



PLANNING COMMISSION

Tuesday, January 27, 2026, at 7:00 PM
Council Chambers at City Hall Building and Online
110 S. Center Street, Santaquin, UT 84655

MEETINGS HELD IN PERSON & ONLINE

The public is invited to participate as outlined below:

- **In Person** – The meeting will be held in the Council Chambers on the Main Floor in the City Hall Building
- **YouTube Live** – Some public meetings will be shown live on the Santaquin City YouTube Channel, which can be found at <https://www.youtube.com/@santaquincity> or by searching for Santaquin City Channel on YouTube.

ADA NOTICE

If you are planning to attend this Public Meeting and due to a disability need assistance in understanding or participating in the meeting, please notify the City Office ten or more hours in advance and we will, within reason, provide what assistance may be required.

AGENDA

WELCOME

INVOCATION/INSPIRATIONAL THOUGHT

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ORDER OF AGENDA ITEMS

PUBLIC FORUM

DISCUSSION & POSSIBLE ACTION

1. **PUBLIC HEARING: Conditional Use Permit to Keep More than three (3) Dogs or Cats in a Residential Area**

The Planning Commission will hold a public hearing to review an application for a Conditional Use Permit (Hobby/Kennel License) at 1209 S Redcliff Drive.

2. **PUBLIC HEARING: Removing the Central Business District (CBD)**

A proposal to amend Santaquin City Code (SCC) 10.20.190 and 10.48.040 to repeal language from Santaquin City Code related to the Central Business District (CBD) of the Main Street Business District (MSBD) zone and to remove the Central Business District from the Santaquin City Official Zoning Map. The removed zoning on the Official Zoning Map would be replaced with approximately 3.7 acres as Main Street Residential (MSR) and approximately 20.4 acres as Main Street Commercial (MSC).

3. **PUBLIC HEARING: Temporary Business License Durations**

A proposal to amend Santaquin City Code (SCC) 3.28.010 to address a discrepancy with duration requirements for temporary business licenses that are also regulated in SCC 10.16.300.

4. **PUBLIC HEARING: Amending Retaining Wall Height Measurement Requirements**

A proposal to amend Santaquin City Code (SCC) 10.16.260, 10.20.120, and 10.20.230 to require all retaining walls of four feet in height or greater to be measured from the bottom of the footing to the top of the wall to match Utah State Code.

5. **PUBLIC HEARING: Amending Parking Requirement for Attached Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)**

A proposal to amend Santaquin City Code 10.16.080 to reduce parking space requirements for attached accessory dwelling units (ADUs) from two spaces to one per Utah State Code.

6. **Meeting Minutes Approval**

January 13, 2026

STAFF REPORTS

ADJOURNMENT

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING/POSTING

The undersigned duly appointed City Recorder for the municipality of Santaquin City hereby certifies that a copy of the foregoing Notice and Agenda may be found at www.santaquin.gov, in three physical locations (Santaquin City Hall, Zions Bank, Santaquin Post Office), and on the State of Utah's Public Notice Website, <https://www.utah.gov/pmn/index.html>. A copy of the notice may also be requested by calling (801)754-1904.

BY:



Stephanie Christensen, City Recorder

MEMO



To: Planning Commission
From: Aspen Elmer, Planner
Date: January 23, 2026
Re: Hobby Permit at 1209 S Red Cliffs Drive

1209 S Red Cliffs Drive submitted a Hobby Permit Application to own four dogs. Anyone wanting to keep more than three dogs or cats in a residential area must obtain a conditional use permit approved by the Planning Commission as set in Santaquin City Code (SCC) 5.08.170 and 10.24.060 and 10.64.080.C. This address is located in the R-15 PUD zone and is approximately 0.13 acres. All four dogs are licensed with South Utah Valley Animal Shelter.

This review is for the Planning Commission to determine whether or not all requirements found in SCC 10.24.060 and 10.64.080.C are being followed and a Conditional Use Permit can be granted. A Conditional Use is an administrative decision and if all code requirements are being met, the permit needs to be approved.

Motion: “Motion to (approve/deny) the hobby permit for 1209 S Red Cliffs Drive with the following conditions:

- All code requirements in Santaquin City Code 5.08.170, 10.24.060, and 10.64.080.C be met.

Attachments:

1. Application
2. Santaquin City Code 5.08.170, 10.24.060 and 10.64.080.C

5.08.170 FANCIER AND HOBBY PERMITS

- A. Owners of dogs and cats may obtain a Conditional Use permit to keep more than three (3) dogs or cats in a residential area, provided:
 - 1. All household pets on the premises are individually licensed if required by this code;
 - 2. The property on which the animals will be kept complies with zoning requirements, the health department and the applicable regulations for kennels;
 - 3. All other provisions of this chapter are complied with, and no pet or premises is deemed to be a nuisance.
 - 4. The maximum number of household pets allowed on the premises shall be set through Conditional Use approval by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission shall use the criteria set forth in 10.24.060 and 10.64.080.C when considering requests under this section.
- B. The holder of a permit issued under this section may keep one litter intact until the animals reach six (6) months of age; one animal from the litter may be retained until it reaches twelve (12) months of age. At no time may the holder of a permit retain more animals than is indicated on the permit. (Ord. 5-06-2015, 6-3-2015, eff. 6-4-2015)

10.24.060 CRITERIA AND FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED

- A. The following general factors shall be weighed and considered when determining whether a conditional use permit application should be approved, approved with conditions, or denied:
 - 1. Harmony of the request with the general objectives of the general plan, development code, subdivision ordinance, any other city ordinances, and the particular zone in which the request is located.
 - 2. Harmony of the request with existing uses in the neighborhood.
 - 3. Development, or lack thereof, adjacent to the site.
 - 4. Whether or not the request may be injurious to present or potential development in the vicinity.
 - 5. Present and future requirements for transportation, traffic, water, sewer, and other utilities.
 - 6. Suitability of the specific property for the proposed use.
 - 7. Economic impact on the neighborhood.
 - 8. Aesthetic impact on the neighborhood.
 - 9. Safeguards to prevent noxious or offensive omissions such as noise, glare, dust, pollutants, and odor.
 - 10. Attempts by the applicant to minimize other adverse effects on people and property in the area.
 - 11. Impact of the proposed use on the health, safety, and welfare of the city, the area, and persons owning or leasing property in the area.

10.64.080 RIGHTS GRANTED BY THIS CHAPTER

- C. Household Pets: Small animals and fowl may be kept as household pets in all zones subject to the following conditions:
1. Animals or fowl must be kept in pens, or otherwise secured, unless housed within the dwelling unit.
 2. No more than three (3) cats and no more than three (3) dogs, excluding dependent young under six (6) months of age, shall be kept subject to animal provisions of SCC Title 5. The Planning Commission may grant a conditional use permit to allow more than the above cats and dogs upon an applicant's demonstration that all Title 5 standards applicable to the number and type of animals will be met and there will be compliance with all nuisance regulations. Conditional Use Permits under this part may not be approved for multi-family or attached single family residences.
 3. All pens, coops, and structures shall be kept clean and free from objectionable odor. (Ord. 5-06-2015, 6-3-2015, eff. 6-4-2015)

Hobby/Kennel License

110 S. Center Street, Santaquin, Utah 84655
801-754-1011 www.santaquin.org



Note: It is strongly advised that all business license applications be submitted well in advance of all deadlines. All business licenses must be reviewed and approved by the appropriate City Departments prior to operation of the business. State law requires all business names be registered with the Utah Department of Commerce. Business licenses expire on December 31st of each year.

Hobby Fee \$50.00

Residential Kennel: \$100.00

Commercial Kennel: \$250.00

Applicant Information

Applicant Name:

Applicant Address:

1209 S. Red Cliff Drive Santaquin, UT 84655

Email:

Phone:

Application Date:

1/12/26

Date of Birth:

Social Security Number:

Applicant Signature

Jana W.

Date:

1/12/26

Animal Information

Pet's Name:

Duke

Sex:

Male

Age:

1 year

Breed:

Pembroke Corgi

Pet's Name:

Summer

Sex:

Female

Age:

1 year

Breed:

Pembroke Corgi

Pet's Name:

Juno

Sex:

Female

Age:

1 year

Breed:

Pembroke Corgi

Pet's Name:

Arwen

Sex:

Female

Age:

1 year

Breed:

Pembroke Corgi

Pet's Name:

Sex:

Age:

Breed:

Description of Request

Will you be breeding the animals? Yes, occasionally now & then in a hobby capacity

☒ Hobby Permit

☐ Kennel License (Residential Commercial Zone Only)

☐ Other (Explain)

Detailed Description of Request:

We were not aware that we had to license our dogs with the city, or that there is a 3 dog limit per household, as this is not common knowledge. We do not have any children, so we consider our dogs to be our children. We have 4 small dogs that we love dearly & care for, who live with us inside our home. We would like to get a hobby license so we can continue to care for our dogs.

Impact Information

All animals must be registered with the City. Please provide the licensing paperwork with this application.

Application Review & Certification (FOR STAFF PURPOSES ONLY)

- ☐ Planning: _____
- ☐ Police: _____
- ☐ City Manager: _____
- ☐ Business License Admin: _____

Date: _____

License Fee: _____

Payment Date: _____

HL-Number: _____

MEMO



To: Planning Commission

From: Aspen Elmer, Planner

Date: January 16, 2026

RE: **Code Amendment Removing the Central Business District (CBD)**

It is proposed that the Planning Commission and City Council consider removing the Central Business District (CBD) of the Main Street Business District (MBD) zone from Santaquin City Code (SCC) 10.20.190 and 10.48.040 due to restrictive regulations that continue to prevent commercial development. In addition, Main Street/US Highway 6 have changed significantly preventing the intent of the CBD “to create a mixed-use shopping and financial center... [with] an intensity of uses”. The vision of a pedestrian friendly mixed use area may be better suited in another area.

Below are the proposed changes to Santaquin City Code.

10.20.190 MAIN STREET BUSINESS DISTRICTS ZONE

- A. Definition, Objectives And Characteristics: The Main Street Business Districts Zone consists of ~~the Central Business District (CBD)~~, the Main Street Commercial District (MSC), and the Main Street Residential District (MSR). The objective of the Main Street Business Districts Zone (district) is to create a mixed use shopping and financial center for the City and surrounding territory which is often characterized as "the center of town". The intensity of uses within this area should increase with proximity to the intersection of Center Street and Main Street. Though this district is applied to areas which have developed as "strip commercial", it shall not be used to promote or establish areas in which such development can be promulgated or encouraged.

Developments on the southern half of the blocks between Main Street and 100 South or the northern half of the blocks between Main Street and 100 North should complement the businesses facing Main Street. These developments may include professional services, offices, mixed use developments and multi-family residential.

Characteristics of the district should include:

1. A mixed use shopping and financial center for Santaquin and surrounding territory; and
2. Business interests should be balanced with the interests of adjacent neighborhoods; and
3. The integrity and viability of the adjacent residential neighborhoods will be maintained while expanding development opportunities by permitting multifamily residential uses within the district when combined with commercial uses (mixed use); and
4. The Main Street corridor's significance to the region and area history will be preserved and highlighted through site and building design; and

5. The district will demonstrate and promote appropriate urban scale, walkability, pedestrian orientation, business viability and success, streetscape, community character, and the limiting of negative effects on adjacent residential properties. (Ord. 08-02-2008, 8-20-2008, eff. 8-21-2008)
- B. Permitted Uses: General land uses within the Main Street Business Districts shall complement the Main Street overlay map found in the economic element of the City's General Plan.

Abbreviations and alphabetic use designations in the matrix and throughout this chapter have the following meanings:

CBD	The area represented as the Central Business District.
MSC	The area represented as the Main Street Commercial District.
MSR	The area represented as the Main Street Residential District .
P	The listed use is a permitted use within the represented area, based on City development standards and ordinances.
C	The listed use requires a conditional use permit within the represented area in addition to complying with all applicable development standards and ordinances.
A	The listed use is only permitted as an accessory use within the represented area.
N	The listed use is a prohibited use within the represented area.

(Ord. 08-02-2008, 8-20-2008, eff. 8-21-2008)

Use	CBD	MSC	MSR
Accessory building	A	A	A
Adult daycare	N	P	P
Alcoholic beverage class A Establishment	P	P	N
Alcoholic beverage class B Establishment	C	C	N
Alcoholic beverage class C Establishment	P	C	N
Alcoholic beverage class D Establishment	P	P	N
Alcoholic beverage class E Establishment	N	C	N
Arcade	A	A	N
Art gallery	P	P	P
Automotive car wash service	N	P	N
Automotive service and repair	N	P	N
Automotive service station	C	P	N
Bakery, commercial	C	P	C

Bed and breakfast home	N	C	P
Brewpub	P	C	N
Commercial, ancillary	P	P	P
Commercial, convenience store	C	P	N
Commercial, cosmetology	P	P	P
Commercial, heavy	N	N	N
Commercial, recreation	P	P	C
Commercial, retail sales and services	P	P	N
Conference and convention facility	C	N	N
Dance hall, discotheque	C	C	N
Daycare center	A	P	C
Drive-in retail	N	P	N
Dwelling, Accessory Unit Attached	N	N	A
Dwelling, Accessory Unit Detached	N	N	A
Dwelling, Bachelor	N	N	P
Dwelling, Bunkhouse	N	N	A
Dwelling, caretaker	N	N	A
Dwelling, multiple-family	C	C	C
Dwelling, single-family detached	N	N	P
Feedlot	N	N	N
Healthcare facility, assisted living facilities	N	P	P
Hotel	P	P	C
Impound Yard	N	N	N
Institutions	P	P	P
Junkyard	N	N	N
Mixed use development	C	C	C
Mobile Home Park	N	N	N
Mortuary, funeral home	N	P	C
Park	P	P	P
Parking lot	N	P	P
Permanent makeup establishment	P	P	P
Private club	P	C	N
Professional office or financial services	P	P	P

Public buildings	P	P	P
Recreational vehicle court (RV parks)	N	N	N
Religious center	P	P	P
Residential facility for persons with a disability See 10.60	N	N	P
Residential facility for the elderly See 10.56	N	N	P
Residential support facility	N	N	C
Restaurant	P	P	C
Restaurant, drive-through	N	P	N
School, commercial	P	P	C
School, public or quasi-public	C	C	C
Sexually oriented business See 3.24	N	N	N
Slaughterhouse	N	N	N
Social or reception center	P	C	C
Storage Units Facilities	N	N	N
Street vendors	P	P	N
Tattoo parlor	C	P	N
Temporary Uses See 10.16.300	C	P	N
Telecommunications sites. See SCC 10.16.340 paragraph D			
Tobacco specialty shop in accordance with Utah State Code	P	C	N
Transitional treatment home - large	N	N	C
Transitional treatment home - small	N	N	C
Truck stop	N	N	N
Veterinary hospital, large animal	N	N	N
Veterinary hospital, small animal	N	P	C
Wedding chapels	P	P	C

(Ord. 09-01-2007, 9-5-2007, eff. 9-7-2007; amd. Ord. 08-02-2008, 8-20-2008, eff. 8-21-2008; Ord. 02-01-2010, 2-17-2010, eff. 2-18-2010; Ord. 07-02-2010, 7-21-2010; Ord. 07-01-2011, 7-27-2011, eff. 7-28-2011; Ord. 03-02-2014, 4-16-2014, eff. 4-17-2014; Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016; Ord. 02-01-2018, 2-7-2018, eff. 2-8-2018)

- C. Scope Of Development Standards: The development standards of this district shall apply to all new developments for office, commercial, multi-family, mixed use or service oriented properties on the blocks adjacent to Main Street between 500 West and 400 East.

These standards shall be applied to redevelopment, or exterior modifications including, but not limited to, building additions, facade alterations or changes to exterior materials or colors. When projects involve only a partial redevelopment such as a facade improvement, parking lot reconfiguration, or other rehabilitation, these standards shall apply to the

particular portion of the project being changed. However, when a cumulative increase in development square footage (buildings or parking) as of the date of adoption of this section of at least forty percent (40%) occurs, all of the district standards shall apply.

These standards shall not be applied when general maintenance and upkeep of existing buildings or properties is being performed. (Ord. 09-01-2007, 9-5-2007, eff. 9-7-2007)

- D. Application Of Standards: Within this district, all Santaquin City ordinances, policies, regulations and plans shall apply. Where conflicts occur regarding development requirements in this zone, these standards shall supersede those of the general Santaquin development standards.

