

## Chapter 12.02 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

### 12.02.010 - Purpose.

This Chapter is designed to provide and coordinate regulations in the Roseburg Urban Area governing the development and use of lands, and to implement the Roseburg Urban Area Comprehensive Plan. To these ends, it is the purpose of this Code to:

- A. Ensure that the development of property within the Roseburg urban area is commensurate with the character and physical limitations of the land, and, in general, to promote and protect the public health, safety, convenience, and welfare.
- B. Protect the economy of the Roseburg urban area.
- C. Conserve the limited supply of prime industrial lands to provide sufficient space for existing industrial enterprises and future industrial growth.
- D. Encourage the provision of affordable housing in quantities adequate enough to allow all citizens some reasonable choice in the selection of a place to live.
- E. Conserve all forms of energy through sound economical use of land and land uses developed on the land.
- F. Provide for the orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use.
- G. Guarantee the ultimate development and arrangement of efficient public services and facilities within the Roseburg urban area.
- H. Provide for and encourage a safe, convenient, and economic transportation system within the Roseburg urban area.
- I. Protect the quality of the air and water resources of the Roseburg urban area.
- J. Protect life and property in areas subject to floods, landslides, and other natural disasters and hazards.
- K. Provide for the recreational needs of the residents of the Roseburg urban area and visitors to the area.
- L. Provide for adequate open space and protect historic, cultural, natural, and scenic resources.

### 12.02.020 - Scope and compliance.

- A. A parcel of land may be used or developed, by land division or otherwise, and a structure may be used or developed, by construction, reconstruction, alteration, occupancy, or otherwise only as this Code permits.
- B. In addition to complying with the criteria and other provisions within this Code, each development shall comply with the applicable standards published by the Public Works Director.
- C. The requirements of this Code apply to the person undertaking a development, or the user of a development, and to the person's or user's successors in interest.

### 12.02.030 - Use of a development.

A development may be used only for a lawful use. A lawful use is a use that is not prohibited by law, and for which the development is designed and arranged, as permitted or approved, or which is nonconforming, pursuant to this Code.

### 12.02.040 - Compliance required.

- A. No person shall engage in, or cause to occur, a development which does not comply with these regulations.

- B. Neither the Building Official nor any other State or local official shall issue a permit for a use or the construction, reconstruction, or alteration of a structure or a part of a structure which has not been approved.
- C. A development shall be approved by the Community Development Director or other Approving Authority according to the provisions of this Code. The Community Development Director shall not approve a development or use of land that has been previously divided or otherwise developed in violation of this Code, regardless of whether the applicant created the violation, unless the violation can be rectified as part of a development proposal.
- D. Unless appealed, a decision on any application shall be final upon expiration of the period provided for filing an appeal, or, if appealed, upon rendering of the decision by the reviewing body.

12.02.050 - Effect on agreements between parties.

This Code shall not interfere with or abrogate or annul any easement, covenant, or other agreement between parties, provided that where this Code imposes a greater restriction than that imposed by the agreement, the provisions of this Code shall control.

12.02.060 - Interpretation.

- A. When in the administration of this Code there is doubt regarding the intent of the Code or the suitability of uses not specified, the Community Development Director may request an interpretation of the provision by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission shall issue an interpretation to resolve the doubt, but such interpretation shall not have the effect of amending the provisions of this Code. Any interpretation of the Code by the Planning Commission shall be deemed an administrative action, shall be subject to review by the City Council pursuant to Sections 12.10.010(X) and 12.10.010(Y), and shall be based on the following considerations:
  - 1. The Roseburg Urban Area Comprehensive Plan;
  - 2. The purpose and intent of the Code as applied to the particular Chapter or Section in question; and
  - 3. The opinion of the appointed legal counsel of the Approving Authority.
- B. Meanings and Intent. Words and terms expressly defined in this Code have the specific meanings assigned, unless the context expressly indicates another meaning. Where words are not expressly defined in this Code, the following sources shall be consulted: State statute, and any dictionary of common usage, all of which shall be interpreted by context. Words used in the present tense include the future; the singular includes the plural; and the word "shall" is mandatory and not discretionary. Whenever the term "this Code" is used herewith, it shall be deemed to include all amendments hereto as may hereafter from time to time be adopted.
- C. Headings and Illustrations. Headings and illustrations are provided for convenience and reference only and do not define or limit the scope of any provision of this Code. In case of any difference of meaning or implication between the text of this Code and any heading, drawing, table, figure, or illustration, the text controls.
- D. Delegation of Authority. Whenever a provision appears requiring the head of a department or another officer or employee of the City to perform an act or duty, that provision will be construed as authorizing the department head or officer to delegate that responsibility to others over whom they have authority. Delegation of authority is not allowed when the provisions of this Code expressly prohibit such a delegation.

12.02.070 - Restrictiveness.

Where the conditions imposed by a provision of this Code are less restrictive than comparable conditions imposed by other provisions of this Code, the provisions which are more restrictive shall govern.

#### 12.02.080 - Severability.

If any Chapter, Section, Subsection, Paragraph, Subparagraph, clause, sentence, or provision of this Code shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional or invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, invalidate, or nullify the remainder of this Code, and the effect thereof shall be confined to the Chapter, Section, Subsection, Paragraph, Subparagraph, clause, sentence, or provision immediately involved in the controversy in which such judgment or decree shall be rendered, it being the intent of the City Council to enact the remainder of this Code notwithstanding the parts so declared unconstitutional or invalid. Further, should any Chapter, Section, Subsection, Paragraph, Subparagraph, clause, sentence, or provision of this Code be declared unreasonable or inapplicable to a particular premises or to a particular use at any particular location, such declaration or judgment shall not affect, impair, invalidate, or nullify such Chapter, Section, Subsection, Paragraph, Subparagraph, clause, sentence, or provision as to any other premises or use.

#### 12.02.090 - Definitions.

As used in this Chapter, unless the context in which used clearly requires a different meaning, the following words or phrases shall be defined as follows:

"Abut or abutting" means adjoining with a common boundary line, except that where two or more lots adjoin only at a corner or corners, they shall not be considered as abutting if the common property line between the two (2) parcels measures less than eight (8) feet in a single direction. Synonymous with adjoining.

