compatible with the architectural elements of the site and not be exposed except where necessary. Pad-mounted transformers and/or meter box locations shall be included in the site plan with an appropriate screening treatment. Power lines and other utility cables shall be installed underground where possible.
- E. Loading areas and docks shall be screened from public view as specified in Chapter 19.77 of this title.

(Ord. 1609 § 11 (part), 2007; Ord. 1230 § 2, 1993; Ord. 1192 § 1 (part), 1992)



19.45.160 - Access and parking.

- A. The number of access points along public streets shall be minimized by sharing and linking parking areas with adjacent properties. Reciprocal ingress and egress, circulation and parking agreements shall be required to facilitate the ease of vehicular movement between adjoining properties. On corner sites access points shall be located as far from the corner as reasonably possible and in no case less than sixty feet from the point of intersection of the property lines. Vehicular circulation shall be designed to preclude the intrusion of traffic directly into residential or agricultural areas.
- B. Parking shall be located peripherally around the buildings rather than concentrated between the building and the public streets to allow the building to be closer to the mass transit facilities.
- C. Parking spaces for vanpool/carpool vehicles shall be provided and have a priority location near building entrances to encourage this form of mass transit.
- D. Parking shall not be located in the required front yard setback or the required side yard setback which faces on a street.

(Ord. 1192 § 1 (part), 1992)

19.45.170 - Pedestrian walkways.

- A. Pedestrian walkways, a minimum of five feet wide, shall be provided to accommodate pedestrian movement between activity centers within the site, to adjacent uses and from building entrances directly to mass transit facilities.
- B. Public easements for walkways, jogging paths and similar uses may be required.

(Ord. 1192 § 1 (part), 1992)

19.45.180 - Design considerations.

In order to meet the purposes of the O-R-D zone, the planning commission shall consider the following prior to approval of any plan:

- A. The development shall provide on-site amenities and appropriate buffering to adjacent properties and uses.
- B. The scale of the development shall be in character with the surrounding land uses.
- C. Safe access shall be provided within the site and to public streets.

(Ord. 1192 § 1 (part), 1992)

19.45.190 - Consistency with general plan.

Development shall be consistent with the Salt Lake County General Plan.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1192 § 1 (part), 1992)

Chapter 19.46 - RMH RESIDENTIAL MOBILE HOME ZONE

**Sections:**

19.46.010 - Purpose of provisions.

The purpose of the RMH zone is to provide appropriate areas for development of mobile home parks and mobile home subdivisions that are compatible with neighborhoods in the county.

((Part) of Ord. passed 5/1/80: prior code § 22-21A-1)

19.46.020 - Permitted uses.

Permitted uses in the RMH zone include:

- Accessory buildings and uses customarily incidental to a permitted use;
- Agriculture;
- Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;
- Household pets.

(Ord. 1179 § 5 (part), 1992; § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 2/1/84; (part) of Ord. passed 5/1/80: prior code § 22-21A-2)

19.46.030 - Conditional uses.

Conditional uses in the RMH zone include:

- Accessory buildings and uses customarily incidental to a conditional use;
- Home daycare/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293 of this title;
- Home occupation;
- Mobile home (in a mobile home park or in a mobile home subdivision only);
- Mobile home park that complies with Chapter 15.24 of this code, the mobile home ordinance;
- Mobile home subdivision;
- Pigeons, subject to the health department health regulations;
- Planned unit development;
- Temporary buildings for uses incidental to construction of mobile home park or mobile home subdivision. Such buildings shall be removed upon completion or abandonment of the construction work, or at such time specified.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1179 § 6 (part), 1991; Ord. 1179 § 6 (part), 1992; (Part) of Ord. passed 12/15/82; (part) of Ord. passed 5/1/80: prior code § 22-21A-3)

19.46.040 - Mobile home park subdivision—Defined.

"Mobile home park subdivision" means a subdivision of residential lots intended for the placement of mobile homes under separate ownership.

((Part) of Ord. passed 5/1/80: prior code § 22-21A-4)

19.46.050 - Lot area.

In the RMH zone, the minimum area for the mobile home subdivision shall be five acres. No minimum area per lot, provided the required yards for each mobile home can be created and maintained.

((Part) of Ord. passed 5/1/80: prior code § 22-21A-5)

19.46.060 - Lot width.

There is no minimum lot width in the RMH zone.

((Part) of Ord. passed 5/1/80: prior code § 22-21A-6)

19.46.070 - Front yard.

In the RMH zone, each mobile home shall sit back a minimum of seven feet, six inches from the front property line.

((Part) of Ord. passed 5/1/80: prior code § 22-21A-8)

19.46.080 - Side yard.

In the RMH zone, each mobile home shall maintain a minimum of two seven-foot, six-inch side yards. Awnings, patio covers, etc., shall not be closer than three feet from any side property lines. One accessory storage building, not exceeding one hundred twenty cubic feet, is allowed in one side yard and may be three feet from the property line. On corner lots, there shall be a minimum seven feet, six inches of unobstructed yard space on the street side of the lot. (No parking, awnings, patios, storage sheds or fences.)

((Part) of Ord. passed 5/1/80: prior code § 22-21A-7)

19.46.090 - Rear yard.

In the RMH zone, the minimum depth of the rear yard shall be ten feet.

((Part) of Ord. passed 5/1/80: prior code § 22-21A-9)

19.46.100 - Exceptions to yards.

Any yard adjoining a public street must be twenty-five feet in the RMH zone.

((Part) of Ord. passed 5/1/80: prior code § 22-21A-11)

19.46.110 - Coverage restrictions.

In the RMH zone, the front yard, or any space within three feet of the side and rear property lines, shall not be occupied, and shall be open and unobstructed to the sky. Lot coverage shall not exceed seventy-five percent of the lot. "Occupied" means covered by a mobile home, garage, carport, cabana, awning, storage building, or structure of any kind.

((Part) of Ord. passed 5/1/80: prior code § 22-21A-10)

19.46.120 - Building height.

In the RMH zone, no mobile home shall contain more than one story, or exceed twelve feet in height. No accessory building (storage, garage, etc.) shall contain more than one story or exceed twelve feet in height. Other main buildings (clubhouses, recreation buildings, etc.) shall not exceed twenty-five feet in height.

(Ord. 1102 § 21, 1990: (part) of Ord. passed 5/1/80: prior code § 22-21A-12)

19.46.130 - Mobile home subdivision standards and review.

A mobile home subdivision shall follow the review and approval process, as outlined in the Salt Lake County subdivision ordinance. Public streets shall meet the standard outlined in the subdivision ordinance. Private street standards shall be determined by conditional use review and approval.

((Part) of Ord. passed 5/1/80: prior code § 22-21A-14)

19.46.140 - Maintenance—Owner's association responsibility.

Maintenance of all areas and improvements owned in common by the lot owners, such as clubhouses, common landscaped areas, recreation facilities, playgrounds, roads, sewer and water utilities, and electrical systems, shall be the responsibility of an owner's association created with articles of association and bylaws approved by the attorney.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: (Part) of Ord. passed 5/1/80: prior code § 22-21A-13)

Chapter 19.48 - A-1 AGRICULTURAL ZONE

**Sections:**

19.48.010 - Purpose of provisions.

The purpose of the A-1 zone is to provide areas in the county for low-density residential development, together with limited agricultural uses.

(Prior code § 22-23-1)

19.48.020 - Permitted uses.

Permitted uses in the A-1 zone include:

- Accessory uses and buildings customarily incidental to permitted uses;
- Agriculture;
- Animals and fowl for family food production;
- Apiary;
- Aviary;
- Farm devoted to the raising and marketing, on a commercial scale, of chickens, turkeys or other fowl or poultry, rabbits, chinchilla, beaver, nutria, fish or frogs;
- Home business, subject to Chapter 19.85;
- Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;
- Household pets;

— Raising and grazing of horses, cattle, sheep or goats, provided that such raising or grazing is not a part of, nor conducted in conjunction with, any livestock feedyard, livestock sales yard, animal byproduct business, or commercial riding academy;

- Residential facility for elderly persons;
- Residential facility for persons with a disability;
- Single-family dwelling;
- Worm farming (minimum lot area one acre).

(Ord. No. 1753, § III, 8-6-2013; Ord. 1535, § 4 (part), 2004; Ord. 1452, § 10, 1999; Ord. 1200, § 5 (part), 1992; Ord. 1179, § 5 (part), 1992; 1986 Recodification; § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 2-1-1984; prior code § 22-23-2)

#### 19.48.030 - Conditional uses.

Conditional uses in the A-1 zone include:

- Airport;
- Bed and breakfast homestay;
- Campgrounds;
- Cemetery;
- Day care/preschool center, subject to Section 19.76.260 of this title;
- Dwelling group.

- A. The development shall comply with the maximum allowable density for the A-1 zone.
  - B. The distance between the principal buildings shall be equal to the total side yards required in the zone; provided, however, that at the option of the developer, the distance between the principal structures may be reduced to ten feet, provided that the difference between ten feet and the required side yards is maintained as permanently landscaped open space elsewhere on the site. The distance between principal buildings and the nearest perimeter lot line shall not be less than fifteen feet unless demonstrated by the development plan that the yard required for a principal building in the district in which located is more appropriate. The distance between the building and a public street shall be not less than the front yard required in the zoning district, except for corner lots the side yard which faces on a public street shall be not less than twenty feet.
  - C. Access shall be provided by a private street or right-of-way from a public street; the private street or right-of-way shall not be less than twenty feet wide for one or two rear dwelling units and not less than thirty feet wide for three or more dwelling units.
  - D. A minimum of two parking spaces shall be provided for each dwelling unit. Parking spaces and vehicular maneuvering areas shall be designed to comply with county standards.
  - E. Every dwelling in the dwelling group shall be within sixty feet of an access roadway or drive.
  - F. The development plan shall provide landscaping as specified in Chapter 19.77 of this title. Solid visual barrier fences shall be provided along all property lines unless the planning commission approves otherwise by deleting or modifying the fence requirement.
  - G. The development shall be approved by the development services director and the county fire chief before final approval is given by the planning commission.
- Fruit and/or vegetable stand, provided that the products are produced on the premises;

- Golf course;
- Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;
- Milk processing and sale, provided that at least fifty percent of the milk processed or sold is produced on the premises;
- Nursery and/or greenhouse, excluding retail sales;
- Nursing home;
- Pigeons, subject to health department health regulations;
- Planned unit development;
- Plant for storage or packing of fruit or vegetables produced on the premises;
- Private educational institution having an academic curriculum similar to that ordinarily given in public schools;
- Private nonprofit recreational grounds and facilities;
- Public and quasi-public uses;
- Radio and television transmitting and relay station and tower, excluding business office or studio, except such control room studio facilities as required for emergency broadcasts in the event of a national or local disaster;
- Sportsman's kennel (minimum lot area one acre);
- Temporary buildings for uses incidental to construction work, which buildings must be removed upon completion or abandonment of the construction work. If such buildings are not removed within ninety days upon completion of construction and thirty days after notice, the buildings will be removed by the county at the expense of the owner;
- Two-family dwelling.

(Ord. No. 1753, § IV, 8-6-2013; Ord. 1609, § 12, 2007; Ord. 1539, § 14, 2004; Ord. 1535, § 5 (part), 2004; Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1338, § 2 (part), 1996; Ord. 1198, § 8 (part), 1992; Ord. 1179, § 6 (part), 1992; Ord. 1170, §§ 2 (part), 3 (part), 1991; Ord. 1118, § 5 (part), 1990; Ord. 1088, § 5 (part), 1989; (part) of Ord. passed 12-15-1982; Ord. passed 11-17-1982; prior code § 22-23-3)

#### 19.48.040 - Lot area.

In the A-1 zone, the minimum lot area for any dwelling, school, church, greenhouse, aviary or apiary, or for the keeping of animals and fowl for family food production, shall be ten thousand square feet. The minimum lot area for any fowl, poultry, rabbit, fish, chinchilla, beaver, nutria or frog farm, or for raising or grazing horses, cattle, sheep or goats (except as permitted for family food production), or for packing or storage plants, shall be one acre. The minimum lot area for radio and television transmitting and relay stations and towers shall be four acres or more, such additional area to be sufficient to permit the placement of towers in such a manner that side clearance in every direction from each and every tower shall be equal to or greater than the height of the tower.

(Prior code § 22-23-4)

#### 19.48.050 - Lot width.

In the A-1 zone, the minimum width of any lot which is required by this chapter to contain a minimum area of ten thousand square feet shall be sixty-five feet. The minimum width of any lot which is required

by this chapter to contain a minimum area of one acre shall be one hundred feet. The minimum width of any lot which is required by this chapter to contain a minimum area of four acres shall be two hundred feet, provided that the minimum width shall be increased above two hundred feet to the extent necessary to give side clearance in every direction from the base of any tower to be constructed equal to the height of the tower.

(Prior code § 22-23-5)

#### 19.48.060 - Front yard.

In A-1 zones, the minimum depth of the front yard for main buildings and for private garages which have a minimum side yard of eight feet shall be thirty feet, or the average of the existing buildings where fifty percent or more of the frontage is developed, provided that in no case shall the front yard be less than twenty feet, or be required to be more than thirty feet. All accessory buildings, other than private garages which have a side yard of at least eight feet, shall be located at least six feet in the rear of the main building.

(Prior code § 22-23-7)

#### 19.48.070 - Side yard.

- A. Dwellings and Accessory Buildings. In the A-1 zone, the minimum side yard for any dwelling shall be eight feet, and the total width of the two required side yards shall be not less than eighteen feet. The minimum side yard for a private garage shall be eight feet, except that private garages and other accessory buildings located in the rear and at least six feet away from the main building shall be a minimum side yard of not less than one foot, provided that no private garage or other accessory building shall be located closer than ten feet to a dwelling on an adjacent lot. On corner lots, the side yard which faces on a street for both main and accessory buildings shall be not less than twenty feet, or the average of existing buildings where fifty percent or more of the frontage is developed, but in no case less than fifteen feet, or be required to be more than twenty feet.
- B. Other Buildings. The minimum side yard shall be ten feet, and the total width of the two required side yards shall be not less than twenty feet. Minimum side yard provisions of this section shall apply to all structures, including guy wires for the support of any towers constructed under this chapter.

(Prior code § 22-23-6)

#### 19.48.080 - Rear yard.

In the A-1 zone, the minimum depth of the rear yard for any main building shall be thirty feet, and for accessory buildings one foot; provided, that on corner lots which rear upon the side yard of another lot, accessory buildings shall be located not closer than ten feet to such side yard.

(Prior code § 22-23-8)

#### 19.48.090 - Building height.

- A. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this title, no building or structure shall exceed the following height:
  - 1. Thirty feet on property where the slope of the original ground surface exceeds fifteen percent or the property is located in the hillside protection zone. The slope shall be determined using a line drawn from the highest point of elevation to the lowest point of elevation on the perimeter of a

box which encircles the foundation line of the building or structure. The box shall extend for a distance of fifteen feet or to the property line, whichever is less, around the foundation line of the building or structure. The elevation shall be determined using a certified topographic survey with a maximum contour interval of two feet;

2. Thirty-five feet on other properties;
3. No dwelling structure shall contain less than one story.

B. Accessory Buildings.

1. No building which is accessory to a dwelling shall exceed twenty feet in height. For each foot of height over fourteen feet, accessory buildings shall be set back from property lines an additional foot to allow a maximum height of twenty feet.

(Ord. 1509 § 9, 2003; Ord. 1237 § 3, 1993)

19.48.100 - Density.

The allowable density for planned unit developments and dwelling groups shall be determined by the planning commission on a case by case basis, taking into account the following factors: recommendations of county and non-county agencies; site constraints; compatibility with nearby land uses; and the provisions of the applicable general plan. Notwithstanding, the planning commission shall not approve a planned unit development with density higher than the following:

Single-family dwellings	4.0 units per acre
Two-family dwellings	8.0 units per acre

(Ord. 1539 § 13 (part), 2004)

19.48.110 - Division of two-family dwelling.

A lot containing a two-family dwelling may be subdivided, creating a new lot line along the shared common wall and extending to the front and rear property lines, subject to the following conditions:

- A. The minimum area of the lot containing each unit shall be five thousand square feet.
- B. The division of ground is subject to the requirements of the Salt Lake County Subdivision Ordinance (Title 18).
- C. The subdivision plat shall specifically note that the purpose of the subdivision is to accommodate the division of a two-family dwelling.

(Ord. 1539 § 13 (part), 2004)

Chapter 19.50 - A-2 AGRICULTURE ZONE

**Sections:**

19.50.010 - Purpose of provisions.



The purpose of the A-2 zone is to provide areas in the county for low-density residential development and agricultural uses.

(Prior code § 22-24-1)

19.50.020 - Permitted uses.

Permitted uses in the A-2 zone include:

- Accessory uses and buildings customarily incidental to permitted uses;
- Agriculture;
- Animals and fowl for family food production;
- Apiary;
- Aviary;
- Farm devoted to raising (including fattening as incident to raising), slaughtering, dressing and marketing on a commercial scale of chickens, turkeys or other fowl or poultry, rabbits, chinchilla, beaver, nutria, fish or frogs;
- Fruit and vegetable storage and packing plant;
- Grain storage elevator;
- Home business, subject to Chapter 19.85;
- Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;
- Household pets;
- Raising and grazing of horses, cattle, sheep or goats, including the supplementary feeding of such animals, providing that such raising or grazing is not part of nor conducted in conjunction with any livestock feed yard, livestock sales yard, slaughterhouse, animal byproduct business, or commercial riding academy;
- Residential facility for persons with a disability;
- Single-family dwelling;
- Sugar beet loading station and dump site;
- Worm farming (minimum lot area, one acre).

(Ord. No. 1753, § III, 8-6-2013; Ord. 1535, § 4 (part), 2004; Ord. 1452, § 11, 1999; Ord. 1179, § 5 (part), 1992; 1986 Recodification; § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 2-1-1984; prior code § 22-24-2)

19.50.030 - Conditional uses.

Conditional uses in the A-2 zone include:

- Agriculture experimental station;
- Airport;
- Animal hospital;
- Bed and breakfast homestay;
- Campgrounds;
- Cemetery, etc.;

- Correctional institutions;
- Dairy or creamery;
- Day care/preschool center, subject to Section 19.76.260;
- Dog breeding establishment; dog kennel; dog pound; dog training school;
- Dude ranch;
- Egg candling and sales;
- Fertilizer and soil conditioner manufacturing, processing and sales, provided that no objectionable odors are created;
- Fruit and/or vegetable stand;
- Fur farm;
- Gasohol production for private use only, alcohol storage not to exceed two hundred gallons;
- Golf course;
- Gun club;
- Hay chopping;
- Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;
- Livestock feed yard and/or sales yard;
- Manure spreading, processing, drying and sales;
- Milk processing and sales;
- Nursery and/or greenhouse, excluding retail sales;
- Nursing home;
- Open storage, sales and rental of irrigation pipe;
- Organic disposal site (minimum lot area, fifty acres);
- Pigeons, subject to health department health regulations;
- Planned unit development;
- Plant for storage or packing of fruits or vegetables;
- Private educational institution having an academic curriculum similar to that ordinarily given in public schools;
- Private nonprofit recreational grounds and facilities;
- Public and quasi-public use;
- Public stable;
- Radio and television tower; radio transmitting station; business office; studio and relay station;
- Residential facility for elderly persons;
- Riding academy;
- Rodeo grounds;
- Sanitarium;
- Slaughterhouse;
- Soil composting manufacture and sales;

- Sportsman's kennel (minimum lot area, one acre);
- Stockyard;
- Temporary buildings for uses incidental to construction work, which buildings must be removed upon completion or abandonment of the construction work. If such buildings are not removed within ninety days upon completion of construction and thirty days after notice, the buildings will be removed by the county at the expense of the owner;
- Veterinary.

(Ord. 1535 § 5 (part), 2004; Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1200 § 4 (part), 1992; Ord. 1198 § 8 (part), 1992; Ord. 1179 § 6 (part), 1992; Ord. 1170 §§ 2 (part), 3 (part), 1991; Ord. 1088 § 5 (part), 1989; 1986 Recodification; § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 2/1/84; (part) of Ord. passed 12/15/82; (part) of Ord. passed 8/21/80; prior code § 22-24-3)

#### 19.50.040 - Lot area.

The minimum lot area in the A-2 zone shall be one acre. For radio and television towers, see Section 19.48.040.

(Prior code § 22-24-4)

#### 19.50.050 - Lot width.

The minimum width of a lot in the A-2 zone shall be one hundred feet. For radio and television towers, see Section 19.48.050.

(Prior code § 22-24-5)

#### 19.50.060 - Front yard.

The minimum depth of the front yard in A-2 zones shall be thirty feet.

(Prior code § 22-24-7)

#### 19.50.070 - Side yard.

In A-2 zones, the minimum side yard shall be ten feet. On corner lots, the side yard which faces a street shall be a minimum of twenty feet. For radio and television towers, see Section 19.48.070.

(Prior code § 22-24-6)

#### 19.50.080 - Rear yard.

The minimum depth of the rear yard in A-2 zones shall be thirty feet.

(Prior code § 22-24-8)

#### 19.50.090 - Building height.

None.

(Prior code § 22-24-9)

19.50.100 - Coverage restrictions.

In A-2 zones, no building or structure or group of buildings, with their accessory buildings, shall cover more than seventy percent of the lot area.

(Prior code § 22-24-10)

Chapter 19.52 - A-5, A-10 AND A-20 AGRICULTURAL ZONES

**Sections:**

19.52.010 - Purpose of provisions.

The purpose of the A-5, A-10 and A-20 zones is to promote and preserve, in appropriate areas of the county, conditions favorable to agriculture. To this end, the A districts are intended to include activities normally related to agricultural uses and to protect the district from the intrusion of uses inimical to the continuance of agricultural activity.

(Prior code § 22-24A-1)

19.52.020 - Permitted uses.

Permitted uses in the A-5, A-10 and A-20 zones include:

- Accessory uses and buildings customarily incidental to permitted uses;
- Agriculture;
- Apiary;
- Aviary;
- Farms devoted to raising (including fattening), slaughtering, dressing and marketing as incident to raising of chickens, turkeys or other fowl, rabbits, chinchilla, beaver, nutria, fish or frogs;
- Home business, subject to Chapter 19.85;
- Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;
- Household pets;
- Raising and grazing of horses, cattle, sheep or goats, including the supplementary feeding of such animals, providing that such raising or grazing is not part of nor conducted in conjunction with any livestock feed yard, livestock sales yard, slaughterhouse, animal byproduct business, or commercial riding academy;
- Residential facility for elderly persons;
- Residential facility for persons with a disability;
- Single-family dwelling; ranch buildings and structures;
- Sugar beet loading station and dump site;
- Two-family dwelling;
- Worm farming.

(Ord. No. 1753, § III, 8-6-2013; Ord. 1535, § 4 (part), 2004; Ord. 1452, § 12, 1999; Ord. 1200, § 5 (part), 1992; Ord. 1179, § 5 (part), 1992; 1986 Recodification; § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 2-1-1984; prior code § 22-24A-2)

#### 19.52.030 - Conditional uses.

Conditional uses in the A-5, A-10 and A-20 zones include:

- Accessory uses and structures customarily incidental to conditional uses;
- Agriculture experimental station;
- Airport;
- Bed and breakfast homestay;
- Cemetery;
- Dairy or creamery, milk processing and sales of dairy products produced on the premises;
- Day care/preschool center, subject to Section 19.76.260;
- Dog breeding establishment; dog kennel, dog pound; dog training school;
- Dude ranch;
- Egg candling and sales of poultry products produced on the premises;
- Fur farm;
- Gasohol production for private use only, alcohol storage not to exceed two hundred gallons;
- Golf course;
- Gun club; hunting club;
- Hay chopping;
- Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;
- Hog ranch;
- Living quarters for persons employed on the premises;
- Nursery and/or greenhouse, excluding retail sales;
- Open storage, sales and rental of irrigation pipe;
- Organic disposal site (minimum lot area, fifty acres);
- Pigeons, subject to health department health regulations;
- Plant for storage or packing of fruits or vegetables;
- Private nonprofit recreational grounds and facilities;
- Public and quasi-public use;
- Public stable; riding academy; rodeo grounds;
- Radio and television tower; transmitting station; business office; studio and relay station;
- Sanitary landfill;
- Sewer or water treatment facility;
- Solar evaporation pond for the processing of salt;
- Stands for the retail sales of products on the premises;

— The following uses, provided they are a minimum of five hundred feet from any residential use:

- A. Livestock feed yard and/or sales yard,
  - B. Manufacture of fertilizer and soil conditioner or compost processing and sales, provided that no objectionable odors are created,
  - C. Slaughterhouse; stockyard;
- Veterinary.

(Ord. No. 1824, § IV, 10-31-17; Ord. 1535 § 5 (part), 2004; Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1198 § 8 (part), 1992; Ord. 1179 § 6 (part), 1992; Ord. 1088 § 5 (part), 1989; 1986 Recodification; (part) of Ord. passed 12/15/82; (part) of Ord. passed 8/21/80; prior code § 22-24A-3)

#### 19.52.040 - Lot area, width and yard regulations.

The minimum lot area and lot width in the A-5, A-10 and A-20 zones may include public or private streets. The area in right-of-way shall not exceed twenty-five percent of the minimum lot area. Minimum yard requirements will be measured from the right-of-way line.

District	Lot Area	Lot Width	Front	Side	Rear
A-20	20 acres	200 feet	50 feet	20 feet	50 feet
A-10	10 acres	200 feet	50 feet	20 feet	50 feet
A-5	5 acres	200 feet	50 feet	20 feet	50 feet

(Ord. 1278 § 2, 1994; prior code § 22-24A-4)

#### 19.52.050 - Building height.

Except as otherwise provided by the term of a conditional use permit, no structure in the A-5, A-10 and A-20 zones shall exceed a height equal to the distance between such structure and the nearest property line of the parcel on which it is situated.

(Prior code § 22-24A-5)

### Chapter 19.54 - FA-2.5, FA-5, FA-10 AND FA-20 FOOTHILL AGRICULTURE ZONES

#### **Sections:**

#### 19.54.010 - Purpose of provisions.

The purpose of the foothill agricultural zones is to permit the development of the foothill areas of the county for rural residential, limited agricultural, limited animals and other specified uses, to the extent

such development is compatible with the natural environment of these areas, particularly the natural slopes, vegetation, and fragile soils.

(Ord. 1417 § 6 (part), 1998)

#### 19.54.020 - Permitted uses.

The following uses are permitted in the FA zones subject to meeting all applicable requirements set forth in this chapter and ordinance relating to site and lot dimensions, development standards, and other regulations.

- A. Accessory uses and structures customarily incident to a permitted use;
- B. Agriculture, as defined in Section 19.04.020 of this title;
- C. Animals and fowl for family food production, as defined in Section 19.04.235; household pets; a maximum of four horses for private use only;
- D. Home business, subject to Chapter 19.85;
- E. Home day care/preschool for six or fewer children subject to the conditions set forth in Section 19.04.293;
- F. Residential facility for persons with a disability;
- G. Single-family dwelling;
- H. Wireless telecommunication facilities, provided:
  - 1. The wireless telecommunication facility is a wall-mounted or roof-mounted facility, and
  - 2. The facility is mounted on a nonresidential building, and
  - 3. A computer-generated visual simulation of the proposed structure is submitted as part of the required site plan, and
  - 4. All other applicable requirements set forth in Chapter 19.83, "Wireless Telecommunications Facilities," are satisfied.

(Ord. No. 1753, § III, 8-6-2013; Ord. 1535, § 4 (part), 2004; Ord. 1452, § 13, 1999; Ord. 1417, § 6 (part), 1998)

#### 19.54.030 - Conditional uses.

The following conditional uses are subject to the requirements of this chapter and subject to the conditions, criteria, and approval procedures set forth in Chapter 19.84, "Conditional Uses."

- A. Accessory uses and structures customarily incidental to a conditional use;
- B. Bed and breakfast homestay, provided:
  - 1. The access to the site and the on-site parking are available for use and maintained, including snow removal, throughout the entire year, and
  - 2. An approved drinking water supply and wastewater disposal system is available that is capable of supporting the use throughout the entire year, and is approved by the health department prior to issuance of a license;
- C. Home day care/preschool, for no fewer than seven nor more than twelve children, subject to the conditions set forth in Section 19.04.293;
- D. Pigeons, subject to health department health regulations;

- E. Planned unit development subject to the conditions and requirements set forth in Chapter 19.78, "Planned Unit Developments";
- F. Private nonprofit recreational grounds and facilities;
- G. Public and quasi-public use;
- H. Residential facility for elderly persons;
- I. Temporary buildings for uses incidental to construction work, which building must be removed upon the completion or abandonment of the construction work. If such buildings are not removed within ninety days upon completion of construction work and thirty days after notice, the building will be removed by the county at the expense of the owner;
- J. Wireless telecommunication facilities, as that term and all related terms are defined in Section 19.83.020, provided:
  1. The wireless telecommunication facility is either a wall-mounted, roof-mounted, or monopole facility. Facilities located on lattice towers are prohibited, and
  2. Any grading for the facility, including access roads and trenching for utilities, shall comply with the Uniform Building Code, and
  3. The facility complies with the requirements for development set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, Chapter 19.72, including development standards for grading, wildlife habitat protection, tree and vegetation protection, natural hazards, and utilities, and standards for establishing limits of disturbance, and
  4. Site placement and facility color shall be carefully considered to blend in with the natural surroundings, and
  5. Continuous outside lighting is prohibited unless required by the FAA for monopole facilities, and
  6. The maximum height for monopole facilities shall be sixty feet, and
  7. A computer-generated visual simulation of the proposed structure is submitted as part of the required site plan and shall show all structures including but not limited to monopoles, antennas, and equipment buildings, and
  8. All other applicable requirements set forth in Chapter 19.83, "Wireless Telecommunications Facilities," are satisfied.

(Ord. 1535 § 5 (part), 2004; Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1417 § 6 (part), 1998)

19.54.040 - Lot area, lot width, density, and slope regulations.

A. Lot Width, Lot Area, and Density Requirements. In the foothill agricultural zones, the minimum lot area may include private rights-of-way, except that the area in the right-of-way shall not exceed twenty-five percent of the minimum lot area:

District	Minimum Lot Width	Minimum Lot Area	Maximum Residential Density (dwelling units per gross area)
FA-2.5	250 feet	2.5 acres	1 d.u. per 2.5 gross acres
FA-5	300 feet	5 acres	1 d.u. per 5 gross acres



FA-10	300 feet	10 acres	1 d.u. per 10 gross acres
FA-20	300 feet	20 acres	1 d.u. per 20 gross acres

- B. Measurement of Lot Width. The minimum lot width of any lot shall be measured at a distance of fifty feet from the front lot line.
- C. Slope Requirements. All development in the FA zones shall be subject to the slope protection standards set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, Section 19.72.030B, "Slope Protection Standards" and Section 19.72.030D, "Streets/Roads and General Site Access."

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1417 § 6 (part), 1998)

19.54.050 - Limits of disturbance/setbacks.

Because of the unique nature of the soils and topography in the foothill areas, limits of disturbance and setbacks for permitted uses including single-family dwellings and accessory structures in the FA zones shall be determined on a case-by-case basis by the development services director. Limits of disturbance and setbacks for conditional uses shall be as approved by the planning commission upon the recommendation of the development services director (see Chapter 19.72). All determinations of limits of disturbance shall be subject to the conditions and criteria set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, Section 19.72.040, "Establishment of limits of disturbance."

(Ord. 1417 § 6 (part), 1998)

19.54.060 - Building height.

- A. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this title, no building or structure shall exceed the following heights:
1. Thirty feet on property where the original slope exceeds fifteen percent or the property is located in the foothills and canyons overlay zone. For purposes of this section, the slope shall be determined using a line drawn from the highest point of elevation to the lowest point of elevation on the perimeter of a box which encircles the foundation line of the building or structure. The box shall extend for a distance of fifteen feet or to the property line, whichever is less, around the foundation line of the building or structure. The elevation shall be determined using a certified topographic survey with a maximum contour interval of two feet.
  2. Thirty-five feet on all other properties.
  3. No dwelling structure shall contain less than one story.
- B. Accessory Buildings.
1. No building which is accessory to a single-family dwelling shall exceed twenty feet in height. For each foot of height over fourteen feet, accessory buildings shall be set back from property lines an additional foot to allow a maximum height of twenty feet.

(Ord. 1509 § 10, 2003; Ord. 1417 § 6 (part), 1998)

19.54.070 - Natural hazards.

Construction of permanent structures in the FA zones in areas subject to natural hazards, including floods, landslides, unstable soils, and avalanches, shall be subject to the requirements and limitations set forth in Chapter 19.74, "Floodplain Hazard Regulations," and Chapter 19.75, "Natural Hazard Areas."

(Ord. 1417 § 6 (part), 1998)

#### 19.54.080 - Soils reports.

Because of the fragile nature of the soils in some areas of the foothills within the FA zones, the development services director or planning commission may require the applicant to submit a soils report prepared by a qualified soils engineer to verify the suitability of soils for the intended use. If the property is subject to the requirements set forth in Section 19.54.070 of this chapter, the soils report may be combined with any required natural hazards report.

(Ord. 1417 § 6 (part), 1998)

#### 19.54.090 - Grading.

To eliminate the possibility of erosion and unsightly scars on the foothill slopes, grading shall be permitted only in conformance with the standards and limitations set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, Section 19.72.030C, "Grading Standards."

(Ord. 1417 § 6 (part), 1998)

#### 19.54.100 - Tree and vegetation protection.

Removal of trees or natural vegetation shall not be permitted except in conformance with the standards and requirements set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, Section 19.72.030H, "Tree and Vegetation Protection."

(Ord. 1417 § 6 (part), 1998)

#### 19.54.110 - Maintenance of animals and fowl.

Animals and fowl shall be maintained in such a way to prevent dust, odors, loss of vegetation and loss of topsoil due to erosion. In some areas due to the fragile soils and sparse vegetative cover, the planning commission may require that all animals and fowl are kept in an enclosed area. At the time any building permit is applied for, the planning commission may designate the areas of the lot suitable for maintenance of animals and fowl.

(Ord. 1417 § 6 (part), 1998)

#### 19.54.120 - Utilities.

All utilities in the FA zones shall be placed underground, except as may be provided for in Chapter 19.79, "Utility and Facility System Placement Regulations."

(Ord. 1417 § 6 (part), 1998)

#### 19.54.130 - Building location, construction and design.

All buildings and accessory structures in the FA zones, including single-family dwellings, shall be located, constructed, and designed in compliance with the development standards set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, Section 19.72.030, "Development standards," and in Chapter 19.73 of this title, "Foothills and Canyons Site Development and Design Standards."

(Ord. 1417 § 6 (part), 1998)

19.54.140 - Site development plan approval.

All development in the FA zone, including single-family dwellings, shall be approved prior to issuance of any building permits pursuant to the site development plan approval process and requirements set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, Section 19.72.050, "Approval procedures for development in the foothills and canyons overlay zone."

(Ord. 1417 § 6 (part), 1998)

19.54.150 - Applicability to lots of record and waivers from slope requirements.

- A. Applicable to Lots of Record. All standards and requirements for development in the FA zones as set forth in this chapter shall apply to development on lots and in subdivisions that were recorded prior to the enactment date of the ordinance codified in this chapter.
- B. Lots of Record—Waivers from Slope Requirements. For properties in the FA zones also located in the foothills and canyons overlay zone (see Chapter 19.72), the planning commission may waive grade requirements for streets/roads and slope protection requirements for lots of record and lots and plans of subdivisions that were approved prior to the enactment of Chapter 19.72, provided the conditions and criteria set forth in Section 19.72.060A are satisfied.

(Ord. 1417 § 6 (part), 1998)

Chapter 19.55 - MD-1 AND MD-3 MIXED DEVELOPMENT ZONES

**Sections:**

19.55.010 - Purpose of provisions.

The purpose of the mixed use development zone is to provide a variety of uses (limited commercial, office and residential) as an appropriate transition between high-traffic arterial streets and nearby residential uses. This district is intended to ensure compatibility of new development and residential conversions with existing and future residential development. It is also intended to ensure as well as encourage assemblage of properties in a unified plan with a coordinated and harmonious development which will promote outstanding design without unsightly and unsafe strip commercial development. Specific measures to mitigate negative impacts of mixed use developments include standards for perimeter walls, vehicular access, lighting, signage, etc., which will be required at the time of design and site plan approval. Landscaping shall be as specified in Chapter 19.77 of this title.

(Ord. 1609 § 13 (part), 2007: Ord. 1113 § 1 (part), 1990)

19.55.020 - Design and site plan approval.

Design and site plan approval including, but not limited to, architecture, building materials, lighting, signage, vehicular access and noise for all development in the MD-1 and MD-3 zones is required by the

planning commission as a conditional use pursuant to the requirements of Sections 19.84.020 through 19.84.130. Landscaping shall be as specified in Chapter 19.77 of this title.

(Ord. 1609 § 13 (part), 2007: Ord. 1113 § 1 (part), 1990)

19.55.030 - Permitted uses.

A. Permitted uses in the MD-1 zone include:

- Accessory uses and buildings customarily incidental to a permitted use or a conditional use;
- Agriculture;
- Antique shop;
- Art gallery;
- Art needlework shop;
- Art shop and/or artist supply;
- Bank or financial institution;
- Barber shop;
- Beauty shop;
- Bed and breakfast homestay;
- Boardinghouse;
- China and/or silver shop;
- Copy service;
- Floral shop;
- Gift shop;
- Greeting card sales;
- Handicraft shop;
- Hobby and/or crafts shop;
- Home occupation;
- Household pets;
- Key and lock service;
- Manicuring, pedicuring and electrolysis of hair;
- Medical, optical and dental labs;
- Notions;
- Office, business or professional;
- Optometrist and/or oculist;
- Parking lot;
- Photographer;
- Public and quasi-public uses;
- Residential facility for elderly persons;
- Residential facility for persons with a disability;

- Stationery shop;
- Tailor shop;
- Temporary buildings for uses incidental to construction work.

B. Permitted uses in the MD-3 zone include:

Accessory uses and buildings customarily incidental to a permitted use or a conditional use;

- Agriculture;
- Antique shop;
- Art gallery;
- Art needlework shop;
- Art shop and/or artist supply;
- Bank or financial institution;
- Barber shop;
- Beauty shop;
- Bed and breakfast homestay;
- Boardinghouse;
- Bookstore;
- China and/or silver service;
- Copy service;
- Floral shop;
- Gift shop;
- Greeting card sales;
- Handicraft shop;
- Health food store;
- Hobby and/or crafts shop;
- Household pets;
- Key and lock service;
- Manicuring, pedicuring and electrolysis of hair;
- Medical, optical and dental labs;
- Notions;
- Office, business or professional;
- Office supply;
- Optometrist and/or oculist;
- Parking lot;
- Pharmacy;
- Photographer;
- Public and quasi-public uses;
- Residential facility for elderly persons;

- Stationery shop;
- Tailor shop;
- Temporary buildings for uses incidental to construction work;
- Travel bureau.

(Ord. No. 1753, § III, 8-6-2013; Ord. 1535, § 5 (part), 2004; Ord. 1452, § 14, 1999; Ord. 1249, §§ 2, 3, 1993; Ord. 1200, § 6, 1992; Ord. 1198, § 8 (part), 1992; Ord. 1113, § 1 (part), 1990)

19.55.040 - Conditional uses.

A. Conditional uses in the MD-1 zone include:

- Bed and breakfast inn; which may include a restaurant and conference meeting rooms;
- Bicycle shop;
- Bookstore;
- Class B beer outlet;
- Clothes cleaning, dyeing and pressing agency;
- Day care/preschool center;
- Health food store;
- Laundry, automatic self-help type;
- Lodginghouse;
- Nursery and greenhouse excluding retail sales;
- Nursing home;
- Planned unit development;
- Private educational institution;
- Private nonprofit recreational grounds and facilities;
- Reception center;
- Residential uses with a maximum density of seven units/acre, including group dwellings, planned unit developments, apartments, multiple dwellings, etc.;
- Restaurant, excluding fast-food or drive-through window;
- Restaurant liquor license;
- Shared parking;
- Shoe repair shop;
- Short-term rental;
- Tanning studio;
- Veterinary, provided the operation is completely enclosed within an air-conditioned soundproofed building. The noise from the animals shall not be audible at the property line;
- Wedding chapel.

B. Conditional uses in the MD-3 zone include:

- Bed and breakfast inn; which may include a restaurant and conference meeting rooms;

- Bicycle shop;
- Bookstore;
- Class B beer outlet;
- Clothes cleaning, dyeing and pressing agency;
- Day care/preschool center;
- Gymnastics, dance, dramatic, cosmetic, modeling and art studios;
- Health food store;
- Laundry, automatic self-help type;
- Lodginghouse;
- Mortuary;
- Music store;
- Nursery and greenhouse;
- Nursing home;
- Planned unit development;
- Private educational institution;
- Private nonprofit recreational grounds and facilities;
- Reception center;
- Residential uses with a maximum density of twelve units/acre, including group dwellings, planned unit developments, apartments, multiple dwellings, etc.;
- Restaurant, excluding fast-food or drive-through window;
- Restaurant liquor license;
- Shared parking;
- Shoe repair shop;
- Short-term rental;
- Tanning studio;
- Veterinary, provided the operation is completely enclosed within an air-conditioned soundproofed building. The noise from the animals shall not be audible at the property line;
- Wedding chapel.

(Ord. 1416 § 2 (part), 1998; Ord. 1361 § 9, 1996; Ord. 1293 § 3, 1995; Ord. 1249 § 4, 1993; Ord. 1198 § 7 (part), 1992; Ord. 1113 § 1 (part), 1990)

19.55.050 - Hours of operation.

Commercial uses shall not be open for business before six a.m. or after eleven p.m.

(Ord. 1113 § 1 (part), 1990)

19.55.060 - Businesses and uses—Conditions.

The uses specified in this chapter for the MD-1 and MD-3 zones shall be permitted only under the following conditions:

- A. No manufacturing is allowed;
- B. No outside storage of any stock, motor vehicles or other property is allowed except for two delivery vehicles three-quarter ton or smaller.

(Ord. 1113 § 1 (part), 1990)

19.55.070 - Area and width.

In the MD-1 and MD-3 zones the minimum lot area and width shall be as follows:

- A. MD-1 Zone.
  - 1. Minimum lot area: one acre;
  - 2. Minimum lot width: two hundred feet.
- B. MD-3 Zone.
  - 1. Minimum lot area: three acres;
  - 2. Minimum lot width: two hundred fifty feet.

(Ord. 1113 § 1 (part), 1990)

19.55.080 - Yard requirements.

In the MD-1 and MD-3 zones the minimum yard requirements for all main and accessory buildings are as follows:

- A. MD-1 Zone.
  - 1. Front yard: thirty feet;
  - 2. Side yard: thirty feet;
  - 3. Rear yard: thirty feet.
- B. MD-3 Zone.
  - 1. Front yard: thirty feet;
  - 2. Side yard: thirty feet;
  - 3. Rear yard: thirty feet.

The planning commission may vary the yard requirements for conversion of an existing use to a mixed development use.

(Ord. 1113 § 1 (part), 1990)

19.55.090 - Building height.

- A. No building or structure located in an MD-1 zone shall contain more than one and one-half stories or exceed twenty feet in height.
- B. No building or structure located in an MD-3 zone shall contain more than three stories, except a building or structure located within fifty feet of a residential zone boundary line or a residential use shall not contain more than two stories.



- C. No residential building shall contain less than one story.
- D. The planning commission may vary the height requirements for conversion of an existing use to a mixed development use.

(Ord. 1113 § 1 (part), 1990)

19.55.100 - Coverage restrictions.

In the MD-1 and MD-3 zones no building or group of buildings with their accessory buildings, shall cover more than forty percent of the area of the lot.

(Ord. 1113 § 1 (part), 1990)

19.55.110 - Perimeter wall.

All mixed use developments shall have a decorative tinted concrete or masonry wall on all rear and side yards not fronting on a public street.

All perimeter walls shall be a minimum of six feet high unless the planning commission requires a higher wall as part of the conditional use approval.

(Ord. 1113 § 1 (part), 1990)

19.55.120 - Landscaping.

Landscaping shall be as specified in Chapter 19.77 of this title.

(Ord. 1609 § 13 (part), 2007: Ord. 1113 § 1 (part), 1990)

19.55.130 - Lighting.

The maximum height of luminaries shall be eighteen feet unless the planning commission requires a lower height as part of the conditional use approval. The light shall be low intensity, shielded from uses on adjoining lots, and directed away from adjacent property in a residential zone or an adjacent residential use. All parking luminaries, except those required for security, must be extinguished one hour after the end of business hours. The exception for security lighting applies to twenty-five percent of the total luminaries used, unless the planning commission approves a higher percentage as part of the conditional use approval.

(Ord. 1113 § 1 (part), 1990)

19.55.140 - Noise.

The noise level emanating from any use or operation shall not exceed the limits in the health department health regulation number twenty-one, or its successor, regarding noise control. The noise level shall not in any case exceed five decibels above the ambient level of the area measured at the property line. For the purposes of compliance with health regulation number twenty-one all properties located within a mixed development zone shall be considered residential.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1113 § 1 (part), 1990)

#### 19.55.150 - Screening.

When off-street parking areas are situated across the street from a property in a residential zone, a masonry wall or berm a minimum of three feet in height shall be erected in the landscaped front yard or landscaped side yard which faces on a street on corner lots to adequately screen the parking areas from the residential properties.

- B. All ground-mounted mechanical equipment including, but not limited to, heating and air conditioning units, and trash receptacle areas shall be completely screened from surrounding properties by a masonry wall or shall be enclosed within a building.
- C. The design of all roof appurtenances including, but not limited to, air conditioning units, and mechanical equipment shall be approved by the planning commission to minimize visibility from on-site parking areas, adjacent public street and adjacent residentially zoned property.
- D. All utility connections shall be designed to be compatible with the architectural elements of the site so as not to be exposed except where necessary. Pad-mounted transformers and/or meter box locations shall be included in the site plan with an appropriate screening treatment. Power lines and other utility cables shall be installed underground where possible.

(Ord. 1113 § 1 (part), 1990)

#### 19.55.160 - Access.

The number of access points along public streets shall be minimized by sharing and linking parking areas with adjacent properties. Reciprocal ingress and egress, circulation and parking agreements shall be required to facilitate the ease of vehicular movement between adjoining properties. On corner sites access points shall be located as far from the corner as reasonably possible and in no case less than forty feet from the point of intersection of the property lines. Vehicular circulation shall be designed to limit the intrusion of traffic into residential areas, and minimize access on streets used by schoolchildren.

(Ord. 1113 § 1 (part), 1990)

#### 19.55.170 - Odor.

No use shall be permitted which creates odor in such quantity as to be readily detectable beyond the boundaries of the site.

(Ord. 1113 § 1 (part), 1990)

#### 19.55.180 - Design considerations.

In order to meet the purposes of this chapter the planning commission shall consider the following prior to approval of any plan:

- A. Lots should be accumulated to provide the minimum lot area. Individual lots with an area smaller than the minimum lot area are not suitable for a mixed development.
- B. The development shall provided on-site amenities and appropriate buffering to adjacent properties and uses.
- C. The scale of the development shall be in character with the surrounding land uses.
- D. Safe access shall be provided within the site and to public streets.
- E. The development shall have a residential character if adjacent to residential areas.

(Ord. 1113 § 1 (part), 1990)

19.55.190 - Consistency with general plan.

Mixed development uses shall be consistent with the county general plan.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1113 § 1 (part), 1990)

Chapter 19.56 - C-1 COMMERCIAL ZONE

**Sections:**

19.56.010 - Purpose of provisions.

The purpose of the C-1 zone is to provide areas in the county for neighborhood commercial development.

(Prior code § 22-25-1)

19.56.020 - Commercial developments over twenty-one thousand square feet.

Commercial developments in the C-1 zone over twenty-one thousand square feet shall follow the conditional use permit procedure pursuant to Sections 19.84.020 through 19.84.130 of this title.

((Part) of Ord. passed 7/21/82; prior code § 22-25-2)

19.56.030 - Permitted uses.

Permitted uses in the C-1 zone include:

- Accessory uses and buildings customarily incidental to permitted uses;
- Art needlework shop;
- Art shop and/or artist supply;
- Athletic goods store;
- Baby formula service; baby diaper service; babysitter agency;
- Bakery;
- Bank;
- Barbershop;
- Beauty shop;
- Bicycle shop;
- Bookstore;
- Cafeteria; catering establishment;
- Candy store; confectionery;
- China and/or silver shop;
- Class A beer outlet;

- Clothes cleaning, dyeing and pressing agency;
- Clothing store (limited to a maximum of three thousand square feet of total floor area);
- Florist shop;
- Fruit or fruit juice store; fruit and/or vegetable stand;
- Gift shop;
- Greenhouse;
- Health food store;
- Ice cream shop;
- Ice vendor units and/or reach-in ice merchandiser units; electrical icemaker units; ice storage of not more than five tons' capacity;
- Key and lock service;
- Laundry, automatic self-help type; laundry agency;
- Manicuring, pedicuring and electrolysis of hair;
- Medical and dental clinic and laboratories;
- Newsstand;
- Notions;
- Nurses' agency;
- Office, business or professional;
- Optometrist and/or oculist;
- Pet shop;
- Photographer and/or sale of photographic supplies;
- Popcorn and/or nut shop;
- Radio and television sales and repair;
- Shoeshine shop; shoe repair shop;
- Stationery and greeting card sales;
- Tailor shop.

(Ord. 1130 § 2, 1990; 1986 Recodification; prior code § 22-25-3)

#### 19.56.040 - Conditional uses.

Conditional uses in the C-1 zone include:

- Ambulance service;
- An apartment attached to and on the same parcel as an automobile service station and occupied by a manager or other employee;
- Antique shop without outside display;
- Automobile service center which is limited to tune-ups, lubrication and oil change, front-end alignment and brake repair, providing there is not outside storage of parts or material;
- Automobile service station, excluding the repairing, painting or upholstering of motor vehicles; automatic automobile carwash, not to exceed four wash bays;

- Baking, ice cream making and/or candy making incidental to retail sales serving not more than three outlets in the county and employing not more than three persons;
- Bed and breakfast inn, which may include a restaurant and conference meeting rooms;
- Class C fireworks store;
- Copy service;
- Day care/preschool center;
- Delicatessen;
- Dog and cat grooming, excluding overnight boarding;
- Drugstore;
- Frozen food locker incidental to a main grocery store or food business;
- Grocery;
- Home occupation;
- Massage (every massage technician shall be licensed by the state);
- Milk distributing station and sales of dairy products, excluding processing or bottling;
- Mobile store provided it meets the following requirements:
  - A. A location on improved property including a main building with paved parking, and landscaping, curb, gutter and sidewalk if required by the county.
  - B. A maximum display area of one hundred square feet outside the portable structure, a minimum of ten feet behind the property line, not on landscaped areas, and not obstructing access to the property.
  - C. Compliance with the sign ordinance.
  - D. The structures comply with the yard requirements of the zone.
  - E. The mobile store including display area shall not be located within the clear view of intersecting streets.
  - F. Written approval from the property owner to locate on the site.
- Parking lot;
- Planned unit development;
- Private school;
- Public and quasi-public use;
- Reception center and/or wedding chapel;
- Reiki business provided it meets the following requirements:
  - A. Hours of operation shall be between 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.
  - B. Each practitioner that is not an employee of the business licensee shall have a Salt Lake County business license.
  - C. Neither clients nor practitioners shall appear on the premises in a state of nudity or semi-nudity, as defined in the Sexually Oriented Business Chapter of Title 5 of this Code; and
  - D. The premises shall not be used for any conduct that violates Section 58-47b-501 of the Utah Massage Therapy Practice Act (2013) or sexual conduct that violates Title 76 of the Utah Criminal Code.
- Resource recycling collection point provided it meets the following requirements:

- A. A location on improved property including a main building with paved parking, and landscaping, curb, gutter and sidewalk if required by the county.
- B. All material shall be contained within an enclosed container.
- C. The structures or bins comply with the yard requirements of the zone.
- D. Written approval from the property owner to locate on the site.
- E. Maintenance of the site in a clean, neat and orderly manner.

— Restaurant;

— Shared parking;

— Tanning studio;

— Temporary buildings for uses incidental to construction work, including living quarters for a guard or night watchman, which buildings must be removed upon completion or abandonment of the construction work. If such buildings are not removed within ninety days upon completion of construction, and thirty days after notice, the buildings will be removed by the county at the expense of the owner.

(Ord. No. 1779 § IV, 1-6-2015; Ord. 1416 § 2 (part), 1998; Ord. 1228 § 2 (part), 1993; Ord. 1198 § 7 (part), 1992; Ord. 1169 § 2, 1991; Ord. 1042 §§ 3 (part), 6 (part), 1988; Ord. 978 § 1, 1986; 1986 recodification; (part) of Ord. passed 12/22/82; (part) of Ord. passed 7/21/82; (part) of Ord. passed 4/21/82; Ord. passed 11/25/81; prior code § 22-25-4)

#### 19.56.050 - Businesses and retail shops—Conditions.

The stores, shops or businesses designated above in this chapter shall be retail establishments only, and shall be permitted only under the following conditions:

- A. Such business shall be conducted wholly within an enclosed building, except for the parking and servicing of automobiles, and service to people in automobiles;
- B. All products, whether primary or incidental, shall be sold at retail on the premises; no entertainment, except music, shall be permitted in cafes, confectioneries or refreshment stands;
- C. All uses shall be free from objection because of odor, dust, smoke, noise, vibration, or other causes.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 2/1/84; prior code § 22-25-5)

#### 19.56.060 - Front yard.

In C-1 zones, the minimum depth of the front yard for all buildings, structures, walls or fences more than two feet in height shall be twenty feet.

(§ 2 of Ord. passed 2/1/84: prior code § 22-25-7)

#### 19.56.070 - Side yard.

None; except that wherever a building in the C-1 zone is located upon a lot adjacent to a residential zone or agricultural zone boundary, there shall be provided a side yard of not less than ten feet on the side of the building adjacent to the zone boundary line, and on corner lots the side yard which faces on a street shall be not less than twenty feet.

(Prior code § 22-25-6)

19.56.080 - Rear yard.

None; except that in the C-1 zone, on corner lots which rear upon the side yard of another lot in a residential or agricultural zone, the minimum rear yard shall be ten feet.

(Prior code § 22-25-8)

19.56.090 - Building height.

No building or structure in the C-1 zone shall contain more than two and one-half stories, or exceed thirty-five feet in height.

(Ord. 1102 § 24, 1990: prior code § 22-25-9)

19.56.100 - Coverage restrictions.

In the C-1 zone, no building or structure or group of buildings, with their accessory buildings, shall cover more than sixty percent of the area of the lot.

(Prior code § 22-25-10)

#### Chapter 19.60 - C-V COMMERCIAL ZONE

##### **Sections:**

19.60.010 - Purpose of provisions.

The purpose of the C-V zone is to provide for areas in appropriate locations where commercial centers providing for the needs of tourists and travelers may be established, maintained and protected, subject to conditional use approval by the planning commission. The regulations of this zone are designed to encourage the provision of transient housing facilities, restaurants, service stations, and other commercial activities providing for the convenience, welfare or entertainment of the traveler.

(Prior code § 22-26A-1)

19.60.020 - Permitted uses.

Permitted uses in the C-V zone include:

- A. Accessory uses customarily incidental to a conditional and permitted use;
- B. Agriculture.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 2/1/84; prior code § 22-26A-2)

19.60.030 - Conditional uses.

Conditional uses in the C-V zone include:

- Antique shop without outside display;

— Any other establishment for the service of visitors, determined by the planning commission to be of the same general character as the above uses;

- Art gallery;
- Automobile service station, campground and travel trailer park;
- Bed and breakfast inn, which may include a restaurant and conference meeting rooms;
- Class A beer outlet;
- Class B beer outlet;
- Class C fireworks store;
- Handicraft shop;
- Mobile store provided it meets the following requirements:
  - A. A location on improved property including a main building with paved parking, and landscaping, curb, gutter and sidewalk if required by the county.
  - B. A maximum display area of one hundred square feet outside the portable structure, a minimum of ten feet behind the property line, not on landscaped areas, and not obstructing access to the property.
  - C. Compliance with the sign ordinance.
  - D. The structures comply with the yard requirements of the zone.
  - E. The mobile store including display area shall not be located within the clear view of intersecting streets.
  - F. Written approval from the property owner to locate on the site.
- Public or quasi-public use;
- Recreation, commercial;
- Restaurant; drive-in refreshment stand;
- Restaurant liquor license;
- Shared parking;
- State-approved liquor and/or beer outlet on state-owned property;
- Tourist court; motel; motor hotel.

(Ord. 1416 § 2 (part), 1998; Ord. 1256 § 3, 1993; Ord. 1198 § 7 (part), 1992; Ord. 1170 § 6 (part), 1991; Ord. 1042 § 3 (part), 1988; 1986 Recodification; (part) of Ord. passed 4/22/82; prior code § 22-26A-3)

19.60.040 - Board of health approval.

Prior to issuance of a conditional use permit or site plan approval for all uses, regardless of size or number of units, the applicant shall receive the written approval of the board of health certifying that all health requirements have been satisfied and that the proposed construction will not damage the natural watershed. In addition, developments of more than nine lots or more than nine units shall receive the written approval of the State Division of Health certifying the culinary water system and the sewerage system. All approvals shall be in accordance with the regulations of the State Division of Health relating to culinary water supply and wastewater disposal.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Prior code § 22-26A-6(2))



19.60.050 - Building height.

No building or structure in the C-V zone shall exceed three stories or thirty-five feet in height.

(Prior code § 22-26A-4)

19.60.060 - Lot area, coverage and yard requirements.

The following minimum requirements shall be observed in the C-V zone, except where increased for conditional uses:

Lot Area	Lot Coverage	Yard in Feet		
		Front	Side	Rear
(Sq. Ft.)	(Max Percent)			
10,000	40	20	None except when abutting an R zone and then not less than 25 feet	10 feet except when abutting an R zone then not less than 25 feet

(Prior code § 22-26A-5)

19.60.070 - Maximum coverage.

In the C-V zone, the maximum coverage for the aggregate of all buildings, paved surfaces and graded areas shall be twenty-five percent of the site area.

(Prior code § 22-26A-6 (part))

19.60.080 - Natural hazards.

In the C-V zone, construction of permanent structures is not permitted in areas subject to hazards such as floods, landslides and avalanches.

(Prior code § 22-26A-6(1))

19.60.090 - Grading—Permit required.

In C-V zones, to eliminate the possibility of erosion and unsightly scars on the mountain slopes, cut-and-fill shall be controlled by standards adopted by the planning commission, which are based on slope and grade analysis, for construction of access roads, private rights-of-way, and building sites. All cut-and-fill surfaces shall be replanted and maintained to negate the possibility of erosion and scarring. All grading

shall also comply with the requirements of the Uniform Building Code as adopted in Chapter 15.08, Uniform Building Code.

(Ord. 1392 § 6, 1997: prior code § 22-26A-6(4))

19.60.100 - Natural vegetation.

Natural vegetation shall not be removed in the C-V zone unless the site plan and the plan for vegetation clearing is approved by the planning commission for conditional uses, or the development services division director for permitted uses, subject to all the provisions of this chapter.

(Ord. 982 § 18, 1986: prior code § 22-26A-6(5))

19.60.110 - Building materials.

In the C-V zone, buildings shall be designed to preserve the natural beauty of the canyon area. Only those building materials which will blend harmoniously into the natural environment shall be permitted. The use of wood, stone and other harmonious materials is encouraged, and the use of bland, unpainted concrete blocks and unpainted metal is prohibited on exterior surfaces.

(Prior code § 22-26A-6(3))

19.60.120 - Canyon areas—Special provisions applicable.

Developments in the C-V zone located in canyon areas of the county shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 19.10.040 through 19.10.170 of this title, and as set out in Sections 19.60.130 through 19.60.180 of this chapter.

(Prior code § 22-26A-6 (part))

19.60.130 - Canyon areas—Lot area, width and slope.

In C-V zones, the minimum lot area shall be one-half acre. The minimum width of any lot shall be one hundred feet. Construction is not permitted where the slope exceeds thirty percent. Roads and other vehicular routes shall not cross property having a slope greater than thirty percent unless, after review by the planning commission, it is determined that:

- A. Appropriate engineering measures can be taken to minimize the impact of the cuts and fills, consistent with the purpose of this chapter; and
- B. The environment and aesthetics of the area will not be significantly affected.

(Ord. 980 § 1, 1986: prior code § 22-26A-6 (part))

19.60.140 - Canyon areas—Yards.

In the C-V zone, because of the unique nature of the topography and climatic conditions of the canyon areas, the side, rear and front yard requirements will be determined on an individual basis by the planning commission for conditional uses, and by the development services division director for single-family dwellings.

(Ord. 982 § 17, 1986: prior code § 22-26A-6 (part))

19.60.150 - Canyon areas—Building height.

- A. In the C-V zone, the unique nature of the topography, vegetation, soils, climatic and aesthetic characteristics of the canyons defy uniform regulations, and require that the heights of structures be determined on an individual basis. Maximum and minimum heights of all conditional uses shall be determined by the planning commission based on a careful analysis of the following:
1. Natural setting;
  2. Relationship to other structures and open spaces;
  3. Contour intervals and topographic features;
  4. Height, density and type of vegetation;
  5. Scenic vistas;
  6. Other elements deemed appropriate to ensure that the provisions of Section 19.10.010 are met.
- B. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Title no single family dwelling shall exceed the following height:
1. Thirty feet on property where the slope of the original ground surface exceeds fifteen percent or the property is located in the hillside protection zone. The slope shall be determined using a line drawn from the highest point of elevation to the lowest point of elevation on the perimeter of a box which encircles the foundation line of the single-family dwelling. Said box shall extend for a distance of fifteen feet or to the property line, whichever is less, around the foundation line of the single-family dwelling. The elevation shall be determined using a certified topographic survey with a maximum contour interval of two feet.
  2. Thirty-five feet on other properties;
  3. No single-family dwelling structure shall contain less than one story.

(Ord. 1237 § 4 (part), 1993; Ord. 1102 § 25, 1990; prior code § 22-26A-6 (part))

19.60.160 - Canyon areas—Maximum density.

In the C-V zone, the maximum density for residential dwelling units, except single-family dwellings, shall be as follows:

Zone	Maximum Density
FM-10	10 dwelling units or 20 guestrooms per net developable acre
FM-20	20 dwelling units or 40 guestrooms per net developable acre

(Prior code § 22-26A-6 (part))

19.60.170 - Canyon areas—Off-street parking.

In the C-V zone, for conditional uses the planning commission shall determine the number of parking spaces required. For permitted uses, the planning and development services division director shall

determine the number of parking spaces required. However, the minimum requirements of Chapter 19.80 shall be provided, except that for hotels and resort hotels, one-half parking space shall be provided for each guestroom. The planning commission may modify the requirements of Sections 19.80.060 through 19.80.120.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 982 § 19, 1986: prior code § 22-26A-6(6))

19.60.180 - Canyon areas—Utilities.

In the C-V zone, all utilities shall be placed underground.

(Prior code § 22-26A-6(7))

19.60.200 - Lots of record.

The planning commission for conditional uses and the development services director for permitted uses may waive the slope requirements of this chapter for legal lots of record and subdivisions in the C-V zone which were approved by the planning commission prior to the enactment of the ordinance from which this section derives if such waiver would not be injurious to health, safety and the general public welfare of the inhabitants of Salt Lake County and is consistent with the purpose of this title.

(Ord. 980 § 2, 1986: prior code § 22-26A-9)

Chapter 19.62 - C-2 COMMERCIAL ZONE

**Sections:**

19.62.010 - Purpose of provisions.

The purpose of the C-2 zone is to provide areas in the county for community commercial development.

(Prior code § 22-27-1)

19.62.020 - Commercial developments over one acre.

Commercial developments in the C-2 zone over one acre must follow the conditional use permit procedure pursuant to Sections 19.84.020 through 19.84.130 of this title.

(Prior code § 22-27-2)

19.62.030 - Permitted uses.

Permitted uses in the C-2 zone include:

- Accessory uses and buildings customarily incidental to permitted uses;
- Addressograph shop;
- Antique shop without outside display;
- Archery shop and range, providing the use is conducted within a completely enclosed building;

- Art needlework shop;
- Art shop and/or artist supply;
- Athletic goods store;
- Automobile service station;
- Awning sales and repair;
- Baby formula service; baby diaper service; babysitter agency;
- Bakery;
- Bank;
- Barbershop;
- Beauty shop;
- Bicycle shop;
- Blueprinting and/or photostating;
- Bookstore;
- Bowling alley, including billiard and/or pool tables;
- Bus terminal;
- Cafeteria; catering establishment;
- Candy store; confectionery;
- Carbonated water sales;
- Class A beer outlet;
- Class B beer outlet;
- Clothes cleaning, dyeing and pressing;
- Clothing store;
- Coal and fuel sales office;
- Costume rental;
- Dancing;
- Department store;
- Delicatessen;
- Dog training, provided all training is within a completely enclosed building;
- Dramatics school;
- Drapery and/or curtain store;
- Dressmaking;
- Drive-in refreshment stand;
- Drugstore;
- Dry goods store;
- Electrical and heating appliances and fixture sales and repair;
- Egg candling and sales;
- Employment agency;

- Film exchange;
- Five-and-ten cent store;
- Fix-it shop;
- Flooring or floor repair shop;
- Florist shop;
- Fountain equipment supply;
- Frozen food lockers;
- Fruit or fruit juice store; fruit and/or vegetable stand;
- Fur sales, storage and/or repair;
- Furniture sales and/or repair;
- Gift shop;
- Greenhouse and nursery; plant materials; soil and lawn service;
- Grocery;
- Gunsmith;
- Gymnasium;
- Hardware store, not including the sale of lumber;
- Health food store;
- Hobby and/or crafts shop;
- Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;
- Hospital supplies;
- House cleaning and repair; house equipment display;
- Ice cream shop;
- Ice vendor units and/or reach-in ice merchandiser units; electrical icemaker units; ice storage of not more than five tons' capacity;
- Insulation sales;
- Interior decorating store;
- Jewelry store;
- Janitorial service;
- Key and lock service;
- Laundry, automatic self-help type; laundry agency;
- Leather goods sales;
- Linen shop;
- Luggage shop;
- Machine tools sales;
- Manicuring, pedicuring and electrolysis of hair;
- Medical and dental clinic and laboratory;
- Milk distributing station and sale of dairy products, excluding processing or bottling;

- Military store;
- Mobile lunch agency;
- Monument sales, retail;
- Motorboat sales;
- Music store;
- Newsstand;
- Notions;
- Novelty shop;
- Numismatic shop; gold, silver and platinum dealer;
- Nurses' agency;
- Office, business or professional; office supply; office machines sales and repair;
- Oil burner shop;
- Optometrist and/or oculist;
- Ornamental iron, sales only;
- Painter and/or paint store;
- Pest extermination and control office;
- Pet shop;
- Photographer and/or sale of photographic supplies;
- Popcorn and/or nut shop;
- Radio and television sales and repair and/or station;
- Residential facility for elderly persons;
- Restaurant;
- Roofing sales;
- Safe sales;
- Secondhand shop;
- Shoe shop; shoeshine shop; shoe repair shop;
- Sewing machine shop;
- Stationery and greeting card sales;
- Swimming pool;
- Tailor shop;
- Taxidermist;
- Taxi stand;
- Tire shop, sales only;
- Theater, indoor;
- Tobacco shop;
- Towel and linen supply service;
- Travel bureau;

- Upholstery shop;
- Variety store;
- Wallpaper store;
- Weather-stripping shop.

(Ord. 1323 § 2 (part), 1995; Ord. 1200 § 5 (part), 1992; Ord. 1179 § 5 (part), 1992; Ord. 978 § 3, 1986; 1986 Recodification: §§ 1 (part) and 2 (part) of Ord. passed 3/20/85: § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 2/1/84; (part) of Ord. passed 4/22/82; prior code § 22-27-3)

#### 19.62.040 - Conditional uses.

Conditional uses in the C-2 zone include:

- Agency for the sale of new motor vehicles, trailers and campers, including the incidental sale of used motor vehicles, trailers and campers, provided this use is incidental and located on the same property as the primary use of new motor vehicle sales; agency for the rental of motor vehicles, trailers or campers;

- Ambulance service;
- Apartments for elderly persons;

- Arcade, not to be located within a one thousand foot distance, via the most direct pedestrian route, of the property line of any school or private educational institution having an academic curriculum similar to that ordinarily given in public schools. For purposes of measuring distance, a pedestrian route shall not include a route which requires crossing a physical barrier such as a fence, canal or freeway, or include trespassing across private property.