These standards shall be considered the minimum for all new or redevelopment within the zone. The Santaquin Architectural Review Committee shall be the Land Use Authority for determining compliance with the architectural standards set forth below. The Santaquin Development Review Committee (DRC) shall be the Land Use Authority for determining compliance with all site standards set forth in this Code. Appeals of final decisions based upon these standards or the underlying zone shall be subject to Appeal Authority review in accordance with the procedures of the Santaquin City zoning and Appeal Authority ordinances, as appropriate. (Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016)

- E. Site Layout Standards: The location and orientation of buildings, pedestrian walkways and parking areas helps define the street edge, promote a pedestrian oriented street environment for walking and shopping, and limits impacts of taller buildings on the adjacent residences north or south of the district. (Ord. 08-02-2008, 8-20-2008, eff. 8-21-2008)

FIGURE 1 Appropriate building design and placement in Boulder, Colorado (picture taken by George Shaw).



(Ord. 09-01-2007, 9-5-2007, eff. 9-7-2007)

1. Building Locations And Setbacks:

1. Buildings on corner parcels should be adjacent to both street fronts to help frame intersections. Architectural consideration should be given to corner visibility areas.
2. Buildings fronting Main Street should utilize party walls or zero setbacks along side property lines. Parking areas and drive accesses should not disrupt the continuity of storefronts; however, plazas, green spaces or pedestrian connections may be appropriate.
3. Setbacks:

	CBD	MSC	MSR
Front and Street Side:			
Minimum Building ¹	10'	10'	10'
Maximum Building ¹	Main Street 10'	10'	15'
	Center Street 10'	n/a	n/a
	Other streets 10'	10'	15'
Parking	10'	10'	10'
Side:			
Minimum Building ²	0' or 8' if not built to the property line if mixed use or nonresidential structure with building code rated firewall		10' to nonresidential or mixed use structures
	8' if nonrated firewall with windows		
	5' accessory buildings and structures		
	10' loading dock, with approved screening		
Maximum Building ²	0' or 8' if not built to the property line	None	None
Parking ²	5'	5'	5'
Rear:			
Minimum Building ²	0' if building code rated firewall		20' to primary structure
	20' if nonrated firewall with windows		

	5' accessory buildings and structures		
	10' loading dock, with approved screening		
Parking ²	5'	5'	5'

4. Note:

~~¹ In the CBD area 90 percent of the primary building must fall on the build-to-line (front setback). Architectural elements such as pilasters, columns, cornices, box or bay windows, or other typical ornamentations may protrude into the required setback a maximum of 2 feet. However, primary building wall planes are not allowed to extend or be cantilevered into the required setbacks.~~

² If property is adjacent to a residential zone, an additional five-foot (5') setback is required for all structures.

5. Open areas between buildings shall be designed as a public plaza, business access areas, courtyards, etc., to enhance and better utilize business properties. (Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016)
2. Pedestrian Connectivity: Sites shall be designed to allow for safe pedestrian access from parking areas to the associated building, between buildings, to adjacent developments and public sidewalks. Pedestrian connections within and between sites should follow the following standards:
 1. Pedestrian walks and crossings should be located to minimize the number of interruptions by creating a continuous walking environment along and between buildings. Where pedestrian crossing areas exist, minimize the distance across the street, drive aisle, or similar walking interruption by use of extended sidewalks, bulb outs, etc.
 2. Pedestrian walkways across internal drive aisles shall be distinguished from driving surfaces with durable, low maintenance materials. Examples include: pavers, bricks, scored concrete, raised walkways, or other materials that provide a similar texture and character.
 3. Sites shall be designed to minimize the need to walk within the parking lot among cars.

FIGURE 2 Interrupted pedestrian routes.

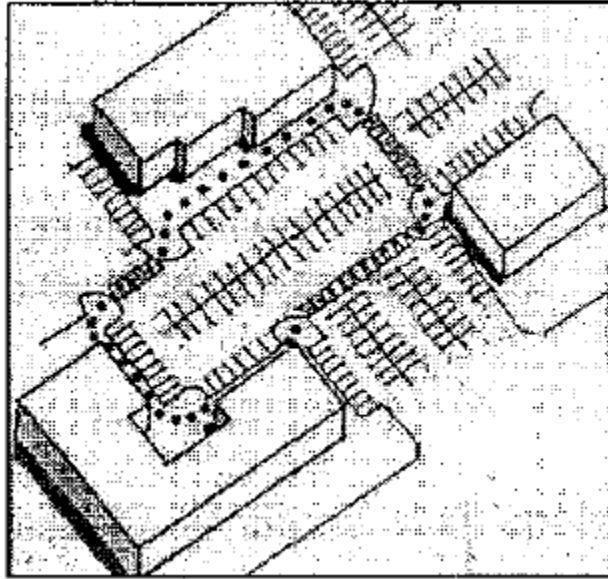
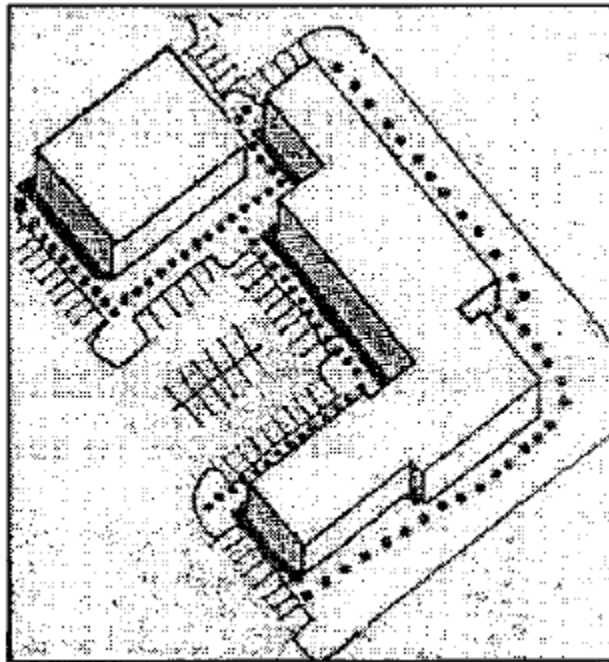


FIGURE 3 Appropriate pedestrian connectivity.



(Ord. 09-01-2007, 9-5-2007,

eff. 9-7-2007)

3. Building Entrances: Primary structures shall be oriented with their main entrance facing the street to which the site fronts. The main building entrance shall be on a street-facing wall and relate to top back of curb elevations. (Ord. 08-02-2008, 8-20-2008, eff. 8-21-2008)

F. Parking Standards:

1. Location Of Parking Areas: ~~Within the CBD area, parking should be located to the rear of the building. Other development parcels~~ MSC and MSR should locate parking to the sides and/or rear of buildings. Use of underground parking is strongly encouraged, especially where daylight basements can be reasonably constructed

based on site topography. (Ord. 08-02-2008, 8-20-2008, eff. 8-21-2008)

2. **Boundaries:** Parking areas for different uses should be interconnected with boundaries defined with landscaped areas, rather than become one large parking area. Parking areas shall be located to encourage shared use.
3. **Barriers:** Barriers that limit circulation between developments and parking lots are not permitted. Examples include fences, walls, topographic changes, or other similar types of obstructions.
4. **Landscaping:** Landscaping within and around parking areas shall be consistent with SCC 10.52. (Ord. 09-01-2007, 9-5-2007, eff. 9-7-2007)
5. **Number Of Parking Stalls:**
 1. **Vehicular Parking:**
 1. Required number of parking stalls per use, including ADA stalls, shall be as listed in SCC 10.48. Spaces required for the residential units shall be the same as for multi-family dwellings. Additional parking shall be required for the nonresidential uses in accordance with specified ratios in SCC 10.48 and such shall be visibly designated for only commercial tenant customer parking during regular business hours.
 2. Mixed use developments may have shared parking facilities based on the city's review criteria in SCC 10.48. However, allowable building floor area increases may be granted up to thirty percent (30%) based on use of underground parking or parking structures which complement the surrounding buildings.
 3. For review purposes only, any parking required for residential uses must be provided off street with nonresidential uses being allowed to be on street where permitted in accordance with SCC 10.48.
 2. **Bicycle Parking:**
 1. Buildings whose primary use consists of medical or other professional services, general business offices, financial services, or general business services shall provide parking space for at least two (2) bicycles for every twenty thousand (20,000) square feet or fraction over thereof, not to exceed twelve (12) parking stalls.
 2. Buildings whose primary use consists of retail, eating and drinking or personal services shall provide parking space for at least three (3) bicycles for every twenty five thousand (25,000) square feet or fraction over thereof, not to exceed twelve (12) parking stalls.
 3. Bicycle parking shall consist of decorative bicycle racks which permit the locking of the bicycle frame and one wheel to the rack, and which support the bicycle in a stable position without damage to wheels, frame or components.

FIGURE 4 Bicycle racks in front of retail.



(Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016)

6. Ground Floor Storefronts Encouraged: If parking structures are utilized, ground floor storefronts along elevations adjacent to public streets are highly encouraged. (Ord. 09-01-2007, 9-5-2007, eff. 9-7-2007)
7. Secondary Access Points: Developments having parking lots which accommodate more than ten (10) equivalent residential units (ERU) must provide a secondary access point for ingress/egress. Connection through adjacent properties to a public road would be appropriate, but connection to or stubbing a drive aisle to adjacent properties would not be considered a secondary access point. (Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016)

G. Landscaping And Streetscape Standards:

1. Site Landscaping:

1. Special consideration shall be given to impacts of new development on adjacent properties. Site landscaping standards are listed in SCC 10.52.
2. Each nonresidential or mixed use development shall have at least twenty percent (20%) of the site landscaped.
3. There shall be a minimum sixty (60) square feet of additional usable open space per residential unit. This open space may be private area attached to each unit, such as a patio or balcony area, or consolidated open area for the use and enjoyment of all building tenants. Patio or balcony areas must have a minimum of forty (40) square feet.
4. Mixed use developments having residential tenants may provide playground and site amenities as outlined in paragraph K,3. (Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016)

2. Streetscapes: The streetscapes within the district will consist of urban and suburban designs. Developments in the district shall work proportionally with the city to implement these streetscapes in order to maintain continuity of elements and appropriate locations for features such as lighting, sidewalks, street furniture, etc.

1. ~~Urban Streetscape: Within the CBD area of the zone, developments shall install an urban design consistent with city and, where applicable, UDOT standards. The design shall be broken down into zones specifically identified as the "display zone", "clear zone", and "furniture zone". Developments in this area must consider the following design features: (Ord. 08-02-2008, 8-20-2008, eff. 8-21-2008)~~

~~FIGURE 5 Urban streetscape in Durango, CO.~~

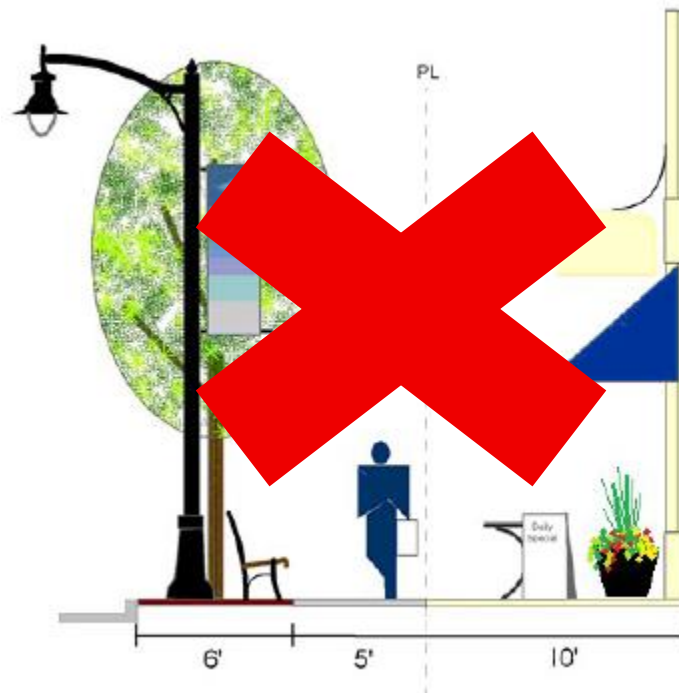


~~FIGURE 6 Urban streetscape in Ephraim, UT.~~



~~(Ord. 09-01-2007, 9-5-2007, eff. 9-7-2007)~~

~~FIGURE 7 Urban streetscape cross section.~~



- ~~1. Display zone (minimum 10 feet adjacent to buildings):~~
 - ~~1. Display of goods, special sales, promotions, decorations for festivals, holidays, etc.~~
 - ~~2. Outdoor seating or eating areas, as appropriate.~~
 - ~~3. Approved newspaper racks, community bulletin boards, etc.~~
 - ~~4. Limited greenscape, i.e., potted plants, foundation plantings, water wise plantings, etc.~~
 - ~~5. First floor canopy/awning overhangs meeting building code minimum clearance standards.~~
 - ~~6. Access to store entrances from sidewalk grade. (Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016)~~
- ~~2. Clear zone (minimum 5 feet):~~
 - ~~1. Walking zone for pedestrians.~~
 - ~~2. No obstacles.~~
- ~~3. Furniture zone (6 feet next to curb line):~~
 - ~~1. Street trees with tree wells or ground covers.~~
 - ~~2. Streetlights with banner attachments.~~
 - ~~3. Street furniture, e.g., benches, trash receptacles, bike racks, drinking fountains.~~
 - ~~4. Additional outdoor seating or eating areas, as appropriate.~~
 - ~~5. Other limited greenscape, i.e., potted plants and water conservation plantings, etc.~~
2. Suburban Streetscape: In the MSC and MSR areas a suburban design shall be utilized. This streetscape is greener in its appearance, having a park strip behind street curb, a sidewalk, and a landscape buffer between any parking or buildings and the sidewalk.

1. Landscaping within the park strip and buffer areas shall be in accordance with the city's adopted landscaping standards.
2. Street furniture (e.g., benches, bike racks, flowerpots, etc.) is encouraged within green spaces. (Ord. 09-01-2007, 9-5-2007, eff. 9-7-2007)

FIGURES 8 AND 9 Suburban streetscapes in Santaquin.



(Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016)

3. Other Provisions: Those roads not specified above shall utilize the street cross sections approved in the city's standard specifications and drawings. (Ord. 09-01-2007, 9-5-2007, eff. 9-7-2007)
- H. Building Massing: Building massing and architecture should complement the pedestrian environment to create a lasting image for Main Street. The intent of this section is to create an 1890-1920 period Americana Main Street architectural experience. Characteristics of the period included human scale, attention to detail, and materials and colors that related to the

natural features of the region. The following architectural standards are established to realize the community's desire for high quality architecture, materials, and character as well as limit the impacts of building mass on nearby residential properties.

1. Floor Area Ratios (FARs): FARs are an acceptable ratio of constructed building area (i.e., occupiable space above ground) to the lot area. The FAR is calculated by dividing the constructed building area by the lot area. These help to establish appropriate massing of buildings in relation to sites and their surroundings.
~~Properties in the CBD area should have FARs that range between 0.70 to 1.00.~~
Properties within the MSC and MSR areas should have FARs that range between 0.35 and 0.80.
2. Building Height: Heights are measured from the average sidewalk elevation along the frontage of the adjacent major road to the midpoint of the roof on sloped roofs or to the highest point of a parapet. Roof midpoints shall be measured halfway between the highest ridgeline of the roof and the top of the fascia. Small architectural elements such as finials, cupolas, etc., may exceed heights listed. Steeples and towers shall be considered based on relational size and design. The following table outlines minimum and maximum building heights in the ~~CBD~~, MSC and MSR areas of the zone:

	Use	CBD	MSC	MSR
Minimum height:				
	Nonresidential	30 feet	25 feet	20 feet
	Mixed use developments	40 feet	20 feet	20 feet
	Multi-family	n/a	20 feet	20 feet
	Townhomes	n/a	20 feet	20 feet
Maximum height:				
	Nonresidential	60 feet	60 feet	40 feet
	Mixed use developments	60 feet	60 feet	50 feet
	Multi-family	n/a	50 feet	50 feet
	Townhomes	n/a	40 feet	40 feet

3. (Ord. 08-02-2008, 8-20-2008, eff. 8-21-2008)
4. Bulk Plane: To ensure that new buildings adequately relate in scale to adjacent neighborhoods and the street, bulk plane lines are implemented (see figure 10 of this section). The following standards apply:
 1. Neighborhood Facing: A bulk plane of forty five degrees (45°) will be used for multi-story nonresidential and mixed use structures. The bulk plane will

be measured from the property line of the adjacent residential use.