"Access" means the place means, or way by which pedestrians or vehicles shall have adequate and usable ingress and egress to a property, use, or parking space.

"Accessory building" means any subordinate building or portion of a main building; the use of which is incidental, appropriate, and subordinate to that of the main building. No building shall be considered accessory if it is the only building on a lot, parcel, or unit of land.

"Accessory dwelling unit" means an interior, attached, or detached residential structure that is used in connection with, or that is accessory to, a single-family dwelling. An accessory dwelling unit may either pass inspection for compliance with the International Building Code (IBC) standards or meet the definition of a manufactured home.

"Accessory use" means a use incidental, appropriate, and subordinate to the main use of a lot or building.

"Adjusted lot" means a unit of land created by a lot line adjustment. Once created, the term "adjusted lot" is synonymous with "lot" and "parcel" for purposes of this Code.

"Adult day care" means community-based group programs designed to meet the needs of functionally and cognitively impaired adults through individual plans of care that are structured, comprehensive, and provide a variety of health, social, and related support services in protective settings during part of the day but provide less than 24-hour care. These facilities must be registered with the State of Oregon and meet local jurisdiction requirements.

"Administrative action" means a proceeding pursuant to this Code that is a land use decision or a limited land use decision under State Law, in which the legal rights, duties, or privileges of specific parties are determined, and any appeal or review thereof.

"Alley" means a public or private way having a maximum width of 20 feet affording only a secondary means of access to abutting property.

"Alteration" means any change, addition or modification in construction, occupancy or use.

"Ambulance service" means a use providing for only emergency and non-emergency transportation of injured or infirm persons, including a dispatching office and living units for a caretaker resident and/or on duty personnel and excluding retail sales.

"Amendment" means a change in a portion of the Roseburg Urban Area Comprehensive Plan Map pursuant to Chapter 12.10 of this Code; a change in the wording, text, or substance of this Code, or a change in the district boundaries or overlay boundaries upon the zoning map.

"Approving authority" means the person or body given authority to decide applications for development approval under the provisions of this Code.

"Automobile repair garage" means a use providing for the major repair and maintenance of motor vehicles, and including any mechanical and body work, straightening of body parts, painting, welding, or temporary storage of motor vehicles pending such repair or maintenance.

"Automobile service station" means a use providing for the retail sale of motor fuels, lubricating oils, and vehicle accessories, and including the servicing and repair of motor vehicles as an accessory use, but excluding all other sales and services except the sale of minor convenience goods for service station customers as accessory and incidental to the principal operation. Uses permitted at an automobile service station shall not include major mechanical and body work, straightening of body parts, painting, welding, tire recapping, storage of motor vehicles not in operating condition, or other work generating noise, glare, fumes, smoke, or other characteristics to an extent greater than normally found in service stations. An automobile service station shall not be deemed to include a repair garage or a body shop.

"Automobile wrecking yard" means any area of land used for the storage, wrecking, or sale of two or more inoperable motor vehicles, trailers, farm equipment, or parts thereof. Where such vehicles, trailers, equipment, or parts are stored in the open and are not being restored to operating condition, and including any land used for the commercial salvaging of any other goods, articles, or merchandise.

"Basement" means a story partly or wholly underground. A basement shall be counted as a story for purposes of height measurements where more than one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) of its height is above the average level of the adjoining ground.

"Block" means an area of land within a subdivision, which area may be bounded on all sides by streets, railroad rights of way, un-subdivided land, or water courses.

"Boarding house" means a single-family dwelling where lodging and meals are provided to guests, for compensation, for time periods of at least 16 consecutive nights.

"Bond, performance" means a document, acceptable by the city, issued by a surety company, in return for a fee or premium, guaranteeing the performance of the terms and conditions of a development approval.

"Boundary line" means the property line bounding a lot or parcel.

"Boundary line adjustment" means the relocation of a common boundary line between lots or parcels.

"Brewery, macro-" means a business that produces beer, wine or alcohol wholly within an enclosed building. Macro-breweries must be able to facilitate commercial trucks onsite for large-scale distribution. A tap room is not required. Restaurants and other uses may be incorporated into the building where permitted by the zoning district located therein.

"Brewery, micro-" means a business that produces beer, wine or alcohol wholly within an enclosed building where the gross floor area dedicated to production and storage is no greater than 20,000 square feet. Within one year of beginning production, micro-breweries are required to have a tap room that is open to the public at least three days or ten hours per week. Tap Rooms shall have a minimum floor area equal to five percent (5%) of the total floor area used for production and storage. Restaurants and other uses may be incorporated into the building where permitted by the zoning district located therein.

"Building." For the purposes of this Code, the terms "building" and "structure" shall be synonymous. See "Structure."

"Building height" means the vertical distance from the average finished grade to the highest point of a building, exclusive of chimneys and similar features referenced in Section 12.08.040(D). When the walls are parallel to and within five (5) feet of a sidewalk, the grade shall be measured at the sidewalk.

"Building site" means the ground area of a building or buildings, together with all open spaces required by this Code.

"Campground" means an area where facilities are provided to accommodate the temporary use of tents, campers, recreational vehicles, and motor homes by the traveling public.

"Care" means the provision of room and board, assistance with personal care and activities of daily living, provision of protection, transportation, or recreation, and assistance in time of crisis.

"Carport" means a stationary structure consisting of a roof with its supports and no more than two (2) walls or storage cabinets substituting for walls used for sheltering a motor vehicle.

"Cemetery" means land used or intended to be used for the burial of the dead, and dedicated for cemetery purposes; including columbaria, crematories, mausoleums, and mortuaries, when operated in conjunction with and within the boundary of such cemetery.

"Change of use" means a change from an existing use to another permitted use according to the applicable zoning.

"Child" means an individual under 13 years of age, or eighteen years of age for those with special needs or disabilities as defined by State law.

"Clear vision area." See Section 12.08.040(F).

"Club or lodge" means a building and facilities owned and operated for a social or recreational purpose, to which membership is required for participation, but is not operated primarily for profit or to render a service which is customarily carried on as a business. A club does not include a public rehabilitation facility of any kind.