- Athletic club and/or health club;
- Automobile repair, including incidental body and fender work, painting and upholstery and/or welding; automatic automobile wash;

- Automobile service center, which is limited to tune-ups, lubrication and oil change, front-end alignment, brake repair, and muffler repair, providing there is not outside storage of parts or materials;

- Baking, ice cream making and/or candy making;
- Bath and massage (every massage technician shall be licensed by the state);
- Bed and breakfast inn, which may include a restaurant and conference meeting rooms;
- Cat and dog groomery, excluding overnight boarding;
- Cemetery, mortuary, etc.;

- Check cashing, provided that each check cashing business shall be located a minimum distance of six hundred feet from any other similarly licensed facility;

- Class C fireworks store;
- Copy service;
- Day care/preschool center;
- Golf course;

- Hardware store, including the sale of lumber, providing all storage of lumber is within a completely enclosed building;

- Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;



- Home occupation;
- Hospital;
- Hotel and apartment hotel;
- Indoor firearms and/or archery range;
- Mini-storage units, secondary to the main use of the parcel;
- Mobile home park;
- Mobile store provided it meets the following requirements:
  - A. A location on improved property including a main building with paved parking, and landscaping, curb, gutter and sidewalk if required by the county.
  - B. A maximum display area of one hundred square feet outside the portable structure, a minimum of ten feet behind the property line, not on landscaped areas, and not obstructing access to the property.
  - C. Compliance with the sign ordinance.
  - D. The structures comply with the yard requirements of the zone.
  - E. The mobile store including display area shall not be located within the clear view of intersecting streets.
  - F. Written approval from the property owner to locate on the site.

- Motel;
- Multiple dwellings; group dwellings;
- Neighborhood storage;

— Open storage for recreational vehicles only (campers, snowmobiles, etc.), but not to include the storage, keeping or abandonment of junk, including scrap metals or other scrap material, or for the dismantling, demolition or abandonment of automobiles or other vehicles or machinery, or parts thereof, as in an impound lot or junkyard, etc.; and such use will be required to install a six-foot solid visual barrier fence or masonry wall around the entire storage area (chain-link with slats is acceptable) as a conditional use in the commercial C-2 zone, and as an accessory use only to a main use, such as a service station, carwash or similar use. Gravel or grass surfacing will be allowed for the storage area;

- Package agency;
- Parking lot;
- Planned unit development;
- Plumbing shop;
- Printing shops;
- Private nonprofit locker club;
- Private post office box service;
- Private school;
- Public and quasi-public use;
- Rail transit mixed-use, provided it meets the following requirements:
  - A. The planning commission shall determine the density based on the specific development proposal, site location and surrounding land uses.
  - B. The property is located within one-quarter mile of a rail station.

- C. Buildings and impervious areas shall not cover more than eighty percent of the site.
- D. Commercial uses shall be allowed on the first floor of buildings fronting on a public street.
- E. Office uses shall be allowed on the first and second floor of buildings fronting on a public street.
- F. Parking is not allowed between the building and the public street.
- G. The front yard setback shall be fifteen feet and the side and rear yards shall be twenty feet minimum. Corner lots are deemed to have two front yards.
- H. The front yard setback is the build-to-line. At least fifty percent of the front elevation of the building must be built within ten feet of the build-to-line or as approved by the planning commission.
- I. The planning commission shall determine the amount of parking required based on projected transit usage and other guidelines found in Section 19.80.090, "Planning Commission Exceptions."
- J. All development in the rail transit mixed-use area shall conform to the Rail Transit Mixed-Use Development Guidelines adopted by the planning commission. The planning commission has the authority to modify or waive guidelines as necessary during development review.

— Reception center and/or wedding chapel;

— Recreation, commercial;

— Reiki business provided it meets the following requirements:

- A. Hours of operation shall be between 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.
- B. Each practitioner that is not an employee of the business licensee shall have a Salt Lake County business license.
- C. Neither clients nor practitioners shall appear on the premises in a state of nudity or semi-nudity, as defined in the Sexually Oriented Business Chapter of Title 5 of this Code; and
- D. The premises shall not be used for any conduct that violates Section 58-47h-501 of the Utah Massage Therapy Practice Act (2013) or sexual conduct that violates Title 76 of the Utah Criminal Code.

— Rent-all store, provided that there is not outside storage;

— Resource recycling collection point provided it meets the following requirements:

- A. A location on improved property including a main building with paved parking, and landscaping, curb, gutter and sidewalk if required by the county.
- B. All material shall be contained within an enclosed container.
- C. The structures or bins comply with the yard requirements of the zone.
- D. Written approval from the property owner to locate on the site.
- E. Maintenance of the site in a clean, neat and orderly manner.

— Restaurant liquor license;

— Seed and feed store;

— Shared parking;

— Sign-painting shop;

— Single-family dwelling in conjunction with a service station;

— State store;

- Swap meets and flea markets within drive-in theaters or enclosed buildings;
- Tanning studio;
- Temporary buildings for uses incidental to construction work, including living quarters for a guard or night watchman, which buildings must be removed upon completion or abandonment of the construction work;
- Theaters, outdoor, providing:
  - A. A solid fence or masonry wall with a minimum height of six feet shall be constructed on all sides.
  - B. Driveways and parking areas shall be provided with properly maintained dustless surfaces.
  - C. Automobile off-street storage areas for automobiles awaiting entrance to the theater shall have a capacity of at least fifteen percent of the number of automobile parking spaces provided inside the theater.
  - D. Minimum area for a single-screen theater shall be ten acres; minimum area for a two-screen theater shall be twelve acres.
- Transfer company, provided trucks no larger than two tons' capacity are used;
- Unoccupied model buildings for display, accessory to a sales office;
- Veterinary, providing operation is completely enclosed within an air-conditioned building.

(Ord. No. 1779, § V, 1-6-2015; Ord. 1639 § 2, 2008; Ord. 1574 § 2 (part), 2005; Ord. 1416 § 2 (part), 1998; Ord. 1331 § 5, 1996; Ord. 1198 § 8 (part), 1992; Ord. 1188 § 2, 1992; Ord. 1179 § 6 (part), 1992; Ord. 1170 § 2 (part), 1991; Ord. 1169 § 3, 1991; Ord. 1042 §§ 3 (part), 6 (part), 1988; Ord. 1008 § 3 (part), 1987; Ord. 978 § 2, 1986; 1986 Recodification; § 3 (part) of Ord. passed 3/20/85; (part) of Ord. passed 10/5/83; (part) of Ord. passed 12/22/82; (part) of Ord. passed 3/3/82; (part) of Ord. passed 8/21/80; prior code § 22-27-4)

#### 19.62.050 - Businesses and uses—Conditions.

The uses specified above in this chapter for the C-2 zone shall be permitted only under the following conditions:

- A. All manufacturing shall be done wholly within a completely enclosed building, and shall be incidental to and operated in connection with a use permitted in this chapter;
- B. All uses shall be free from objections because of odor, dust, smoke, noise, vibration, or other causes.

(Ord. 1228 § 3 (part), 1993; prior code § 22-27-5)

#### 19.62.060 - Lot area.

In the C-2 zone:

- A. Multiple and/or Group Dwellings. The minimum lot area shall be not less than five thousand square feet for the first separate dwelling structure, with three thousand square feet for each additional separate dwelling structure, and with seven hundred fifty square feet additional for each additional dwelling unit in excess of one dwelling unit in each separate dwelling structure;
- B. Other Buildings and Structures. None.

(Prior code § 22-27-6)

19.62.070 - Lot width.

In the C-2 zone:

- A. Multiple and/or Group Dwellings. The minimum width of any lot shall be fifty feet at a distance twenty-five feet back from the front lot line;
- B. Other Buildings and Structures. None.

(Prior code § 22-27-7)

19.62.080 - Front yard.

In C-2 zones:

- A. Multiple and/or Group Dwellings. The minimum depth of the front yard for dwellings and for private garages which have a minimum side yard of eight feet shall be twenty-five feet, or the average of the existing buildings where fifty percent or more of the frontage is developed, but in no case less than fifteen feet. Other private garages and all accessory buildings other than private garages shall be located at least six feet in the rear of the main building.
- B. Other Buildings. The minimum depth of the front yard shall be twenty feet.

(Ord. 1627 § 6 (part), 2008: § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 2/1/84; prior code § 22-27-9)

19.62.090 - Side yard.

In the C-2 zone:

- A. Multiple and/or Group Dwellings. The minimum side yard for any dwelling shall be eight feet, and the total width of the two required side yards shall be not less than eighteen feet, except that dwelling structures over thirty-five feet in height shall have one foot of additional side yard on each side of the building for each two feet such structure exceeds thirty-five feet in height. The minimum side yard for a private garage shall be eight feet, except private garages and other accessory buildings located at least six feet in the rear of the main building shall have a minimum side yard of not less than one foot, provided that no private garage or other accessory building shall be located closer than ten feet to a dwelling on an adjacent lot. On corner lots, the side yard which faces on a street for both dwellings and accessory buildings shall be not less than twenty feet, or the average of existing buildings where fifty percent or more of the frontage is developed, but in no case less than fifteen feet, or be required to be more than twenty feet.
- B. Other Buildings and Structures. None, except that wherever a building is located upon a lot adjacent to a residential land use, there shall be provided a side yard of not less than ten feet on the side of the building adjacent to the residential property, and on corner lots the side yard which faces on a street shall be not less than twenty feet.

(Ord. 1627 § 6 (part), 2008: prior code § 22-27-8)

19.62.100 - Rear yard.

In the C-2 zone:

- A. Multiple and/or Group Dwellings. The minimum depth of the rear yard for any dwelling shall be thirty feet, and for accessory buildings one foot, provided that on corner lots which rear upon the

side yard of another lot, accessory buildings shall be located not closer than ten feet to such side yard;

- B. Other Buildings and Structures. None, except that on corner lots which rear upon the side yard of another lot in a residential or agricultural zone, the minimum rear yard shall be ten feet.

(Prior code § 22-27-10)

19.62.110 - Building height.

No building or structure in the C-2 zone shall contain more than six stories, or exceed seventy-five feet in height, and no dwelling structure shall contain less than one story.

(Ord. 1102 § 26, 1990: prior code § 22-27-12)

19.62.120 - Coverage restrictions.

In the C-2 zone, no building or group of buildings, with their accessory buildings, shall cover more than sixty percent of the area of the lot.

(Prior code § 22-27-11)

19.62.130 - Density.

The allowable density for planned unit developments, multiple dwellings and dwelling groups shall be determined by the planning commission on a case by case basis, taking into account the following factors: recommendations of county and non-county agencies; site constraints; compatibility with nearby land uses; and the provisions of the applicable general plan. Notwithstanding the above, the planning commission shall not approve a planned unit development with density higher than the following:

Single-family dwellings	7.0 units per acre
Two-family dwellings	12.0 units per acre
Three-family dwellings	15.0 units per acre
Four-family dwellings	18.0 units per acre
Multi-family dwellings	25.0 units per acre*
Rail transit mixed-use	No maximum density

(Ord. 1574 § 2 (part), 2005: Ord. 1539 § 15, 2004)

\* Where supported by the community general plan, and found by the planning commission to be compatible with land uses in the vicinity, multi-family residential development which incorporates innovations of design, amenities, and features, may be approved by the planning commission for higher densities than shown above, but shall in no case be higher than 32.0 units per acre.

## Chapter 19.64 - C-3 COMMERCIAL ZONE

### Sections:

#### 19.64.010 - Purpose of provisions.

The purpose of the C-3 zone is to provide areas in the county for commercial uses, warehousing and wholesale business.

(Prior code § 22-28-1)

#### 19.64.020 - Commercial developments over one acre.

Commercial developments in the C-3 zone over one acre must follow the conditional use permit procedure pursuant to Sections 19.84.020 through 19.84.130 of this title.

(Prior code § 22-28-2)

#### 19.64.030 - Permitted uses.

Permitted uses in the C-3 zone include:

- Accessory uses and buildings customarily incidental to permitted uses;
- Addressograph shop;
- Air conditioning and ventilating equipment sales and repair;
- Antique shop without outside display;
- Archery shop and range, providing the use is conducted within a completely enclosed building;
- Art needlework shop;
- Art shop and/or artist supply;
- Athletic goods store;
- Automobile service center, which is limited to tune-ups, lubrication and oil change, front end alignment, brake repair and muffler repair, providing there is no outside storage of parts or materials;
- Automobile service station;
- Awning sales and repair;
- Baby formula service; baby diaper service; babysitter agency;
- Bakery;
- Bank;
- Barbershop;

- Beauty shop;
- Bicycle shop;
- Blueprint and/or photostating;
- Bookstore; bookbinding;
- Bowling alley;
- Bus terminal;
- Cafeteria; catering establishment;
- Candy store; confectionery;
- Carbonated water sales;
- Carpet and/or rug cleaning;
- Class A beer outlet;
- Class B beer outlet;
- Clothes cleaning, dyeing;
- Clothing stores;
- Coal and fuel sales office;
- Copy service;
- Costume rental;
- Dairy;
- Dancehall;
- Department store;
- Delicatessen;
- Dog and cat kennel and/or grooming: Boarding is limited to a maximum of twenty-one days and must be within a completely enclosed air-conditioned sound proofed building with no outside runs. Noise from the animals shall not be audible at the property line;
- Dog training, provided all training is within a completely enclosed building;
- Dramatics school;
- Drapery and/or curtain store;
- Dressmaking;
- Drive-in refreshment stand;
- Drugstore;
- Dry goods store;
- Egg candling and sales;
- Electrical and heating appliances and fixture sales and repair;
- Employment agency;
- Film exchange;
- Five-and-ten cent store;
- Fix-it shop;
- Flooring or floor repair shop;

- Florist shop;
- Fountain equipment supply;
- Frozen food lockers;
- Fruit or fruit juice store; fruit and/or vegetable stand;
- Fur sales, storage and/or repair;
- Furniture sales and/or repair;
- Gift shop;
- Greenhouse and/or nursery; plant materials; soil and lawn service;
- Grocery;
- Gunsmith;
- Gymnasium;
- Hardware store;
- Health food store;
- Hobby and/or crafts shop;
- Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;
- Honey extraction;
- Hospital supplies;
- House cleaning and repair; house equipment display;
- Ice cream shop; ice cream manufacture;
- Ice manufacture, storage, and retail and wholesale sales;
- Insulation sales;
- Interior decorating store;
- Janitorial service;
- Jewelry store;
- Key and lock service;
- Laboratory;
- Laundry; laundry, automatic self-help type; laundry agency;
- Leather goods sales;
- Linen shop;
- Luggage sales;
- Machine tool sales;
- Manicuring, pedicuring, and electrolysis of hair;
- Medical and dental clinic;
- Milk distributing station and sale of dairy products;
- Millinery store;
- Mobile lunch agency;
- Monument sales;



- Motorboat sales;
- Music store;
- Newsstand;
- Notions store;
- Novelty shop;
- Numismatic shop; gold, silver and platinum dealer;
- Office, business or professional; office supply; office machines sales and repair;
- Oil burner shop;
- Optometrist and/or oculist;
- Ornamental iron, sales only;
- Painter and/or paint store;
- Pawnshop;
- Pest extermination and control office;
- Pet shop;
- Photography shop and/or sale of photographic supplies;
- Plumbing shop;
- Popcorn and/or nut shop;
- Printing, lithographing and/or publishing shop;
- Radio and television sales and repair; radio and television station;
- Railway express;
- Residential facility for elderly persons;
- Restaurant;
- Roofing sales;
- Safe sales;
- Sales and storage of pipe;
- Secondhand store;
- Sewing machine shop;
- Shoe shop; shoeshine shop; shoe repair shop;
- Sign-painting shop;
- Stationery and greeting card sales;
- Tailor shop;
- Tanning studio;
- Taxidermist;
- Taxi stand;
- Tire shop;
- Theater, indoor;
- Tobacco shop;

- Towel and linen supply service;
- Travel bureau;
- Upholstery shop;
- Variety store;
- Veterinary;
- Wallpaper store;
- Warehouse, storage; wholesale business;
- Weatherstripping shop.

(Ord. 1323 § 2 (part), 1995; Ord. 1200 § 5 (part), 1992; Ord. 1179 § 5 (part), 1992; Ord. 1170 § 4, 1991; Ord. 1169 § 4, 1991; Ord. 1165 § 2, 1991; Ord. 1164 § 2, 1991; 1986 Recodification; §§ 1 (part) and 2 (part) of Ord. passed 3/20/85; (part) of Ord. passed 4/22/82; prior code § 22-28-3)

#### 19.64.040 - Conditional uses.

Conditional uses in the C-3 zone include:

- Agency for the sale or rental of new or used motor vehicles, trailers or campers;
- Ambulance service;
- Animal hospital;
- Apartments for elderly persons;
- Arcade, not to be located within a one thousand foot distance, via the most direct pedestrian route, of the property line of any school or private educational institution having an academic curriculum similar to that ordinarily given in public schools. For purposes of measuring distance, a pedestrian route shall not include a route which requires crossing a physical barrier such as a fence, canal or freeway, or include trespassing across private property;
- Assembly of medical supplies;
- Athletic club and/or health club;
- Automobile repair shop, including body and fender work, tire recapping and/or vulcanizing; automatic automobile wash;
- Baking, ice cream making and/or candymaking;
- Bath and massage (every massage technician shall be licensed by the state);
- Bed and breakfast inn, which may include a restaurant and conference meeting rooms;
- Bottling works, soft drinks;
- Boxing arena;
- Building material sales;
- Carpenter shop; cabinet shop;
- Cemetery, mortuary, etc.;
- Check cashing, provided that each check cashing business shall be located a minimum distance of six hundred feet from any other similarly licensed facility;
- Class C beer outlet;
- Class C fireworks store;

- Construction of buildings to be sold and moved off the premises;
- Day care/preschool center;
- Electronic instruments assembling;
- Golf course;
- Hatchery;
- Home day care/preschool, subject to Section 19.04.293;
- Home occupation;
- Hospital;
- Hotel and apartment hotel;
- Impound lot, providing:
  - A. A solid visual barrier fence or masonry wall with a minimum height of six feet shall be constructed on all sides.
  - B. No dismantling or demolition of automobiles or other vehicles shall be conducted on the premises.
- Indoor firearms and/or archery range;
- Knitting mill;
- Liquor store;
- Lumberyard;
- Machinery installation and servicing;
- Mobile home park;
- Mobile store provided it meets the following requirements:
  - A. A location on improved property including a main building with paved parking, and landscaping, curb, gutter and sidewalk if required by the county.
  - B. A maximum display area of one hundred square feet outside the portable structure, a minimum of ten feet behind the property line, not on landscaped areas, and not obstructing access to the property.
  - C. Compliance with the sign ordinance.
  - D. The structures comply with the yard requirements of the zone.
  - E. The mobile store including display area shall not be located within the clear view of intersecting streets.
  - F. Written approval from the property owner to locate on the site.
- Monument works;
- Motel;
- Multiple dwelling; group dwelling;
- Nightclub or social club;
- Outdoor chemical toilet rental;
- Package agency;
- Parking lot;
- Planned unit development;

- Private nonprofit locker club;
- Private post office box service;
- Private school;
- Public and quasi-public use;
- Rail transit mixed-use, provided it meets the following requirements:
  - A. The planning commission shall determine the density based on the specific development proposal, site location and surrounding land uses.
  - B. The property is located within one-quarter mile of a rail station.
  - C. Buildings and impervious areas shall not cover more than eighty percent of the site.
  - D. Commercial uses shall only occupy the first floor of buildings fronting a public street.
  - E. Office uses shall be allowed on the first and second floor of buildings fronting on a public street.
  - F. Parking is not allowed between the building and the public street.
  - G. The front yard setback shall be fifteen feet and the side and rear yards shall be twenty feet minimum. Corner lots are deemed to have two front yards.
  - H. The front yard setback is the build-to-line. At least fifty percent of the front elevation of the building must be built within ten feet of the build-to-line or as approved by the planning commission.
  - I. The planning commission shall determine the amount of parking required based on projected transit usage and other guidelines found in Section 19.80.090, "Planning Commission Exceptions."
  - J. All development in the rail transit mixed-use area shall conform to the Rail Transit Mixed-Use Development Guidelines adopted by the planning commission. The planning commission has the authority to modify or waive guidelines as necessary during development review.
- Reception center and/or wedding chapel;
- Recreation, commercial;
- Reiki business provided it meets the following requirements:
  - A. Hours of operation shall be between 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.
  - B. Each practitioner that is not an employee of the business licensee shall have a Salt Lake County business license.
  - C. Neither clients nor practitioners shall appear on the premises in a state of nudity or semi-nudity as defined in the Sexually Oriented Business Chapter of Title 5 of this Code; and
  - D. The premises shall not be used for any conduct that violates Section 58-47b-501 of the Utah Massage Therapy Practice Act (2013) or sexual conduct that violates Title 76 of the Utah Criminal Code.
- Rent-all stores;
- Resource recycling collection point provided it meets the following requirements:
  - A. A location on improved property including a main building with paved parking, and landscaping, curb, gutter and sidewalk if required by the county.
  - B. All material shall be contained within an enclosed container.
  - C. The structures or bins comply with the yard requirements of the zone.

- D. Written approval from the property owner to locate on the site.
- E. Maintenance of the site in a clean, neat and orderly manner.
  - Restaurant liquor license;
  - Seed and feed store;
  - Sexually oriented business;
  - Shared parking;
  - State store;
  - Swap meets and flea markets within drive-in theaters or enclosed buildings;
  - Temporary buildings for uses incidental to construction work, including living quarters for a guard or night watchman, which buildings must be removed upon completion or abandonment of the construction work. If such buildings are not removed within ninety days upon completion of construction and thirty days after notice, the buildings will be removed by the county at the expense of the owner;
  - Theaters, outdoor, providing:
    - A. A solid fence or masonry wall with a minimum height of six feet shall be constructed on all sides.
    - B. Driveways and parking areas shall be provided with properly maintained dustless surfaces.
    - C. Automobile off-street storage areas for automobiles awaiting entrance to the theater shall have a capacity of at least fifteen percent of the number of automobile parking spaces provided inside the theater.
    - D. Minimum area for a single-screen theater shall be ten acres; minimum area for a two-screen theater shall be twelve acres.
  - Transfer company;
  - Used car lot.

(Ord. No. 1779, § VI, 1-6-2015; Ord. 1639 § 3, 2008; Ord. 1574 § 2 (part), 2005; Ord. 1416 § 2 (part), 1998; Ord. 1331 § 6, 1996; Ord. 1228 § 3 (part), 1993; Ord. 1198 § 7 (part), 1992; Ord. 1188 § 2 (part), 1992; Ord. 1179 § 6 (part), 1992; Ord. 1170 §§ 2 (part), 6 (part), 1991; Ord. 1136 § 5, 1990; Ord. 1042 §§ 3 (part), 6 (part), 1988; Ord. 1008 § 3 (part), 1987; 1986 Recodification; § 3 (part) of Ord. passed 3/20/85; (part) of Ord. passed 4/18/84; (part) of Ord. passed 12/22/82; (part) of Ord. passed 3/3/82; prior code § 22-28-4)

#### 19.64.050 - Businesses and uses—Conditions.

The uses specified above in this chapter and the C-3 zone shall be permitted only under the following conditions:

- A. All manufacturing shall be done wholly within completely enclosed buildings.
- B. All uses shall be free from objections because of odor, dust, smoke, noise, vibration, or other causes.

(Prior code § 22-28-5)

#### 19.64.060 - Lot area.

In the C-3 zone:

- A. Multiple and/or Group Dwellings. The minimum lot area shall be not less than five thousand square feet for the first separate dwelling structure, with three thousand square feet for each additional separate dwelling structure, and with seven hundred fifty square feet additional for each additional dwelling unit in excess of one dwelling unit in each separate dwelling structure;
- B. Other Buildings and Structures. None.

(Prior code § 22-28-6)

19.64.070 - Lot width.

In the C-3 zone:

- A. Multiple and/or Group Dwellings. The minimum width of any lot shall be fifty feet at a distance twenty-five feet back from the front lot line;
- B. Other Buildings and Structures. None.

(Prior code § 22-28-7)

19.64.080 - Front yard.

In C-3 zones:

- A. Multiple and/or Group Dwellings. The minimum depth of the front yard for dwellings and for private garages which have a minimum side yard of eight feet shall be twenty-five feet, or the average of the existing buildings where fifty percent or more of the frontage is developed, but in no case less than fifteen feet. Other private garages and all accessory buildings other than private garages shall be located at least six feet in the rear of the main building.
- B. Other Buildings and Structures. None.

(§ 4 of Ord. passed 2/1/84: prior code § 22-28-9)

19.64.090 - Side yard.

In the C-3 zone:

- A. Multiple and/or Group Dwellings. The minimum side yard for any dwelling shall be eight feet, and the total width of the two required side yards shall be not less than eighteen feet, except that dwelling structures over thirty-five feet in height shall have one foot of additional side yard on each side of the building for each two feet such structure exceeds thirty-five feet in height. The minimum side yard for a private garage shall be eight feet, except private garages and other accessory buildings located at least six feet in the rear of the main building shall have a minimum side yard of not less than one foot, provided that no private garage or other accessory building shall be located closer than ten feet to a dwelling on an adjacent lot. On corner lots, the side yard which faces on a street for both dwellings and accessory buildings shall be not less than twenty feet, or the average of existing buildings where fifty percent or more of the frontage is developed, but in no case less than fifteen feet, or be required to be more than twenty feet.
- B. Other Buildings and Structures. None, except that wherever a building is located upon a lot adjacent to a residential zone or agricultural zone boundary, there shall be provided a side yard of not less than ten feet on the side of the building adjacent to the zone boundary line, and on corner lots the side yard which faces on a street shall be not less than twenty feet.

(Prior code § 22-28-8)

19.64.100 - Rear yard.

In the C-3 zone:

- A. Multiple and/or Group Dwellings. The minimum depth of the rear yard for any dwelling shall be thirty feet, and for accessory buildings one foot, provided that on corner lots which rear upon the side yard of another lot, accessory buildings shall be located not closer than ten feet to such side yard;
- B. Other Buildings and Structures. None, except that on corner lots which rear upon the side yard of another lot in a residential or agricultural zone, the minimum rear yard shall be ten feet.

(Prior code § 22-28-10)

19.64.110 - Building height.

No building or structure in the C-3 zone shall contain more than six stories, or exceed seventy-five feet in height, and no dwelling structure shall contain less than one story.

(Ord. 1102 § 27, 1990: prior code § 22-28-12)

19.64.120 - Coverage restrictions.

In the C-3 zone, no building or group of buildings, with their accessory buildings, shall cover more than sixty percent of the area of the lot.

(Prior code § 22-28-11)

19.64.130 - Density.

The allowable density for planned unit developments, multiple dwellings and dwelling groups shall be determined by the planning commission on a case by case basis, taking into account the following factors: recommendations of county and non-county agencies; site constraints; compatibility with nearby land uses; and the provisions of the applicable general plan. Notwithstanding the above, the planning commission shall not approve a planned unit development with density higher than the following:

Single-family dwellings	7.0 units per acre
Two-family dwellings	12.0 units per acre
Three-family dwellings	15.0 units per acre
Four-family dwellings	18.0 units per acre
Multi-family dwellings	25.0 units per acre*
Rail transit mixed-use	No maximum density

(Ord. 1574 § 2 (part), 2005)

\* Where supported by the community general plan, and found by the planning commission to be compatible with land uses in the vicinity, multi-family residential development which incorporates innovations of design, amenities and features, may be approved by the planning commission for higher densities than shown above, but shall in no case be higher than 32.0 units per acre.

#### Chapter 19.66 - M-1 MANUFACTURING ZONE

##### **Sections:**

19.66.010 - Purpose of provisions.

The purpose of the M-1 zone is to provide areas in the county for light industrial uses.

(Prior code § 22-29-1)

19.66.020 - Permitted uses.

Permitted uses in the M-1 zone include:

- Accessory uses and buildings customarily incidental to permitted uses;
- Agriculture;
- Animals and fowl for family food production;
- Animal hospitals;
- Assembly of medical supplies;
- Boatbuilding;
- Bottling works, soft drinks;
- Bookbinding;
- Carpenter shop; cabinet shop;
- Carpet and rug cleaning and dyeing;
- Class B beer outlet;
- Construction of buildings to be sold and moved off the premises;
- Dairy;
- Dog and cat kennel and/or grooming;
- Egg candling, processing and sales;
- Electric appliance and/or electronic instruments;
- Express office;
- Garage, public;
- Honey extraction;



- Ice manufacture and storage;
- Knitting mill;
- Laboratory;
- Laundry;
- Machine shop;
- Manufacture and maintenance of the following:
  - A. Business machines,
  - B. Cameras and photographic equipment,
  - C. Electric and neon signs, billboards and/or commercial advertising structures,
  - D. Light sheet metal products, including heating and ventilating ducts and equipment, cornices and eaves, Venetian blinds, window shades and awnings,
  - E. Musical instruments,
  - F. Novelties,
  - G. Rubber and metal stamps,
  - H. Toys;
- Meat products smoking, curing and packing, provided that no objectionable fumes are emitted;
- Monument works;
- Motor vehicles, trailers, bicycles and machinery assembling, painting, upholstering, rebuilding, repairing, rentals, sales and reconditioning;
- Office, business and/or professional;
- Outdoor chemical toilet rental;
- Parking lot;
- Printing, including engraving and photoengraving;
- Radio and television transmitting towers;
- Restaurant liquor license;
- Recycling collection center operated within an enclosed building;
- Rent-all stores;
- Restaurant;
- Sandblasting;
- Service station;
- Sign-painting shop;
- Tire retreading and/or vulcanizing;
- Transfer company;
- Upholstering, including mattress manufacturing, rebuilding and renovating;
- Used car lot;
- Veterinary;
- Warehouse;

- Weaving;
- Wholesale business.

(Ord. 1169 §§ 5, 6, 1991; 1986 Recodification; § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 2/1/84; prior code § 22-29-2)

19.66.030 - Conditional uses.

Conditional uses in the M-1 zone include:

- Airport;
- Auction;
- Automatic automobile wash;
- Bank;
- Battery manufacture;
- Blacksmith shop;
- Building material sales yard, including the sale of rock, sand, gravel and the like, as an incidental part of the main business, but excluding concrete mixing, except as such concrete mixing is necessary in the preparation and manufacture of any of the products specified in this section;
- Class C fireworks store;
- Coal, fuel and wood yards;
- Contractors' equipment storage yard or rental of equipment used by contractors;
- Day care/preschool center;
- Drag strip racing;
- Draying, freighting or trucking yard or terminal;
- Electrical contractor;
- Foundry, casting lightweight nonferrous metal without causing noxious odors or fumes;
- Fertilizer and soil conditioner manufacture, processing and/or sales, providing only nonanimal products and byproducts are used;
- Firearms and/or archery range;
- Gymnasium;
- Impound lot, providing there is no dismantling or demolition of automobiles or other vehicles conducted on the premises;
- Indoor firearms and/or archery range;
- Manufacture, compounding, processing, packaging and treatment of the following products:
  - A. Bakery goods,
  - B. Candy,
  - C. Cosmetics,
  - D. Dairy products,
  - E. Pharmaceuticals,
  - F. Toiletries,

G. Food products, excluding the following: Fish, sauerkraut, vinegar, yeast, and the rendering of fat,

H. Pickles;

— Manufacturing, compounding, assembling and treatment of articles of merchandise from the following previously prepared materials: Bone, canvas, cellophane, cloth, cork, feathers, felt, fiber, fish, glass, hair, horn, leather, paper, paint, plastics, precious or semiprecious metals or stones, rubber, shell, straw, textiles, tobacco, wood or yarn;

— Manufacture of brick, and all clay, ceramic, cinder, concrete, synthetic, cast-stone, plastic and pumice stone products, including, in addition, the manufacture or fabrication of building blocks, tile or pipe from raw material for use in building construction or for sewer or drainage purposes, and excluding rock or gravel crushing of raw materials, except as such rock or gravel crushing of raw materials is incidental to the manufacture or fabrication of the above-described products, and provided that such crushing facilities shall be located not closer than two hundred feet to any property line;

— Metal plating; metal anodizing; metal polishing;

— Motion picture studio;

— Package agency;

— Planing mill;

— Planned unit development;

— Private school;

— Public and quasi-public use;

— Public utility production, storage, and treatment facilities, including: power plants, refineries, natural gas processing and storage plants, water treatment plants, and sewage treatment facilities.

— Radio and television stations;

— Recreation, commercial;

— Restaurant liquor license;

— Sanitary landfill;

— Sexually oriented business;

— Shared parking;

— Single-family dwelling constructed prior to the passage of the ordinance codified in this section, to be retained on a separate lot;

— State store;

— Temporary buildings for uses incidental to construction work, including living quarters for a guard or night watchman, which buildings must be removed upon the completion or abandonment of the construction work;

— Welding shop.

(Ord. No. 1824, § III, 10-31-17; Ord. 1416 § 2 (part), 1998; Ord. 1170 § 6 (part), 1991; Ord. 1136 § 6, 1990; Ord. 1008 § 3 (part), 1987; 1986 Recodification; prior code § 22-29-3)

19.66.040 - Lot area.

In the M-1 zone:

- A. A single-family dwelling on the same lot with another use(s) allowed in the zone shall occupy a minimum area of five thousand square feet, separated from the other use(s) with a permanent fence;
- B. Single-family dwellings retained on a separate lot from other use(s) shall be a minimum of twenty thousand square feet, exclusive of access rights-of-way;
- C. Other uses: None;
- D. Industrial developments over one acre must follow the conditional use permit procedure pursuant to Section 19.84.020 of this title.

(Prior code § 22-29-4)

#### 19.66.050 - Lot width and yards.

In the M-1 zone:

- A. Single-family Dwelling on the Same Lot With Other Uses.
  - 1. The required fence shall constitute the property line for the purpose of yard requirements where an actual property line does not exist.
  - 2. The minimum side yard shall be five feet, and the total of the two required side yards' width shall not be less than sixteen feet. On corner lots, the side yard which faces on a street shall not be less than twenty feet.
  - 3. The minimum depth of the rear yard shall not be less than fifteen feet.
  - 4. The width of the yard at any point shall be equal to, or greater than the maximum width of the dwelling, plus the required side yards.
- B. Single-family Dwellings Retained on a Separate Lot.
  - 1. The minimum side yard shall be five feet, and the total width of the two required side yards shall be not less than sixteen feet. On corner lots, the side yard which faces on a street shall not be less than twenty feet.
  - 2. The minimum depth of the rear yard shall be fifteen feet.
  - 3. The minimum depth of the front yard shall be twenty feet.
  - 4. The minimum width of the lot shall be sixty feet.
  - 5. Access shall be from a private right-of-way or public street with a minimum width of thirty feet.
- C. Other Uses. None, except that no commercial or industrial building or structure shall be located closer than twenty feet to any street.

(Prior code § 22-29-5)

#### 19.66.060 - Coverage restrictions.

In the M-1 zone, no building, structure or group of buildings, with their accessory buildings, shall cover more than eighty percent of the area of the lot.

(Prior code § 22-29-6)

#### Chapter 19.68 - M-2 MANUFACTURING ZONE

**Sections:**

19.68.010 - Purpose of provisions.

The purpose of the M-2 zone is to provide areas in the county for heavy industrial uses.

(Prior code § 22-30-1)

19.68.020 - Permitted uses.

Permitted uses in the M-2 zone include:

- Accessory uses and buildings customarily incidental to permitted uses;
- Agriculture;
- Animal hospital;
- Assembly of medical supplies;
- Bag cleaning;
- Blacksmith shop;
- Blueprinting, photostating and duplicating;
- Boatbuilding;
- Boiler works;
- Bookbinding;
- Bottling works;
- Breweries;
- Carpenter shop; cabinet shop;
- Carpet and rug cleaning and dyeing;
- Cement, mortar, plaster or paving materials central mixing plant;
- Class B beer outlet;
- Coke ovens;
- Construction of buildings to be sold and moved off the premises;
- Dairy;
- Drive-it-yourself agency;
- Dog and cat kennel and/or groomery;
- Egg candling, processing and sales;
- Electric appliance and/or electronic instruments assembling;
- Employment office;
- Express office;
- Feed, cereal or flour mill;
- Forage plant;
- Foundry;
- Gymnasium;

- Honey extraction;
- Ice manufacture and storage;
- Impound lot, provided there is no dismantling or demolition of automobiles or other vehicles conducted on the premises;
- Knitting mill;
- Laboratories;
- Laundry;
- Lithographing, including engraving and photoengraving;
- Machine shop;
- Manufacture, fabrication, assembly, canning, compounding, packaging, processing, treatment, storage and/or maintenance of the following:
  - A. Airplanes and parts; automobiles and parts; alcohol,
  - B. Bakery goods; brass; business machines,
  - C. Candles; candy, cans, cameras and photographic equipment, including film; cast-stone products; celluloid; cement and cinder products; copper; ceramic products; clay products,
  - D. Dyestuffs,
  - E. Electric and neon signs, billboards and/or commercial advertising structures; emery cloth; excelsior,
  - F. Feathers; felt; fiber; fish; food products,
  - G. Glass; glucose; gypsum,
  - H. Hair; hardware,
  - I. Ink; iron,
  - J. Lampblack; linoleum; lime,
  - K. Machinery; malt; matches; meats; musical instruments,
  - L. Novelties,
  - M. Oilcloth; oiled rubber goods; oxygen,
  - N. Paper; paint; pulp; pickles; pottery; plaster; plaster of Paris; plastic,
  - O. Salt; sauerkraut; sheet metal; shellac; shoddy; shoe polish; soap and detergents; soda; starch; steel,
  - P. Terra cotta; tile; toys; turpentine,
  - Q. Varnish; vinegar,
  - R. Yeast;
- Meat products smoking, curing and packing, providing that no objectionable fumes are emitted;
- Metal plating; metal anodizing; metal polishing;
- Monument works;
- Motor vehicles, trailers, bicycles and machinery assembling, painting, upholstering, rebuilding, repairing, rentals, sales, and reconditioning;
- Office, business and/or professional;

- Outdoor chemical toilet rentals;
- Parking lot;
- Printing and newspaper publishing;
- Radio and television transmitting towers;
- Recycling collection center operated within an enclosed building;
- Rent-all store;
- Restaurant;
- Sandblasting;
- Service station;
- Sign-painting shop;
- Tire retreading and/or vulcanizing;
- Transfer company;
- Upholstering, including mattress manufacturing, rebuilding and renovating;
- Used car lot;
- Veterinary;
- Warehouse;
- Weaving;
- Wholesale business.

(Ord. 1169 § 7, 1991; 1986 Recodification; § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 2/1/84; prior code § 22-30-2)

19.68.030 - Conditional uses.

Conditional uses in the M-2 zone include:

- Airport;
- Auction;
- Automatic automobile wash;
- Bank;
- Battery manufacture;
- Building material sales yard, including the sale of rock, sand, gravel and the like as an incidental part of the main business;
- Class C beer outlet;
- Coal, fuel and wood yards;
- Contractors' equipment storage yard or plant, or rental of equipment used by contractors;
- Day care/preschool center;
- Drag strip racing;
- Drying, freighting or trucking yard or terminal;
- Electrical contractor;

- Fertilizer and soil conditioner manufacturing, processing and/or sales, providing only nonanimal products and byproducts are used;
- Incinerator, nonaccessory, provided that no objectionable fumes and odors are emitted;
- Junkyard, provided the use is fenced with a visual barrier;
- Lumberyard;
- Manufacture, processing, compounding, packaging, treatment and/or storage of the following products:
  - A. Acetylene gas,
  - B. Pharmaceuticals,
  - C. Toiletries and/or cosmetics;
- Manufacturing, compounding, assembling and treatment of articles of merchandise from the following previously prepared materials: Bone, canvas, cellophane, cloth, cork, feathers, felt, fiber, fish, glass, hair, horn, leather, paper, paint, plastics, precious or semiprecious metals or stones, rubber, shell, straw, textiles, tobacco, wood or yarn;
  - Metals crushing for salvage; metals and metal products treatment and processing;
  - Oil or lubricating grease compounding;
  - Organic disposal site, minimum lot area fifty acres;
  - Package agency;
  - Petroleum refining and storage;
  - Planing mill;
  - Planned unit development;
  - Private school;
  - Public and quasi-public use;
  - Public utility production, storage, and treatment facilities, including: power plants, refineries, natural gas processing and storage plants, water treatment plants, and sewage treatment facilities.
  - Radio and television stations;
  - Railroad yards, shop and/or roundhouse;
  - Rock crusher;
  - Sanitary landfill;
  - Shared parking;
  - Single-family dwelling constructed prior to the passage of the ordinance codified in this section, to be retained on the same lot with another use allowed in the zone;
  - Single-family dwelling constructed prior to the passage of the ordinance codified in this section, to be retained on a separate lot;
  - Uses which follow, provided they are located at least three hundred feet from any zone boundary:
    - A. Animal byproducts plants; offal or dead animal reduction or dumping,
    - B. Blast furnace,
    - C. Fat rendering,
    - D. Garbage,



- E. Gravel pits; quarries; mines,
- F. Manufacturing, processing, refining, treatment, distillation, storage or compounding of the following: Acid, ammonia, asphalt, bleaching powder and chlorine, bones, chemicals of an objectionable or dangerous nature, coal or wood, creosote, disinfectants or insecticides, fireworks or explosives, furs, gas, gelatine or size, glue, hides, ore, plastic, tallow, grease or lard, potash, pyroxylin, roofing or waterproofing materials, rubber or guttapercha, tar and wool,
- G. Ore beneficiation,
- H. Smelting or refining,
- I. Steel or iron mill,
- J. Stockyards.

(Ord. No. 1824, § III, 10-31-17; Ord. 1416 § 2 (part), 1998; Ord. 1170 § 5, 1991; Ord. 1058 § 2, 1989; 1986 Recodification; prior code § 22-30-3)

19.68.040 - Lot area.

In the M-2 zone:

- A. A single-family dwelling on the same lot with another use(s) allowed in the zone shall occupy a minimum area of five thousand square feet, separated from the other use(s) with a permanent fence.
- B. Single-family dwelling retained on a separate lot from other use(s) shall be a minimum of twenty thousand square feet, exclusive of access rights-of-way;
- C. Other uses: None;
- D. Industrial developments over one acre shall follow the conditional use permit procedure pursuant to Section 19.84.020 of this title.

(Prior code § 22-30-4)

19.68.050 - Lot width and yards.

In the M-2 zone:

- A. Single-family Dwelling on the Same Lot With Other Uses.
  - 1. The required fence shall constitute the property line for the purpose of yard requirements where an actual property line does not exist.
  - 2. The minimum side yard shall be five feet and the total width of the two required side yards shall be less than sixteen feet. On corner lots, the side yard which faces on a street shall not be less than twenty feet.
  - 3. The minimum depth of the rear yard shall not be less than fifteen feet.
  - 4. The width of the yard at any point shall be equal to or greater than the maximum width of the dwelling plus the required side yards.
- B. Single-family Dwelling Retained on a Separate Lot.
  - 1. The minimum side yard shall be five feet, and the total width of the two required side yards shall not be less than sixteen feet. On the corner lots, the side yard which faces on a street shall not be less than twenty feet.

2. The minimum depth of the rear yard shall be fifteen feet.
  3. The minimum depth of the front yard shall be twenty feet.
  4. The minimum width of the lot shall be sixty feet.
  5. Access shall be from a private right-of-way or public street with a minimum width of thirty feet.
- C. Other Uses. None, except no commercial or industrial building or structure shall be located closer than twenty feet to any street.

(Prior code § 22-30-5)

19.68.060 - Coverage restrictions.

In the M-2 zone, no building, structure or group of buildings, with their accessory buildings, shall cover more than eighty percent of the area of a lot.

(Prior code § 22-30-6)

Chapter 19.69 - PLANNED COMMUNITY (P-C) ZONE

19.69.010 - Purpose.

The purpose of the Planned Community (P-C) Zone is to provide a regulatory tool which allows large properties in the Southwest Community of Salt Lake County to be developed in accordance with a specific plan designed to achieve the following purposes:

1. To promote and protect the public health, safety, and welfare;
2. To implement the objectives and policies of the general plan;
3. To safeguard and enhance environmental amenities and the quality of development;
4. To attain the physical, social, and economic advantages resulting from comprehensive and orderly planned use of land resources;
5. To lessen congestion and assure convenience of access;
6. To secure safety from fire, flood, and other dangers;
7. To provide for adequate light, air, sunlight, and open space;
8. To promote and encourage conservation of scarce resources;
9. To prevent overcrowding of land and undue concentration of population;
10. To facilitate the creation of a convenient, attractive, and harmonious community with a desirable living and working environment with unique identity and character;
11. To attain a desirable balance of residential and employment opportunities;
12. To promote a pedestrian friendly environment that encourages transit and bicycle use;
13. To expedite the provision of adequate and essential public services;
14. To facilitate development within the Southwest Community of Salt Lake County in accordance with the general plan by promoting high quality, innovative and creative development that includes a mixture of uses, heights and setbacks, varying densities and lot sizes and sufficient diversity of housing types to meet the full life cycle of housing needs of Salt Lake County residents, a harmonious variety of industrial and commercial uses, a high level of amenities, and preservation of open space;

15. To promote more economical and efficient use of the land; and
16. To provide a process for initiation, review, and regulation of large-scale comprehensively planned communities that affords the maximum flexibility to the developer within the context of an overall development program and specific, phased development plans coordinated with the provision of necessary public services and facilities.

This chapter establishes an approval and entitlement process to promote inventive and efficient land use patterns that would otherwise be difficult under typical zoning ordinances. Districts within a P-C Zone may include neighborhoods, villages, town centers, business, research or educational campuses, and open space with convenient pedestrian access among residential, commercial, office, retail, and recreational areas. Individual structures within those districts may contain mixed uses. Permitted densities and intensity of land use in villages and town centers may be higher than those permitted in neighborhoods.

(Ord. No. 1823, § I, 10-31-17)

#### 19.69.020 - Land use districts.

Each P-C Zone shall establish land uses and development patterns, densities, and standards unique to that zone. Upon approval, through the process set forth in this chapter, the established land uses and development patterns and densities shall be established pursuant to the P-C Zone plan and one or more development agreements. The P-C Zone may consist of any number or combination of the following land use districts that shall be identified in the community structure plan as provided in this chapter. Specific land uses proposed in the P-C Zone may only be established in conformance with provisions of this chapter.

"Neighborhood:" This category is designed for comparatively low density mixed use development that emphasizes residential (single and multi-family) use, but also includes office, commercial, industrial, public/semi-public, and recreation/open space uses. Neighborhood residential densities are anticipated to range between four and eight units per gross acre.

"Village:" This category is designed for medium density mixed use development that includes residential (single and multi-family), office, commercial, industrial, public/semipublic, and recreation/open space uses, without a predetermined emphasis on any single use. Village residential densities are anticipated to range between nine and twenty units per gross acre.

Town center: This category is designed for high density mixed use development that emphasizes office, commercial and recreational uses, but also includes residential (single and multi-family), public/semi-public, industrial and open space uses. Town center residential densities may exceed twenty units per gross acre.

Business, research, or educational campus: This category is designed to accommodate a campus dedicated to a mixture of business uses: office, commercial, industrial, recreational, and public/semi-public uses; or to an educational institution, including classrooms, laboratories, offices, housing, educational facilities of all types and other related uses.

Open space: Landscaped area, natural area or farmland that is established to provide and preserve outdoor recreational, agricultural, or other similar uses. In addition to the open space district, areas of open space may also be provided within the other land use districts as well.

(Ord. No. 1823, § I, 10-31-17)

#### 19.69.030 - Permitted uses.

The following uses may be conducted in all areas within the P-C Zone:

- Residential uses of all types on a range of lot sizes including: single family detached; single family attached; multifamily residential; town homes; loft apartments; residential units above ground floor retail, commercial, or office uses; and condominiums;
- Retail, service, office, hotel, restaurant, entertainment, and all other commercial uses of any type;
- Mix of permitted uses (including office/commercial, office/residential, retail/residential) within individual structures;
- Home-based businesses following the provisions of Chapter 19.85 of this title;
- Health-care facilities;
- Public facilities, such as schools, libraries, and civic buildings;
- Common areas, such as plazas, playgrounds, and trails
- Churches;
- Day-care facilities;
- Open space, including landscaped areas and areas in natural vegetation, golf courses, parks, recreational areas;
- Agriculture;
- Industrial and manufacturing uses; and
- Other accessory uses which are ancillary to, and designed to serve, any of the foregoing uses.

(Ord. No. 1823, § I, 10-31-17)

#### 19.69.040 - Conditional uses.

The approved P-C Zone plan or community structure plan may include provisions for specific land uses identified as conditional uses within a given district, which may include uses listed under Section 19.69.030 or additional uses. The addition of conditional uses in the approved P-C Zone plan shall require the approval of the county council, which approval may be established by development agreement. Conditional uses, if any, are subject to review and approval as set forth in Chapter 19.84 of this title. Design standards for conditional uses shall be included with the applicable project specific standards.

(Ord. No. 1823, § I, 10-31-17)

#### 19.69.050 - P-C zone area—Minimum requirements.

Each P-C Zone shall contain a minimum of four hundred acres located in the Southwest Community of Salt Lake County as depicted on the Southwest Community Land Use Plan on file with Salt Lake County Planning and Development Services. If the P-C Zone contains multiple owners, the owners may, if necessary to reach the four hundred-acre threshold, or if such owners otherwise desire, combine their properties for planning and development purposes.

(Ord. No. 1823, § I, 10-31-17)

#### 19.69.060 - Planning and approval process for P-C zone.

Development within the P-C Zone will require the following plans to be prepared and submitted for approval in accordance with this chapter: P-C Zone plan, CSP, and project plans and/or subdivision and

condominium plat approval as applicable. The planning and approval process and approving bodies are summarized in the following table:

APPROVAL STEP	SCALE (AREA COVERED BY APPLICATION)	WHAT IS DESCRIBED IN PLAN	APPROVAL LEVEL
<b>P-C Zone and plan</b>	Total land area to be rezoned P-C.	Land area to be rezoned with land use table outlining proposed permitted and conditional uses (if applicable), number of residential units, and areas of nonresidential development.	Planning commission and county council
<b>Community structure plan</b>	Any portion of project that has a common street system, open space system or other infrastructure system.	Major systems for the larger development such as major roadways, infrastructure, open space networks, general location of villages, towns, neighborhoods and business and research parkways.	Staff and planning commission
<b>Project plan/subdivision plat</b>	Multiple phases of development. May, but is not required to include, master subdivision approval followed by phased subdivision plats.	Show major development parcel locations, open space system, and major infrastructure associated with roadways. Final plats indicate lot layouts and development regulations.	Planning commission
<b>Site plan approval</b>	Individual sites within the development.	Final site development requirements.	Staff

(Ord. No. 1823, § I, 10-31-17)

19.69.070 - P-C zone plan.

At the time of application for rezoning, a P-C Zone plan shall be submitted to the planning commission for review and recommendation to the county council. Following recommendation by the planning commission, a P-C Zone plan shall be submitted for review and approval by the county council. A proposed development agreement shall be submitted for approval by the county council in connection with each P-C Zone plan. The approved P-C Zone plan and development agreement shall implement and govern development within the applicable P-C Zone but may be amended through standard rezoning procedures or through procedures outlined in the development agreement and shall contain the following information:

1. Name of planned community;
2. Names, addresses, and phone numbers of applicant and property owners;
3. P-C Zone parcel location, legal/boundary description, acreage, scale, and north arrow;
4. A land use table showing the proposed permitted and conditional uses (if applicable), number of dwelling units, height limits, and the total acreage of open space in the P-C Zone and areas (in square footage or acreage) of the various non-residential land uses proposed in the P-C Zone;
5. General descriptions and locations of existing and proposed major infrastructure, including water, sanitary sewer, storm drainage, parks/open space/trails, and street improvements, together with service adequacy analyses for each of these (including the necessity of system improvements within or adjacent to the subject property, if applicable) to justify the dwelling units, open space, and non-residential square footage proposed in the land use table mentioned above;
6. Existing waterways, major utilities, easements and flood boundary;
7. Adjacent parcels, owners, and uses;
8. Topography and significant features on or adjacent to the property; and
9. Other information deemed necessary by the planning and development services director.

Subject to conditions or limitations agreed to in the development agreement, the development agreement based on the approved P-C Zone plan shall confer a vested right to proceed with the development process established in this chapter for the property included within the applicable P-C Zone plan, including the number of dwelling units and the square footage of nonresidential uses reflected in the approved P-C Zone plan. Upon approval, the P-C Zone plan shall constitute an amendment to the applicable community general plan for the area covered by the P-C Zone plan.

(Ord. No. 1823, § I, 10-31-17)

19.69.080 - Community structure plan (CSP).

Following approval of the P-C Zone plan, a community structure plan (CSP), together with a development agreement that codifies that plan, shall be submitted to the county for review and approval by the planning commission. The CSP shall contain a contiguous area within the P-C Zone that includes one or more of the following: neighborhoods, villages, business and research parks, and/or town centers. A CSP shall show the following:

1. Name of planned community;
2. Names, addresses, and phone numbers of applicant and property owners;
3. CSP location, legal/boundary description, acreage, scale, and north arrow;
4. Proposed land use districts (neighborhoods, villages, business and research parks, and/or town centers) boundaries, and acreage; a table showing the number of dwelling units, open space acreage, and acreage of the various non-residential land uses;
5. A master circulation system plan, including a street network, pedestrian circulation, bicycle and trail system plans (including possible equestrian trails), identification of street alignments and right-of-way widths, illustrative cross sections which accommodate and specify vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle use in the right-of-way. Pedestrian and bicycle trail systems shall connect the land use districts, schools and open space areas and provide linkages to other trail systems in existing or future areas of the P-C Zone and adjacent facilities within the county;
6. Existing and proposed waterways and water bodies, major utilities and easements, flood boundary, and flood control facilities;
7. Adjacent parcels, their owners, and their uses;

8. Topography and significant features on or adjacent to the property;
9. Documentation of existing and proposed secondary water rights, shares, and usage, if any;
10. Open space plan providing general description and locations of major open space;
11. Standards that govern the design and maintenance of major public infrastructure improvements (including without limitation sidewalks, street lighting, paving, street furniture, etc.) and general building placement, massing, and design criteria (CSP design standards); and
12. Other information deemed necessary by the planning and development services director.

The planning commission shall have the discretion to disapprove a CSP only on the basis of: (1) the failure of the proposed CSP to include all of the elements required in this section; (2) the failure of the proposed master circulation system identified in the CSP within and surrounding the P-C Zone to adequately serve the communities within the P-C Zone; (3) the failure of the proposed major infrastructure identified in the CSP within and surrounding the P-C Zone to provide adequate service to the communities within the P-C Zone; or (4) the inclusion of uses in the CSP not permitted or conditionally permitted under this Chapter. In approving a CSP, the planning commission may impose reasonable conditions of approval to mitigate reasonably anticipated detrimental impacts in accordance with county Code Subsection 19.84.060(C), (D).

(Ord. No. 1823, § I, 10-31-17)

#### 19.69.090 - Project plan/subdivision plat.

Upon approval of a CSP, a project plan shall be submitted for review, together with a development agreement that outlines project specific standards establishing in substantial detail the character and nature of the design of public and private improvements within the area covered by the applicable project plan (project specific standards) for the applicable portion of the P-C Zone covered by the project plan. The purpose of the project plan is to allow for the creation and approval of a fully-integrated development plan for a specifically identified portion of the applicable P-C Zone. A project plan may include vertical and horizontal mixtures of uses on one or more proposed lots, parcels or units located within the boundaries of the proposed project plan. Therefore, the project plan may identify a combination of proposed subdivisions, condominium projects, and/or site plans, one or more of which may be submitted concurrently for review and approval with the project plan. The project plan, and each subdivision plat or condominium project submitted in connection therewith or in furtherance thereof, shall be reviewed and approved by the county staff prior to submittal of the project plan and associated development agreement to the planning commission for approval. Subdivision plats (preliminary and final) shall be submitted and approved pursuant to the process and in accordance with the requirements set forth in Title 18, "Subdivisions," of the county Code and other applicable County ordinances. Application and approval of a preliminary or final subdivision plat may occur before submission of a project plan provided project specific standards are submitted and approved contemporaneously with such subdivision plat application and approvals; and provided, further, that the project specific standards and subdivision plat will ultimately be incorporated into an approved project plan and associated development agreement. The preliminary and final plats shall conform to the applicable CSP standards as well as all applicable project specific standards, including any supplemental project specific standards proposed and approved in connection with the applicable final plat.

(Ord. No. 1823, § I, 10-31-17)

#### 19.69.100 - Site plan review.

Site plans may be reviewed concurrently with a project plan or subdivision plat. Any proposed commercial, office, industrial, multi-family residential, open space, parks, or institutional developments and alterations to existing developments shall be located on legal lots of record created by metes and bounds conveyance with the approval of the county staff or pursuant to subdivision or condominium plats

and shall meet the site plan review requirements outlined in Chapter 19.02.080 of this title. All county ordinances and requirements shall be met in preparing site plan applications and in designing and constructing the development. Where applicable, building permits may not be obtained nor shall any site work be performed prior to site plan approval as set forth in Section 19.02.130 of this title.

(Ord. No. 1823, § I, 10-31-17)

19.69.110 - Development standards.

- (A) Open Space and Common Areas. Open space includes parks, trails, natural area, or farmland, which is established to provide and preserve recreational, agricultural, or other similar uses in the P-C Zone as approved by the county council after a recommendation of the planning commission. Common areas include landscaped areas (including landscaping around schools, colleges, and other civic buildings), athletic fields, gathering places such as plazas, commons, exterior courtyards, public recreational facilities, landscaped medians or park strips that exceed county standards, but do not include areas contained within a typical public street cross section. The applicable CSP standards and project specific standards shall govern the use and character of the open spaces and common areas. Each P-C Zone shall contain a minimum of twenty percent of the gross acreage in a combination of common areas and open space, at least half of which (ten percent of the gross acreage) shall be open space. These areas shall be designated in the applicable project plan and separately identified on any applicable final plat of subdivision or site plan. Open space recorded as a lot or lots in subdivisions or as common area in condominium plats and shall be maintained with open space or conservation easements or such other arrangement as is approved by the planning commission in connection with project plan or subdivision or condominium approval.
- (B) Yard Requirements. Yard requirements shall be determined and governed by the applicable project specific standards established pursuant to the requirements of this chapter. The following minimum requirements shall apply in the P-C Zone:
1. Minimum yard areas shall be measured from the front, side and rear lines of lots, condominium private ownership yard areas (where building footprint is not recorded) or from accesses, driveways, or streets (where no property lines or private ownership yard areas exist).
  2. Buildings may not be located within a public right of way or utility easement.
- (C) Fencing, Screening, Clear Vision. Fencing, screening and clear vision requirements shall be determined and governed by the applicable project specific standards established pursuant to the requirements of this chapter. The following requirements shall apply in the P-C Zone:
1. All mechanical equipment, antennas, loading and utility areas, and trash receptacles shall be screened from view with architectural features or walls consistent with materials used in the associated buildings as more specifically set forth in the applicable project specific standards.
  2. Fences and landscape materials, except for mature trees which are pruned at least seven feet above the ground, shall not exceed two feet in height within a ten foot triangular area formed by the edge of a driveway and the street right-of-way line or within a thirty foot triangular area formed by the right-of-way lines of intersecting streets.
- (D) Architectural Standards. Architectural requirements shall be determined and governed by the project specific standards established pursuant to the requirements of this chapter. The following architectural standards and requirements shall apply in the P-C Zone:
1. Architectural design of buildings and building materials shall be established in the project specific standards.
  2. All building materials shall be high quality, durable, and low maintenance.
  3. The applicable project specific standards shall address exterior relief of buildings, design of all sides of buildings, and architectural compatibility of buildings.



- (E) Landscaping Requirements. Landscaping requirements shall be determined and governed by the applicable project specific standards established pursuant to the requirements of this chapter. The following landscaping requirements shall apply in the P-C Zone:
1. The applicable Project Specific Standards shall address the landscaping and proper maintenance of required front, side, and rear yards of lots and private ownership areas in the P-C Zone.
  2. All areas of lots and parcels in the P-C Zone not designated for open space, parking, buildings, or other hard surfacing shall be landscaped and properly maintained. Designated open space shall remain in a natural condition, cultivated or landscaped, and properly maintained in accordance with the project specific standards.
  3. All park strips and public right-of-way areas in the P-C Zone shall be landscaped and properly irrigated and maintained by the applicable property owners in the P-C Zone unless otherwise approved by the county council. All park strip areas shall be installed by the developer and properly maintained by the applicable owners in the P-C Zone. A plan for funding of on-going maintenance of street landscaping by the property owners shall be presented for approval by staff at the time of site plan approval.
- (F) Lighting. Lighting requirements shall be determined and governed by the project specific standards established pursuant to the requirements of this chapter.
- (G) Other Requirements. The following requirements shall apply in the P-C Zone:
1. All developments shall be graded according to the county's engineering and building requirements to provide adequate drainage. Buildings shall be equipped with facilities for the discharge of all roof drainage onto the subject lot or parcel.
  2. The applicable owners shall properly maintain all private areas of individual lots or parcels.
  3. The specific requirements of this Section 110 shall be governed by the project specific standards established pursuant to the requirements of this Chapter and may be modified as the county council deems appropriate pursuant to the terms of the applicable Project development agreement.
  4. All common area improvements including buildings, open space, recreational facilities, roads, fences, utilities, landscaping, walkways, street lights and signs not specifically dedicated to the county or accepted for ownership or maintenance by the county shall be perpetually maintained by the applicable owners or their agents through a special taxing district, owners' association with power to assess and collect fees for maintenance or other assessment and maintenance mechanisms acceptable to the county council. Improvements for which the county agrees to accept maintenance responsibility shall be reviewed by the applicable county agency for compliance with adopted standards prior to approval.

(Ord. No. 1823, § I, 10-31-17)

#### 19.69.120 - Development agreement.

In conjunction with the approval of a P-C Zone plan, CSP, and project plan, the developer and the county shall enter into one or more development agreements reflecting all conditions of approval and terms of the applicable P-C Zone plan, CSP, and project plan, and such other matters as the County and the developer may agree. The county mayor signs all development agreements. The county council need only approve the development agreement associated with the P-C Zone plan. Development agreements entered into with respect to a CSP or project plan do not require approval of the county council unless the approved CSP or project plan, together with the approved CSP design standards or project specific standards, are inconsistent with the conditions and requirements set forth in this title. Without regard to future amendments, additions or changes to the Salt Lake County Ordinance, the county may agree, in such development agreements, that the developer may advance development applications for projects

within the applicable P-C Zone pursuant to the planning and approval processes set forth in this chapter, or to such other process as is specifically agreed upon pursuant to a development agreement approved by the county council. Such development agreements may further identify a process for approving amendments to an approved P-C Zone plan, CSP, project plan or subdivision plat, which shall be approved by the county council to the extent such a process differs from county ordinance. Any entitlement granted to the developer under the terms of a development agreement shall be subject to amendments, changes, or additions to this chapter if the county council finds that failure to so amend, change, or add to the chapter would constitute a compelling countervailing public interest.

(Ord. No. 1823, § I, 10-31-17)

## Chapter 19.70 - AOZ AIRPORT OVERLAY ZONE

### Sections:

#### 19.70.010 - Purpose of provisions.

It is determined that an airport hazard endangers the lives and property of users of airports, and the health, safety and welfare of property or occupants of land in its vicinity and, also, if of the obstruction type or of the incompatible use type in effect reduces the size of the area available for landing, takeoff and maneuvering of aircraft, thus tending to destroy or impair the utility of airports and the public investment therein. Accordingly, it is declared that:

- A. The creation or establishment of an airport hazard is a public nuisance and an injury to the region served by airports;
- B. It is necessary in the interest of public health, public safety and general welfare that the creation and establishment of airport hazards be prevented; and
- C. The prevention of these hazards should be accomplished, to the extent legally possible, by the exercise of the police power without compensation.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-1)

#### 19.70.020 - Definitions.

In this chapter, the following terms, phrases, words, and their derivations, shall have the meanings as defined in this section:

"Air circulation system" means any method of cooling and heating an area with windows and doors closed, or with evaporative coolers and similar devices.

"Airport" means any landing area, runway, or other facility designed, used or intended to be used either publicly or by any person or persons for the landing or taking off of aircraft, including all necessary taxiways, aircraft storage and tiedown areas, hangars, and other necessary buildings and open spaces, as permitted by local zoning ordinances.

"Airport elevation" means the highest point of the airport's usable landing area, measured in feet from mean sea level.

"Airport hazard" means any structure or object of natural growth located on or in the vicinity of the airport, or any use of land near the airport, which obstructs the airspace required for the flight of aircraft in landing or takeoff of an aircraft.

"Airport reference point" means the point established as the approximate geographic center of the airport landing area, and so designated.

"FAA" means the Federal Aviation Administration.

"Height." For the purpose of determining the height limits in all zones set forth in this chapter and shown on the zoning map, the datum shall be mean sea level elevation unless otherwise specified.

"Incompatible use" means any structure or use of land which, because it exposes residents or occupants in the vicinity of airports to aircraft noise, constitutes an airport hazard.

"Nonconforming use" means any preexisting structure, tree or use of land which is inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter or an amendment thereto.

"Nonprecision instrument runway" means a runway having an existing instrument approach procedure utilizing air navigation facilities, with only horizontal guidance or area-type navigation equipment for which straight-in nonprecision instrument approach procedure has been approved or planned, and for which no precision approach facilities are planned or indicated on an FAA planning document.

"Person" means an individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, joint stock association or governmental entity. It includes a trustee, receiver, assignee or similar representative of any of the foregoing.

"Precision instrument runway" means a runway having an existing instrument approach procedure utilizing an instrument landing system ("ILS") or a precision approach radar ("PAR"). It shall also mean a runway for which a precision approach system is planned and is so indicated on an FAA approved airport layout plan or any other FAA approved planning document.

"Primary surface" means a surface longitudinally centered on a runway. When the runway has a specially prepared hard surface, the primary surface extends two hundred feet beyond each end of such runway; but when the runway has no specially prepared hard surface, or planned hard surface, the primary surface of a runway will be that width prescribed in Part 77, Section 77.24 of the Federal Aviation Regulations ("FAR"), which is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part hereof, for the most precise approach existing or planned for either end of that runway. The elevation of any point on the primary surface is the same as the elevation of the nearest point on the runway centerline.

"Runway" means a defined area on the airport prepared for landing and takeoff of aircraft along its length.

"Structure" means an object constructed or installed by man, including, but without limitation, buildings, towers, smokestacks, earth foundations and overhead transmission lines.

"Tree" means any object of natural growth.

"Utility runway" means a runway that is constructed for and intended to be used by propeller-driven aircraft of twelve thousand five hundred pounds maximum gross weight or less.

"Visual runway" means a runway intended solely for the operation of aircraft using visual approach procedures with no straight-in instrument approach procedure and no instrument designation indicated on an FAA approved airport layout plan or on any planning document submitted to the FAA by competent authority.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-2)

19.70.030 - Airport layout plan provisions.

Airport types and airport height provisions for an airport shall be determined by and based on an airport layout plan and airport zoning map approved by the county council and on file with the planning commission. Any such maps so approved and recorded as of August 22, 1984, the time of the passage of the ordinance codified in this chapter, shall be deemed to be as much a part of this chapter by this reference as if fully prescribed and detailed herein.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-28)

19.70.040 - Airport overlay zones—Established—Applicability.

In order to carry out the provisions of this chapter, there are created and established certain overlay zones which may include all of the land lying within the approach zones, transitional zones, horizontal zones, conical zones, and airport restriction zones. Such zones shall be effective only to the extent shown on the zoning maps on file in the office of the planning commission as the same appear as of the effective date of the amending ordinance codified in this chapter, and as amended from time to time hereafter to reflect the changes made thereon by ordinances adopted by the county council, and such map and all references, notations and other information shown thereon are hereby made a part of this chapter to the extent as if the map and the information thereon were fully described and set forth herein.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-3)

19.70.050 - Airport overlay zones—Height limitations.

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no structure or tree shall be erected, altered, allowed to grow or be maintained in any zone created by this chapter to a height in excess of the applicable height limit established in this chapter for such zone.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-10)

19.70.060 - Utility runway visual approach zone—Established.

Utility runway visual approach zones are established with the inner edge coinciding with the width of the primary surface, and being two hundred fifty feet wide. The approach zone expands outward, uniformly, to a width of twelve hundred fifty feet at a horizontal distance of five thousand feet from the primary surface, its centerline being the continuation of the centerline of the runway.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-4)

19.70.070 - Utility runway visual approach zone—Height limitations.

The height limitation in a utility runway visual approach zone slopes upward twenty feet horizontally for each foot vertically, beginning at the end of and at the same elevation as the primary surface, and extends to a horizontal distance of five thousand feet along the extended runway centerline.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-11)

19.70.080 - Runway larger than utility with certain conditions—Zone established.