2. Street Facing: A bulk plane of sixty degrees (60°) measured at the minimum street facing setback, thirty feet (30') above the curb is recommended.
3. Multi-Family Developments: Multi-family developments may not exceed two (2) stories within thirty feet (30') of an adjacent single-family dwelling.

FIGURE 10 Graphic representation of bulk plane standards.

(Ord. 09-01-2007, 9-5-2007, eff. 9-7-2007)

I. Mixed Use/Nonresidential Architectural Standards:

1. Architectural Theme: The architectural standards of the Main Street zones are intended to evoke a downtown reminiscent of late 1800 period architectural forms. This area should provide residents and visitors an inviting and pleasing environment in which to shop, stroll, experience, and enjoy a small town central business area. Careful attention to detail at a pedestrian viewing scale rather than an auto oriented application of simplistic design shall be utilized. Building designers should consider the natural colors and materials of the surrounding area in concert with historic agrarian, craftsman, and other similar rural forms when preparing plans for new building construction. The following standards should serve as the minimum to which new developments can adhere and designers are encouraged to incorporate other elements which may further the city's desires and intent.
2. Building Facade: Facades should not be long expanses of blank walls. They should create a human scale and provide a pedestrian friendly shopping environment. All sides of a building must receive equal architectural consideration of the following:
 1. Visual Breaks: Building facades and walls must have visual breaks every thirty feet (30') in width at a maximum. Examples of visual breaks include the use of three-dimensional architectural features such as columns, projecting windows, a minimum twelve inch (12") change in plane or an equivalent element that articulates the wall. See figure 11 of this section.

FIGURE 11 Facade articulation in Ogden, UT (picture taken by Bill Wright).



2. Building Entrances: By creating a clearly identified system of entry points, the pedestrian environment and the vehicular environment will be enhanced.
 1. Entrances must be well defined from access drives, pedestrian links, public plazas and major parking areas with one or more of the following:
 1. Canopy, awnings, overhang or arch above the entrance (columns and pillars),
 2. Recesses or projections in the building facade surrounding the entrance,
 3. Display windows surrounding the entrance,
 4. Coved entrances.
 2. Secondary entrances on the rear or side of buildings should be given architectural consideration equal to the primary entrances.
3. Fenestration: The design and amount of window area on a building can minimize the expanse of blank walls and encourage a pedestrian friendly atmosphere. The following standards shall apply:

FIGURE 12 Building in Ephraim, UT. Appropriate use of entry points and window area.



1. Ground floor facades:

1. Facades that face public streets or provide a primary entry to the building shall have display windows or similar transparent area comprising forty (40) to seventy five percent (75%) of the first floor facade area.

Facade area is calculated by multiplying the facade length by the ground floor height. Transparency ratio equals the total ground floor transparent area divided by ground floor facade area.

2. Shopping windows or other expanses of glass on the ground floor should begin no more than 2.5 feet above adjacent grade and should have a traditional kick plate under them. Maximum horizontal spacing between windows and doors is ten feet (10') (see figure 13 of this section).

FIGURE 13 Shopping windows in Richfield, UT.

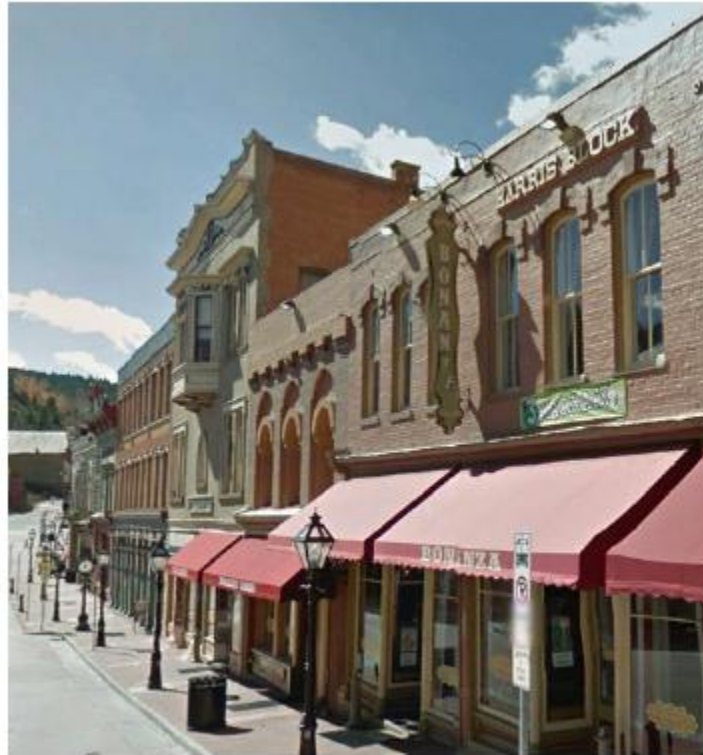


2. Upper floor facades:

1. Facades above the ground floor shall be thirty (30) to sixty percent (60%) transparent using a similar calculation method as for ground floor areas.
2. Windows above ground floors should be designed with three-dimensional relief. Finish work around the windows should accent the location and provide visual breaks to the facade of

the building (see figures 14 and 24 of this section). Varying window designs, such as bay windows, corner windows, circle tops, or windows having grille patterns, shutters, etc., should be utilized to add visual interest and character to buildings.

FIGURE 14 Use of three-dimensional treatments around windows and varied window styles to provide character and facade relief; Central City, CO.



4. Distinct Ground Floor: The ground level of the primary structure shall be visually distinct from upper stories (see figures 15 and 17 of this section). This separation may be provided by a cornice above the ground level, an arcade, changes in material and texture or other means.
 1. Ground floor spaces shall have a minimum floor to ceiling height of eleven feet (11'). First floor transom and clerestory windows are encouraged.
 2. Careful attention to human scale and detail shall be provided. This may include ornamental masonry patterns and/or woodwork and finishes, etc. (see figure 13 of this section).
 3. No HVAC equipment or other air venting elements shall be permitted at street level nor readily visible on the building from the adjacent public right of way. Below surface systems may be permitted within front setbacks.
 4. Building foundations should terminate no more than thirty six inches (36") above grade. Exposed foundation walls must be finished with appropriate brick, stone, or other primary materials noted below (see

figures 15 and 16 of this section).

FIGURES 15, 16 AND 17 Appropriate foundation design and ground floor distinction.

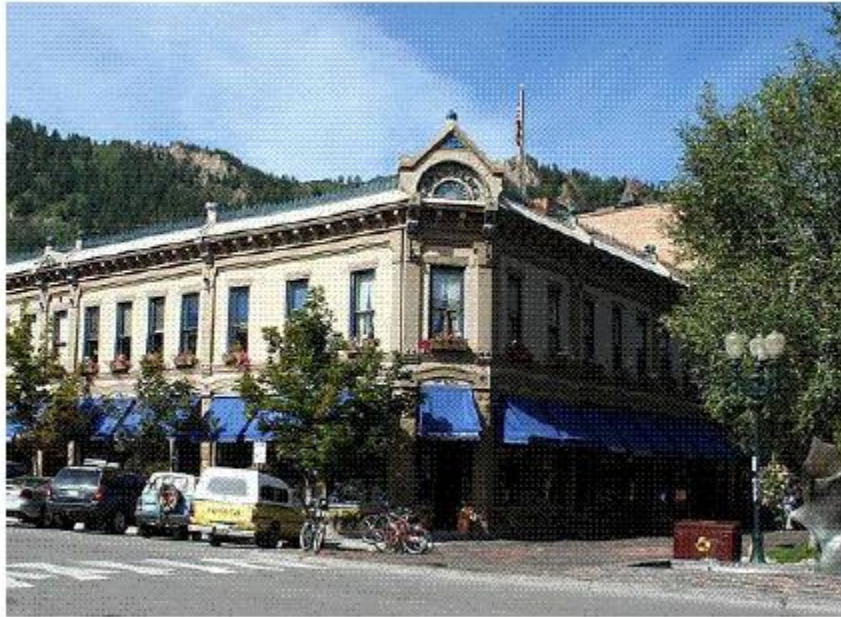


3. Use Of Awnings And Canopies: Awnings and canopies shall be designed to fit within the architecture of the buildings to which they are attached and serve to enhance the exterior of the building as an articulation and aesthetic element, not as an advertising medium.

FIGURE 18 Appropriate use of awnings in South Jordan, UT.



FIGURE 19 Appropriate use of awnings in Aspen, CO.



1. Awnings or canopies must function as true awnings or canopies by being placed over a doorway or window and under certain circumstances over a walkway or outdoor seating area. All awnings or canopies must be attached to a vertical wall. Canopies must lead to a bona fide business entrance.
 2. Awnings or canopies shall project at least 4.0 feet from the building when located over a pedestrian traffic area and no less than two feet (2') otherwise.
 3. Awnings or canopies shall maintain a minimum clearance above sidewalk grade of eight feet (8') to the bottom of the framework when located over a pedestrian traffic area. The bottom of the framework shall not be more than eight feet (8') above covered grade or the maximum height of the protected window, door, or recessed building entry otherwise.
 4. The top of the framework may not extend above a vertical wall terminus nor cover any architectural elements.
 5. All awnings that do not contain sign copy shall be made of woven cloth or architectural metal materials. Backlighting of awnings is not permitted. Design, color, and materials shall be compatible with the building to which it is attached.
4. Roof Designs And Parapets:
1. Flat roofs shall be screened with parapets on all sides of the building adjacent to or visible from the street. The parapet shall be of height sufficient to screen all rooftop mechanical equipment (e.g., HVAC units). If no rooftop mechanical equipment exists, the parapet shall be a minimum of thirty six inches (36") in height.
 2. All parapets shall feature three-dimensional architrave, frieze and cornice treatments (see figures 21 through 24 of this section).
 3. Hipped roofs without a gabled end are not allowed. Mansard roofs are only allowed with buildings having three (3) or more stories. Mansard roofs must contain fenestration with dormered or other window finishes appropriate to the architecture of the building.

4. Gabled ends shall face toward adjacent public streets.

FIGURE 20 Window treatments on a mansard roof.



FIGURES 21, 22 AND 23 Parapets in Spanish Fork, UT (left), and Aspen, CO.



FIGURE 24 Parapets in Provo, UT.



5. Building Materials:

1. Primary Exterior Materials:

1. Primary exterior finish materials shall make up at least the percentages of building elevations shown in the table below, after the transparent area, defined in this section, is deducted:

Building Area/Elevations	EBD	MSC	MSR
Single-family main floor facing a public street	n/a	n/a	50%
Single-family upper floors facing a public street	n/a	n/a	30%
Multi-family main floor	n/a	100%	100%
Multi-family upper floors	n/a	30%	30%
Commercial single-story buildings	n/a	50%	50%
Ground floor of a mixed use or commercial multi-story building	80%	80%	80%
Upper floors of a mixed use or commercial building visible from public rights-of-way	50%	30%	30%
Upper floors of a mixed use or commercial building not visible from public rights-of-way	30%	30%	30%

2. Primary exterior finish materials shall be low reflectance, have natural textures, and utilize natural earth tone colors. Examples of permitted materials include: brick, stone, natural split faced block, or cut stone. The use of all glass exterior, smooth faced concrete block, prefabricated steel panels, corrugated metal, and EIFS (stucco) shall be prohibited as primary building materials. Nonmasonry siding is prohibited.
3. Concrete siding products (i.e., hardie board) is considered a primary exterior finish but can only cover a maximum of 75% of each elevation, or 75% of the area defined in the table above, and must be accompanied by at least one other primary exterior finish.
2. Secondary Materials And Trim Materials: Secondary materials and trim materials shall complement the primary materials in texture and scale and provide enough contrast to be visible. EIFS materials may only be utilized for accents.
3. Accessory Structures: Accessory structures, such as gasoline pump canopies, utilities (gas, electric), trash enclosures and other accessory structures shall use the same architectural elements and types of materials and colors as the primary structure.
4. Material Colors: Material colors should consist of earth tones, e.g., muted shades of red or brown. The use of high intensity colors, primary colors, metallic colors, black or fluorescent colors is not permitted for primary

exterior materials. Secondary materials and trim materials shall complement the primary material colors.

5. Wrapping: Where the two (2) sides of an extruding corner element are visible, materials and design elements shall wrap the visible corner and may only terminate at an interior corner location or the terminus of the visible wall plane.
6. Tenant Space Design:
 1. All ground floor tenant spaces for nonresidential uses shall have a minimum of eight hundred (800) square feet. Live/work units with residential areas on a separate floor from the business entrance must have at least one thousand six hundred (1,600) square feet.
 2. Each tenant space should be provided distinction from adjacent tenant spaces through use of differing colors, materials, signage, design elements or combinations of such.
 3. Residential units shall comply with the multi-family requirements outlined below.
 4. All sides of a building or buildings within a larger development, which face a public street must be designed to accommodate nonresidential tenants on the ground floor. (Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016)
 5. All buildings within the Central Business District and Main Street Commercial areas must include non-residential use(s). If a building includes residential use(s), all tenant spaces on the ground floor, must be reserved for non-residential use(s) and shall have a minimum floor to ceiling height of eleven feet (11'). Non-residential use(s) must have independent access and may be directly accessible by residential tenants in the development. (Ord. 09-03-2017, 9-6-2017, eff. 9-7-2017)
7. Building Lighting: All lighting on the exterior of buildings shall be shielded and directed downward. The intent of this is to limit the amount of light spill and night sky pollution. (Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016)
- J. Signs: The intent of district sign regulations is to reduce visual clutter on buildings, enhance the street environment and views by encouraging smaller signs constructed of similar, high quality materials used on the primary structures, and treat signs as architecture, not as an afterthought.
 1. Sign Integration: Signage is encouraged to be integrated into the architectural design of the buildings. Stick on signs (signs that clearly cover architectural features of the building) will not be allowed.
 2. Sign Areas: Sign "areas" shall be designated on building elevations (for elevations that will utilize signs) to show that signage has been taken into account in the overall design of the building facade. (Ord. 09-01-2007, 9-5-2007, eff. 9-7-2007)
 3. Sign Types: Regulations stated in SCC 10.44, "Sign Regulations", apply as appropriate, with the following additional standards:
 1. ~~Wall signs within the CBD area are to be constructed of individual lettering and be externally illuminated by direct system with no direct light spill occurring off the sign (see figure 25 of this section). All lighting must be directed downward. Internal illumination is not appropriate; however, halo illumination is permissible.~~ Wall signs in the MSC or MSR shall comply with the city's sign regulations, but may not have exposed or visible neon tubing.

FIGURE 25 Externally illuminated wall signs.



2. Any monument sign must be set back at least three feet (3') from the public right of way or drive aisle and not impede visibility at intersections or driveways. The maximum size of any monument sign shall be fifty (50) square feet ~~outside of the CBD area in the MSC and MSR. Monument signs in the CBD area may not exceed twenty four (24) square feet but may exceed the maximum height limits up to eight feet (8').~~ Each project may only have one sign per street frontage with the intent that multiple tenant centers will share the sign space. (Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016)
3. Signs on awnings shall be limited to street level businesses only (see figure 26 of this section). Signage on an awning shall be limited to forty percent (40%) of the awning face. The signage on the awning and other permanent business signage on the same elevation shall not exceed fifteen percent (15%) of that elevation. Translucent letters or accents sewn into opaque canvas or acrylic awnings are permitted. Any illumination under awnings shall be for safety lighting under the sign and not for backlighting of the awning.

10.48.040 NUMBER OF PARKING SPACES REQUIRED

- C. On Street Parking: Businesses located within the Main Street Business District Zones (i.e., ~~CBD~~, MSC, MSR) or fronting on 100 South, may petition the Land Use Authority for a reduction in required on premises parking and the use of on street parking as a fraction of their required parking. Approvals of such request must be based on the following:
 1. There is no parking between the associated building and the public street.
 2. Due to site constraints, the total required parking cannot be provided on the associated property.
 3. On street parking will only be counted where adjacent to the business property.
 4. The location of on street parking is constructed to City standards and the street

cross section provides for parking adjacent to the business's property.