"Commission" means the Planning Commission.

"Communication facility" means a facility constructed for the purpose of transmitting telegraph, telephone, microwave, television, radio, and other similar signals.

"Community center or hall" means a building and facilities owned and operated by a governmental agency or non-profit community organization whose membership is open to any resident of the community in which the center or hall is located.

"Community sanitary sewer system" means a public or private system of underground pipes of sufficient capacity to carry domestic sewage from an area to connected treatment and disposal facilities, as approved by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.

"Community water supply system" means a public or private system of underground distribution pipes providing a continuous supply of potable water from a center source in quantities sufficient to meet domestic and fire protection needs for three (3) or more dwellings, as approved by the State of Oregon Department of Human Resources, Health Division.

"Comprehensive plan" means the generalized, coordinated land use map and policy statement for the urban area that interrelates all functional and natural systems and activities relative to the use of lands, including but not limited to sewer and water systems; transportation systems, education systems, recreational facilities, and natural resources and air and water quality management programs.

"Condominium" means property, any part of which is submitted and approved in accordance with the provisions of ORS Chapter 100.

"Contiguous" means touching at least one (1) point or that which would be so except it is separated only by a public right-of-way or a body of water.

"Continuous nursing care" means nursing care that is required by, and provided to, a resident each day on a 24-hour basis.

"Cottage." See "Dwelling, cottage" definition.

"Cottage cluster" means a grouping of cottage dwellings on a single lot or parcel, or on individual lots or parcels, that includes a common courtyard in accordance with the provisions of Section 12.04.030(H).

Cottage cluster may also be known as “cluster housing,” “cottage housing,” “bungalow court,” or “pocket neighborhood.”

“Cottage cluster project” means a development site with one or more cottage clusters. Each cottage cluster as part of a cottage cluster project must have its own common courtyard.

"Council" means the City Council of the City of Roseburg, Oregon.

"Data center" means data storage and processing facilities, electronic products - manufacture, storage and assembly, together with all related and supporting uses and facilities.

"Day care" means supervision provided to a child during a part of the 24 hours of the day, with or without compensation. Day Care does not include care provided: by the child's parent, guardian, or person acting in loco parentis; by providers of medical services, in the home of the child; by a person related to the child by blood or marriage within the fourth degree as determined by civil law; on an occasional basis; or by a school.

"Day care facility" means a facility which provides day care for six (6) or more children on either a full or part-time basis and other than in the home of the provider.

"Density" means the number of dwelling units to be contained within a specified land area.

"Development" means any man made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, the construction, alteration, or use of buildings, division of land, creation of private or public streets, construction of public and private utilities and facilities, mining, excavation, grading, installation of fill, open storage of materials, or any other activity specifically regulated by the provisions of this Code. Except when in conjunction with other development, installation of less than 3,000 square feet of asphalt or other impervious paving surfaces shall not be included in this definition.

"Director." Unless otherwise specified, the Community Development Director or such other person as said Director or the City Manager may designate.

"District" means a portion of the Roseburg Urban Area, whether unincorporated or incorporated, within which certain uses of land and buildings are permitted and certain other uses of land and buildings are prohibited, as set forth and specified in this Code.

"Duplex." See "Dwelling, Duplex" definition.

“Dwelling, cottage” means an individual detached dwelling unit that is part of a cottage cluster.

“Dwelling, duplex” means two (2) attached or detached dwelling units on one lot or parcel. This definition shall not include a single-family dwelling and an accessory dwelling unit. In instances where a development can meet the definition of a duplex and also meets the definition of a primary dwelling unit with an accessory dwelling unit (ADU), the applicant shall specify at the time of application review whether the development is considered a duplex or a primary dwelling unit with an ADU. <sup>SEP</sup>Synonymous with “duplex.”

“Dwelling, multiple-family” means five (5) or more attached dwelling units in one or more buildings on one lot or parcel a building designed and used for occupancy by three (3) or more families, each within a separate dwelling unit. Multiple-Family Dwelling is synonymous with "multifamily dwelling/development."

“Dwelling, quadplex” means four (4) attached or detached dwelling units on one lot or parcel. Synonymous with “quadplex.”

“Dwelling, single-family detached” means- one (1) detached dwelling unit on one lot or parcela building or portion thereof designed and used exclusively for and containing facilities for the occupancy of one (1) family, and having housekeeping facilities for only one (1) family.

“Dwelling, triplex” means three (3) attached or detached dwelling units on one lot of parcel. Synonymous with “triplex.”

"Dwelling unit" means one (1) or more habitable rooms that has independent living facilities including provisions for sleeping, cooking, eating and sanitation designed for residential occupancy

~~by~~ one family in compliance with International Building Code (IBC) standards. This definition shall include manufactured dwellings **as defined herein**. Synonymous with "dwelling."

"Easement" means a legal interest in land, granted by the owner to another person, which allows that person(s) the use of all or a portion of the owner's land, generally for a stated purpose including, but not limited to, access, drainage or placement of utilities.

"Facility" means a structure that is constructed, placed, or erected for the purpose of furthering a permitted or conditional use.

"Family" means **one or more persons related by blood, marriage, domestic partnership, legal adoption or guardianship, plus not more than five (5) additional persons, who live together in one dwelling unit; or one (1) or more handicapped persons as defined in the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, plus not more than five (5) additional persons, who live together in one dwelling unit.**

"Family day care home" means a facility which provides day care in the home of the provider to fewer than 17 children, including children of the provider, regardless of full-time or part-time status.

"Family day care provider." For the purposes of this Code, the terms "Family Day Care Home" and "Family Day Care Provider" shall be synonymous. See "Family Day Care Home."

"Family hardship dwelling" means a mobile home used temporarily during a family hardship situation, pursuant to Chapter 12.10 of this Code, when an additional dwelling is allowed to house aged or infirmed persons or persons physically incapable of maintaining a complete separate residence apart from their family.

"Fence" means an obstruction arranged in such a way as to partially or wholly impede vision or access.

"Fish and wildlife management" means the protection, preservation, propagation, promotion, and control of wildlife by either public or private agencies or individuals.