Runways larger than utility with a visible minimum as low as three-fourths' mile nonprecision instrument approach zones are hereby established, with the inner edge of this approach zone coinciding with the width of the primary zone, and are one thousand feet wide. The approach zone expands outward, uniformly, to a width of sixteen thousand feet at a horizontal distance of fifty thousand feet from the primary surface, its centerline being the continuation of the centerline of the runway.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-5)

19.70.090 - Runway larger than utility with certain conditions—Height limitations.

The height limitation in a runway larger than utility with a visual minimum as low as three-fourths' mile nonprecision instrument zone slopes upward one hundred feet horizontally for each foot vertically, beginning at the end of and at the same elevation as the primary surface, and extends to a horizontal distance of ten thousand feet along the extended runway centerline; thence slopes upward forty feet horizontally for each foot vertically to an additional horizontal distance of forty thousand feet along the extended runway centerline.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-12)

19.70.100 - Precision instrument runway approach zone—Established.

Precision instrument runway approach zones are hereby established, with the inner edge of this approach zone coinciding with the width of the primary surface, and are one thousand feet wide. The approach zone expands outward, uniformly, to a width of sixteen thousand feet at a horizontal distance of fifty thousand feet from the primary surface, its centerline being the continuation of the centerline of the runway.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-6)

19.70.110 - Precision instrument runway approach zone—Height limitations.

The height limitation in a precision runway approach zone slopes upward one hundred feet horizontally for each foot vertically, beginning at the end of and at the same elevation as the primary surface, and extends to a horizontal distance of ten thousand feet along the extended runway centerline; thence slopes upward forty feet horizontally for each foot vertically to an additional distance of forty thousand feet along the extended runway centerline.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-13)

19.70.120 - Transitional zones—Established.

Transitional zones are hereby established as the area beneath the transitional surfaces. The surfaces extend outward and upward to ninety-degree angles to the runway centerline and the runway centerline extended, at a slope of seven feet horizontally for each foot vertically from the sides of the primary and approach surfaces to where they intersect the horizontal and conical surfaces. Transitional zones for those portions of the precision approach zones which project through and beyond the limits of the conical surface extend a distance of five thousand feet, measured horizontally from the edge of the approach zones and at a ninety-degree angle to the extended runway centerline.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-7)

19.70.130 - Transitional zones—Height limitations.

- A. The height limitation in a transitional zone slopes upward and outward seven feet horizontally for each foot vertically, beginning at the side of and at the same elevation as the primary surface and the approach zones, and extending to a height of one hundred fifty feet above the airport elevation.
- B. In addition to the foregoing, there are established height limits sloping upward and outward seven feet horizontally for each foot vertically, beginning at the sides of and at the same elevation of the approach zones, and extending to where they intersect the conical surface.
- C. Where the precision instrument runway approach zone projects beyond the conical zone, height limits sloping upward and outward seven feet horizontally for each foot vertically shall be maintained

beginning at the sides of and at the same elevation as the precision instrument runway approach surface, and extending to a horizontal distance of five thousand feet, measured at a ninety-degree angle to the extended runway centerline.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-14)

19.70.140 - Horizontal zone—Established.

- A. Horizontal zones are hereby established as that area the perimeter of which is constructed by swinging arcs of specified radii from a point on the centerline and two hundred feet beyond each end of each runway, and connecting the adjacent arcs by lines tangent to those arcs.
- B. The radius of each arc is five thousand feet for all runways designated as utility or visual, and ten thousand feet for all other runways. The radius of the arc specified for each end of a runway will have the same arithmetical value. That value will be the highest determined for either end of the runway. When a five-thousand-foot arc is encompassed by tangents connecting two adjacent ten-thousand-foot arcs, the five-thousand-foot arc shall be disregarded in determining the horizontal zone.
- C. The horizontal zone does not include the approach and transitional zones.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-8)

19.70.150 - Horizontal zone—Height limitations.

The height limitation in a horizontal zone shall be one hundred fifty feet above the airport elevation.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-15)

19.70.160 - Conical zone—Established.

Conical zones are hereby established as the area that commences at the periphery of the horizontal zone and extends outward therefrom a horizontal distance of four thousand feet. The conical zone does not include the precision instrument approach zones and the transitional zones.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-9)

19.70.170 - Conical zone—Height limitations.

The height limitation of the conical zone shall slope upward and outward twenty feet horizontally for each foot vertically, beginning at the periphery of the horizontal zone and at one hundred fifty feet above the airport elevation, and extending to a height of three hundred fifty feet above the airport elevation.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-16)

19.70.180 - Height limitations—Applicability.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as prohibiting the growth, construction or maintenance of any tree or structure to a height consistent with the terms of this chapter.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-17)

19.70.190 - Airport restriction zones—Established.

Airport restriction zones are established as follows:

- A. Airport Restriction Zone A is that area shown on the airport zoning map exposed to the most severe levels of aircraft noise.
- B. Airport Restriction Zone B is that area shown on the airport zoning map exposed to severe levels of aircraft noise.
- C. Airport Restriction Zone C is that area shown on the airport zoning map exposed to moderate levels of aircraft noise.
- D. Airport Restriction Zone D is that area shown on the airport zoning map exposed to noise from aircraft operating on a primary flight track.
- E. Airport Restriction Zone E is that area shown on the airport zoning map exposed to noise from aircraft operating on a heavily used aircraft traffic pattern.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-18)

19.70.200 - Airport restriction zones—Incompatible uses.

- A. Except as provided for in this chapter, no structure or use of land shall be erected, altered or utilized in any airport restriction zone so as to create an incompatible use, as hereinafter established for such zones. In addition, any development within Airport Restriction Zones A, B, C, D or E requires an aviation easement.
- B. For this purpose, "development" means and is defined as subdivision of property and as construction of buildings on vacant property, except on improved subdivided property recorded as of the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter.
- C. Airport Restriction Zone A. The following uses are incompatible in this zone:
  1. Residential uses;
  2. Commercial uses, except those constructed with air circulation systems and at least twenty-five db of sound attenuation;
  3. Institutional uses, such as schools, hospitals, churches and rest homes;
  4. Hotels and motels, except those constructed with air circulation systems and at least thirty db of sound attenuation in sleeping areas, and at least twenty-five db of sound attenuation elsewhere.
- D. Airport Restriction Zone B. The following uses are incompatible in this zone:
  1. Residential uses, except residences in agricultural zones with air circulation systems, and at least twenty-five db of sound attenuation;
  2. Institutional uses such as schools, hospitals, churches and rest homes, except those constructed with air circulation systems and at least twenty-five db of sound attenuation;
  3. Hotels and motels, except those constructed with air circulation systems and at least twenty-five db of sound attenuation in sleeping areas.
- E. Airport Restriction Zone C. The following uses are incompatible in this zone:
  1. Residential uses, except those constructed with air circulation systems;
  2. Mobile homes, except those constructed with air circulation systems and at least twenty db of sound attenuation;
  3. Institutional uses such as schools, hospitals, churches and rest homes, except those constructed with air circulation systems.

- F. Airport Restriction Zone D. The following uses are incompatible in this zone:
1. Low-density residential and school uses except those constructed with air circulation systems.
- G. Airport Restriction Zone E. The following uses are incompatible in this zone:
1. No restrictions, except aviation easements are required.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-19)

19.70.210 - Permits—Required when.

All uses shall obtain permits before construction or installation, as required by other county ordinances.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-23)

19.70.220 - Permits—Issuance conditions.

No permit shall be granted that would allow the establishment or creation of an airport hazard, or permit a nonconforming use or structure to be made or become higher or become a greater hazard to air navigation than it was on the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter, or any amendment thereto, or than it is when the application for a permit is made.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-24)

19.70.230 - Use restrictions.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, no use may be made of land or water within the county that will create any electrical interference with navigational signals for radio communication between the airport and the aircraft, making it difficult for pilots to distinguish airport lights and others, resulting in glare in the eyes of the pilots using the airport, impair visibility in the vicinity of the airport, or otherwise in any way create a hazard or endanger the landing, takeoff or maneuvering of aircraft intending to use the airport.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-20)

19.70.240 - Hazard marking and lighting.

Any permit or variance granted may, if such action is deemed advisable to effectuate the purpose of this chapter and be reasonable in the circumstances, be so conditioned as to require the owner of the structure or tree in question to permit the property owner at his own expense to install, operate and maintain thereon such markers and lights as may be necessary to indicate to flyers the presence of an airport hazard.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-26)

19.70.250 - Nonconforming uses—Provisions not retroactive.

The regulations prescribed in this chapter shall not be construed to require the removal, lowering, or other changes or alterations in any structure or tree not conforming to the regulations as of the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter, or otherwise interfere with the continuance of a nonconforming use. Nothing contained herein shall require any change in the construction, alteration or



intended use of any structure, the construction or alteration of which was begun prior to the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter and which is diligently prosecuted.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-21)

19.70.260 - Nonconforming uses—Marking and lighting.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 19.70.250, the owner of any existing nonconforming structure or tree is required to permit the installation, operation and maintenance thereon of such markers and lights as shall be deemed necessary, by the airport manager, to indicate to the operators of aircraft in the vicinity of the airport hazards.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-22)

19.70.270 - Nonconforming uses—Permit issuance restrictions.

Whenever the county development services director determines that a nonconforming structure has been abandoned for a period of twelve consecutive months, or physically deteriorated as defined in Section 203 of the Uniform Building Code, no permit shall be granted that would allow such structure to exceed the applicable height limit or otherwise deviate from the zoning regulations.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-25)

19.70.280 - Conflicting provisions—Resolution.

Where there exists a conflict between any of the regulations or limitations prescribed in this chapter and any other regulations applicable to the same area, including land use zoning, whether the conflict is with respect to height of structure or trees, the use of land, or any other matter, the more stringent limitation or requirements shall govern and prevail. Also, where an area is covered by more than one height limitation described in this chapter, the more-restrictive limitation shall prevail.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 8/22/84: prior code § 22-30A-27)

Chapter 19.71 - RESIDENTIAL COMPATIBILITY OVERLAY ZONE

**Sections:**

19.71.010 - Purpose of provisions.

- A. The general purpose of the residential compatibility overlay zone ("RCOZ") is to promote public welfare and to balance neighborhood compatibility with the private property interests of those who wish to expand, develop, improve or otherwise make exterior modification to their residential property.
- B. Recognizing the wide variation of circumstances incident to a residential application and the need for architectural freedom, the county is adopting a three-tiered approach:
  1. Option A provides for strict standards of height, area, and setback with permits issued by the Salt Lake County planning and development services division (the "division").
  2. Option B allows the division to consider deviations from one or more of the standards provided in Option A based upon the compatibility of the proposed residential application with other houses in the immediate neighborhood.

3. Option C allows a planning commission to consider at a public hearing a special exception for unusual or extraordinary circumstances that justify deviations from one or more of the limitations under Options A and B.

(Ord. No. 1659, § I, 11-3-2009)

19.71.020 - Overlay zone, scope and application.

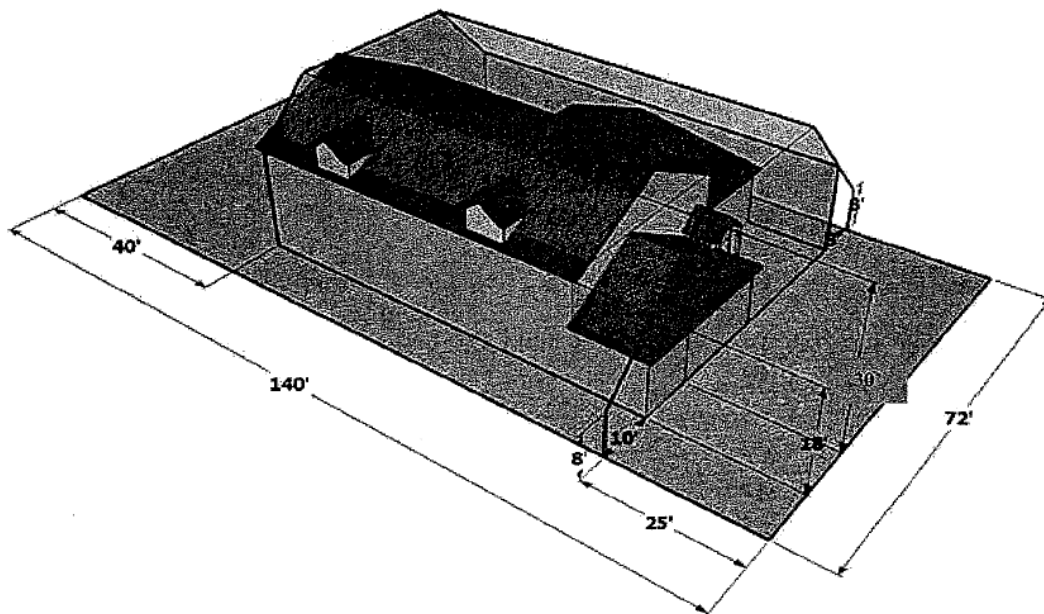
- A. Geographic Area of Application. Maps delineating the boundaries of the RCOZ are attached to the ordinance from which this chapter derived as Appendix A and will remain on file with the division. Such maps, as amended, are a part of this title as if fully described and detailed herein. Additional areas may be approved by the county council.
- B. Development Activities Covered. The standards and regulations contained in this chapter shall apply to all residential development, exterior remodeling and new construction projects commenced after the effective date of this chapter in the RCOZ, according to the zones listed in Table I below.
- C. Applicability to Lots of Record. The standards and regulations contained in this chapter shall apply to all legally subdivided lots, including those that were recorded prior to the enactment of this chapter.
- D. Exemption for Previous Residential Development. Noncomplying additions or expansions of buildings or structures commenced or completed prior to the enactment of this chapter are exempt from the requirements of this chapter.
- E. Inconsistent Provisions. When the provisions of this chapter are inconsistent with provisions found in any other chapters of county ordinances, the most restrictive provisions shall apply.

(Ord. No. 1659, § I, 11-3-2009)

19.71.030 - Option A. General standards—Planning and development services review.

- A. Application. Any person seeking to build a new residential structure or to significantly reconstruct, renovate or rebuild an existing structure in any zone listed in Table I shall obtain land-use approval from the division. An applicant may seek a determination of the applicable limits under Option A from the division prior to the submission of any building plans.
- B. Standards. Unless applying for approval under Option B or Option C, all applications shall comply with the following minimum standards:
  1. Maximum Building Height. Each point on the highest ridge of the structure shall be no more than that specified in Table I, column (b) for the zone in which the property is situated. Maximum building height shall be measured in feet from that point on the original grade vertically below the referenced ridge height (not including chimneys and vent stacks).
  2. Maximum Lot Coverage. The lot coverage of all structures on the lot shall be not more than the percentages given in Table I, column (d).
  3. Front Yard. The minimum front yard setback shall be as specified in the applicable Salt Lake County code.
  4. Side Yard. The combined side yard setbacks for any main structure shall be at least twenty-five percent of the lot width with no side setback less than eight feet. For purposes of this provision, "lot width" is the diameter of the largest circle that can be inscribed entirely within the lot, not including streams, floodplains, wetlands, areas of thirty percent slope or greater or other natural hazard areas. No extensions, bay windows or similar building elements may encroach into the required setbacks under Option A, except for (a) attached air conditioning units, electrical boxes, utility meters and the like and (b) roof overhangs or eaves that extend no more than two feet into the area of the minimum side setback.

5. Rear Yard. The minimum rear setback of the primary residence and any accessory building shall be as specified in the applicable Salt Lake County code.
6. Building Envelope. The height of all structures is further limited by the building envelope created by starting at a point eight feet above ground at each point on the property line of the lot and extending on a line at a forty-five degree angle from the vertical toward the interior of the lot, the projection of such line on the horizontal plane of the lot to be perpendicular to the property line. The entire building must fit under this envelope except for dormers and gables that satisfy the following limitations:
  - a. A dormer may exceed the graduated height envelope, provided:
    - i. The width of the dormer is no more than fourteen feet;
    - ii. With multiple dormers, the distance to the front, or side edges of the roof is at least one-half the distance between dormers; and
    - iii. The dormer is no higher than the ridge of the roof.
  - b. A gable may exceed the graduated height envelope, provided:
    - i. The height of the gable is no more than 1.75 times higher than the point where the graduated height envelope intersects the gable; and
    - ii. The height of the gable is less than the maximum building height.
7. Mass and Scale. To avoid a large, continuous building mass of uniform height; no portion of any building shall continue more than forty feet horizontally without a minimum of an eighteen-inch break in the roofline or an architectural element such as an overhang, projection, inset, material and textural change to create shadow patterns along the elevation of the building. The elements required by this section are in addition to all other requirements under this Part.
8. Accessory Building. The highest ridge point of any accessory building shall be no more than twenty feet above the original grade vertically below it. All other requirements for auxiliary structures shall be as specified in the applicable Salt Lake County code.
9. The following figure depicts selected building limitations as described above and is for illustrative purposes only:



(Ord. No. 1659, § I, 11-3-2009)

19.71.040 - Option B. Deviations from general standards based on neighborhood compatibility.

- A. Application. To obtain division approval of deviations from one or more of the requirements of 19.71.030.B.1, B.2, B.3 or B.4, an applicant must file a separate application in compliance with the corresponding conditions of 19.71.040.D. 1, D.2, D.3 or D.4. An applicant may seek a pre-determination of the allowable deviations for proposed construction under Option B from the division prior to submitting building plans.
- B. Evidence. Compliance with the corresponding conditions of Option B must be established by reliable photographic, engineering, architectural or other evidence from the proximate neighborhood.
- C. Deviations from Other Option A Requirements. No deviations from the Option A requirements of 19.71.030.B.5 through B.8 may be approved by the division.
- D. Permissible deviations from maximum building height, maximum lot coverage and minimum front and side setbacks under Option B are:
  - 1. Maximum Building Height. The maximum building height that may be approved by the division under Option B is the lesser of:
    - a. Three feet plus the average maximum ridge height of residential structures that are on six lots of applicant's choice that:
      - i. Are within the proximate neighborhood of the subject property, as defined in section 19.71.060.B; and
      - ii. For which the applicant provides adequate evidence of the maximum building height, as defined in this chapter; or
    - b. The heights specified in column (c) of Table I for the applicable zone.
  - 2. Maximum Lot Coverage. The maximum lot coverage is 1.15 times the average of the lot coverage percentages of residential structures that are on six lots of applicant's choice that are within the proximate neighborhood of the subject property, such coverage not to exceed the percentages specified in Table I, column (e) for the applicable zone.
  - 3. Minimum Front Setback. The minimum front setback is the average of the front setbacks of residential structures that are on six lots of applicant's choice that are within the proximate neighborhood of the subject property.
  - 4. Minimum Side Setbacks. Subject to the twenty-five percent requirement of 19.71.030.B.4, the minimum side setback is the average of the shorter side setback of residential structures that are on six lots of applicant's choice that are within the proximate neighborhood of the subject property, but in no event may it be less than six feet.
  - 5. Approval of more than one deviation from subsections 19.71.040.D.1 through .4 must use the same six lots from the proximate neighborhood to support the requested deviations, whether or not requests for multiple deviations are in one or separate applications.
- E. Table I below summarizes and further defines lot coverage and distance in the various zones under Options A and B:

**Table I**

Zone (a)	Option A Maximum Building Height <sup>(1)</sup> (b)	Option B Maximum Building Height <sup>(1)</sup> (c)	Option A Maximum Lot Coverage <sup>(2)</sup> (d)	Option B Maximum Lot Coverage <sup>(2)</sup> (e)	Option B Proximate Neighborhood <sup>(3)</sup> (f)

R-1-5	28 ft.	33 ft.	35%	40%	100 ft.
R-1-6	28 ft.	33 ft.	35%	40%	100 ft.
R-1-8	28 ft.	33 ft.	33%	38%	150 ft.
R-1-10	30 ft.	35 ft.	31%	36%	175 ft.
R-1-21	32 ft.	37 ft.	25%	30%	200 ft.
R-1-43	35 ft.	40 ft.	23%	28%	300 ft.
R-2-6.5	28 ft.	33 ft.	40%	45%	100 ft.
R-2-8	28 ft.	33 ft.	38%	43%	150 ft.
R-2-10	30 ft.	35 ft.	35%	40%	175 ft.
A-1	30 ft.	35 ft.	31%	36%	175 ft.

;adv=6;(1) Main dwelling

(2) All structures

(3) Radial distance from property boundaries

(Ord. No. 1659, § I, 11-3-2009)

19.71.050 - Option C. Special Exception—Planning commission review.

A. An applicant whose proposed residential structure meets neither the requirements of Option A nor of Option B may seek extraordinary relief and exceptions to the limitations of sections 19.71.030.B.5, B.6, or B.7 or sections 19.71.040.D.1, D.2, D.3 or D.4 by submitting an original and seven copies of an application to the applicable planning commission setting forth in detail:

1. The specific provisions from which the applicant seeks exceptions and the requested relief;
2. Detailed information and explanation establishing that:

- a. The proposed residence will be in harmony with the purpose of this chapter, the general plan and any other land use document applicable to the area.
  - b. The proposed residence will be compatible with existing residential development within a reasonable distance in terms of height, mass and lot coverage, with particular focus on the proximate neighborhood.
  - c. The proposed residence will not be detrimental to the health, safety and general welfare of persons residing within a reasonable distance, with particular focus on the proximate neighborhood.
  - d. Each point on the highest ridge of the structure will be no more than forty feet above the point on the original grade vertically below it (with allowances for chimneys and vent stacks).
  - e. The front yard setback will be at least eighteen feet.
3. Additional factors that the planning commission may consider in deciding whether to grant an exception under this Part include:
    - a. Unusual lot shape;
    - b. Unusual or difficult terrain;
    - c. Drainage problems;
    - d. Situations that appear not to be clearly addressed by the provisions of Options A or B.
  4. An application for an exception under this Option C will be subject to a public evidentiary hearing before the planning commission, for which notice of no less than ten days prior to the hearing will be given to:
    - a. All property owners appearing on the latest plat in the Salt Lake County recorder's office who own property within three hundred feet of the boundary of the subject lot; and
    - b. The chair of the community council for the area in which the subject lot is located.
- B. A decision on the application shall be based on the evidence presented at the hearing. The burden of proof shall rest with the applicant. The planning commission may impose such conditions and limitations upon the approval of an exception to the requirements of this chapter necessary to prevent or mitigate adverse effects on other properties in the neighborhood of the subject properties, consistent with the standards of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 1659, § I, 11-3-2009)

#### 19.71.060 - Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- A. "Residential lot" means a legal lot included in one of the zones listed in Table I, column (a).
- B. "Proximate neighborhood" of a subject lot means every residential lot, excluding the subject lot, which is within the distance from the subject lot specified in Table I, column (d). For the purpose of calculating maximum building height only, an immediately adjacent multi-resident structure such as an apartment or condominium building may be considered part of the proximate neighborhood.
- C. "Lot coverage" means the measurement of land use intensity that represents the portion of the site occupied by the principal building and all accessory buildings, but excluding all other impervious improvements such as sidewalks, driveways, patios, decks and open porches.

(Ord. No. 1659, § I, 11-3-2009)

## Chapter 19.72 - FOOTHILLS AND CANYONS OVERLAY ZONE (FCOZ)<sup>[1]</sup>

Footnotes:

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**Editor's note**— Ord. No. 1808, § I, adopted March 14, 2017, repealed the former ch. 19.72, §§ 19.72.010—19.72.070, and enacted a new ch. 19.72 as set out herein. The former ch. 19.72 pertained to similar subject matter and derived from Ord. 1417, adopted in 1998; Ord. 1454, adopted in 1999; Ord. 1473, adopted in 2001; Ord. No. 1724, adopted on March 6, 2012; Ord. No. 1758, adopted September 24, 2013.

### 19.72.010 - Purpose.

The general purpose of the foothills and canyons overlay zone is to promote safe, environmentally sensitive development that strikes a reasonable balance between the rights and long-term interests of property owners and those of the general public. Specifically, these standards are intended to:

- A. Preserve the visual and aesthetic qualities of the foothills, canyons, and prominent ridgelines as defined herein, contributing to the general attractiveness and, where appropriate, the commercial viability of these areas.
- B. Protect public health and safety by adopting standards designed to reduce risks associated with natural and man-made hazards.
- C. Provide efficient, environmentally sensitive, and safe vehicular and pedestrian circulation.
- D. Encourage development that conforms to the natural contours of the land and minimizes the scarring and erosion effects of cutting, filling and grading on hillsides, ridgelines, and steep slopes.
- E. Balance private and commercial needs against the risk of destabilizing fragile soils, defacing steep slopes and degrading water quality.
- F. Minimize disturbance to existing trees and vegetation, conserve wildlife habitat, protect aquifer recharge areas, and otherwise preserve environmentally sensitive natural areas by encouraging clustering, the transfer of development rights, or other design techniques to preserve the natural terrain.
- G. Reduce flooding by protecting streams, drainage channels, absorption areas, and floodplains.
- H. Protect property rights and commercial interests, and encourage economic development.
- I. Recognize the link between environmental protection and economic prosperity in the canyons.

(Ord. No. 1808, § I, 3-14-2017)

### 19.72.020 - Applicability.

- A. **Geographic Area of Application.** Maps delineating the boundaries of the foothills and canyons overlay zone are on file with the planning and development services division. Such maps, as amended, are incorporated into this chapter as if fully described and detailed herein.
- B. **Development Activities Covered.** The standards and regulations of the foothills and canyons overlay zone apply to all development that occurs within the mapped foothills and canyons overlay zone. Development includes all land disturbance activities such as grading, clearing, and excavation.

- C. Jurisdictional Exemptions. These provisions do not apply to properties owned by the state or the government of the United States, except as specifically authorized by state or federal statute or regulation, intergovernmental agreement, or other form of cooperative agreement.
- D. Recognition of Salt Lake City Extraterritorial Jurisdiction. Salt Lake County recognizes that Salt Lake City has extraterritorial jurisdiction for protection of its watershed located in the canyons east of Salt Lake City from City Creek Canyon south to Little Cottonwood Canyon. All development in the county impacting surface water, wells, storage facilities, or aquifers located within Salt Lake City watershed areas shall be referred to Salt Lake City to confirm compliance with applicable ordinances and watershed protection standards. If confirmation is not received within the time prescribed by county ordinance for processing applications, the planning commission or director may approve the application subject to confirmation being received prior to a building permit being issued. The county shall notify other water providers of which the county is aware that have protected watersheds in the canyons and may have authority over the proposed development within those areas. Notification shall include a copy of the application, any public hearing dates for the application, and contact information for the county planning and development services division.
- E. Mountain Resort Zone. Due to the unique and specialized uses of mountain resort properties, including recreational and mixed residential and commercial uses, mountain resorts may apply for specialized mountain resort ("MRZ") zoning. Should a resort choose not to apply for MRZ zoning, it shall be subject to all of the requirements of the underlying zone and this chapter.

(Ord. No. 1808, § I, 3-14-2017)

#### 19.72.030 - FCOZ Development approval procedures.

- A. Purpose. The purpose of this section is to outline the site plan application and approval process required for all development or construction activity, including tree/vegetation removal and grading, or subdivision of land, in the foothills and canyons overlay zone.
- B. Joint Applications. Where a process is already established by ordinance or agreement for review and approval of a land use application in the foothills and canyons (such as a subdivision, conditional use or permitted use site plan, development agreement, or variance process), applicable FCOZ standards shall be applied concurrently with the related application. If there is no related land use application under review, the applicant shall be subject to the following process.
- C. Application Process.
  - 1. Pre-Application Meeting.
    - a. Purpose. An informal pre-application meeting with the director is required prior to submitting a site development plan application. The purposes of the pre-application meeting are to provide an opportunity for the parties to discuss:
      - i. The application submittal, review and approval process.
      - ii. The proposed development of the site and its relationship to site conditions and area characteristics, including geologic, hydrologic, and environmental issues.
    - b. Scheduling of Pre-Application Meeting. To request a pre-application meeting, the applicant shall submit a pre-application meeting request on a form provided by the county, together with any required fees and materials. Upon submittal of a complete application, the development proposal shall be scheduled for discussion at a pre-application meeting.
    - c. Attendance. In addition to the director, other county participants in the pre-application meeting may include representatives from the health department, county engineer's office, fire department, Salt Lake City department of public utilities, and any other person or entity the county deems appropriate
  - 2. Site Development Plan.



- a. Application.
    - i. Upon conclusion of the pre-application meeting process, an applicant seeking approval of a development plan shall submit an application form, together with required maps, plans, reports, special requests, and fees, to the director. All submitted materials shall be available for public review.
    - ii. Following documentation of assurances provided at the pre-application meeting or field inspections, the director may waive or modify submittal requirements deemed unnecessary.
    - iii. The director may require additional information, as necessary, to substantiate compliance with the provisions and standards of this chapter and other applicable codes and ordinances. For example, the director may seek technical and policy recommendations from other public agencies with related legal jurisdiction such as the local health department; state division of wildlife resources; state division of forestry, fire, and state lands; U.S. Forest Service; and U.S. Soil Conservation Service.
  - b. Staff Review. The director shall review the development proposal for compliance with the standards and processes of this ordinance, including Paragraph D below, and shall document findings in a written report. The report shall specify all areas of noncompliance with regulations together with any recommended modifications or conditions of approval to mitigate detrimental impacts and bring the plan into compliance, and shall be made available to the public and provided to the applicant (unless specifically waived by the applicant) no less than three business days prior to any applicable planning commission meeting.
- D. Approval Standards. The following is a summary of site development plan review standards. Failure to document compliance with any of the following may result in denial of a site development application.
- 1. The development is consistent with the purposes and intent of the policies, goals, and objectives of any applicable plan, including the Wasatch Canyons general plan, the Salt Lake County regional trails plan, and applicable community general plans, as amended.
  - 2. The site plan, grading, construction, and development activities comply with the mandatory requirements of the FCOZ, unless modifications or waivers have been expressly granted.
  - 3. The development complies with all applicable development regulations, standards, requirements, or plans adopted by the local or state authority, including but not limited to water quality and wastewater regulations.
- E. Expiration of Site Development Plan/Issuance of a Building Permit.
- 1. A building permit issued pursuant to the FCOZ site development plan approval process must reference all conditions or stipulations applicable to such approval. All development, construction, and use shall be in accordance with the approved site development plan.
  - 2. An approved site development plan shall be valid for a period of twelve months from the date of the final approval, unless authorized as a multi-phase development.
  - 3. A building permit may be obtained at any time within the twelve-month period. If substantial progress towards obtaining a building permit is not made within the one-year period, approval of the site development plan automatically lapses and the plan is null and void.
  - 4. A building permit issued for any phase of a development that has received site development plan approval may extend the life of the site development plan for the entire development for an additional twelve months from the date of issuance of the building permit. If any successive twelve-month period expires before a building permit application is filed for a subsequent phase or phases, then the site development plan approval automatically lapses and the plan is null and void as to all undeveloped or un-built phases of the development, unless substantial progress toward obtaining a building permit is demonstrated.

5. A twelve month extension of the life of the site development plan may be obtained subject to paying an extension fee equal to the conditional use and subdivision extension fee in the township services planning review fee schedule on file with township services.
- F. Appeals. Pursuant to Section 19.92.050 of this title, any person adversely affected by a final decision of the zoning authority may appeal that decision to the land use hearing officer.

(Ord. No. 1808, § I, 3-14-2017)

19.72.040 - Underlying zoning district.

- A. Conflicts. Unless specifically exempted or modified by the underlying zone, such as a mountain resort zone, all development shall comply with the standards of this chapter.
- B. Division of Consolidated Lots. Previously platted lots consolidated into one taxable parcel may not be re-divided into lots smaller than the minimum area required in the underlying zone.
- C. Setbacks. Setbacks from property lines are established by the underlying zone. If no setbacks are stated, an applicant wishing to locate a building closer than ten feet to the property line shall demonstrate that the structure will not place additional burden on neighboring properties by addressing the following factors: snow load, drainage, access, fire protection, and building code.

(Ord. No. 1808, § I, 3-14-2017)

19.72.050 - Cluster development.

- A. General Requirements. Cluster development is the grouping of residential properties on lots smaller than allowed in the underlying zone to reduce infrastructure costs and environmental impacts and to reserve otherwise developable land for open space or recreation. Whether proposed by an applicant or required by the planning commission, cluster development may only be approved upon satisfaction of the following conditions:
  1. The clustering proposal meets all other applicable requirements set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone or in other applicable ordinances or regulations.
  2. The clustering proposal, compared with a more traditional site plan, better attains the policies and objectives of the foothills and canyons overlay zone, such as providing more natural open space, preserving existing trees and vegetation coverage, and preserving sensitive environmental areas such as stream corridors, slide areas, prominent ridgelines, wetlands, and steep slopes.
  3. The clustering proposal shall have minimal adverse impact on adjacent properties or development, or, if such impacts may result, the applicant has agreed to implement appropriate mitigation measures such as landscape, screening, illumination standards, and other design features as recommended by the director to buffer and protect adjacent properties from the proposed clustered development.
  4. The architecture, height, building materials, building colors, and other design features of the development blend with the surrounding natural landscape and are compatible with adjacent properties or development.
- B. Density Bonus for Cluster Development.
  1. A cluster density bonus of up to twenty-five percent over the base density permitted in the underlying zone may be available for cluster developments that satisfy the above standards while taking into account the bonus density.

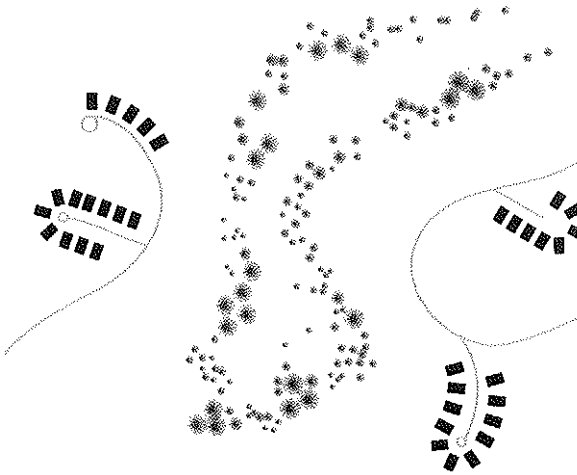
2. The allowable density bonus for a cluster development is equal to twenty-five percent of the "net developable acreage," and must be rounded to the nearest whole number, but in no case less than one.
3. The density bonus for clustering allowed pursuant to subsection B.1 is not allowed in the MRZ.

C. Cluster Development Design.

1. The undeveloped area of the development site shall be preserved as active or passive natural open space. Natural open space areas shall conform with any adopted county open space and/or trail plans, provide contiguity with adjacent natural open space and/or conservation areas, protect unique natural, historic, or cultural site features and resources, and avoid fragmentation of conservation areas within the site
2. The maximum number of lots allowed in a single cluster is twenty lots. Each cluster shall be separated from other residential clusters by a minimum of one-hundred feet.
3. The layout of a cluster development shall protect significant natural resources on or adjacent to the site. Natural resources include riparian areas, wetlands, ecological resources, steep slopes and ridgelines, and wildlife habitat and corridors. The overall site design shall employ the site's natural topography to hide multiple residential clusters from the sight of adjacent clusters.
4. A cluster development shall preserve the open sky backdrop above any ridgelines and, where possible, significant views of the natural landscape as viewed from adjacent streets.

D. Illustration of Cluster Development. Figure 19.72.1: Cluster Development illustrates recommended cluster development.

**FIGURE 19.72.1: CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT**



(Ord. No. 1808, § I, 3-14-2017)

19.72.060 - Slope protection.

A. Slope Protection Standards.

1. Unless otherwise allowed in this Title, no development activities, including clearing, excavation, grading, and construction, are allowed on slopes greater than thirty percent.
2. Structures shall be set back from ascending or descending slopes greater than thirty percent in accordance with the requirements of the current adopted building code.

B. Development on Ridgelines.

1. Unless otherwise allowed in this title, no development may break the horizon line, defined as the point where the ridge visibly meets the sky as viewed from public rights of way or trails.
2. Unless otherwise allowed in this title, no development may be located within one-hundred feet (map distance) from either side of the crest of a protected ridgeline designated as such in an adopted county master plan or incorporated by other ordinance.
3. Figure 19.72.2: Ridgeline Development illustrates recommended ridgeline development.

**FIGURE 19.72.2: RIDGELINE DEVELOPMENT**



- C. Natural Open Space within Steep Slopes. Unless expressly allowed in this title, all areas with slope greater than thirty percent must remain in natural private or public open space, free of any development activities.
- D. Waiver of Slope Protection Standards for Lots of Record.
  1. The planning commission may only waive or modify the following slope protection standards as applied to development on lots of record and in subdivisions that were approved prior to the effective date of this chapter:
    - a. Slope protection standards prohibiting development on slopes greater than thirty percent or in ridge line protection areas, as set forth above.
    - b. Limitations on the crossing of slopes greater than thirty percent by any street, road, private access road or other vehicular route, as addressed in Subsection 19.72.080.
  2. The planning commission may only waive these standards upon satisfaction of the following criteria:
    - a. Strict compliance with the above slope protection standards.
      - i. Renders the site undevelopable, or
      - ii. Results in substantial economic hardship not created by the applicant or otherwise self-imposed, or
      - iii. Results in a building location that requires excessive grading, vegetation removal, or driveway distances in conflict with the purposes of this chapter; and
    - b. The development substantially conforms to all other development, site design, and environmental standards of this chapter and in all other applicable ordinances and codes.
  3. In granting a waiver from slope and ridge line protection standards, the planning commission may impose reasonable conditions to mitigate the impacts, if any, that the planning commission determines the proposed development has on adjacent properties and the surrounding environment.

4. Notwithstanding its discretion to grant waivers for lots of record from the slope protection standards set forth in this chapter, in no case shall the planning commission permit development other than roads on slopes greater than forty percent.
5. In the interest of protecting the public health, safety, and welfare, the county may pursue negotiations with a property owner to purchase their property as open space as an alternative to granting a waiver. These negotiations, as long as they are performed in good faith, shall not delay the county's processing of any land use application.

(Ord. No. 1808, § I, 3-14-2017)

19.72.070 - Grading standards.

- A. Prior to issuance of a building permit in accordance with a grading and excavation plan and report for the site approved by the development services engineer; no grading, excavation, or tree/vegetation removal is permitted, whether to provide for a building site, for on-site utilities or services, or for any roads or driveways.
- B. Figure 19.72.3: Cutting and Grading illustrates recommended development that minimizes cuts.

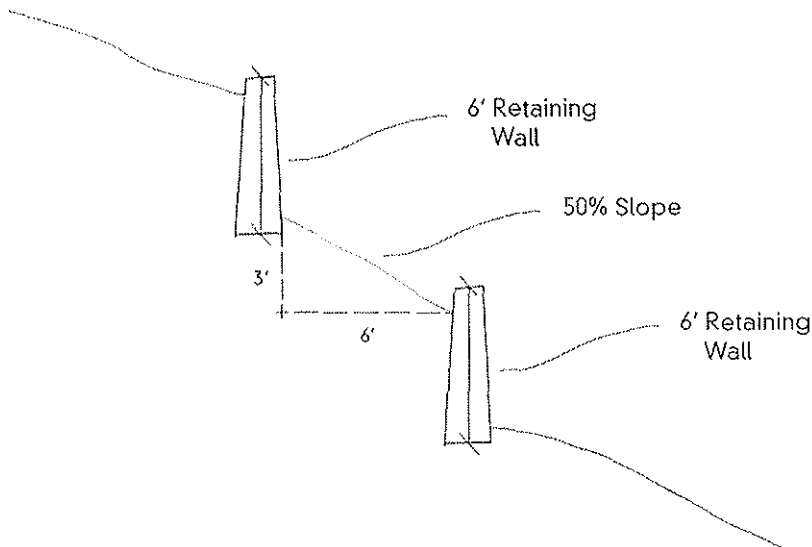
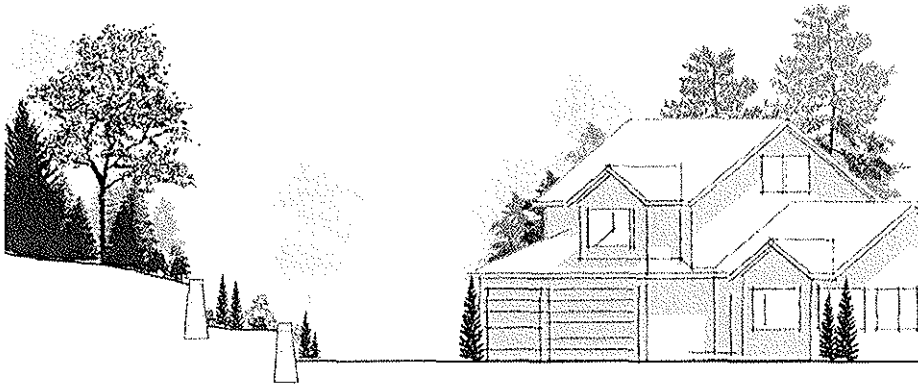
**FIGURE 19.72.3: CUTTING AND GRADING**



- C. The original, natural grade of a lot may not be raised or lowered more than four feet at any point for construction of any structure or improvement, except:
  1. The site's original grade may be raised or lowered eight feet if a retaining wall is used to reduce the steepness of man-made slopes, provided that the retaining wall complies with the requirements of subsection I. below.
  2. The site's original grade may be raised or lowered more than eight feet with terracing, as specified in subsection I. below.
- D. Separate building pads for accessory buildings other than private garages, (such as barns, or recreational structures such as tennis courts, swimming pools, and similar facilities) are prohibited except where the natural slope is twenty percent or less.
- E. The following limits apply to graded or filled man-made slopes:
  1. Slopes of twenty-five percent or less are encouraged wherever possible.
  2. Graded or filled man-made slopes may not exceed a slope of fifty percent.
  3. Cut man-made surfaces or slopes may not exceed a slope of fifty percent unless it is substantiated, on the basis of a site investigation and submittal of a soils engineering or geotechnical report prepared and certified by a qualified professional, that a cut at a steeper slope will be stable and will not create a hazard to public or private property.
  4. All cut, filled, and graded slopes shall be re-contoured to the natural, varied contour of the surrounding terrain.

- F. Any slope exposed or created in new development shall be landscaped or re-vegetated pursuant to the standards and provisions of this chapter.
- G. Excavation for footings and foundations shall be minimized to lessen site disturbance and ensure compatibility with hillside and sloped terrain. Intended excavation must be supported by detailed engineering plans submitted as part of the application for site plan approval.
- H. Use of retaining walls is encouraged to reduce the steepness of man-made slopes and to provide planting pockets conducive to re-vegetation.
  - 1. If a single retaining wall is used, one vertical retaining wall up to eight feet in height is permitted to reduce excavation and embankment.
  - 2. Terracing is limited to two walls with a maximum vertical height of six feet each. The width of a terrace shall be a minimum of a one-to-one ratio with the height of the wall. Terraces are measured from the back of the lower wall to the face of the upper wall. Terraces created between retaining walls shall be permanently landscaped or re-vegetated as required by this chapter.
  - 3. Figure 19.72.4: Terracing and Retaining Walls illustrates recommended terracing.

**FIGURE 19.72.4: TERRACING & RETAINING WALLS**



4. Retaining walls shall be faced with stone or earth-colored materials similar to the surrounding natural landscape, as required by the design standards of foothills and canyons overlay zone.
  5. All retaining walls shall comply with the minimum standards of the International Building Code.
- I. Except for restoration and maintenance activities authorized by the state engineer and county flood control division, filling or dredging of water courses, wetlands, gullies, stream beds, or stormwater runoff channels is prohibited. Bridge construction is allowed pursuant to the standards set forth of this section.
- J. Where detention basins and other storm and erosion control facilities are required, any negative visual and aesthetic impacts on the natural landscape and topography shall be minimized. See Figure 19.72.5: Recommended Detention Basin Treatment which illustrates recommended treatment.
1. Detention basins shall be free form, following the natural landforms. If such forms do not exist, the basin shall be shaped to emulate a naturally formed depression.
  2. Redistributing soils from basin construction to natural side slopes around the perimeter of the basin is encouraged. Side slopes are limited to a maximum slope of three-to-one. These slopes

are created to filter, redirect or soften views of the basin. Total screening of basins is not required. Side slopes shall be varied to replicate natural conditions.

3. Naturalized planting themes are required for basins. Trees and shrubs may be grouped in informal patterns to emulate the natural environment but may not reduce the volume of the basin.
4. The ground surface of the basin and surrounding disturbed areas shall be covered with native grass mixture or other appropriate groundcover. It is the intent to provide a natural cover that does not require regular mowing or fertilization.
5. Appropriate erosion control measures are required on all slopes.

**FIGURE 19.72.5: RECOMMENDED DETENTION BASIN TREATMENT**



(Ord. No. 1808, § I, 3-14-2017)

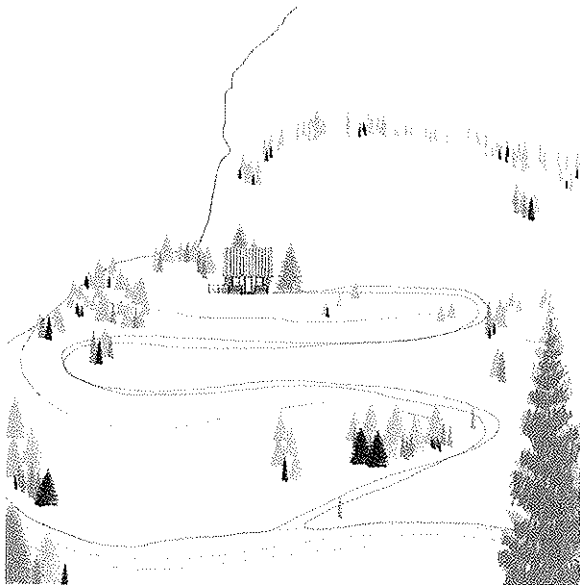
19.72.080 - Site access.

- A. Motor vehicle access to a building or development site shall be by road (including private access road), street, alley, or driveway. Any road, street, alley, or driveway constructed after the enactment of this chapter shall comply with the applicable requirements of this section.
- B. Streets, roads, alleys, or driveways shall comply with the Salt Lake County highway ordinance and fire authority regulations.
- C. Streets, roads, alleys, or driveways may not cross slopes averaging (in any fifty feet interval) between thirty percent and fifty percent unless specifically authorized by the Planning Commission, upon the favorable recommendation of the director and public works engineer, after finding that all of the following conditions and constraints are met:
  1. No alternate location for access is feasible or available.
  2. No individual segment or increment of the street, road, alley, or driveway in excess of one hundred feet in length may cross slopes averaging between thirty percent and fifty percent.
  3. The cumulative length of individual segments or increments that cross slopes averaging between thirty percent and fifty percent may not exceed ten percent of the total length of the street, road, alley, or driveway.



4. All crossings shall be designed and constructed to eliminate significant adverse environmental or safety impacts.
- D. Under no circumstances shall any segment of a street, road, alley, or driveway cross slopes averaging greater than fifty percent.
- E. Streets, roads, alleys, or driveways shall follow natural contour lines where possible. If the natural contour lines do not reasonably facilitate access to the development site, a private access road or driveway may be designed and submitted for approval with a slope not to exceed the requirements set forth in Title 14 of the county Code. Figure 19.72.6: Recommended Access Route Configuration illustrates the access route following natural contours.

**FIGURE 19.72.6: RECOMMENDED ACCESS ROUTE CONFIGURATION**



- F. Grading for streets, roads, alleys, or driveways is limited to the paved portion of the right-of-way, plus up to an additional ten feet on either side of the pavement as approved. However, when developing access on slopes in excess of twenty-five percent, only the paved portion of the right-of-way used for vehicular travel, plus the minimum area required for any additional improvements, such as curb, gutter or sidewalk, may be graded. The remainder of the access right-of-way must be left undisturbed.
- G. Streets or roads may be required to provide access or maintain existing access to adjacent lands for vehicles, pedestrians, emergency services, and essential service and maintenance equipment.
- H. Private access roads and driveways shall ensure safe, convenient and adequate access to individual buildings. Driveway access to a development must be consistent with Salt Lake County general plans. In addition, provision of private access road and driveway access is subject to the following requirements:
  1. All private access roads and driveways shall comply with the Salt Lake County highway ordinances and fire authority regulations.
  2. Private access roads and driveways greater than one hundred fifty feet in length shall meet the following requirements:
    - a. Provide a turnaround that meets the county's road/street and fire authority standards.
    - b. Provide an adequate number of spaced turn-outs along the length of the private access road or driveway, as determined by the public works engineer in consultation with the fire authority.

3. If variation from the above standards is sought, the applicant shall apply for a written Code Modification Approval from the fire authority that specifies any additional requirements that must be completed prior to construction.
4. Shared private roads and driveways are encouraged between adjacent lots.
5. Private access roads and driveways to a building site shall have direct access to a public street or to a private right-of-way previously approved by the planning commission.
6. Finished grades shall comply with the following:
  - a. Finished private access roads and driveways are limited to a maximum grade of twelve percent, or as determined by the public works engineer on a case-by-case basis based on health and safety concerns and the need for adequate access for county service providers. In no case, however, may the public works engineer approve a maximum grade greater than fifteen percent.
  - b. Private access road and driveway grades within twenty feet of the roadway are limited to ten percent slope.
7. The director has discretion to administratively offer relief of the driveway access standards by a maximum of twenty-five percent where applicable upon satisfaction of the following criteria:
  - a. The modification is designed to yield:
    - i. More effective preservation of existing mature trees, vegetation, riparian areas, rock outcrops, or other significant natural features of the site;
    - ii. Less visual impact on the property or on the surrounding area; or
    - iii. Better protection of wildlife habitat; or,
  - b. Strict application of the standard(s) would render a site undevelopable.

(Ord. No. 1808, § I, 3-14-2017)

#### 19.72.090 - Trails.

- A. All proposed development in the foothills and canyons overlay zone shall be platted consistent with county general plans regarding trails, including those portions of the adopted Salt Lake County parks and recreation master plan that address trails and trail access locations. A dedication of private land may be required for public trails if the required dedication complies with the exaction requirements set forth in Utah Code Section 17-27a-507(1).
- B. All land offered for dedication for trails or public access to trails must be verified on the ground by the director before approval of the site plan. The county has the option of rejecting the applicant's offered land dedication if the proposed dedication does not comply with the exaction requirements set forth in Utah Code Section 17-27a-507(1), or the requirements set forth in subsection (C) below; the county may suggest more suitable land for the applicant's consideration that does comply with each of these requirements.
- C. Land offered for dedication for trails must be located so that:
  1. Proposed trail construction and maintenance is feasible.
  2. Side slopes do not exceed seventy percent.
  3. Rock cliffs and other insurmountable physical obstructions are avoided.
- D. At the county's sole option, dedications for trails or public access may be of a fee or less-than-fee interest to either the county, another unit of government, or non-profit land conservation organization approved by the county.

- E. The County may allow a density bonus up to twenty-five percent of the maximum allowable density attributable to areas of the site with greater than thirty percent slope to be transferred to the developable areas of the site where the applicant demonstrates that the offered dedication is beyond what would be roughly proportional to the demand for such trails or trail access generated by the proposed development. The county may reduce the applicable minimum lot area requirement within the site's developable area if necessary to accommodate the transferred density.

(Ord. No. 1808, § I, 3-14-2017)

19.72.100 - Fences.

- A. No fence may be constructed or installed unless shown on an approved site plan.
- B. No fence in excess of forty-two inches in height may be constructed or installed outside the designated limits of disturbance on a site, unless required by the county, such as fenced corrals for horses or other animals. Fences are subject to the intersecting streets and clear visibility restrictions of this title.
- C. Fences in front yards and along roadways may not exceed forty-two inches in height.
- D. Fences in identified wildlife corridors are strongly discouraged, but in no case may exceed forty-two inches in height.
- E. Fences shall conform to the design standards of this section.

(Ord. No. 1808, § I, 3-14-2017)

19.72.110 - Tree and vegetation protection.

- A. Purpose. Protection of existing tree and vegetation cover is intended to:
  - 1. Preserve the visual and aesthetic qualities of the county's foothills and canyons.
  - 2. Encourage site design techniques that preserve the natural environment and enhance the developed environment.
  - 3. Control erosion, slippage, and sediment run-off into streams and waterways.
  - 4. Increase slope stability.
  - 5. Protect wildlife habitat and migration corridors.
  - 6. Conserve energy, in proximity to structures, by reducing building heating and cooling costs.
- B. Applicability. These provisions apply to all development in the foothills and canyons overlay zone, with the following exceptions:
  - 1. The removal of dead or naturally fallen trees or vegetation to protect public health, safety, and welfare.
  - 2. The selective and limited removal of trees or vegetation necessary to obtain clear visibility at driveways or intersections, to perform authorized field survey work, or to protect structures from fire consistent with the Utah Wildland-Urban Interface Code.
  - 3. The removal of trees or vegetation on land zoned or lawfully used for agricultural and forestry activities, including tree farms, or pursuant to approved forest management programs. In the event a site is substantially cleared of trees pursuant to such legitimate activities, no development or site plan applications for other types of development may be accepted by the county within thirty-six months from the date of the clearing.

4. The director has discretion to administratively offer relief of the standards in this section by up to twenty-five percent if either of the following circumstances applies:
  - a. The modification is designed to yield:
    - i. More effective preservation of existing mature trees, vegetation, riparian areas, rock outcrops, or other significant natural features of the site;
    - ii. Less visual impact on the property or on the surrounding area; or
    - iii. Better protection of wildlife habitat; or,
  - b. Strict application of the standard(s) would render a site undevelopable.

C. Tree/Vegetation Removal.

1. Outside the Limits of Disturbance. No trees or vegetation may be removed outside the approved limits of disturbance unless specifically exempted by this section.
2. Within the Limits of Disturbance. Significant trees removed from within the limits of disturbance shall be replaced as set forth in this section.
3. Wildfire Hazards and Tree/Vegetation Removal. Defensible space is defined as the required space between a structure and wildland area that, under normal conditions, creates a sufficient buffer to slow or halt the spread of wildfire to a structure. Appropriate defensible space surrounding a structure is established in Utah Wildland-Urban Interface Code incorporated in UFA Wildland-Urban Interface Site Plan/Development Review Guide. A copy of the approved fire protection plan shall be submitted to the zoning administrator for incorporation into the final approval documents.
4. Tree/Vegetation Removal for Views Prohibited. No trees or vegetation may be removed solely for the purpose of providing open views to or from structures on a site.

D. Replacement of Significant Trees.

1. When a significant tree is removed from inside the established limits of disturbance, which removal is not required by wildland-urban interface standards referenced in C.3. above, the applicant or developer shall replace such tree(s) on the lot, according to the following schedule and requirements:
  - a. A significant tree that is removed shall be replaced by two trees with a minimum size of one inch caliper for deciduous trees and a minimum height of four feet for coniferous trees in locations on the lot that are appropriate, feasible, and practical, and that comply with fire requirements and standards, as determined by the zoning administrator.
  - b. Replacement trees shall be maintained through an establishment period of at least two years. The applicant shall post a bond in the amount of ten percent of the value of all replacement trees guaranteeing their health and survival during the first year of the establishment period.
2. If the remainder of the lot outside the permitted limits of disturbance is heavily wooded, defined as areas of trees with canopies that cover eighty percent of the area, and is not suitable to the planting of replacement trees, the requirement to plant replacement trees requirement may be waived by the zoning administrator.
3. Planting replacement trees may be allowed by the zoning administrator on parcels within the subdivision or adjoining open space or forest service land upon the written consent of the property owner or representative of the property owner of the parcel(s) where the trees are being planted. In order to minimize disturbance of public land, saplings may be used in lieu of the larger trees listed in subsection 1.(a) above at the rate of ten saplings per required replacement tree, for trees planted on publicly owned land.

E. Revegetation and Land Reclamation Plan.

1. On a parcel of land that has been or will be altered from its natural condition by man-made activities, a revegetation and land reclamation plan prepared and certified by a qualified professional may be required for review and approval by the director. The plan shall incorporate the elements of the fire protection plan, and shall indicate a timeframe for revegetation that is acceptable to the county and that takes into account optimal seasonal growing conditions.
2. The revegetation and land reclamation plan shall depict the type, size, number, and location of any vegetation and trees to be planted and illustrate how the site will be recontoured with sufficient topsoil to ensure that vegetation is successful. All new trees shown on the plan shall:
  - a. Comply with the Vegetation Clearance Guidelines of the Wildland-Urban Interface Code;
  - b. Be spaced no closer than twenty feet on center; and,
  - c. Be on the Utah Fire Resistive Species list in the Wildland-Urban Interface Code.
3. Any slope exposed or created in new development shall be landscaped or revegetated with native or adapted trees and plant material. New vegetation shall be equivalent to or exceed the amount and erosion-control characteristics of the original vegetation cover in order to mitigate adverse environmental and visual effects.
4. On man-made slopes of twenty-five percent or greater, plant materials with deep rooting characteristics shall be selected to minimize erosion and reduce surface runoff. The planting basin shall be kept level with a raised berm around the base of the plant to help retain moisture.
5. Topsoil that is removed during construction may be conserved for later use on areas requiring revegetation or landscaping, such as cut-and-fill slopes.
6. The land reclamation plan may not include landscaping or other elements that conflict with the approved fire protection plan.

F. Tree/Vegetation Protection During Construction and Grading Activities.

1. Limits of disturbance, as established in Section 19.72.160, shall be shown on the final plans for development and shall be clearly delineated on site with fencing or other separation methods approved by the director prior to the commencement of excavation, grading, or construction activities on the site.
2. Within the limits of disturbance, fencing, at a minimum, shall be placed around each significant tree that will not be removed and around stands of twelve or more smaller trees. Such fencing shall be placed at the edge of the individual or outermost tree's drip zone. No construction, grading, equipment or material storage, or any other activity is allowed within the drip zone, and the fencing must remain in place until all land alteration, construction, and development activities are completed.
3. If it is necessary to fill over the root zone, compacted soils shall be avoided by sandwiching fabric, rocks, and more fabric under the area to be filled.
4. If fill creates a tree well or depression around a tree or shrubs, such area shall be filled in or drained so that the vegetation is not drowned by the pooling of rainfall or irrigation.
5. If a significant tree that will not be removed has roots that are cut, the branches shall be trimmed by an amount equal to the percent of roots that were lost. Cutting more than thirty percent is prohibited. Roots shall be pruned cleanly prior to digging and not ripped off by heavy equipment. If the tree whose roots have been cut dies within a two year period, the replacement provision in section D above applies.
6. Utility trenches near trees shall be avoided. If a line must be near a tree, tunneling, auguring, or other mitigation measures shall be used.

G. Tree Removal not Authorized by this Section.

1. If a significant tree(s) is removed contrary to any provision in this section, the person(s) responsible for the removal shall pay to the county the value of the tree(s).

- a. The value of the tree(s) shall be determined by a tree appraiser who is an ISA (International Society of Arboriculture) certified arborist with at least five years of experience appraising trees using the appraisal methods outlined in the current edition of "The Guide for Plant Appraisal," authored by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers (CTLA). The appraiser shall prepare an appraisal report using these methods, and adding to the value from these methods an analysis of the tree(s) contributory value, i.e., the value that the tree(s) contributed to the overall value of the property on which they were located.
  - b. The appraiser shall be chosen by the person(s) responsible for the removal and the county.
  - c. The person(s) responsible for the removal shall pay the cost of the appraisal.
2. If a significant tree(s) is removed contrary to this section, all development and county permitting and processing of the land use application shall be put on hold for up to sixty days from the date of county's discovery of removal. During that time, the county will inventory the significant tree(s) that were removed, and the process of valuing the tree(s) that were removed shall commence, pursuant to paragraph 1 above.
  3. The person(s) responsible for removing the significant tree(s) shall pay for the cost of site restoration, including the removal of the stump(s). The stump(s) may not be removed until an appraisal is completed pursuant to paragraph 1. above.
  4. The person(s) responsible for removing the significant tree(s) shall also replace the tree(s) in accordance with the provisions in this section. The bond referenced in subsection (D)(1)(b) of this section shall be a surety bond for those that unlawfully remove trees.

In addition to the civil penalties provided in paragraphs 1—4 of this subsection (G), the person(s) responsible for removing the significant tree(s) may also be subject to criminal prosecution as a Class B misdemeanor for each significant tree unlawfully removed.

(Ord. No. 1808, § I, 3-14-2017)

#### 19.72.120 - Natural hazards.

A natural hazards report, together with geotechnical, slope, soils, and grading reports, may be required as provided in 19.75.030 "Geological Hazards" and Chapter 19.74 "Floodplain Hazards." The county shall review all natural hazards reports and recommendations in the report and may require, consistent with the above ordinances, that preliminary conditions be satisfied prior to final approval of the site plan.

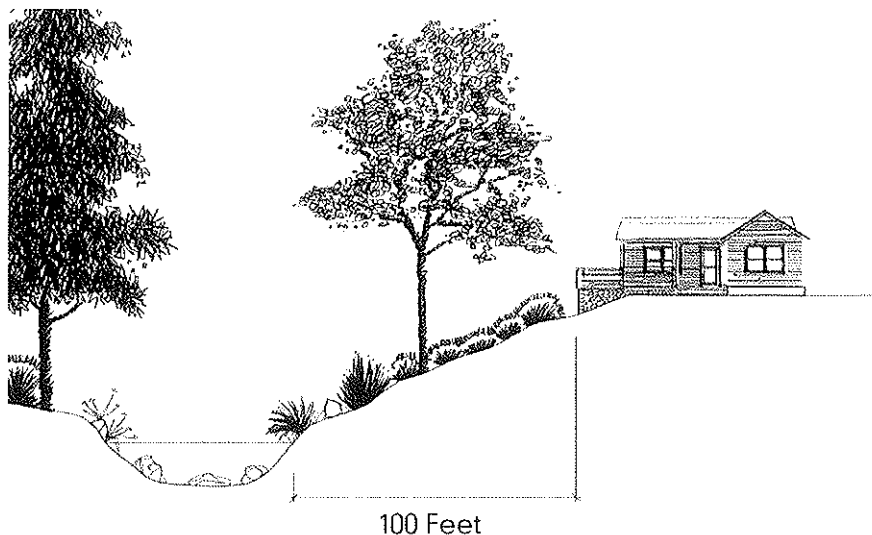
(Ord. No. 1808, § I, 3-14-2017)

#### 19.72.130 - Stream corridor and wetlands protection.

- A. Purpose. The following requirements and standards are intended to promote, preserve, and enhance the important hydrologic, biological, ecological, aesthetic, recreational, and educational functions of stream corridors, associated riparian areas, and wetlands.
- B. Applicability. Unless previously delineated by Salt Lake County, boundaries for stream corridors and wetland areas are delineated according to the following standards:
  1. Stream corridor and wetland area delineation shall be performed by a qualified engineer or other qualified professional with demonstrated experience and expertise to conduct the required site analysis. Delineations are subject to the approval of the director.

2. Stream corridors shall be delineated at the ordinary high-water mark. Stream corridors do not include irrigation ditches that do not contribute to the preservation and enhancement of fisheries or wildlife.
  3. Boundary delineation of wetlands are established using the current Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands jointly published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Soil Conservation Service.
- C. Prohibited Activities. No development activity may be conducted that disturbs, removes, fills, dredges, clears, destroys, or alters, stream corridors or wetlands, including vegetation, except for restoration and maintenance activities allowed in this title as approved by Salt Lake County flood control, the state engineer's office, and other applicable authorities.
- D. Setbacks.
1. Perennial Stream Corridors. All buildings, accessory structures, parking lots, and all on-site wastewater disposal systems shall be set back at least one-hundred feet horizontally from the ordinary high-water mark of perennial stream corridors. (See Figure 19.72.7: Setback from Stream Corridor)

**FIGURE 19.72.7: SETBACK FROM STREAM CORRIDOR**



2. Wetlands. All buildings, accessory structures, and parking lots shall be set back at least fifty feet, and all on-site wastewater disposal systems shall be set back at least one hundred feet horizontally from the delineated edge of a wetland.
3. Ephemeral Streams. Leach fields shall be set back one hundred feet from the channel of an ephemeral stream. All buildings, accessory structures, and parking areas or parking lots shall be set back at least fifty feet from the channel of an ephemeral stream. The zoning administrator may recommend to the land use authority modifications to this prohibition upon finding that the modification is likely to cause minimal adverse environmental impact or that such impact may be substantially mitigated. For properties located within the Salt Lake City watershed, the zoning administrator shall consult with Salt Lake City public utilities prior to making a recommendation.
4. Natural Open Space/Landscape Credit for Setback Areas. All setback areas are credited toward any relevant private natural open space or landscape requirements, but are not credited toward trail access dedication requirements.

- E. Preservation of Vegetation. All existing vegetation within the stream corridor or wetland setback area shall be preserved to provide adequate screening or to repair damaged riparian areas, supplemented where necessary with additional native or adapted planting and landscaping.
- F. Bridges. Any bridge over a stream corridor and within the stream setback area may be approved provided the director affirms that the bridge is planned and constructed in such a manner as to minimize impacts on the stream corridor.
- G. Modification of Setbacks.
  - 1. The director has discretion to administratively reduce the perennial stream corridor and wetlands setbacks by a maximum of twenty-five percent where applicable upon satisfaction of the following criteria:
    - a. The modification is designed to yield:
      - i. More effective preservation of existing mature trees, vegetation, riparian areas, rock outcrops, or other significant natural features of the site;
      - ii. Less visual impact on the property or on the surrounding area; or
      - iii. Better protection of wildlife habitat; or,
    - b. Strict application of the standard(s) would render a site undevelopable.
- H. Perennial Stream Corridor and Wetland Setback Requirements for Lots of Record.
  - 1. Existing Legally-Established Structures. A structure legally existing on the effective date of this chapter that is within fifty feet of a perennial stream corridor or wetland may be renovated, altered, or expanded or reconstructed if damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, or act of nature as follows:
    - a. Renovations or alterations or reconstruction of a damaged or destroyed structure that will not increase the gross floor area of the original, existing structure are permitted.
    - b. Renovations, alterations, or expansions that will increase the gross floor area of the original, existing structure are limited to a cumulative total expansion of no more than two hundred fifty square feet of gross floor area located closer than fifty feet to a perennial stream corridor or wetland.
    - c. Renovations, alterations, expansions, or reconstruction of a damaged or destroyed structure that increase the gross floor area of the original, existing structure but which are no closer than fifty feet to a perennial stream corridor or wetland are permitted, subject to compliance with all other applicable regulations and standards.
  - 2. New Structures. For new developments, the director may authorize construction to no closer than fifty feet from a perennial stream corridor or to no closer than twenty-five feet from a wetland subject to the following criteria:
    - a. Denial of an encroachment of more than the twenty-five percent into the stream or wetlands setback area allowed by Section 19.72.130(G) would render the site undevelopable.
    - b. No alternative location for the development further away from the stream or wetland is feasible or available.
    - c. Creative architectural or environmental solutions have been incorporated into the development proposal in order to ensure that the purposes of stream corridor protection, as set forth in Subsection 19.72.130 are achieved.
    - d. No federal or state laws, or other county ordinances or regulations are violated.
  - 3. Limitation. In allowing for the preceding improvements, the director may not:
    - a. Increase the maximum limits of disturbance set forth in Subsection 19.72.160.



- b. Authorize the encroachment of more than five-hundred square feet of gross floor area of structural improvements (cumulative total) within the land area between seventy-five feet and fifty feet from perennial stream corridor or within the land area between fifty and twenty-five feet of a wetland.
- 4. In the interest of protecting the public health, safety, and welfare, the county may pursue negotiations with a property owner to purchase their property as open space as an alternative to granting a waiver. These negotiations, as long as they are performed in good faith, shall not delay the county's processing of any land use application.

(Ord. No. 1808, § I, 3-14-2017)

19.72.140 - Wildlife habitat protection.

- A. Purpose. Salt Lake County finds that its foothills and canyon areas provide important wildlife habitat for a wide variety of animal and bird species. In combination with the tree/vegetation and stream corridor/wetlands protection standards, the following requirements have been developed to promote and preserve valuable wildlife habitats and to protect them from adverse effects and potentially irreversible impacts.
- B. Development Limitations in Areas of Critical Habitat. All development subject to these provisions shall incorporate the following principles in establishing the limits of disturbance and siting buildings, structures, roads, trails, and other similar facilities:
  - 1. Facilitate wildlife movement across areas dominated by human activities by:
    - a. Maintaining connections between adjacent natural open space parcels and areas, and between natural open space parcels and areas in close proximity.
    - b. Prohibiting fencing types that inhibit the movement of wildlife species.
  - 2. Mimic features of the local natural landscape by:
    - a. Minimizing disturbance to trees, the understory, and other structural landscape features during construction.
    - b. Providing selective plantings on the property that enhance the habitat value for the endemic wildlife population.

(Ord. No. 1808, § I, 3-14-2017)

19.72.150 - Traffic studies.