5. For mixed use developments, all required parking for residential units must be accommodated on site. Dedicated parking for nonresidential customers shall be provided in accordance with SCC 10.20.190 paragraph F. (Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016)

The attached draft ordinance has the proposed code amendment. The Planning Commission's responsibility is to hold a public hearing and forward a recommendation to the City Council.

Motion: "Motion to recommend (approval/denial) of the proposed code amendment to remove the Central Business District (CBD) from the Main Street Business District (MBD) Zone."

ORDINANCE NO. DRAFT

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SANTAQUIN CITY CODE TO REMOVE THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT OF THE MAIN STREET BUSINESS DISTRICT ZONE, PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION, CORRECTION OF SCRIVENER'S ERRORS, SEVERABILITY, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE FOR THE ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS, the City of Santaquin is a fourth-class city of the state of Utah; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has specific authority pursuant to Title 10, Chapter 9a Utah Code Ann. (1953 as amended) to adopt a zoning plan including an ordinance and map which divide the municipality into districts or zones and within such districts to regulate the erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair and uses of buildings and structures and the uses of land; and

WHEREAS, the state legislature has granted general welfare power to the City Council, independent, apart from, and in addition to, its specific grants of legislative authority, which enables the city to pass ordinances which are reasonably and appropriately related to the objectives of that power, i.e. providing for the public safety, health, morals, and welfare; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to amend Santaquin City Code (SCC) 10.20.190 and 10.48.04 to remove the Central Business District (CBD) of the Main Street Business District (MBD) zone; and

WHEREAS, the Santaquin City Planning Commission held a public hearing on January 27, 2026, which hearing was preceded by the posting of public notice in at least three public places within the City limits of Santaquin City; and

WHEREAS, after the noted public hearing, the Santaquin City Planning Commission forwarded a recommendation to the City Council;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of Santaquin City, State of Utah, as follows:

Section I. Amendments

Title 10 Chapter 20 Section 190 is amended as follows: (underlined text is added, stricken text is deleted)

10.20.190 MAIN STREET BUSINESS DISTRICTS ZONE

- A. Definition, Objectives And Characteristics: The Main Street Business Districts Zone consists of ~~the Central Business District (CBD)~~, the Main Street Commercial District (MSC), and the Main Street Residential District (MSR). The objective of the Main Street Business Districts Zone (district) is to create a mixed use shopping and financial center for the City and surrounding territory which is often characterized as "the center of town". The intensity of uses within this area should increase with proximity to the

intersection of Center Street and Main Street. Though this district is applied to areas which have developed as "strip commercial", it shall not be used to promote or establish areas in which such development can be promulgated or encouraged.

Developments on the southern half of the blocks between Main Street and 100 South or the northern half of the blocks between Main Street and 100 North should complement the businesses facing Main Street. These developments may include professional services, offices, mixed use developments and multi-family residential.

Characteristics of the district should include:

1. A mixed use shopping and financial center for Santaquin and surrounding territory; and
2. Business interests should be balanced with the interests of adjacent neighborhoods; and
3. The integrity and viability of the adjacent residential neighborhoods will be maintained while expanding development opportunities by permitting multifamily residential uses within the district when combined with commercial uses (mixed use); and
4. The Main Street corridor's significance to the region and area history will be preserved and highlighted through site and building design; and
5. The district will demonstrate and promote appropriate urban scale, walkability, pedestrian orientation, business viability and success, streetscape, community character, and the limiting of negative effects on adjacent residential properties. (Ord. 08-02-2008, 8-20-2008, eff. 8-21-2008)

- B. Permitted Uses: General land uses within the Main Street Business Districts shall complement the Main Street overlay map found in the economic element of the City's General Plan.

Abbreviations and alphabetic use designations in the matrix and throughout this chapter have the following meanings:

CBD	The area represented as the Central Business District.
MSC	The area represented as the Main Street Commercial District.
MSR	The area represented as the Main Street Residential District .
P	The listed use is a permitted use within the represented area, based on City development standards and ordinances.
C	The listed use requires a conditional use permit within the represented area in addition to complying with all applicable development standards and ordinances.
A	The listed use is only permitted as an accessory use within the represented area.
N	The listed use is a prohibited use within the represented area.

(Ord. 08-02-2008, 8-20-2008, eff. 8-21-2008)

Use	CBD	MSC	MSR
Accessory building	A	A	A
Adult daycare	N	P	P
Alcoholic beverage class A Establishment	P	P	N
Alcoholic beverage class B Establishment	C	C	N
Alcoholic beverage class C Establishment	P	C	N
Alcoholic beverage class D Establishment	P	P	N
Alcoholic beverage class E Establishment	N	C	N
Arcade	A	A	N
Art gallery	P	P	P
Automotive car wash service	N	P	N
Automotive service and repair	N	P	N
Automotive service station	C	P	N
Bakery, commercial	C	P	C
Bed and breakfast home	N	C	P
Brewpub	P	C	N
Commercial, ancillary	P	P	P
Commercial, convenience store	C	P	N
Commercial, cosmetology	P	P	P
Commercial, heavy	N	N	N
Commercial, recreation	P	P	C
Commercial, retail sales and services	P	P	N
Conference and convention facility	C	N	N
Dance hall, discotheque	C	C	N
Daycare center	A	P	C
Drive-in retail	N	P	N
Dwelling, Accessory Unit Attached	N	N	A
Dwelling, Accessory Unit Detached	N	N	A
Dwelling, Bachelor	N	N	P
Dwelling, Bunkhouse	N	N	A
Dwelling, caretaker	N	N	A
Dwelling, multiple-family	C	C	C

Dwelling, single-family detached	N	N	P
Feedlot	N	N	N
Healthcare facility, assisted living facilities	N	P	P
Hotel	P	P	C
Impound Yard	N	N	N
Institutions	P	P	P
Junkyard	N	N	N
Mixed use development	C	C	C
Mobile Home Park	N	N	N
Mortuary, funeral home	N	P	C
Park	P	P	P
Parking lot	N	P	P
Permanent makeup establishment	P	P	P
Private club	P	C	N
Professional office or financial services	P	P	P
Public buildings	P	P	P
Recreational vehicle court (RV parks)	N	N	N
Religious center	P	P	P
Residential facility for persons with a disability See 10.60	N	N	P
Residential facility for the elderly See 10.56	N	N	P
Residential support facility	N	N	C
Restaurant	P	P	C
Restaurant, drive-through	N	P	N
School, commercial	P	P	C
School, public or quasi-public	C	C	C
Sexually oriented business See 3.24	N	N	N
Slaughterhouse	N	N	N
Social or reception center	P	C	C
Storage Units Facilities	N	N	N
Street vendors	P	P	N
Tattoo parlor	C	P	N
Temporary Uses See 10.16.300	C	P	N
Telecommunications sites. See SCC 10.16.340 paragraph D			

Tobacco specialty shop in accordance with Utah State Code	P	C	N
Transitional treatment home - large	N	N	C
Transitional treatment home - small	N	N	C
Truck stop	N	N	N
Veterinary hospital, large animal	N	N	N
Veterinary hospital, small animal	N	P	C
Wedding chapels	P	P	C

(Ord. 09-01-2007, 9-5-2007, eff. 9-7-2007; amd. Ord. 08-02-2008, 8-20-2008, eff. 8-21-2008; Ord. 02-01-2010, 2-17-2010, eff. 2-18-2010; Ord. 07-02-2010, 7-21-2010; Ord. 07-01-2011, 7-27-2011, eff. 7-28-2011; Ord. 03-02-2014, 4-16-2014, eff. 4-17-2014; Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016; Ord. 02-01-2018, 2-7-2018, eff. 2-8-2018)

- C. Scope Of Development Standards: The development standards of this district shall apply to all new developments for office, commercial, multi-family, mixed use or service oriented properties on the blocks adjacent to Main Street between 500 West and 400 East.

These standards shall be applied to redevelopment, or exterior modifications including, but not limited to, building additions, facade alterations or changes to exterior materials or colors. When projects involve only a partial redevelopment such as a facade improvement, parking lot reconfiguration, or other rehabilitation, these standards shall apply to the particular portion of the project being changed. However, when a cumulative increase in development square footage (buildings or parking) as of the date of adoption of this section of at least forty percent (40%) occurs, all of the district standards shall apply.

These standards shall not be applied when general maintenance and upkeep of existing buildings or properties is being performed. (Ord. 09-01-2007, 9-5-2007, eff. 9-7-2007)

- D. Application Of Standards: Within this district, all Santaquin City ordinances, policies, regulations and plans shall apply. Where conflicts occur regarding development requirements in this zone, these standards shall supersede those of the general Santaquin development standards.

These standards shall be considered the minimum for all new or redevelopment within the zone. The Santaquin Architectural Review Committee shall be the Land Use Authority for determining compliance with the architectural standards set forth below. The Santaquin Development Review Committee (DRC) shall be the Land Use Authority for determining compliance with all site standards set forth in this Code. Appeals of final decisions based upon these standards or the underlying zone shall be subject to Appeal Authority review in accordance with the procedures of the Santaquin City zoning and Appeal Authority ordinances, as appropriate. (Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016)

- E. Site Layout Standards: The location and orientation of buildings, pedestrian walkways

and parking areas helps define the street edge, promote a pedestrian oriented street environment for walking and shopping, and limits impacts of taller buildings on the adjacent residences north or south of the district. (Ord. 08-02-2008, 8-20-2008, eff. 8-21-2008)

FIGURE 1 Appropriate building design and placement in Boulder, Colorado (picture taken by George Shaw).



(Ord. 09-01-2007, 9-5-2007, eff. 9-7-2007)

1. Building Locations And Setbacks:

1. Buildings on corner parcels should be adjacent to both street fronts to help frame intersections. Architectural consideration should be given to corner visibility areas.
2. Buildings fronting Main Street should utilize party walls or zero setbacks along side property lines. Parking areas and drive accesses should not disrupt the continuity of storefronts; however, plazas, green spaces or pedestrian connections may be appropriate.
3. Setbacks:

	CBD	MSC	MSR
Front and Street Side:			
Minimum Building ¹	10'	10'	10'
Maximum Building ¹	Main Street 10'	10'	15'
	Center Street 10'	n/a	n/a

	Other streets— 10'	10'	15'
Parking	10'	10'	10'
Side:			
Minimum Building ²	0' or 8' if not built to the property line if mixed use or nonresidential structure with building code rated firewall	10' to nonresidential or mixed use structures	
	8' if nonrated firewall with windows		
	5' accessory buildings and structures		
	10' loading dock, with approved screening		
Maximum Building ²	0' or 8' if not built to the property line	None	None
Parking ²	5'	5'	5'
Rear:			
Minimum Building ²	0' if building code rated firewall	20' to primary structure	
	20' if nonrated firewall with windows		
	5' accessory buildings and structures		
	10' loading dock, with approved screening		
Parking ²	5'	5'	5'

4. Note:

¹ ~~In the CBD area 90 percent of the primary building must fall on the build-to line (front setback). Architectural elements such as pilasters, columns, cornices, box or bay windows, or other typical ornamentations may protrude into the required setback a maximum of 2 feet. However, primary building wall planes are not allowed to extend or be cantilevered into the required setbacks.~~

² If property is adjacent to a residential zone, an additional five-foot (5') setback is required for all structures.

5. Open areas between buildings shall be designed as a public plaza, business access areas, courtyards, etc., to enhance and better utilize business properties. (Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016)
2. Pedestrian Connectivity: Sites shall be designed to allow for safe pedestrian access from parking areas to the associated building, between buildings, to adjacent developments and public sidewalks. Pedestrian connections within and

between sites should follow the following standards:

1. Pedestrian walks and crossings should be located to minimize the number of interruptions by creating a continuous walking environment along and between buildings. Where pedestrian crossing areas exist, minimize the distance across the street, drive aisle, or similar walking interruption by use of extended sidewalks, bulb outs, etc.
2. Pedestrian walkways across internal drive aisles shall be distinguished from driving surfaces with durable, low maintenance materials. Examples include: pavers, bricks, scored concrete, raised walkways, or other materials that provide a similar texture and character.
3. Sites shall be designed to minimize the need to walk within the parking lot among cars.

FIGURE 2 Interrupted pedestrian routes.

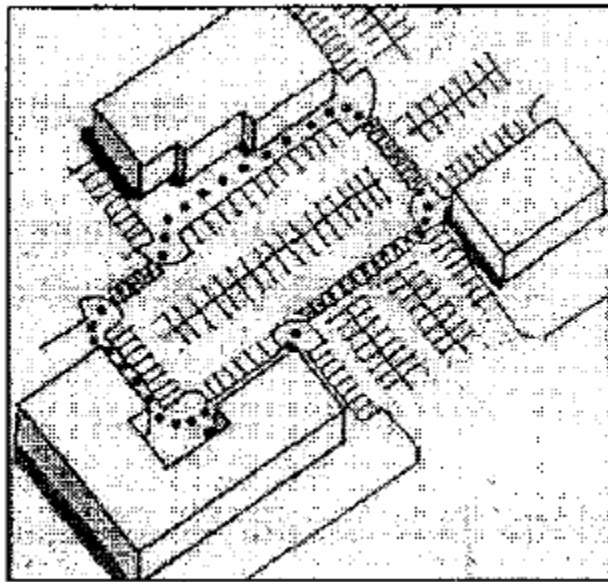
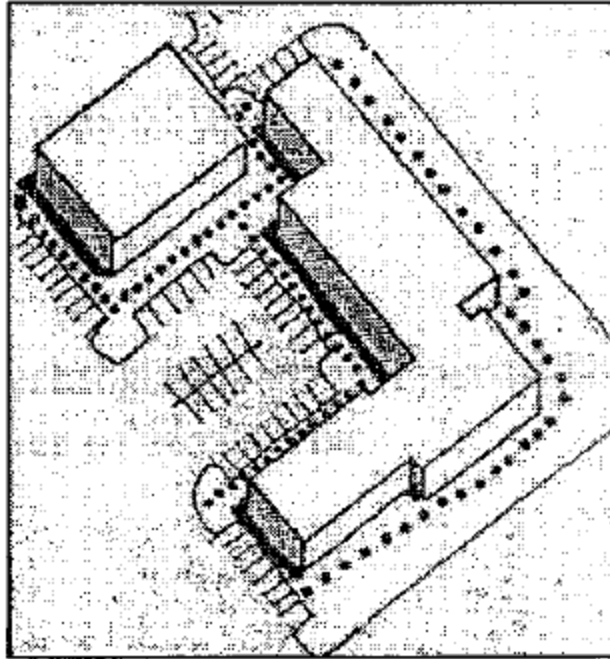


FIGURE 3 Appropriate pedestrian connectivity.



(Ord. 09-01-2007, 9-5-

2007, eff. 9-7-2007)

3. Building Entrances: Primary structures shall be oriented with their main entrance facing the street to which the site fronts. The main building entrance shall be on a street-facing wall and relate to top back of curb elevations. (Ord. 08-02-2008, 8-20-2008, eff. 8-21-2008)

F. Parking Standards:

1. Location Of Parking Areas: ~~Within the CBD area, parking should be located to the rear of the building. Other development parcels~~ MSC and MSR should locate parking to the sides and/or rear of buildings. Use of underground parking is strongly encouraged, especially where daylight basements can be reasonably constructed based on site topography. (Ord. 08-02-2008, 8-20-2008, eff. 8-21-2008)
2. Boundaries: Parking areas for different uses should be interconnected with boundaries defined with landscaped areas, rather than become one large parking area. Parking areas shall be located to encourage shared use.
3. Barriers: Barriers that limit circulation between developments and parking lots are not permitted. Examples include fences, walls, topographic changes, or other similar types of obstructions.
4. Landscaping: Landscaping within and around parking areas shall be consistent with SCC 10.52. (Ord. 09-01-2007, 9-5-2007, eff. 9-7-2007)
5. Number Of Parking Stalls:
 1. Vehicular Parking:
 1. Required number of parking stalls per use, including ADA stalls, shall be as listed in SCC 10.48. Spaces required for the residential units shall be the same as for multi-family dwellings. Additional parking shall be required for the nonresidential uses in accordance with specified ratios in SCC 10.48 and such shall be visibly designated for only commercial tenant customer parking during

regular business hours.