"Floor area" means the sum of the gross horizontal areas of the several floors of a building, measured from the exterior faces of the exterior walls or from the centerline of walls separating two (2) buildings, but not including attic space providing headroom of less than seven (7) feet, or basement if the floor above is less than six (6) feet above grade.

"Foster home." See "Residential Home."

"Garage, private parking" means a publicly or privately owned structure having one (1) or more tiers or heights used for the parking of automobiles for the tenants, employees, or owners of the property for which the parking spaces contained in or on said garage as required by this Code, and which is not open for any use by the general public.

"Garage, public parking" means a publicly or privately owned structure having one (1) or more tiers or heights used for the parking of automobiles, and open garages may include parking spaces for customers, patrons, or clients which are required by this Code, provided said parking spaces are clearly identified as free parking space(s) for the building or use which is required to provide said space(s).

"Habitable floor" means any floor usable for living purposes, which includes working, eating, cooking, or recreation, or a combination thereof. A basement, as that word is defined in the Oregon State Structural Specialty Code and Fire and Life Safety Code, is a habitable floor.

"Hardship" means a substantial injustice which deprives the landowner of beneficial use of his/her land. "Hardship" applies to the property itself, including structures, and not to the owner or applicant, and is applicable to property which is unique or unusual in its physical characteristics so that the regulations render the property substantially unusable.

"Heliprot" means an area used or intended to be used for landing or takeoff of helicopters or other vertical takeoff and landing (VTOL) aircraft capable of hovering, and may include any or all of the area or buildings which are appropriate to accomplish these functions.

"Hillside development" means the development of lands which may be planned and developed as a single unit or subdivision, or developed as individual lots, identified on the City Slope Map and/or having

areas of slope greater than 12%, being subject to the provisions of Section 12.04.100 of this Code providing flexibility from traditional siting and land use regulations.

"Hospitals" means institutions devoted primarily to the rendering of healing, curing, and nursing care, which maintain and operate facilities for the diagnosis, treatment, and care of two (2) or more non-related individuals suffering from illness, injury, or deformity, or where obstetrical or other healing, curing, and nursing care is rendered over a period exceeding 24 hours.

"Hotel" means a building which is designed, intended, or used for the accommodation of tourists, transients, and permanent guests for compensation, and in which no provision is made for cooking in individual rooms or suites of rooms.

"Immediate family member" means family member of the first degree of kinship or equivalent thereof.

"Intermediate care facility." See "Nursing Home."

"International Building Code (IBC)" means the currently adopted and applicable International Building Code and any amendment thereto, including the Oregon Structural Specialty Code (OSSC) and the Oregon Residential Specialty Code (ORSC) as applicable.

"Kennel" means a use providing for the accommodation of four (4) or more dogs, cats, at least four (4) months of age, where such animals are kept for board, propagation, training, or sale.

"Kitchen" means any room, all or any part of which is designed, built, equipped, or used for the preparation of food and/or the washing of dishes.

"Load space" means an off street space or berth on the same lot with a building for the temporary parking of a commercial vehicle while loading or unloading merchandise or materials, and which abuts upon a street, alley, or other appropriate means of access.

"Lot" means a unit of land created by a subdivision of land. Once created, the term "lot" is synonymous with the term "parcel" for the purposes of this Code.

"Lot area" means the total horizontal area within the lot lines of a lot, exclusive of streets and easements of access to other property.

"Lot, corner" means a lot abutting two (2) or more streets other than an alley, at their intersection. A lot abutting on a curved street or streets shall be considered a corner lot if straight lines drawn from the foremost points of the side lot lines to the foremost point of the lot meet at an interior angle of less than 135 degrees.

"Lot coverage" means the area of a lot that is covered by a building, structure, or surface that is impervious to water.

"Lot, flag" means a lot that has a narrow frontage on a public street with access provided via a narrow accessway or "pole" to the main part of the lot used for building, which is located behind another lot that has street frontage. There are two distinct parts to the flag lot; the development area or "flag" which comprises the actual building site, and the access strip or "pole" which provides access from the street to the flag.

"Lot frontage" means the portion of a lot line or lines abutting any kind of a street (public or private) other than an alley.

"Lot, interior" means a lot other than a corner lot with only one frontage on a street.

"Lot line" means the property line bounding a lot or parcel.

"Lot line adjustment" means the relocation of a common boundary between lots or parcels or the elimination of a common boundary between lots or parcels.

"Lot line, front" means the lot line or lines common to the lot and a street other than an alley, and in case of a corner lot, the shortest lot line along a street other than an alley.

"Lot line, rear" means the lot line or lines opposite and most distant from the front lot line. In the case of an irregularly, shaped lot, the rear lot line shall be a line or lines connecting the side lot lines that is the

most distant from the front lot line. For a triangular shaped lot, the "rear lot line" shall be a line ten (10) feet in length located entirely within the lot, connecting the side lot lines and that is parallel to the front lot line.

"Lot line, side" means any lot line or lines not a front or rear lot line. An interior side lot line is a lot line common to more than one lot, or to the lot and an alley; an exterior side lot line is a lot line common to the lot and a street other than an alley.

"Lot, through" means a lot having frontage on two streets that are approximately parallel, other than an alley, and are not identified as intersecting street corners. Yards shall be provided as indicated under "Yards" in this Section, unless lots do not comply with the depth requirements for double frontage lots as provided in Chapter 12.12, Subsection 12.12.010(M), in which case the "Front Yard" shall be defined as the street for which address is assigned with the other frontage being a "Rear Yard" area.

"Lot measurements" means:

1. Depth of a lot shall be the distance from the midpoint of the front lot line to the midpoint of the rear lot line.
2. Width of a lot shall be considered to be the average distance between side lot lines measured parallel to the front lot line. The "pole" of flag lots is not included when computing lot width.

"Lot of record" means a unit of land created as follows:

1. A lot in an existing and duly recorded subdivision.
2. A parcel in an existing, duly recorded land partition; or
3. An adjusted lot resulting from an approved lot line adjustment; or
4. An existing unit of land for which a survey has been duly filed which conformed to all applicable regulations at the time of filing; or
5. Any unit of land created prior to zoning and partitioning regulations by deed or metes and bound description, and recorded with the Douglas County Clerk; provided, however, that contiguous units of land so created under the same ownership and not conforming to the minimum property size of this Code shall be considered one (1) lot of record.