- A. Traffic and Parking Impact Study Required. A traffic and parking impact study is required as part of the site plan application for the following developments in the foothills and canyons overlay zone:
  - 1. All residential development that creates a projected increase in traffic volumes equal to or greater than ten percent of current road/street capacity as determined by the public works engineer.
  - 2. All non-residential development that creates a projected increase in traffic volumes equal to or greater than fifty trip-ends per peak hour.
  - 3. All development that affects a roadway identified by the county transportation engineering manager as having an unacceptable level of service (LOS) based on AASHTO guidelines and the Highway Capacity Manual.
- B. Required Submittals. A traffic and parking impact study must address, at a minimum, the items specified in the "Submittal Requirements for Development Proposals in the Foothills and Canyons Overlay Zone," which is incorporated by reference.

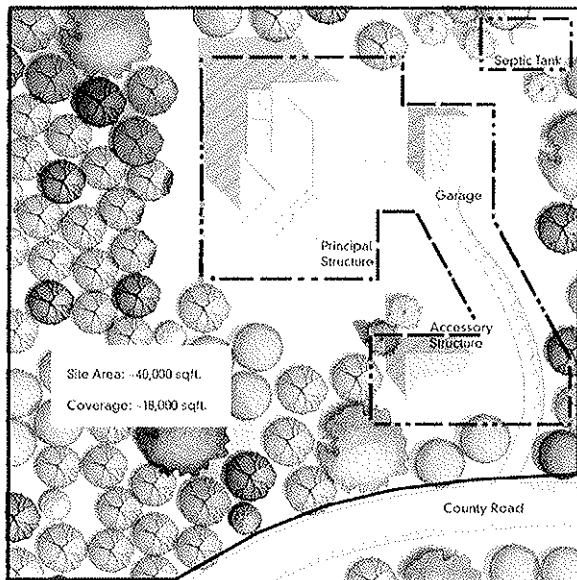
- C. Review and Improvements. All development subject to this section must demonstrate that the peak hour levels of service on adjacent roadways and at impacted intersections after development will comply with current Salt Lake County transportation and impact mitigation policies and recommendations.
- D. Circulation and Access Plan. All development required by this subsection to submit a traffic and parking impact study is also required to provide a circulation and access plan to ensure free-flowing access to the site and avoid congestion and unsafe conditions on adjacent public roads and streets. The circulation and access plan may be combined with the required traffic and parking impact study.

(Ord. No. 1808, § I, 3-14-2017)

19.72.160 - Limits of disturbance.

- A. Scope and General Requirements. "Limits of disturbance" must be established on the site plan, indicating the specific area(s) of a site where construction and development activity must be contained. (See Figure 19.72.8).

**FIGURE 19.72.8: ILLUSTRATION OF LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE**



- B. Purpose for Limits of Disturbance. Limits of disturbance are established for the following purposes:
  1. Minimizing visual impacts from the development including, but not limited to: screening from adjacent and downhill properties, ridgeline area protection, and protection of scenic views.
  2. Erosion prevention and control including, but not limited to, protection of steep slopes and natural drainage channels.
  3. Fire prevention and safety including, but not limited to, location of trees and vegetation near structures.
  4. Preservation of tree cover, vegetation, and the site's natural topography.
  5. Conservation of water including, but not limited to, preservation of existing native vegetation, reduction in amounts of irrigated areas, and similar considerations.
  6. Wildlife habitat protection including, but not limited to, preservation of critical wildlife habitat and migration corridors and routes.

7. Stream corridor and wetland protection and buffering.
- C. Limits of Disturbance May Be Noncontiguous. Limits of disturbance necessary to accommodate proposed development may be noncontiguous in order to best achieve the above purposes.
- D. Maximum Limits of Disturbance.
1. For single family residential uses on lots or parcels less than one acre in size, the limits of disturbance are limited to twenty thousand square feet.
  2. For single family residential uses on lots or parcels one acre in size or greater, the limits of disturbance are limited to twenty thousand square feet plus an additional square footage of twenty percent of the acreage over one acre.
  3. For all other uses, the maximum limits of disturbance shall be determined by the director on a case by case basis in harmony with the purposes of FCOZ stated in 19.72.010 to accomplish the purposes set forth in subsection B of this section.
- E. Modification of Limits of Disturbance.
1. The director has discretion to administratively increase the limits of disturbance by a maximum of twenty-five percent where applicable upon satisfaction of the criteria set forth below:
    - a. The modification is designed to yield:
      - i. More effective preservation of existing mature trees, vegetation, riparian areas, rock outcrops, or other significant natural features of the site;
      - ii. Less visual impact on the property or on the surrounding area; or
      - iii. Better protection of wildlife habitat; or,
    - b. Strict application of the standard(s) would render a site undevelopable.

(Ord. No. 1808, § I, 3-14-2017)

#### 19.72.170 - FCOZ design standards.

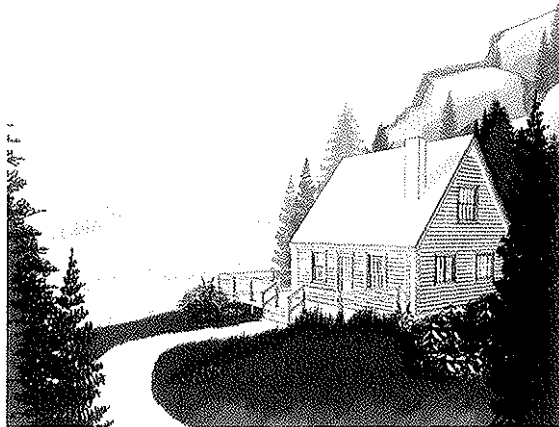
- A. Purpose. As stated in 19.72.010, the general purpose of design standards is to promote development that balances the rights of the landowner with protection of the foothill and canyon environment. These standards are intentionally broad to allow flexibility in design, compatibility with varying features of the natural landscape, and consistency with the following purposes:
1. Preserve and enhance the beauty of the landscape by encouraging the retention of natural topographic features, such as drainage swales, streams, slopes, ridge lines, rock outcroppings, vistas, natural plant formations, trees, and similar features.
  2. Encourage planning and design of development and building sites that balances safety, recreational opportunity, economic development, and enjoyment of property rights, while adapting development to, and preserving natural terrain.
  3. Establish a foundation for development in sensitive lands to insure a more harmonious relationship between man-made structures and the natural setting.
  4. Direct new development in the canyons and foothills toward areas meeting suitability criteria, as outlined in the Wasatch Canyons general plan and other applicable general or community plans.
- B. Advisory or Mandatory Design Standards. The development and design standards set forth in this chapter fall into two categories: "advisory" standards and "mandatory" standards. Design standards that are advisory encourage voluntary adaptation. Development within the foothills and canyons overlay zone is to comply with all of the mandatory standards unless alternative design is approved by the planning commission upon a finding that the alternative design is in harmony with the

purposes of FCOZ as stated in Section 19.72.010. The design standards and categories are summarized below in Table 19.72.1: FCOZ Design Standards.

SALT LAKE COUNTY, UTAH		
TABLE 19.72.1: FCOZ DESIGN STANDARDS		
DESIGN STANDARDS		
Mandatory	Advisory	<b>A. Select an appropriate site</b>
X		A site must be suitable for the type of building or use being planned without major alterations to the site.
X		Buildings or uses shall comply with this chapter and all applicable state and federal laws, recognizing the natural or man-made restraints on particular sites such as slope, soil instability, landslides, avalanche, or flooding. (See, for example, Section 19.72.120 (Natural Hazards) and Chapter 19.74 (Floodplain Hazard Regulations).)
Mandatory	Advisory	<b>B. Site buildings in a manner that preserves existing land forms See Figure 19.72.9</b>
	X	Each building should be located so that it does not dominate the landscape. The best way to decrease visual impacts is to locate the project as far away from prominent viewing locations as possible.
X		Visually prominent areas of the site shall be left in their natural condition with the exception of areas necessary for access. Structures shall be screened using existing land forms and vegetation. (See Subsection 19.72.110 (Tree and Vegetation Protection).)
	X	Where practical, buildings should be placed in the following locations on a site: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Within tree masses to screen buildings</li> <li>2. At the edge of trees or land masses overlooking natural open space</li> <li>3. In open areas where they are not visible from roads, trails, or other public lands.</li> </ol>
FIGURE 19.72.9: PRESERVE EXISTING LAND FORMS		




<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>Advisory</b>	<b>C. Site buildings so they do not protrude into significant viewsapes. See Figure 19.72.10</b>
	X	Buildings should be designed to fit their sites and to leave natural massing and features of the landscape intact. Each building should be designed as an integral part of the site rather than an isolated object at odds with its surroundings.
	X	Where feasible, views should be maintained both to the site and to features beyond, as seen from public rights-of-way, trails, and other public lands. Projects should not be located on prominent topographic features where they dominate views or unnecessarily obscure the views of others.



**FIGURE 19.72.10: PRESERVE SIGNIFICANT VIEWS**

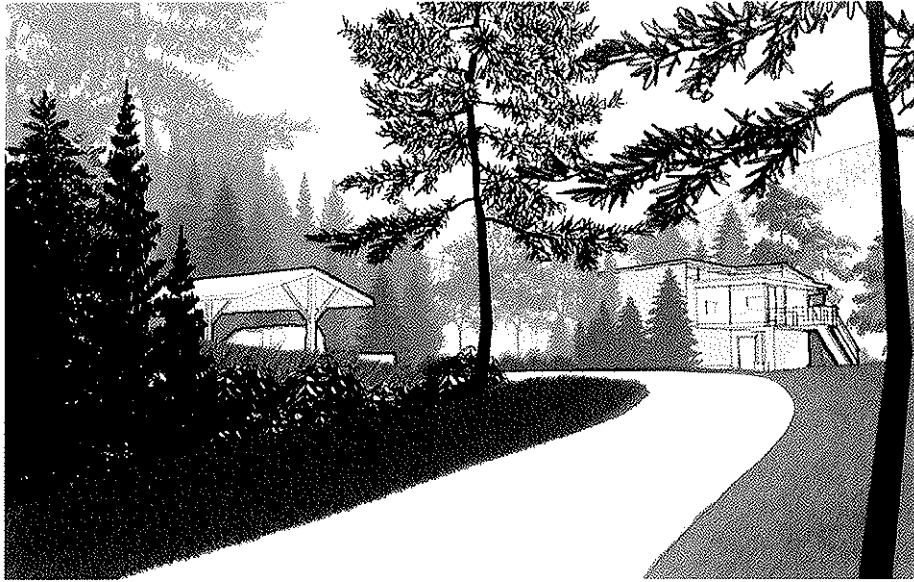
<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>Advisory</b>	<b>D. Site buildings so their form does not break prominent skylines</b>
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		<b>See Figure 19.72.11</b>
X		Buildings shall be sited at less visible places and designed so they are not obtrusive, do not loom over the hillside, and do not break prominent skylines from key vantage points. Skylines are ridges or hilltops on the horizon line that do not have backdrops behind them as viewed from key vantage points. Heavily traveled public roads located below skylines or hilltops are key vantage points.
		
<b>FIGURE 19.72.11: RIDGELINE DEVELOPMENT</b>		
<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>Advisory</b>	<b>E. Site buildings to preserve significant trees and vegetation. See Figure 19.72.12</b>
X		Buildings shall be sited to keep removal of significant trees and vegetation to a minimum. (See section 19.72.160 (Limits of disturbance), 19.72.110 (Tree and vegetation protection.)
<b>FIGURE 19.72.12: PRESERVE SIGNIFICANT VEGETATION</b>		



<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>Advisory</b>	<b>F. Cluster buildings and parking, and coordinate neighboring developments. See Figure 19.72.1</b>
	X	Clustering is encouraged to reduce land disturbance and the cost of providing services, road and parking area maintenance, snow removal, etc. (See Section 19.72.080 (Site Access).)
	X	Cooperative, coordinated development and the sharing of services, infrastructure, facilities, and parking among adjoining landowners is encouraged.
<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>Advisory</b>	<b>G. Locate parking facilities to minimize their visual impact. See Figure 19.72.13</b>
X		When visible from publicly used roads, parking facilities shall be screened to blend into the natural environment. Parking lot design that requires backing onto a public street is prohibited. (See Section 19.72.080 (Site Access))
X		Parking facilities should be located to the rear or side of main buildings if possible when a site has a lot width of one hundred feet or more.
X		Parking facilities shall be designed consistent with the existing topography.
X		Parking facilities shall provide adequate snow storage areas.

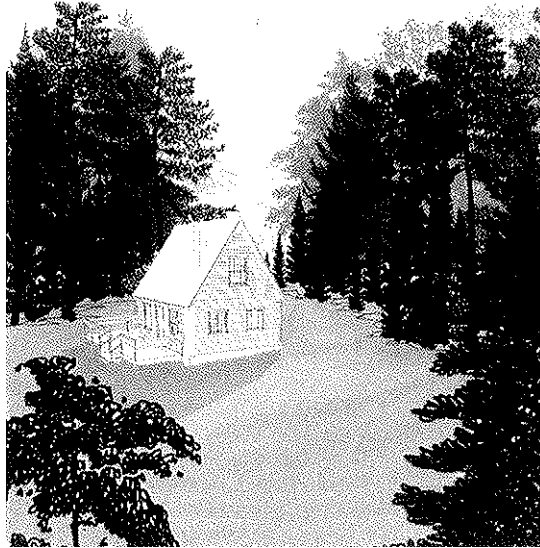
**FIGURE 19.72.13: PARKING LOCATION**



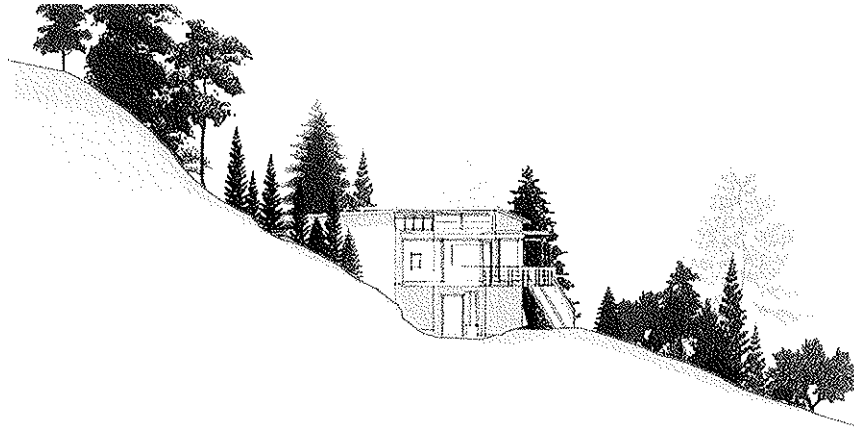
Mandatory	Advisory	<b>H. Place utility lines underground</b>
X		When possible, utilities shall be placed underground and within existing roadways or in established shoulders to minimize the impact to existing natural features, such as natural vegetative patterns and land forms.
X		Tree cutting for utility corridors shall be minimized to reduce visual impacts. All disturbed areas shall be re-vegetated. (See Section 19.72.110 (Tree and Vegetation Protection).)
Mandatory	Advisory	<b>I. Design buildings to solidly meet the ground plane. See Figure 19.72.14</b>
X		Building designs that require a strong structural statement, such as extensive cantilevers or cuts and fills, are prohibited on sensitive hillsides with slopes greater than thirty percent, wetlands, streams, or hillsides with soil instability consistent with this chapter.
X		Buildings shall firmly meet the ground. Placing buildings on piers such that exterior walls do not continue down to the ground is prohibited, with the exception of piers that support decks.

**FIGURE 19.72.14: STRUCTURES MEET THE GROUND PLANE**





<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>Advisory</b>	<b>J. Design buildings on hillsides to follow the natural terrain. See Figure 19.72.15</b>
X		Buildings shall be located to minimize earth work and land disturbance.
X		Buildings shall be designed to follow natural contours rather than modifying the land to accept a building design not tailored to the site. (See Section 19.72.070 (Grading))



**FIGURE 19.72.15**

<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>Advisory</b>	<b>K. Design buildings to minimize mass and scale See Figure 19.72.16</b>
X		Building designs shall incorporate changes in the planes of walls and changes in the slope and height of roof lines to add variety, create visual interest, and

		minimize scale.
X		The massing of buildings shall be scaled to harmonize and achieve balance with the natural features of the specific site.
X		Roof lines and building mass shall echo the angles and shapes repeated in the natural landscape.
X		Building mass and wall lines shall be broken up to complement natural canyon settings and slopes.

**FIGURE 19.72.16: MASS AND SCALE**

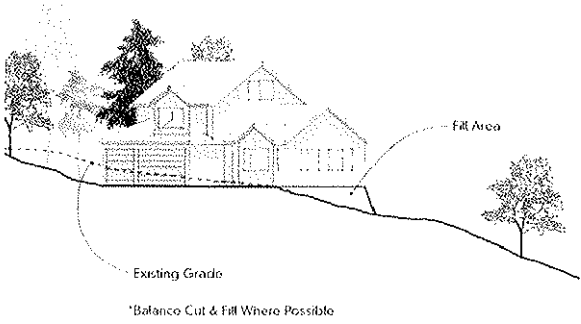


<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>Advisory</b>	<b>L. Select appropriate building materials and colors</b>
X		Predominant tones on exterior walls shall tend toward neutral colors, replicating natural textures—for example, warm earthy hues; dark green of forests; whites, greys, and grey-brown of the mountains; the tan of grasses; and similar colors. Bright, harshly contrasting color combinations are prohibited. Paint finishes shall have low levels of reflectivity.
	X	The use of self-weathering metals is encouraged. Chemically treating wood so that it can be allowed to self-weather is also encouraged.
<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>Advisory</b>	<b>M. Use fire-resistant roof surfacing materials that blend with the colors of the adjacent landscape.</b>

X		The color of roof surfacing materials shall blend with the surrounding landscape such as brown, tan, dark green, grey, etc.
X		Flammable wood roofing shingles are prohibited in the canyons or foothills.
<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>Advisory</b>	<b>N. Preserve existing trees and vegetation</b>
X		Significant trees and vegetation shall be preserved as provided in Section 19.72.110.
	X	When landscaping within the thirty-foot fire-break area, the use of fire-resistant plants is strongly encouraged.
X		Dryland species of plants shall be selected for slope re-vegetation.
<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>Advisory</b>	<b>O. Landscape in order to retain the original character and harmony among the various elements of a site.</b>
X		Landscaping shall incorporate natural features such as trees, significant vegetative patterns, interesting land forms, rocks, water, views, and orientation.
	X	Landscaped areas should be an integral part of the development project, and not simply located in left-over space on the site. New planting should blend in with the existing landscape.
X		All disturbed areas shall be re-vegetated using native or adapted plant species and materials characteristic of the area.
	X	Use of fire-resistant plants is encouraged.
<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>Advisory</b>	<b>P. Limit site grading for buildings to preserve existing land forms. See Figure 19.72.17</b>
X		Building designs that require extensive cut and fills are prohibited. See Section 19.72.070.
	X	Modification of the natural terrain should be minimized.
X		Slopes steeper than thirty percent shall not be disturbed except as allowed by this chapter.

X		Buildings, driveways, and roads shall follow the natural contours of the site as feasible, and comply with county excavation, grading, and erosion control standards.
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**FIGURE 19.72.17: BUILDINGS DESIGNED TO LIMIT GRADING**



<b>Mandatory Standard</b>	<b>Advisory Standard</b>	<b>Q. Preserve natural drainage patterns in site design.</b> <b>See Figure 19.72.18</b>
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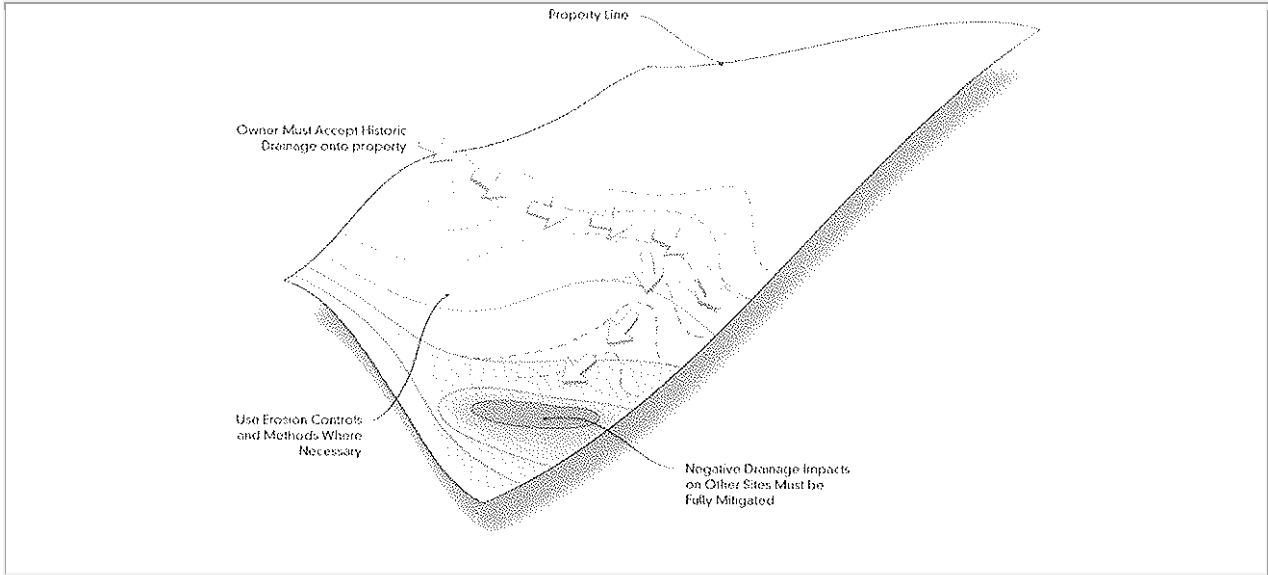
X		All final excavation, grading, and drainage plans shall conform to applicable county excavation, grading, and erosion control standards.
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X		Development shall preserve the natural surface drainage pattern unique to each site. Grading plans shall ensure that drainage flows away from structures, especially structures that are cut into hillsides.
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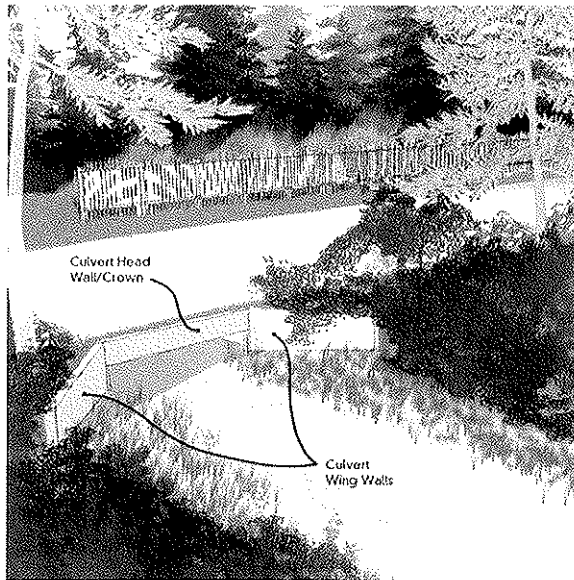
X		Development must prevent negative or adverse drainage impacts on adjacent and surrounding sites.
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X		Standard erosion control methods are required during construction to protect water quality, control drainage, and reduce soil erosion. Sediment traps, small dams, or barriers of straw bales are generally required to slow the velocity of runoff.
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**FIGURE 19.72.18: PRESERVE NATURAL DRAINAGE PATTERNS**

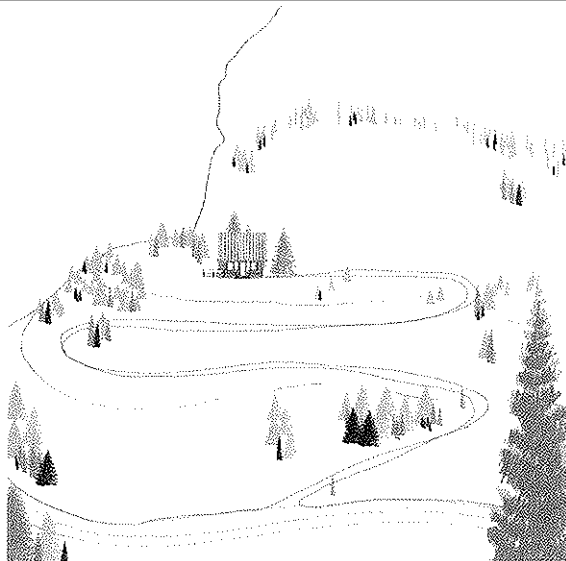


Mandatory	Advisory	<b>R. Locate buildings outside stream corridor buffer zones</b>
X		Permanent structures shall be located a minimum of one hundred feet horizontally (plan view) from the ordinary high-water mark of stream corridors or other bodies of water. At the discretion of the Director and based on site-specific soils, water, or vegetation studies, setback distances may be reduced as provided in Section 19.72.130 (Stream Corridor and Wetlands Protection).
X		Where feasible, developments shall not alter natural waterways.
Mandatory	Advisory	<b>S. Construct bridges for stream crossings. See Figure 19.72.19</b>
X		Culverts may only be installed on small side drainages, across swales, and on ephemeral or intermittent streams. (See Section 19.72.130, (Stream Corridor and Wetlands Protection)). Culverts are prohibited to cross perennial streams; bridges to cross perennial streams are permitted.
X		Bridges and culverts shall be sized to withstand one hundred year storm events. Concrete or stone head walls and side walls are required to maintain the integrity of the bridge structure. (See Chapter 19.74 (Floodplain Hazards).



**FIGURE 19.72.19: CULVERTS**

Mandatory	Advisory	<p><b>T. Design traffic circulation to respect existing topography, achieve acceptable slopes, and adhere to minimum width and turning standards. See Figure 19.72.20</b></p>
X		<p>Vehicular access shall be safe and have adequate width to allow for snowplowing and snow storage.</p>
X		<p>Access roads shall avoid steep grades and sharp turning radii that can make access, especially in the winter, difficult.</p>

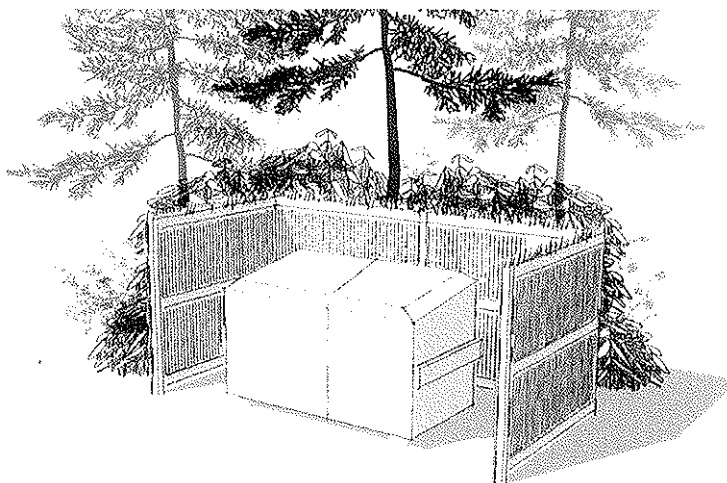


**FIGURE 19.72.20: DRIVEWAY DESIGN**

<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>Advisory</b>	<b>U. Provide safe, adequate off-street parking with year-round access</b>
X		New development shall comply with off-street parking requirements provided in this chapter.
	X	Shared driveways and shared parking areas with adjoining owners are encouraged.
X		Off-street parking areas shall be large enough to avoid vehicles having to back out onto a public street.
<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>Advisory</b>	<b>V. Design new roads and driveways to reduce their visual impact</b>
	X	Roads and driveways should be screened using existing land forms and vegetation. Long tangents, including on side roads intersecting with arterial roads or highways, should be avoided in favor of curvilinear alignments reflecting topography.
X		Cuts and fills shall be re-graded to reflect adjacent land forms and re-vegetated with native plants. See Section 19.72.070.
<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>Advisory</b>	<b>W. Respect existing land forms, contours, and natural settings in the placement of fences. See Figures 19.72.21 and 19.72.22</b>
X		Fences may be erected to screen service and outdoor areas or provide a safety barrier. (See Section 19.72.070 (Grading Standards—Retaining Walls))
X		Fencing used to screen patios, other outdoor areas, and service areas may be composed of the following fencing materials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Natural or stained wood</li> <li>b. Brick</li> <li>c. Rock</li> <li>d. Stone</li> <li>e. Pre-cast fences or walls textured and colored to imitate any of the above materials</li> <li>f. Wrought iron</li> </ul>
X		The following fencing materials are prohibited: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Solid board</li> <li>b. Concrete or concrete block</li> </ul>

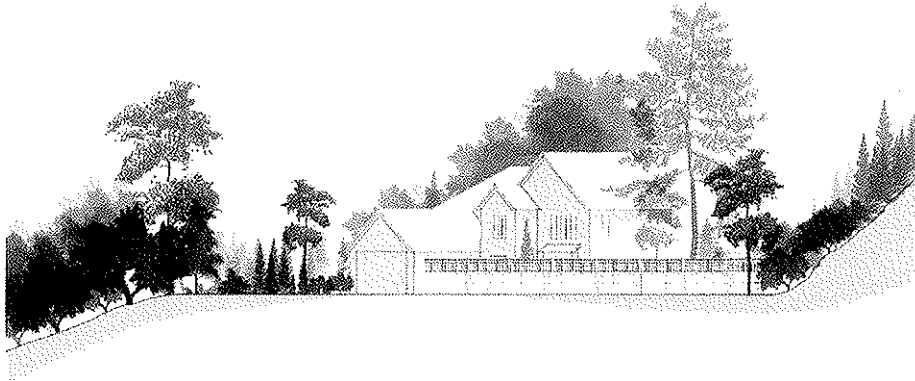
		<p>c. Chain link, except around telecommunications facilities, public utility compounds, and other related or similar facilities where security concerns and terrain make this type of fencing practical, as approved by the Planning Commission for fences around conditional uses and approved by the Zoning Administrator for fences around permitted uses. Where a chain link fence is used, a powder or dull coating of the fence is required.</p> <p>d. Plywood</p> <p>e. Painted materials</p> <p>f. Vinyl, except rail fences for containment of horses</p>
X		Rail fences and low rock walls are permitted along arterial roads and highways, and at other locations to delineate property lines.
X		Fences located along property lines and arterial roads or highways are limited to a maximum height of forty-two inches, except where necessary for security, safety, protection of public health, wildlife, private property, livestock, etc.
	X	Solid barrier fences located along arterial roads or highways or placed directly on a site's front property line are discouraged.
X		Walls and fences are to be reviewed on a site-by-site basis, and require a building permit.

**FIGURE 19.72.21: OPAQUE FENCE FOR SCREENING**



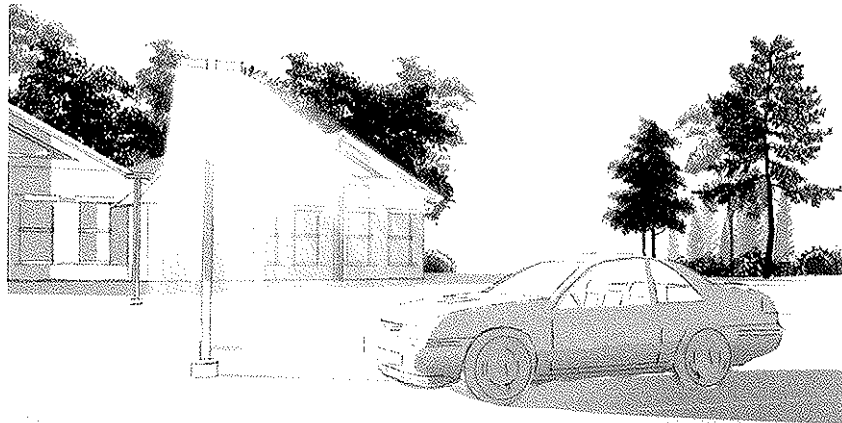
**FIGURE 19.72.22: FENCES RESPECT EXISTING LAND FORMS**

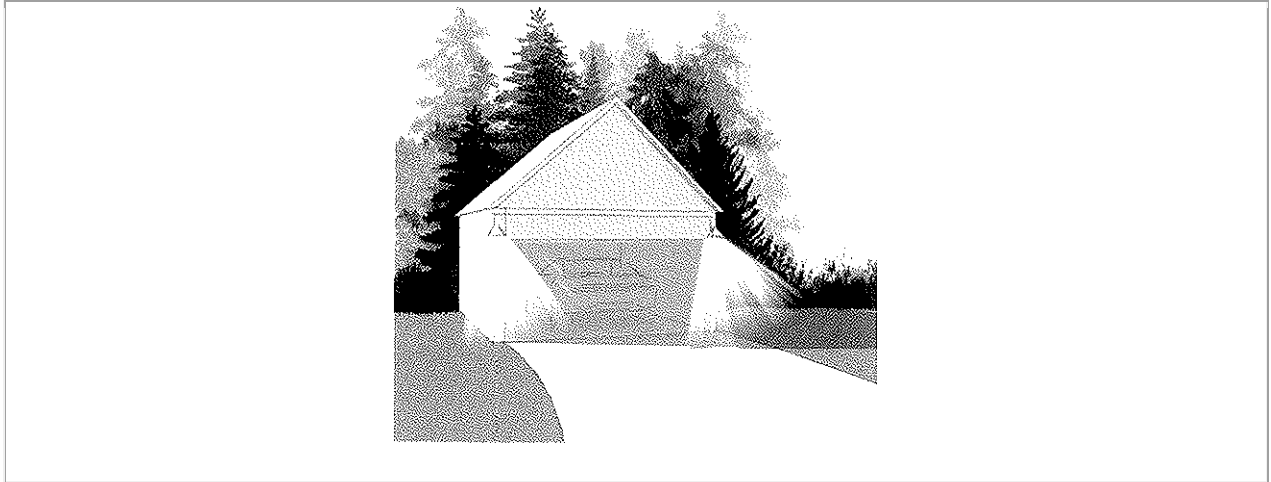




Mandatory	Advisory	<p><b>X. Select and locate lighting fixtures only where needed to provide for the safe movement of people on the site.</b></p> <p><b>See Figure 19.72.23</b></p>
X		<p>Light poles for public outdoor recreational facilities are limited to sixty feet in height. Light poles for outdoor recreational facilities on private residential property are limited to eighteen feet in height. Both require site plan review which may require restrictions on locations and hours of illumination based upon impacts on adjoining properties.</p>
X		<p>With the exception of light poles for outdoor recreational facilities, lights poles, and building-mounted fixtures shall be designed with fully shielded luminaires directed downward.</p>

**FIGURE 19.72.23: SHIELDED LIGHTING**





(Ord. No. 1808, § I, 3-14-2017)

19.72.180 - Exceptions for minor ski resort improvements.

Minor ski resort improvements are permitted the following exceptions, subject to approval of the site plan application for FCOZ:

- A. Development on slopes greater than thirty percent.
- B. Development on designated ridge lines or ridgeline protection area.
- C. No Limitations on terracing.
- D. Permissions for streets, roads, private access roads, and other vehicular routes to cross slopes over fifty percent, including limitations on driveway length.
- E. Removal of trees and vegetation, therefore no requirements for tree replacement.

(Ord. No. 1808, § I, 3-14-2017)

19.72.190 - Waivers for mountain resort improvements that are not within a mountain resort zone, public uses and mineral extraction and processing.

- A. Authority to Grant Waivers. The topographic conditions, soil characteristics, hydrologic patterns, climatic constraints, susceptibility to natural hazards, vegetation, wildlife habitat concerns, and aesthetic considerations of foothill and canyon areas often create circumstances in which strict compliance with adopted standards is not only difficult but sometimes impossible to achieve. As these challenges are frequently created by the very nature and operational characteristics of mountain resorts, mineral extraction and processing operations, and many public uses, and are therefore most often self-imposed, other avenues of administrative relief are sometimes necessary and appropriate. Accordingly, the land use authority may waive or modify the development standards for these uses.
- B. Waiver Request Procedures.
  - 1. A petition or request for a waiver or modification of an FCOZ development standard may be submitted in writing by the owner or authorized agent of the subject property. A mountain resort may only submit such a petition or request on property that is not within a mountain resort zone,

which it owned prior to the effective date of the 2017 modifications to FCOZ. The petition or request shall be made concurrent with the related land use permit application—for example, conditional use application. The petition or written request shall clearly explain:

- a. Those aspects or elements of the development proposal that are strictly prohibited.
  - b. All FCOZ regulations requested to be waived or modified in order for the development to reasonably proceed.
  - c. The basis, justification or grounds for granting the waiver or modification.
  - d. Why other common designs or improvements that may be less impactful on the environment and adjacent properties are not being considered.
2. Each proposed waiver or modification is to be referred for decision to the relevant land use authority under the ordinance. The waiver or modification petition is to be accompanied by a written staff report with recommendations.
  3. When a public hearing is required, the notice shall be given fourteen days in advance of the hearing and shall specify the waivers or modifications requested, the relevant ordinance provisions from which the waivers or modifications are sought, and the general nature of the development that is proposed if the requested waivers or modifications are granted.
- C. Approval Standards. In deciding whether to grant waivers or modifications to the development standards of the foothills and canyons overlay zone, the land use authority shall consider the following standards as deemed applicable by the land use authority:
1. The proposed waiver and improvements contribute to the overall use, operation, and maintenance of the property, and whether reasonable alternative means exist to reduce or mitigate adverse impacts.
  2. Strict compliance with these regulations may result in substantial economic hardship or practical difficulties for the owner of the property.
  3. Strict or literal interpretation and enforcement of the specified regulation may result in a development approach inconsistent with the intent and objectives of this chapter.
  4. The waivers or modifications may result in a development proposal that better preserves area views, reduces adverse impacts on existing trees and vegetation, reduces the overall degree of disturbance to steep slopes, protects wildlife habitat, or reflects a greater degree of sensitivity to stream corridors, wetlands, rock outcrops, and other sensitive environmental features in the vicinity of the proposed improvements.
  5. The granting of the waiver or modification may have neutral or beneficial impact to the public health, safety, or welfare, or to properties or improvements in the vicinity.
  6. The proposed development, as modified by the request, is consistent with the goals, objectives, and policies of the adopted community general plan applicable
  7. Creative architectural or environmental solutions may be applied to alternatively achieve the purposes of this chapter.
  8. The development in all other respects conforms to the site design, development, and environmental standards set forth in the foothills and canyons overlay zone and in all other applicable ordinances and codes.
  9. The waivers or modifications requested do not violate other applicable federal, state, and local laws.
- D. Waivers. Slope waivers are not required for facilities or uses with slopes of thirty percent or less. Slope waivers are required for eligible development activities associated with such land uses according to Table 19.16.2.

**TABLE 19.16.2: PERMISSIBLE SLOPE RANGES FOR  
ELIGIBLE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES**

<i>Authority to Grant Waivers</i>	
Slope Range	Eligible Development Activities
Thirty percent or less	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No slope waiver required</li> </ul>
Greater than thirty percent up to forty percent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All development activities associated with allowed uses</li> </ul>
Greater than forty percent up to fifty percent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pedestrian trails</li> <li>• Non-motorized vehicle trails</li> <li>• Motorized vehicle roads and trails for emergency or maintenance purposes</li> <li>• Ski runs, ski lifts and supporting appurtenances and other mountain resort accessory activities</li> </ul>
Greater than fifty percent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pedestrian trails</li> <li>• Non-motorized vehicle trails</li> <li>• Ski runs, ski lifts and supporting appurtenances and other mountain resort accessory activities</li> </ul>

E. Action on Waiver Requests.

1. The waiver or modification request may be approved as proposed, denied, or approved with conditions.
2. The decision on the request shall include the reasons for approval or denial.
3. In granting a waiver from or modification of development standards, conditions may be imposed to mitigate the impacts of the proposed development on adjacent properties and the area. These may include, for example, measures to:
  - a. protect scenic vistas, especially views from public rights-of-way and public lands,
  - b. protect natural settings in the vicinity of site improvements, and
  - c. enhance the relationship to and compatibility with other structures and open spaces in the vicinity of the proposed improvements.
4. All development shall comply with approved plans. Any proposed revisions or changes to plans requires a resubmittal and request for final action.

(Ord. No. 1808, § I, 3-14-2017)

## 19.72.200 - Definitions.

For the purposes of this Chapter, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

"Alteration." Any change or rearrangement in the supporting members of an existing structure, such as bearing walls, columns, beams, girders, or interior partitions, or any change in the dimensions or configurations of the roof or exterior walls.

"Building site." A space of ground occupied or to be occupied by a building or group of buildings.

"Caliper." A standard for trunk measurement of nursery stock, determined by measuring the diameter of the trunk six inches above the ground for up to and including five-inch caliper size, and twelve inches above the ground for larger trees.

"Clustering." A development or subdivision design technique that concentrates buildings or lots on a part of the site to allow the remaining land to be used for recreation, common open space, and/or preservation of environmentally sensitive areas.

"Driveway." A private area used for ingress and egress of vehicles, which allows access from a street or road to a building, structure, or parking spaces.

"Engineering geologist." A geologist who, through education, training and experience, is able to conduct field investigations and interpret geologic conditions to assure that geologic factors affecting engineered works are recognized, adequately interpreted, and presented for use in engineering practice and for the protection of the public.

"Expansion." An increase in the size of an existing structure or use, including physical size of the property, building, parking, and other improvements.

"Fence." A structure erected to provide privacy or security, which defines a private space or is used to constrain domestic animals.

"Geotechnical engineer." A professional engineer licensed in the state of Utah, whose education, training, and experience is in the field of geotechnical engineering.

"Grading." Any change of existing surface conditions by excavating, placing of any soils or rocks, or stripping of vegetation.

"Landscape architect." A person who is licensed to practice landscape architecture by the state of Utah.

"Limits of disturbance." The area(s) in which construction and development activity are to be contained, including development and construction of the principal building, accessory structures, recreation areas, utilities, services, driveways, septic tank drain fields and related system requirements, storm drainage, and other similar services or improvements. The following need not be included in limits of disturbance:

- A. Up to ten feet of paved or unpaved shoulders for driveways.
- B. Areas consisting of natural ponds, streams, trees, and other vegetation where no grading work is done.

"Lot of Record." A lot or parcel of land established in compliance with all laws applicable at the time of its creation and recorded in the office of the county recorder either as part of a recorded subdivision or as described on a deed, having frontage upon a street, a right-of-way approved by the Land use hearing officer, or a right-of-way not less than twenty feet wide.

"Minor ski resort improvements." Construction activities associated with the ongoing operation and maintenance of previously approved facilities, ski runs, ski trails, ski lifts and related resort appurtenances, equipment, recreational access corridors, pedestrian or non-motorized trails, non-snow related activities and accessory uses, or vehicular maintenance roads constructed or used in connection with the construction, operation, or maintenance of a resort.

"Mountain resort or Ski resort."

- A. Any publicly or privately developed recreational use permitted by relevant local, state, and federal authorities, for snow-related activities, accessory year-round or non-snow related activities, and associated facilities and improvements.
- B. Such uses, activities, and facilities may be conducted on a commercial or membership basis, whether solely on privately-owned property or on privately-owned lots or parcels interspersed with public land under a special use permit from the U.S. Forest Service or other public agency, primarily for the use of persons who do not reside on the same lot or parcel as that on which the recreational use is located.
  - 1. Snow related activities include but are not limited to: downhill skiing, cross-country skiing, snowboarding, snow shoeing, snowmobiling, or other snow related activities.
  - 2. Accessory year-round and non-snow related activities include but are not limited to: alpine recreational activities; cultural events and festivals; and conference events.
  - 3. Associated facilities and improvements include, but are not limited to: lodging; food, retail, and support services; recreational and fitness facilities; parking accommodations; and other uses of a similar nature specifically authorized in conjunction with the operation of a year-round resort.

"Natural open space." Land in a predominantly open and undeveloped condition that is suitable for any of the following: natural areas; wildlife and native plant habitat; important wetlands or watershed lands; stream corridors; passive, low-impact activities; little or no land disturbance; or trails for non-motorized activities.

"Net developable acreage" is defined as land with all of the following:

- a. An average slope less than thirty percent.
- b. Soils of a suitable depth and type based on soil exploration and percolation tests in accordance with the regulations of the Utah Department of Environmental Quality in order to ensure against adverse impacts on surface and groundwater quality.
- c. Minimum distance from any stream corridor as defined in this Chapter.
- d. Free from any identified natural hazards such as flood, avalanche, landslide, high water table and similar features. (See Chapter 19.74 (Floodplain Hazard Regulations) and Section 19.72.120 (Natural Hazards).

"Open Space." Any area of a lot that is completely free and unobstructed from any man-made structure or parking areas.

"Ordinary high water mark."

- A. The line on the bank to which the high water of a stream ordinarily rises annually in seasons, as indicated by changes in the characteristics of soil, vegetation, or other appropriate means, taking into consideration the characteristics of the surrounding areas.
- B. Where the ordinary high water mark cannot be found, the top of the channel bank shall be substituted.
- C. In braided channels, the ordinary high water mark shall be measured to include the entire stream feature.

"Overlay zone." A zoning district that encompasses one or more underlying zones and that imposes additional or alternative requirements to that required by the underlying zone.

"Qualified professional." A professionally trained person with the requisite academic degree, experience, and professional certification or license in the field(s) relating to the subject matter being studied or analyzed.

"Retaining wall." A wall designed and constructed to resist the lateral displacement and erosion of soils or other materials.

"Ridgeline protection area." An area consisting of a prominent ridgeline that is highly visible from public right-of-ways or trails, and that includes the crest of any such designated prominent hill or slope, plus the land located within one hundred feet horizontally (map distance) on either side of the crest.

"Significant trees." Live trees of six-inch caliper or greater, groves of five or more smaller live trees, or clumps of live oak or maple covering an area of fifty square feet to the drip line perimeter.

"Site plan." An accurately scaled plan that illustrates the existing conditions on a land parcel and the details of a proposed development, including but not limited to: topography; vegetation; drainage; flood plains; wetlands; waterways; landscaping and open space; walkways; means of ingress and egress; circulation; utility easements and services; structures and buildings; lighting; berms, buffers and screening devices; development on adjacent property; and any other information that may be required to make an informed decision.

"Slope." The level of inclination from the horizontal, determined by dividing, in fifty foot intervals, the average horizontal run of the slope into the average vertical rise of the same slope and converting the resulting figure into a percentage value.

"Stream, Ephemeral." Those channels, swales, gullies, or low areas that do not have flow year-round or are not shown on United States Geological Services (U.S.G.S.) topographic maps as perennial streams. These are generally channels that are tributary to perennial streams, other ephemeral streams, terminal low areas, ponds, or lakes. They are typically dry except during periods of snowmelt runoff or intense rainfall. (Contrast with "Stream, Perennial.")

"Stream, Perennial." Those streams, excluding ephemeral streams, or ditches and canals constructed for irrigation and drainage purposes, which flow year-round during years of normal rainfall, and that are identified on the appropriate United States Geological Services (U.S.G.S.) topographic maps as perennial streams. (Contrast with "Stream, Ephemeral.")

"Stream corridor." The corridor defined by a perennial stream's ordinary high water mark.

"Substantial economic hardship." A denial of all reasonable economic use of a property.

"Trails." A type of natural open space that is a system of public recreational pathways located within the unincorporated county for use by the public for walking, biking, and/or horseback riding as designated.

"Undevelopable" means strict application of this title prevents the minimum development necessary to establish a permitted or conditional use in the underlying zone on the property.

"Vegetation." Living plant material, including but not limited to trees, shrubs, flowers, grass, herbs, and ground cover.

"Waiver." Permission to depart from the requirements of an Ordinance with respect to the application of a specific regulation.

(Ord. No. 1808, § I, 3-14-2017)

## Chapter 19.74 - FLOODPLAIN HAZARD REGULATIONS

### Sections:

#### 19.74.010 - Findings.

- A. Flood hazard areas of Salt Lake County are subject to periodic inundation which results in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare.

- B. The inundation is caused by the cumulative effect of channel obstructions which increase flood heights and velocities. Uses that are inadequately floodproofed, elevated or otherwise protected from floodwater also contribute to flood loss.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-39-1)

19.74.020 - Purpose of provisions.

It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions by provisions designed to:

- A. Protect human life and health;
- B. Minimize expenditure of public money for flood-control projects;
- C. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- D. Minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- E. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, and streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- F. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood-blight areas;
- G. Ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and
- H. Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazards assume responsibility for their actions.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-39-2)

19.74.030 - Methods of reducing flood losses.

In order to accomplish its purposes, this chapter includes methods and provisions for:

- A. Restricting or prohibiting uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases of erosion, flood heights or velocities;
- B. Requiring that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- C. Controlling the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel floodwaters;
- D. Controlling filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage; and
- E. Preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers which will divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards in other areas.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-39-3)

19.74.040 - Areas of special flood hazard.

- A. This chapter shall apply to all areas of special flood hazards within the jurisdiction of unincorporated Salt Lake County. The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study, Salt Lake County, Utah, Unincorporated Areas," December 18, 1985, with accompanying Flood



Insurance Rate Maps, Flood Boundary-Floodway Maps, and any revisions thereto, are adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this chapter. The Flood Insurance Study is on file at the Salt Lake County Development Services Division, 2001 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84190-4090.

- B. The director of development services shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal, state or other source, as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements, or other development in zone A meet the provisions of Sections 19.74.050, 19.74.150, 19.74.160, 19.74.170 and 19.74.180. Such other source base flood elevation data shall be more specifically provided by the developer as determined by a registered professional engineer for subdivision and other proposed developments which contain at least fifty lots or five acres (whichever is less).

(Ord. 1029 § 2, 1988; Ord. 994 § 2, 1987: § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-39-4)

#### 19.74.050 - Floodways.

Located within areas of special flood hazard established in Section 19.74.040 are areas designated as "floodways." Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of floodwaters which carry debris, potential projectiles, and erosion potential, the following provisions apply:

- A. Encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, placement of manufactured homes, and other developments, are prohibited unless certification by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
- B. If subsection A of this section is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements and placement of manufactured homes shall comply with all applicable flood-hazard reduction provisions of Sections 19.74.100 through 19.74.180.

(Ord. 994 §§ 3, 4, 1987: § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-39-5)

#### 19.74.060 - Relationship of floodplain hazard regulations to zones.

The floodplain hazard regulations of this chapter shall be supplemental to, and not in lieu of, the applicable zoning provisions of the zone in which the land is located, and/or general provisions under Title 19 of this code, as amended. Property located within such areas of special flood hazard shall be developed only in conformance with the provisions set forth herein. In cases of conflict between such zone classifications and the floodplain hazard regulations, the most restrictive provisions shall govern. Permitted and conditional uses permitted in the areas of special flood hazard shall be developed only in conformance with the provisions set forth herein. All uses involving development, as defined in this chapter, shall further meet the supplemental conditions and standards set forth in this chapter.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-39-6)

#### 19.74.070 - Conditional use permits required when.

A conditional use permit, if required by this title, shall be obtained prior to special flood hazard area approval under Section 19.74.080. Prior to issuance of a conditional use permit, the planning commission shall insure that requirements of this chapter are met.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-39-7)

19.74.080 - Construction or development—Special approval required.

- A. Approval by the development services division shall be obtained before construction or development begins within an area of special flood hazard established in Section 19.74.040. Application for such approval shall be made on forms furnished by the development services division, and may include, but not be limited to: Plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities; and the location of the foregoing.
- B. Specifically, the following information is required:
  - 1. Elevation in relation to mean sea level of the lowest floor, including basement, of all structures except those located in zone A where base flood elevation data was not available nor required by this chapter;
  - 2. Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any structure has been floodproofed except those located in zone A where base flood elevation data was not available nor required by this chapter;
  - 3. Certification by a registered professional engineer or architect that the floodproofing methods for any nonresidential structure meet the floodproofing criteria in Sections 19.74.150 through 19.74.180; and
  - 4. Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.

(Ord. 994 § 5, 1987; § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-39-8)

19.74.090 - Construction or development—Duties of director of development services division.

The director of development services division shall be responsible to:

- A. Review Applications.
  - 1. Review all applications to determine if the proposed development is located in the floodway. If located in the floodway, assure that the encroachment provisions of Section 19.74.050 are met,
  - 2. Review all applications to determine that the requirements of this chapter have been satisfied,
  - 3. Review all applications to determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from federal, state or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required;
- B. Maintain Information File.
  - 1. Obtain and record the actual elevation provided by the developer (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor, including basement, of all new or substantially improved structures except those located in zone A where base flood elevation data was not available nor required by this chapter,
  - 2. For all new or substantially improved floodproofed structures except those located in zone A where base flood elevation data was not available nor required by this chapter:
    - a. Verify and record the actual elevation provided by the developer (in relation to mean sea level), and
    - b. Maintain the floodproofing certifications required in subsection B3 of Section 19.74.080,
  - 3. Maintain for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this chapter;

C. Verify Alteration of Watercourses. Verify that:

1. A permit has been obtained from the division of flood control and water quality for any alteration of a watercourse identified as a flood-control facility in Section 17.08.040 of this code,
2. A permit has been obtained from the State Engineer for alteration of a natural stream channel,
3. Maintenance is provided for within the altered or relocated portion of such watercourse so the flood-carrying capacity is not diminished,
4. Notification has been made to cities adjacent to the watercourse and to the State Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management, prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and evidence of such notification has been submitted to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(Ord. 994 § 6, 1987; § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-39-9)

19.74.100 - Protective standards generally.

In all areas of special flood hazards, the following standards, set out in Sections 19.74.110 through 19.74.140, are required.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-39-10(part))

19.74.110 - Anchoring.

- A. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure.
- B. All manufactured homes shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage. For the purpose of this requirement, manufactured homes must be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, over-the-top and frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

(Ord. 994 § 7, 1987; § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-39-10(1))

19.74.120 - Construction materials and methods.

- A. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage. Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing and air-conditioning equipment and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.
- B. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage. Fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or must meet or exceed the following minimum criteria: A minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

(Ord. 994 § 8, 1987; § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-39-10(2))

19.74.130 - Utilities.

- A. All new and replacement water-supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system;
- B. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems, and discharge from the systems into floodwaters; and
- C. On-site waste-disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during the flooding.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-39-10(3))

19.74.140 - Subdivision proposals.

- A. All subdivision proposals shall minimize flood damage;
- B. All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities, such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems, located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
- C. All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.

(Ord. 994 § 9, 1987; § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-39-10(4))

19.74.150 - Specific protective standards.

In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in Section 19.74.040, the following provisions set out in Sections 19.74.160 through 19.74.180 are required.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-39-11 (part))

19.74.160 - Residential construction.

New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to a minimum of one foot above the base flood elevation.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-39-11(1))

19.74.170 - Nonresidential construction.

New construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial or other nonresidential structure shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to a minimum of one foot above the base flood elevation; or, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall:

- A. Be floodproofed so that below one foot above the base flood level the structure is watertight, with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water;
- B. Have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and affects of buoyancy; and

- C. Provide that where a nonresidential structure is intended to be made watertight below the base flood level:
1. A registered professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the applicable provisions of this section, and
  2. A record of such certificates which includes the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which such structures are floodproofed shall be provided to the director of development services as set forth in Section 19.74.090(B)(2).

(Ord. 994 § 10, 1987; § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-39-11(2))

#### 19.74.180 - Manufactured homes.

All manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is a minimum of one foot above the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system in accordance with Section 19.74.110.

(Ord. 994 §§ 11, 12, 1987: § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85: prior code § 22-39-11(3))

#### 19.74.190 - Variances and appeal procedures.

The land use hearing officer, as designated by the zoning ordinance of the county, shall hear and decide all appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this chapter, as provided in Chapter 19.92 of this title, as amended. The following conditions shall apply, in addition to the provisions of Chapter 19.92:

- A. Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below one foot above the base level, providing the land use hearing officer has considered all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, and standards specified in other sections of this chapter, providing the following items have been considered:
1. The danger that materials may be swept onto other land to the injury of others;
  2. The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
  3. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage, and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
  4. The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
  5. The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
  6. The availability of alternative locations for the proposed use, which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
  7. The compatibility of the proposed use with the existing and anticipated development;
  8. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;
  9. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
  10. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site;

11. The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems, and streets and bridges.
- B. Variances may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation or restoration of structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places, without regard to the procedures set forth in the remainder of this section.
- C. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- D. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- E. Variances shall only be issued upon:
  1. A showing of good and sufficient cause;
  2. A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional and undue hardship to the applicant; and
  3. A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, as identified in subsection A1 of this section, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
- F. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the structure will be permitted to be built with a lowest floor elevation below one foot above the base flood elevation and that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased flood risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation.
- G. The land use hearing officer shall maintain the record of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

(Ord. No. 1758, § XI, 9-24-2013; § 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85; prior code § 22-39-12)

#### 19.74.200 - Warning and liability disclaimer.

The degree of flood protection required by this chapter is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by manmade or natural causes. This chapter does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This chapter shall not create liability on the part of the county, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

(§ 1 (part) of Ord. passed 11/13/85; prior code § 22-39-13)

#### 19.74.210 - Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

"Lowest floor" means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage, in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable nonelevation design requirements of this title.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. For floodplain management purposes, the term "manufactured home" also includes park trailers, travel trailers, and other similar vehicles placed on a site for greater than one hundred eighty consecutive days. For insurance purposes the term "manufactured home" does not include park trailers, travel trailers, and other similar vehicles.

"Manufactured home park or subdivision" means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

(Ord. 994 § 13, 1987)

## Chapter 19.75 - GEOLOGICAL HAZARDS ORDINANCE\* (Formerly "Natural Hazard Areas")

### **Sections:**

#### 19.75.010 - Purpose of provisions.

The purpose of the geologic hazards ordinance is to promote the health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of the County, and minimize the potential adverse effects of geologic hazards to public health, safety and property by encouraging wise land use in geologically hazardous areas.

(Ord. 1500 (part), 2002: Ord. 1074 § 2 (part), 1989)

#### 19.75.020 - Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

"Active fault" means a fault displaying evidence of greater than four inches of displacement along one or more of its traces during Holocene time (about 10,000 years ago to the present).

"Avalanche" means a large mass of snow, ice, and debris in swift motion down a slope; includes both wet and dry snow avalanches.

"Buildable area" means that portion of a site where an approved engineering geology and/or geotechnical report, as required, has indicated is not impacted by geologic hazards, or concluded that the identified hazards can be mitigated to a level where risk to human life and property are reduced to an acceptable and reasonable level, and where structures may be safely sited. Buildable areas must be clearly marked on the site plan and/or final approved plat, as appropriate.

"Critical facilities" means essential facilities, and lifelines such as major utility, transportation, and communication facilities and their connections to essential facilities.

"Debris flow" means a slurry of rock, soil, organic material, and water transported in an extremely fast and destructive flow that flows down channels and onto and across alluvial fans; includes a continuum of sedimentation events and processes including debris, flows, debris floods, mudflows, clearwater floods, and alluvial fan flooding.

"Development" includes all critical and essential facilities, subdivisions, single- and multi-family dwellings, commercial and industrial buildings, additions to existing buildings, storage facilities, pipelines and utility conveyances, and other land uses.

"Engineering geologist" means a geologist who, through education, training and experience, is able to conduct field investigations and interpret geologic conditions to assure that geologic factors affecting engineered works are recognized, adequately interpreted, and presented for use in engineering practice and for the protection of the public.

"Engineering geology" means the application of geological data, principles and interpretation so that geological factors affecting planning, design, construction, and maintenance of engineered works are properly recognized and adequately interpreted.

"Essential facility" means buildings and other structures that are intended to remain operational in the event of extreme environmental loading from snow or earthquakes, including all Category II and III structures as classified in Table 1604.5 of the Building Code.

"Fault" means a fracture in the earth's crust forming a boundary between rock or soil masses that have moved relative to each other (see "Active fault").

"Fault setback" means an area on either side of a fault within which construction of structures for human occupancy or critical facilities is not permitted.

"Fault scarp" means a steep slope or cliff formed by movement along a fault.

"Fault trace" means the intersection of a fault plane with the ground surface, often present as a fault scarp, or detected as a lineament on aerial photographs.

"Fault zone" means a corridor of variable width along one or more fault traces, within which deformation has occurred.

"Geologic hazard" means a surface fault rupture, liquefaction, landslide, debris flow, rockfall, avalanche, and/or other geologic processes that may present a risk to life and property.

"Geologic hazard maps" refers to the following maps showing Geologic Hazards Special Study Areas in unincorporated Salt Lake County:

- A. "Surface Fault Rupture and Liquefaction Potential Special Study Areas" dated March 31, 1989 and revised March 1995;
- B. "Avalanche Special Study Areas" dated March 31, 1989;
- C. "Landslide, Debris Flow, and Rockfall Special Study Area Map" dated April 9, 2002.

"Geologic Hazard Special Study Area" means a potentially hazardous area as shown on the geological hazards maps, or in other areas defined under "Applicability" (Section 19.75.030), within which hazard investigations are generally required prior to development.

"Geotechnical Engineer" means a professional engineer licensed in the State of Utah whose education, training and experience, is in the field of geotechnical engineering.

"Geotechnical Engineering" means the investigation and engineering evaluation of earth materials including soil, rock and man-made materials and their interaction with earth retention systems, foundations, and other civil engineering works. The practice involves the fields of soil mechanics, rock mechanics, and earth sciences and requires knowledge of engineering laws, formulas, construction techniques, and performance evaluation of engineering.

"Governing body" means the County Council, or to a future successor body to the County Council.

"Landslide" means a general term for the downslope movement of a mass of soil, surficial deposits or bedrock, including a continuum of processes between landslides, earthflows, mudflows, debris flows and debris avalanches, and rockfall.

"Liquefaction" means a process by which certain water-saturated soils lose bearing strength because of earthquake-related ground shaking and subsequent increase of groundwater pore pressure.

"Non-Buildable Area" means that portion of a site which an engineering geology report has concluded may be impacted by geologic hazards that cannot be feasibly mitigated to a safe level, and where siting of structures is not permitted.

"Rockfall" means a rock, or mass of rock, newly detached from a cliff or other steep slope which moves downslope by falling, rolling, toppling, or bouncing; includes rockslides, rockfall avalanches, and talus.



"Setback" means an area within which construction of habitable structures or critical facilities is not permitted.

"Slope Stability" means the resistance of a natural or artificial slope or other inclined surface to failure by landsliding; usually assessed under both static and dynamic (earthquake induced) conditions.

"Structure designed for human occupancy" means any residential dwelling or other structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any human occupancy.

(Ord. 1500 (part), 2002: Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1267 § 2, 1994; Ord. 1074 § 2 (part), 1989)

#### 19.75.030 - Applicability.

These regulations are applicable to:

- A. All lands within Geological Hazard Special Study Areas in unincorporated Salt Lake County, as shown on the following geologic hazards maps on file with the County Planning and Development Services Division:
  1. "Surface Fault Rupture and Liquefaction Potential Special Study Areas" dated March 31, 1989 and revised March 1995;
  2. "Avalanche Special Study Areas" dated March 31, 1989; and
  3. "Landslide, Debris Flow, and Rockfall Special Study Areas" dated April 9, 2002.
- B. Because not all geologic hazards are identified on the above maps due to their scale, this ordinance also applies to areas within the Foothills and Canyons Overlay Zone, as indicated by a map of that title adopted on January 21, 1998, Chapter 19.72 of the Salt Lake County Zoning Ordinance, as amended; and
- C. Areas where slopes are in excess of thirty percent; and
- D. Areas where topography, geology, soil conditions, slope instability, slope angle or aspect, whether on-site or off-site, indicate a potential for geologic hazards.

Such maps and areas described above and all amendments thereto are made a part of this chapter as if fully described and detailed herein. Each change in the geologic hazards maps shall be subject to the amendment procedures set forth in Chapter 19.90.

(Ord. 1500 (part), 2002: Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1074 § 2 (part), 1989)

#### 19.75.040 - Disputes.

Disputes may arise when:

- a. there is a conflict between the boundary lines illustrated on the map and actual field conditions,
- b. detailed investigations show that mapped hazards are not present within a particular area, or
- c. field conditions indicate that unmapped hazards may exist that require study.

Disputes shall be settled as follows:

- A. The person disputing the special study area boundary or the presence of mapped or unmapped hazard(s) within a particular area shall submit technical and geologic evidence to support their claim to the County Geologist in the form of a site-specific geologic hazards report (see Section 19.75.060).
- B. The County Geologist may request the Utah Geological Survey, U.S. Forest Service, and/or other experts to review the evidence (third-party review) prior to making a decision concerning the dispute. The cost of the third-party review shall be paid by the person disputing the map.

- C. The County Geologist may allow deviations from the mapped boundary line only if evidence is provided by the applicant that, to the satisfaction of the County Geologist, clearly and conclusively establishes that the Geologic Hazard Special Study Area boundary location is incorrect, or that the mapped hazards are not present within a particular area.
- D. Any decision of the County Geologist may be appealed to the land use hearing officer pursuant to the appeal procedures set forth in Section 19.92.050.

(Ord. No. 1758, § XII, 9-24-2013; Ord. 1500 (part), 2002; Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1074, § 2 (part), 1989)

19.75.050 - Studies and reports required.

Any applicant requesting development on a parcel of land within a Geologic Hazard Special Study Area, as required under Chart 19.75.050, or in other applicable areas as defined in Section 19.75.030, shall submit to the Planning and Development Services Division two copies of a site-specific geologic hazard study and report.

(Ord. 1500 (part), 2002; Ord. 1267 § 3, 1994; Ord. 1074 § 2 (part), 1989)

**Chart 19.75.050**  
Special Study Area Report Requirements  
**Based on Special Study Area Maps**

**Is a Site-Specific Geologic Hazards Report Required Prior to Approval?**

Land Use (Type of Facility)	Surface Fault Rupture	Liquefaction Potential		Landslide, Debris Flow & Rockfall	Avalanche
		HIGH and MODERATE	LOW and VERY LOW		
Critical and Essential Facilities as defined in Section 19.75.020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industrial and Commercial Bldgs. (1 story and <5,000 sq. ft.)	Yes	No*	No	Yes	Yes
Industrial and Commercial Bldgs. (>5,000 sq. ft.)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Residential-Single Lots/Single Family Homes	Yes	No*	No	Yes	Yes
Residential Subdivisions (>9 Lots), and Residential Multi-Family Dwellings (4 or more units per acre)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Residential Subdivisions (<9 Lots), and Residential Multi-Family Dwellings (<4 units per acre)	Yes	No*	No	Yes	Yes
* Although a site-specific investigation is not required, the owner is required to file a disclosure notice prior to land-use approval					

19.75.060 - Geologic hazard and engineering geology reports.

This section describes requirements for site-specific geologic hazard studies and reports, where required according to Section 19.75.050, the Geologic Hazard maps and Chart 19.75.050:

- A. An engineering geology report that includes a geologic hazards investigation and assessment shall be prepared by a qualified engineering geologist, except as provided in Sections 19.75.060 (C) and (F), below. A "qualified engineering geologist" requires 1) an undergraduate or graduate degree in geology, engineering geology, or a related field with a strong emphasis in geologic coursework, from an accredited university; 2) at least three full years of experience in a responsible position in the field of engineering geology; and 3) per State law, after January 1, 2003, geologists practicing before the public must be licensed in Utah. The report shall be site-specific and shall identify all known or suspected potential geologic hazards, originating on-site or off-site, whether previously mapped or unmapped, that may affect the particular property. All reports shall be signed and stamped by the preparer and include the qualifications of the preparer.
- B. Fault rupture hazard reports shall contain all requirements as described in the document "Minimum Standards for Surface Fault Rupture Studies" published by Salt Lake County, and incorporated by reference as Appendix A of this ordinance. Fault study reports shall be prepared, signed, and stamped by a qualified engineering geologist as described in Appendix A.
- C. Liquefaction analyses shall contain all requirements as stated in the document "Liquefaction: A Guide to Land Use Planning" published by Salt Lake County, and incorporated by reference as Appendix B to this ordinance. Liquefaction analyses shall be prepared by a qualified professional geotechnical engineer licensed in the State of Utah, and shall include the professional engineer's original stamp and signature.
- D. Debris flow hazard studies and reports shall include test pits or trench logs (scaled 1 inch to 5 feet), include estimates of the number and frequency of past events and their thicknesses, volume and maximum clast sizes; and include estimates of the recurrence, depth, and impact forces anticipated in future events. While debris flow hazard analyses may require contributions from hydrologists and engineers, the debris flow report shall be under the control of, and prepared by, a qualified engineering geologist, and shall include the geologist's qualifications to perform the study (such as their experience in performing similar studies).
- E. Landslide reports shall be prepared in accordance with the Utah Geological Survey's "Guidelines for Evaluating Landslide Hazards in Utah" (Hylland, 1996). Landslide reports shall be prepared, signed, and stamped by a qualified engineering geologist, and include the qualifications of the preparer. Slope stability or other analyses included in these reports shall include both static and dynamic conditions, and shall be prepared by a qualified professional geotechnical engineer licensed in the State of Utah, and shall include the professional engineer's original stamp and signature.