2. Mixed use developments may have shared parking facilities based on the city's review criteria in SCC 10.48. However, allowable building floor area increases may be granted up to thirty percent (30%) based on use of underground parking or parking structures which complement the surrounding buildings.
 3. For review purposes only, any parking required for residential uses must be provided off street with nonresidential uses being allowed to be on street where permitted in accordance with SCC 10.48.
2. Bicycle Parking:
1. Buildings whose primary use consists of medical or other professional services, general business offices, financial services, or general business services shall provide parking space for at least two (2) bicycles for every twenty thousand (20,000) square feet or fraction over thereof, not to exceed twelve (12) parking stalls.
 2. Buildings whose primary use consists of retail, eating and drinking or personal services shall provide parking space for at least three (3) bicycles for every twenty five thousand (25,000) square feet or fraction over thereof, not to exceed twelve (12) parking stalls.
 3. Bicycle parking shall consist of decorative bicycle racks which permit the locking of the bicycle frame and one wheel to the rack, and which support the bicycle in a stable position without damage to wheels, frame or components.

FIGURE 4 Bicycle racks in front of retail.



(Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016)

6. Ground Floor Storefronts Encouraged: If parking structures are utilized, ground floor storefronts along elevations adjacent to public streets are highly encouraged. (Ord. 09-01-2007, 9-5-2007, eff. 9-7-2007)
7. Secondary Access Points: Developments having parking lots which accommodate more than ten (10) equivalent residential units (ERU) must provide a secondary access point for ingress/egress. Connection through adjacent properties to a public

road would be appropriate, but connection to or stubbing a drive aisle to adjacent properties would not be considered a secondary access point. (Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016)

G. Landscaping And Streetscape Standards:

1. Site Landscaping:
 1. Special consideration shall be given to impacts of new development on adjacent properties. Site landscaping standards are listed in SCC 10.52.
 2. Each nonresidential or mixed use development shall have at least twenty percent (20%) of the site landscaped.
 3. There shall be a minimum sixty (60) square feet of additional usable open space per residential unit. This open space may be private area attached to each unit, such as a patio or balcony area, or consolidated open area for the use and enjoyment of all building tenants. Patio or balcony areas must have a minimum of forty (40) square feet.
 4. Mixed use developments having residential tenants may provide playground and site amenities as outlined in paragraph K,3. (Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016)
2. Streetscapes: The streetscapes within the district will consist of urban and suburban designs. Developments in the district shall work proportionally with the city to implement these streetscapes in order to maintain continuity of elements and appropriate locations for features such as lighting, sidewalks, street furniture, etc.
 1. ~~Urban Streetscape: Within the CBD area of the zone, developments shall install an urban design consistent with city and, where applicable, UDOT standards. The design shall be broken down into zones specifically identified as the "display zone", "clear zone", and "furniture zone". Developments in this area must consider the following design features: (Ord. 08-02-2008, 8-20-2008, eff. 8-21-2008)~~

~~FIGURE 5 Urban streetscape in Durango, CO.~~

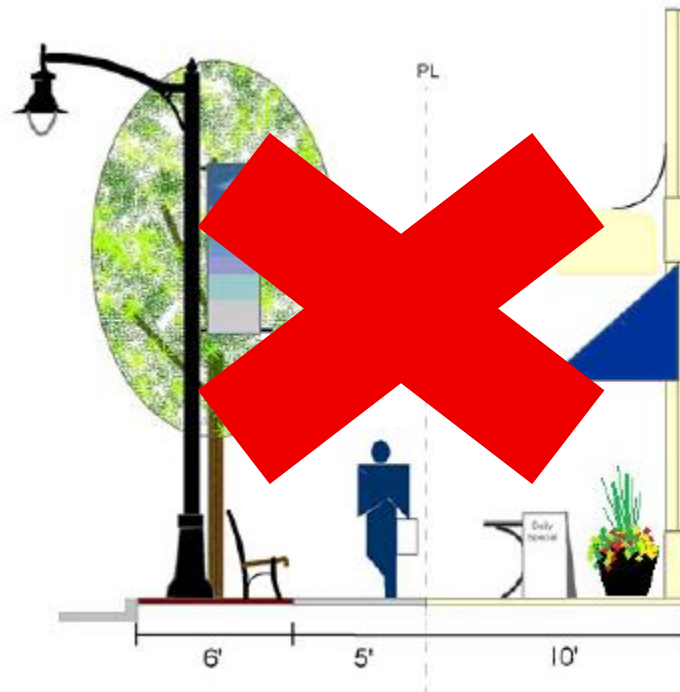


~~FIGURE 6 Urban streetscape in Ephraim, UT.~~



~~(Ord. 09-01-2007, 9-5-2007, eff. 9-7-2007)~~

~~FIGURE 7 Urban streetscape cross-section.~~



- ~~1. Display zone (minimum 10 feet adjacent to buildings):~~
 - ~~1. Display of goods, special sales, promotions, decorations for festivals, holidays, etc.~~
 - ~~2. Outdoor seating or eating areas, as appropriate.~~
 - ~~3. Approved newspaper racks, community bulletin boards, etc.~~
 - ~~4. Limited greenscape, i.e., potted plants, foundation plantings, water wise plantings, etc.~~
 - ~~5. First floor canopy/awning overhangs meeting building code minimum clearance standards.~~
 - ~~6. Access to store entrances from sidewalk grade. (Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016)~~
- ~~2. Clear zone (minimum 5 feet):~~
 - ~~1. Walking zone for pedestrians.~~
 - ~~2. No obstacles.~~
- ~~3. Furniture zone (6 feet next to curb line):~~
 - ~~1. Street trees with tree wells or ground covers.~~
 - ~~2. Streetlights with banner attachments.~~
 - ~~3. Street furniture, e.g., benches, trash receptacles, bike racks, drinking fountains.~~
 - ~~4. Additional outdoor seating or eating areas, as appropriate.~~
 - ~~5. Other limited greenscape, i.e., potted plants and water conservation plantings, etc.~~
2. Suburban Streetscape: In the MSC and MSR areas a suburban design shall be utilized. This streetscape is greener in its appearance, having a park

strip behind street curb, a sidewalk, and a landscape buffer between any parking or buildings and the sidewalk.

1. Landscaping within the park strip and buffer areas shall be in accordance with the city's adopted landscaping standards.
2. Street furniture (e.g., benches, bike racks, flowerpots, etc.) is encouraged within green spaces. (Ord. 09-01-2007, 9-5-2007, eff. 9-7-2007)

FIGURES 8 AND 9 Suburban streetscapes in Santaquin.



(Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016)

3. Other Provisions: Those roads not specified above shall utilize the street cross sections approved in the city's standard specifications and drawings. (Ord. 09-01-2007, 9-5-2007, eff. 9-7-2007)

H. Building Massing: Building massing and architecture should complement the pedestrian

environment to create a lasting image for Main Street. The intent of this section is to create an 1890-1920 period Americana Main Street architectural experience. Characteristics of the period included human scale, attention to detail, and materials and colors that related to the natural features of the region. The following architectural standards are established to realize the community's desire for high quality architecture, materials, and character as well as limit the impacts of building mass on nearby residential properties.

1. Floor Area Ratios (FARs): FARs are an acceptable ratio of constructed building area (i.e., occupiable space above ground) to the lot area. The FAR is calculated by dividing the constructed building area by the lot area. These help to establish appropriate massing of buildings in relation to sites and their surroundings.
~~Properties in the CBD area should have FARs that range between 0.70 to 1.00.~~
Properties within the MSC and MSR areas should have FARs that range between 0.35 and 0.80.
2. Building Height: Heights are measured from the average sidewalk elevation along the frontage of the adjacent major road to the midpoint of the roof on sloped roofs or to the highest point of a parapet. Roof midpoints shall be measured halfway between the highest ridgeline of the roof and the top of the fascia. Small architectural elements such as finials, cupolas, etc., may exceed heights listed. Steeples and towers shall be considered based on relational size and design. The following table outlines minimum and maximum building heights in the ~~CBD~~, MSC and MSR areas of the zone:

Use	CBD	MSC	MSR
Minimum height:			
Nonresidential	30 feet	25 feet	20 feet
Mixed use developments	40 feet	20 feet	20 feet
Multi-family	n/a	20 feet	20 feet
Townhomes	n/a	20 feet	20 feet
Maximum height:			
Nonresidential	60 feet	60 feet	40 feet
Mixed use developments	60 feet	60 feet	50 feet
Multi-family	n/a	50 feet	50 feet
Townhomes	n/a	40 feet	40 feet

3. (Ord. 08-02-2008, 8-20-2008, eff. 8-21-2008)
4. Bulk Plane: To ensure that new buildings adequately relate in scale to adjacent

neighborhoods and the street, bulk plane lines are implemented (see figure 10 of this section). The following standards apply:

1. Neighborhood Facing: A bulk plane of forty five degrees (45°) will be used for multi-story nonresidential and mixed use structures. The bulk plane will be measured from the property line of the adjacent residential use.
2. Street Facing: A bulk plane of sixty degrees (60°) measured at the minimum street facing setback, thirty feet (30') above the curb is recommended.
3. Multi-Family Developments: Multi-family developments may not exceed two (2) stories within thirty feet (30') of an adjacent single-family dwelling.

~~FIGURE 10 Graphic representation of bulk plane standards.~~

(Ord. 09-01-2007, 9-5-2007, eff. 9-7-2007)

I. Mixed Use/Nonresidential Architectural Standards:

1. Architectural Theme: The architectural standards of the Main Street zones are intended to evoke a downtown reminiscent of late 1800 period architectural forms. This area should provide residents and visitors an inviting and pleasing environment in which to shop, stroll, experience, and enjoy a small town central business area. Careful attention to detail at a pedestrian viewing scale rather than an auto oriented application of simplistic design shall be utilized. Building designers should consider the natural colors and materials of the surrounding area in concert with historic agrarian, craftsman, and other similar rural forms when preparing plans for new building construction. The following standards should serve as the minimum to which new developments can adhere and designers are encouraged to incorporate other elements which may further the city's desires and intent.
2. Building Facade: Facades should not be long expanses of blank walls. They should create a human scale and provide a pedestrian friendly shopping environment. All sides of a building must receive equal architectural consideration of the following:
 1. Visual Breaks: Building facades and walls must have visual breaks every thirty feet (30') in width at a maximum. Examples of visual breaks include the use of three-dimensional architectural features such as columns, projecting windows, a minimum twelve inch (12") change in plane or an equivalent element that articulates the wall. See figure 11 of this section.

FIGURE 11 Facade articulation in Ogden, UT (picture taken by Bill Wright).



2. Building Entrances: By creating a clearly identified system of entry points, the pedestrian environment and the vehicular environment will be enhanced.
 1. Entrances must be well defined from access drives, pedestrian links, public plazas and major parking areas with one or more of the following:
 1. Canopy, awnings, overhang or arch above the entrance (columns and pillars),
 2. Recesses or projections in the building facade surrounding the entrance,
 3. Display windows surrounding the entrance,
 4. Coved entrances.
 2. Secondary entrances on the rear or side of buildings should be given architectural consideration equal to the primary entrances.
3. Fenestration: The design and amount of window area on a building can minimize the expanse of blank walls and encourage a pedestrian friendly atmosphere. The following standards shall apply:

FIGURE 12 Building in Ephraim, UT. Appropriate use of entry points and window area.



1. Ground floor facades:

1. Facades that face public streets or provide a primary entry to the building shall have display windows or similar transparent area comprising forty (40) to seventy five percent (75%) of the first floor facade area.

Facade area is calculated by multiplying the facade length by the ground floor height. Transparency ratio equals the total ground floor transparent area divided by ground floor facade area.

2. Shopping windows or other expanses of glass on the ground floor should begin no more than 2.5 feet above adjacent grade and should have a traditional kick plate under them. Maximum horizontal spacing between windows and doors is ten feet (10') (see figure 13 of this section).

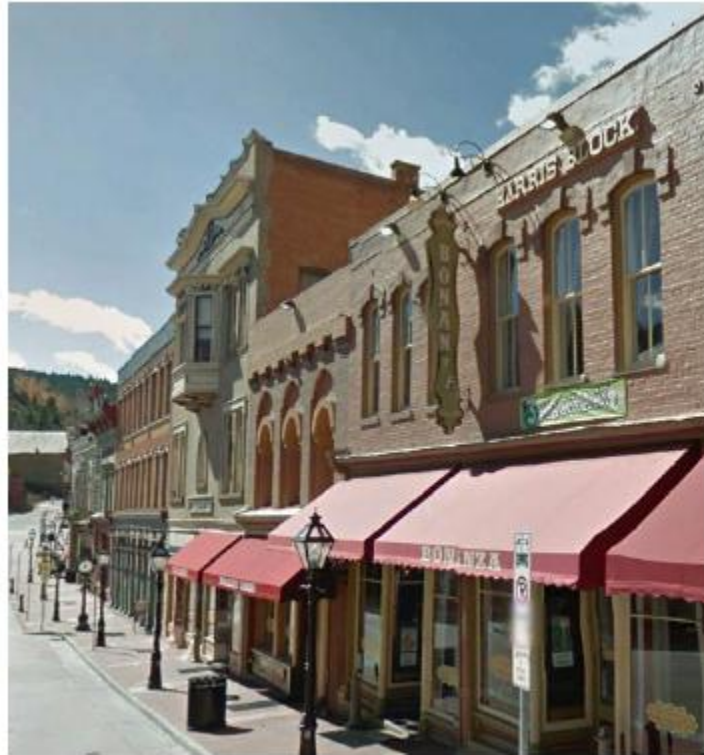
FIGURE 13 Shopping windows in Richfield, UT.



2. Upper floor facades:
 1. Facades above the ground floor shall be thirty (30) to sixty percent (60%) transparent using a similar calculation method as for ground floor areas.
 2. Windows above ground floors should be designed with three-dimensional relief. Finish work around the windows should accent the location and provide visual breaks to the

facade of the building (see figures 14 and 24 of this section). Varying window designs, such as bay windows, corner windows, circle tops, or windows having grille patterns, shutters, etc., should be utilized to add visual interest and character to buildings.

FIGURE 14 Use of three-dimensional treatments around windows and varied window styles to provide character and facade relief; Central City, CO.



4. Distinct Ground Floor: The ground level of the primary structure shall be visually distinct from upper stories (see figures 15 and 17 of this section). This separation may be provided by a cornice above the ground level, an arcade, changes in material and texture or other means.
 1. Ground floor spaces shall have a minimum floor to ceiling height of eleven feet (11'). First floor transom and clerestory windows are encouraged.
 2. Careful attention to human scale and detail shall be provided. This may include ornamental masonry patterns and/or woodwork and finishes, etc. (see figure 13 of this section).
 3. No HVAC equipment or other air venting elements shall be permitted at street level nor readily visible on the building from the adjacent public right of way. Below surface systems may be permitted within front setbacks.
 4. Building foundations should terminate no more than thirty six

inches (36") above grade. Exposed foundation walls must be finished with appropriate brick, stone, or other primary materials noted below (see figures 15 and 16 of this section).

FIGURES 15, 16 AND 17 Appropriate foundation design and ground floor distinction.

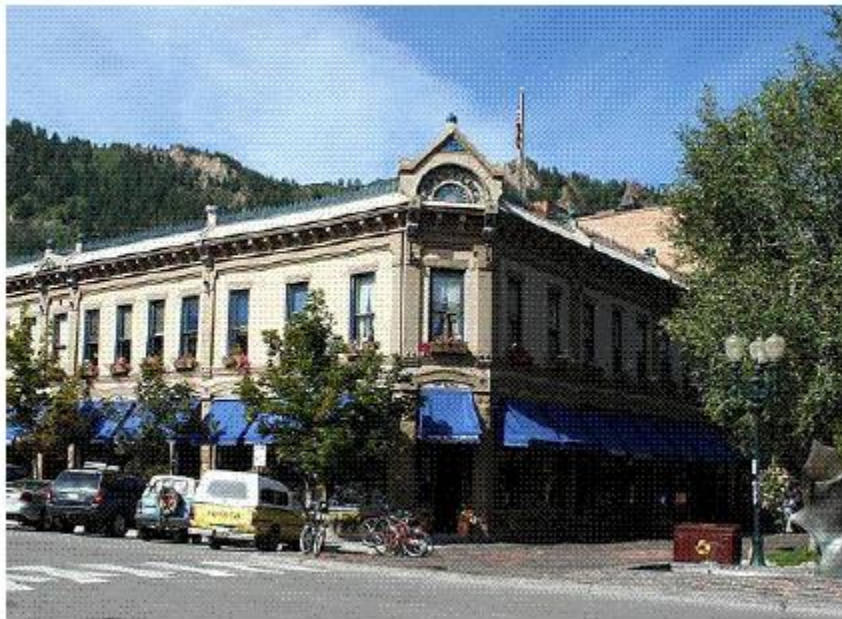


3. Use Of Awnings And Canopies: Awnings and canopies shall be designed to fit within the architecture of the buildings to which they are attached and serve to enhance the exterior of the building as an articulation and aesthetic element, not as an advertising medium.