"Manufactured dwelling" means:

1. "Manufactured Dwelling" for purposes of this Code is synonymous with "manufactured home" and "mobile home" and means a structure constructed for movement on the public highways that has sleeping, cooking, and plumbing facilities, that is intended for human occupancy, and that is being used for residential purposes.
2. "Manufactured Dwelling" does not include any building or structure constructed to conform to the State of Oregon One and Two Family Dwelling Code, as adopted by the State Building Codes Division.
3. "Manufactured Dwelling" does not mean a "recreational vehicle."

"Manufactured home" means a structure constructed for movement on the public highways that has sleeping, cooking and plumbing facilities, that is intended for human occupancy, that is being used for residential purposes and that was constructed in accordance with federal manufactured housing construction and safety standards and regulations in effect at the time of construction, as defined in ORS 446.003.

"Medical marijuana dispensary" means any facility or operation designed, intended or used for purposes of delivering, dispensing, or transferring marijuana to Oregon Medical Marijuana Registry Identification Card holders pursuant to ORS 475B.785-475B.949.

"Marijuana processor—medical" means a person who processes marijuana in accordance with ORS 475B.010-475B.545 for medicinal purposes pursuant to ORS 475B.785-475B.949.

"Marijuana processor—recreational" means a person who processes marijuana in accordance with ORS 475B.010-475B.545 for recreational purposes.

"Marijuana producer" means a person who produces marijuana in accordance with ORS 475B.010-475B.545.

"Marijuana retailer" means a person who sells marijuana items to a consumer in accordance with ORS 475B.010-475B.545.

"Marijuana wholesaler" means a person who purchases marijuana items for resale to a person other than a consumer in accordance with ORS 475B.010-475B.545.

"Middle housing" means duplexes, triplexes, quadplexes, cottage clusters and townhouses.

"Mining operations" means processes conducted for the exploration, mining and processing of aggregate and mineral resources or other sub-surface resources.

"Ministerial decision" means a decision by the Community Development Director that is not a limited land use or land use decision per State law.

"Mini-retail business (MRB)" means a commercial operation from a small permanent or temporary structure, mobile vehicle or cart (e.g. Food truck, coffee stand, vendor cart) within the parking lot of an existing business location or a vacant parcel within the commercial or industrial zones. A certificate of occupancy and/or a business registration shall not be issued until all conditions of approval from various departments are satisfactorily met.

"Mobile home." For purposes of this Code, "mobile home" is synonymous with "manufactured home" and "manufactured dwelling."

"Mobile home park" means any place where four (4) or more mobile homes are located within 500 feet of one another on a lot, parcel, or unit of land under the same ownership, the primary purpose of which is to rent or lease space or mobile homes for a charge or fee paid or to be paid for the rental, lease, or use of facilities, or to offer space free in connection with securing the trade, patronage, or employment of such persons.

"Modular home" means a building which is not framed onsite in the conventional manner but which does meet the definitional criteria for a single-family dwelling under this Code.

"Motel" means a building or group of buildings on the same lot containing guest units, which building or group is intended or used primarily for the accommodation of transient automobile travelers.

"Nonconforming lot of record" means a unit of land which lawfully existed in compliance with all applicable ordinances and laws, but which, because of the application of subsequent zoning regulations, no longer conforms to the lot dimension requirements for the zoning district in which it is located.

"Nonconforming structure" means any building which was lawfully established in compliance with all applicable ordinances and laws, but which, because of the application of subsequent zoning or development standards, no longer conforms to current standards (e.g., height limits, yard setbacks, coverage limits, off-street parking requirements, etc.).

"Nonconforming use" means use of a structure or land, or in combination, which was lawfully established in compliance with all applicable ordinances and laws, but which, because of the application of subsequent zoning regulations, no longer conforms to use restrictions for the zoning district in which it is located.

"Nursing care" means the performance by a licensed nurse of observation, care and counsel of the ill, injured or infirm, which requires substantial specialized skill and judgment as prescribed by a physician. Nursing care does not include periodic treatment such as changing dressings or injections provided by a visiting licensed nurse.

"Nursing home" means any home, place, or institution which operates and maintains facilities providing convalescent and/or chronic care, for a period exceeding 24 hours for two (2) or more ill or infirm patients not related to the nursing home administrator or owner by blood or marriage. Convalescent

and chronic care may include, but need not be limited to, the procedures commonly employed in nursing and caring for the sick.

"Overlay district" means a set of zoning requirements described in the zoning regulations, mapped on the zoning map, and applied in addition to the zoning requirements of the underlying districts.

"Owner" means the owner of record of real property as shown on the latest tax rolls or deed records of the County, or a person who is purchasing a parcel of property under recorded contract.

"Parcel" means a unit of land created by a partition of land. Once created, the term "parcel" is synonymous with the term "lot" for the purposes of this Code.

"Park" means an open or enclosed tract of land set apart and devoted for the purposes of pleasure, recreation, ornament, light, and air for the general public.

"Parking area, automobile" means space within a lot or a building, exclusive of driveways, ramps, columns, office, and work area, for the temporary parking or storage of automobiles.

"Parking area, private" means privately or publicly owned property, other than streets and alleys, on which parking spaces are defined, designated or otherwise identified for use by the tenants, employees, or owners of the property for which the parking area is required by this Code, and which is not open for use by the general public.

"Parking space" means an area within a private or public parking area, building or structure, for the parking of one automobile.

"Partition" means an act of partitioning land or an area or tract of land partitioned, as defined in this Section.