- F. Snow avalanche hazard reports shall be prepared in accordance with the document "Snow-Avalanche Hazard Analysis for Land Use Planning and Engineering" (Colorado Geological Survey Bulletin 49) or other appropriate references. Avalanche hazard reports must be prepared by an experienced avalanche expert, and shall include the avalanche expert's qualifications to perform the study (such as their experience in performing similar studies).
- G. Other geologic hazard or engineering geology reports shall be prepared in accordance with Utah Geological Survey Miscellaneous Publication M, "Guidelines for Preparing Engineering Geologic Reports in Utah." All reports shall be signed by the preparer and include the qualifications of the preparer. Generally, these reports must be prepared, signed, and stamped by a qualified engineering geologist licensed in the State of Utah. However, reports co-prepared by a professional engineer must include the professional engineer's original stamp and signature.
- H. All reports shall include, at a minimum:
  - 1. A 1:24,000-scale geologic map (with reference) showing the surface geology, bedrock geology (where exposed), bedding attitudes, faults or other structural features, and the locations of any geologic hazards;
  - 2. A detailed site map of the subject area showing any site-specific mapping performed as part of the geologic investigation, and including boundaries and features related to any geologic hazards, topography, and drainage. The site map must show the location and boundaries of the hazard(s), delineation of any recommended setback distances from hazard(s), and recommended location(s) for structures. Buildable and non-buildable areas shall be clearly identified. Scale shall be one inch equals two hundred feet or smaller.
  - 3. Trench logs and test pit logs (scale: 1 inch equals 5 feet, or smaller), boring logs (scale: 1 inch equals 5 feet, or smaller), aerial photographs, references with citations, and other supporting information, as applicable

(Ord. 1074 § 2 (part), 1989).

- 4. Conclusions that summarize the characteristics of the geologic hazards, and that address the potential effects of the geologic conditions and geologic hazards on the proposed development and occupants thereof in terms of risk and potential damage.
- 5. Specific recommendations for additional or more detailed studies, as may be required to understand or quantify the hazard, evaluate whether mitigation measures are required, and evaluate mitigation options.
- 6. Specific recommendations for avoidance or mitigation of the effects of the hazard(s), consistent with the purposes set forth in Section 19.75.010. Design or performance criteria for engineered mitigation measures and all supporting calculations, analyses, modeling or other methods, and assumptions, shall be included in the report. Final design plans and specifications for engineered mitigation must be signed and stamped by a qualified professional geotechnical or structural engineer, as appropriate.
- 7. Evidence on which recommendations and conclusions are based shall be clearly stated in the report.
- I. Additional or more detailed studies may be required, as recommended by the report or as determined by the County Geologist, to understand or quantify the hazard, or to evaluate whether mitigation measures recommended in the report are adequate.

(Ord. 1500 (part), 2002: Ord. 1074 § 2 (part), 1989)

19.75.070 - Review of reports—Approval procedure.

- A. In order to fulfill the purposes of this chapter, the Planning and Development Services Division or the Planning Commission, as appropriate under the County's Development Standards, shall review any proposed land use which requires preparation of a geologic hazard report under this chapter to determine the possible risks to the safety of persons or property from geologic hazards.
- B. Prior to consideration of any such development by the Planning and Development Services Division and the Planning Commission, the geologic hazard report shall be submitted to the County Geologist for review and recommendation. The County Geologist may request the Utah Geological Survey, the U.S. Forest Service, and/or other experts to review the report (third-party review) and provide additional recommendations. Any cost the county must pay for such third-party reviews shall be paid by the applicant prior to Planning Commission or Planning and Development Services Division action. The County Geologist shall file a copy of the geologic hazard report in the County Geologist's Geologic Hazards Library, and another copy in the Planning and Development Services project file. A copy may also be forwarded to the Utah Geological Survey.
- C. The County Geologist and other retained experts in their review of the report, and the Planning Commission or Planning and Development Services Director in their consideration of the development, shall determine whether the development complies with all of the following standards:
  - 1. A suitable geologic hazard report has been prepared by a qualified professional as defined in Section 19.75.060.
  - 2. The proposed land use does not present an unreasonable risk to the safety of persons or property (including buildings, storm drains, public streets, utilities or critical facilities, whether off-site or on-site), or to the aesthetics and natural functions of the landscape (e.g. slopes, streams or other waterways, drainage, wildlife habitat, etc., whether off-site or on-site) because of the presence of geologic hazards or because of modifications to the site due to the proposed land use;
  - 3. At the Planning Commission's discretion, with advice from the County Geologist, the proposed land use may be approved if the applicant submits substantial evidence in the geologic hazard report that, using best available practices, the identified hazards can be mitigated to a level where the risk of human life and damage to property are reduced to an acceptable and reasonable level in a manner which has a minimum effect on the natural environment. Mitigation measures should consider, in their design, the intended aesthetic functions of other governing ordinances such as the Foothills and Canyons Overlay Zone (Ch. 19.72).
- D. Any area determined to contain geologic hazards to life or property shall not be approved for development unless the applicant demonstrates that the identified hazards or limitations can be overcome in such a manner as to minimize hazard to life or property. The applicant must include, with the geologic hazards report, an acceptable mitigation plan that defines how the identified hazards or limitations will be overcome in such a manner as to minimize hazard to life or property, as described in Section 19.75.070C(1), above, and without impacting or affecting off-site areas.
- E. The County Geologist may set other requirements as are necessary to overcome any geologic hazards and to ensure that the purposes of this chapter are met. These requirements may include, but are not limited to:
  - 1. Additional or more detailed studies to understand or quantify the hazard or determine whether mitigation measures recommended in the report are adequate;
  - 2. Specific mitigation requirements; establishment of buildable and/or non-buildable areas; limitations on slope grading; and/or revegetation;
  - 3. Installation of monitoring equipment and seasonal monitoring of surface and subsurface geologic conditions, including groundwater levels;
  - 4. Other requirements such as time schedules for completion of the mitigation, phasing of development, etc.

- F. The Planning Commission or Planning and Development Services Director may set requirements necessary to reduce the risks from geologic hazards as a condition to the approval of any development which requires a geologic hazards report.

(Ord. 1500 (part), 2002: Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1417 § 7, 1998: Ord. 1074 § 2 (part), 1989)

19.75.080 - Requirements in geologic hazard areas.

19.75.081 - Active fault considerations.

- A. No critical facility (excluding transportation lines or utilities, which by their nature may cross active faults) or structures designed for human occupancy shall be built astride an active fault. A fault study must be prepared as defined in Sections 19.75.030 and 19.75.060, and Appendix A, prior to final approval of the land use or building permits. If a fault is discovered in the excavation for such a structure, whether located within a Special Study Area or not, a special study, as described in Section 19.75.060 must be performed to determine if the fault is active. If the fault is determined to be active, the procedures set forth in Section 19.75.070 shall be followed. The fault study report shall establish a fault setback on either side of the fault following the requirements in Appendix A, within which no critical facilities or structures for human occupancy shall be placed.
- B. No structure designed for human occupancy shall be built on a fault scarp. Footing setbacks from a fault scarp shall meet the requirements in Appendix A or the requirements of the Building Code, whichever is more stringent. The Planning and Development Services Director may increase footing setback requirements where information from a geotechnical report indicates slope conditions warrant a greater setback distance.

(Ord. 1500 (part), 2002: Ord. 1267 § 4, 1994: Ord. 1074 § 2 (part), 1989).

19.75.082 - Liquefaction considerations.

- A. Liquefaction analyses shall be performed for all critical facilities regardless of the mapped special study area designation for the site.
- B. For all structures for which a liquefaction analysis indicates that ground settlement may be anticipated, the project structural engineer shall provide documentation to the County Geologist that the building will be designed to accommodate the predicted ground settlements, in such a manner as to be protective of life safety during the design event.

(Ord. 1500 (part), 2002)

19.75.083 - Avalanche considerations.

- A. Development of structures for human occupancy is not permitted within an avalanche special study area, or in other areas where avalanche hazards may exist, unless a detailed avalanche hazard analysis is performed, as described in Section 19.75.060, by a qualified avalanche expert.
- B. If the avalanche analysis indicates that the site may be impacted by avalanches, the report shall delineate the following areas:
  - 1. A "red zone" of high avalanche potential [return period of twenty-five years or less, and/or impact pressures over six hundred pounds per square foot (psf)] within which critical facilities or structures for human occupancy are not permitted;
  - 2. A "blue zone" (return period between twenty-five and three hundred years, and impact pressures less than six hundred psf) within which critical facilities or structures for human

occupancy shall only be permitted when at least one of the following requirements has been met:

- a. The structure is designed to incorporate direct protection measures that address the estimated impact forces (flowing snow/debris and powder blast loading). The estimated impact forces shall be calculated by the avalanche expert. The structure shall be designed by, and the plans stamped by, a qualified structural engineer licensed in the State of Utah; or
- b. Appropriate engineering controls (i.e. deflection structures, snow retention nets, dams, etc.) are designed and installed to mitigate the avalanche hazard. Design or performance criteria for engineered mitigation measures (including estimated impact forces, flow heights, location and dimensions of the mitigation structures) and all supporting modeling or other analyses, calculations, and assumptions, shall be calculated by the avalanche expert and included in the report. Final design plans and specifications for engineered mitigation must be signed and stamped by a qualified professional geotechnical or structural engineer, as appropriate, licensed in the State of Utah.

(Ord. 1500 (part), 2002)

19.75.090 - Disclosure.

19.75.091 - Disclosure when a geologic hazards report is required.

Whenever a geologic hazards report is required under this chapter, the owner of the parcel shall record a restrictive covenant running with the land in a form satisfactory to the County prior to the approval of any development or subdivision of such parcel. Disclosure will include signing a Disclosure and Acknowledgment Form provided by the County, which will include the following:

- A. Notice that the parcel is located within a Geologic Hazard Special Study Area as shown on the geologic hazard map or otherwise defined in Section 19.75.030;
- B. Notice that a geologic hazards report was prepared and is available for public inspection in the County Geologist's Geologic Hazards Library;
- C. Where geologic hazards and related setbacks are delineated in subdivisions and PUDs, the owner shall also place additional notification on the plat stating the above information, prior to final approval of the plat.

(Ord. 1500 (part), 2002: Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1319 § 2, 1995: Ord. 1074 § 2 (part), 1989)

19.75.092 - Disclosure when a geologic hazards report is not required.

Whenever a parcel to be developed is located within a Geologic Hazard Special Study Area but a geologic hazards report is not required under this chapter (such as but not limited to, a single-family home located in a moderate liquefaction potential area), notice that the parcel is located within such area(s) shall be recorded by the land owner by signing a Disclosure and Acknowledgment Form provided by the County, prior to the approval of any such development.

(Ord. 1500 (part), 2002: Ord. 1074 § 2 (part), 1989)

19.75.100 - Warning and disclaimer.

The geologic hazards ordinance codified in this chapter and geologic hazard maps represent only those hazardous areas known to the County, and should not be construed to include all possible potential

hazard areas. The geologic hazards ordinance and the geologic hazard maps may be amended as new information becomes available pursuant to procedures set forth in Chapter 19.90. The provisions of this chapter do not in any way assure or imply that areas outside its boundaries will be free from the possible adverse effects of geologic hazards. This chapter shall not create liability on the part of the County, any officer or employee thereof for any damages from geologic hazards that result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative requirement or decision lawfully made thereunder.

(Ord. 1500 (part), 2002: Ord. 1074 § 2 (part), 1989)

19.75.110 - Change of use.

No change in use which results in the conversion of a building or structure from one not used for human occupancy to one that is so used shall be permitted unless the building or structure complies with the provisions of this chapter.

(Ord. 1500 (part), 2002: Ord. 1267 § 5, 1994)

19.75.120 - Conflicting regulations.

In cases of conflict between the provisions of existing zoning classifications, building code, subdivision ordinance, or any other ordinance of the county and the geologic hazards ordinance codified in this chapter, the most restrictive provision shall apply.

(Ord. 1500 (part), 2002: Ord. 1074 § 2 (part), 1989).

#### Chapter 19.76 - SUPPLEMENTARY AND QUALIFYING REGULATIONS

##### **Sections:**

19.76.010 - Effect of chapter provisions.

The regulations hereinafter set forth in this chapter qualify or supplement, as the case may be, the zone regulations appearing elsewhere in this title.

(Prior code § 22-2-1)

19.76.020 - Occupancy permit.

- A. Land, buildings and premises in any zone shall hereafter be used only for the purpose listed in this title as permitted in that zone, and in accordance with the regulations established in this title in that zone.
- B. The permit of occupancy shall be issued by the chief building inspector and the development services division director to the effect that the use and/or building or premises conforms to the provisions of this title and related ordinances prior to the occupancy of any building hereafter erected, enlarged or structurally altered, or where any vacant land is hereafter proposed to be occupied or used, except for permitted agricultural uses.
- C. Such a permit shall also be issued whenever the character or use of any building or land is proposed to be changed from one use to another use.
- D. Upon written request from the owner, such a permit shall also be issued covering any lawful use of a building or premises existing on the effective date of the amendment codified herein, including nonconforming buildings and uses.



(Ord. 982 § 6, 1986: prior code § 22-2-22)

19.76.030 - Uses not listed—Administrative determination.

Determination as to the classification of uses not specifically listed in this title shall be made by the planning and development services division director and shall be subject to appeal to the planning commission. Such appeal shall be filed in writing within ten days after written notification to applicant of the planning and development services division director's determination. The procedure shall be as follows:

- A. **Written Request.** A written request for such a determination shall be filed with the planning and development services division director. The request shall include a detailed description of the proposed use and such other information as may be required.
- B. **Investigation.** The planning and development services division director shall thereupon make such investigations as are deemed necessary to compare the nature and characteristics of the proposed use with those of uses specifically listed in this title, and to make a determination of its classification.
- C. **Determination.** The determination of the planning and development services division director shall be rendered in writing within thirty days unless an extension is granted by the planning commission. The determination shall state the zone classification in which the proposed use will be permitted as well as the findings which established that such use is of the same character as uses permitted in that zone classification. Upon making this decision, the planning and development services division director shall forthwith notify the applicant, the planning commission and the development services division.
- D. **Effect.** The determination and all information pertaining thereto shall become a permanent public record in the office of the planning and development services division director. Such use shall thereafter become a permitted or conditional use in the class of district specified in the determination, and shall have the same status as a permitted or conditional use specifically named in the regulations for the zone classification.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1277 § 2, 1994; Ord. 982 § 4, 1986: prior code § 22-2-20)

19.76.035 - Appeal of planning commission decision.

Unless otherwise specifically provided for in this title, any person shall have the right to appeal to the land use hearing officer a decision of the planning commission rendered under this title. Appeals shall follow the procedure set forth in Section 19.92.050.

(Ord. No. 1758, § XIII, 9-24-2013; Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 977 § 1, 1986: prior code § 22-2-26)

19.76.040 - Dwellings to be on lots.

Every dwelling shall be located and maintained on a lot, as defined in this title.

(Prior code § 22-2-4)

19.76.050 - Lots in separate ownership.

The requirements of this title as to minimum lot area or lot width shall not be construed to prevent the use for a single-family dwelling of any lot or parcel of land, provided that such lot or parcel of land is

located in a zone which permits single-family dwellings, and is a legally divided lot held in separate ownership at the time such requirements became effective for such lot or parcel of land.

(Prior code § 22-2-2)

19.76.060 - Separately owned lots—Reduced yards.

On any lot under a separate ownership from adjacent lots and of record at the time of passage of the ordinance codified herein, and such lot having a smaller width than required for the zone in which it is located, the width of each of the side yards for a dwelling may be reduced to a width which is not less than the same percentage of the width of the lot as the required side yard would be of the required lot width; provided that, on interior lots, the smaller of the two yards shall be in no case less than five feet, or the larger less than eight feet; and for corner lots, the side yard on the side street shall be in no case less than ten feet or the other side yard be less than five feet.

(Prior code § 22-2-5)

19.76.065 - Public use—Reduced lot area and yards.

The requirements of this title as to minimum lot area and minimum yards may be reduced by the planning commission for a public use. The planning commission shall not authorize a reduction in the lot area or yard requirements unless the evidence presented is such as to establish that the reduction will not, under the circumstances of the particular case, be detrimental to the health, safety or general welfare of persons residing or working in the vicinity, or injurious to property or improvements in the vicinity.

(Ord. 1251 § 3, 1993)

19.76.080 - Lots and buildings on private rights-of-way.

Except where the requirements of this section are reduced by permit of the land use hearing officer, the minimum area for any lot fronting on a private right-of-way, at least twenty feet wide, shall be one-half acre, and the minimum distance from the center of the right-of-way to the front line of the building shall be fifty feet; except that property that cannot be subdivided as outlined in the subdivision ordinance may be developed on a private street or right-of-way in any R zone upon approval of the development services division director. Such approval shall be governed by the official policies regulating such development, as adopted by the planning commission and on file at the planning commission office.

(Ord. No. 1758, § XIII, 9-24-2013; Ord. 1011 § 3, 1987; Ord. 982 § 3, 1986; prior code § 22-2-19)

19.76.090 - Sale of lots below minimum width and area.

No parcel of land which has less than the minimum width and area requirements for the zone in which it is located may be cut off from a large parcel of land for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of building or development as a lot, except by permit of the land use hearing officer.

(Ord. No. 1758, § XIII, 9-24-2013; prior code § 22-2-8)

19.76.100 - Sale of space needed to meet requirements.

No space needed to meet the width, yard, area, coverage, parking or other requirements of this title for a lot or building may be sold or leased away from such lot or building.

(Prior code § 22-2-7)

19.76.110 - Yard space for one building only.

No required yard or other open space around an existing building, or which is hereafter provided around any building for the purpose of complying with the provisions of this title shall be considered as providing a yard or open space for any other building; nor shall any yard or other required open space on an adjoining lot be considered as providing a yard or open space on a lot whereon a building is to be erected or established. This section shall be so construed to mean only one main building may be permitted on one lot, unless otherwise provided in this title.

(Prior code § 22-2-3)

19.76.130 - Accessory buildings—Area of coverage.

No accessory building or group of accessory buildings in any residential zone shall cover more than twenty-five percent of the rear yard.

(Prior code § 22-2-10)

19.76.140 - Private garage or carport—Reduced yards.

On a lot where a private garage or carport, containing at least one parking space of the two required parking spaces per dwelling unit for a single-family dwelling or duplex, has the minimum side yard required for such dwelling, the width of the other side yard may be reduced to the minimum required side yard. Side yards adjacent to a street on a corner lot may not be reduced. On any lot where such garage or carport has such side yard, the rear yard of the single-family dwelling or duplex may be reduced to fifteen feet, provided the garage or carport also has a rear yard of at least fifteen feet.

(Prior code § 22-2-6)

19.76.160 - Intersecting streets and clear visibility.

In all zones which require a front yard, no obstruction to view in excess of two feet in height shall be placed on any corner lot within a triangular area formed by the street property lines and a line connecting them at points forty feet from the intersection of the street lines, except a reasonable number of trees pruned high enough to permit unobstructed vision to automobile drivers, and pumps at gasoline service stations.

(Prior code § 22-2-15)

19.76.170 - Height limitations—Buildings less than one story.

No building shall be erected to a height less than one story above grade.

(Prior code § 22-2-13)

19.76.190 - Height limitations—Exceptions.

Penthouse or roof structures for the housing of elevators, stairways, tanks, ventilating fans or similar equipment required to operate and maintain the building, and fire or parapet walls, skylights, towers, steeples, flagpoles, chimneys, smokestacks, water tanks, wireless or television masts, theater lofts, silos or similar structures, may be erected above the height limits prescribed in this title, but no space above the height limit shall be allowed for the purpose of providing additional floor space, and no heights are permitted above the maximum allowed under airport height provisions.

(Prior code § 22-1-12)

19.76.200 - Additional height allowed when.

Public or semipublic utility buildings, when authorized in a zone, may be erected to a height not exceeding seventy-five feet if the building is set back from each otherwise established building line at least one foot for each additional foot of building height above the normal height limit required for the zone in which the building is erected.

(Prior code § 22-1-11)

19.76.210 - Off-site improvements.

- A. Off-Site Improvements Required. The applicant for a building or conditional use permit for all dwellings, commercial or industrial uses, and all other business and public and quasi-public uses shall provide curb, gutter and sidewalk along the entire property line which abuts any public road or street in cases where it does not exist at county standards. Vehicular entrances to the property shall be provided as required in Section 14.12.110. Height, location, structural specifications, maximum and minimum cut radii and minimum roadway approach angles to the centerline of the street are subject to the approval of the agency concerned.
- B. Fee in Lieu of Improvements.
  - 1. Where conditions exist which make it unfeasible or impractical to install such curb, gutter and sidewalk, the planning commission may require the applicant to pay to the county a fee equal to the estimated cost of such improvements, as determined by the director of development services. Upon payment of such fee by the developer, the county shall assume the responsibility for future installation of such improvements.
  - 2. The auditor shall place such fees in the special account established in Section 18.24.190 of this code, and shall credit to such account a proportioned share of interest earned from investment of county moneys. Records relating to identification of properties for which fees have been collected, fee amounts collected for such properties, and money transfer requests shall be the responsibility of the development services division.
- C. Exceptions.
  - 1. The planning commission may grant exception to installation of the sidewalk in industrial areas where the planning commission determines that the sidewalk is not necessary to serve the public need, and the elimination of the sidewalk does not jeopardize the public health, safety or welfare.
  - 2. The planning commission may grant exception to installation of curb, gutter and sidewalk in rural or estate areas where topographic or other exceptional conditions exist, provided that the public health, safety and welfare is preserved.

(Ord. 1266 § 2, 1994; § 2 of Ord. dated 10/2/85: prior code § 22-2-27)

19.76.220 - Water and sewage facilities.

In all cases where a proposed building or proposed use will involve the use of sewage facilities, and a sewer, as defined in the county sewer ordinance, is not available, and all cases where a proposed supply of piped water under pressure is not available, the sewage disposal and the domestic water supply shall comply with requirements of the county board of health, and the application for a building permit shall be accompanied by a certificate of approval from the board of health.

(Prior code § 22-2-17)

19.76.230 - Disconnection or disincorporation of property.

Any parcel of property which becomes part of the unincorporated area of the county, because of disconnection from a municipality or disincorporation of a municipality, shall be designated the zoning classification such parcel had prior to the date it became part of the municipality. In the event such parcel was unzoned by the county on the date it became part of the municipality, it shall be designated the zoning classification of A-5 at the time it becomes unincorporated.

(Prior code § 22-2-24)

19.76.240 - Animal and fowl restrictions.

No animals or fowl shall be kept or maintained closer than forty feet from any dwelling on an adjacent parcel of land, and no barn, stable, coop, pen or corral shall be kept closer than forty feet from any street, except that in the R-2-10C residential zone, no corral or stable for the keeping of horses may be located closer to a public street or to any dwelling on an adjacent parcel of land than one hundred feet.

((Part) of Ord. passed 12/15/82: prior code § 22-2-16)

19.76.250 - Circuses, carnivals and Christmas tree sales.

- A. The development services division director may issue a temporary use permit for a circus and/or carnival or other amusement enterprise of a similar nature, transient in nature, or Christmas tree sales, providing he shall find that the use will not conflict with the uses in the neighborhood of the subject property. To determine the compatibility of uses, the development services division director may call a public hearing. Request for such permit shall be submitted in writing.
- B. In issuing a permit, the development services division director may:
  - 1. Stipulate the length of time the permit may remain valid;
  - 2. Stipulate the hours of operation of the use;
  - 3. Stipulate other regulations which are necessary for the public welfare.

(Ord. 982 § 5, 1986: prior code § 22-2-21)

19.76.260 - Day-care and preschool center—Special conditions.

A day care/preschool center, as defined in Section 19.04.160 of this title, shall be subject to the following conditions:

- A. Must be compatible with existing and proposed land uses in the vicinity;
- B. Receive recommendation of the Utah State Department of Social Services;
- C. Provide required parking spaces on the site and an adequate pickup and delivery area;

- D. New construction must be compatible in design and scale of building with existing development in the area;
- E. Site must have frontage on a street with an existing or proposed right-of-way of eighty feet or greater, as identified on the road widening and improvement map attached to the ordinance codified herein and available in the planning commission office (except where the site is located in the R-M, MD-1, MD-3, C-1, C-2, C-3, O-R-D, M-1 or M-2 zones).

(Ord. 1307 § 2, 1995; prior code § 22-2-23)

19.76.270 - Overpressure area.

Development in the overpressure area as defined in Section 15.14.010 and shown on the special development standards areas map shall comply with Sections 15.14.030, 15.14.040, 15.14.050 and this section. The special development standards areas map is available in the development services division office during regular office hours.

(Ord. 1025 § 3, 1988)

19.76.280 - Commercial renting of dwellings prohibited.

It shall be deemed a commercial use and unlawful to rent or lease any dwelling or portion thereof located within any forestry, residential, agricultural or foothill agricultural zones listed in Section 19.06.010 for lodging or accommodation purposes for a period less than thirty consecutive days except as specifically allowed in the FM-10, FM-20, FR-0.5, FR-1, FR-2.5, FR-5, FR-10, FR-20, FR-50, FR-100, R-2-6.5, R-2-8, R-2-10, R-2-10C, R-4-8.5, MD-1, MD-3, and R-M zones.

(Ord. 1361 § 2, 1996; Ord. 1115 § 7, 1990)

19.76.290 - Single-family or two-family dwelling—Standards.

Any detached single-family or two-family dwelling located on an individual lot outside of a mobile home park or mobile home subdivision must meet the off-street parking requirements in Chapter 19.80 and the following standards in addition to any others required by law except as provided in subsection I of this section:

- A. The dwelling unit must meet the Salt Lake County Building Code or, if it is a manufactured home, it must be certified under the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, and must have been issued an insignia and approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and must not have been altered in violation of such codes. A used manufactured home must be inspected by the county building official or his designated representative prior to placement on a lot to insure it has not been altered in violation of such codes.
- B. The dwelling must be taxed as real property. If the dwelling is a manufactured home, an affidavit must be filed with the State Tax Commission pursuant to Utah Code Annotated 59-2-602.
- C. The dwelling must be permanently connected to and approved for all required utilities.
- D. The dwelling must provide a minimum of seventy-two square feet (per dwelling unit) of enclosed storage, with a minimum height of six feet, located in the basement or garage area or in an accessory storage structure. Such structure shall conform to all applicable building codes.
- E. The dwelling must be attached to a site-built permanent foundation which meets the Uniform Building Code or, if the dwelling is a manufactured home, the installation must meet the ICBO

Guidelines for Manufactured Housing Installations, including any successors to these standards, and the space beneath the structure must be enclosed at the perimeter of the dwelling in accordance with such ICBO Guidelines, and constructed of materials that are weather-resistant and aesthetically consistent with concrete or masonry type foundation materials. At each exit door there must be a landing that is a minimum of thirty-six inches by thirty-six inches and that is constructed to meet the requirements of the Uniform Building Code. All manufactured home running gear, tongues, axles and wheels must be removed at the time of installation.

- F. At least sixty percent of the roof of the dwelling must be pitched at a minimum of two and one-half to twelve (2.5:12) and shall have a roof surface of wood shakes, asphalt, composition, wood shingles, concrete, fiberglass or metal tiles or slate or built-up gravel materials.
- G. The dwelling shall have exterior siding material consisting of wood, masonry, concrete, stucco, masonite, or metal or vinyl lap, or any material meeting the Uniform Building Code or materials of like appearance approved by the development services director. The roof overhang must not be less than six inches, including rain gutters which may account for up to four inches of overhang, measured from the vertical side of the dwelling. The roof overhang requirement shall not apply to areas above porches, alcoves and other appendages which together do not exceed twenty-five percent of the length of the dwelling. The roof overhang may be reduced to two inches on the side of the dwelling facing the rear yard except on corner lots.
- H. The width of the dwelling shall be at least twenty feet at the narrowest part of its first story for a length of at least twenty feet exclusive of any garage area. The width shall be considered the lesser of the two primary dimensions. Factory-built or manufactured homes shall be multiple transportable sections at least ten feet wide unless transportable in three or more sections, in which case only one section need be ten feet wide.
- I. The development services director may approve deviations from one or more of the developmental or architectural standards provided in subsections E through H of this section on the basis of a finding that the architectural style proposed provides compensating design features and that the proposed dwelling will be compatible and harmonious with existing structures in the vicinity. The determination of the development services director may be appealed to the land use hearing officer pursuant to the provisions of subsection C of Section 19.92.070.
- J. Except as limited by subsection K of this section, use of one manufactured home as a dwelling on a parcel of land located outside of a mobile home park or mobile home subdivision prior to the initiation by the county of the enactment of the ordinance codified in this section, which use does not meet the requirements set forth in subsections A through H of this section shall be considered as a nonconforming dwelling though not previously approved by the county if such manufactured home and the parcel on which it is located comes into compliance by December 31, 1990, with all development standards which would have been applicable to a single-family dwelling located on such parcel at the time the manufactured home was first used on the parcel as a dwelling. Development standards shall include subdivision, zoning, flood control, outside electrical hookup, applicable fees, health, and fire department requirements for single-family dwellings on such parcel.
- K. The use of a manufactured home as a dwelling located on an individual parcel or lot outside of a mobile home park or mobile home subdivision shall terminate on December 31, 1990, unless the owner opts to have the manufactured home taxed as real property on or before such date by filing an affidavit with the State Tax Commission pursuant to Utah Code Annotated 59-2-602 and meeting the requirements of that statute for having the manufactured home taxed as real property.
- L. Replacement of an existing nonconforming manufactured home on a lot outside a mobile home park or mobile home subdivision shall comply with all requirements herein.

(Ord. No. 1758, § XIII, 9-24-2013; Ord. 1068, § 4, 1989)

19.76.300 - Oil and gas transmission pipeline notification.

- A. A notification area is hereby established for any parcels within six hundred sixty feet from the mapped centerline of an oil or gas transmission pipeline, as indicated by the county's pipeline protection map, a geographic information system (GIS) based map. The county makes no warranty as to the accuracy of this map, which reflects information provided by pipeline operators.
- B. At the time of application for a development permit the county shall notify the applicant if the proposed development is within the notification area and provide contact information for the pipeline operator(s) in the area and for Utah's one-call program. It is the obligation of pipeline operators to correct or update their information with the county.
- C. If any proposed development is within the notification area, the applicant for a development permit shall contact the pipeline operators) and provide them with a copy of the application and timely notice of the first scheduled public hearing on the application, if there is one. The applicant shall file proof of this notification with the county planning and development division before any development permit may be issued. Proof of notification shall be kept on file with the application. Once the development permit is issued, it is the responsibility of the applicant to consider any comments and recommendations posed by the pipeline operator(s) to ensure no pipelines are damaged during construction of the approved project.
- D. Subdivision plats within two hundred feet from the centerline of a pipeline as shown on the county's pipeline protection map shall show the pipeline location on the plat. The location of all known oil or gas transmission lines and related easements shall also be shown on all zoning, building and record plat maps.

(Ord. No. 1740, § II, 12-4-2012)

19.76.310 - Oil and gas transmission pipeline map modification.

- A. It is the obligation of pipeline operators to correct or update the county's pipeline protection map, and they shall do this by filing an application to modify the map. The application shall be presented to the development services director or designee for review and approval. Complete application must include:
  - 1. An explanation from the pipeline operator(s) of how the corrected or proposed location was determined for each transmission pipeline; and
  - 2. Electronic GIS data or detailed drawings delineating the correct or proposed location.

(Ord. No. 1740, § III, 12-4-2012)

Chapter 19.77 - WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

**Sections:**

19.77.010 - Purpose and intent.

- A. The purpose of this chapter is to establish standards for the protection and enhancement of Salt Lake County's environmental, economic, recreational, and aesthetic resources. The landscape design and development standards set forth in this chapter are intended to promote the following:
  - 1. More efficient use of water resources for landscape irrigation purposes;
  - 2. Preservation and enhancement of the county's environmental and aesthetic character;
  - 3. Enhancement of land use compatibility and promotion of design continuity between adjacent land uses;



4. Reduction of energy consumption through the prudent placement of plant materials;
5. Improved management of stormwater runoff;
6. Reduction in the absorption and re-generation of heat from paved vehicular parking areas and other impervious surfaces;
7. Separation of vehicular and pedestrian functions within on-site vehicular circulation and parking areas;
8. Spatial and visual separation of parked vehicles from public view and adjacent vehicular travel ways;
9. Reduction of vehicular headlight glare and intrusive artificial light onto area residences;
10. Reduction of development-related environmental impacts through improved management of erosion, noise, dust, air pollution and glare;
11. Re-introduction of native and low water use plant species into the developed environment;
12. Reduction of landscape maintenance responsibilities and costs.

(Ord. 1609 § 2 (part), 2007)

#### 19.77.020 - Scope and applicability.

Homeowner-provided landscape improvements within the front, side and rear yards of single- and two-family dwellings are exempt from the requirements of this chapter.

- A. Newly Established Land Uses. Except as noted above, these landscape standards shall be applied to all new developments in the unincorporated area of Salt Lake County. Residential development projects such as but not limited to planned unit developments, condominiums, multifamily residential developments and residential subdivision projects in which improvements such as but not limited to the dwelling units, common area, recreational amenities and infrastructure improvements are provided by the developer shall be landscaped in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.
- B. Existing Developments. Land use developments in existence at the effective date of this chapter shall, to the maximum extent feasible, be brought into compliance with the chapter's provisions if:
  1. The gross floor area of improvements existing on the property at the effective date of this chapter are changed, modified, or expanded by more than twenty percent. Compliance under the noted circumstances applies whether the changes, modifications, or expansions occur in a single event or in incremental stages.
- C. Off-Street Parking.
  1. New Developments. Off-street parking facilities for all new developments shall be landscaped in accordance with the requirements of this chapter. These include:
    - a. Surface or at-grade parking areas;
    - b. The exterior perimeter of parking structures at all levels, as well as the open-air top parking level of such structures.
  2. Existing Parking Areas. Off-street parking areas in existence on the effective date of this chapter shall be brought into compliance with the provisions of the chapter as noted below:
    - a. Expansion by Fifty Percent or Less. When an existing off-street parking area is expanded by fifty percent or less the newly established expansion area shall be brought into compliance with both the interior and exterior/perimeter landscape requirements of this chapter.

- b. Expansion by More Than Fifty Percent. When an existing off-street parking area is expanded by more than fifty percent, the entire expansion area shall be brought into compliance with both the interior and exterior/perimeter landscape standards of this section. The pre-existing parking area, while not required to be retroactively brought into compliance with this section's interior parking area landscape requirements, shall be made to conform to exterior/perimeter area landscape standards.
- c. Repeated Expansions. Repeated expansions of a parking lot area over a period of time commencing with the effective date of this chapter shall be combined in determining whether the fifty percent threshold has been reached.

D. Exemptions. The provisions of this chapter do not apply to the following:

- 1. The interior undercover portions of parking structures;
- 2. The interior undercover portions of carports containing no more than ten parking spaces;
- 3. The interior display areas of vehicle and equipment sales lots;
- 4. The interior areas of vehicle and equipment storage lots;
- 5. Properties listed on the national or state historic registers.

In addition, areas dedicated and used for the following specific purposes are exempt from the landscape water allowance limitations of this chapter:

- a. Sports fields;
- b. Turf areas within public parks;
- c. Golf courses;
- d. Cemeteries.

Although exempt from landscape water allowance limitations, all other provisions of this chapter shall apply. In particular, landscaping shall be provided in the interior and perimeter areas of off-street parking facilities, adjacent to buildings, and along walkways.

(Ord. 1609 § 2 (part), 2007)

19.77.030 - Promotion of maximum water efficiency.

- A. Establishment and Maintenance of a Site-Specific Landscape Water Allowance. So as to assure more efficient water consumption in the establishment and long-term maintenance of site landscape improvements, an annual landscape water allowance shall be established and maintained for each property improved as set forth in this chapter.

The landscape water allowance shall be calculated using the following equation:

Landscape Water Allowance =  $ET_0 \times 1.0 \times 0.62 \times A$  where landscape water allowance is in gallons per year.

$ET_0$  = Reference evapotranspiration in inches per year.

1.0 =  $ET_0$  adjustment factor, one hundred percent of turf grass  $ET_0$  (water year adjustment factor).

0.62 = Conversion factor (to gallons per square feet).

A = Total irrigated landscape area in square feet.

The  $ET_0$  or reference evapotranspiration for Salt Lake County is 31.18 inches per year. Converting this figure so that a landscape water allowance can be expressed in gallons per year requires the use of the conversion factor to obtain an equivalent amount in gallons per square feet (19.33). An  $ET_0$

adjustment factor of one is used in order to accommodate the use of turf under circumstances that promote maximum water efficiency.

Acceptable water efficiency shall be deemed to have been achieved when the approved landscape plan indicates a landscape water allowance of no more than fifteen gallons per square foot average for the entire landscaped area of the site. Multiplying this figure by the total irrigated landscape area in square feet yields the annual water budget for landscape use for the property.

- B. Introduction and Use of Native and Other Drought-Tolerant Plants. In order to promote maximum water conservation, not less than eighty percent of the trees and shrubs used on a site shall be water conserving species capable of withstanding dry conditions once established. Native plants shall be used to the maximum extent feasible. Drought-tolerant grass varieties shall be used in areas planted in turf or lawn. Lists of plants that satisfy these requirements and that are available locally may be obtained from the director.
- C. Plant Establishment and Arrangement on the Basis of Water Consumption. Among the many ways in which plants may be distinguished from one another is categorization on the basis of water use. Establishment and arrangement of plants on a site according to the water needs of those plants is commonly referred to as hydrozone management. Hydrozone management is required by this chapter and shall be implemented through the use of the following:
  1. Plants with similar water needs shall be grouped together as much as possible.
  2. Areas landscaped with high water use plants shall be, whenever possible, separated from those with low and very low water use by moderate water use landscape zones.
  3. For projects located at the interface between urban areas and natural (nonirrigated) open space, drought-tolerant plants that will blend with the native vegetation shall be selected. Plants that tend to accumulate excessive amount of dead wood or debris are to be avoided. Plants with low fuel volume or high moisture content are preferred. Every effort is to be taken to minimize fire hazards. Lists of plants that satisfy these requirements and that are available locally may be obtained from the director.
  4. Areas with slopes greater than thirty percent shall be landscaped with deep-rooting, water-conserving plants for erosion control and soil stabilization.
  5. Park strips and other landscaped areas less than ten feet wide shall be landscaped with water-conserving plants.
- D. Irrigation System Requirements.
  1. Designer Qualifications. All sprinkler irrigation systems shall be designed by a qualified professional who is licensed under Utah Code Title 58 or by a person who is exempt from professional licensure requirements for the scope of work performed.
  2. Design Standards. Irrigation design standards applicable to this chapter shall be as outlined in the latest version of the minimum standards for efficient landscape irrigation system design and installation prepared by the Utah Irrigation Association, subject to the following modifications and additions:
    - a. Pressure Regulation. A pressure regulating valve shall be installed and maintained if the static service pressure exceeds eighty pounds per square inch (psi).
    - b. Automatic Controller. All irrigation systems shall include an electric automatic controller with multiple programs, multiple repeat cycle capabilities so as to reduce runoff on slopes and soils with slow infiltration rates, and a flexible calendar program. All controllers shall be capable of utilizing an automatic rain shut-off device, and the ability to adjust run times based on a percentage of maximum ET<sub>0</sub>.
    - c. Slope Adjustments. On slopes exceeding thirty percent, the irrigation system shall consist of low precipitation rate rotors or spray heads, drip emitters, or bubblers with a maximum precipitation rate of 0.85 inches per hour and adjusted irrigation cycle times to eliminate runoff.

- d. Irrigation Zones and Use. Each zone shall irrigate a landscape with similar site, slope and soil conditions and plant materials with similar watering needs. Turf and nonturf areas shall be irrigated on separate zones. Drip emitters and sprinklers shall be placed on separate zones.
- e. Tree Irrigation. Drip emitters or bubblers shall be provided for each tree not planted in a turf area. Irrigation in the vicinity shall be factored in to prevent under or over-watering and to ensure deep root growth. Bubblers shall not exceed one and one-half gallons per minute per device. Bubblers for trees shall be placed on a separate valve as warranted by tree species and area conditions.
- f. Turf Zones. Sprinklers shall have matched precipitation rates with each zone.
- g. Elevation Adjustments. Check valves shall be required where elevation differences will cause low-head drainage. Pressure regulating valves and pressure compensating heads and drip emitters with a pressure regulating device shall be required where a significant variation in water pressure will occur within the irrigation system due to elevation differences.
- h. Requirements for Drip Irrigation. Drip irrigation lines shall have filters and automatic end flush valves and be protected by organic or rock mulch.
- i. Automatic Controller Zones. Zones with spray or stream sprinklers shall not be scheduled to operate between the hours of ten a.m. to seven p.m. so as to reduce water loss from wind and evaporation. Drip irrigation systems are subject to no such operational constraints.
- j. Operational Efficiency. The minimum efficiency required for irrigation systems established in accordance with the requirements of this chapter is as follows:
  - i. The distribution efficiency for all fixed spray systems shall be sixty percent.
  - ii. The distribution efficiency for all rotor systems shall be seventy percent.
- k. Scheduling of System Operations. A schedule shall be developed which allows for plant material to be established. This shall have a maximum two-year time period. Once established, a revised schedule shall be developed for maintenance of the plant material. The schedule presently in effect shall be posted at the controller. The schedule shall reflect an application rate which achieves optimum system efficiency, a minimum one-hour time interval between all applications, and provisions against irrigation during restricted hours.

(Ord. 1609 § 2 (part), 2007)

#### 19.77.040 - Landscape design standards and guidelines.

- A. Standards Applicable to All Developments. Required site landscape improvements shall be provided in accordance with the standards and design guidelines set forth in this chapter. The standards set forth herein are numerically measurable so as to readily facilitate the preparation, review and approval of landscape plan submittals and the subsequent verification of compliance with the requirements of the chapter. Design guidelines, though not precisely measurable, are intended to clarify the principles associated with specified standards, provide guidance for the review and approval of submitted landscape plans, and provide flexibility for design professionals who wish to propose alternative compliance approaches.
- B. Retention of Significant Natural Features. Features that are unique to a property, such as but not limited to that property's natural topography, existing vegetation, or riparian features shall be taken into consideration in the planning and design of landscape improvements for that property. Priority is to be given to the preservation or protection of existing natural areas, particularly where mature or specimen trees or wooded riparian areas are a part of a proposed development site. The proposed locations of streets, buildings and lots shall, as much as possible, minimize disturbance to significant existing trees.

C. Tree Preservation, Removal and Replacement.

1. All healthy trees having a caliper of four inches in size or larger shall be preserved to the maximum extent feasible. Preserved trees shall be credited to the satisfaction of replacement trees on a three to one caliper-to-caliper basis.
2. Preserved trees shall be credited toward the satisfaction of the tree planting requirements of this chapter.
3. Where existing trees are to be protected, the following standards shall apply:
  - a. A fenced tree protection zone shall be established around each tree or cluster of trees to be retained. The perimeter of this zone, which shall coincide with the drip line of the tree or trees to be protected, shall be clearly marked with high-visibility materials at a minimum height of four feet.
  - b. The storage or movement of equipment, material, debris or fill is prohibited within the fenced tree protection zone so as to minimize soil compaction.
  - c. The cleaning of equipment or material or the storage and disposal of waste material such as paints, oils, solvents, asphalt, concrete, motor oil or any other material harmful to the life of a tree is prohibited within the drip line of any protected tree or group of trees.
  - d. No cut or fill is permitted within the drip line of any protected existing tree or group of trees unless a qualified arborist, forester or landscape architect has evaluated and approved the disturbance.
  - e. All protected existing trees shall be pruned as specified by a qualified arborist or forester.
  - f. No damaging attachment, wires, signs or permits may be fastened to any protected tree.
  - g. Large property areas containing protected trees and separated from construction or land clearing areas, road rights-of-way and utility easements may be "ribboned off," rather than erecting protective fencing around each tree as required above. This may be accomplished by placing metal t-post stakes a maximum of fifty feet apart and tying ribbon or rope from stake-to-stake along the outside perimeters of such areas being cleared.
4. The removal of trees is allowed under the following circumstances:
  - a. Where trees have naturally fallen or are determined by a licensed arborist to be dead or dying.
  - b. Where trees have been diagnosed by a qualified arborist as unhealthy beyond reasonable rehabilitation.
  - c. Where trees are determined to be potentially harmful to the public health, safety or welfare.
  - d. Where it has been determined by the county that tree removal is necessary to restore clear visibility at driveways and intersections.
  - e. Where the preservation of trees would prevent reasonable site grading to accommodate a functional arrangement of buildings and related improvements on the property. Written documentation of the above is required prior to the removal of any tree.
5. Trees having a caliper of four inches in size or greater which are removed shall be replaced on the development site by trees of no less than two-inch caliper in size. The required replacement ratio shall be one tree for every two caliper inches (cumulative) of trees removed. Replacement trees shall not be credited toward the satisfaction of the tree planting requirements of this chapter but shall be in addition to that otherwise specified.

D. Exposure to Sun and Wind. Plant selection and placement shall recognize the importance of energy conservation. Deciduous trees which are sun tolerant shall be planted on the south and west sides of buildings so as to provide shade from summer sun while allowing winter sun to radiate into buildings.

Shade-tolerant plants and evergreen trees shall be planted on the north to northwest sides of buildings in order to reduce the chilling effects of winter winds.

- E. New Plantings. The measurements and specifications for all live plants used to fulfill the requirements of this chapter shall be as set forth in the American Standard for Nursery Stock (ANSI Z60.1-204) as published and periodically amended by the American Nursery and Landscape Association. The following are minimums in relation to those standards. Nothing in this chapter shall be interpreted to prohibit the provision of landscape improvements in excess of these minimums.
1. Plant Quality. Required plant materials shall be nursery or field grown, unless otherwise approved, and shall be healthy, well-branched vigorous stock with a growth habit normal to the species and variety, free from defects decay, disfiguring roots, sun-scald, injuries, abrasions of the bark, plant diseases, insect pest eggs, borers and all forms of infestations or objectionable disfigurements of diseases, insects and injuries.
  2. Plant Coverage and Growth Rate. The quantity and size of materials planted shall be sufficient to attain a percentage of coverage of seventy-five percent of organically planted areas within three years of initial planting.
  3. Species Diversity. A variety of plant species shall be utilized in all site landscaping. No one species may make up more than twenty-five percent of the total nonturf plant materials within the landscaped area. In order to prevent uniform insect or disease susceptibility and to stem the untimely degeneration or premature deterioration of trees planted or retained on a development site or in the adjacent area, species diversity is required. The following minimum requirements shall apply.

Total Number of Trees on Site	Maximum Percent of Any One Species
10—19	50%
20—39	33%
40—59	25%
60 or more	15%

Special consideration shall be given to canyon areas to protect against decimation due to insect or disease infestations.

4. Lawn and Turf Areas. Areas proposed for planting in turf or lawn shall be a minimum of ten feet in width. Drought-tolerant grass varieties shall be established and maintained.
5. Mulch. All landscape areas not planted with shrubs, perennials, turf or other groundcover shall be covered with a minimum three-inch layer of mulch (except around the crown of plants) to retain water, inhibit weed growth, and moderate soil temperature. Newly planted trees in areas predominantly improved with turf shall be provided a plant-free mulched area with a minimum radius of four feet around the trunks in order to protect the trunks from turf-maintenance operations and expedite tree root establishment. Nonporous materials (e.g., plastic) shall not be placed under the mulch. Bare soil is not permitted.
6. Tree Placement. Trees shall be located to provide summer shade and limit winter shade on walks, parking lots, and streets.

7. Root Accommodation. Prior to the installation of trees, a determination shall be made as to whether root barriers are necessary to prevent roots from uplifting or cracking sidewalks or other hard surface improvements in the vicinity of the tree. Root barrier collars and root path trenches shall be installed as needed to provide such protection and to ensure healthy tree root growth.
8. Tree Size Requirements at Planting. All new and replacement trees shall meet the following minimum size requirements at planting:

a. Deciduous	two-inch caliper
b. Ornamental and flowering	one and one-half inch caliper
c. Evergreen	six feet tall

Where the above plant materials are secured on the basis of container size, equivalency shall be in accordance with the American Standard for Nursery Stock (ANSI Z60.1-204) as published and periodically amended by the American Nursery and Landscape Association.

9. Shrub Size at Planting. All shrubs shall be a minimum of twelve inches in height or spread (typically five gallon in size at planting, except when used solely for screening purposes, in which case twenty-four inch in height or spread is required).
  10. Area Requirements for Landscape Improvements. No less than twenty percent of the gross area of a property subject to the requirements of this chapter shall be improved and maintained as landscape area. Land area encumbered by buildings, structures, paving and other impervious surfaces not related to on-site landscape improvements shall not be considered in the calculation of landscape area.
- F. Design Guidelines. The intent of design guidelines is to acknowledge the expertise and integrity of licensed design professionals and to afford them a commensurate level of flexibility in achieving the purposes and intent of this chapter. Guidelines are included in this chapter so as to clarify or expand upon the principles associated with specified standards. They are further provided for guidance in the preparation and submittal of complying landscape plans. Design guidelines may be used either in conjunction with or in lieu of other required on-site landscape improvements. When employed in lieu of strict compliance with chapter provisions, substantiation of compliance with the purposes and intent of this chapter is required.
1. Separation and Screening with Plant Material. The intent of this guideline is to soften long expanses of building walls, fences and other hard-surface barriers and to effectively screen such surfaces from undisturbed on- or off-site view. Its further intent is to separate and screen new buildings and ancillary site improvements and activities from off-premise view.
  2. Integration with Plantings. The intent of this guideline is twofold; (1) to provide better integration of newly constructed or remodeled site building improvements and outdoor spaces with other site improvements in the vicinity, or (2) to significantly enhance area characteristics through the coordinated introduction of new architectural themes, outdoor areas, and landscape improvements into areas in need of rehabilitation. In either event the incorporation of a diversity of plant materials, colors, textures, heights and aesthetic considerations of a similar nature may be employed.
  3. Establishing Privacy. Privacy is particularly important where larger buildings are proposed next to the side or rear yards of smaller buildings. In such instances a higher-than-normal incidence of vertical landscape elements may be employed to address privacy concerns.

4. Land Form Shaping. Retention of existing land form is encouraged where site topography beneficially serves aesthetic and aquifer recharge purposes. Where reconfiguration of existing topographic conditions on a site is required to achieve these purposes, such grade changes should be either reminiscent of or complementary to natural land forms in the vicinity. The resulting land form modifications should, in either event, incorporate a high degree of both horizontal and vertical land form articulation, creating both berms and swales for aesthetic variety and groundwater collection purposes.
5. Visual Integration of Fences or Walls. Security fences and solid visual barriers commonly detract from the aesthetics of the area in which they're established. Similarly, though not so severely, garden walls, privacy fences, screen panels, arbors, and structures of a like nature may adversely affect area aesthetics. In such instances creative landscape enhancements may be employed to change the sense of proximity to such structures and to improve area aesthetics.

In applying these or similar strategies to achieve the purposes and intent of this chapter, the objectives with regards to aesthetic enhancement of on-site improvements are to:

- a. Add visual interest adjacent to large expanses of building walls;
- b. Enhance the architectural features of new building construction;
- c. Provide better site integration of structural improvements;
- d. Soften hard edges;
- e. Enhance the compatibility of land uses of different character, intensity, and density;
- f. Reduce the potentially adverse impacts of site-generated noise;
- g. Screen views into or between windows and defined outdoor spaces;

In applying these or similar strategies with regards to the integration of on-site improvements with surrounding areas, the objectives are to:

- i. Mitigate potential conflicts between divergent land uses, development densities or intensities, and building design or scale;
- ii. Maintain privacy for existing area residences;
- iii. Provide appropriate transitions between developed, managed landscape areas and those comprised of more natural vegetation;
- iv. Introduce high quality site improvements into areas in need of redevelopment.

(Ord. 1609 § 2 (part), 2007)

19.77.050 - Landscape yards or setbacks and buffer areas.

A. Landscaping Required.

1. Improvement Requirements in Relation to Yard Depth. In all zones where a front yard is required the entire frontage and depth of that yard area and any side yard area abutting a street shall be landscaped. Visibility at intersecting streets shall be maintained as set forth in Section 19.76.160 of this title. Parking areas shall not encroach on these minimum required setbacks except as herein authorized. The perimeter boundaries of all off-street parking areas that abut streets accessible to the public shall be landscaped and screened from public view. Specified yard area depth measurements are from the public right-of-way or private street easement boundary.
  - a. Front and street side areas where a yard or setback depth of no less than twenty feet is maintained.



- i. An area of land graded and re-contoured at a maximum slope ratio of 3:1 (three feet horizontal to one foot vertical) so as to provide a meandering earthen berm traversing the entire width of the area and having a maximum height of three feet and an average height of thirty-two inches, as measured from the grade of the closest abutting sidewalk or top of curb.
  - ii. Landscaping within yards located between a street and a parking area shall include street trees as specified in this chapter. In addition, not less than fifty percent of these landscaped yards shall include a mix of evergreen and deciduous shrubs, herbaceous perennials, and nonturf groundcover. The balance of this area may be planted in turf and utilized for the placement of large boulders or similar visual accents so long as the combination of berms, plantings and visual accents effectively screen from public view any parked vehicles in contiguous off-street parking areas on the property.
- b. Provisions for Yard Reductions to No Less Than Fifteen Feet. Front and street side yards or setback areas with no abutting off-street parking may be reduced to a depth of not less than fifteen feet with provision of the following:
- i. An open decorative fence (picket, split rail, etc.) on the interior side of the landscaped area. Alternatively, a continuous hedge no less than three feet in height at planting, as measured from the grade of the abutting sidewalk or street, may be provided.
  - ii. An area of land graded and re-contoured at a maximum slope ratio of 3:1 (three feet horizontal to one foot vertical) so as to provide a meandering earthen berm traversing the entire width of the area and having a maximum height of thirty-two inches and an average height of two feet, as measured from the grade of the closest abutting sidewalk or top of curb.
  - iii. No less than seventy-five percent coverage of the landscaped area with street trees (includes canopy at maturity) as specified in this chapter together with a mix of sub-canopy evergreen and deciduous shrubs, herbaceous perennials, and nonturf groundcover. The balance of this area may be planted in turf and utilized for the placement of large boulders or similar visual accents.
- c. Provisions for encroachment of off-street parking areas into required front and street side yards or setback areas.
- i. Encroachments to Within Twelve Feet. Off-street parking areas may encroach into required front and street side yard or setback areas such that a minimum depth of not less than twelve feet is maintained subject to provision of the following:
    - (A) An area of land graded and re-contoured at a maximum slope ratio of 3:1 (three feet horizontal to one foot vertical) so as to provide an earthen berm traversing the entire width of the area with a height of no less than thirty inches above the grade of the abutting sidewalk or street and supported on its interior side by a masonry retaining wall no less than four feet in height above the grade of the abutting off-street parking area surface. The use of this alternative is restricted to properties where it is feasible to provide a parking area with a finished grade at least two feet below the grade of the adjacent street.
    - (B) No less than seventy-five percent coverage of the landscaped area with street trees (includes canopy at maturity) as specified in this chapter, together with a mix of sub-canopy evergreen and deciduous shrubs, herbaceous perennials, and nonturf groundcover. The balance of this area may be planted in turf and utilized for the placement of large boulders or similar visual accents.
  - ii. Encroachments to Within Eight Feet. Off-street parking areas may encroach into required front and street side yard or setback areas such that a minimum depth of not less than eight feet is maintained subject to provision of the following:

- (A) A horizontally and vertically articulated decorative wall along the interior edge of the yard or setback area. Said wall shall have a minimum height of thirty-six inches, a maximum height of forty-eight inches and an average overall height of forty-two inches as measured from the adjacent paved parking area, if provided, or from the adjacent sidewalk or street surface level, if not. In plan view the decorative screen wall shall vary by eight to sixteen-inch offsets at linear intervals along the wall of every eight to ten feet.
- (B) No less than ninety percent coverage of the landscaped area with street trees (includes canopy at maturity) as specified in this chapter, together with a mix of sub-canopy evergreen and deciduous shrubs, herbaceous perennials, and nonturf groundcover. The balance of this area must be surfaced with mulch in accordance with the standards of this chapter and may be utilized for the placement of large boulders or similar visual accents.

NOTE: Site improvements in conjunction with permitted and conditionally permitted uses in the M-1 and M-2 manufacturing zones are exempt from the above landscape area requirements.

- 2. Plant Quantities. Regardless of depth, all landscape areas adjacent to a street (including required park strips) shall be planted and maintained with the following:
  - a. One and one-fourth trees per one thousand sq. ft. of the ground or main floor level of nonresidential buildings in commercial zones.
  - b. Two trees per one thousand sq. ft. of the ground or main floor level of buildings in manufacturing zones.
  - c. One tree per twenty-five lineal feet of street frontage (not applicable to manufacturing and warehouse uses).
  - d. One shrub per four lineal feet of building foundation (may be grouped).
  - e. Any combination of other live plant materials and decorative features consistent with the requirements of this chapter.
- B. Interior Side and Rear Yards. The side and rear yard areas required by this title shall be landscaped and maintained as set forth in this chapter. Overhanging or cantilevered structures may not encroach upon such areas.
- C. Buffer Areas Between Nonresidential and Residential Land Uses. A landscaped buffer area not less than twenty feet wide shall be required between nonresidential and residential uses. A minimum of one tree for every twenty-five linear feet of landscape buffer is required. Either a linear or cluster arrangement of trees is allowed so long as the spacing of provided trees adequately screens the nonresidential use from the adjacent residential area. If a linear arrangement of trees is provided, tree spacing shall not exceed twenty-five feet on center.

(Ord. 1609 § 2 (part), 2007)

#### 19.77.060 - Parking lot landscaping.

- A. Interior Parking Planters. Landscaped planters, which may incorporate depressions for the collection of stormwater run-off, shall be provided in any parking lot containing twenty or more parking spaces. These planters shall be constructed to the following standards.
  - 1. Landscape Planter Types.
    - a. Islands. Islands are planter areas parallel to and situated at the end of a row of individual parking stalls.

- b. Peninsulas. Peninsulas are planter areas parallel to and situated at specified intervals within a row of parking stalls.
    - c. Medians. Medians are planter areas perpendicular to and separating opposing rows of head-in parking stalls.
  - 2. Landscape Planter Construction.
    - a. Landscape planters shall be constructed of continuous concrete curb in accordance with applicable county standards and of no less than six inches in height unless a depression area for collection of stormwater runoff is provided.
    - b. A minimum four-foot radius curbing shall be provided along drive aisles.
  - 3. Location, Spacing and Minimum Number of Landscape Planters Required. Landscape planters shall be provided in accordance with the following:
    - a. One island at each end of a row of parking stalls, together with either:
      - i. One peninsula for every six contiguous parking spaces or portion thereof per row where uninterrupted vehicular traffic flow is allowed between abutting parking spaces; or
      - ii. One continuous median per row of head-in parking stalls.
    - b. Flexibility is allowed in the configuration of landscape planters for rows with angled parking.
  - 4. Landscape Planter Length. The length of each landscape planter, measured from face of curb to face of curb, shall be as follows:
    - a. As an island at the end of a row of individual parking stalls, fifteen feet; for opposing rows of head-in parking stalls, thirty feet.
    - b. As a peninsula parallel to a row of parking spaces, fifteen feet.
    - c. As a median abutting a single row of parking stalls or as a divider median separating opposing rows of head-in parking stalls, equal to the length of each row.
  - 5. Landscape Planter Width. The width of each landscape planter, measured from face of curb to face of curb, shall be no less than:
    - a. Eight feet for each island at the end of a row of parking stalls.
    - b. Nine feet for each peninsula within a row of parking stalls.
    - c. Eight feet, with consideration for vehicle overhang, where divider medians occur adjacent to head-in, and ten feet, with the same considerations, for divider medians separating opposing rows of head-in parking stalls. Where divider medians are improved with pedestrian walkways, the specified width is exclusive of the width of those walkways.
  - 6. Vehicular Ingress/Egress Accommodation. That portion (eighteen inches minimum) of each landscape planter peninsula or island adjacent to a vehicular parking space shall be finished with a pervious surface suitable for temporary pedestrian use when exiting a vehicle. Alternatively, each such parking space may be provided at an additional eighteen-inch width and striped for pedestrian use. Stepping stones and graveled pathways shall be dispersed across and along median islands to minimize soil compaction and protect plant root zones.
  - 7. Distribution of Landscaped Planters. Interior planting areas shall be located to most effectively accommodate stormwater runoff, provide positive drainage away from buildings, and provide maximum shade for large expanses of paving.
- B. Plant Quantity, Size, and Diversity in Parking Lot Landscaped Planters.
  - I. Minimum Number of Plants Required.
    - a. Within landscape planter islands and peninsulas.

- i. One shade tree and four shrubs for each fifteen-foot planter,
    - ii. Two shade trees and eight shrubs per thirty-foot planter,
    - iii. Three additional shrubs where lighting standards are located in the planter.
  - b. Within landscape planter medians.
    - i. Two shade trees and eight shrubs for every thirty linear feet, together with three additional shrubs for each lighting standard.
- 2. Minimum Size Requirements at Planting.
  - a. Trees. Trees required for installation within interior parking areas shall be no less than two-inch caliper in size at planting.
  - b. Shrubs. No less what is customarily accommodated within a five gallon size container, in accordance with industry standards.
  - c. Groundcovers. No less than what is customarily accommodated within a one gallon size container in accordance with industry standards.
- 3. Tree and Shrub Distribution.
  - a. Within landscape planter islands and peninsulas.
    - i. In order to minimize damage by vehicles, trees shall not be planted closer than three feet to top back of curb or exterior edge of depressed parking lot landscaped planters.
    - ii. Shrubs shall be situated such that they remain within the confines of the planter at maturity.
  - b. Within landscape planter medians.
    - i. Trees shall be planted such that they are dispersed from end to end of the planter at twenty-five to thirty-foot intervals (flexibility in actual placement is permitted).
    - ii. Shrubs shall be planted such that they assume as natural appearance as possible (flexibility in actual placement is permitted) yet remain within the confines of the planter at maturity.
- 4. Diversity of Plants. A mix of coniferous and deciduous trees and shrubs shall be provided in parking lot landscapes. Not less than forty percent of all trees and shrubs shall be coniferous except as warranted by site conditions.
- C. Mulch Required. Organic mulch shall be spread to a minimum depth of three inches and rock to at least two and one-half inches in depth in all parking lot landscaped planters. Appropriate measures shall be taken to retain the mulch within the planter and to renew it as necessary. Bare dirt is prohibited.
- D. Irrigation. Landscape planters within parking areas shall be irrigated with drip emitter or bubbler type irrigation systems only.
- E. Wheel Stops. Where vehicular parking stalls abut interior parking area landscaping that is not situated within and protected by a landscape planter, wheel stops shall be installed at a minimum of two feet from the edge of that landscape area.

(Ord. 1609 § 2 (part), 2007)

#### 19.77.070 - Screening of service and mechanical equipment.

- A. Screening Required. Service areas and on-grade mechanical equipment shall be screened from public view by plants, solid opaque fencing, berms, or a combination thereof. These elements shall also be sited to minimize their visibility and impact or enclosed so as to appear to be an integral part

of the architectural design of the building. Site elements that are subject to this provision include but are not limited to the following:

1. Air conditioning units;
2. Electrical transformers;
3. Loading areas and docks;
4. Mechanical equipment;
5. Outdoor storage areas;
6. Public utility transformers;
7. Service yards;
8. Telephone transformers;
9. Trash collection areas;
10. Trash dumpsters.

(Ord. 1609 § 2 (part), 2007)

19.77.080 - Functional and aesthetic enhancements.

- A. Pedestrian and Vehicular Pathways. The design of pedestrian and vehicular travel ways for multiple-family, residential, retail commercial, office, public and quasi-public, and mixed use developments shall incorporate plantings and related landscape improvements for separation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements, improved pedestrian convenience and safety, and better-defined vehicular circulation and parking.
- B. Building Entrances, Drop-off and Pick-up, and Outdoor Dining Areas. Plantings and related landscape improvements shall be incorporated into the design of building entrances, drop-off and pick-up, and outdoor dining areas in order to: separate these areas from on-site vehicular circulation and parking facilities and from off-site traffic; enhance pedestrian comfort, convenience and safety; and facilitate outdoor dining with maximum insulation from vehicular traffic impacts.
- C. Drive-Through Service Facilities and Automatic Car Washes. Plantings and related landscape improvements shall be provided in conjunction with drive-through service facilities and automatic car washes in order to: introduce a more aesthetically pleasing approach to these types of vehicular activities on newly developed or redeveloped sites; better integrate these types of land uses into the established character of surrounding area improvements; and screen queued vehicles from the view of passing motorists on adjacent roadways.

(Ord. 1609 § 2 (part), 2007)

19.77.090 - Landscaping of detention/retention basins and ponds.

A planting area and related landscape improvements shall be incorporated into the design of all lands to be used as detention/retention basins and ponds. Such landscaping may include shade and ornamental trees, evergreens, shrubbery, hedges, turf, groundcover and other plant materials and related landscape improvements.

(Ord. 1609 § 2 (part), 2007)

19.77.100 - Landscape plan submittal requirements.

A. General Provisions.

1. All applications for site development plan approval for land uses subject to this chapter shall be accompanied by a landscape plan package and water allowance worksheet prepared in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.
2. Submitted landscape plan packages shall be prepared and certified for compliance with all requirements of this chapter by a landscape architect licensed to practice in the state of Utah under Title 58 of Utah Code. A landscape designer certified by the Utah Nursery and Landscape Association may submit a landscape plan package if the certified designer is employed by the contractor installing plantings of the specific project submitted.
3. All submitted irrigation plans shall be prepared by a qualified professional who is licensed under Utah Code Title 58 or by a person who is exempt from professional licensure requirements for the scope of work performed.

B. Landscape Plan Package Contents. The information to be provided with the landscape plan package shall be presented in the following format:

1. Conceptual Planting Plan. The intent of the conceptual planting plan is to illustrate the overall design concept for landscaping and depict how it relates to the proposed development of the site. The conceptual planting plan shall describe the general landscape design intent and the water conservation concept statement of the proposed landscape improvements. At a minimum, the conceptual planting plan shall include the information as set forth in the following tables codified in this chapter.
2. Preliminary Plan. The intent of the preliminary plan is to illustrate the master landscape plan for the development. The landscape preliminary plan shall state how the proposal is consistent with the purposes and intent of these regulations as set forth at the beginning of this chapter. At a minimum, the preliminary landscape plan shall include the information set forth in the following tables codified in this chapter.
3. Final Plan. The intent of the final plan is to ensure each phase of the final landscape plan is consistent with the master landscape plan for the development and to illustrate the specific landscaping details for each phase. The final landscape plan shall describe the design intention and shall state how the proposal is consistent with this section, and/or with the preliminary landscape plan, if one was required. The final landscape plan shall be on a separate page from the final site development plan. The scale shall not be greater than one inch equals to fifty feet. At a minimum, the final landscape shall include the information set forth in the following tables.
4. Project Data.

**PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Information Required	Sketch	Preliminary	Final
The project title and county site development plan application number (the file number assigned to the development proposal that the landscape plan is associated with)	X	X	X
Preparation date and issue/revision/date table	X	X	X
The name, address, telephone number, fax, and e-mail of the applicant or authorized agent	X	X	X

The name, address, telephone number, fax, and e-mail of the landscape architect, landscape designer, or other qualified professional who prepared the landscape plan, together with their professional registration stamp (as required)	X	X	X
The landscape contractor to be used on the project, if known at the time of application	X	X	X
Site vicinity and location map, including the street address and tax identification number of the property	X	X	X
Sheet index	X	X	X
General landscape design intent statement including the general character and location of proposed landscaping and open area and how it meets the intent of these regulations	X	X	X
Annual water budget worksheet	X	X	X
Soils analysis and proposed soils amendments		X	X
Signature block for landscape package approval			X

5. Grading and Drainage Plan.

**GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN SHEET**

Information Required	Sketch	Preliminary	Final
Scale, north arrow, site boundary including adjacent property lines and street names	X	X	X
Existing and proposed adjacent uses	X	X	X
Existing and proposed private driveways, off-street parking areas, patios, walkways, service areas and other paved surfaces	X	X	X
Existing and proposed buildings and structures (general locations)	X	X	X

Existing and proposed utilities and easements		X	X
Limits of proposed site disturbance		X	X
Existing and proposed building and structure finish floor elevations			X
Spot elevations and contour lines at no more than one foot intervals to determine high points and low points, positive drainage of paved surfaces, wall heights and other vertical control		X	X
Existing landscaping, including location, type and size	X	X	X
Any existing landscaping proposed to be removed	X	X	X

6. Landscape Planting Plan.

**LANDSCAPE PLANTING PLAN SHEET**

Information Required	Sketch	Preliminary	Final
Base plan consisting in information included on the grading and drainage plan	X	X	X
Limits of proposed site disturbance	X	X	X
General landscape improvements with planting symbols clearly drawn to indicate location and general plant category (deciduous tree, evergreen tree, deciduous shrub, evergreen shrub, groundcover, etc.)	X	X	X
Legend of plant category symbols keyed to general plant material schedule indicating quantities of each plant category and listing of plant species (include Latin name) included in each category		X	X
Typical detail drawings at one inch equals to twenty feet to illustrate perimeter treatment, buffering, typical front yard, and any special treatment areas on the site		X	X
All hydrozone boundaries and total area within each hydrozone with each hydrozone clearly labeled high, moderate, low or very low		X	X



Detailed landscape improvements with planting symbols clearly drawn to indicate each plant (deciduous tree, evergreen tree, deciduous shrub, evergreen shrub, groundcover, etc.)		X	X
Detailed plant material schedule with abbreviation identification key, quantity of each plant, botanical name, common name, hydrozone rating (high, moderate, low or very low), plant/container size, spacing and notes		X	X
Define areas to be considered open areas and if they will be public or private. Indicate how open areas will be maintained including; erosion control, re-vegetation, and weed management both during and after construction		X	X
Plant installation, mulching, tree staking, and any other applicable planting and installation details		X	X
Soil preparation details including instructions to scarify planting pit bottom and sides and surface ground planes to promote root penetration in compacted soils		X	X
Protection of existing plant and other site features to remain. Clearly identify the locations, species, size and condition of all significant trees, each labeled as to its intended retention, relocation or removal	X	X	X

7. Soils Report. A soils report is required in all cases. Special procedures or requirements shall be incorporated in the preparation and recommendations of the soils report where the past use of a site has resulted in soil contamination or where difficult soil or landscaping conditions are known to exist. The soils report shall describe:
- a. The depth, composition, fertility, bulk density, and landscaping suitability of the top soil and subsoil at the site;
  - b. Soil class;
  - c. An approximate soil infiltration rate for site soils, either measured or derived from soil texture/infiltration rate tables. A range of infiltration rates shall be noted where appropriate;
  - d. A measure of pH, electroconductivity (ERC), salt absorption ratio (SAR) and organic matter;
  - e. Recommendations for retention and re-use of viable top soil on the site together with such soil amendments as are necessary to ensure the health and sustainability of the landscaping to be planted.

The final recommendations of the soils report shall be incorporated into the landscape planting plan and implemented with site planting operations.

8. Irrigation Plan. A detailed irrigation plan shall be drawn at the same scale as the landscape planting plan and shall reflect the requirements set forth in Section 19.77.030(E)(2) of this chapter.
9. Irrigation Schedule. The irrigation schedule required in Section 19.74.030(E)(2)(k) of this chapter shall be provided in tabular form and shall specify:
  - a. Plant type (e.g., turf, trees, low water use plants);
  - b. Irrigation type (e.g., sprinklers, drip, bubblers);
  - c. Flow rate in gallons per minute;
  - d. Precipitation rate in inches per hour (sprinklers only);
  - e. Run times in minutes per day;
  - f. Number of water days per week;
  - g. Cycle time to avoid runoff.

(Ord. 1609 § 2 (part), 2007)

19.77.110 - Landscape plan package acceptance.

- A. Standard Compliance Procedures. Submitted landscape plan documentation packages, water allowance worksheets, irrigation plans and irrigation schedules prepared in strict compliance with the requirements of this chapter shall be accepted upon certification of compliance with those requirements by the qualified professionals who prepared and submitted those plans. Final approval shall be as granted by the director upon completion of an internal or external review to assure ordinance compliance.
- B. Alternative Compliance Procedures. As authorized by this chapter, an alternative landscape and tree protection plan may be substituted in whole or in part for a landscape plan prepared in strict compliance with the chapters requirements.
  1. Alternative Plan Preparation and Submittal. Alternative landscape plans shall be prepared and submitted in accordance with submittal requirements for a landscape plan package. The submittal shall clearly identify and discuss the modifications and alternatives proposed and the ways in which the plan will better accomplish the purposes and intent of this chapter than would a plan which strictly complies with the chapter's specified standards.
  2. Alternative Plan Review Criteria. Certification of alternative plans for compliance with the purposes and intent of this chapter requires that the qualified professional who prepared the plans substantiate in writing how the alternative proposal meets or exceeds the degree of compliance that would be achieved through the strict application of specified standards. In making such assertions the qualified professional who prepared the plans shall clearly demonstrate how the alternative plans will:
    - a. Provide exceptional preservation and incorporation of existing site vegetation;
    - b. Provide significant protection of natural areas and features;
    - c. Provide for maximum retention of existing tree canopy cover;
    - d. Create exceptional enhancement of neighborhood continuity and connectivity;
    - e. Provide for extensive accommodation of nonvehicular access and use;
    - f. Represent greater innovation in site design and plant use.
  3. Alternative Plan Approval. Final approval shall be as granted by the director upon completion of an internal or external review to assure satisfaction of the above criteria.

- C. Plan Approval and Distribution. Copies of the professionally certified landscape plan package shall be provided for distribution to the following:
  - a. One copy to the property owner or site manager;
  - b. Two copies to the chief building official for attachment to approved building plans and use in completion of site inspections;
  - c. One copy to the director for retention in the site development application file.
- D. Plan Revisions. Any revisions to the landscape plan package shall be reviewed and approved in writing by the director prior to commencement of construction. Re-certification of compliance with the requirements of this chapter shall be provided by the qualified professionals who prepared and submitted the plan revisions. Site development plans that are substantially revised may require commensurate revisions to associated landscape plans.
- E. Phasing. Landscape plans for projects proposed for development in multiple phases shall clearly specify the landscape improvements required in conjunction with each phase.

(Ord. 1609 § 2 (part), 2007)

#### 19.77.120 - Installation of landscape improvements.

- A. Irrigation System Installation.
  - 1. Installer Qualifications. Irrigation Association (IA) certification shall be required for all contractor-installed landscape irrigation systems except where construction observation services are provided by a licensed landscape architect or other qualified professional under Title 58 of Utah Code.
  - 2. License, Insurance and Bonding Requirements. All installers, designers, and auditors shall meet state and local license, insurance, and bonding requirements and be able to show proof of such.
- B. Plant Delivery and Installation.
  - 1. Plants shall be protected during delivery to prevent leaf desiccation.
  - 2. Upon delivery, unplanted trees, shrubs and other live plants shall be kept in shade, well protected with soil, mulch or other acceptable material and appropriately watered. Plants that have died or show signs of serious deterioration prior to planting shall be replaced.
  - 3. All trees and shrubs shall be planted in such a manner as to ensure their survival. This shall include the planting of intact balls, planting at proper depth, properly backfilling, mulching and watering, and construction of a planting saucer. Newly planted trees shall be provided a plant-free mulched area with a minimum radius of four feet around the trunks in order to expedite tree root establishment.
  - 4. Any rope or wire binding the ball shall be cut prior to the conclusion of backfilling operations to prevent girdling of the tree trunk.
  - 5. If a nonbiodegradable material is used around the ball, it shall be completely removed prior to backfilling.
  - 6. In order to protect plantings from traffic, de-icing salts, and snow plowing operations, landscaped areas with tree or shrub plantings within six feet of a paved vehicle parking area or access way shall be raised above such areas by use of curbing or edging or, where depressed for stormwater collection and aquifer recharge, clearly posted for protection during periods of inclement weather.
- C. Excavation. Site excavation shall be accomplished in accordance with industry standards and applicable ordinance requirements.

(Ord. 1609 § 2 (part), 2007)

19.77.130 - Construction inspection and compliance requirements.

- A. Construction Observation and Certification of Compliance. Construction observation and monitoring of all required landscape improvements shall be provided by a licensed landscape architect so as to ensure compliance with the approved landscape plans for the site.
- B. Right to Inspect. The director reserves the right to perform site inspections at any time and to require corrective measures regarding the installation of site landscaping and irrigation system improvements found not to comply with the requirements of this chapter.
- C. The director shall field-verify landscaping improvements prior to final project approval.

(Ord. 1609 § 2 (part), 2007)

19.77.140 - Post-construction verification of compliance.

- A. Single-Phase Projects. Following construction and prior to issuing an approval for occupancy a landscape architect or other qualified professional shall complete a site inspection of all installed site landscaping improvements and provide written certification of compliance with approved plans. The director shall field-verify landscaping improvements prior to final project approval. Certification of compliance with approved irrigation plans shall be provided by the licensed professional under whose construction observation the irrigation system was installed.
- B. Multi-Phase Projects. Projects approved for development in multiple phases shall be inspected and certified to be in compliance with the approved plans for each respective phase prior to the occupancy or use of the development associated with that phase. Permits shall not be issued for subsequent phases without prior director approval until this requirement has been satisfied.

(Ord. 1609 § 2 (part), 2007)

19.77.150 - Certificate of substantial completion.

Upon completion of all required landscaping improvements the property owner shall complete a certificate of substantial completion for submittal to the director. A disclosure document shall be filed with the county recorder's office clearly indicating that the property is subject to the requirements of this chapter and that any re-landscaping by the present or future property owners shall be in accordance with the certified landscape plan for the property. Proof of recordation shall be provided prior to final land use approval.

(Ord. 1609 § 2 (part), 2007)

19.77.160 - Long-term viability of established landscapes.

- A. Plant Maintenance. The owner, tenant and any agent shall be jointly and severally responsible for the maintenance of all landscaping in good condition and free from refuse and debris so as to present a healthy, neat and orderly appearance. Where applicable an adequately funded Homeowner's or Property Owner's Association shall assume and be held liable for such responsibilities. In the latter instance, provisions for long-term maintenance of required landscaping in the event of dissolution of the Homeowner's or Property Owner's Association shall be provided prior to landscape plan acceptance.
- B. Plant Survival. All plant materials shall be regularly maintained in a healthy condition and shall be guaranteed for survival for two years from planting. During this period, each plant shall show at least

seventy-five percent healthy growth and shall have the natural characteristic of the plant of its species. Any plant found dead or unsatisfactory by the director during the guarantee period shall be replaced until it has lived through the required two-year survival period.

(Ord. 1609 § 2 (part), 2007)

#### 19.77.170 - Completion of and submittal of water performance audit.

Following construction and prior to issuing an approval for occupancy, a water audit shall be conducted by an IA certified landscape irrigation auditor. Irrigation system improvements required to achieve compliance with the requirements of this chapter shall be provided by the property owner as necessary. The water performance audit will verify that the irrigation system complies with the minimum standards of this chapter. The minimum efficiency required for the irrigation system is sixty percent for the distribution efficiency for all fixed spray systems and seventy percent distribution efficiency for all rotor systems. Copies of the auditor's certification of compliance shall be provided to the director for retention in the project file as well as to the irrigation system designer, installer, and owner/developer of the property. Compliance with this provision is required before the county will issue a letter of final acceptance.

(Ord. 1609 § 2 (part), 2007)

#### 19.77.180 - Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings herein prescribed:

"Annual water budget" means the target maximum amount of irrigation water applied to a landscaped area measured in gallons per square foot per year.

"Automatic controller" means a timer, capable of operating valve stations to set the days and length of time of a water application.

"Backflow" means any unwanted flow of used or nonpotable water or substance from any domestic, industrial or institutional piping system into the pure, potable water distribution system. The direction of flow under these conditions is in the reverse direction from that intended by the system and normally assumed by the owner of the system.

"Backflow prevention device" means a safety device that prevents the flow of water from the water distribution system back to the water source. Compliance with applicable health and water quality regulations is required.

"Bubbler" means an irrigation head that delivers water to the root zone by "flooding" the planted area, usually measured in gallons per minute. Bubblers exhibit a trickle, umbrella or short stream pattern.

"Drip emitter" means a drip irrigation fitting that delivers water slowly at the root zone of the plant, measured in gallons per hour.

"Drought-tolerant plant" means a plant that can survive without irrigation throughout the year once established, although supplemental water may be desirable during drought periods for improved appearance and disease resistance.

"Establishment period" means the first three hundred sixty-five days of growing season after installing the plant in the landscape.

"Evaporation [E]" means water movement from a wet soil or plant surface that does not pass through the plant. Evaporation is the physical process by which a liquid is transformed to the gaseous state, which in irrigation generally is restricted to the change of water from liquid to vapor. Occurs from plant leaf surface, ground surface, water surface and sprinkler spray.

"Evapotranspiration [ET]" means the quantity of water evaporated from adjacent soil surfaces and transpired by plants during a specific time, expressed in inches per day, month or year.

"FPS" means feet per second.

"Flow rate" means the rate at which water flows through pipes and valves (gallons per minute or cubic feet per second).

"Grading plan" means a plan that shows all finish grades, spot elevations as necessary and existing and new contours with the developed landscaped area.

"Groundcover" means material planted in such a way as to form a continuous cover over the ground that can be maintained at a height not more than twelve inches.

"Hardscape" means elements of the landscape such as sidewalks, pathways, benches, patios, decks, seating areas, drives, and areas for vehicular parking typically constructed from nonliving materials like concrete, boulders, brick, blacktop and lumber.

"Hydrozone" means the grouping of plants with similar water requirements so that they can be irrigated with a common zone.

"Infiltration rate" means the rate of water entry into the soil expressed as a depth of water per unit of time (inches per hour).

"Irrigated landscaped area" means all portions of a development site to be improved with planting and irrigation. Natural open space areas shall not be included in the irrigated landscaped area.

"Irrigation contractor" means a person who has been certified by the Irrigation Association (IA) to install irrigation systems.

"Irrigation designer" means a person who has been certified by the Irrigation Association (IA) to prepare irrigation system designs, and/or a landscape architect.

"Irrigation plan" means a plan that shows the components of the irrigation system with water meter size, backflow prevention, precipitation rates, flow rate and operating pressure for each irrigation circuit, together with identification of all irrigation equipment.

"Landscape architect" means a person who is licensed to practice landscape architecture by the state of Utah.

"Landscape designer" means a person who has been certified by the Utah Nursery and Landscape Association (UNLA) and who prepares landscape plans as authorized by Utah Code.

"Landscape irrigation auditor" means a person who has been certified by the Irrigation Association to conduct a landscape irrigation audit.

"Landscape plan documentation package" means an assemblage of graphics and written materials including criteria, specifications, and detailed plans to arrange and modify the effects of natural features such as plantings, ground and water forms, circulation, walks and other features to comply with the provisions of this chapter. The landscape plan documentation package shall include a project data sheet, a planting plan, an irrigation plan, a grading plan, a soils report, a landscape water allowance, and an irrigation schedule.

"Landscape water allowance" means, for design purposes, the upper limit of annual applied water for the established landscaped area. It is based upon the local reference evapotranspiration rate, the ET<sub>0</sub> adjustment factor and the size of the landscaped area.

"Landscape zone" means a portion of the landscaped area having plants with similar water needs, areas with similar microclimate (i.e., slope, exposure, wind, etc.) and soil conditions, and areas that will be similarly irrigated. A landscape zone can be served by one irrigation valve, or a set of valves with the same schedule.

"Landscaped area" means an entire parcel of real property minus that area encompassed by building footprints, driveways, and the nonirrigated portions of parking lots. Water features and areas improved

with walkways, benches, seating areas and similar improvements are included in the calculation of the landscaped area.

"Landscaping" means any combination of living plants, such as trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, flowers, or grass; natural features such as rock, stone, or bark chips; and structural features, including but not limited to, walks, drives, benches, seating areas, fountains, reflecting pools, outdoor art work, screen walls and fences.

"Maximum extent feasible" means no prudent, practical, and feasible alternative exists, and all possible planning to minimize potential harm has been undertaken. Economic considerations may be taken into account but shall not be the overriding factor in determining maximum extent feasible.

"Mulch" means any organic material such as leaves, bark, wood chips, straw, or inorganic material such as crushed stone or gravel, or other materials left loose and applied to the soil surface for the beneficial purpose of weed suppression and the conservation of soil moisture.

"Pervious surface" means a layer through which water and air may freely migrate.

"Planting plan" means a plan that clearly and accurately identifies the location and species of new and existing trees, shrubs, groundcovers, and other plants on a site.

"Precipitation rate" means the depth of water applied to a given area, usually measured in inches per hour.

"Rain shut-off device" means a device wired to the automatic controller that shuts off the irrigation system when it rains.

"Reference evapotranspiration rate or ET<sub>0</sub>" means the rate of evapotranspiration from an extensive surface cooling season green grass cover of uniform height of twelve cm., actively growing, completely shading the ground, and not short of water.

"Runoff" means irrigation water that is not absorbed by the soil or landscape area to which it is applied and which flows onto other areas.

"Soils report" means a report by a soils laboratory indicating soil type(s), composition, bulk density, infiltration rates, pH, electroconductivity (ERC), salt absorption ratio (SAR) and organic matter for the top soil and subsoil of a given site. The soils report also includes recommendations for soil amendments.

"Spray sprinkler" means an irrigation head that sprays water through a nozzle.

"Station" means an area served by one valve.

"Stream sprinkler" means an irrigation head that projects water through a gear rotor in single or multiple streams.

"Street tree" means a shade or ornamental tree planted along public or private streets and drives to provide shade to reduce heating of pavements, provide spatial definition and visual enhancement.

"Supervision (of an employee)" means that a qualified licensed professional is responsible for and personally reviews, corrects when necessary, and approves work performed by any employee under the direction of the licensed professional.

"Turf" means a surface layer of earth containing mowed grass with its roots.

"Valve" means a device used to control the flow of water in an irrigation system.

"Water audit" means an on-site survey and measurement of irrigation equipment and management efficiency, and the generation of recommendations to improve efficiency.

"Water-conserving plant" means a plant that can generally survive with available rainfall once established although supplemental irrigation may be needed or desirable during spring and summer months.

"Zone" means a landscape zone.

(Ord. 1609 § 2 (part), 2007)

## CHAPTER 19.78 - PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENTS<sup>[3]</sup>

Footnotes:

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**Editor's note**— Ord. No. 1797, § I, adopted May 24, 2016, repealed former ch. 19.78, §§ 19.78.010—19.78.170, and enacted a new ch. 19.78, §§ 19.78.010—19.78.130. Former ch. 19.78 pertained to similar subject matter and derived from Prior code § 22-31-3; Ordinance of February 1, 1984; Ord. No. 982, adopted in 1986; Ord. No. 1473, adopted in 2001; Ord. No. 1609, adopted in 2007; Ord. No. 1627, adopted in 2008; Ord. No. 1741, adopted December 4, 2012; and Ord. No. 1758, adopted September 24, 2013.

### 19.78.010 - Purpose.

The purpose of a planned unit development (PUD) is:

1. To provide a high quality living environment, and to utilize and incorporate natural features in the land development design.
2. To provide a more efficient use of the land and the preservation of greater proportions of open space for recreation and visual use than is otherwise provided for in the zoning regulations.
3. To provide good and compatible neighborhood and housing design by utilizing a variety of dwelling types and site arrangement plans to allow for greater flexibility and diversity in the physical pattern of the development.
4. To provide developments compatible with existing residential uses while maintaining a harmonious environment within the community.
5. To create mixed use areas designed to be beneficial to the neighborhood.
6. To ensure substantial compliance with the intent of this chapter related to the public health, safety and general welfare, while securing the efficient use of the land for residential, or a combination of commercial and residential development.

It is the intent of this chapter that the development plan for a planned unit development shall be prepared by a designer(s) having professional competence in urban planning.

(Ord. No. 1797, § I, 5-24-2016)

### 19.78.020 - Applicability and area requirements.

A planned unit development is a conditional use that is only allowed for residential uses, except as provided in Section 19.78.040, and in zones that allow residential uses. The provisions in this chapter shall govern over the chapters relating to these other zones and other chapters in this title, with the exception of the FCOZ ordinance, Chapters 19.72 and 19.73, and the RCOZ ordinance, Chapter 19.71. A planned unit development in these zones shall have a minimum area of three acres, with the following exceptions:

1. Existing condominium developments that cannot be sold or refinanced without the common area adjoining the homes in the development being divided up into individual lots that include the adjoining homes, and where these newly created lots would not qualify as traditional subdivision lots under county ordinance. In such cases, the newly created lots may qualify as a



planned unit development if the development is at least one acre in size. Such a development shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter, except Sections 19.78.090—19.78.130 relating to review of the development.

2. Developments abutting or contiguous to a corridor as defined in the general plan shall have a minimum area of one acre. To qualify as a development that is abutting or contiguous to a corridor, said development shall have a minimum frontage of the sum of the required minimum lot width of two lots as determined by the current zoning designation.

(Ord. No. 1797, § I, 5-24-2016)

#### 19.78.030 - Development requirements.

The following are required for all developments:

1. Ownership. The property shall be in single or corporate ownership at the time of application, or the subject of an application filed jointly by all owners of the property.
2. Open Space. Common and private open space shall be provided and shall cover no less than forty percent of the gross site area. Common open space shall be provided in the amount of at least twenty percent of the gross site area. For purposes of this chapter, gross site area is defined as the total area of a planned unit development excluding anything in the public right-of-way.

The required common open space shall be land areas that are not occupied by buildings, dwellings, structures, parking areas, streets, public park strips, curb-gutter-sidewalk, driveways, or alleys and shall be accessible by all residents of the development. Buildings erected for the purpose of providing an amenity may be included as open space. Said open space may be an area of land or water set aside, or reserved for use by residents of the development, including an expanse of lawn, trees, plants, fully accessible landscaped roof areas, or other natural areas. Common open space also includes common walkways (but not curb-gutter-sidewalk), formal picnic areas, and recreational areas. Common open space may be distributed throughout the development and need not be in a single large area. Common open space may include sensitive areas, such as areas with thirty percent or greater slope, fault zones, flood plains, high water tables, and wetlands, if they have been designed as an integral element of the project.

Private open space is that space which is provided for each dwelling unit for personal use. Private open space is typically located immediately adjacent to or attached to the dwelling unit it is designed to serve and is for the exclusive use of the residents of the dwelling unit. Landscaped roof areas, balconies, or decks attached to individual units are considered private open space and are not to be calculated as part of required common open space.

The planning commission may reduce the open space requirements of this section in order to accommodate a density bonus provided for in this chapter.

3. Interior Streets. The design of public and private streets within a development shall follow county standards for roadway development as defined by the county transportation engineer. Private streets shall be subject to the same inspections and construction standards as required for public streets. The county shall be granted a utility easement of the entire interior street system in a development project. All private streets shall be conveyed to a private association.
4. Garbage and Recycling. The development shall be designed to accommodate and efficiently manage the collection, storage, and removal of garbage in harmony with the neighborhood so as to minimize detrimental effects of the collection, storage, and removal on any residence within the development or abutting neighborhoods. If dumpster enclosures are provided for the development, no refuse dumpster or dumpster enclosure structure shall be located closer than ten feet to any perimeter property line. Enclosure structures must have a minimum of three sides that reflect or emulate the materials, design, and quality of the overall development. All developments shall provide recycling services.

5. Parking. The following minimum parking shall be provided for all multi-family projects under this chapter:

a. Table of Parking Ratios.

One bedroom unit	1.5 parking spaces per unit
Two or more bedroom units	2.0 parking spaces per unit
Guest parking spaces	0.33 parking spaces per unit (min. of 6)
Storage parking spaces for recreational vehicle storage	Not Allowed

- b. The parking requirements identified in this section supersede other parking requirements in this title.
- c. All parking areas, covered or open, except garages, shall have a landscaped buffer in accordance with Chapter 19.77, Water Efficient Landscape Design and Development Standards.
- d. Developments offering the amenities listed below are entitled to the applicable parking reductions. These reductions are not mandatory, but if they are chosen, are cumulative. The planning commission may further modify the required parking with support of a traffic study.

**Eligible Unit Parking Reductions**

Amenity	Reduction (stalls/unit)
Car Sharing (minimum 100 dwelling units)	0.05 per car share vehicle
Bicycle Lockers/Storage (1 space per unit required)	0.05
Bicycle Share (on-site self-serve bike station)	0.05
Development-supplied transit passes for all residents	0.15
Proximity of development within ¼ mile of a rail or Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) station	0.20
Proximity of development within ½ mile of a rail or Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) station	0.10

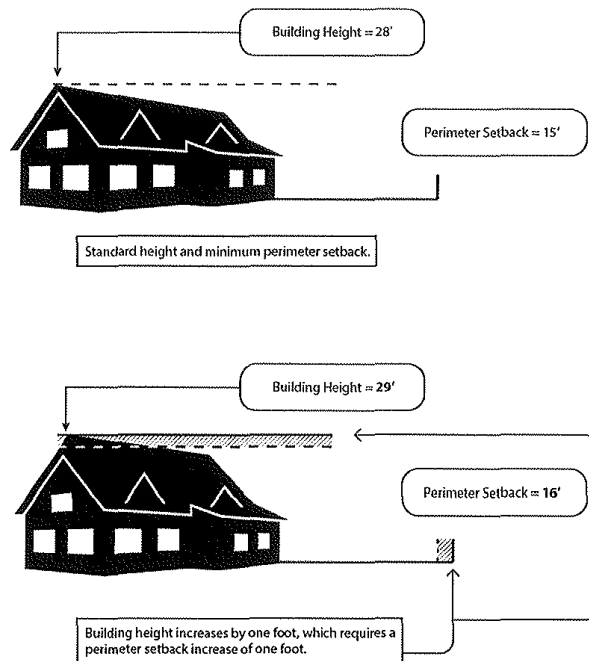
Senior Housing	0.20
Housing for students (< .25 miles from campus)	0.10
For Mixed-Use PUDs (19.78.040), shared parking that allows both customers and residents to park in the same spaces.	0.20

- e. Parking is prohibited within approved fire access and turn-around facilities.
  - f. Garages are encouraged.
    - (1) Garage parking, if used, shall have a minimum unobstructed size of twenty-two feet wide by twenty feet in length, or twenty feet wide by twenty-two feet in length. Single-car garages are also permitted and shall have a minimum unobstructed size of ten feet wide by twenty-two feet in length, or eleven feet wide by twenty feet in length.
    - (2) Covered parking, if used, shall be placed in locations adjacent or convenient to the buildings that they are intended to serve.
    - (3) Tandem spaces may be allowed with a minimum size requirement of twenty feet long by nine feet wide per parking space, up to a maximum of two contiguous spaces per unit.
    - (4) Tandem spaces may be allowed with a minimum size requirement of twenty feet long by nine feet wide per parking space, up to a maximum of two contiguous spaces per unit.
  - g. Underground parking. Installation of underground parking adequate to meet fifty percent of the parking requirements of this section excluding guest parking, shall receive a twenty percent density bonus for the planned unit development.
6. Building Materials. Exterior materials of a durable or resilient nature such as brick, stone, stucco, prefinished panel, composite materials, or other materials of similar quality, hardness, and low maintenance characteristics shall be used. No single material is allowed to exceed fifty percent on street-facing facades. Other materials may be considered for soffits, or as an accent or architectural feature. Twenty-five year guarantee, architectural shingles and/or other longer lasting roof materials are required.
  7. Landscaping on Public Right-of-Way. With the exception of Forestry Zones, where a development is adjacent to a public right-of-way, a permanent open space shall be required along any front, side, or rear yard adjacent to said right-of-way. This area shall be kept free of buildings and structures (except fences, as per Chapter 19.77.050, and approved by the planning commission), and permanently maintained with street trees and other landscaping, screened or protected by natural features, as per Chapter 19.77. If such areas are the result of double frontage lot designs with inadequate access to the street, such areas shall be landscaped as per Chapter 19.77 with a five-foot landscaped area. Aesthetic entrance features are encouraged. Additional landscape treatments or buffers may also be required with width and landscaping specifications as per Chapter 19.77.
  8. Perimeter Fencing. With the exception of Forestry Zones, fencing around the perimeter of all developments shall be provided. Acceptable fencing materials include architecturally designed brick, stone, or block, or pre-cast concrete. Fencing with materials using composite products, wrought iron, wood, or vinyl may be allowed with a minimum two-foot wide, six-foot tall brick or stone pillar spaced every ten feet on center. Unless otherwise allowed by the planning

commission, exterior fencing along a public right-of-way shall be limited to brick, stone, or block, or pre-cast concrete and be setback a minimum of five feet from the property line to allow for a landscaping buffer designed in accordance with Chapter 19.77 to soften long expanses of walls. Interior fencing shall comply with Section 19.78.030(11)(f).

9. Interior Street Lights. With the exception of Forestry Zones, street and pedestrian lighting for streets on the interior of the PUD is required. All lighting fixtures shall be directed downward with mechanisms to prevent dark sky illumination. The applicant shall submit a plan which indicates the type and location of lights in relation to the development and designed for pedestrian safety. Minimum average foot-candles for local residential roads (thirty-five feet maximum) shall be 0.3, and shall be 0.5 for residential collector roads (thirty-six feet—forty-five feet).
10. Signage. Only low profile signs with a maximum size of fifty square feet, and five feet in height are allowed. No temporary signs are allowed other than for sale or rent signs with a maximum of six square feet in area per side. Only three such signs are allowed per three hundred feet of frontage. The size, location, design and nature of signs, if any, and the intensity and direction of any associated lighting shall be detailed in the application, and, except as provided in this chapter, shall be consistent with the characteristics of the community and Chapter 19.82, Signs.
11. Site Plan. All developments shall be guided by a total design plan in which the following development standards may be varied to allow density bonuses, and flexibility and creativity in site design and building location. The planning commission may require such arrangements of structures, open spaces, landscaping, buffering, and access within the site development plan so that adjacent properties will not be adversely affected. The following criteria shall be used by the planning commission principally to assure the design objectives of this section are met.
  - a. Density. Subject to the following density bonuses, the density allowed for a development shall be no greater than that allowed in the zone in which it is located. Density shall be calculated using only net developable acreage. A density bonus in the following amounts is allowed if either or both of the following conditions exist:
    - (1) For developments with underground parking that is adequate to meet the parking requirements of this chapter excluding guest parking, a density bonus of twenty percent is allowed pursuant to 19.78.030(5)(g); and/or
    - (2) For developments within one-quarter mile (improved walking distance) of a rail or Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) station, a density bonus of twenty percent is allowed. For developments within one-half mile (improved walking distance) of a rail or BRT station, but greater than one-quarter mile, a density bonus of ten percent is allowed.
  - b. Maximum Height. For the purpose of this chapter, building height is to be measured from the lowest point of original grade to the highest ridge.
    - (1) For any PUD adjacent to an R-1, R-2, R-4, A-1, or A-2 zone ("residential zone"), the maximum height for structures on the perimeter of the PUD adjoining said zones shall be twenty-eight feet. The maximum height of all other structures in such a PUD shall be thirty-five feet. PUDs with one building only, are allowed a rooftop garden or patio provided the rooftop garden or patio has a minimum setback of seventy-five feet from the property line. For purposes of this chapter, a structure on the perimeter is defined as any structure within fifty feet of the property line of the PUD.
      - (a) The height of buildings along the perimeter of a planned unit development adjoining a residential zone may be increased to the maximum height allowed in the underlying zone by one foot increments, with each additional one foot height increment requiring an additional one foot in setback from the perimeter (see figure 1 below for graphical rendering).
    - (2) The height of structures in all other planned unit developments shall conform to the otherwise applicable ordinances.

- (3) At the discretion of the planning commission, height for dwelling structures along corridors as defined in the general plan and not adjoining a residential zone, may be increased by an additional five feet to accommodate a density bonus provided for in this chapter.
- (4) Notwithstanding the above, the planning commission may at its discretion reduce or increase the otherwise stated maximum heights if mitigation is warranted, but only in cases where unusual topographical or other exceptional conditions or circumstances exist, such as the height of surrounding buildings.



**Figure 1.** An illustration of height allowance as described in 11.b.1.a. above when approved by the planning commission, where for every foot increase in height requires a foot increase in minimum setback. This provision is designed to soften the impact to adjacent properties while allowing for increases in height where appropriate.

- c. **Perimeter Setbacks.** Buildings (including covered decks or covered patios, or decks or patios in excess of eighteen inches above existing grade) located on lots on the perimeter (excluding the public frontage defined in Chapter 19.78.040 of the development), shall have not less than a fifteen-foot setback from the perimeter lot line, and shall have a setback from a right-of-way as prescribed by the underlying zone and Chapter 19.77. Otherwise, no specific yard, setback, or lot size requirement is imposed by this chapter. However, the purpose and design objectives of this chapter must be complied with in the final development plan, and the planning commission may require specific setbacks within all or a portion of the development to maintain harmony with the existing character of the neighborhood.
- d. **Site Calculations.** Specific calculations which address the percentage of open space, impervious versus pervious surfaces, and site improvements shall be submitted by the applicant with all project applications.
- e. **Traffic Circulation.** Points of primary vehicular access to the development shall be designed to provide smooth traffic flow with controlled turning movements and minimum hazards to vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle traffic. Adequate emergency vehicle access shall be provided. Internal circulation systems shall include pedestrian paths, and may include bicycle paths, preferably separated from vehicular traffic. Where recreational facilities exist

or are planned adjacent to the proposed development, such pedestrian and bicycle paths shall connect to these facilities.

- f. Privacy. Each development shall provide reasonable visual and acoustical privacy for dwelling units. Fences, walls, barriers, landscaping, and sound reducing construction techniques shall be used as appropriate to enhance the privacy of its occupants, the screening of objectionable views or uses, and the reduction of noise.
  - g. Sidewalks. With the exception of forestry zones, as required elements of a development, interior sidewalks shall be installed to serve the units and connect to the public street.
  - h. Utilities. All utilities shall be located underground, except as may be provided for in state law. Utility equipment shall be screened from view and preferably, not fronting on a public street.
  - i. Private outdoor spaces. Each residential unit shall be required to have an outdoor patio/rear yard space with a minimum of one hundred square feet, or a balcony with a fifty square foot minimum.
12. Desirable Amenities. Amenities that are identified in the Salt Lake County Recreation and Open Space Standards Policy shall be installed in accordance with that policy. Where conflicts exist with this chapter and the Salt Lake County Recreation and Open Space Standards Policy, requirements identified in this chapter shall supersede.
  13. Miscellaneous. Installation of xeriscaping is encouraged as an alternative to excessive lawn areas or other landscaping treatments that excessively consume water. Low impact/water retention development techniques are encouraged to manage stormwater onsite including but not limited to planter boxes, rain gardens, and bioswales in the open spaces.

Parking areas, service areas, buffers, entrances, exits, yards, courts, landscaping, graphics, and lighting for both residential and non-residential development shall be designed as integrated portions of the total development and shall project the residential character.

(Ord. No. 1797, § I, 5-24-2016)

#### 19.78.040 - Planned unit development mixed-use.

In a planned unit development, vertical mixed-use is allowed in zones that allow both residential and commercial and/or office uses, provided it meets the following requirements, in addition to the other requirements in this chapter. For purposes of this section, vertical mixed-use means commercial or office uses sharing the same building as residential uses.

1. The property is abutting or contiguous to a corridor as defined in the general plan, or major or minor arterial ("street").
2. Commercial uses shall only be allowed on the first floor of buildings fronting on the street. Office uses shall only be allowed on the first and second floor of buildings fronting on the street. Entrances to the first floor of these buildings shall front on the street. Windows shall make up at least fifty percent of street-facing facades of these floors. These floors shall have architectural differentiation from the other floors in the building.
3. Parking is not allowed between the building(s) and the street.
4. The front yard setback shall be fifteen feet, except as provided in subsection (E), and the side and rear yards shall be twenty feet minimum. Corner lots are deemed to have two front yards.
5. The front yard setback is the build-to-line. At least fifty percent of the front elevation of the building(s) must be built within ten feet of the build-to-line or as approved by the planning commission. A build-to-line is defined as the line at which construction of a building façade is to occur on a lot, running parallel to the front property line, and ensuring a uniform (or more or less even) building façade line on the street.

6. Landscaping along the street shall comply with this chapter and Chapter 19.77.
7. Signage for commercial or office uses shall be limited to signs on the building(s) that comply with Chapter 19.82.

(Ord. No. 1797, § I, 5-24-2016)

19.78.050 - Maintenance of common facilities.

1. A development shall be approved subject to the submission and recordation of legal instruments setting forth a plan or manner of permanent care and maintenance of all common open space and other facilities provided in the final development plan.
2. Terms in the final development plan governing maintenance of common open space and other facilities shall comply with applicable provisions of the Utah Condominium Ownership Act, Title 57-8-101, et seq., or the Utah Community Association Act, Title 57-8a-101, et seq.

(Ord. No. 1797, § I, 5-24-2016)

19.78.060 - Review process.

1. Pre-Submittal Development Review. To help expedite review of a development proposal, prior to submitting a complete application for development, persons interested in undertaking development shall meet with a member(s) of the planning staff for a planner/applicant meeting, to become acquainted with the substantive and procedural requirements of this chapter.
2. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). Staff creates, revises, and adheres to a development review standard operating procedure, to assist in the management and processing of applications. Applicants are encouraged to obtain a copy of the current SOP from planning and development services staff, and to seek guidance with respect to the review and understanding of the development review SOP from staff.
3. Application. An application for a development must be submitted to planning and development services. As each development application is different and unique, application documents may vary with respect to content and need for specific reports and/or studies. Consultation with staff and examination of the development review SOP will guide the applicant through the review process and identify all submittal documents that will be required to formalize a complete application.
  - a. Site plan that satisfies the requirements of Section 19.78.030(11).
  - b. Landscaping plan. A landscape plan is to be prepared in accordance with Chapter 19.77 of this title. Staff can ask for justification of elements included in the landscape plan.
  - c. Architectural building elevations. The location and floor area of all existing and proposed buildings, structures, and other improvements including heights, types of dwelling units, non-residential structures including commercial facilities, preliminary elevations and architectural renderings of typical structures and improvements, shall be prepared by a licensed architect or other qualified professional.
  - d. Lighting plan.
  - e. Subdivision plat.

(Ord. No. 1797, § I, 5-24-2016)

19.78.070 - Preliminary review.

When a complete application has been accepted by staff, reviews completed by staff and related agencies, and subsequent comments identified by staff and substantially addressed by the applicant, the application is scheduled for a community council meeting and a public hearing before the appropriate planning commission for their review and decision. Additional adjustments, revisions, or re-submittals may be required during this process to identify all concerns related to conformance with the intent of this chapter. Failure to submit complete and consistent information will result in written notification to the applicant that the review cannot proceed further until all required, necessary, and requested information is submitted.

(Ord. No. 1797, § I, 5-24-2016)

#### 19.78.080 - Planning commission review.

When preliminary review of the application has been determined to be complete and in compliance with all requirements, the plans and preliminary plat together with all supporting information will be forwarded to the planning commission for review. If the property is to be subdivided, all requirements set forth in Title 18, Subdivisions, must be met.

In accordance with Chapter 19.05.040 and Utah Code § 17-27a-506, the planning commission shall review the proposed development plan to hear and receive public input and to determine if all reasonably anticipated detrimental effects have been substantially mitigated. The planning commission may require additional studies or analyses to enable it to determine how impacts should be addressed and may establish reasonable conditions of approval to address those anticipated impacts, as per Chapter 19.84.060.

(Ord. No. 1797, § I, 5-24-2016)

#### 19.78.090 - Validity of preliminary review.

1. Once the planning commission determines that preliminary review is complete, the preliminary plat or approved site plan is valid (twelve months for the preliminary plat and twelve months for the site plan). The division director may grant a one-year extension of the preliminary plat or approved site plan, provided the plat still complies with all applicable ordinances.
2. If a PUD subdivision will be recorded in phases, a final plat for the first phase must be recorded within one year of the initial planning commission approval or one-year extension thereof, the validity of the unrecorded portions of the approved preliminary plat will extend for one year from the recording date of the plat for the previous phase. Extensions of time beyond three years from the date of initial approval require review and approval of the planning commission prior to the then current expiration of the preliminary plat.

(Ord. No. 1797, § I, 5-24-2016)

#### 19.78.100 - Post-planning commission approval.

After completing the preliminary review by the departments, agencies, and planning commission, the applicant shall submit a final site plan and preliminary and final subdivision plats together with all supporting documents which comply with all requirements, corrections, additions, etc. required by the departments, agencies, and planning commission to the planning and development services division (hereinafter known as the "development plan").

1. The planning and development services division, along with the other reviewing departments and agencies, shall review the proposed development plan to verify compliance with all requirements, corrections, additions, etc.



2. After such review, the item may be scheduled for review by the planning commission upon referral by the division director or at the request of the planning commission. The final development plan shall include all of the information required in the preliminary development plan in its finalized detailed form.

(Ord. No. 1797, § I, 5-24-2016)

#### 19.78.110 - Amendments to the development plan.

The division director or designee may authorize minor changes in the location, siting, or character of buildings and structures if required to resolve an engineering or other technical issue, or other circumstances not identified at the time the final development plan was approved. No change authorized under this section may cause any of the following ("major changes"):

1. A change in the use and/or character of the development.
2. An increase in the overall density and/or intensity of use.
3. An increase of more than five percent in overall coverage of structures.
4. A reduction or change in character of approved open space.
5. A reduction of required off-street parking by more than five percent.
6. A detrimental alteration to the pedestrian, vehicular, bicycle, circulation, or utility networks.
7. A reduction in required street pavement widths.
8. An increase in building height.
9. A decrease in building setback.

Any major changes must be proposed to the planning commission after receipt of a recommendation by planning staff. Proposals under numbers 1. through 9. above require the filing of a new application. Generally speaking, any major changes must be recorded as amendments in accordance with the procedure established for adopting the final development plan.

(Ord. No. 1797, § I, 5-24-2016)

#### 19.78.120 - Failure to begin development.

If no substantial construction has occurred in the development pursuant to the final development plan within twelve months from final approval, the approved plan shall become null and void and a new development plan and application shall be required for any development on the subject property. The division director, upon a determination of good cause based on evidence submitted by the applicant, may extend the time for beginning construction a maximum period of twelve months for one time only.

(Ord. No. 1797, § I, 5-24-2016)

#### 19.78.130 - Phased planned unit development.

If the sequence of construction of various portions of the final development plan is to occur in stages, then the open space and/or recreational facilities shall be developed in proportion to the number of dwelling units intended to be developed during any given stage of construction. A phasing plan, including size and order of phases, shall be approved by staff to ensure that individual phases of the development comply with all requirements, including that the open space and/or recreational facilities are installed proportionately with the approved phasing plan.

(Ord. No. 1797, § I, 5-24-2016)

## Chapter 19.79 - UTILITY AND FACILITY SYSTEM PLACEMENT REGULATIONS

### Sections:

#### 19.79.010 - Purpose.

The purpose of the utility and facility system replacement regulations codified in this chapter is to promote the health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of the county; preserve and protect existing aesthetics, property values, and quality of life within residential and other areas of the county; and provide notice to the county and affected property owners of new or upgraded utility or facility systems to allow an opportunity to determine if sufficient reason exists to require the systems to be installed underground and to determine if funds are available to pay for underground installation.

(Ord. 1450 § 2, 1999: Ord. 1386 § 1 (part), 1997)

#### 19.79.020 - Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

"Accessory equipment" means the portion of the system including equipment sites, transformers, switchgear, pedestals, terminals, meters, buildings (substations), and other similar equipment that is normally installed aboveground in accordance with accepted practices of underground systems.

"Distribution system" means the portion of the system located between: (1) the service drop transformer and the distribution substation for electric service, (2) the service drop and the receive site (headend) for cable television, or (3) the service drop and the transmission system for telephone service.

"Facility company" means a company not regulated by the public service commission that provides a service including but not limited to cable television or telecommunications.

"Service drop" means the portion of the system located between the distribution system and wall of the building or structure occupied or intended to be occupied by a customer.

"System" means all poles, towers, wires, lines, cables, conduits, pipes and accessory equipment providing service such as electricity, telephone, telegraph, cable television, gas, water, sewer, steam or petroleum including service drops, distribution system, transmission system, and accessory equipment.

"Transmission system" means the portion of the system which is used to carry the service from points of generation or switching centers to distribution points such as electrical substations and equipment sites. In the case of electrical service, a transmission system is defined as carrying a voltage of forty-six KV or more.

"Utility company" means a company regulated by the public service commission that provides a service including but not limited to electricity, telephone, or gas.

(Ord. 1386 § 1 (part), 1997)

#### 19.79.030 - Systems required to be underground.

Unless exempted under Section 19.79.040 of this chapter, the following systems may be required to be installed underground:

- A. All new transmission systems installed after the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter.

- B. All upgraded transmission systems which would increase the height of poles from less than sixty-five feet to more than sixty-five feet above existing grade.

(Ord. 1450 § 3, 1999; Ord. 1386 § 1 (part), 1997)

#### 19.79.040 - Exemptions.

The following systems are exempt from the provisions of Section 19.79.030 of this chapter:

- A. Except as provided in Section 19.79.030(B) of this chapter, this chapter does not require the burial of any existing aboveground systems, nor does it prohibit or restrict the repair, relocation, maintenance, or replacement of any existing systems.
- B. Aboveground installation of the following systems is permitted, subject to compliance with all other applicable statutes, ordinances, and regulations:
  - 1. New service drops and/or distribution lines where service is available from existing aboveground systems;
  - 2. Temporary systems required for construction projects not to exceed a period of twelve months;
  - 3. Street light poles, light rail overhead catenary, wireless telecommunications towers, and accessory equipment;
  - 4. Transmission systems installed in the two main north-south transmission corridors, as identified on the map entitled "main north-south electrical transmission corridors" on file with the planning and development services division.
- C. In cases where unusual topographical, aesthetic, or other exceptional conditions or circumstances exist such that the installation of a system would have minimal visual, health, or safety impact on the public, variations or exceptions to the requirements of this chapter may be approved by the county mayor or designee; provided, that the variations and exceptions are consistent with the purposes of this chapter.
- D. In cases where the county mayor or designee determines that insufficient funds are available to pay for the incremental costs of underground installation of a system or determines that the public benefit to be derived from underground installation is not cost effective or is otherwise not in the public interest:
  - 1. The county mayor or designee shall give notice to the utility or facility company that the county will not require the underground installation and will not pay the incremental costs of underground installation of the system:
    - a. Within ninety days after notice is given under Section 19.79.050 of this chapter in the case of a new transmission system; and
    - b. Within sixty days after notice is given under Section 19.79.050 of this chapter in the case of a new distribution system or an upgraded transmission system which would increase the height of poles from less than sixty-five feet to more than sixty-five feet above existing grade.
  - 2. If the county mayor or designee has not given notice to the utility or facility company regarding underground installation as provided in subsection (D)(1) of this section it shall be deemed that the county mayor has determined that insufficient funds are available to pay for the incremental costs of underground installation or has determined that the public benefit to be derived from underground installation is otherwise not in the public interest.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1450 § 4, 1999; Ord. 1386 § 1 (part), 1997)

19.79.050 - Notification of affected property owners.

Prior to beginning a project involving the installation or upgrading of four or more poles, a utility/facility company providing electrical power for general consumption shall send written notification of the project to all adjacent property owners and the director of public works. The purpose of such notification is to allow the county and potentially affected property owners to determine whether there are reasons to require the underground installation of the system, to determine whether sufficient funds are available to pay the incremental costs of underground installation of the new or upgraded system, and provide the county the opportunity to meet with the company to discuss the project. Such notification shall include a full description of the project including, but not limited to: (1) the need for the project, (2) location of the project, (3) height, width, type and general location of poles, and (4) amount of voltage. Failure of property owners to receive notice of the project shall in no way affect the validity of action taken. Failure to reach an agreement within the sixty-day period shall not be grounds for the delay of the project. Notification is not required for emergency projects, relocations, replacements and systems which are exempt under Section 19.79.040 of this chapter except for an exemption resulting after notification under Section 19.79.040(D) of this chapter.

(Ord. 1450 § 4, 1999; Ord. 1386 § 1 (part), 1997)

19.79.060 - Excavation permit required.

All underground systems to be installed in the right-of-way of any county road shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 14.16 of this code, Excavations.

(Ord. 1386 § 1 (part), 1997)

Chapter 19.80 - OFF-STREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS

**Sections:**

Article I. - General Provisions

19.80.010 - Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to reduce street congestion and traffic hazards in the county by incorporating efficient, attractive facilities for off-street parking, loading, and internal automobile and pedestrian circulation as an integral part of every use of land.

(Ord. 1547 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.80.020 - Off-street parking required.

- A. At the time any building or structure is erected, enlarged, increased in capacity, or any use is established, off-street parking shall be provided in accordance with the requirements in this chapter.
- B. Plans Required to Obtain Building Permit. All applications for a building permit shall be accompanied by a site plan showing a parking layout that complies with the provisions of this chapter that shows ingress and egress, loading areas, internal automobile and pedestrian circulation, and landscaping. The plan shall be reviewed and approved by the planning and development services division consistent with the provisions of this chapter. Parking requirements may be calculated separately for each business or land use in a building.

(Ord. 1547 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.80.030 - Specifications.

- A. Parking Stall Size. Each off-street parking space shall be at least nine feet by eighteen feet for diagonal or ninety-degree spaces, or eight by twenty feet for parallel spaces, exclusive of access drives or aisles. Parking stalls adjacent to a column or wall must have an additional two feet of width to accommodate ingress/egress from the vehicle. Access to parking spaces shall be from private roadways and not from public streets.
- B. Parking Lot Policies. Salt Lake County may adopt policies regarding aisle widths, angled parking, and turn-around areas for parking lots, and parking stall sizes for valet parking.
- C. Surfacing. Except for "provisional parking areas" as allowed under Section 19.80.110 of this chapter, any off-street parking area located in an R-, C-, M-, MD-, or O-R-D zone shall be surfaced with an asphaltic or portland cement or other binder pavement, so as to provide a durable and dustless surface, shall be so graded and drained as to dispose of all surface water accumulated within the area, and shall be so arranged and marked as to provide the orderly and safe loading or unloading and parking and storage of vehicles. Surfacing requirements for parking areas located in FR-, FM-, A-, FA-, and S-1-G zones shall take into account the proposed land use, location of the property, and impact of paved parking.
- D. Maintenance. Every parcel of land hereafter used as a public or private parking area, including commercial parking lots and automobile, farm equipment, or other open-air sales lots, shall be developed and maintained in accordance with the requirements set out in this chapter.
- E. Screening. The sides and rear of any off-street parking area for more than five vehicles which adjoins or faces an institutional use or residential building shall be effectively screened by a masonry wall or solid visual barrier fence unless otherwise provided for more specifically by the requirements of the zoning district in which such parking area is located. Such wall or fence shall be not less than six feet in height and shall be maintained in good condition without any advertising thereon.
- F. Landscaping. All parking areas shall contain landscaping in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 19.77 of this title.
- G. Lighting. Lighting used to illuminate any off-street parking area shall be so arranged as to direct light away from adjoining premises and from street traffic. No light source (light bulb, fluorescent tube, or other direct source of light used to illuminate a parking area) shall be visible beyond the property line of any off-street parking area.
- H. Coverage. No off-street parking area shall occupy more than sixty-five percent of the property not occupied by buildings.

(Ord. 1609 § 16, 2007; Ord. 1547 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.80.035 - Parking in R-1 and R-2 Residential Zones.

- A. Driveways. A driveway shall be provided for vehicular access from the street or right-of-way to the required parking spaces of any dwelling in an R-1 or R-2 zone. The driveway shall be constructed of a durable, hard surface such as: concrete (including permeable concrete), asphalt (including permeable asphalt), brick, pavers, stone, or block. The number, location, and width of driveways shall comply with the specifications set forth in sections 14.12.110 and 14.36.060 of the County Code of Ordinances. Driveways over one hundred fifty feet in length are subject to approval by the fire authority. The area within the front yard of any single- or two-family dwelling not occupied by a driveway or parking surface set forth above shall be landscaped in compliance with the applicable provisions of this title regulating landscaping.
- B. Private vehicles. Private vehicles parked on residential property in any R-1 or R-2 zone shall comply with the following:

1. If parked or stored on a paved surface in compliance with section 19.80.030.C or 19.83.035.A, a private vehicle may be located in the front yard, side yard, or rear yard of a dwelling.
  2. If parked or stored on any other type of surface, private vehicles must be behind the front line of the dwelling and screened from view from public streets or neighboring properties with a six-foot, tall (minimum) opaque fence.
- C. Recreational Vehicles. Recreational vehicles parked or stored on residential property in any R-1 or R-2 zone shall comply with the following:
1. If parked or stored on a paved surface in compliance with section 19.80.030.C or 19.83.035.A, a recreational vehicle may be located in the front yard, side yard, or rear yard of a dwelling. Additionally, a recreational vehicle may be parked or stored on a parking pad which is constructed of six inches of compacted gravel. This area must be kept weed free.
  2. If parked or stored on any other type of surface, recreational vehicles must be behind the front line of the dwelling and screened from view from public streets or neighboring properties with a six-foot tall (minimum) opaque fence.
- D. Commercial vehicles. Commercial vehicles shall not be parked or stored on residential property in an R-1 or R-2 zone, except in the following circumstances:
1. Commercial vehicles may be parked on a property in conjunction with lawfully- permitted construction, maintenance, or site development activities so long as said activities are diligently pursued.
  2. One commercial vehicle may be parked behind the front line of the dwelling and, screened from view from public streets or neighboring properties with a six-foot tall (minimum) opaque fence.
  3. One commercial vehicle may be parked in the front yard or side yard of a dwelling, in the R-1 or R-2 zones upon issuance of a permit by planning and development services, as long as all of the following criteria are met:
    - a. No other commercial vehicle is parked or stored on the property.
    - b. The operator of the vehicle is required to be on call 24 hours a day to use the vehicle in response to an emergency;
    - c. The commercial vehicle is parked on a paved surface in compliance with section 19.80.030.C or 19.80.035.A;
    - d. The commercial vehicle is parked entirely on private property, not parked on or over the street or sidewalk; and
    - e. The commercial vehicle does not exceed Class 5 (two-axle, six tire single unit trucks) in Federal Highway Administration vehicle classification.

(Ord. No. 1726, § III, 3-20-2012)

## Article II. - Parking Requirements

### 19.80.040 - Number of spaces required.

- A. Except where variations and exceptions are allowed under Sections 19.80.070 through 19.80.100 of this chapter, a number of parking spaces equal to the sum of the required number of parking spaces for all uses on a property, including multiple uses within the same building, shall be provided. Except in cases where a site-specific traffic study demonstrates a need for additional parking, no parking area for more than twenty stalls shall exceed the number of stalls required below unless the additional parking is installed as "provisional parking" under Section 19.80.110 of this chapter. The number of off-street parking spaces required shall be as follows:

1. Amusement center (arcade), one space per one hundred square feet of floor area;
2. Automobile or machinery sales and service garages, two spaces plus one space for each four hundred square feet of floor area;
3. Banks, post offices, business and professional offices, one space for each two hundred fifty square feet of gross floor area;
4. Bowling alleys, five for each alley;
5. Churches, one space for each six and one-half feet of linear pew or three and one-half seats in an auditorium; provided, however, that where a church building is designed or intended to be used by two congregations at the same time, one and one-half parking spaces shall be provided for each three and one-half seats in the auditorium. For buildings designed or intended to be used for conferences or other special meetings involving more than the regular congregations, additional parking shall be required as determined by the planning commission;
6. Dancehalls and assembly halls without fixed seats, exhibition halls, except church assembly rooms in conjunction with auditorium, three spaces for each one hundred square feet of floor area used by assembly or dancing;
7. Day care center for children, four spaces plus one space per five hundred square feet of floor area;
8. Dormitory building, one space for each tenant;
9. Dwellings, multiple, two spaces for each dwelling unit. In multi-family developments and dwelling groups where private covered parking is utilized, additional parking for guests shall be required. The planning commission shall determine the amount of guest parking required to meet the parking needs of each development;
10. Dwellings, single-family, two spaces for each dwelling unit. For single-family dwellings, the parking spaces may be arranged one behind the other;
11. Funeral homes, mortuaries, reception centers, one space for each forty square feet of floor area in assembly room;
12. Furniture and appliance stores, household equipment or furniture repair shop, one space for each six hundred square feet of gross leasable area;
13. Hospitals and convalescent hospitals, two spaces per bed for the total capacity of building;
14. Hotels, motels and motor hotels, one space for each living or sleeping unit, plus parking for all accessory uses as defined in this title;
15. Indoor firearms and/or archery range, two spaces per shooting point;
16. Manufacturing plants, research or testing laboratories, bottling plants, one space for each person employed on the highest employment shift;
17. Medical or dental clinics, six spaces for each doctor's office;
18. Nursing homes, four spaces plus one space per each five beds;
19. Recreation, four spaces per court for tennis courts, three spaces per court for racquetball courts, two spaces per court for squash courts;
20. Residential health care facility:
  - a. Four spaces for facilities with five or less residents, the parking spaces may be arranged one behind the other,
  - b. Four spaces plus one space per each five beds;
21. Restaurants or private nonprofit clubs, one space for each two and one-half seats or three spaces per one hundred square feet of floor area, whichever is greater;

22. Retail stores, shops, etc., except as provided in this subsection, one space for each two hundred fifty square feet of gross floor area;
  23. Rooming and lodging homes, one space for each tenant;
  24. Schools, one space for each three and one-half seats in an auditorium, plus one space for each administrator and faculty;
  25. Shopping centers and other multi-tenant retail buildings, five spaces for each one thousand square feet of gross leasable area;
  26. Sports arenas, auditoriums, theaters, assembly halls and meeting rooms, one space for each three and one-half seats of maximum seating capacity;
  27. Trailer sales, five spaces minimum, or five percent of the total site area excluding the landscaped areas, whichever is greater;
  28. Wholesale establishments, warehouses, service and maintenance centers and communication equipment buildings, one space for each person employed during the highest employment shift;
  29. Bed and breakfast homestay, two spaces for each dwelling unit plus one space for each guestroom;
  30. Short-term rental, two spaces per dwelling unit plus one additional space for each bedroom exceeding two bedrooms. For buildings with two dwelling units or less, the third and fourth spaces, when required, can be in tandem with the first two spaces required;
  31. Bed and breakfast inn, one space for each person employed on the highest employment shift, plus one space for every guestroom, plus parking for all accessory uses defined in this title;
  32. Residential facility for elderly persons, two spaces for the dwelling unit plus two spaces for visitors, the parking spaces may be arranged one behind the other;
  33. Apartments for elderly persons, one space for each dwelling unit;
  34. Outdoor display and sales, including garden centers, nurseries, lumber yards, building materials sales yards; one space for each one thousand square feet of display and sales area.
- B. Number of Parking Spaces for Uses Not Specified. For any use of buildings not specified in this section, or for uses of a seasonal or temporary nature, the off-street parking requirement shall be determined by the division director being guided, where appropriate, by comparable ordinances from other jurisdictions, accepted planning industry standards, or the requirements set forth in this section for uses or buildings which, in the opinion of the division director, are similar to the use or building under consideration.
- C. Accessible Parking Spaces. For nonresidential parking areas, the accessible parking spaces required to satisfy the Americans with Disabilities Act shall be provided within the total number of stalls required above. For multi-family residential developments, the accessible stalls shall be provided in addition to the number of stalls required above.
- D. Bicycle Parking. To encourage the use of bicycles for personal transportation as an alternative to motor vehicles, requirements are established herein to provide bicycle parking at regional, community, neighborhood, and other transportation and travel destinations.
1. Bicycle parking facilities shall be provided for any new commercial, office, manufacturing, industrial, multi-family residential, recreational, public and/or quasi-public use for which automobile parking is required; or for modification or change of any use listed above that results in the need for additional automobile parking facilities, as follows:
    - a. The number of bicycle parking spaces required shall be equal to five percent of the vehicular parking spaces required for such use, with a minimum requirement of two spaces, and a maximum requirement of twelve.
    - b. Bicycle parking spaces shall be:



- i. Located on the same lot as the principal use;
  - ii. Located and designed to prevent damage to bicycles by cars;
  - iii. Located so as not to interfere with pedestrian movements;
  - iv. Located in a highly visible, well-lighted area that is located near entrance(s) to the building;
  - v. Located to provide safe access from the spaces to the public right-of-way or bicycle lane;
  - vi. Designed to accommodate a range of bicycle shapes and sizes, and to allow the frame and wheel(s) of each bicycle to be supported and secured against theft without interfering with adjacent bicycles;
  - vii. Anchored to resist removal by vandalism and resistant to rust or corrosion.
2. Bicycle parking spaces which meet the above requirements may be located within the building.
  3. The proposed bicycle parking spaces shall be clearly shown on the site plan indicating location and type.

(Ord. 1547 § 1 (part), 2005)

(Ord. No. 1645, § II, 3-10-2009)

#### 19.80.050 - Off-street loading.

For every building or part thereof not provided with docking facilities which has a gross floor area of ten thousand square feet or more, and which is to be occupied by a commercial or industrial use to or from which delivery of materials or merchandise is regularly made by motor vehicle, there shall be provided and maintained on the same lot with such building at least one off-street loading space, plus one additional space for each additional twenty thousand square feet or major fraction thereof. Each loading space shall be not less than ten feet in width, twenty-five feet in length, and fourteen feet in height. Such space may occupy any required yard or court only if it is enclosed by a brick or stone wall not less than six feet in height.

(Ord. 1547 § 1 (part), 2005)

#### 19.80.060 - Gasoline pump requirements.

- A. Gasoline pumps shall be set back not less than twenty-four feet from any street property line, and not less than thirty feet from any residential zone boundary line. If the pump island is set at an angle on the property, it shall be so located that automobiles stopped for service will not extend over the property line.
- B. Canopies constructed to provide a weather shield over gasoline pump islands shall be set back not less than six feet from any street line and not less than ten feet from any residential zone boundary.

(Ord. 1547 § 1 (part), 2005)

#### Article III. - Variations and Exceptions

#### 19.80.070 - Valet parking program.

- A. A valet parking program is defined as a parking plan which has personnel retained to assist parking at a drop-off area and exclusively controls the parking of vehicles into valet spaces until they are returned to a pick-up area. The plan shall identify the following
  - 1. The location of parking spaces, pick-up areas, drop-off areas, and egress/ingress;
  - 2. The involvement of personnel; and
  - 3. General operating procedures.
- B. Eight percent of the required parking spaces shall be reserved as self-parking spaces and shall be indicated as such on the plan. Self-parking spaces shall meet the requirements of Section 19.80.030.

(Ord. 1547 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.80.080 - Shared parking.

- A. Notwithstanding any other parking requirements provided in this chapter, when different land uses occupy the same or adjacent lot(s) in the R-M, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-V, M-1, M-2, MD-1, MD-3, or the O-R-D zones, the total number of off-street parking spaces required for each use (see Section 19.80.040 of this chapter) may be combined and shared upon approval as provided herein. A proposal for sharing of off-street parking shall be presented to the planning and development services division director for site plan review and approval. Conditional use applications which require planning commission approval, and for which shared parking is being proposed as part of the application, must have planning commission approval for the shared parking.
- B. In determining the total requirements for shared parking facilities, the division director or planning commission shall use Table 19.80.080(a), set out below, according to the following guidelines:
  - 1. For each applicable general land use category, calculate the number of spaces required for a use as if it were the only use (refer to the schedule of minimum off-street parking requirements).
  - 2. Use the figures for each individual land use to calculate the number of spaces required for that use for each time period specified in the table (six time periods per use).
  - 3. For each time period, add the number of spaces required for all applicable land uses to obtain a grand total for each of the six time periods.
  - 4. Select the time period with the highest total parking requirement and use that as the total number of parking spaces required for the site on a shared parking basis.
- C. For uses not listed in Table 19.80.080(a), the division director shall determine the required parking for the six time periods.

**Table 19.80.080(a)**

General Land Use Category	Weekdays			Weekends		
	12:00 a.m.—7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.—6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.—12:00 a.m.	12:00 a.m.—7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.—6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.—12:00 a.m.
Office & Industrial	5%	100%	5%	0%	5%	0%
Retail	5%	100%	80%	5%	100%	60%

Restaurant	50%	70%	100%	70%	50%	100%
Hotel	100%	65%	100%	100%	65%	100%
Residential	100%	50%	80%	100%	75%	75%
Theater/entertainment	5%	20%	100%	5%	50%	100%
Place of worship	0%	30%	50%	0%	100%	75%

(Ord. 1547 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.80.090 - Planning commission exceptions.

Upon a finding by the planning commission that a proposed site plan is in harmony with the general plan of the community in which it is located and that effective tools have been employed in the creation of a transit oriented development, community re-development project, or walkable community project, the planning commission may reduce the number of required parking stalls for any proposed development. In approving any such reduction, the planning commission may use such tools as: recommendations from the planning and development services staff a site-specific traffic study conducted by a qualified engineering firm, American Planning Association guidelines, Envision Utah guidelines, and/or Urban Land Institute guidelines.

(Ord. 1547 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.80.100 - Community parking credits.

Upon a finding by the planning commission for conditional uses or the planning and development services division director for permitted uses, that parking is available either on public property or on property leased by a public entity for community parking, which parking is conveniently located to a particular land use, credits may be given toward the parking requirement for said land use. In cases where multiple businesses or land uses qualify to use the same parking spaces for community parking credits, the credits shall be pro-rated for each land use. In calculating the pro-rated community parking credits, the planning commission or division director shall consider such factors as: the amount of frontage a property has on the street, the total number of parking stalls required for a given land use, and the potential for future development in the immediate vicinity creating further demand for parking spaces. The planning commission or division director may also use Table 19.80.080(a) for land uses in different general categories to consider shared community parking.

(Ord. 1547 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.80.110 - Provisional parking.

"Provisional parking" is defined as an area or areas within a parking lot where parking spaces which are shown on the approved parking plan are landscaped rather than paved. The following conditions apply to provisional parking areas:

1. Provisional parking spaces must be shown on the site plan as complying with the parking stall size requirements of this chapter as well as the maneuverability and aisle requirements of planning commission policy.
2. Provisional parking spaces may be landscaped in such a way that they can be used for parking on a seasonal or temporary basis.
3. After one year's time from the issuance of the land use permit, a property owner may request a review of the provisional parking. Upon a finding by the planning commission for conditional uses or the division director of planning and development services for permitted uses that the additional parking is needed, approval shall be granted for the provisional parking to be paved.
4. The planning commission may set conditions of approval as part of any conditional use permit that utilizes provisional parking as allowed under Section 19.84.050 to provide for monitoring and future review of the parking plan.

(Ord. 1547 § 1 (part), 2005)

## Chapter 19.81 - HIGHWAY NOISE ABATEMENT MEASURES

### Sections:

#### 19.81.010 - Findings.

- A. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) regulation entitled "Procedures for Abatement of Highway Traffic Noise and Construction Noise" (23 CFR 772) provides procedures for noise studies and noise abatement measures to help protect the public health and welfare, supplies noise abatement criteria, and establishes requirements for information to be given to local officials for use in the planning and design of federal-aid highways. The Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) policy entitled "Noise Abatement" (Policy #08-111), adopted pursuant to 23 CFR 772, addresses highway noise impacts and sets forth conditions under which noise abatement projects may be approved and constructed in the state of Utah with the use of federal-aid highway participation funds.
- B. In order for UDOT to obtain participation funds from FHWA for proposed federal-aid highway projects for noise abatement measures on existing highways (known as "Type II Projects"), local authorities are required to take measures "...to exercise land use control over the remaining undeveloped lands adjacent to highways in the local jurisdiction to prevent further development of incompatible activities." 23 CFR 772.13(b).
- C. In an effort to prevent future traffic noise impacts on currently undeveloped lands, 23 CFR 772.15 requires that highway agencies shall inform local officials within whose jurisdiction the highway project is located of the following:
  1. The best estimation of future noise levels (for various distances from the highway improvement) for both developed and undeveloped lands or properties in the immediate vicinity of the project;
  2. Information that may be useful to local communities to protect future land development from becoming incompatible with anticipated highway noise levels; and
  3. Eligibility for federal-aid participation for Type II Projects as described in 23 CFR 772.13(b).
- D. In order for Salt Lake County residents to benefit from the development and implementation of Type II Projects for noise abatement along eligible highways within its boundaries, it is found to be in the county's best interests to comply with federal regulation and state policy by adopting this zoning ordinance codified in this chapter.

(Ord. 1309 § 2, 1995)

19.81.020 - Purpose of provisions.

The ordinance codified in this chapter is enacted for the purpose of promoting the health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of the county by minimizing the potential adverse effects of highway traffic noise and by complying with state and federal requirements for highway traffic noise abatement projects.

(Ord. 1309 § 2, 1995)

19.81.030 - Development of property adjacent to certain state highways.