FIGURE 18 Appropriate use of awnings in South Jordan, UT.



FIGURE 19 Appropriate use of awnings in Aspen, CO.



1. Awnings or canopies must function as true awnings or canopies by being placed over a doorway or window and under certain circumstances over a walkway or outdoor seating area. All awnings or canopies must be attached to a vertical wall. Canopies must lead to a bona fide business entrance.
 2. Awnings or canopies shall project at least 4.0 feet from the building when located over a pedestrian traffic area and no less than two feet (2') otherwise.
 3. Awnings or canopies shall maintain a minimum clearance above sidewalk grade of eight feet (8') to the bottom of the framework when located over a pedestrian traffic area. The bottom of the framework shall not be more than eight feet (8') above covered grade or the maximum height of the protected window, door, or recessed building entry otherwise.
 4. The top of the framework may not extend above a vertical wall terminus nor cover any architectural elements.
 5. All awnings that do not contain sign copy shall be made of woven cloth or architectural metal materials. Backlighting of awnings is not permitted. Design, color, and materials shall be compatible with the building to which it is attached.
4. Roof Designs And Parapets:
1. Flat roofs shall be screened with parapets on all sides of the building adjacent to or visible from the street. The parapet shall be of height sufficient to screen all rooftop mechanical equipment (e.g., HVAC units). If no rooftop mechanical equipment exists, the parapet shall be a minimum of thirty six inches (36") in height.

2. All parapets shall feature three-dimensional architrave, frieze and cornice treatments (see figures 21 through 24 of this section).
3. Hipped roofs without a gabled end are not allowed. Mansard roofs are only allowed with buildings having three (3) or more stories. Mansard roofs must contain fenestration with dormered or other window finishes appropriate to the architecture of the building.
4. Gabled ends shall face toward adjacent public streets.

FIGURE 20 Window treatments on a mansard roof.



FIGURES 21, 22 AND 23 Parapets in Spanish Fork, UT (left), and Aspen, CO.



FIGURE 24 Parapets in Provo, UT.



5. Building Materials:

1. Primary Exterior Materials:

1. Primary exterior finish materials shall make up at least the percentages of building elevations shown in the table below, after the transparent area, defined in this section, is deducted:

Building Area/Elevations	CBD	MSC	MSR
Single-family main floor facing a public street	n/a	n/a	50%
Single-family upper floors facing a public street	n/a	n/a	30%
Multi-family main floor	n/a	100%	100%
Multi-family upper floors	n/a	30%	30%
Commercial single-story buildings	n/a	50%	50%
Ground floor of a mixed use or commercial multi-story building	80%	80%	80%
Upper floors of a mixed use or commercial building visible from public rights-of-way	50%	30%	30%
Upper floors of a mixed use or commercial building not visible from public rights-of-way	30%	30%	30%

2. Primary exterior finish materials shall be low reflectance, have natural textures, and utilize natural earth tone colors. Examples of permitted materials include: brick, stone, natural split faced block, or cut stone. The use of all glass exterior, smooth faced concrete

block, prefabricated steel panels, corrugated metal, and EIFS (stucco) shall be prohibited as primary building materials. Nonmasonry siding is prohibited.

3. Concrete siding products (i.e., hardie board) is considered a primary exterior finish but can only cover a maximum of 75% of each elevation, or 75% of the area defined in the table above, and must be accompanied by at least one other primary exterior finish.
2. Secondary Materials And Trim Materials: Secondary materials and trim materials shall complement the primary materials in texture and scale and provide enough contrast to be visible. EIFS materials may only be utilized for accents.
3. Accessory Structures: Accessory structures, such as gasoline pump canopies, utilities (gas, electric), trash enclosures and other accessory structures shall use the same architectural elements and types of materials and colors as the primary structure.
4. Material Colors: Material colors should consist of earth tones, e.g., muted shades of red or brown. The use of high intensity colors, primary colors, metallic colors, black or fluorescent colors is not permitted for primary exterior materials. Secondary materials and trim materials shall complement the primary material colors.
5. Wrapping: Where the two (2) sides of an extruding corner element are visible, materials and design elements shall wrap the visible corner and may only terminate at an interior corner location or the terminus of the visible wall plane.
6. Tenant Space Design:
 1. All ground floor tenant spaces for nonresidential uses shall have a minimum of eight hundred (800) square feet. Live/work units with residential areas on a separate floor from the business entrance must have at least one thousand six hundred (1,600) square feet.
 2. Each tenant space should be provided distinction from adjacent tenant spaces through use of differing colors, materials, signage, design elements or combinations of such.
 3. Residential units shall comply with the multi-family requirements outlined below.
 4. All sides of a building or buildings within a larger development, which face a public street must be designed to accommodate nonresidential tenants on the ground floor. (Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016)
 5. All buildings within the Central Business District and Main Street Commercial areas must include non-residential use(s). If a building includes residential use(s), all tenant spaces on the ground floor, must be reserved for non-residential use(s) and shall have a minimum floor to ceiling height of eleven feet (11'). Non-residential use(s) must have independent access and may be directly accessible by residential tenants in the development. (Ord. 09-03-2017, 9-6-2017, eff. 9-7-2017)
7. Building Lighting: All lighting on the exterior of buildings shall be shielded and directed downward. The intent of this is to limit the amount of light spill and night

sky pollution. (Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016)

- J. Signs: The intent of district sign regulations is to reduce visual clutter on buildings, enhance the street environment and views by encouraging smaller signs constructed of similar, high quality materials used on the primary structures, and treat signs as architecture, not as an afterthought.

1. Sign Integration: Signage is encouraged to be integrated into the architectural design of the buildings. Stick on signs (signs that clearly cover architectural features of the building) will not be allowed.
2. Sign Areas: Sign "areas" shall be designated on building elevations (for elevations that will utilize signs) to show that signage has been taken into account in the overall design of the building facade. (Ord. 09-01-2007, 9-5-2007, eff. 9-7-2007)
3. Sign Types: Regulations stated in SCC 10.44, "Sign Regulations", apply as appropriate, with the following additional standards:
 1. ~~Wall signs within the CBD area are to be constructed of individual lettering and be externally illuminated by direct system with no direct light spill occurring off the sign (see figure 25 of this section). All lighting must be directed downward. Internal illumination is not appropriate; however, halo illumination is permissible.~~ Wall signs in the MSC or MSR shall comply with the city's sign regulations, but may not have exposed or visible neon tubing.

FIGURE 25 Externally illuminated wall signs.



2. Any monument sign must be set back at least three feet (3') from the public right of way or drive aisle and not impede visibility at intersections or driveways. The maximum size of any monument sign shall be fifty (50) square feet ~~outside of the CBD area in the MSC and MSR. Monument signs in the CBD area may not exceed twenty four (24) square feet but may exceed the maximum height limits up to eight feet (8').~~ Each project may only have one sign per street frontage with the intent that multiple

tenant centers will share the sign space. (Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016)

Signs on awnings shall be limited to street level businesses only (see figure 26 of this section).

Signage on an awning shall be limited to forty percent (40%) of the awning face. The signage on the awning and other permanent business signage on the same elevation shall not exceed fifteen percent (15%) of that elevation. Translucent letters or accents sewn into opaque canvas or acrylic awnings are permitted. Any illumination under awnings shall be for safety lighting under the sign and not for backlighting of the awning.

Title 10 Chapter 48 Section 040 is amended as follows: (underlined text is added, stricken text is deleted)

10.48.040 NUMBER OF PARKING SPACES REQUIRED

C. On Street Parking: Businesses located within the Main Street Business District Zones (i.e., ~~CBD~~, MSC, MSR) or fronting on 100 South, may petition the Land Use Authority for a reduction in required on premises parking and the use of on street parking as a fraction of their required parking. Approvals of such request must be based on the following:

1. There is no parking between the associated building and the public street.
2. Due to site constraints, the total required parking cannot be provided on the associated property.
3. On street parking will only be counted where adjacent to the business property.
4. The location of on street parking is constructed to City standards and the street cross section provides for parking adjacent to the business's property.
5. For mixed use developments, all required parking for residential units must be accommodated on site. Dedicated parking for nonresidential customers shall be provided in accordance with SCC 10.20.190 paragraph F. (Ord. 07-01-2016, 7-6-2016, eff. 7-7-2016)

Section II. Severability

If any part of this ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstances shall, for any reason, be adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional or invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder of this ordinance or the application thereof to other persons and circumstances, but shall be confined to its operation to the section, subdivision, sentence or part of the section and the persons and circumstances directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered. It is hereby declared to be the intent of the City Council that this section would have been adopted if such invalid section, provisions, subdivision, sentence or part of a section or application had not been included.

Section III. Contrary Provisions Repealed

Any and all other provisions of the Santaquin City Code that are contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section IV. Codification, Inclusion in the Code, and Scrivener's Errors

It is the intent of the City Council that the provisions of this ordinance be made part of the Santaquin City Code as adopted, that sections of this ordinance may be re-numbered or re-lettered, and that the word ordinance may be changed to section, chapter, or other such appropriate word or phrase in order to accomplish such intent regardless of whether such inclusion in a code is accomplished. Typographical errors which do not affect the intent of this ordinance may be authorized by the City without need of public hearing by its filing a corrected or re-codified copy of the same with the City Recorder.

Section V. Posting and Effective Date

This ordinance shall become effective at 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, February 4th, 2026. Prior to that time, the City Recorder shall deposit a copy of this ordinance in the official records of the City and place a copy of this ordinance in three places within the City.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 3rd day of February, 2026.

Daniel M. Olson, Mayor

Councilmember Art Adcock	Voted ____
Councilmember Brian Del Rosario	Voted ____
Councilmember Lynn Mecham	Voted ____
Councilmember Jeff Siddoway	Voted ____
Councilmember Travis Keel	Voted ____

ATTEST:

Stephanie Christensen, City Recorder

STATE OF UTAH)

) ss.

COUNTY OF UTAH)

I, STEPHANIE CHRISTENSEN, City Recorder of Santaquin City, Utah, do hereby certify and declare that the above and foregoing is a true, full, and correct copy of an ordinance passed by the City Council of Santaquin City, Utah, on the 3rd day of February 2026, entitled

“AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SANTAQUIN CITY CODE TO REMOVE THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT OF THE MAIN STREET BUSINESS DISTRICT ZONE, PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION, CORRECTION OF SCRIVENER’S ERRORS, SEVERABILITY, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE FOR THE ORDINANCE.”

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Corporate Seal of Santaquin City Utah this 3rd day of February 2026.

Stephanie Christensen
Santaquin City Recorder
(SEAL)

AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING

STATE OF UTAH)
) ss.
 COUNTY OF UTAH)

I, STEPHANIE CHRISTENSEN, City Recorder of Santaquin City, Utah, do hereby certify and declare that prior to the ordinance taking effect, I posted a short summary of the ordinance on the Utah Public Notice Website as required by Utah State Code 10-3-711(1)(b) as a Class A Notice and Santaquin City Code 1-2-050(D)

I further certify that copies of the ordinance were posted online at www.santaquin.org, at the City Hall Building at 110 S. Center Street and on the State of Utah's Public Notice Website, <https://www.utah.gov/pmn/index.html>. A copy of the notice may also be requested by calling (801)754-1904.

STEPHANIE CHRISTENSEN
 Santaquin City Recorder

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me on this ____ day of ____ 2026, by
 STEPHANIE CHRISTENSEN.

My Commission Expires:

MEMO



To: Planning Commission

From: Aspen Elmer, Planner

Date: January 13, 2026

RE: **Code Amendment Amending Temporary Business License Durations**

It is proposed that the Planning Commission and City Council consider amending Santaquin City Code (SCC) 3.28.010 to match the durations of temporary uses listed in Santaquin City Code (SCC) 10.16.300. No changes to individual uses are being changed.

Below are the proposed changes to Santaquin City Code.

3.28.010 Temporary Business Licenses

C. Duration: [The duration of temporary business licenses shall be the same as the corresponding temporary uses outlined in SCC 10.16.300.B.](#) Temporary business licenses [which do not correspond to a listed temporary use in SCC 10.16.300.B.](#) may not exceed one hundred twenty (120) days or the length of the approved temporary use permit, in any one location, whichever is less.

The attached draft ordinance has the proposed code amendment. The Planning Commission's responsibility is to hold a public hearing and forward a recommendation to the City Council.

Motion: "Motion to recommend (approval/denial) of the proposed code amendment to match expirations of temporary uses in both sections of code."

ORDINANCE NO. DRAFT

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SANTAQUIN CITY CODE TO UPDATE TEMPORARY BUSINESS LICESNSE DURATIONS, PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION, CORRECTION OF SCRIVENER'S ERRORS, SEVERABILITY, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE FOR THE ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS, the City of Santaquin is a fourth-class city of the state of Utah; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has specific authority pursuant to Title 10, Chapter 9a Utah Code Ann. (1953 as amended) to adopt a zoning plan including an ordinance and map which divide the municipality into districts or zones and within such districts to regulate the erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair and uses of buildings and structures and the uses of land; and

WHEREAS, the state legislature has granted general welfare power to the City Council, independent, apart from, and in addition to, its specific grants of legislative authority, which enables the city to pass ordinances which are reasonably and appropriately related to the objectives of that power, i.e. providing for the public safety, health, morals, and welfare; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to amend Santaquin City Code Title 3, Chapter 28, Section 010 to update temporary business license durations to be the same as in Title 10 Chapter 16 Section 300; and

WHEREAS, the Santaquin City Planning Commission held a public hearing on January 27, 2026, which hearing was preceded by the posting of public notice in at least three public places within the City limits of Santaquin City; and

WHEREAS, after the noted public hearing, the Santaquin City Planning Commission forwarded a recommendation to the City Council;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of Santaquin City, State of Utah, as follows:

Section I. Amendments

Title 3 Chapter 28 Section 010 is amended as follows: (underlined text is added, stricken text is deleted)

3.28.010 TEMPORARY BUSINESS LICENSES

C. Duration: The duration of temporary business licenses shall be the same as the corresponding temporary uses outlined in SCC 10.16.300.B. Temporary business licenses which do not correspond to a listed temporary use in SCC 10.16.300.B. may not exceed one hundred twenty (120) days or the length of the approved temporary use permit, in any one location, whichever is less.

Section II. Severability

If any part of this ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstances shall, for any reason, be adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional or invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder of this ordinance or the application thereof to other persons and circumstances, but shall be confined to its operation to the section, subdivision, sentence or part of the section and the persons and circumstances directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered. It is hereby declared to be the intent of the City Council that this section would have been adopted if such invalid section, provisions, subdivision, sentence or part of a section or application had not been included.

Section III. Contrary Provisions Repealed

Any and all other provisions of the Santaquin City Code that are contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section IV. Codification, Inclusion in the Code, and Scrivener's Errors

It is the intent of the City Council that the provisions of this ordinance be made part of the Santaquin City Code as adopted, that sections of this ordinance may be re-numbered or re-lettered, and that the word ordinance may be changed to section, chapter, or other such appropriate word or phrase in order to accomplish such intent regardless of whether such inclusion in a code is accomplished. Typographical errors which do not affect the intent of this ordinance may be authorized by the City without need of public hearing by its filing a corrected or re-codified copy of the same with the City Recorder.

Section V. Posting and Effective Date

This ordinance shall become effective at 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, February 4th, 2026. Prior to that time, the City Recorder shall deposit a copy of this ordinance in the official records of the City and place a copy of this ordinance in three places within the City.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 3rd day of February, 2026.

Daniel M. Olson, Mayor

Councilmember Art Adcock	Voted ____
Councilmember Brian Del Rosario	Voted ____
Councilmember Lynn Mecham	Voted ____
Councilmember Jeff Siddoway	Voted ____
Councilmember Travis Keel	Voted ____

ATTEST:

Stephanie Christensen, City Recorder

STATE OF UTAH)
) ss.
COUNTY OF UTAH)

I, STEPHANIE CHRISTENSEN, City Recorder of Santaquin City, Utah, do hereby certify and declare that the above and foregoing is a true, full, and correct copy of an ordinance passed by the City Council of Santaquin City, Utah, on the 3rd day of February 2026, entitled

“AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SANTAQUIN CITY CODE TO UPDATE TEMPORARY BUSINESS LICESNSE DURATIONS, PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION, CORRECTION OF SCRIVENER’S ERRORS, SEVERABILITY, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE FOR THE ORDINANCE.”