"Partition land" means to divide an area or tract of land into two (2) or three (3) parcels within a calendar year when such area or tract of land exists as a unit or contiguous units of land under a single ownership at the beginning of such year. "Partition land" does not include divisions of land resulting from foreclosure; divisions of land resulting from foreclosure of recorded contracts for the sale of real property; divisions of land resulting from the creation of cemetery lots; the sale of a lot in a recorded subdivision, even though the lot may have been acquired prior to the sale with other contiguous lots or property by a single owner; "partition land" does not include any adjustment of a lot line by the relocation of a common boundary where an additional parcel is not created and where the existing parcel reduced in size by the adjustment is not reduced below the minimum lot size established by applicable zoning or other provisions of this Code; and "partition land" does not include a sale or grant by a person to a public agency or public body for state highway, county road, City street, or other right-of-way purposes provided that such road or right-of-way complies with the applicable comprehensive plan.

"Party" means, with respect to administrative actions and quasi-judicial hearings, the following persons or entities only, who file a timely statement or request for hearing as provided by general provisions of this Code, or provide testimony at a hearing of the approving authority before the close of the evidentiary portion thereof, are hereby defined as a party:

1. The applicant and all owners or contract purchasers of record, as shown in the files of the Douglas County Assessor's Office, of the property which is the subject of the application.
2. All property owners of record, as provided in (1) above, within 300 feet of the property which is the subject of the application.
3. Any affected unit of local government or State or Federal agency which has entered into an agreement with the City to coordinate planning efforts and to receive notices of administrative actions.
4. Any other person, or his/her representative, who is specially, personally, adversely, and substantially affected in the subject matter, or is aggrieved by the subject matter, as determined by the approving authority. A person or entity interested in the correct application of land use laws shall be deemed to be aggrieved for these purposes.

"Person" means an individual, his/her heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or a firm, partnership, association, or corporation, its successors, or assigns, or any political subdivision, agency, board, or bureau of the State of Oregon, or the agent of any of the aforesaid.

"Pharmacy" means a dispensary for physicians, surgeons, dentists, chiropractors, osteopaths, and other members of the healing arts, to handle merchandise primarily of a nature customarily prescribed.

"Planned unit development (PUD)" means a unit of land planned and developed with design flexibility from traditional siting regulations or land use regulations, and subject to the provisions of Chapter 12.12 of this Code.

"Planning commission." See "Commission."

"Plat" means a final map, diagram, drawing, replat, or other writing containing all the descriptions, locations, specifications, dedications, provisions, and information concerning a subdivision, a partition or a common boundary line adjustment.

"Professional office" means the place of business of persons engaged in a profession, such as accounting, architecture, law, estate brokerage, landscape architecture, and medical or dental practice.

"Public and semi-public buildings and uses" means a building or use principally of an institutional nature and serving a public need, such as governmental agencies, religious institutions, public utilities, schools, hospitals, libraries, museums, fire and police stations, clubs and lodges, parks, and other public buildings or uses, but not including uses that are open to the public such as bars, restaurants or recreational facilities that are used for commercial enterprise.

"Public utility" means any corporation, company, individual association of individuals, or its lessees, trustees, or receivers, that owns, operates, manages or controls all or any part of any plat or equipment for the conveyance of telegraph, telephone messages, with or without wires, for the transportation as common carriers, or for the production, transmission, delivery, or furnishing of heat, light, water, or power, or sanitation services, directly or indirectly to the public.

"Public works director" means the Public Works Director or his/her duly authorized representative.

"Quadplex." See "Dwelling, quadplex" definition.

"Recreational vehicle" means a vacation trailer or other unit with or without motive power that is designed for human occupancy and to be used temporarily for recreational, seasonal, or emergency purposes.

"Religious institution" means a building wherein persons regularly assemble for religious worship and which is controlled and maintained by a religious body, together with all accessory buildings and uses, including day school facilities, parking, caretaker's housing (limited to one single-family dwelling or dwelling unit) a Residential Facility or Residential Home, and day care facilities when operated by the religious body. All buildings and uses shall adhere to applicable standards.

"Residential facility" means a residential care facility, residential training facility, or a residential treatment facility, as defined in ORS 443.400 and licensed under ORS 443.410, that provides residential care and treatment or training for six (6) or more socially dependent individuals, individuals with mental emotional or behavioral disturbances or alcohol or drug dependence, individuals with physical disabilities, individuals with mental retardation or other development disabilities, in one or more dwellings on contiguous properties.

"Residential home" means a residential treatment or training home, as defined in ORS 443.400 and licensed under ORS 443.410, that provides residential care and treatment or training for five (5) or fewer individuals with mental retardation or other developmental disabilities, individuals with mental, emotional or behavioral disturbances or alcohol or drug dependence in one or more dwellings on contiguous properties. No "Residential Home" shall admit persons requiring continuous nursing care.

"Retaining wall" means an engineered structure designed to maintain an earthen bank.

"Rooming house" means a single-family dwelling where lodging, but not meals, is provided to guests for compensation, for time periods of at least 16 consecutive nights.

"Salvage yard" means any property where scrap, waste material, or other goods, articles or secondhand merchandise are dismantled, sorted, stored, distributed, purchased, or sold in the open.

"School" means any public or private institution for learning meeting State of Oregon accreditation standards.

"Setback" means the required minimum distance between a property line and the buildable area of a lot. Within the setback, certain development is restricted (e.g., buildings, parking and auto maneuvering areas, fence height, etc.). See "Lot Lines" and "Yards."

"Severe Event" means an act of nature or unforeseen circumstance that constitutes an uninhabitable living experience for an individual or group.

"Severe Event Shelter" means a temporary use within a building, typically not used as a residence, meant to provide relief during a Severe Event to individuals who are homeless or at risk of exposure to a severe event.

"Sidewalk cafe" means any group of tables and chairs, and its authorized decorative and accessory devices, situated and maintained upon the public sidewalk or along the private porches and arcades for use in connection with the consumption of food and beverage sold to the public from or in an adjoining indoor restaurant or delicatessen.

"Sign." See Section 12.08.020.

"Single room occupancy housing (SRO)" means a structure that provides individual rooms with sleeping accommodations for no more than two persons per room and shared or communal bath, toilet, and cooking facilities for residents.

"Special household" means a household containing an individual such as an elderly or handicapped person with special housing needs.

"Stand" means a pushcart, wagon, or any other wheeled vehicle or device which may be moved without the assistance of a motor and is used for the displaying, sorting, or transporting of articles offered for sale by a vendor.