Consistent with the requirements of 23 CFR 772 and UDOT's Noise Abatement Policy #08-111, no remaining undeveloped lands located in the unincorporated county adjacent to Type II Projects (freeways and expressways) shall be developed for any use or activity which is incompatible with highway traffic noise levels, unless the development of such lands shall include appropriate noise abatement measures determined necessary and appropriate by the county and UDOT. A use or activity shall be deemed incompatible with highway traffic noise levels when a "traffic noise impact" occurs, as determined under the following formula:

**Noise Abatement Criteria**

Hourly A-Weighted Sound Level—decibels (dBA)

Leq shown are maximum levels allowed:

Activity Category	Leq(h)	Description of Activity Category
A	57 (exterior)	Lands on which serenity and quiet are of extraordinary significance and serve an important public need and where the preservation of those qualities is essential if the area is to continue to serve its intended purpose.
B	67 (exterior)	Picnic areas, fixed recreation areas, playgrounds, active sports areas, parks, residences, motels, hotels, schools, churches, libraries, and hospitals.
C	72 (exterior)	Cemeteries, commercial areas, industrial areas, office buildings, and other developed lands, properties or activities not included in Categories A or B above.
D	—	Undeveloped lands (including roadside facilities and dispersed recreation).

E	52 (interior)	Residences, motels, hotels, public meeting rooms, schools, churches, libraries, hospitals, and auditoriums.

(Ord. 1309 § 2, 1995)

19.81.040 - Responsibility of owner or developer.

The owner or developer of land to be subdivided, improved or developed adjacent to Type II Projects shall be responsible to comply with any and all requirements for noise abatement measures imposed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. Failure to so comply shall constitute a violation of county ordinance and shall be punishable as a misdemeanor as provided in Chapter 1.12 of this title.

(Ord. 1309 § 2, 1995)

Chapter 19.82 - SIGNS

**Sections:**

19.82.010 - Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to eliminate excessive and confusing sign displays that create potential hazards to motorists, pedestrians, property, and also to maintain a responsible communication system by setting requirements for the location, size, height and lighting of signs that will be compatible with adjoining land uses, architecture and landscape, and that will preserve and improve the aesthetic values and visual qualities of Salt Lake County.

(Ord. 1034 § 1 (part), 1988)

19.82.020 - Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

"A-frame sign" means temporary and/or movable sign constructed with two sides attached at the top so as to allow the sign to stand in an upright position.

"Advertising sign." See "off-premises sign."

"Alterations" means a change or rearrangement in the structural parts or design whether by extending on a side, by increasing in area or height, or by relocating or change in position.

"Animated sign" means a sign which induces motion or rotation of any part by mechanical, or artificial means, or subdued color changes.

"Animation" means simulated movement created by the display of a series of pictures or images, creating the illusion of movement.

"Awning sign" means a sign designed in awning form that is an illuminated or nonilluminated space frame structure attached to a building or other permanent structure.

"Balloon sign" means advertisement supported by a balloon anchored to the premises where the advertised use is conducted, product or commodity sold, service performed, or business name is located.

"Beacon light" means:

- a. Any light with one or more beams, capable of being directed in any direction or directions, or capable of being revolved automatically; or
- b. A fixed or flashing high-intensity light, such as a spotlight, a floodlight, or a strobe light.
- c. "Beacon light" shall not include searchlights.

"Billboard bank" means an accounting system established by the county to keep track of the number of billboard signs and the square footage of each billboard sign removed pursuant to Section 19.82.185 of this chapter.

"Billboard credit" means an entry into a billboard owner's billboard bank account that indicates the number of billboard sign locations and the square footage of each billboard sign.

"Billboard owner" means the owner of a billboard in unincorporated Salt Lake County.

"Billboard sign" means an off-premises advertising sign.

"Business sign" means an on-premises sign.

"Construction sign" means a sign identifying an existing or proposed development project which may contain the name of the project, name and address of construction firms, architects, engineers, developers, etc.

"Dissolve" means an image transition effect accomplished by varying the image intensity or pattern, where the first image gradually appears to dissipate and lose legibility simultaneously with the gradual appearance and legibility of the subsequent image.

"Electronic message center" or "EMC" means a mechanism or device which uses a combination of lights, or lighted or unlighted panels which are controlled electrically and electronically to produce words, symbols, pictures or messages which may change within a given panel area.

"Embellishment, cut-out or extension" means an extension of the billboard resulting in increased square footage as part of an artistic design to convey a specific message or advertisement.

"Existing billboard" means a billboard that is either constructed, or for which an application for a land use permit was received and approved by the planning and development services division and state authorities where necessary, prior to May 18, 2004. Billboards that have received prior approval from the county at a particular location must be approved by the state by June 2, 2005. If no state approval is given, the county approval shall expire on said date and the permit shall become null and void.

"Fade" means an image transition effect accomplished by varying the intensity of the image, where the first image gradually reduces intensity to the point of not being legible and the subsequent image gradually increases intensity to the point of legibility.

"Flashing sign" means a sign which has or appears to have motion or rotation of the lighting elements or displays flashing or intermittent light.

"Flat sign" means a sign erected parallel to and attached to the outside wall of a building and extending not more than twenty-four inches from such wall with messages or copy on the face side only.

"Floodlighted sign" means a sign made legible in the absence of daylight by devices which reflect or project light upon it.

"Footcandle" means the English unit of measurement for illuminance, which is equal to one lumen, incident upon an area of one foot.

"Ground sign" means a sign supported by a fixed permanent frame support in the ground.

"Illuminance" means the photometric quantity most closely associated with the perception of brightness and a measurement of the intensity of light falling on a surface at a given distance from the light source.

"Illuminated sign" means a sign which has characters, letters, figures, designs or outlines illuminated by electric lights or luminous tubes.

"Image" means the display of text, numbers or the likeness of an object or living thing of any type on an EMC.

"Image display duration" means the period of time that an image remains static.

"Image transition duration" means the period of time in which one image changes to another on an electronic message center.

"Interior sign" means a sign located within a building so as to be primarily visible only from within the building in which the sign is located.

"Mobile sign" means a sign mounted on trailer or frame, lighted or unlighted, which is not permanently attached to a structure or the ground.

"Monument sign" means a sign which is incorporated into the landscape or architectural design scheme and displaying the name of uses or buildings.

"Nameplate sign" means a sign indicating the name and/or occupation of a person legally occupying the premises or indicating a legal home occupation thereon.

"Nonconforming billboard" means an existing billboard that is located in a zoning district or otherwise situated in a way that is not permitted by the provisions of this chapter.

"Nonconforming sign or sign structure" means a sign or sign structure or portion thereof lawfully existing at the effective date of this chapter or any amendment hereto which does not conform to all height, area, yard, spacing, animation, lighting, use or other regulations prescribed in the zone in which it is located after the effective date of this chapter or any amendment hereto.

"Off-premises sign" means a sign directing attention to a use, product, commodity or service not related to the premises upon which the sign is located.

"On-premises sign" means a sign directing attention to a use conducted, product or commodity sold, service performed or business name upon the premises on which it is located.

"Overhanging sign" means a sign which projects twelve inches or more over the roof of a building.

"Pedestal sign" means a temporary and/or movable sign supported by a column(s) and a base so as to allow the sign to stand in an upright position.

"Political sign" means a sign advertising a candidate or candidates for public elective office, or a political party, or a sign urging a particular vote on a public issue decided by ballot.

"Projecting sign" means a sign attached to a building or canopy and extending in whole or part more than twenty-four inches beyond any wall of the building or canopy.

"Promotional sign board" means a permanently attached changeable copy sign not exceeding twenty square feet per face with one or two faces back to back for the display of promotional items offered for sale on the premises.

"Property sign" means a sign related to the property upon which it is located and offering such information as address, name of occupant for residential uses, sale or lease of the property, warning against trespassing, any hazard, or other danger on the property.

"Roof sign" means a sign which is erected partly or wholly on the roof of the building. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a sign structure having main supports embedded in the ground shall not be considered to be a roof sign even if the sign's supports pass through a roof, canopy or parapet of a building.



"Scintillate" or "scintillating" means light flashes, light sparkling, light starbursts, light twinkling, light pulsating or any other image transition effect or animation in which an image instantly and repeatedly changes for the purpose of attracting attention.

"Service sign" means a sign that is incidental to a use lawfully occupying the property upon which the sign is located and which sign is necessary to provide information to the public, such as direction to parking lots, location of restrooms, entrance and exits, etc. A service sign shall also include signs providing information about sale of agricultural products produced upon the premises. A business trade mark or logo may appear on the sign provided it is secondary to the information portion of the sign.

"Sign" means and includes every advertising message, announcement, declaration, demonstration, display, illustration, insignia surface or space erected or maintained in view of the observer thereof for identification, advertisement or promotion of the interests of any person, entity, product or service. "Sign" also includes the sign structure supports, lighting system and any attachments, ornaments or other features used to draw the attention of observers.

"Sign area" means the area of a sign that is used for display purposes, excluding the minimum frame and supports. In computing sign area, only one side of a back-to-back or double-faced sign shall be computed when signs are parallel or diverge from a common edge by an angle of not more than forty-five degrees.

In relation to signs that do not have a frame or a separate background, sign area shall be computed on the basis of the least rectilinear line with a maximum of eight sides, triangle or circle large enough to frame the display.

Sign areas in the shape of a sphere, prism, cylinder, cone, pyramid, square or other such shapes shall be computed as one-half of the total surface area.

"Sign maintenance" means that signs shall be maintained in a safe, presentable and good condition, including the replacement of defective parts, repainting, cleaning and other acts required for the maintenance of the sign.

"Sign setback" means the minimum distance that any portion of a sign or sign structure shall be from any street right-of-way line and yard line coterminous with a street.

"Sign structure" means anything constructed or erected supporting a sign which requires location on or below the ground or attached to something having location on or below the ground.

"Snipe sign" means a sign which is attached to a public utility pole, fixture poles, canopy supports, or the supports for another sign.

"Static" means no motion of any type or form.

"Temporary sign," as regulated by this title, shall include any sign, banner, pennant, valance or advertising display constructed of paper, cloth, canvas, light fabric, cardboard, wallboard or other light materials, with or without frames, intended to be displayed out of doors for a short period of time.

"Time and temperature device" means any mechanism that displays the time and/or temperature but does not display any commercial advertising or identification.

"Video" means simulated movement created by the display of a series of images creating the illusion of continuous movement.

"Wall sign" means a sign that is either painted on a wall or its facing by not having a sign frame or separation from the wall or facing.

"Window sign" means a sign permanently attached and located within a building so as to be visible through a window or door outside of the building.

(Ord. No. 1739, § II, 12-4-2012; Ord. 1532, § 3, 2004; Ord. 1076, § 3, 1989; Ord. 1034, § 1 (part), 1988)

19.82.025 - Noncommercial signs.

Any sign authorized under this chapter is allowed to contain noncommercial copy in lieu of any permissible copy.

(Ord. 1106 § 3, 1990)

19.82.030 - Interpretation.

- A. Properties divided by public streets are not adjacent.
- B. The sign requirements contained in this chapter are declared to be the maximum allowable.
- C. Sign types not specifically allowed as set forth within this chapter shall be prohibited.
- D. Where other ordinances are in conflict with the provisions of this chapter, the most restrictive ordinance shall apply.

(Ord. 1034 § 1 (part), 1988)

19.82.040 - Conformity required.

- A. Except as provided in this title, a sign shall not be erected, raised, moved, placed, reconstructed, extended, enlarged or altered, unless in conformity with the regulations specified in this chapter.
- B. A nonconforming sign shall not be reconstructed, raised, moved, placed, extended or enlarged unless the sign is changed so as to conform to all provisions of this title. Alterations shall also mean the changing of the text or message that the sign is conveying from one use of the premises to another use of the premises and the changing of the ownership of the sign when that ownership necessitates a change in the text or message of the sign. Alterations shall not be interpreted to include changing the text or copy of electronic message centers, off-premises advertising signs, theater signs, outdoor bulletin or other similar signs which are designed to accommodate changeable copy.

(Ord. No. 1739, § III, 12-4-2012; Ord. 1119, § 1, 1990; Ord. 1106, § 4, 1990; Ord. 1076, § 2, 1989; Ord. 1054, § 2, 1988; Ord. 1034, § 1 (part), 1988)

19.82.050 - Exceptions.

- A. When a parcel of land is five acres or larger, the planning commission may consider an on-premises sign proposal for a development on such parcel that is less restrictive than the regulations set forth in this chapter, as a conditional use providing there is a determination that the proposed sign exceptions are:
  - 1. Not in conflict with the purpose of this chapter;
  - 2. In architectural harmony with the development and other buildings and uses adjacent to the development.
- B. Signs not regulated by this chapter:
  - 1. On-premises advertising signs that are attached to windows or walls and are clearly of a temporary nature, which promote specific sales;
  - 2. Signs which are associated with school or church events and functions, which are clearly of a temporary nature;
  - 3. Interior signs;

4. Time and temperature devices;
5. Searchlights.

(Ord. 1034 § 1 (part), 1988)

19.82.060 - Comprehensive sign plan.

When an application for the first permit (building permit or conditional use permit) on a parcel of ground is submitted to the county, it shall be accompanied by a complete comprehensive sign plan for all existing, proposed or future signs on the parcel of ground.

(Ord. 1034 § 1 (part), 1988)

19.82.070 - Building permit exceptions.

Building permits are required for signs except for property signs, political signs and nameplates conforming to the provisions of this chapter. (See Section 19.82.050(B).)

(Ord. 1034 § 1 (part), 1988)

19.82.080 - Size computation.

- A. The following shall be used when calculating sign sizes: When more than one use occupies a lot, the frontage may be used to calculate the sign size for one total ground or projecting sign, not for each use. The total may then be divided between the uses. There may be any number of flat or wall signs, provided their total does not exceed the percentage of wall area coverage allowed.
- B. A property line which abuts a nonaccess freeway, road, street or right-of-way may not be used in computing sign area.

(Ord. 1034 § 1 (part), 1988)

19.82.085 - Height of ground signs.

The height of ground signs, except as otherwise specified in this chapter, shall be measured from the grade at the property line of the yard in which the sign is located, but shall not exceed the height allowed in the zone.

(Ord. 1034 § 1 (part), 1988)

19.82.090 - Imprint of ownership required.

The imprint of the sign owner and sign erector of all signs shall be in plain and public view.

(Ord. 1034 § 1 (part), 1988)

19.82.100 - Off-premises sign requirements.

Off-premises signs erected along the interstate or the primary highway system as defined by the state shall conform with the provisions of the Utah Outdoor Advertising Act.

(Ord. 1106 § 5, 1990: Ord. 1034 § 1 (part), 1988)

19.82.110 - Visibility at intersections.

- A. There shall be a minimum clearance of ten feet between the ground and any part of a projecting sign or ground sign, as measured from the grade of the intersecting streets and located within the clear view of an intersection, which is a triangular area formed by the street property lines and a line connecting them at points forty feet from the intersection of the street lines. Any portion of a sign structure within the clear view of an intersection and nearer the ground than ten feet may not exceed ten inches in width, thickness or diameter.
- B. A service sign located within the clear view of an intersection shall not exceed two feet in height.

(Ord. 1034 § 1 (part), 1988)

19.82.120 - Signs on public property.

No sign shall be located on publicly owned land or inside street rights-of-way except signs required and erected by permission of an authorized public agency. Signs shall include, but not be limited to, handbills, posters, advertisements or notices that are fastened, placed, posted, painted or attached in any way upon any curbstone, lamppost, telephone pole, telegraph pole, electric light or power pole, hydrant, bridge, tree, rock, sidewalk or street.

(Ord. 1034 § 1 (part), 1988)

19.82.130 - Lighted signs.

- A. A lighted sign shall not be installed which permits the light to penetrate beyond the property in such a manner as to annoy or interfere with the use of adjacent properties.
- B. Such lights alleged to violate subsection A of this section by the adjacent property owners or development services division director shall be subject to a public hearing before the planning commission as to the validity of the alleged violation. If such light is determined to be in violation, the owner of the light shall take appropriate, corrective action as directed.

(Ord. 1034 § 1 (part), 1988)

19.82.135 - Electronic message center requirements for on-premises signs.

- A. An electronic message center shall only display static images. An electronic message center shall not display scrolling text, video images, or scintillating images.
- B. The minimum image display duration shall be four seconds.
- C. The maximum image transition duration shall be three seconds. Transitions from one static image shall fade out and fade or dissolve in to the next static image without the use of flashing, animation, or movement.
- D. All electronic message centers shall be equipped with a sensor or other device that automatically determines the ambient illumination and must be programmed to automatically dim according to ambient light conditions. The nighttime illuminance of an electronic message center shall not increase ambient lighting conditions by more than three-tenths footcandles when measured perpendicular to the electronic message center face at a distance determined by the following formula:

Measurement Distance (in feet) = The square root of [Area of electronic message center face in square feet) × 100]

- E. Where allowed as a conditional use, conditions may be imposed by the planning commission regarding hours of sign operation, sign height, sign size, and/or setbacks from property lines to mitigate impacts on nearby residential properties, to protect critical viewsheds as established in the general plan, or to prevent potential traffic hazards.
- F. Electronic message center conditional use requirements, allowed sign types, and allowable sizes by zone are set forth in Table 19.82.135.

Table 19.82.135  
ELECTRONIC MESSAGE CENTER CONDITIONAL USE REQUIREMENTS, ALLOWED SIGN TYPES,  
AND ALLOWABLE SIZES BY ZONE

	Allowed Sign Types	Conditional or Permitted Use Approval	Allowable EMC Size as a Percentage of Total Allowable Sign Size Per Table 19.82.190 <sup>1</sup>
MD-1, MD-3	Monument	Permitted	50%
	Ground	Conditional use permit required if within 300 linear feet or less of a residence; otherwise, permitted	50%
C-2	Monument	Permitted	70%
	Ground	Conditional use permit required if within 300 linear feet or less of a residence; otherwise, permitted.	50%
C-3	Monument	Permitted	80%
	Ground	Conditional use permit required if within 300 linear feet or less of a residence; otherwise, permitted.	50%
M-1	Monument	Permitted	100%
	Ground	Conditional use permit required if within 300 linear feet or less of a residence; otherwise, permitted.	75%
M-2	Monument	Permitted	100%

	Ground	Conditional use permit required if within 300 linear feet or less of a residence; otherwise, permitted.	75%
All other zones	None	NA	NA

Table 19.82.135 footnotes:

1. The planning commission may approve an increase in the allowable EMC sign size through the conditional use process as described in Section 19.82.135E.

(Ord. No. 1739, § IV, 12-4-2012)

19.82.140 - Mobile sign.

One mobile sign may be used for each use for a period of sixty days following the issuance of a permit to construct a permanent sign for that use. Upon inspection and approval of the permanent sign, or upon expiration of the sixty-day period, whichever first occurs, the mobile sign must be removed. Mobile signs may not employ animation, flashing lights or intermittent lights.

(Ord. 1034 § 1 (part), 1988)

19.82.150 - Traffic hazard prohibited.

Signs or other advertising structures shall not be erected at the intersection of any streets or driveways in such manner as to obstruct free and clear vision, or at any location where by reason of the position, shape or color, it may interfere with, obstruct the view of or be confused with any authorized traffic sign, signal device, or make use of the words "Stop," "Drive-in," "Danger," or any other words, phrases, symbols or characters in such manner as to interfere with, mislead or confuse vehicle operators.

(Ord. 1034 § 1 (part), 1988)

19.82.160 - Maintenance—Removal of sign.

- A. All signs and advertising structures shall be maintained in good condition.
- B. Signs relating to a product no longer available for purchase, or to a business which has closed or moved, shall be removed or the advertising copy removed within thirty days of such unavailability, closure or relocation.
- C. Owners of signs or advertising copy not removed within the required thirty days shall be given written notice sent by certified mail. If not removed by the owner within the thirty-day period, the sign or copy will be removed by the county at the expense of the owner.

(Ord. 1034 § 1 (part), 1988)

19.82.170 - Prohibited signs.

Signs not specifically allowed by this chapter are prohibited. Without restricting or limiting the provisions of this section, the following signs are specifically prohibited: A-frame, snipe and pedestal signs.

(Ord. 1034 § 1 (part), 1988)

19.82.180 - Action to remove or abate violation.

- A. The mayor or attorney shall be empowered to institute any appropriate action or proceeding in any case where any sign is erected, constructed, reconstructed, altered, repaired, converted or maintained, or in any case where any sign is used in violation of any county ordinance, to accomplish the following purposes:
1. To prevent such unlawful erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, conversion, maintenance or use;
  2. To restrain, to correct or abate such violation;
  3. To abate and remove unsafe or dangerous signs. If an unsafe or dangerous sign is not repaired or made safe within ten working days after giving notice as provided in subsection B of this section, the building inspector or development services division director may at once abate and remove the sign, and the person having charge, control or benefit of any such sign shall pay to the county costs incurred in such removal within thirty calendar days after written notice of the costs is mailed to such person.
- B. Notice by the county shall mean written notice sent by certified mail to persons having charge or control or benefit of any sign found by the development services division director to be unsafe.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1034 § 1 (part), 1988)

19.82.185 - Off-premises signs—Billboards.

- A. Purpose. This section provides for the reasonable regulation of off-premises signs with the intent of enhancing the aesthetics of existing and future billboards, mitigating negative impacts, promoting safety and protecting property values that further the goals and planning policies of Salt Lake County.
- B. Cap on Number of Off-Premises Signs. The number of off-premises signs allowed in unincorporated Salt Lake County and established or future townships shall be limited to the number of off-premises signs that are existing as defined herein as of May 18, 2004. This cap shall automatically decrease as off-premises signs are annexed into a municipal jurisdiction or removed and not relocated.
- C. Location. Off-premises signs shall be allowed in the C-1 zone as a conditional use. Off-premises signs shall be allowed in the C-2, C-3, M-1 and M-2 zones as a permitted use.
- D. Size. Off-premises signs shall not exceed six hundred seventy-two square feet in the C-2, C-3, M-1 and M-2 zones. Off-premises signs located in a C-1 zone shall not exceed three hundred square feet in size.
- E. Height. The maximum height of an off-premises sign shall be thirty-five feet in a C-1 zone. The maximum height of an off-premises sign shall be forty-five feet above the grade level of the road in the C-2, C-3, M-1 and M-2 zones or, when oriented for freeway viewing only and located within three hundred feet of the nearest freeway lane, twenty-five feet above freeway grade level or fifty feet overall, whichever is greater.

- F. Separation. The minimum distance between off-premises signs larger than three hundred square feet shall be five hundred lineal feet as measured along the same side of the street including intersections. The minimum distance between off-premises signs three hundred square feet or less in size shall be three hundred lineal feet as measured along the same side of the street including intersections. All off-premises signs must be at least one hundred fifty radial feet from any other off-premises sign.
- G. Setbacks. The minimum setback shall be eighteen inches for off-premises signs. The sign's front-yard setback shall be measured from the future right-of-way line (see Transportation Improvement Plan). The closest edge of an off-premises sign shall not project into any required setback area. The minimum setback between an off-premises sign and any residential zone boundary shall be one hundred fifty feet.
- H. Lighting. Lighting shall be confined to the sign face, and the lighting source shall not be directly visible.
- I. Design. Off-premises signs shall utilize either the "mono-pole" or the "bi-pole" design and shall be continually maintained structurally and on the copy face. The back of the sign and the structure behind the sign shall be painted a dark color. Tri-vision sign faces shall be permitted and, if illuminated, must be externally illuminated. Internally illuminated off-premises signs, electronic display (outdoor video advertising) and electronic message centers are only allowed adjacent to the interstate freeway system and limited to no more than one change to the copy face in a twenty-four hour period. Two-decked off-premises signs are prohibited in all zones.
- J. Credits for Removal. Prior to the removal of any off-premises sign, the owner shall obtain a permit for the demolition of the off-premises sign. Permits may be provided following application to the Salt Lake County Planning and Development Services Division. The Salt Lake County Planning and Development Services Division shall by letter inform the affected community council chairman and affected planning commission chairman that a permit for demolition of an off-premises sign has been issued. After any off-premises sign is demolished, the Salt Lake County Planning and Development Services Division shall create a "billboard bank account" for the sign owner. The account shall reflect credits for the off-premises sign square footage as well as the date of removal. Any off-premises sign credits not used within thirty-six months of their creation shall expire and be of no further value or use. An off-premises sign owner may sell or otherwise transfer off-premises signs and/or billboard bank account credits. The transfer of any billboard bank account credits does not extend their thirty-six-month life as provided in this section. Demolition of an off-premises sign that has two advertising faces shall receive billboard bank account credits for the square footage of each sign face.
- K. Relocation. The owner of an existing off-premises sign may remove an existing off-premises sign from any site to an approved location only after a permit for relocation is obtained upon substantiation of compliance with this chapter. Prior to approval of a permit for relocation, the sign owner (applicant) shall submit to the county a notarized affidavit signed by the property owner, a copy of the lease agreement or other document to be signed by the property owner, indicating at a minimum the duration of the lease and renewal provisions. Additionally, prior to approval of a permit for relocation, Salt Lake County Planning and Development Services Division shall by letter inform the affected community council chairman and affected planning commission chairman that application for an off-premises sign permit has been received. Off-premises signs moved to approved locations shall conform to all off-premises sign requirements of the new location. Off-premises signs moved from one location to another must be installed in the new approved location within the period allotted by the International Building Code (IBC). A new off-premises sign permit shall only be issued if the applicant has billboard bank account credits of a sufficient number of square feet. When the permit for construction of a new off-premises sign is issued, the Salt Lake County Planning and Development Services Division shall deduct from the sign owner's billboard bank account the square footage of the new off-premises sign. If the new off-premises sign uses less than the entire available square footage credits, any remaining square footage credits shall remain in the sign owner's billboard bank account.



- L. County Council Review and Monitoring. The county council shall, on a regular six-month schedule be updated at a regular public meeting to changes in status and effectiveness of the provisions related to off-premises signs in unincorporated Salt Lake County.
- M. Severability and Conflict. This section and its various parts are hereby declared to be severable if a court of competent jurisdiction declares any subsection, clause, provision or portion of this section invalid or unconstitutional. No court decision will affect the validity of either this section as a whole or any parts not declared invalid or unconstitutional by that decision. If any part of this section is found to be in conflict with any other provision of the county, the most restrictive or highest standard will apply, prevail and govern.

(Ord. 1532 § 4, 2004)

19.82.190 - On-premises signs allowed in zoning districts.

On-premises signs allowed, by zones, shall be as set out in Table 19.82.190.

(Ord. No. 1739, § V, 12-4-2012; Ord. 1532 § 5, 2004; Ord. 1451 § 2, 1999; Ord. 1409 § 2, 1997; Ord. 1314 § 2, 1995; Ord. 1307 § 3, 1995; Ord. 1192 § 2, 1992; Ord. 1113 § 2, 1990; Ord. 1106 §§ 6, 7, 1990; Ord. 1072 § 2, 1989; Ord. 1034 § 1 (part), 1988)

<b>Table 19.82.190</b>					
SIGNS ALLOWED, BY ZONES					
ZONE	SIGN	SIZE	HEIGHT	LOCATION	OTHER
(1) All zones	Construction	32 sq. ft. plus 1 sq. ft. for each 10 ft. of frontage over 30 to a maximum of 96 sq. ft. per lot	12 ft. max.	On private property	Sign must be removed 6 months from final building or conditional use inspection that allows occupancy or when 100% of the facilities are occupied, whichever occurs first
		Construction signs located on the development for	12 ft. max.	On private property	Signs must be removed within 30 days after the

		subdivisions of 5 lots or more, may be 32 sq. ft. plus 2 sq. ft. for each additional lot over 5 to a maximum of 128 sq. ft. total per subdivision			last lot is sold
		Signs for subdivisions of 5 lots or more and not located on the development may be 32 sq. ft. plus 1 sq. ft. for each lot over 5 to a maximum of 64 sq. ft. per sign	12 ft. max.	On private property	All signs must be approved by the planning commission for a period not to exceed one year which may be renewed upon application received at least 30 days prior to the previous approval expiration date
		Construction signs for multifamily developments of more than 20 units and not located on the development shall not exceed a maximum of 10 ft. vertical and 20 ft. horizontal	12 ft. max.	On private property	All signs must be approved by the planning commission for a period not to exceed one year. Approval may be renewed by the planning commission
	Nameplate on premises	3 sq. ft. maximum per use		Attached to main structure	

	Political	16 sq. ft. maximum	6 ft. max.	On private property and not closer than 10 ft. to a driveway	Shall be removed 15 days following the final voting day
	Property on-premises	6 sq. ft. maximum	6 ft. max.	On private property	
	Service on premises	6 sq. ft. maximum	3 ft. when free-standing	On private property	
	Monument on premises (see other zones for specific requirements which supersede these requirements)	One per lot, 32 sq. ft. plus 1 sq. ft. for every 10 ft. of frontage over 30 ft. to a maximum of 64 sq. ft.	6 ft. max.	On private property and set back 6 ft. from property lines	One sign per street frontage and landscaped appropriately for the site. Allowed with public or quasi-public buildings or uses, planned unit developments, golf courses, cemeteries, dwelling groups, day care/preschool centers, or other uses permitted in the zone or as approved in conjunction with a conditional permit approval
	Flat on-premises (see other zones for specific	5% of a wall area		Attached to a building	Allowed with public or quasi-public buildings, planned unit

	requirements which supersede these requirements)				developments, golf courses, cemeteries, dwelling groups, or other uses permitted in the zone or as approved in conjunction with a conditional permit approval
<p style="text-align: center;">Illumination may be built into or attached onto the signs listed above when:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(1) Lighting is allowed in the specific zone; or</p> <p>(2) The development occupies more than 500 feet continuous frontage on the street the sign will face and the sign is not closer than 200 feet to a property not allowed an illuminated sign;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(3) Flat signs that are exposed to dwellings on adjacent properties shall not be illuminated (property divided by public streets are not adjacent).</p>					
(2) S-1-G, R-4-8.5, R-M, RMH	Ground or projecting on-premises	One per lot, 32 sq. ft., plus 1 sq. ft. for each 10 ft. of frontage over 30 ft. on a street but not to exceed 64 sq. ft.	20 ft. max. ground sign	15 ft. setback	Illumination may be built into or attached onto a sign if the development occupies more than 500 ft. continuous frontage on a street that the sign will face unless exposed to a dwelling on adjacent property
	Flat on-premises	15% of a wall area		Attached to a building	Signs that are exposed to dwellings on adjacent properties shall not be illuminated
	Window on-premises	8 sq. ft. maximum per use			Signs shall not be illuminated

	Monument on-premises	One per lot, 32 sq. ft. plus 1 sq. ft. for every 10 ft. of frontage over 30 to a maximum of 64 sq. ft.	6 ft. max.	18-inch minimum setback	A monument sign can only be utilized if no ground or projecting sign is used
(3) C-1, C-1-L, C-V	Ground or projecting on-premises	One per lot, 48 sq. ft. plus 1 sq. ft. for each 4 ft. of frontage over 30, but not to exceed 128 sq. ft.	25 ft. max.	15 ft. setback	Illumination may be built into or attached to signs unless exposed to a dwelling on adjacent property or a residential zone boundary in which case it may be allowed with conditional use approval
	Window on-premises	12 sq. ft. maximum per use			
	Flat or wall on-premises	15% of a wall area			Illumination may be built into or attached to signs unless exposed to a dwelling on adjacent property or a residential zone boundary in which case it may be allowed with conditional use approval. A flat or wall sign may only be used if an awning sign is not used

	Temporary on-premises				See Section 19.82.140
	Monument on-premises	One per lot, 32 sq. ft. plus 1 sq. ft. for every 4 ft. of frontage over 30 to a maximum of 64 sq. ft.	6 ft. max.	18-inch minimum setback	A monument sign can only be utilized if no ground or projecting sign is used
	Awning on-premises	25% of a wall area may be covered with an awning, and 50% of an awning may be covered with graphics	8 ft. min. above the ground 0 ft. above bldg. wall	8 ft. maximum projection from bldg. May be on three walls of a building	Attached to building. Primary graphics on face or street side of structure. An awning sign may only be used if a flat or wall sign is not used
All regulated signs in C-V zones located in canyon areas of the county require conditional use approval.					
(4) C-2, C-3	C-2 Ground or projecting on-premises	48 sq. ft. plus 1 sq. ft. for each foot of frontage over 30 on a street to a maximum of 256 sq. ft. Property abutting a freeway with no frontage on a dedicated street may have one sign as a conditional use located within 30 ft. of the freeway not to exceed 256 sq. ft. and the height shall not exceed 25 ft. above freeway grade. A	30 ft. max.	18-inch setback, 1 sign per 300 ft. frontage or part thereof	Illumination may be built into or attached to signs unless exposed to a dwelling on adjacent property or a residential zone boundary in which case it may be allowed with conditional use approval. Rotation and subdued light change may be allowed with conditional use approval.

		<p>property having frontage on a dedicated street which connects directly to an on or off ramp of I-15 and is within 600 ft. of the main traveled way of I-15 may have one sign up to 60 ft. high, but not to exceed 25 ft. above freeway grade level and 400 sq. ft.</p>			
	<p>C-3 Ground or projecting on-premises</p>	<p>48 sq. ft. plus 11/2 sq. ft. for each foot of frontage over 30 on a street to a maximum of 300 sq. ft. Property abutting a freeway with no frontage on a dedicated street may have one sign as a conditional use located within 30 ft. of the freeway not to exceed 300 sq. ft. and the height shall not exceed 25 ft. above freeway grade. A property having frontage on a dedicated street which connects directly to an on or off ramp of I-15 and is within 600 ft. of the main traveled way of I-15 may have one sign up to 60 ft. high, but not to exceed 25 ft. above freeway grade</p>	<p>30 ft. max.</p>	<p>No setback required, 1 sign per 300 ft. frontage or part thereof</p>	<p>Illumination may be built into or attached to signs unless exposed to a dwelling on adjacent property or a residential zone boundary in which case it may be allowed with conditional use approval. Rotation and subdued light change may be allowed with conditional use approval.</p>

		level and 400 sq. ft.			
	Balloon on-premises				Balloon signs are subject to conditional use approval
	Roof on-premises	Same as ground or projecting sign	10 ft. above roof max.		Roof sign may substitute for a ground or projecting sign but is subject to conditional use approval. The planning commission may deny a sign or set more restrictive conditions. Signs shall be installed so that the support structure is not visible
	Window on-premises	16 sq. ft. maximum per use			
	Promotional sign boards on-premises	1 sq. ft. for each linear ft. of frontage to a maximum of 20 sq. ft. per sign	Maximum ht. equals the sign setback, but not more than 10 ft.		Maximum of 1 sign per street front, permanently anchored to the ground, and subject to conditional use approval. Illumination may be built into or attached to signs unless exposed to a dwelling on adjacent property or a residential



					zone boundary in which case it may be allowed with conditional use approval
	Flat or wall on-premises	20% of a wall area			Illumination may be built into or attached to signs unless exposed to a dwelling on adjacent property or a residential zone boundary in which case it may be allowed with conditional use approval. A flat or wall sign may only be used if an awning sign is not used
	Temporary on-premises				See Section 19.82.140
	Monument on-premises	32 sq. ft. plus 1 sq. ft. for every 4 ft. of frontage over 30 on a street to a maximum of 64 sq. ft.	6 ft. max.	18-inch minimum setback, 1 sign per 300 ft. frontage or part thereof	A monument sign can be utilized in lieu of a ground or projecting sign
	Awning on-premises	25% of a wall area may be covered with an awning, and 50% of an awning may be covered	8 ft. min. above the ground 0 ft. above bldg.	8 ft. maximum projection from bldg.	Attached to building. Primary graphics on face or street side of structure. An awning

		with graphics	wall	Must be on private property. May be on three walls of a building	sign may only be used if a flat or wall sign is not used
(5) M-1, M-2	Ground or projecting on-premises	<p>48 sq. ft. plus 1 sq. ft. for each foot of frontage over 30 on a street to a maximum of 256 sq. ft.</p> <p>A property having frontage on a dedicated street which connects directly to an on or off ramp of I-15 and is within 600 ft. of the main traveled way of I-15 may have one sign up to 60 ft. high, but not to exceed 25 ft. above freeway grade level and 400 sq. ft.</p>	35. ft. max.	15 ft. setback, 1 sign per 300 ft. frontage or part thereof	Illumination may be built into or attached to sign.
	Balloon on-premises				Balloon signs are subject to conditional use approval
	Roof on-premises	Same as ground or projecting sign	10 ft. above roof max.		Roof sign may substitute for a ground or projecting sign but is subject to conditional use approval. The planning commission may deny a sign or set

					more restrictive conditions. Signs shall be installed so that the support structure is not visible
	Window on-premises	16. sq. ft. maximum per use			
	Flat or wall on-premises	20% of a wall area			A flat or wall sign may only be used if an awning sign is not used
	Temporary on-premises				See Section 19.82.140
	Monument on-premises	32 sq. ft. plus 1 sq. ft. for every 4 ft. of frontage over 30 on a street to a maximum of 64 sq. ft.	6 ft. max.	18-inch minimum setback, 1 sign per 300 ft. frontage or part thereof	A monument sign can be utilized in lieu of a ground or projecting sign
	Awning on-premises	25% of a wall area may be covered with an awning, and 50% of an awning may be covered with graphics	8 ft. min. above the ground 0 ft. above bldg. wall	8 ft. maximum projection from bldg. May be on three walls	Attached to building. Primary graphics on face or street side of structure. An awning sign may only be used if a flat or wall sign is not

				of a building	used
(6) F-R, F-M	Same as Section (3) of this table for C-1 and CV				All regulated signs require conditional use approval
(7) MD-1, (7) MD-3	Flat on-premises	5% of a wall area			Illumination excluding luminous tubes may be built into or attached to signs. Sign design shall reflect the architectural design scheme of the project. All signs require conditional use approval
	Monument on-premises	32 sq. ft. plus 1 sq. ft. for every 4 ft. of frontage over 30 on a street to a maximum of 64 sq. ft.	6 ft. max.	18 inch minimum setback, 1 sign per 300 ft. frontage or part thereof	Illumination excluding luminous tubes may be built into or attached to signs. Sign design shall reflect the architectural design scheme of the project. All signs require conditional use approval
(8) O-R-D	Monument on-premises	32 sq. ft. plus 1 sq. ft. for every 4 ft. of frontage over 30 on a street to a maximum of 64 sq. ft.	6 ft. max.	25 ft. minimum setback, 1 sign per 300 ft. frontage or part thereof	Illumination excluding exposed neon or lighted accent stripes may be built into or attached to signs. Sign design shall reflect the architectural design scheme of the project. All signs require

					conditional use approval
	Flat on-premises	5% of a wall area which faces a street	Not higher than 15 ft. above the finished grade of the building	Attached to the wall of a building which faces a street	<p>Illumination excluding exposed neon or lighted accent stripes may be built into or attached to signs. Signs that are exposed to dwellings on adjacent properties shall not be illuminated. Sign design shall reflect the architectural design scheme of the project.</p> <p>All signs require conditional use approval</p>

Chapter 19.83 - WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

**Sections:**

19.83.010 - Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to establish general requirements for the siting of wireless telecommunications facilities. The intent of this chapter is to:

- A. Encourage the location of facilities in nonresidential areas;
- B. Minimize the total number of monopole facilities throughout the community;
- C. Encourage the joint use of new and existing communication sites;
- D. Encourage providers of facilities to locate them where the adverse impact on the community is minimal;
- E. Encourage providers of facilities to use innovative design to minimize adverse visual impact;
- F. Enhance the ability of the providers of telecommunication services to provide such services to the community quickly, effectively, and efficiently.

(Ord. 1394 § 1 (part), 1997)

19.83.020 - Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

"Antenna" means a transmitting or receiving device used in telecommunications that radiates or captures radio signals.

"Lattice tower" means a self-supporting multiple sided, open steel frame structure used to support telecommunications equipment.

"Monopole facility" means an antenna or series of individual antennas mounted on a single cylindrical pole. Also includes associated equipment. For the purposes of this chapter, if a facility does not fit the definition of a roof or wall mounted facility it shall be considered a monopole facility.

"Roof mounted facility" means an antenna or series of individual antennas mounted on a flat or pitched roof, mechanical room or penthouse of a building or structure. Also includes associated equipment.

"Stealth facility" means a wall, roof, or monopole facility which is disguised as another object or otherwise concealed from view. Examples of stealth facilities include, but are not limited to, trees, synthetic rocks, or architectural elements such as dormers, steeples, and chimneys.

"Wall mounted facility" means an antenna or series of individual antennas mounted against the vertical wall of a building or structure. Also includes associated equipment.

"Wireless telecommunications facility" means an unmanned structure which consists of equipment used primarily for the transmission, reception or transfer of voice or data through radio wave or wireless transmissions. Such sites typically require the construction of transmission support structures to which antenna equipment is attached.

(Ord. 1394 § 1 (part), 1997)

#### 19.83.030 - Applicability.

The requirements of this chapter apply to both commercial and private wireless telecommunications services such as "cellular" or "PCS" (personal communications services) communications and paging systems. All facilities shall comply with the following regulations and all other ordinances of the county and any pertinent regulations of the Federal Communications Commission and the Federal Aviation Administration.

(Ord. 1394 § 1 (part), 1997)

#### 19.83.040 - General plan required.

A site location general plan shall be submitted by each company desiring placement of wireless telecommunication facilities. The general plan shall be submitted to the planning commission and development services division prior to processing any permits for permitted or conditional use locations. The general plan shall include inventory of existing and anticipated sites for the unincorporated county and within one-half mile of the unincorporated county boundary. The plan shall indicate area coverage, if known, location, antenna height above existing grade, and antenna type for each site and be updated upon request from the planning commission. Every general plan shall be considered proprietary information and not be part of the public record.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1394 § 1 (part), 1997)

#### 19.83.050 - Allowable uses.

The uses specified in Table 19.83.050 are allowed provided that they comply with all requirements of this chapter.

(Ord. 1394 § 1 (part), 1997)

TABLE 19.83.050				
P—Permitted Use	C—Conditional Use			N- Not allowed
Zones	Wall Mount	Roof Mount	Monopole	Lattice Tower
F-1	P1, C2	P1, C2	C	N
All FMs	P1, C2	P1, C2	C	N
All FRs	P1, C2	P1, C2	C	N
All R-1s	P3, CS	P3, CS	C3, CS	N
All R-2s	P3, CS	P3, CS	C3, CS	N
R-4-8.5	P3, CS	P3, CS	C3, CS	N
S-1-G	P1, C2	P1, C2	C	N
R-M	P	P	C	N
O-R-D	P	P	C	N
RMH	N	N	N	N
All As	P1, C2	P1, C2	C	N
All FAs	P1, C2	P1, C2	C	N
All MDs	P1, C2	P1, C2	C	N
C-1, C-2, C-3	P	P	C	N
C-V	P1, C2	P1, C2	C	N
All Ms	P	P	P4, C	N

- 1—Permitted use only on nonresidential buildings.
- 2—Conditional use on residential buildings.
- 3—Allowed only in conjunction with public or quasi-public uses (see Sections 19.04.440 and 19.04.445).
- 4—Permitted use if not within 300 feet of a residential zone boundary.
- S—Stealth facilities are conditional uses and not required to be located with public or quasi-public uses.

#### 19.83.060 - Facility types and standards.

Wireless telecommunications facilities are characterized by the type and location of the antenna structure. There are four general types of antenna structures: wall mounted; roof mounted; monopoles; and lattice towers. Standards for the installation of each type of antenna are as follows:

- A. Wall Mounted Antenna. The following provisions apply to wall mounted antennas: (see Figure 1)
  - 1. Wall mounted antennas shall not extend above the wall line of the building or structure or extend more than four feet horizontally from the face of the building or structure.
  - 2. Antennas, equipment and the supporting structure shall be painted to match the color of the building or structure or the background against which they are most commonly seen. Antennas and the supporting structures on buildings should be architecturally compatible with the building.
  - 3. Antennas mounted directly on existing parapet walls, penthouses, or mechanical equipment rooms, with no portion of the antenna extending above the roofline of such structures, shall be considered a wall mounted antenna.
  - 4. Stealth wall mounted antennas are encouraged and shall be allowed to vary from the provisions of this section as determined by development services for permitted uses and the planning commission for conditional uses. Stealth wall mounted antennas are not required to be located with public or quasi-public uses in all R-1, R-2, and R-4-8.5 zones (see Table 19.83.050).
- B. Roof Mounted Antenna. The following provisions apply to roof mounted antennas: (see Figures 2 and 3)
  - 1. Roof mounted antennas shall be allowed on top of existing penthouses or mechanical equipment rooms provided the antennas and antenna mounting structures shall not extend more than eight feet above the existing roofline of the penthouse or mechanical equipment room.
  - 2. For antennas not mounted on a penthouse or mechanical equipment room and on a flat roof:
    - a. Setback. The antennas shall be mounted at least five feet from the exterior wall or parapet wall of a building or structure.
    - b. Height. The height shall be measured from the top of the antenna to the roofline of the building or structure, or to the top of the parapet wall if a parapet wall exists. For antennas mounted between five and fourteen feet from the exterior wall or parapet wall, the maximum height of the antenna is equal to the distance the antenna is set back from the exterior wall or parapet wall. For antennas setback more than fourteen feet the maximum height shall be fourteen feet. Antennas extending more than nineteen feet above the roofline require conditional use approval (see Figure 2).
    - c. Roof-mounted antennas extending above the roofline of any penthouse or mechanical equipment room require conditional use approval.



3. Roof mounted antennas on a pitched roof shall be allowed provided the antennas and antenna support structures do not extend higher than the peak of the roof measured by a horizontal line from the peak extending over the roof (see Figure 3).
4. Roof mounted antennas shall be constructed and/or colored to match the surroundings in which they are located.
5. Stealth roof mounted antennas are encouraged and shall be allowed to vary from the provisions of this section as determined by development services division for permitted uses and the planning commission for conditional uses. Stealth roof mounted antennas are not required to be located with public or quasi-public uses in all R-1, R-2, and R-4-8.5 zones (see Table 19.83.050).

C. Monopole. The following provisions apply to monopoles:

1. The height limit for monopoles is sixty feet except the planning commission may allow a monopole up to eighty feet in the C-2, C-3, M-1, and M-2 zones if it finds: (1) that the monopole will blend in with surrounding structures, poles, or trees and is compatible with surrounding uses, (2) the monopole will be available for co-location with other companies, and (3) the monopole will be setback at least three hundred feet from any residential zone boundary. The height shall be measured from the top of the structure including antennas, to the original grade directly adjacent to the monopole.
2. In all R-1, R-2, and R-4-8.5 zones, monopoles will only be allowed in conjunction with an existing public or quasi-public use. Public and quasi-public uses, as defined in Sections 19.04.440 and 19.04.450, include but are not limited to churches, schools, utilities, and parks.
3. No monopoles shall be allowed in the front yard setback of any lot.
4. Monopoles shall be setback from any residential structure a distance equal to its height.
5. Stealth monopole facilities are encouraged and shall be allowed to vary from the provisions of this section as determined by development services division for permitted uses and the planning commission for conditional uses. Stealth monopoles are not required to be located with public or quasi-public uses in all R-1, R-2, and R-4-8.5 zones (see Table 19.83.050).

D. Lattice Tower. Lattice towers are not allowed.

(Ord. 1394 § 1 (part), 1997)

19.83.070 - Color.

Monopoles, antennas, and any associated buildings or equipment shall be painted to blend with the surroundings which they are most commonly seen. The color shall be determined on a case-by-case basis by the planning commission for conditional uses and development services division for permitted uses. Within six months after the facility has been constructed, the planning commission or the development services division may require the color be changed if it is determined that the original color does not blend with the surroundings.

(Ord. 1394 § 1 (part), 1997)

19.83.080 - Sites in the foothills and canyons.

For the purpose of this chapter the foothills and canyons are defined as the areas shown on the maps in the document entitled "Salt Lake County Foothill and Canyon Development Standards."

- A. Any grading for telecommunication facilities, including access roads and trenching for utilities, shall comply with the Uniform Building Code. Telecommunication facilities in the foothills and canyons shall comply with the FR zone requirements for grading (Section 19.12.100), natural vegetation (Section 19.12.110) and utilities (Section 19.12.120). Everything possible should be done to minimize disturbance of the natural environment.
- B. A computer-generated visual simulation of the proposed structures is required for all sites in the foothills and canyons. The simulation shall show all structures including but not limited to monopoles, antennas, and equipment buildings.
- C. Everything possible should be done to minimize disturbance of the visual environment. Site placement and color should be carefully considered to blend in with the surroundings.
- D. Continuous outside lighting is prohibited unless required by the FAA for the monopole.

(Ord. 1394 § 1 (part), 1997)

#### 19.83.090 - Additional requirements.

The following shall be considered by the planning commission for conditional uses:

- A. Compatibility of the proposed structure with the height and mass of existing buildings and utility structures.
- B. Location of the antenna on other existing structures in the same vicinity such as other monopoles, buildings, water towers, utility poles, athletic field lights, parking lot lights, etc. where possible without significantly impacting antenna transmission or reception.
- C. Location of the antenna in relation to existing vegetation, topography including ridge lines, and buildings to obtain the best visual screening.
- D. Spacing between monopoles which creates detrimental impacts to adjoining properties.
- E. Installation of, but not limited to, curb, gutter, sidewalk, landscaping, and fencing as per Sections 19.76.210 and 19.84.050.

(Ord. 1394 § 1 (part), 1997)

#### 19.83.100 - Accessory buildings.

Accessory buildings to antenna structures must comply with the required setback, height and landscaping requirements of the zoning district in which they are located. All utility lines on the lot leading to the accessory building and antenna structure shall be underground.

(Ord. 1394 § 1 (part), 1997)

#### 19.83.110 - Non-maintained or abandoned facilities.

The building official may require each non-maintained or abandoned telecommunications facility to be removed from the building or premise when such a facility has not been repaired or put into use by the owner or agent within ninety calendar days after notice of non-maintenance or abandonment is given to the owner or agent. The applicant shall post a site specific bond when a permit is issued to guarantee removal of the facility and site restoration. The type of bond and amount shall be determined upon review by county staff. No bond shall be required for roof or wall mounted facilities.

(Ord. 1394 § 1 (part), 1997)

19.83.120 - Building permit required.

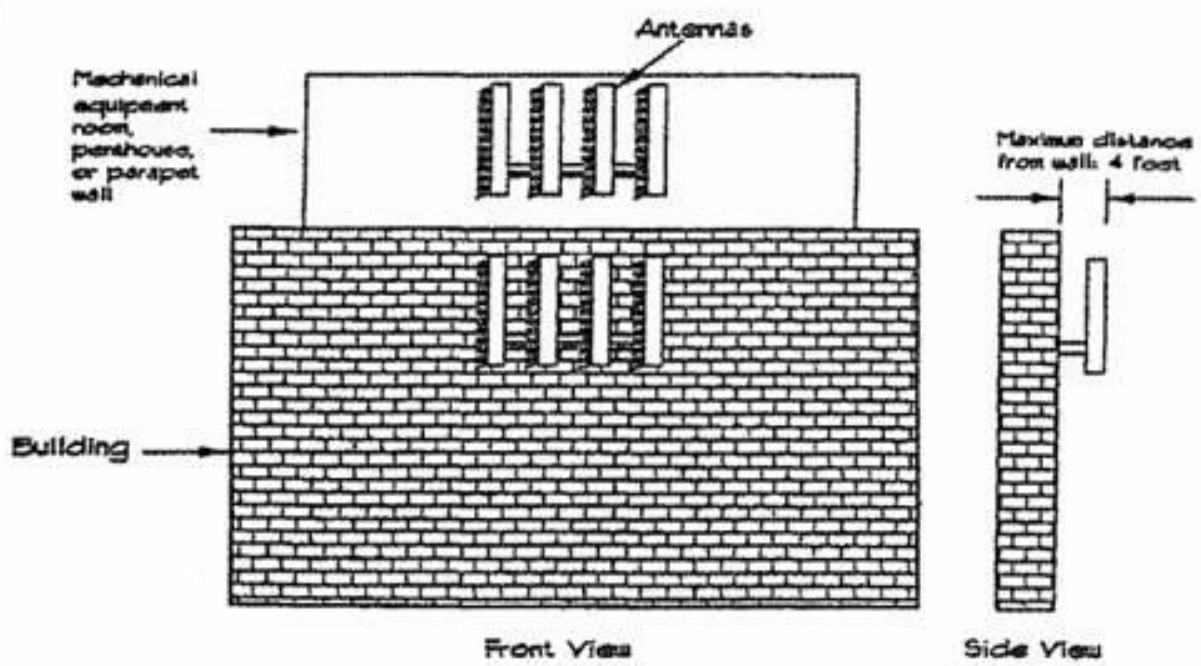
A building permit from the development services division is required for all wireless telecommunication facilities including, but not limited to, monopoles, and roof and wall mounted antennas.

(Ord. 1394 § 1 (part), 1997)

19.83.130 - Illustrations.

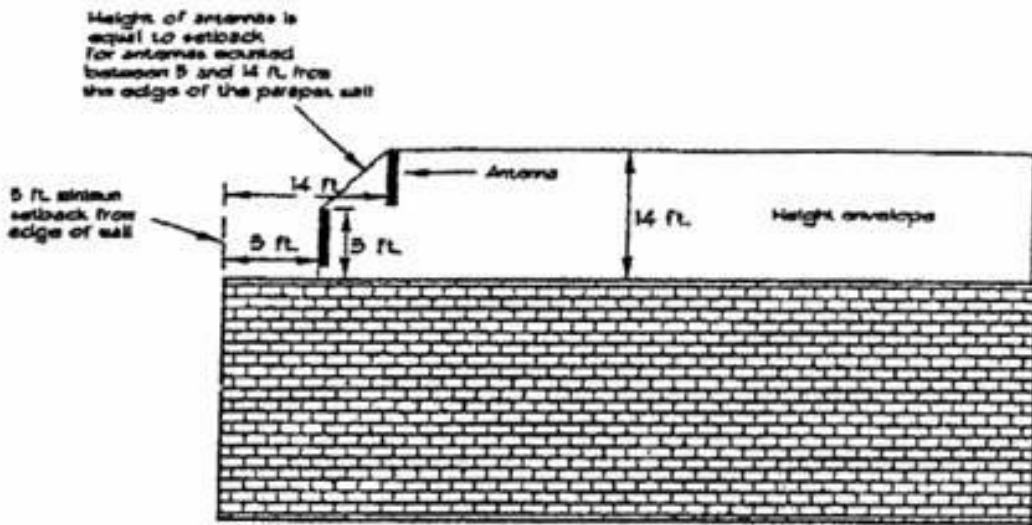
The illustrations, Figures 1, 2, and 3, are intended to demonstrate graphically the intent of this chapter.

(Ord. 1394 § 1 (part), 1997)

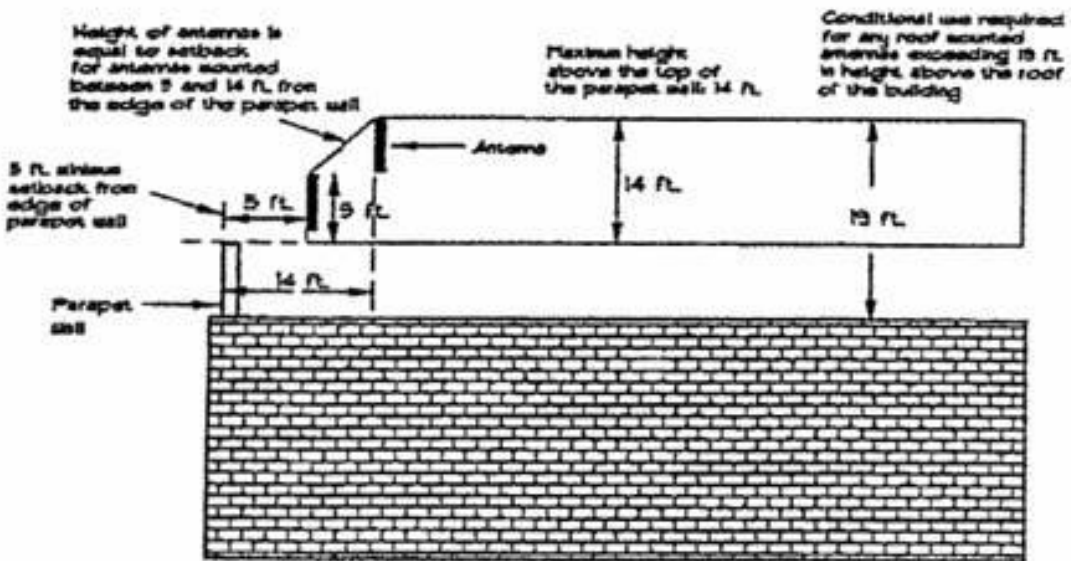


Wall Mounted Antennas

Figure 1



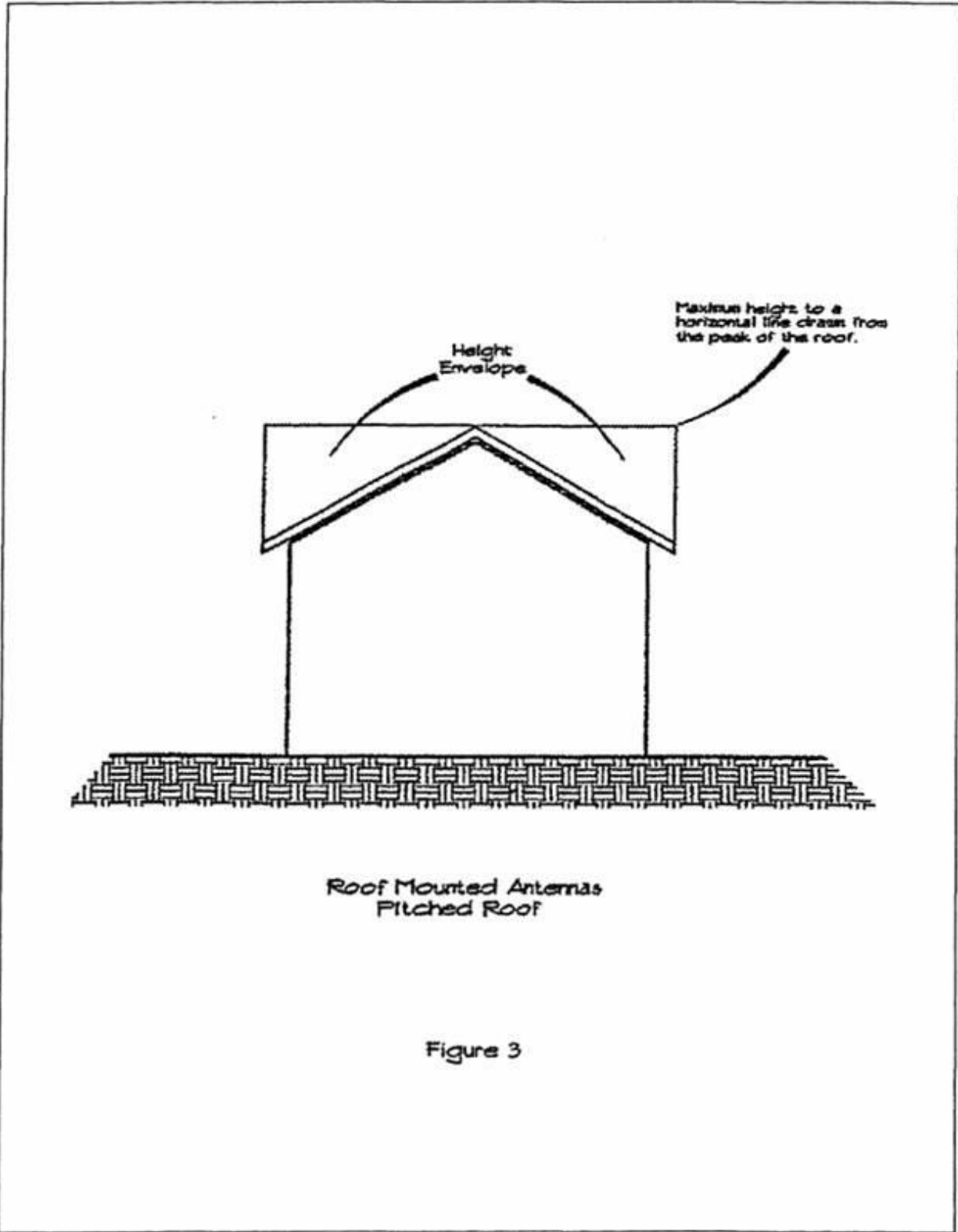
Building without a parapet wall



Building with a parapet wall

Roof Mounted Antennas

Figure 2



Chapter 19.84 - CONDITIONAL USES

Sections:

19.84.010 - Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide for a reasonable application, review, and approval process for land uses that are specified as "conditional," such that proposed new land uses meet county standards and are properly integrated into the community and that those that appear to violate county standards are effectively mitigated or prohibited. Conditional uses shall be approved on a case-by-case basis provided the applicant adequately demonstrates that negative impacts of the use can be mitigated through the imposition of reasonable conditions of approval.

(Ord. 1627 § 8 (part), 2008: prior code § 22-31-1)

19.84.020 - Conditional use permit required when.

A conditional use permit shall be required for all uses listed as conditional uses in the district regulations or elsewhere in this title.

(Ord. 1279 § 5, 1994: Ord. 947 § 2, 1986: prior code § 22-31-2 (part))

19.84.030 - Application requirements—Fee.

Only when the following elements are satisfied is a conditional use application deemed complete:

- A. Application for a conditional use permit shall be made by the property owner or certified agent thereof in writing upon the form(s) designated by the director or director's designee.
- B. Accompanying Documents. Detailed site plans and specifications drawn to scale, unless waived by the director or director's designee, shall be submitted with the application.
- C. Fee. The initial application fee for any conditional use permit, as provided for in Section 3.52.040 of this code, shall be paid. The payment of a partial application fee, or the submittal of plans for a pre-submittal review, does not constitute a complete application.

(Ord. 1627 § 8 (part), 2008: prior code § 22-31-2(1)—(3))

19.84.040 - Application review.

- A. The director or the director's designee shall administer an application review procedure in which the proposed use and the proposed site development plan are evaluated for compliance with all applicable ordinances and codes and for anticipated detrimental effects.
- B. The application review procedure shall contain the following components:
  1. Referral of the application to all affected entities;
  2. A review of the proposed site plan for compliance with applicable sections of the zoning ordinance;
  3. A review of the proposed use and site plan to ascertain potential negative impacts and whether reasonable conditions can be imposed to mitigate those impacts.
- C. The application review procedure may include the following:
  1. Referral of the application to government or regulating entities for recommendations;
  2. A pre-application meeting, in which preliminary site plans are reviewed and discussed prior to finished plans being submitted for review;
  3. An on-site review of the proposal by the director, director's designee or staff;

4. A requirement that the applicant submit impact studies or other technical studies regarding grading, drainage, traffic, geologic hazards, etc.
- D. The director, director's designee or staff shall present a review, summary and recommendation to the planning commission after having provided the applicant with a copy as required by state law. The recommendation shall remain part of the public record.

(Ord. 1627 § 8 (part), 2008: Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 982 § 20, 1986: prior code § 22-31-2(4))

#### 19.84.050 - Approval/denial authority.

The planning commission has the authority to approve, deny, or approve with conditions conditional use applications.

A. Planning Commission Approval.

1. The planning commission shall review and approve or deny each application during a public meeting.
2. The planning commission's decision shall be based on information presented through the public meeting process, including: the materials submitted by the applicant, the recommendation of the director or director's designee, and input from interested parties and affected entities.
3. If conditions are specified, the director or director's designee shall issue a final approval letter upon satisfaction of the planning commission's conditions of approval.
4. If the applicant fails to meet all conditions of approval within twelve months of the planning commission's decision, the application is deemed denied. A twelve-month extension may be granted upon the payment of an additional filing fee equal to the original filing fee.
5. A planning commission decision shall be made on a complete conditional use application within a reasonable time frame, not to exceed ninety days. The planning commission is authorized to review and take action on an application as outlined in Section 19.84.040 after having notified the applicant of the meeting date.
6. Failure by the applicant to provide information that has been requested by the planning commission, the director or director's designee to resolve conflicts with the standards in Section 19.84.060 (above) may result in an application being denied.

B. Decision. Each conditional use application shall be:

1. Approved if the proposed use, including the manner and design in which a property is proposed for development, complies with the standards for approval outlined in Section 19.84.060; or
2. Approved with conditions if the anticipated detrimental effects of the use, including the manner and design in which the property is proposed for development, can be mitigated with the imposition of reasonable conditions to bring about compliance with the standards outlined in Section 19.84.060; or
3. Denied if the anticipated detrimental effects of the proposed use cannot be mitigated with the imposition of reasonable conditions of approval to bring about compliance with the standards outlined in Section 19.84.060.

(Ord. 1627 § 8 (part), 2008: Ord. 1609 § 17 (part), 2007: Ord. 1248 § 2, 1993: Ord. of 5/29/85; prior code § 22-31-2(5) (part))

#### 19.84.060 - Standards for approval.



Prior to approval, all conditional uses and accompanying site development plans must be found to conform to the following standards:

- A. The proposed site development plan shall comply with all applicable provisions of the zoning ordinance, including parking, building setbacks, and building height.
- B. The proposed use and site development plan shall comply with all other applicable laws and ordinances.
- C. The proposed use and site development plan shall not present a serious traffic hazard due to poor site design or to anticipated traffic increases on the nearby road system which exceed the amounts called for under the county transportation master plan.
- D. The proposed use and site development plan shall not pose a serious threat to the safety of persons who will work on, reside on, or visit the property nor pose a serious threat to the safety of residents or properties in the vicinity by failure to adequately address the following issues: fire safety, geologic hazards, soil or slope conditions, liquefaction potential, site grading/topography, storm drainage/flood control, high ground water, environmental health hazards, or wetlands.
- E. The proposed use and site development plan shall not adversely impact properties in the vicinity of the site through lack of compatibility with nearby buildings in terms of size, scale, height, or noncompliance with community general plan standards.

(Ord. 1627 § 8 (part), 2008: Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 982 § 21, 1986: prior code § 22-31-2(5) (part))

#### 19.84.075 - Graffiti preventative materials or design.

- A. Whenever the planning commission determines that there is a reasonable likelihood that graffiti will be placed on the surfaces of proposed improvements it shall require, as part of the conditional use approval, that the applicant apply an anti-graffiti material, approved by the development services division, to each of the surfaces to be constructed. The anti-graffiti material shall be used on surfaces from ground level to a height of nine feet. The planning commission may approve dense planting or appropriate design measures in place of anti-graffiti materials.
- B. Whenever the planning commission becomes aware of graffiti having been placed on any surfaces constructed as part of development approved as a conditional use, it may require that the applicant or his/her successor in interest apply an anti-graffiti material to such surfaces where no such material was previously required.

(Ord. 1290 § 4, 1995)

#### 19.84.080 - Appeals.

Any adversely affected person shall have the right to appeal to the land use hearing officer any decision rendered by the planning commission, the director or director's designee by filing in writing, stating the reasons for the appeal with the land use hearing officer, within ten days following the date upon which the decision is made. Appeals to the land use hearing officer shall comply with the following procedures:

- A. Upon scheduling a hearing date, the land use hearing officer shall notify the planning commission coordinator at least two weeks prior to the hearing to allow preparation of the record.
- B. The planning commission coordinator shall prepare a copy of the record of the proceedings and decision being appealed for presentation to the land use hearing officer.

- C. The hearing officer shall review the record, and may not accept or consider any evidence outside the record unless the evidence was offered to and was excluded by the planning commission, the director or director's designee and the hearing officer determines that it was improperly excluded.
- D. The land use hearing officer shall review the planning commission's or the development services division's actions to determine whether the decision was arbitrary, capricious, or illegal.
- E. The filing of an appeal does not automatically stay the decision; however, the land use hearing officer has the authority to stay the decision while the appeal is pending.
- F. After review of the record and written and oral argument on both sides, the hearing officer may affirm, reverse, alter, or remand to the planning commission, the director or director's designee for further review and consideration the action taken by the planning commission, the director or director's designee.

(Ord. No. 1758, § XV, 9-24-2013; Ord. 1627, § 8 (part), 2008; Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 982, § 23, 1986; prior code § 22-31-2(5) (part))

#### 19.84.095 - Preliminary and final approval of conditional use applications.

- A. Unless otherwise designated, a decision approving a conditional use application shall be a preliminary approval of the application.
- B. Except as specified in subsection C of this section, the planning and development services director is authorized to grant final approval of conditional use applications after all of the conditions and requirements of the preliminary approval which are necessary for the final approval have been met. Final approval of a conditional use application shall be in the form of a letter to the applicant which, together with the approved site plan if required, shall constitute the conditional use permit.
- C. The planning commission may require as a condition of preliminary approval that a conditional use application be brought before the planning commission for consideration of final approval.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1071 § 3, 1989)

#### 19.84.100 - Revocation of conditional use permits.

A conditional use permit may be revoked by the planning commission upon a finding of failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the original permit or for any violation of this title occurring on the site for which the permit was approved. Prior to taking action concerning revocation of a conditional use permit, a hearing shall be held by the planning commission. Notice of the hearing and the grounds for consideration of revocation shall be mailed to the permittee at least ten days prior to the hearing.