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Corporate Seal of Santaquin City Utah this 3rd day of February 2026.

Stephanie Christensen
Santaquin City Recorder
(SEAL)

AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING

STATE OF UTAH)
) ss.
COUNTY OF UTAH)

I, STEPHANIE CHRISTENSEN, City Recorder of Santaquin City, Utah, do hereby certify and declare that prior to the ordinance taking effect, I posted a short summary of the ordinance on the Utah Public Notice Website as required by Utah State Code 10-3-711(1)(b) as a Class A Notice and Santaquin City Code 1-2-050(D)

I further certify that copies of the ordinance were posted online at www.santaquin.org, at the City Hall Building at 110 S. Center Street and on the State of Utah's Public Notice Website, <https://www.utah.gov/pmn/index.html>. A copy of the notice may also be requested by calling (801)754-1904.

STEPHANIE CHRISTENSEN

Santaquin City Recorder

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me on this ____ day of ____ 2026, by
STEPHANIE CHRISTENSEN.

My Commission Expires:

MEMO



To: Planning Commission

From: Aspen Elmer, Planner

Date: January 16, 2026

RE: **Code Amendment Amending Measurements of Retaining Walls**

It is proposed that the Planning Commission and City Council consider amending Santaquin City Code (SCC) 10.16.260, 10.20.120, and 10.20.230 to require all retaining walls be measured from the bottom of the footing to the top of the wall to match Utah State Code 19.95.100.

Below are the proposed changes to Santaquin City Code.

10.16.260 FENCES, WALLS, AND HEDGES

- B. Retaining Walls: All retaining walls of four feet (4') in height or greater, from ~~finished grade~~ bottom of the footing to top of the wall, are to be approved by the city and shall be designed, drawn, and the plans stamped by an engineer licensed to work in the state of Utah. In the event fencing is to be placed on top of a retaining wall, the height of the fence shall be measured from finished grade along the side of the retaining wall where earth is being retained.

10.20.120 COMMERCIAL ZONES

- F. Site Standards: In general, buildings should be located so as to be visible from major roadways and entries, to provide clear orientation and access for vehicular and pedestrian traffic alike. Likewise, structures should be located in consideration of the existing built context, the location of adjoining uses, and the location of major roadways. Appropriately located pedestrian courtyards, common gathering areas and accessible, well landscaped environments that encourage pedestrian movement both within the new commercial development and among adjacent land uses are encouraged.
1. Lot Standards: No minimum lot area and width standards are specified for parcels within commercial zones, except that an area sufficient to accommodate building location requirements, off street parking, loading and unloading, and vehicular access shall be provided and maintained by the owner.
 2. Building Location Standards: The following standards shall apply to structure locations within the respective commercial zones.
 - a. Submittal Of Plan: Where a development is to be completed in phases and with multiple buildings, a plan showing the overall commercial development, including all building and improvement locations must be submitted to the planning commission for concept review and approval prior to any site plan approvals for an individual building site or location. Construction of buildings on pad sites may not

commence until construction has begun on the major anchor tenants of the property, without architectural review committee approval.

b. Setback Requirements:

		C-1	PO
Front setbacks:			
	From primary public frontage to building/ parking	10/10	20/10
	From secondary public frontage to building/ parking ¹	10/10	20/10
	From private frontage	0	10
Side setbacks ² :			
	Minimum from adjacent property to building/ parking	0 or 10'/0 if shared or 5'	10' plus 5' per building stories above 1/5'
	If side abuts a residential zone	15'	
	Minimum from private street/drive aisle curb	10'	10'
Rear setbacks:			
	Minimum from adjacent property to building/ parking	10'/0 if shared or 5'	20/5
	If rear abuts a residential zone	15'	20'
	Minimum from private street/drive aisle curb	10'	10'

Notes:

¹ Secondary frontage shall be the frontage on the lower classification of road if the development fronts onto 2 streets of differing classification. Where both fronted streets are equally classified, the secondary frontage shall be the street with lower traffic volumes.

² Commercial buildings may be designed and constructed to be conjoined or share a common wall along a side or rear property line, with a neighboring commercial building if the adjoining building is planned as a part of the same commercial development or plan, whether or not in subsequent phases and as long as all other applicable standards are still met. If no wall is to be shared along the side or rear property lines, then the greater setback shall be required.

- c. Accessory Structures: Accessory structures (e.g., trash enclosures, storage buildings, etc.) may not be located in required front yard setback or landscape yard areas and must comply with all applicable landscape requirements found within SCC 10.52.050. Trash enclosures shall be located so as to minimize disturbance to adjacent residential development.



- 3. Grading Standards: Site planning must take into consideration the existing grade and slope of the site. Grading of property should be sensitive to and compatible with surrounding properties and public streets. Commercial properties adjacent to existing or future residential properties will be restricted in raising or cutting the elevation of the commercial site near property lines unless approved by the city with appropriate buffering measures.
 - a. The use of landscaped, sloped areas is usually preferable to retaining walls. The use of terraced parking lots, stepped building pads, retaining walls and larger setbacks may be necessary to achieve this.
 - b. Retaining wall heights are limited to a maximum height of four feet (4') measured from the ~~highest point of grade~~ the bottom of the footing to the top of the wall, unless otherwise authorized by the architectural review committee. Cast in place concrete walls may not be utilized for retaining purposes unless a decorative stone or other approved veneer material and/or elements will be placed on the visible portions of the wall.

10.20.230 HILLSIDE DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY ZONE

- H. Cuts And Fills: The following standards shall be met when designing street layouts, subdivision improvements, presale lot grading and home construction plans:
 - 1. Slopes: Slopes caused by either an excavation or fill shall not be steeper than one vertical to two horizontal (1:2). Slopes shall not be steeper than one vertical to four horizontal (1:4) within fifteen feet (15') of abutting dwelling

lot property lines unless a developer provided retaining wall is installed consistent with the retaining wall standards outlined below.

2. Permanent Fill: Permanent fill shall be located so that settlement or erosion shall not damage or cover any street, curb, gutter, sidewalk, or building.
3. Standards: All fill and degrees of compaction shall comply with the standards established by the city engineer in accordance with applicable codes and standards adopted by the city.
4. Water Diversion: Water diversion systems shall be installed to channel water runoff away from cut or fill slopes and retaining walls. Protection of such systems is to be noted on any development plats.
5. Slope Edges: The top or bottom edges of slopes caused by an excavation or fill up to ten (10) vertical feet shall be at one vertical to three (3) horizontal feet for a distance of six feet (6') from the property line and/or street right of way lines. Cut and/or fills greater than ten (10) vertical feet shall be set back an appropriate distance as determined by the city engineer.
6. Vertical Height: The maximum vertical height of any nonretained cut or fill slope exceeding one vertical to three horizontal (1:3) shall be ten feet (10').
7. Setback: Any structure, except a retaining wall or soil stabilization improvement, shall have a setback from the crest/base of a cut or fill a minimum distance equal to the depth of the fill or the height of the cut, unless an engineered retaining wall is built for the cut or fill slope. Retaining walls may be a part of a dwelling unit.
8. Nonretained Slope: The distance from any structure to the toe of a natural or development caused nonretained slope shall be at least the height of the slope divided by two ($H/2$), up to fifteen feet (15').
9. Retaining Walls:
 - a. Required: Retaining walls shall be required in any area of disturbance where the grade exceeds a 2.5:1 slope.
 - b. Design; Approval: Any retaining wall that is four feet (4') in height or taller shall be designed by a licensed engineer and approved by the city building official in accordance with applicable codes adopted by the city.
 - c. Wall Heights: Retaining wall heights shall be measured from the bottom of the ~~foundation of the wall~~ footing to the top of the wall ~~vertically above the bottom point of measurement~~. No retaining wall shall exceed ten feet (10') in height.

The attached draft ordinance has the proposed code amendment. The Planning Commission's responsibility is to hold a public hearing and forward a recommendation to the City Council.

Motion: "Motion to recommend (approval/denial) of the proposed code amendment to require retaining walls be measured from the bottom of the footing to the top of the wall."

ORDINANCE NO. **DRAFT**

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SANTAQUIN CITY CODE TO REQUIRE RETAINING WALLS BE MEASURED FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE FOOTING TO THE TOP OF THE WALL, PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION, CORRECTION OF SCRIVENER'S ERRORS, SEVERABILITY, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE FOR THE ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS, the City of Santaquin is a fourth-class city of the state of Utah; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has specific authority pursuant to Title 10, Chapter 9a Utah Code Ann. (1953 as amended) to adopt a zoning plan including an ordinance and map which divide the municipality into districts or zones and within such districts to regulate the erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair and uses of buildings and structures and the uses of land; and

WHEREAS, the state legislature has granted general welfare power to the City Council, independent, apart from, and in addition to, its specific grants of legislative authority, which enables the city to pass ordinances which are reasonably and appropriately related to the objectives of that power, i.e. providing for the public safety, health, morals, and welfare; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to amend Santaquin City Code Title 10, Chapter 16, Section 260; Title 10 Chapter 20, Section 120; and Title 10, Chapter 20, Section 230 to require retaining walls measured from the bottom of the footing to the top of the wall to match Utah State Code 19.95.100; and

WHEREAS, the Santaquin City Planning Commission held a public hearing on January 27, 2026, which hearing was preceded by the posting of public notice in at least three public places within the City limits of Santaquin City; and

WHEREAS, after the noted public hearing, the Santaquin City Planning Commission forwarded a recommendation to the City Council;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of Santaquin City, State of Utah, as follows:

Section I. Amendments

Title 10 Chapter 16 Section 260 is amended as follows: (underlined text is added, stricken text is deleted)

10.16.260 FENCES, WALLS, AND HEDGES

- B. Retaining Walls: All retaining walls of four feet (4') in height or greater, from ~~finished grade~~ bottom of the footing to top of the wall, are to be approved by the city and shall be designed, drawn, and the plans stamped by an engineer licensed to work in the state of Utah. In the event fencing is to be placed on top of a retaining wall, the height of the fence shall be measured from finished grade along the side

of the retaining wall where earth is being retained.

Title 10 Chapter 20 Section 120 is amended as follows: (underlined text is added, stricken text is deleted)

10.20.120 COMMERCIAL ZONES

- F. Site Standards: In general, buildings should be located so as to be visible from major roadways and entries, to provide clear orientation and access for vehicular and pedestrian traffic alike. Likewise, structures should be located in consideration of the existing built context, the location of adjoining uses, and the location of major roadways. Appropriately located pedestrian courtyards, common gathering areas and accessible, well landscaped environments that encourage pedestrian movement both within the new commercial development and among adjacent land uses are encouraged.
1. Lot Standards: No minimum lot area and width standards are specified for parcels within commercial zones, except that an area sufficient to accommodate building location requirements, off street parking, loading and unloading, and vehicular access shall be provided and maintained by the owner.
 2. Building Location Standards: The following standards shall apply to structure locations within the respective commercial zones.
 - a. Submittal Of Plan: Where a development is to be completed in phases and with multiple buildings, a plan showing the overall commercial development, including all building and improvement locations must be submitted to the planning commission for concept review and approval prior to any site plan approvals for an individual building site or location. Construction of buildings on pad sites may not commence until construction has begun on the major anchor tenants of the property, without architectural review committee approval.
 - b. Setback Requirements:

	C-1	PO
Front setbacks:		
From primary public frontage to building/ parking	10/10	20/10
From secondary public frontage to building/ parking ¹	10/10	20/10
From private frontage	0	10
Side setbacks ² :		
Minimum from adjacent property to building/ parking	0 or 10'/0 if shared or 5'	10' plus 5' per building

	If side abuts a residential zone	15'	stories above 1/5'
	Minimum from private street/drive aisle curb	10'	10'
Rear setbacks:			
	Minimum from adjacent property to building/ parking	10'/0 if shared or 5'	20/5
	If rear abuts a residential zone	15'	20'
	Minimum from private street/drive aisle curb	10'	10'

Notes:

¹ Secondary frontage shall be the frontage on the lower classification of road if the development fronts onto 2 streets of differing classification. Where both fronted streets are equally classified, the secondary frontage shall be the street with lower traffic volumes.

² Commercial buildings may be designed and constructed to be conjoined or share a common wall along a side or rear property line, with a neighboring commercial building if the adjoining building is planned as a part of the same commercial development or plan, whether or not in subsequent phases and as long as all other applicable standards are still met. If no wall is to be shared along the side or rear property lines, then the greater setback shall be required.

- c. Accessory Structures: Accessory structures (e.g., trash enclosures, storage buildings, etc.) may not be located in required front yard setback or



landscape yard areas and must comply with all applicable landscape requirements found within SCC 10.52.050. Trash enclosures shall be located so as to minimize disturbance to adjacent residential development.

3. Grading Standards: Site planning must take into consideration the existing grade and slope of the site. Grading of property should be sensitive to and compatible with surrounding properties and public streets. Commercial properties adjacent to existing or future residential properties will be restricted in raising or cutting the elevation of the commercial site near property lines unless approved by the city with appropriate buffering measures.
 - a. The use of landscaped, sloped areas is usually preferable to retaining walls. The use of terraced parking lots, stepped building pads, retaining walls and larger setbacks may be necessary to achieve this.
 - b. Retaining wall heights are limited to a maximum height of four feet (4') measured from the ~~highest point of grade~~ the bottom of the footing to the top of the wall, unless otherwise authorized by the architectural review committee. Cast in place concrete walls may not be utilized for retaining purposes unless a decorative stone or other approved veneer material and/or elements will be placed on the visible portions of the wall.

Title 10 Chapter 20 Section 230 is amended as follows: (underlined text is added, stricken text is deleted)

10.20.230 HILLSIDE DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY ZONE

- H. Cuts And Fills: The following standards shall be met when designing street layouts, subdivision improvements, presale lot grading and home construction plans:
 1. Slopes: Slopes caused by either an excavation or fill shall not be steeper than one vertical to two horizontal (1:2). Slopes shall not be steeper than one vertical to four horizontal (1:4) within fifteen feet (15') of abutting dwelling lot property lines unless a developer provided retaining wall is installed consistent with the retaining wall standards outlined below.
 2. Permanent Fill: Permanent fill shall be located so that settlement or erosion shall not damage or cover any street, curb, gutter, sidewalk, or building.
 3. Standards: All fill and degrees of compaction shall comply with the standards established by the city engineer in accordance with applicable codes and standards adopted by the city.
 4. Water Diversion: Water diversion systems shall be installed to channel water runoff away from cut or fill slopes and retaining walls. Protection of such systems is to be noted on any development plats.
 5. Slope Edges: The top or bottom edges of slopes caused by an excavation or fill up to ten (10) vertical feet shall be at one vertical to three (3)

horizontal feet for a distance of six feet (6') from the property line and/or street right of way lines. Cut and/or fills greater than ten (10) vertical feet shall be set back an appropriate distance as determined by the city engineer.

6. Vertical Height: The maximum vertical height of any nonretained cut or fill slope exceeding one vertical to three horizontal (1:3) shall be ten feet (10').
7. Setback: Any structure, except a retaining wall or soil stabilization improvement, shall have a setback from the crest/base of a cut or fill a minimum distance equal to the depth of the fill or the height of the cut, unless an engineered retaining wall is built for the cut or fill slope. Retaining walls may be a part of a dwelling unit.
8. Nonretained Slope: The distance from any structure to the toe of a natural or development caused nonretained slope shall be at least the height of the slope divided by two (H/2), up to fifteen feet (15').
9. Retaining Walls:
 - a. Required: Retaining walls shall be required in any area of disturbance where the grade exceeds a 2.5:1 slope.
 - b. Design; Approval: Any retaining wall that is four feet (4') in height or taller shall be designed by a licensed engineer and approved by the city building official in accordance with applicable codes adopted by the city.
 - c. Wall Heights: Retaining wall heights shall be measured from the bottom of the ~~foundation of the wall~~ footing to the top of the wall ~~vertically above the bottom point of measurement~~. No retaining wall shall exceed ten feet (10') in height.