(Ord. 1627 § 9 (part), 2008; Ord. 1279 § 2, 1994)

#### 19.84.110 - Hearing officer.

The planning commission may appoint, with the concurrence of the county mayor, a hearing officer or officers to make recommendations to the planning commission as to whether cause exists for the planning commission to consider revoking any conditional use permit. Prior to making any recommendation to the planning commission, an evidentiary hearing shall be conducted by the hearing officer to determine whether the permittee has failed to comply with the terms and conditions of the original permit or has otherwise violated any provision of the zoning ordinance occurring on the site for which the permit was approved. The hearing officer shall notify the planning commission if any violations have been corrected by the permittee prior to the issuance of the hearing officer's recommendations.

(Ord. 1627 § 9 (part), 2008: Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1279 § 3, 1994)

19.84.120 - Inspection.

Following the issuance of a conditional use permit by the planning commission the building official shall approve an application for a building permit pursuant to Chapter 19.94 of this title and shall ensure that development is undertaken and completed in compliance with the permits.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: prior code § 22-31-2(7))

Chapter 19.85 - HOME BUSINESS

**Sections:**

19.85.010 - Subject and definition.

- A. "Home business" shall mean any business activity, other than those listed below, which is conducted entirely within a dwelling or attached garage and is clearly incidental, secondary and in addition to the use of the structure for dwelling purposes. The purpose of the home business chapter is to allow the use of a portion of a home by one of its residents for business purposes, while establishing standards to ensure that the business use of the home will not adversely impact the residential character of the neighborhood in which the home business is located.
- B. "Home business" shall not include the following business activities taking place at the home:
  - 1. Motor vehicle, trailer or boat repair;
  - 2. Any use involving the storage or sale of inflammable, explosive or hazardous materials;
  - 3. Junkyards;
  - 4. Mortuaries or crematoriums;
  - 5. Sexually oriented businesses;
  - 6. Lawn mower or small engine repair;
  - 7. Auto body and/or fender work;
  - 8. Towing operations;
  - 9. Vehicle sales or rentals;
  - 10. Welding, iron works, foundries;
  - 11. Major appliance repair (washers, dryers, refrigerators, etc.).
- C. Uses that are listed as permitted or conditional uses in residential zones and are specifically defined under Chapter 19.04 are subject to a conditional or permitted use approval process, but are not subject to regulation under this chapter. Such uses include, but are not limited to, short-term rentals, home daycare, home preschools, uses involving the raising, breeding, training, housing, keeping or care of animals, residential health care, residential facilities for elderly or disabled persons, bed and breakfast inn or homestay, boarding houses, etc.
- D. The following activities are exempted from regulation under this chapter:
  - 1. Garage or yard sales; provided the sale is held for not more than three consecutive days, and no more than two times per year at the same location, and no consignment goods are offered for sale;
  - 2. Temporary social gathering sales that do not exceed one day, such as candle parties, book parties, etc. not to exceed four occurrences per year.

(Ord. 1535 § 3 (part), 2004)

19.85.020 - Standards.

The following standards shall apply to home businesses:

- A. The primary use of the dwelling must be residential.
- B. The person operating the business must reside in the dwelling on a full-time basis (at least nine months per year).
- C. For lots which front on a right of way less than eighty feet wide, only the business operator and his/her immediate family members who reside in the home shall be employed or do any work, whether compensated or not, in conjunction with the business. For lots which front on a right of way of eighty feet or greater, one additional non-resident employee is allowed.
- D. Customers shall be allowed at the residence only if scheduled on an appointment basis, and are only allowed between the hours of seven a.m. and ten p.m. Group lessons or sessions shall not exceed six people at a time.
- E. No exterior remodeling shall take place that would change the residential appearance of the home.
- F. Interior structural alterations made to the home are allowed only if they are consistent with its primary use as a dwelling.
- G. All business activities must take place within the dwelling and/or attached garage and shall not occupy more than twenty-five percent or more than five hundred square feet (whichever is less) of the floor area of the home.
- H. The storage or display of supplies, inventory, equipment or materials in any portion of the yard or within a detached accessory building is prohibited.
- I. Only those tools, equipment, or electric apparatus that are commonly used as accessories to or in conjunction with residential uses are allowed to be used as part of the home business.
- J. Home businesses must be conducted in such a manner as not to emit or create excessive odors, smoke, dust, heat, fumes, light, glare, sounds, noises, vibrations or interference with radio and/or television reception.
- K. In addition to the parking spaces required for the residents of the dwelling, parking for customers and for an employee, if allowed under subsection (D) above, must be provided in the driveway or garage.
- L. Only a three square foot, non-illuminated nameplate sign is allowed. The nameplate sign must be attached to a wall or window of the dwelling.
- M. No vehicle larger than a passenger car or van or one ton pickup truck is allowed to be brought to, parked on, or stored on the property in conjunction with a home business.
- N. If the applicant for a home business is not the property owner, the applicant must obtain written authorization of the property owner or manager to apply.
- O. The property address (house number) must be clearly posted on the home using letters at least four inches in height in a contrasting color to the building.
- P. The condition of the dwelling and landscaped areas shall be well maintained.

(Ord. 1535 § 3 (part), 2004)

19.85.030 - Regulations and enforcement.

- A. An application for home business must be submitted to the planning and development services division of Salt Lake County for review, and must be accompanied by the application fee listed in Section 3.52.080. Upon finding that the applicant understands and agrees to comply with the standards set forth in Section 19.85.020, the application shall be approved.
- B. All home businesses are required to obtain a Salt Lake County business license. The business license must be renewed each year that the home business is in operation.
- C. Violations of the standards set forth in Section 19.85.020 shall be subject to the civil penalties outlined in Section 19.94.070. In addition, a business license revocation hearing may be scheduled at the discretion of the division director of planning and development services for any business found to be in violation of the home business standards or of any other county ordinance.
- D. The business owner is responsible for complying with all applicable health, fire, building and safety codes.
- E. All home businesses shall be reviewed for compliance with the provisions of this chapter and approved under the application process mentioned above. For the purposes of this chapter, a change of business ownership and/or relocation to a new address is considered a new business, and requires separate approval.

(Ord. 1535 § 3 (part), 2004)

#### Chapter 19.86 - HISTORIC PRESERVATION

##### **Sections:**

##### 19.86.010 - Purpose.

This chapter is enacted to preserve sites with special historical, architectural or aesthetic value which are unique and irreplaceable assets. To accomplish this purpose, planning commission approval is required for all modifications to historical sites.

(Prior code § 22-34-1)

##### 19.86.020 - Historic sites designated.

The county council may designate historic sites and structures after receiving a recommendation from the Historic Preservation Commission/Planning Commission in accordance with section 2.88.030 and Chapter 19.90 of this code. County council designated historic sites shall be on file with the Planning and Development Services Division.

(Ord. No. 1839, § II, 8-28-2018; Ord. No. 1774, § I, 7-1-2014; Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1401 § 2, 1997; Ord. 1308 § 2, 1995; Ord. 1202 § 1, 1992; Ord. 1137 § 2, 1990; Ord. 1079 § 2, 1989; Ord. 958A § 1, 1986; § 1 of Ord. passed 3/20/85; prior code § 22-34-2)

##### 19.86.030 - Conditional use permit required.

- A. A conditional use permit is required for any modifications to a historic site or structure, including modifications to the landscaping, fencing or appearance of any lot, or demolition, construction, alteration, relocation, improvement or conversion of a historic site.
- B. Applications for a conditional use permit on a historic site shall be made in the manner and subject to the procedures and requirements set forth in Chapters 19.78 and 19.84 of this title. To the extent

that the requirements of this chapter and Chapters 19.78 and 19.84 are inconsistent, the requirements of this chapter shall prevail.

(Prior code § 22-34-3)

#### 19.86.040 - Noncomplying conditional uses.

The planning commission shall not approve a conditional use for a historic site which would be contrary to the purposes of this chapter by adversely affecting the architectural significance, the historical appearance, or the educational and historical value of the site unless all the following conditions have been met:

- A. The application meets the requirements for a conditional use permit set forth in Chapters 19.78 and 19.84;
- B. The application meets all the requirements of the base zone in which the property is located;
- C. The application has been pending before the planning commission for a period of at least one year.

(Prior code § 22-31-4)

#### 19.86.050 - Site modification.

The planning commission may modify all yard, parking, landscaping, height and other requirements of the base zone, as necessary to fulfill the purpose of this chapter. In so doing, the nature and character of adjacent properties shall be considered to ensure that the health, safety, convenience and general welfare will not be impaired. The planning commission may establish development criteria to control impacts associated with the heaviest permitted use in the base zone, including, but not limited to, noise, glare, dust or odor.

(Prior code § 22-31-5)

#### 19.86.060 - Additional uses for historic sites.

- A. Residential, Forestry and Agricultural Zones. The planning commission may approve any of the following uses for a historic site in addition to the permitted and conditional uses allowed in the agricultural, forestry or residential zone in which the site is located:
  1. Antique shop;
  2. Art shop;
  3. Boardinghouse;
  4. Child nursery;
  5. Dental office or clinic;
  6. Dwelling, single, two, three, four or multiple-family;
  7. Nursing home;
  8. Office;
  9. Private educational institution;
  10. Reception centers;
  11. Restaurant;

12. Other uses of similar intensity to the above.

- B. Commercial and Manufacturing Zones. The planning commission may approve any use listed in the commercial and manufacturing zones of the county zoning ordinance for a historic site located in a commercial or manufacturing zone.

(Prior code § 22-34-6)

19.86.070 - Interpretation of chapter.

This chapter does not guarantee the right of any person, firm or corporation to any provision of this chapter.

(Prior code § 22-34-7)

#### Chapter 19.87 - RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES FOR PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY

19.87.010 - Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to balance local zoning considerations with state and federal mandates requiring a reasonable accommodation for disabled persons living together in a group housing arrangement in a residential neighborhood.

(Ord. No. 1753, § VII, 8-6-2013)

19.87.020 - Scope.

The requirements of this chapter apply to any facility, residence, group home or other congregate housing arrangement for persons with a disability notwithstanding any conflicting provision in this title or any other section of this Code of Ordinances.

(Ord. No. 1753, § VII, 8-6-2013)

19.87.030 - Definitions.

"Disability" is defined in 19.04.168, "family" in 19.04.230, and "residential facility for persons with a disability" in 19.04.452 of this title.

(Ord. No. 1753, § VII, 8-6-2013)

19.87.040 - Licensing for residential facilities.

The licensing requirements for "residential treatment programs" and "residential support programs" are defined and administered pursuant to state law and the Utah Administrative Code.

(Ord. No. 1753, § VII, 8-6-2013)

19.87.050 - Uses.

- A. No Permit Required. Four or less unrelated individuals who share housekeeping responsibilities in a single dwelling do not require a zoning permit but function as a "family," defined in Section 19.04.230 of this title as "one to four unrelated people living together in a single dwelling."
- B. The director of planning and zoning ("the director"), with the assistance of the district attorney, shall consider requests for a permitted use/reasonable accommodation for a "residential facility for persons with a disability" ("facility"). The director or the director's designee shall approve a proper application for a zoning permit for the facility in any zone, including residential zones where only single family dwellings are a permitted use, provided:
  - 1. The facility meets or will meet all program, physical facility, and licensure requirements of the state department of human services or department of health.
  - 2. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, buildings and uses shall meet all applicable county development standards, licensing and zoning requirements.
  - 3. The facility shall not house persons who are involuntarily residing therein or who are residing therein as a part of or in lieu of confinement, rehabilitation, or treatment in a correctional facility.
  - 4. The applicant provides sufficient evidence that the requested accommodation is necessary to allow disabled individuals reasonable, non-discriminatory, federally mandated housing opportunities in the relevant zone. Evidence may include information relating to the history, management, financial feasibility, and therapeutic benefits of the facility, and applicable law.
- C. The director or the director's designee may not deny the application based upon reasonably anticipated detrimental effects to the community so long as reasonable conditions are proposed to mitigate such anticipated detrimental effects.
- D. Institutional Uses. Consistent with the International Building Code, residential facilities designed to house more than sixteen individuals constitute "institutional facilities" likely to create a fundamental change in the character of a single family residential neighborhood. The only residential zone where an application for a conditional use permit for an institution serving more than sixteen residents may be approved is in a zone that allows apartments as a conditional or permitted use.

(Ord. No. 1753, § VII, 8-6-2013)

#### 19.87.060 - Termination.

A use permitted by this chapter is nontransferable and shall be subject to revocation by the appropriate land use or licensing authority if:

- A. The facility is devoted to a use other than a residential facility for persons with a disability, or
- B. The facility exceeds the maximum number of residents specified and approved in the original application, changes the disability classification under state rules, or remodels or expands without first receiving approval from the director.
- C. The facility is not licensed by the state department of health or department of human services.
- D. It is determined by an appropriate county authority that residents of the facility have engaged in a pattern of criminal acts of nuisance, theft, or violence in the adjoining neighborhood.

(Ord. No. 1753, § VII, 8-6-2013)

#### 19.87.070 - Residential day treatment.

To avoid excessive traffic, on street parking, and related impacts altering the residential character of a neighborhood, no day treatment for non-residents shall be permitted in residential facilities for the disabled in the R-1 or R-2 residential zones.



(Ord. No. 1753, § VII, 8-6-2013)

19.87.080 - Parking.

The minimum number of parking spaces shall be four spaces plus one space for each five residents, provided that if the number of residents who own or operate a motor vehicle exceeds the number of parking spaces established above, additional parking shall be provided to ensure that every resident who owns or operates a motor vehicle has a lawfully located off-street parking space.

(Ord. No. 1753, § VII, 8-6-2013)

19.87.090 - Appeals.

Pursuant to section 19.92.050 of this title for permitted uses, any person adversely affected by a final decision of the zoning authority may appeal that decision to the board of adjustment.

(Ord. No. 1753, § VII, 8-6-2013)

Chapter 19.88 - NONCONFORMING USES AND NONCOMPLYING STRUCTURES\*

**Sections:**

\* Editor's Note: The title of Ch. 19.88 was amended by Ord. 1627 § 10.

19.88.010 - Continuation of use.

The occupancy of a noncomplying structure or of a building or structure by a nonconforming use, existing at the time this title became effective, may be continued, provided that the use has not been abandoned or the building left vacant as provided in Section 19.88.120.

(Ord. 1627 § 10 (part), 2008: prior code § 22-4-7)

19.88.020 - Occupation within one year.

A vacant building or structure may be occupied by a use for which the building or structure was designed or intended if so occupied within a period of one year after the use became nonconforming.

(Prior code § 22-4-8)

19.88.030 - Maintenance permitted.

A noncomplying structure may be maintained.

(Ord. 1627 § 10 (part), 2008: prior code § 22-4-1)

19.88.040 - Repairs and alterations permitted.

Repairs and structural alterations may be made to a noncomplying structure or to a structure housing a nonconforming use. Any remodel or structural alteration that requires the demolition of an outside wall of a noncomplying structure shall only be allowed upon approval of the land use hearing officer, unless the new construction complies with the zoning ordinance. The land use hearing officer decision regarding

applications for the removal and replacement of outside walls of a noncomplying structure shall be based upon the criteria outlined in Section 19.88.070(B).

(Ord. No. 1758, § XVI, 9-24-2013; Ord. 1627 § 10 (part), 2008: prior code § 22-4-2)

19.88.050 - Addition of parking space.

A building or structure lacking sufficient automobile parking space in connection therewith as required by this title may be altered or enlarged provided additional automobile parking space is supplied to meet the requirements of this title for such alteration or enlargement.

(Prior code § 22-4-4)

19.88.060 - Expansion of use permitted.

A nonconforming use may be extended to include the entire floor area of the existing building in which it is conducted at the time the use became nonconforming.

(Prior code § 22-4-10)

19.88.070 - Additions, enlargements, moving and reconstruction of a structure.

- A. A noncomplying structure or building occupied by a nonconforming use shall not be added to or enlarged in any manner or moved to another location on the lot or reconstructed at another location on the lot except as provided by subsection B of this section unless such additions and enlargements comply with the regulations and intent of this title.
- B. A building occupied by a nonconforming use or a noncomplying structure may be added to or enlarged or moved to a new location on the lot or reconstructed at a new location on the lot upon a permit authorized by the land use hearing officer, provided that the land use hearing officer shall find:
  - 1. The addition to, enlargement of, moving of, or reconstruction of the structure at a new location on the lot is in harmony with one or more of the purposes of this title as stated in Section 19.02.020 of this title, and is in keeping with the intent of this title;
  - 2. That the proposed change does not impose any unreasonable burden upon the lands located in the vicinity of the nonconforming use or structure.

(Ord. No. 1758, § XVI, 9-24-2013; Ord. 1627 § 10 (part), 2008: Ord. 1296 § 3, 1995: prior code § 22-4-3)

19.88.080 - Nonconforming use of land.

The nonconforming use of land, existing at the time this title became effective, may be continued provided that no such nonconforming use of land shall in any way be expanded or extended either on the same or adjoining property, and provided that if such nonconforming use of land, or any portion thereof, is abandoned or changed for a period of one year or more, any future use of such land shall be in conformity with the provision of this title.

(Prior code § 22-4-11)

19.88.090 - Change of use.

- A. A nonconforming use may be changed to any use allowed in the most restrictive zone where such nonconforming use is allowed, provided the planning commission finds that such use would not be more intensive than the most recent existing legal nonconforming use.
- B. Structures shall not be enlarged, removed, reconstructed or otherwise changed except for interior remodeling and exterior restoration or renewal that will make the appearance of the structure more nearly conform to the character of the area in which it is located.
- C. The existing lot or parcel shall not be enlarged upon or modified except to create landscaping, fencing, curb, gutter and sidewalk, road widening or minimum off-street parking that will provide a safer and more compatible facility.
- D. Any change of a nonconforming use to another nonconforming use shall be a conditional use and subject to provisions of Chapters 19.78 and 19.84, except that the proposed nonconforming use need not conform to the county general plan.
- E. The planning commission may approve a change of use pursuant to this title even though the nonconforming use may have been abandoned.

(Ord. 1627 § 10 (part), 2008: Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: prior code § 22-4-9)

19.88.110 - Restoration of damaged structure.

A noncomplying structure or a structure occupied by a nonconforming use which is damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, wind, earthquake or other calamity or act of God or the public enemy and not the result of the intentional or reckless disregard of the owners or occupants, may be restored and the occupancy or use of such structure or part thereof, which existed at the time of such damage or destruction may be continued or resumed, provided that such restoration is started within a period of one year and is diligently prosecuted to completion.

(Ord. 1627 § 10 (part), 2008: prior code § 22-4-5)

19.88.120 - Abandonment or one-year vacancy.

A structure or portion thereof occupied by a nonconforming use, which is, or hereafter becomes, vacant and remains unoccupied by a nonconforming use for a continuous period of one year, except for dwellings, shall not thereafter be occupied except by a use which conforms to the use regulations of the zone in which it is located. If the use has not applied to the premises for a consecutive period of sixty days during any twelve-month period, the use shall be deemed abandoned.

(Ord. 1627 § 10 (part), 2008: prior code § 22-4-6)

19.88.140 - Application to have a use violation declared legal through special exception.

- A. Whenever land or a structure is used in violation of this title, the owner may file an application with the planning commission to have the use declared legal through special exception. The planning commission may approve such an application only when the evidence establishes all of the following:
  - 1. The use exists on the property at the time of the application and has been in continuous violation of the zoning ordinance for a period exceeding ten years;
  - 2. No complaint has been made to the development services division concerning the violation for a period exceeding ten consecutive years during which the violation existed;
  - 3. Continuation of the use will not have a detrimental effect on the health, safety or welfare of persons or property in the vicinity.

B. The planning commission may consider as evidence:

1. Documents that are part of the public record, such as tax appraisals, utility records, aerial photographs, building permits, etc.
2. Documentation from third parties, such as affidavits, photographs, etc.
3. Documentation from current or past property owners, such as tax records, rental/lease agreements, appraisal records, etc.

In approving an application hereunder, the planning commission may set any conditions it deems necessary for protection of adjacent properties or the public welfare including provisions limiting the period of time the use may continue. This section shall in no way be interpreted to permit the continuation of any violation which exists on the effective date of the ordinance codified in this section. Any person shall have the right to appeal to the land use hearing officer a decision rendered by the planning commission pursuant to this section. Appellants shall follow the appeal procedures set forth in Section 19.92.050 of this title.

(Ord. No. 1758, § XVI, 9-24-2013; Ord. 1627, § 10 (part), 2008; Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1199, §§ 2, 3, 1992)

19.88.150 - Application to have a structure declared a noncomplying structure.

Whenever a structure is in violation of the height or setback provisions of this title, the owner may file an application with the director or director's designee to have the structure declared noncomplying. The director or director's designee shall approve the application when the evidence clearly establishes the following:

- A. The structure has existed at its current location, with the same size, height and setbacks for at least ten years;
- B. The structure is found by the county building official or designee to pose no threat to the health or safety of persons in or around the structure, and;
- C. Salt Lake County has not taken enforcement action for the violation for a period exceeding five consecutive years during which the violation existed.

(Ord. 1627 § 11, 2008)

Chapter 19.90 - AMENDMENTS AND REZONING

**Sections:**

19.90.010 - Amendment procedure.

The county council may amend the number, shape, boundaries or area of any zone or any regulation within any zone. Any such amendment shall not be made or become effective unless the same shall have been proposed by or be first submitted for the recommendation of the relevant planning commission.

(Ord. 1627 § 12 (part), 2008; Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: (part) of Ord. passed 2/22/84; § 1 (part) of Ord. 2560, passed 11/23/81: prior code § 22-1-8(1))

19.90.020 - Hearing—Notice.

Before finally adopting any such amendment, the county council shall consider the application during a public meeting which has been properly noticed in compliance with the provisions of Title 52, Chapter 4, of the Open and Public Meetings Act.

(Ord. 1627 § 12 (part), 2008: Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: (part) of Ord. passed 2/22/84; § 1 (part) of Ord. 2560, passed 11/23/81: prior code § 22-1-8(2))

#### 19.90.030 - Determination of council.

The county council, after review of the recommendation of the planning commission, may approve, deny, alter or remand for further review and consideration any application for zone change referred to the council by the planning commission.

(Ord. 1627 § 12 (part), 2008: Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: (part) of Ord. passed 2/22/84; § 1 (part) of Ord. 2560, passed 11/23/81: prior code § 22-1-8(3))

#### 19.90.050 - Disapproval of rezone application.

Disapproval of an application to amend the zoning map shall preclude the filing of another application to amend the zoning map to reclassify the same parcel of property, or any portion thereof to the same zone classification or if the application is for a commercial classification to the same or any other commercial classification, within one year of the date of the final disapproval of the application unless the county council finds that there has been a substantial change in the circumstances or sufficient new evidence since the disapproval of the application to merit consideration of a second application within the one-year time period.

(Ord. 1627 § 12 (part), 2008: Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1021 § 2, 1988: (part) of Ord. passed 2/22/84: (part) of Ord. passed 5/4/83; § 1 (part) of Ord. 2560, passed 11/23/81; prior code § 22-1-8(5))

#### 19.90.060 - Conditions to zoning map amendment.

- A. In order to provide more specific land use designations and land development suitability; to insure that proposed development is compatible with surrounding neighborhoods; and to provide notice to property owners of limitations and requirements for development of property, conditions may be attached to any zoning map amendment which limit or restrict the following:
  1. Uses;
  2. Dwelling unit density;
  3. Building square footage;
  4. Height of structures.
- B. A zoning map amendment attaching any of the conditions set forth in subsection A shall be designated ZC after the zoning classification on the zoning map and any such conditions shall be placed on record with the planning commission and recorded with the county recorder.
- C. In the event any zoning condition is declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, then the entire zoning map amendment shall be void. Any deletion in or change to zoning condition shall be considered an amendment to the zoning ordinance and shall be subject to the requirements of this chapter.

(Ord. 1627 § 12 (part), 2008: Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1148 § 2, 1991; Ord. 861, 1983: § 1 (part) of Ord. 2560, passed 11/23/81; prior code § 22-1-8(6))

19.90.070 - Application to amend the general plan.

Subject to the restrictions in Sections 19.90.080 and 19.90.090, any property owner or authorized agent thereof may file an application requesting an amendment to the county general plan. Such application shall include the reasons or basis upon which the property owner believes the county general plan should be amended. Amendments to the county general plan shall comply with the procedures set forth in Chapter 27a of Title 17 of the state code.

(Ord. 1627 § 12 (part), 2008: Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1152 § 2, 1991)

19.90.080 - Restriction on applications after adoption of general plan.

No application may be filed by any property owner or authorized agent thereof to amend any part of the county general plan for a period of one year after adoption of such part of the county general plan by the county council.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1154 § 3, 1991)

19.90.090 - Disapproval of general plan application.

Disapproval of an application to amend the county general plan shall preclude the filing of another application to amend the general plan text in the same or similar manner or to amend the general plan map for any parcel of property or portion thereof to the same land use designation within two years of the date of the final disapproval of the application unless the planning commission finds that there has been a substantial change in the circumstances or other significant reasons since the disapproval of the application to merit consideration of a second application within the two-year time period. No appeal to the county council may be taken from a planning commission decision rendered pursuant to this section.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1154 § 4, 1991)

Chapter 19.91 - SEXUALLY ORIENTED BUSINESSES

**Sections:**

19.91.010 - Title for citation.

The ordinance codified in this chapter shall be known and may be referred to as the "Sexually Oriented Businesses Zoning Ordinance."

(Ord. 1136 § 4 (part), 1990)

19.91.020 - Purpose of provisions.

It is the purpose and objective of this chapter that the county establish reasonable and uniform regulations to prevent the concentration of sexually oriented businesses or their location in areas deleterious to the unincorporated area of Salt Lake County; to regulate the signage of such businesses; to control the adverse effects of such signage; and to prevent inappropriate exposure of such businesses to the community. This chapter is to be construed as a regulation of time, place and manner of the

operation of these businesses, consistent with the limitations provided by provisions of the United States and Utah Constitutions.

(Ord. 1136 § 4 (part), 1990)

#### 19.91.030 - Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

"Public park" means a park, playground, swimming pool, golf course or athletic field which is under the control, operation or management of the state, a state agency, the county, or a municipality.

"Religious institution" means a building which is used primarily for religious worship and related religious activities.

"School" means an institution of learning or instruction primarily catering to minors, whether public or private, which is accredited as such a facility by the State of Utah. This definition shall include kindergartens, elementary schools, junior high schools, middle high schools, senior high schools, or any special institution of learning under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Education, but shall not include home occupations represented as schools, trade schools, charm schools, dancing schools, music schools or similar limited schools, nor public or private universities or colleges.

"Sexually oriented business" means adult businesses, nude entertainment businesses, seminude dancing bars, outcall services, and nude and seminude dancing agencies as defined in Chapter 5.136.

(Ord. 1136 § 4 (part), 1990)

#### 19.91.040 - Business permitted—Restrictions.

- A. Sexually oriented businesses, other than outcall services and nude and seminude dancing agencies, shall be permitted only in areas zoned C-3 and M-1 pursuant to the provisions of Chapters 19.64 and 19.66 respectively, subject to the following additional restrictions:
  1. Sexually oriented businesses shall be subject to conditional use requirements.
  2. No sexually oriented business shall be located:
    - (a) Within one thousand feet from any school, public park, religious institution, or other sexually oriented business;
    - (b) Within three hundred feet from an agricultural or residential boundary;
  3. The distance requirements for this section shall be measured in a straight line, without regard to intervening structures, from the nearest property line of the school, public park, religious institution, agricultural or residential zoning district, or other sexually oriented business and to the nearest property line of the sexually oriented business.
- B. Outcall services and nude and seminude dancing agencies shall be permitted only in the following zones:
  1. R-M—as an office, business use only, and subject to conditional use approval, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 19.44;
  2. C-1, C-2, C-3, and M-1 as an office, business use only, pursuant to the provisions of chapters 19.56, 19.62, 19.64 and 19.66 respectively.

(Ord. 1208 § 2, 1992; Ord. 1136 § 4 (part), 1990)

#### 19.91.050 - Sign restrictions.

Notwithstanding anything contrary contained in Chapter 19.82 of this title, signs for sexually oriented businesses shall be limited as follows:

- A. No more than one exterior sign shall be allowed;
- B. No sign shall be allowed to exceed eighteen square feet;
- C. No animation shall be permitted on or around any sign, or on the exterior walls or roof of such premises;
- D. No descriptive art or designs depicting any activity related to, or inferring, the nature of the business shall be allowed on any sign. Said signs shall contain alphanumeric copy only;
- E. Only flat signs shall be permitted;
- F. Painted wall advertising shall not be allowed;
- G. Other than the signs specifically allowed by this chapter, the sexually oriented business shall not construct or allow to be constructed any temporary sign, banner, light or other device designed to draw attention to the business location.

(Ord. 1136 § 4 (part), 1990)

19.91.060 - Severability.

If any provision or clause of this chapter or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity shall not affect other sections, provisions, clauses or applications hereof which can be implemented without the invalid provision, clause or application hereof, and to this end the provisions and clauses of this chapter are declared to be severable.

(Ord. 1136 § 4 (part), 1990)

Chapter 19.92 - LAND USE HEARING OFFICER<sup>[4]</sup>

Footnotes:

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**Editor's note**— Ord. No. 1758, §§ XVII—XIX, adopted September 24, 2013, amended the Code by, in effect, repealing former Ch. 19.92, §§ 19.92.010—19.92.080, and adding a new Ch. 19.92. Former Ch. 19.92 pertained to the board of adjustment, and derived from Ord. 1221 of 1993; Ord. 1295 of 1995; Ord. 1441 of 1999; Ord. 1473 of 2001; and Ord. 1627 of 2008.

19.92.010 - Creation.

The position of land use hearing officer is created pursuant to the enabling authority granted by the County Land Use, Development, and Management Act, section 17-27a-701 of the Utah Code Annotated. The land use hearing officer shall replace in all respects the previous duties of the board of adjustment. Only one hearing officer shall consider and decide any matter properly presented for land use hearing officer review.

(Ord. No. 1758, § XVII, 9-24-2013)



19.92.020 - Procedures.

- A. The land use hearing officer may administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses.
- B. All hearings before the land use hearing officer shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 4, Title 52, Utah Code, Open and Public Meetings.
  - 1. The land use hearing officer shall:
    - a. Keep minutes of his or her proceedings; and
    - b. Keep records of his or her examinations and other official actions.
  - 2. The land use hearing officer shall file his or her records in the office of the development services division. All such records are public records.
- C. Decisions of the land use hearing officer become effective at the meeting in which the decision is made, unless a different time is designated at the time the decision is made.

(Ord. No. 1758, § XVII, 9-24-2013)

19.92.030 - Powers and duties.

The land use hearing officer shall:

- A. Act as the appeal authority for zoning decisions applying this title as provided in Section 19.92.050 and for conditional use decisions by a planning commission:
- B. Hear and decide the special exceptions to the terms of the zoning ordinance set forth in Section 19.92.060.
- C. Hear and decide variances from the terms of the zoning ordinance; and
- D. Hear and decide applications for the expansion or modification of nonconforming uses.

(Ord. No. 1758, § XVII, 9-24-2013)

19.92.040 - Variances.

- A. Any person or entity desiring a waiver or modification of the requirements of the zoning ordinance as applied to a parcel of property that he/she owns, leases, or in which he/she holds some other beneficial interest may apply to the land use hearing officer for a variance from the terms of the zoning ordinance.
- B. 1. The land use hearing officer may grant a variance only if:
  - a. Literal enforcement of the zoning ordinance would cause an unreasonable hardship for the applicant that is not necessary to carry out the general purpose of the zoning ordinance;
  - b. There are special circumstances attached to the property that do not generally apply to other properties in the same district;
  - c. Granting the variance is essential to the enjoyment of a substantial property right possessed by other property in the same district;
  - d. The variance will not substantially affect the general plan and will not be contrary to the public interest; and
  - e. The spirit of the zoning ordinance is observed and substantial justice done.

2. a. In determining whether or not enforcement of the zoning ordinance would cause unreasonable hardship under subsection (B)(1), the land use hearing officer may not find an unreasonable hardship unless the alleged hardship:
  - i. Is located on or associated with the property for which the variance is sought; and
  - ii. Comes from circumstances peculiar to the property, not from conditions that are general to the neighborhood.
- b. In determining whether or not enforcement of the zoning ordinance would cause unreasonable hardship under subsection (B)(1), the land use hearing officer may not find an unreasonable hardship if the hardship is self-imposed or economic.
3. In determining whether or not there are special circumstances attached to the property under subsection (B)(1), the land use hearing officer may find that special circumstances exist only if the special circumstances:
  - a. Relate to the hardship complained of; and
  - b. Deprive the property of privileges granted to other properties in the same district.
- C. The applicant shall bear the burden of proving that all of the conditions justifying a variance have been met.
- D. Variances run with the land.
- E. The land use hearing officer may not grant use variances.
- F. In granting a variance, the land use hearing officer may impose additional requirements on the applicant that will:
  1. Mitigate any harmful effects of the variance; or
  2. Serve the purpose of the standard or requirement that is waived or modified.

(Ord. No. 1758, § XVII, 9-24-2013)

#### 19.92.050 - Appeals.

- A. 1. The applicant or any other person or entity adversely affected by a zoning decision administering or interpreting a zoning ordinance may appeal that decision by alleging that an order, requirement, decision or determination made by an official in the administration or interpretation of the zoning ordinance is arbitrary, capricious or illegal. Appeals of conditional use decisions rendered by a planning commission shall follow the review procedure outlined in Section 19.84.080 of this code.
2. Any officer, department, board or bureau of a county affected by the grant or refusal of a building permit or by any other decisions of the administrative officer in the administration or interpretation of the zoning ordinance may appeal any decision to the land use hearing officer.
- B. The person or entity making the appeal has the burden of marshalling the evidence and proving that the decision is arbitrary, capricious (unsupported by the evidence or facts of record), or illegal.
- C. 1. Only zoning decisions applying the ordinance and conditional use decisions by the planning commission may be appealed to the land use hearing officer.
2. A person may not appeal, and the land use hearing officer may not consider, any zoning ordinance amendments.
- D. Appeals may not be used to waive or modify the terms or requirements of the zoning ordinance.
- E. An appeal to the land use hearing officer must be filed at the development services division of Salt Lake County within sixty days after the order, requirement decision or determination administering or

interpreting the zoning ordinance is made in writing. The appeal shall set forth with specificity the reasons or grounds for the appeal.

- F. Appeals of planning commission conditional use decisions shall follow the procedures set forth in Section 19.84.080(B).

(Ord. No. 1758, § XVII, 9-24-2013)

19.92.060 - Special exceptions.

The land use hearing officer may approve any of the following special exceptions to the zoning ordinance where he or she determines the exception is consistent with the purposes of the zoning ordinance and will not be detrimental to the health, safety or general welfare of persons residing or working in the vicinity, or injurious to property or improvements in the vicinity:

- A. Where a zone boundary line divides a lot in single ownership at the time of the passage of the ordinance codified in this title, the land use hearing officer may permit a use authorized on either portion of such lot to extend not more than fifty feet into the other portion of the lot.
- B. The land use hearing officer may permit the enlargement of or addition to a noncomplying structure or a building or structure occupied by a nonconforming use.
- C. The land use hearing officer may permit the relocation on a lot of a noncomplying structure or a building or structure occupied by a nonconforming use; or the hearing officer may permit the reconstruction on a lot of a noncomplying structure or a building occupied by a nonconforming use.

(Ord. No. 1758, § XVII, 9-24-2013)

Chapter 19.93 - PROCEDURES FOR ANALYZING TAKINGS CLAIMS

**Sections:**

19.93.010 - Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to establish procedures for:

- A. Obtaining and analyzing information regarding a claim that the application or enforcement of Salt Lake County zoning ordinances and/or land use regulations to private property within the unincorporated areas of the county constitutes an unconstitutional taking of private property without just compensation; and
- B. Determining whether it might be appropriate to grant administrative relief to the claimant in the event it is determined that such application or enforcement constitutes an unconstitutional taking.

(Ord. 1455 § 2 (part), 1999)

19.93.020 - Findings.

The governing body makes the following findings:

- A. To further the public interest in lawful and responsible land development, and promote the health, welfare, and safety of its residents, the county has enacted zoning and other land development regulations applicable to properties within unincorporated areas of the county, including new and revised regulations applicable to properties in the county's canyons and foothills; and

- B. In the event an owner of private property within the unincorporated area of the county claims that the application or enforcement of county zoning ordinances or other land use regulation constitutes an unconstitutional taking of its private property, it is in the best interests of the county to have established procedures for obtaining relevant information for analyzing such claim and determining whether it might be appropriate to grant certain relief to the claimant, rather than conducting such analysis in a more confrontational, expensive, and time-consuming litigation context.

(Ord. 1455 § 2 (part), 1999)

19.93.030 - Taking relief procedures—Petition and submittal requirements.

- A. Takings Relief Petition. Any applicant, after a final decision on its application is rendered by the development services director, planning commission, land use hearing officer, mayor or county council, may file a takings relief petition with the development services director seeking relief from the final decision on the grounds that it constitutes an unconstitutional taking of the applicant's private property.
- B. Affected Property Interest. The takings relief petition must provide information sufficient for the attorney to determine that the petitioner possesses a protectable interest in property under Article I, Section 22 of the Constitution of Utah or the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution. In the event the petition does not provide information sufficient for the attorney to determine that the petitioner possesses a protectable interest in property under Article I, Section 22 of the Constitution of Utah or the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, the petition shall be returned to the petitioner.
- C. Time for Filing Petition. No later than thirty calendar days from the final decision by the development services director, planning commission, land use hearing officer, mayor, county council or other county review authority on any site plan or other type of zoning application the applicant shall file a takings relief petition with the development services director.
- D. Information to Be Submitted with Takings Relief Petition.
  - 1. The takings relief petition must be submitted on a form prepared by the development services director, and must be accompanied at a minimum by the following information:
    - a. The name of the petitioner;
    - b. The name and business address of the current owner of the property; form of ownership (whether sole proprietorship, for-profit or not-for-profit corporation, partnership, joint venture, limited liability company, or other); and if owned by corporation, partnership, or joint venture, or limited liability company, the names and addresses of principal shareholders or partners or members;
    - c. The price paid and other terms of sale for the property, the date of purchase, and the name of the party from whom purchased. Include the relationship, if any, between the petitioner and the party from whom the property was acquired;
    - d. The nature of the protectable interest claimed to be affected, such as, but not limited to, fee simple ownership or leasehold interest;
    - e. The terms (including sale price) of any previous purchase or sale of a full or partial interest in the property by the current owner, applicant, or developer prior to the date of application;
    - f. All appraisals of the property prepared for any purpose, include financing, offering for sale, or ad valorem taxation, within the three years prior to the date of the petition;
    - g. The assessed value of and ad valorem taxes on the property for the three years prior to the date of the petition;

- h. All information concerning current mortgages or other loans secured by the property, including name of the mortgagee or lender, current interest rate, remaining loan balance, and term of the loan and other significant provisions, including but not limited to, right of purchase to assume the loan;
  - i. All listings of the property for sale or rent, price asked and offers received (if any), during the period of ownership or interest in the property;
  - j. All studies commissioned by the petitioner or agents of the petitioner within the previous three years concerning feasibility of development or utilization of the property;
  - k. For income producing property, itemized income and expense statements from the property for the previous three years;
  - l. Evidence and documentation of improvements, investments, and expenditures for professional and other services related to property made during the past three years;
  - m. Information from a title policy or other source showing all recorded liens or encumbrances affecting the property; and
  - n. Information describing all use(s) of the property during the five years prior to the petition.
2. The development services director may request additional information reasonably necessary, in his or her opinion, to arrive at a conclusion concerning whether there has been a taking.
- E. Failure to Submit Information. In the event that any of the information required to be submitted by the petitioner is not reasonably available, the petitioner shall file with the petition a statement of the information that cannot be obtained and shall describe the reasons why such information is unavailable.

(Ord. No. 1758, § XX, 9-24-2013; Ord. 1473 (part), 2001; Ord. 1455, § 2 (part), 1999)

19.93.040 - Taking relief procedures—Determination of taking.

A. Preliminary Determination of Taking.

- 1. Prior to the appointment of a hearing officer, and based on a review of the petition and all relevant information submitted by the petitioner, the county council, upon advice of the development services director and the attorney, shall make a preliminary determination whether a taking may have occurred. This preliminary determination shall be made within thirty days of the filing of the petition and submission of all information required to make such determination. In the event the county council makes a preliminary determination that a taking may have occurred, the county council may appoint a hearing officer, elect to conduct either formal or informal administrative proceedings, and proceed with a full review of the petition.
- 2. If a preliminary determination is made that a taking may have occurred, then the development services director and attorney shall recommend whether the hearing shall be formal or informal under the rules of procedure adopted by the governing body for such hearings.
- 3. If upon the advice of the development services director and the attorney, the county council finds that a taking has not occurred, the petition shall be denied and no hearing officer shall be appointed.

B. Appointment of Hearing Officer. The development services director shall, within thirty days following a preliminary determination by the governing body that a taking may have occurred, appoint a hearing officer to review information by the petitioner, to hold a public hearing to determine whether a taking has occurred, and to make a recommendation to the governing body concerning the petition.

C. Qualifications of the Hearing Officer. Every appointed hearing officer shall be licensed to practice law in the state of Utah. Prior to appointment, the hearing officer shall submit a statement of no potential or actual conflict of interest in connection with the petitioner or petition.

- D. Notice of Public Hearing. Within ten days following appointment of the hearing officer, written notice of a public hearing shall be published and posted in accordance with Section 19.84.040D of this title. The hearing shall be held within thirty days of the final date of written notice, unless a reasonable extension of time is agreed to by both the development services director and the petitioner.
- E. Conduct of the Hearing. The hearing shall be conducted according to the requirements of the rules of procedure adopted by the governing body for such hearings.
- F. Determining the Takings Issue. The hearing officer shall consider, among other items, the following information or evidence:
  - 1. Any estimates from contractors, appraisers, architects, real estate analysts, qualified developers, or other competent and qualified real estate professionals concerning the feasibility, or lack of feasibility, of construction or development on the property as of the date of the petition, and in the reasonably near future;
  - 2. Any evidence or testimony of the market value of the property both under the uses allowed by the existing regulations and any proposed use; and
  - 3. Any evidence or testimony concerning the value or benefit to the petitioner from the availability of opportunities to cluster development on other remaining contiguous property owned by the petitioner eligible for such clustering as provided elsewhere in this title.
- G. Burden of Proof. The petitioner shall have the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the final decision that is the subject of the takings relief petition constitutes an unconstitutional taking.
- H. Findings of the Hearing Officer. The hearing officer shall, on the basis of the evidence and testimony presented, make the following specific findings as part of his/her report and recommendations to the governing body:
  - 1. Whether the petitioner has complied with the requirements for presenting the information to be submitted with a takings relief petition;
  - 2. Whether the petitioner has a protectable interest in the property that is the subject of the petition;
  - 3. The market value of the property considering the existing zoning regulation;
  - 4. The market value of the property under the proposed use;
  - 5. Whether there are other economically viable uses that may be made of the property;
  - 6. The market value of, or benefit accruing from opportunities to cluster development on other remaining contiguous property owned by the petitioner eligible for such transfer as provided for in this title;
  - 7. Whether it was feasible to undertake construction on, or development of, the property as of the date of the application, or in the reasonably near future thereafter;
  - 8. Whether the final decision that is the subject of the takings relief petition constitutes an unconstitutional taking of private property without just compensation.
- I. Report and Recommendations of the Hearing Officer.
  - 1. If the hearing officer finds that the final decision which is the subject of the takings relief petition constitutes an unconstitutional taking of private property without just compensation, he or she shall remand the matter to the governing body with recommendations concerning what relief might be appropriate. In making such recommendations, the hearing officer shall consider, among other factors:
    - a. Approval of development on some portion of the property; or

- b. A rezoning of the property to a more appropriate classification, approval of an alternative development plan, modification or waiver of normally-applicable development standards, or other appropriate land-use regulatory action;
  - c. An opportunity to cluster development;
  - d. For property subject to the foothills and canyons overlay zone, transfer of up to ten percent of the maximum allowable density that would otherwise be attributable to areas with greater than thirty percent slope on the subject property to other developable portions of the property;
  - e. A waiver of permit fees;
  - f. Acquisition of all or a portion of the property at market value.
2. Recommendations for clustering within the boundaries of the subject property owned by the petitioner shall require a written finding by the hearing officer that such clustering and the resulting increase in development density will be compatible with existing developments and land use patterns on properties surrounding the subject property.
    - a. For purposes of such "compatibility" finding, the hearing officer shall compare the petitioner's proposed development incorporating the increased transfer density with existing development on surrounding properties, and take into consideration the following factors:
      - i. Architectural character;
      - ii. Building size, height, bulk, mass, and scale;
      - iii. Building orientation;
      - iv. Privacy considerations in terms of privacy for prospective residents within the petitioner's development and in terms of privacy protection for adjoining land uses;
      - v. Building materials;
      - vi. Building color; and
      - vii. When applicable, operations of the petitioner's development project, including but not limited to hours of operation; activities that may generate adverse impacts on adjacent land uses such as noise or glare; location of loading/delivery zones; and light intensity and hours of full illumination.
    - d. The report and recommendation shall be submitted to the county council and mailed to the petitioner within thirty days following the conclusion of the public hearing.
- J. County Council Review and Consideration.
1. The county council shall review the report and recommendations of the hearing officer and approve or deny the takings relief petition within sixty days following receipt of the hearing officer's report. Provided, however, that the county council may extend this period upon a finding that due to the size and complexity of the development or proposal and similar factors that additional review time is necessary.
  2. The county council may hold a public hearing and provide notice as set forth in Section 19.84.040D of this title. Only new testimony and evidence shall be presented at any such public hearing.
  3. The county council may adopt any legally available incentive or measure reasonably necessary to offset the taking, and may condition such incentives upon approval of specific development or site plans.
  4. The decision of the county council shall not become final until it issues a decision approving or denying the petition and specifying any relief it may deem appropriate.

- K. Time Limits/Transferal of Relief or Incentives. Any relief or incentives adopted by the county council pursuant to this chapter may be transferred and utilized by successive owners of the property or parties in interest, but in no case shall the relief incentives be valid after the expiration date of a specific development approval.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1455 § 2 (part), 1999)

#### Chapter 19.94 - ENFORCEMENT

##### **Sections:**

##### 19.94.010 - Enforcement authority.

The director of development services or his authorized agent is designated as the officer charged with the enforcement of this title. The director of animal services is designated as the enforcement official for Section 19.04.305 of the Salt Lake County Code of Ordinances which shall be enforced pursuant to Section 8.10.010 of this code.

(Ord. 1597 § 4, 2006: Ord. 870 (part), 1983: prior code § 22-3-1)

##### 19.94.020 - Powers and duties.

- A. The director of development services is authorized to inspect or cause to be inspected all buildings and structures in the course of construction, modification or repair and to inspect land uses to determine compliance with the provisions of this title; provided, however that no such inspection shall be required as a condition precedent to commencement or continuation of any construction, modification or repair of building or structure.
- B. The director shall enforce all of the provisions of this title, employing all legal means available to do so. In the enforcement of this title, the director or any employee of the division authorized to represent the director shall have the right to enter any building for the purpose of determining the use thereof or to enter the premises for the purpose of determining compliance with the provisions of this title, provided that such right of entry shall be exercised only at reasonable hours and that in no case shall entry be made to any occupied building in the absence of the owner or tenant thereof without the written order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(Ord. 870 (part), 1983: prior code § 22-3-2)

##### 19.94.030 - Unlawful use prohibited.

- A. No land, building or structure shall be used for any purpose or use not allowed in the zone in which such land, building or structure is located.
- B. Violation of any of the provisions contained in this title is prohibited. Any person who violates that provisions of this title shall be subject to the criminal and civil penalties set forth in this chapter.

(Ord. 1387 § 2, 1997: Ord. 1199 § 4, 1992; (part) of Ord. passed 5/4/83: prior code § 22-1-11)

##### 19.94.040 - Violation—Penalties and remedies.

- A. Violation of any of the provisions of this title is punishable as a Class C misdemeanor upon conviction. In addition, the provisions of this title may also be enforced by injunctions, mandamus, abatement, civil penalties, or any other remedies provided by law.



- B. Any one, all, or any combination of the penalties and remedies set forth in subsection A of this section may be used to enforce the provisions of this title.
- C. Each day that any violation continues after notification by the director of development services or his agent that such violation exists shall be considered a separate offense for purposes of penalties and remedies set forth in this title.
- D. Accumulation of penalties for continuing violations, but not the obligation for payment of penalties already accrued, shall stop upon correction of the violation.

(Ord. 1387 § 3 (part), 1997)

19.94.050 - Violation—Persons liable.

Any person, corporation or other entity, whether as owner, occupant, agent or employee, who causes, permits or otherwise participates in any violation of the provisions of this title may be held responsible for the violation, suffer the penalties, and be subject to the remedies provided by law.

(Ord. 1387 § 3 (part), 1997)

19.94.060 - Violation—Notice and order.

- A. Upon inspection and discovery that any provision of this title is being violated, the director shall provide a written notice of violation and order to the property owner and to any other party who may be responsible for the violation.
- B. The written notice and order shall: (1) indicate the nature of the violation; (2) order the action necessary to correct the violation; (3) give information regarding the established warning period for the violation; and (4) state the action the director intends to take if the violation is not corrected within the warning period.
- C. The written notice shall be delivered personally or mailed to the property owner, as shown on the records of the county recorder, and to any other person who may be responsible for the violation. Receipt of notice shall mean three days after the date written notice is delivered or mailed as provided herein.
- D. The written notice shall serve to start any warning periods provided in this chapter, commencing upon receipt of notice. If the violation remains uncured within five days after the expiration of the warning period, a second notice of violation and order shall be delivered in the same manner as the first notice. The second notice shall serve to start the civil penalties.
- E. In cases where the director determines that a delay of enforcement would pose a danger to the public health, safety or welfare, or would otherwise compromise the effective enforcement of this title, the director may seek immediate enforcement without prior written notice by instituting any of the remedies, other than civil penalties, authorized by Section 19.94.040 of this chapter.

(Ord. 1387 § 3 (part), 1997)

19.94.070 - Civil penalties.

- A. Civil Penalties. Violations of the provisions of this title shall result in civil penalties pursuant to the following schedule:

CIVIL PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF ZONING REGULATIONS
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WARNING PERIOD: 28 DAYS FOR ALL VIOLATIONS		
Type of Zone	Classification of Violation	Fine Per Day (after warning period)
Residential Zones R-1's R-2's R-4-8.5 FR's F-1 RMH	Conditional use without a permit Other violations	\$25
	Nonpermitted use Violation of permit or approval	\$50
Mixed Zones R-M MD's FM's S-1-G	Conditional use without a permit Other violations	\$50
	Nonpermitted use Violation of permit or approval	\$100
Commercial/Manufacturing Zones C's M's O-R-D	Conditional use without a permit Other violations	\$100
	Nonpermitted use Violation of permit or approval	\$200
Agricultural Zones A's FA's	Conditional use without a permit Other violations	\$25
	Nonpermitted use Violation of permit or approval	\$50
Overlay Zones AOZ HPZ	Violation of provisions	\$100

- B. Daily Violations. Each day a violation is continued or maintained after receipt of notice shall give rise to a separate civil penalty for each day of violation.
- C. Violation Appeal Procedures.

1. The mayor shall appoint such hearing officers as he/she deems appropriate to consider matters relating to the violation of this title.
2. Any person having received notice of such violation, or the owner of any affected property, may appear before a hearing officer and present and contest such alleged violation of this title.
3. The burden to prove any defense specified in subsection (C)(4) of this section shall be upon the person raising such defense.
4. If the hearing officer finds that no violation occurred and/or a violation occurred but one or more of the defenses set forth in this section is applicable, the hearing officer may dismiss the notice of violation. Such defenses are:
  - a. At the time of the receipt of the notice of violation, compliance would have violated the criminal laws of the state;
  - b. Compliance with the subject ordinances would have presented an imminent and irreparable injury to persons or property.
5. If the hearing officer finds that a violation of this title occurred and no applicable defense exists, the hearing officer may, in the interest of justice and on behalf of the county, enter into an agreement for the timely or periodic payment of the applicable penalty by the violator.
6. No action by a hearing officer shall relieve the violator from complying with any of the provisions of this title.

D. Abatement for Correction and Payment.

1. Civil penalties shall be partially abated after the violation is cured and in the discretion of a hearing officer considering the following guidelines and factors:
  - a. Prompt Cure. Reductions are generally appropriate for promptly curing the violation pursuant to the following schedule, but the hearing officer may grant greater or lesser abatements depending on the facts of the case:
    - i. Cured within fourteen days after second notice—seventy-five percent reduction,
    - ii. Cured within twenty-eight days after second notice—fifty percent reduction, or
    - iii. Cured within fifty-six days after second notice—twenty-five percent reduction;
  - b. If strict compliance with the notice and order would have caused an imminent and irreparable injury to persons or property;
  - c. If the violation and inability to cure were both caused by a force majeure event such as war, act of nature, strike or civil disturbance;
  - d. Such other mitigating circumstances as may be approved by the attorney or designee;
  - e. If a change in the actual ownership of the property was recorded in the recorder's office after the first or second notice was issued and the new owner is not related by blood, marriage or common ownership to the prior owner.
2. If the hearing officer finds that the noticed violation occurred and no applicable defense applies, the hearing officer may, in the interest of justice and on behalf of the county, enter into an agreement for the delayed or periodic payment of the applicable penalty.

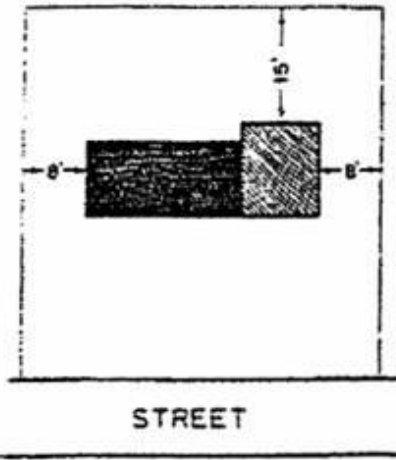
E. Collection of Civil Penalties.

1. If the penalty imposed pursuant to this chapter remains unsatisfied after forty days or when the penalty amounts to five thousand dollars from the receipt of notice, or ten days from such date as may have been agreed to by the hearing officer, the county may use such lawful means as are available to collect such penalty, including costs and attorney's fees.

2. Commencement of any action to remove penalties shall not relieve the responsibility of any penalty to cure the violation or make payment of subsequently accrued civil penalties nor shall it require the county to reissue any of the notices required by this chapter.

(Ord. 1473 (part), 2001: Ord. 1387 § 3 (part), 1997)

DIAGRAMS FOR TITLE 19

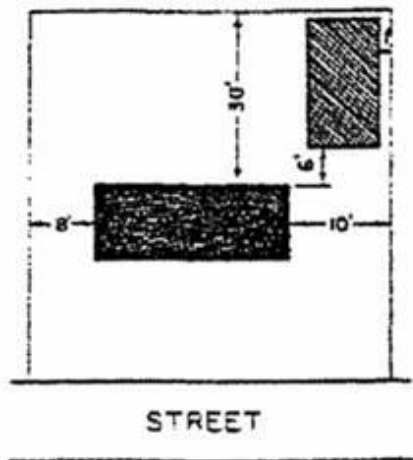


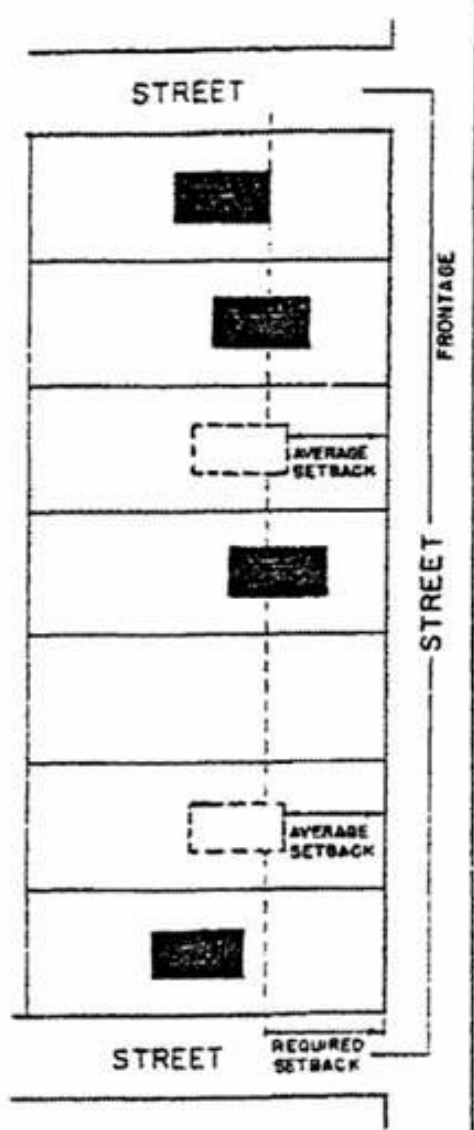
NOTE: FOR SIDE YARD DIMENSIONS  
SEE APPROPRIATE ZONE.

Eff. 2-29-80

Section 19.76.140

**Private garage or carport—Reduced yards.** On a lot where a private garage or carport, containing at least one parking space of the two required parking spaces per dwelling unit for a single-family dwelling or a duplex, has the minimum side yard required for such dwelling, the width of the other side yard may be reduced to the minimum required side yard. Side yards adjacent to a street on a corner lot may not be reduced. On any lot where such garage or carport has such side yard, the rear yard of the single-family dwelling or duplex may be reduced to fifteen feet, provided the garage or carport also has a rear yard of at least fifteen feet.




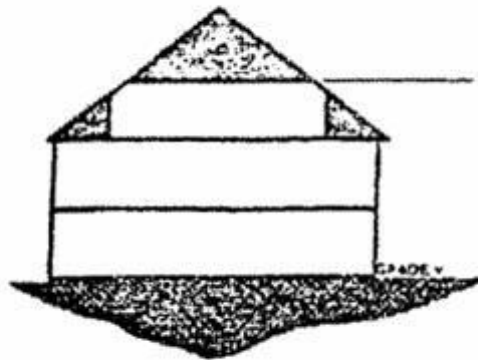


**Average setback.** This illustration applies to: Zones R-1-43, S-1-G, R-1-6, R-1-7, R-1-10, R-1-21, R-1-8, R-2-8, R-2-6.5, R-2-10, R-2-10C, R-4-8.5, R-M, A-1 and A-2.

The required front yard may be reduced to equal the average setback of the existing buildings where fifty percent or more of the frontage is developed, provided that in no case shall the front yard be less than twenty feet.

**19.04.260 Frontage.** "Frontage" means all property fronting on open side of the street between intersecting or intercepting streets, or between a street- and a right-of-way, waterway, end of dead-end street, or political subdivision boundary, measured along the street line. An intercepting street shall determine only the boundary of the frontage on the side of the street which it intercepts.

-  EXISTING BUILDING
-  FUTURE BUILDING



**19.04.510 Story, half.** "Half story" means a story with at least two of its opposite sides situated in a sloping roof, the floor area of which does not exceed two-thirds of the floor immediately below it.

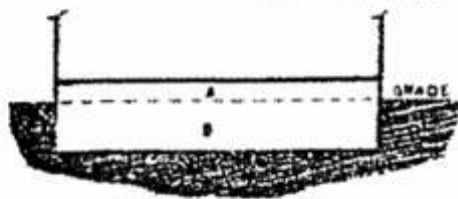
(Ord. 1322 § 2, 1995)

**19.04.075 Basement.** "Basement" means any floor level below the first story in a building, except that a floor level in a building having only one floor level shall be classified as a basement unless such floor level qualifies as a first story.

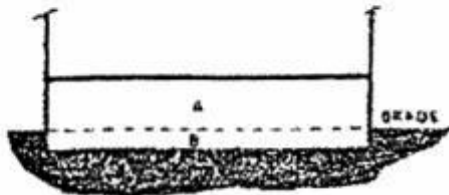
**19.04.507 Story, first.** "First story" means that the lowest story in a building which qualifies as a story, except that a floor level in a building having only one floor level shall be classified as a first story, provided such floor level is not more than four feet below grade for more than fifty percent of the total perimeter, or not more than eight feet below grade at any point.

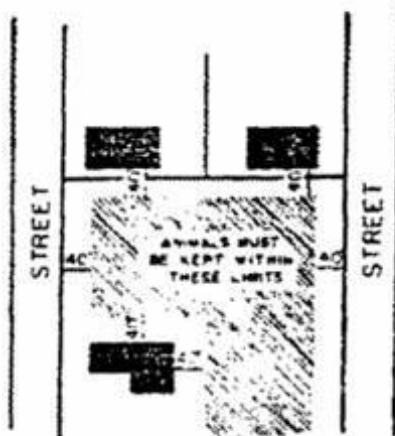
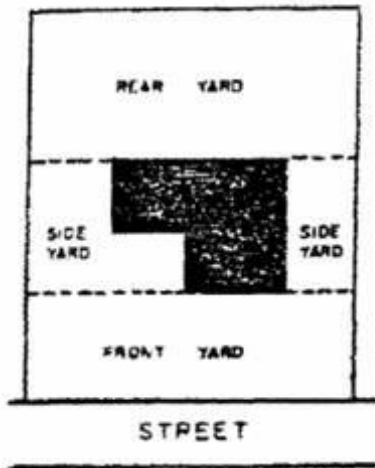
(Ord. 1327 § 2, 1995)

**BASEMENT** When A is less than B.



**FIRST STORY** When A is more than B.





**19.04.560 Yard.** "Yard" means a space on a lot, other than a court, unoccupied and unobstructed from the ground upward by buildings or structures, except as follows:

- A. Fences;
- B. Canopies allowed under subsection B of Section 19.80.120;
- C. Accessory buildings in a rear yard;
- D. The ordinary projections of windows where the projection is at least eighteen inches above floor level, roofs, cornices, chimneys, flues, and other ornamental features which project into a yard not more than three feet;
- E. Open or lattice-enclosed exterior stairways, located in a commercial or manufacturing zone, projecting into a yard not more than five feet;
- F. Structures less than eighteen inches in height from the finished ground surface.

**19.04.565 Yard, front.** "Front yard" means a space on the same lot with a building, between the front line of the building and the front lot line, and extending across the full width of the lot. The "depth" of the front yard is the minimum distance between the front lot line and the front line of the building.

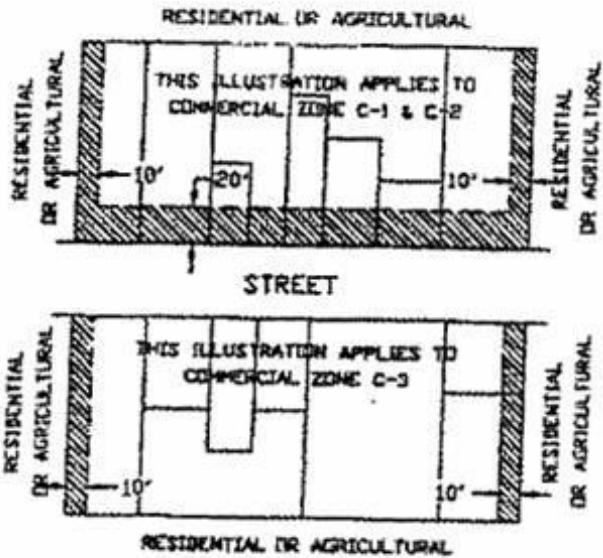
**19.04.570 Yard, rear.** "Rear yard" means a space on the same lot with a building, between the rear line of the building and the rear lot line, and extending the full width of the lot. The "depth" of the rear yard is the minimum distance between the rear lot line and the rear line of the building.

**19.04.575 Yard, side.** "Side yard" means a space on the same lot with a building, between the side line of the building and the side lot line, and extending from the front yard to the rear yard. The "width" of the side yard shall be the minimum distance between the side lot line and the side line of the building.

(Ord. 1326 § 2, 1995)

**19.76.240 Animals and fowl.** No animals or fowl shall be kept or maintained closer than forty feet from any dwelling on an adjacent parcel of land, and no barn, stable, coop, pen or corral shall be kept closer than forty feet from any street, except that in the R-2-10C residential zone, no corral or stable for the keeping of horses may be located closer to a public street or to any dwelling than one hundred feet.





**Side yard regulations.** None, except that wherever a building is located upon a lot adjacent to a residential zone or agricultural zone boundary, there shall be provided a side yard of not less than ten feet on the side of the building adjacent to the zone boundary line, and on corner lots the side yard which faces on a street shall be not less than twenty feet.

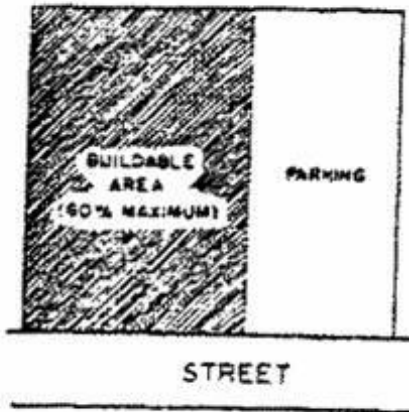
**Front yard regulations.** In C-1 and C-2 zones, the minimum depth of the front yard for all buildings, structures, walls or fences more than two feet in height shall be twenty feet.

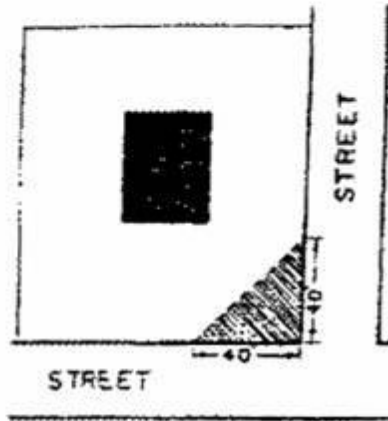
**Rear yard regulations.** None, except that on corner lots which rear upon the side yard of another lot in a residential or agricultural zone, the minimum rear yard shall be ten feet.

(Ord. 1320 § 2, 1995)

#### Lot Coverage for Commercial Zones

**Coverage regulations.** No building or structure or group of buildings with their accessory buildings shall cover more than sixty percent of the area of the lot.





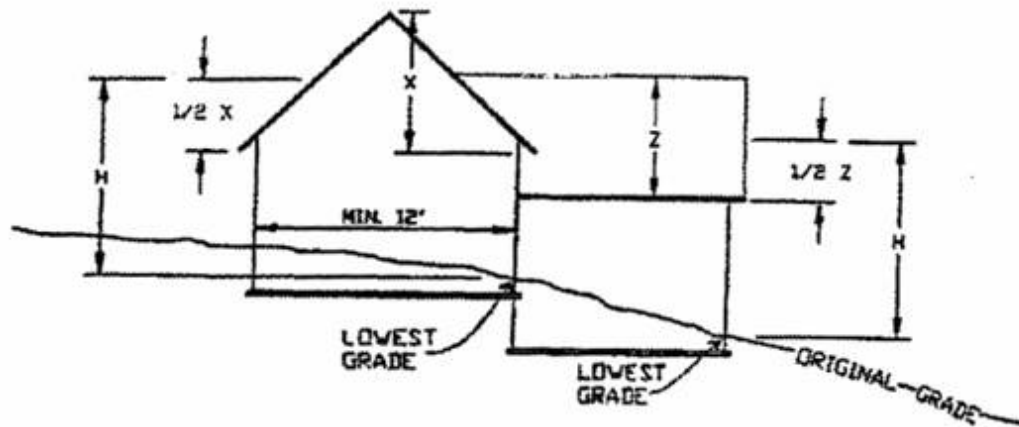
**Clear view of intersecting streets.** In all zones which require a front yard, no obstruction to view in excess of two feet in height shall be placed on any corner lot within a triangular area formed by the street property lines on a line connecting them at points forty feet from the intersection of the street lines, except a reasonable number of trees pruned high enough to permit unobstructed vision to automobile drivers, and pumps at gasoline service stations.



5,000 sq. ft. equals total rear yard area.  
 —1,250 sq. ft. equals total acc. building area.

3,750 sq. ft. equals total open yard,  
 must be at least 75%

**Area of accessory buildings.** No accessory building nor group of accessory buildings in any residential zone shall cover more than twenty-five percent of the rear yard.



**Building height.** "H" equals the building height. "Z" and "X" are examples showing the vertical distance between the top and the bottom of the cornice on a pitched roof. See Section 19.04.095.

(Ord. 1324 § 1, 1995)