Section II. Severability

If any part of this ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstances shall, for any reason, be adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional or invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder of this ordinance or the application thereof to other persons and circumstances, but shall be confined to its operation to the section, subdivision, sentence or part of the section and the persons and circumstances directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered. It is hereby declared to be the intent of the City Council that this section would have been adopted if such invalid section, provisions, subdivision, sentence or part of a section or application had not been included.

Section III. Contrary Provisions Repealed

Any and all other provisions of the Santaquin City Code that are contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section IV. Codification, Inclusion in the Code, and Scrivener's Errors

It is the intent of the City Council that the provisions of this ordinance be made part of the Santaquin City Code as adopted, that sections of this ordinance may be re-numbered or re-lettered, and that the word ordinance may be changed to section, chapter, or other such appropriate word or phrase in order to accomplish such intent regardless of whether such inclusion in a code is accomplished. Typographical errors which do not affect the intent of this ordinance may be authorized by the City without need of public hearing by its filing a corrected or re-codified copy of the same with the City Recorder.

Section V. Posting and Effective Date

This ordinance shall become effective at 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, February 4th, 2026. Prior to that time, the City Recorder shall deposit a copy of this ordinance in the official records of the City and place a copy of this ordinance in three places within the City.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 3rd day of February 2026.

Daniel M. Olson, Mayor

Councilmember Art Adcock	Voted ____
Councilmember Brian Del Rosario	Voted ____
Councilmember Lynn Mecham	Voted ____
Councilmember Jeff Siddoway	Voted ____
Councilmember Travis Keel	Voted ____

ATTEST:

Stephanie Christensen, City Recorder

STATE OF UTAH)
) ss.
COUNTY OF UTAH)

I, STEPHANIE CHRISTENSEN, City Recorder of Santaquin City, Utah, do hereby certify and declare that the above and foregoing is a true, full, and correct copy of an ordinance passed by the City Council of Santaquin City, Utah, on the 3rd day of February 2026, entitled

“AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SANTAQUIN CITY CODE TO REQUIRERETAINING WALLS BE MEASURED FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE FOOTING TO THE TOP OF THE WALL, PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION, CORRECTION OF SCRIVENER’S ERRORS, SEVERABILITY, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE FOR THE ORDINANCE.”

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Corporate Seal of Santaquin
City Utah this 3rd day of February 2026

Stephanie Christensen
Santaquin City Recorder
(SEAL)

AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING

STATE OF UTAH)
) ss.
 COUNTY OF UTAH)

I, STEPHANIE CHRISTENSEN, City Recorder of Santaquin City, Utah, do hereby certify and declare that prior to the ordinance taking effect, I posted a short summary of the ordinance on the Utah Public Notice Website as required by Utah State Code 10-3-711(1)(b) as a Class A Notice and Santaquin City Code 1-2-050(D)

I further certify that copies of the ordinance were posted online at www.santaquin.org, at the City Hall Building at 110 S. Center Street and on the State of Utah's Public Notice Website, <https://www.utah.gov/pmn/index.html>. A copy of the notice may also be requested by calling (801)754-1904.

STEPHANIE CHRISTENSEN
 Santaquin City Recorder

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me on this ____ day of ____ 2026, by STEPHANIE CHRISTENSEN.

My Commission Expires:

MEMO



To: Planning Commission

From: Aspen Elmer, Planner

Date: January 13, 2026

RE: **Code Amendment Amending Parking Requirement for Internal ADUs.**

It is proposed that the Planning Commission and City Council consider amending Santaquin City Code (SCC) 10.16.080 to require only one parking stall for internal accessory dwelling units (ADUs) to match Utah State code 10.21.303 requirements.

Below are the proposed changes to Santaquin City Code.

10.16.080 ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS

B. Attached (i.e., Accessory Apartments): Attached accessory dwelling units shall be allowed in any residential zone, subject to the following criteria: (Ord. 2-01-2002, 2-5-2002, eff. 2-5-2002; amd. Ord. 03-02-2007, 3-7-2007)

1. Location: Attached accessory dwelling units shall not be allowed on any parcel except those containing a single-family dwelling.
2. Parking: Any property containing an attached accessory dwelling unit shall provide ~~two~~ one off-street parking spaces for residents of the unit. ~~Tandem parking will not qualify as approved parking.~~

The attached draft ordinance has the proposed code amendment. The Planning Commission's responsibility is to hold a public hearing and forward a recommendation to the City Council.

Motion: "Motion to recommend (approval/denial) of the proposed code amendment to require one parking space per internal ADUs."

ORDINANCE NO. DRAFT

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SANTAQUIN CITY CODE TO REDUCE PARKING REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERNAL ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS, PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION, CORRECTION OF SCRIVENER'S ERRORS, SEVERABILITY, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE FOR THE ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS, the City of Santaquin is a fourth-class city of the state of Utah; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has specific authority pursuant to Title 10, Chapter 9a Utah Code Ann. (1953 as amended) to adopt a zoning plan including an ordinance and map which divide the municipality into districts or zones and within such districts to regulate the erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair and uses of buildings and structures and the uses of land; and

WHEREAS, the state legislature has granted general welfare power to the City Council, independent, apart from, and in addition to, its specific grants of legislative authority, which enables the city to pass ordinances which are reasonably and appropriately related to the objectives of that power, i.e. providing for the public safety, health, morals, and welfare; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to amend Santaquin City Code Title 10, Chapter 16, Section 080 to reduce the parking requirement for internal ADUs from two to one to match Utah State Code 10.21.303; and

WHEREAS, the Santaquin City Planning Commission held a public hearing on January 27, 2026, which hearing was preceded by the posting of public notice in at least three public places within the City limits of Santaquin City; and

WHEREAS, after the noted public hearing, the Santaquin City Planning Commission forwarded a recommendation to the City Council;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of Santaquin City, State of Utah, as follows:

Section I. Amendments

Title 10 Chapter 16 Section 080 is amended as follows: (underlined text is added, stricken text is deleted)

10.16.080 ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS

B. Attached (i.e., Accessory Apartments): Attached accessory dwelling units shall be allowed in any residential zone, subject to the following criteria: (Ord. 2-01-2002, 2-5-2002, eff. 2-5-2002; amd. Ord. 03-02-2007, 3-7-2007)

1. Location: Attached accessory dwelling units shall not be allowed on any parcel except

those containing a single-family dwelling.

2. Parking: Any property containing an attached accessory dwelling unit shall provide ~~two~~ one off-street parking spaces for residents of the unit. ~~Tandem parking will not qualify as approved parking.~~

Section II. Severability

If any part of this ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstances shall, for any reason, be adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional or invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder of this ordinance or the application thereof to other persons and circumstances, but shall be confined to its operation to the section, subdivision, sentence or part of the section and the persons and circumstances directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered. It is hereby declared to be the intent of the City Council that this section would have been adopted if such invalid section, provisions, subdivision, sentence or part of a section or application had not been included.

Section III. Contrary Provisions Repealed

Any and all other provisions of the Santaquin City Code that are contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section IV. Codification, Inclusion in the Code, and Scrivener's Errors

It is the intent of the City Council that the provisions of this ordinance be made part of the Santaquin City Code as adopted, that sections of this ordinance may be re-numbered or re-lettered, and that the word ordinance may be changed to section, chapter, or other such appropriate word or phrase in order to accomplish such intent regardless of whether such inclusion in a code is accomplished. Typographical errors which do not affect the intent of this ordinance may be authorized by the City without need of public hearing by its filing a corrected or re-codified copy of the same with the City Recorder.

Section V. Posting and Effective Date

This ordinance shall become effective at 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, February 4th, 2026. Prior to that time, the City Recorder shall deposit a copy of this ordinance in the official records of the City and place a copy of this ordinance in three places within the City.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 3rd day of February 2026.

Daniel M. Olson, Mayor

Councilmember Art Adcock	Voted	___
Councilmember Brian Del Rosario	Voted	___
Councilmember Lynn Mecham	Voted	___
Councilmember Jeff Siddoway	Voted	___
Councilmember Travis Keel	Voted	___

ATTEST:

Stephanie Christensen, City Recorder

STATE OF UTAH)
)
)
COUNTY OF UTAH)

I, STEPHANIE CHRISTENSEN, City Recorder of Santaquin City, Utah, do hereby certify and declare that the above and foregoing is a true, full, and correct copy of an ordinance passed by the City Council of Santaquin City, Utah, on the 3rd day of February 2026, entitled

“AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SANTAQUIN CITY CODE TO REDUCE PARKING REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERNAL ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS, PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION, CORRECTION OF SCRIVENER’S ERRORS, SEVERABILITY, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE FOR THE ORDINANCE.”

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Corporate Seal of Santaquin
City Utah this 3rd day of February 2026

Stephanie Christensen
Santaquin City Recorder
(SEAL)

AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING

STATE OF UTAH)
) ss.
 COUNTY OF UTAH)

I, STEPHANIE CHRISTENSEN, City Recorder of Santaquin City, Utah, do hereby certify and declare that prior to the ordinance taking effect, I posted a short summary of the ordinance on the Utah Public Notice Website as required by Utah State Code 10-3-711(1)(b) as a Class A Notice and Santaquin City Code 1-2-050(D)

I further certify that copies of the ordinance were posted online at www.santaquin.org, at the City Hall Building at 110 S. Center Street and on the State of Utah's Public Notice Website, <https://www.utah.gov/pmn/index.html>. A copy of the notice may also be requested by calling (801)754-1904.

STEPHANIE CHRISTENSEN
 Santaquin City Recorder

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me on this ____ day of ____ 2026, by
 STEPHANIE CHRISTENSEN.

My Commission Expires:



Planning Commission Members in Attendance: Commissioners Jesse Christopher, Mike Weight, Drew Hoffman, Trevor Wood, BreAnna Nixon and Michael Romero

Commissioners LaDawn Moak was excused from the meeting.

Others in Attendance: City Council Member Jeff Siddoway, Assistant City Manager Jason Bond, City Planner Aspen Elmer, City Deputy City Recorder Gwen Butters, Resident Dustin Holden and other members of the public

Commission Chair Wood called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.

INVOCATION/INSPIRATIONAL THOUGHT

No invocation/inspirational thought was presented.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Commissioner Romero led the Pledge of Allegiance.

ORDER OF AGENDA ITEMS:

1. Chair and Vice Chair Nominations

Commission Chair Wood opened the nominations for Chair and Vice Chair at 7:02 p.m.

Commissioner Romero nominated Commissioner Trevor Wood for Chair.
Commissioner BreAnna Nixon seconded the nomination.

Commissioner Jesse Christopher	Yes
Commissioner Mike Weight	Yes
Commissioner Drew Hoffman	Yes
Commissioner Trevor Wood	Yes
Commissioner BreAnna Nixon	Yes
Commissioner Michael Romero	Yes

The motion passed.

Commissioner Drew Hoffman nominated Commissioner Mike Weight for Vice Chair.
Commissioner BreAnna Nixon seconded the nomination.

Commissioner Jesse Christopher	Yes
Commissioner Mike Weight	Yes
Commissioner Drew Hoffman	Yes
Commissioner Trevor Wood	Yes
Commissioner BreAnna Nixon	Yes
Commissioner Michael Romero	Yes

The motion passed.

PUBLIC FORUM

Commission Chair Wood opened the Public Forum at 7:04 p.m.

Resident, Dustin Holden expressed his displeasure regarding the growth of the city and, specifically, the approved data center. He believes that this center will pave the way for industrial growth and for this, he is disappointed in the decisions made by this commission.

Commission Chair Wood closed the Public Forum at 7:09 p.m.

DISCUSSION & POSSIBLE ACTION ITEMS:**2. Central Business District**

The Planning Commission discussed removing the Central Business district from the Main Street Business Districts (MBD) Zone

Assistant City Manager Jason Bond introduced the discussion item and reiterated that this is not an action item at this time. At the last City Council meeting, this item was discussed and Mayor Olson requested that the Planning Commission continue the discussion. In referencing the map outlining the Main Street district zone, it was explained that there are three (3) districts within that zone: Central Business District (CBD), Main Street Commercial (MSC) and Main Street Residential (MSR.)

A memo was presented to the commission outlining the discussion points and referenced code 10.20.190. The question was then posed, "Is the CBD serving its purpose?"

Discussion points included the fact that Main Street recently completed a widening project making it five lanes wide and it is UDOT US Highway 6, serving the purpose of moving traffic. Main Street has become more automotive-centric and less safe for pedestrian use. It was noted that UDOT regulates the right-of-way and any change that may be proposed in an effort to allow the highway to be more pedestrian oriented (i.e. adding a traffic calming device, island, parking, etc.) makes the process more difficult. Also included on Main Street are well-established businesses, a park and several homes which limit the opportunity for development. It was stated that the highway and our current plan are incompatible and the suggestion was made that there may be a more appropriate location for the uses outlined in the code, elsewhere in the city.

Commissioner Wood stated that there is a desire for a CBD and offered locations that may be more appropriate and would like to continue the discussion.

Commissioner Romero questioned if the goals of Main Street would be eliminated if the CBD was removed, referring to the intent of creating a thriving downtown economic center, business development and pedestrian activity. Assistant City Manager Bond stated that, with the changes being discussed, there would still be encouragement for economic development within the MSC zone. Commissioner Romero sought confirmation of his understanding that, within our master plan and the fact that a downtown area for residents to congregate in is lacking in our community and a more appropriate location is needed. Assistant City Manager Bond confirmed that the plan does not change, only the focus area, suggesting perhaps 100 South and reiterated that the discussion at this time is the first step.

Commissioner Nixon stated that she does not like the current CBD zone and its “harsh” restrictions noting specifically the building that has occurred close to the road on Main Street. She stated her approval to choose a more appropriate location and stated that she liked the idea of discussing the use of 100 South.

Commissioner Christopher questioned why the restrictions within this zone are so “harsh.” Assistant City Manager Bond stated that the zones were created before taking his position with the city. He stated that he could only speculate that the zone was created with the intent to have higher intensity of land uses in the center of the city area. The discussion points are to take into consideration the vision for the future with a proposed plan update. It was also noted that the idea of relocating the city center to 100 South is not a new idea. He referred to a vision exercise conducted by a group of students from Utah State University called “Envisioning Santaquin” in which they suggested this location and our council members were intrigued with the logic of this vision.

Commissioner Nixon agreed that US Highway 6 makes the current plan difficult to implement. She expressed her view that moving the city center to 100 South would be appropriate and appealing, noting that it would be a safer option for pedestrian traffic.

Commissioner Wood questioned if there has been discussion or interest in moving to a more center-based zoning design with distributed areas that include commercial development that is tied in the center of town and on Main Street? Assistant City Manager Bond stated that from a planning perspective, the idea of effectively planning more central areas to limit the need for residents to travel to a location is more efficient. It was noted that the current CBD is not the city’s only center and shared that the Main Street interchange at I-15, the Summit Ridge Parkway interchange at I-15 and the developing center in our industrial park area near Highway 6 and Summit Ridge Parkway all follow a centralized land use pattern.

Commissioner Wall commented that the suggestion of 100 South makes sense stating that Main Street will never be a walkable area with the ROW in place referring to the points made in the introductory remarks. Assistant City Manager Bond noted that, although 100 South was mentioned in this discussion, there are other considerations and this would be a discussion for a later time or part of general plan update.

Commissioner Weight shared his belief that real-life examples of the CBD we are trying to create are mostly found in the mid-West and he is unsure how we could create that here.

Commissioner Wood inquired as to what the next steps would be. Assistant City Manager Bond stated that the thoughts and opinions of this planning commission will be shared with the city council and the mayor. A proposal will be prepared and a legislative process will be initiated which includes setting a public hearing and notifying the public.

3. Meeting Minutes Approval – December 9, 2025

Commissioner Romero made a motion to approve the Planning Commission meeting minutes from December 9, 2025. Commissioner Weight seconded the motion.

Commissioner Jesse Christopher	Yes
Commissioner Mike Weight	Yes

Commissioner Drew Hoffman	Yes
Commissioner Trevor Wood	Yes
Commissioner BreAnna Nixon	Yes
Commissioner Michael Romero	Yes

The motion passed.

STAFF REPORTS

No staff wished to report to the Planning Commission

ADJOURNMENT

Commissioner Weight made a motion to adjourn the meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:45 p.m.

Deputy City Recorder – Gwen Butters

Planning Commission Chair – Trevor Wood