"Story" means that portion of a building included between the upper surface of any floor and the upper surface of the floor next above, except that the topmost story shall be that portion of a building included between the upper surface of the topmost floor and the ceiling above. (See Basement.)

"Street, private" means any street or road, which is not a public street as defined in this Code.

"Street, public" means a street or road which has been dedicated or deeded for the use of the public. For the purposes of this Code, public street may include "alley," "lane," "place," "court," "avenue," "boulevard," and similar designations, and any County roads and State highways.

"Structure" means that which is built or constructed. An edifice or building of any kind or any piece of work artificially built or composed of parts joined together in some manner and which requires location on or in the ground. This definition shall include, for the purpose of this Code, a mobile home and accessories thereto.

"Subdivide land" means to divide an area or tract of land into four (4) or more lots within a calendar year when such areas or tract of land exists as a unit or contiguous units of land under a single ownership at the beginning of such year.

"Subdivision" means either an act of subdividing land or an area or a tract of land subdivided as defined in this Section.

"Swimming pool" means any constructed or prefabricated pool used for swimming or bathing, 24 inches or more in depth.

"Tap room" means an accessory use within or physically connected to a brewery that allows customers to purchase beer, wine or alcohol for onsite consumption and in containers for offsite consumption. Such areas may include retail sale of merchandise and/or entertainment activities.

Permitted restaurants (whether outright by zoning or upon conditional approval) that serve the brewery's product may satisfy a micro-brewery's requirement to have a tap room onsite.

"Townhouse" means a dwelling unit constructed in a row of two or more attached units, where each dwelling unit is located on an individual lot or parcel and shares at least one common wall with an adjacent unit. A townhouse is also commonly called a "rowhouse," "attached house," or "common-wall house," but does not include a "zero-lot-line house" as defined herein. ~~a residential building containing multiple dwelling units, each located on its own parcel with a common or abutting wall along shared parcel lines. Each dwelling unit has its own external entrance. No more than one dwelling unit may be located on a single parcel. There are two types of townhouses: two-unit townhouses and three+ unit townhouses (buildings containing three or more dwelling units).~~

"Townhouse project" means one or more townhouse structures constructed, or proposed to be constructed, together with the development site where the land has been divided, or is proposed to be divided, to reflect the townhouse property lines and any commonly owned property.

"Triplex." See "Dwelling, triplex" definition.

"Unit of land" means an area of contiguous land of at least sufficient size to meet minimum zoning requirements for use, coverage, and area, and to provide such yards and other open spaces as are required by this Code; such property shall have frontage on a public street or such other access approved by the approving authority under provision of this Code. A unit of land may be:

1. A single lot of record;
2. A lot or adjusted lot as defined herein;
3. A parcel as defined herein;
4. A series of contiguous units of land, including lots and parcels.

"Urban area" means all territory, whether incorporated or unincorporated, located within the Roseburg Urban Growth Boundary.

"Use" means the purpose for which land or a structure is designed, arranged or intended, or for which it is occupied or maintained.

"Use, permitted" means a building, structure, or use permitted outright in a zoning district, and which complies with all of the regulations applicable in that district.

"Use, principle" means the primary use of a lot or site, and includes a permitted or conditional use.

"Variance" means a deviation from the strict application of standards established by this Code with respect to lot area and dimensions, setbacks, building height, and other such standards. The authority to grant a variance does not extend to use regulations.

"Vending" means the sale of food or merchandise from a stand operating on private property within the Downtown area.

"Veterinary clinic" means a business establishment in which veterinary services are rendered to domestic animals.

"Warehousing and distribution" means a business where the principle operation is to receive, store and move goods for the business, other businesses or customers.

"Wholesale" means a business where the principle operation is the selling and/or distributing merchandise to retailers; to industrial, commercial, institutional, or professional business users, or to other wholesalers; or acting as agents or brokers and buying merchandise for, or selling merchandise to, such individuals or companies. This is not considered a general retail use.

"Yard, required" means the required minimum open space on a property, determined by required setbacks, which is unobstructed from the ground upward, except as otherwise provided in this Code.

"Yard, front" means a yard between side lot lines measured horizontally at right angles from the front lot line.

"Yard, rear" means a yard between side lot lines measured horizontally at right angles from the rear lot line.

"Yard, side" means a yard between the front and rear yard measured horizontally at right angles from the side lot line. Side yard widths shall be determined based on setback requirements for interior and exterior side lot lines. See "Lot Line, Side."

"Zero-lot-line house" means a principal residential building containing one dwelling unit located on a single lot that is either unattached to another dwelling unit, or attached to only one other dwelling unit by a common wall. The building is shifted to one side of the parcel so that there is a more usable side yard on one side of the building and very little or no private yard on the other side.

(Ord. No. [3520](#), § 1, 3-11-2019; Ord. No. [3514](#), § 1, 11-26-2018; Ord. No. [3538](#), § 1, 3-23-2020)

Chapter 12.04 - ZONING REGULATIONS—DISTRICTS AND OVERLAYS

12.04.010 - Introductory and general provisions.

- A. Purpose. To achieve the purposes outlined in Chapter 12.02 of this Code, and to ensure that use of land in the Roseburg Urban Area conforms to the Roseburg Urban Area Comprehensive Plan, Zoning Districts (also referred to as zones) have been established for all areas under the land use authority of the City of Roseburg. These Districts specify regulations for the use of land and property development standards, and are applied by boundaries indicated on the Roseburg Zoning Map.
- B. Location of zones. The boundaries for the zones listed in this Code are indicated on the Roseburg Zoning Map which is hereby adopted by reference and incorporated herein.
- C. Zoning map. The Roseburg Zoning Map shall be certified by the City Council as being the official zoning map adopted by reference. Certification of the official zoning map shall appear on the cover page.
- D. Amendment of map. Whenever it is necessary to amend the zoning map to conform with an amendment to the text or maps of this Code, the Director shall so change the map and annotate the cover sheet to show the Code amendment or administrative action number and the date of the change. The Director shall certify that the official map has been changed in conformance with the Code amendment or administrative action.
- E. Zoning districts. For the purpose of this Code, the Zoning Districts shown in Table 2-1 are hereby established to implement the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Designations:

**TABLE 2-1. ZONING DISTRICTS**

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN LAND USE DESIGNATION	ZONING CLASSIFICATION	MAP SYMBOL
Public, Semi-public	Public Reserve	PR
	Airport District	AP
Parks/Open Space and Hazard Areas	Public Reserve	PR
Residential Open Space	Residential Open Space	RO
Low Density Residential	Low Density Residential	R10
	Single-Family Residential	R7.5
	Single-Family Residential	R6
	Limited Commercial	C1
Medium Density Residential	Limited Multiple-Family Residential	MR14

	Medium Density Multiple-Family Residential	MR18
	Limited Commercial	C1
High Density Residential	Multiple-Family Residential	MR29
	High Density Multiple-Family Residential	MR40
	Limited Commercial	C1
Professional Office	Professional Office	PO
Commercial	Central Business District	CBD
	Limited Commercial	C1
	Community Commercial	C2
	General Commercial	C3
	Mixed Use	MU
Industrial	Light Industrial	M1
	Medium Industrial	M2
	Heavy Industrial	M3
	Mixed Use	MU

- F. Interpretation of zone boundaries. Whenever an uncertainty exists as to the boundary of a zone as shown on the official zoning map, the following rules of interpretation shall apply:
1. Boundaries indicated as approximately following the centerlines of streets, highways, or alleys shall be construed to follow such centerlines.
  2. Boundaries indicated as approximately following platted lines shall be construed to follow such plat lines.
  3. Boundaries indicated as approximately following City limits shall be construed to follow such City limits.

4. Boundaries indicated as following railroad lines or public utility easements shall be construed to be midway between the main tracks or utility easement, whichever is applicable.
  5. Boundaries indicated as following the centerlines of streams, rivers, canals, or other bodies of water shall be construed to follow said centerlines.
  6. Boundaries indicated as following shorelines shall be construed to follow the mean high water line.
  7. Boundaries indicated as parallel to or extension of features indicated in the above Subsections (1) through (6) of this Section shall be so construed.
  8. Where physical features existing on the ground vary with those shown on the official zoning map, or in other circumstances not covered by the above Subsections (1) through (6) of this Section, the Director shall interpret the zone boundaries, and, if necessary, may refer the matter to the Planning Commission for its interpretation pursuant to Section 12.02.070.
  9. Where a public street or alley is officially vacated, the zone requirements applicable to the property to which the vacated area becomes a part shall apply.
- G. Overlay districts. Any portion of a zone district may be subject to additional consideration by the establishment of regulations that "overlay" the parent district. These "overlay districts" may be applied singularly, or in any combination thereof, through application for a zone change pursuant to Section 12.10.040, and are designed to ensure that the various considerations contained in the text of such overlay district are employed in using and developing land subject to an overlay district.

Development in any area subject to an overlay district shall be undertaken only after any required administrative action, and in accordance with any conditions resulting from such administrative action. In the event of a conflict between the provisions of the overlay district and the underlying zoning district, the provisions of the overlay district shall prevail. Overlay districts employed in this Code include the following:

1. Airport Impact Overlay. The Airport Impact Overlay District is intended to protect the public health, safety, and welfare by assuring that development within areas impacted by airport operations is appropriately planned to mitigate the impact of such operations, and to prevent the establishment of air space obstructions in air approaches through height restrictions and other land use controls as specified in Section 12.04.080 of this Code.
2. Floodplain Overlay. A district shall be given a floodplain overlay designation when such district has been identified as subject to periodic inundations by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Since such inundation adversely affects the public health, safety, and general welfare, development in said district shall be in conformance to the provisions of Section 12.04.090 of this Code, in addition to the requirements of the underlying zone.
3. Hillside Development Overlay. A Hillside Development Overlay is particularly applicable to areas of active or potential mass movement (landslide areas) and to all areas identified on the City of Roseburg Slope Map adopted by reference herein and/or greater than 12% slope. Prior to development approval, assurance shall be made that the public health, safety and welfare is not jeopardized by land use or development being proposed. Such approval shall be pursuant to Section 12.04.110 of this Code.
4. Planned Unit Development (PUD). A Planned Unit Development (PUD) Overlay is established by a land developer through a process designed to provide a means of creating harmonious planned environments through the application of flexible and diversified land development standards, to encourage superior development arrangements, and to promote the efficient use of urban land. Development within a district subject to a PUD overlay shall be approved pursuant to Subsection 12.10.010(R) and Chapter 12.12 of this Code.
5. Historic Districts Overlay. The purpose of the Historic Districts Overlay is to preserve, protect, maintain, and enhance those historic resources which represent or reflect elements of the cultural, social, economic, political, and architectural history. Historic resources are the sites, buildings, structures, objects, natural features, or specific districts that relate to events or

conditions of our past. Protected resources will provide educational value, enjoyment, and economic diversification as well as beautification of the City and enhancement of property values. Section 12.04.110 of this Code is intended to allow the City to review any changes including alterations, remodels, additions, demolitions, and/or new construction proposals at the time of site review to ensure that registered historic districts/resources are preserved.

- 6. West Avenue Residential Overlay. The West Avenue Residential Overlay District is intended to implement the strategies contained in the West Avenue Redevelopment Plan. This overlay district recognizes and provides for the continued use of long established dwellings of record. Residential uses shall be subject to Section 12.04.120 of this Code.

12.04.020 - Public reserve and residential open space districts.

*(Not affected by proposed code amendments)*

12.04.030 - Residential districts.

- A. Purpose. Roseburg's Residential Zoning Districts are primarily intended to create, maintain and promote a variety of housing opportunities for individual households and to maintain and promote the desired physical character of existing and developing neighborhoods. While the districts primarily accommodate residential use types, some nonresidential uses are also allowed. District standards provide development flexibility, while at the same time helping to ensure that new development is compatible with the City's many neighborhoods. In addition, the regulations offer certainty for property owners, developers and neighbors about the limits of what is allowed.

**List and Map Symbols**

DISTRICT NAME	MAP SYMBOL
Low-Density Residential	R10
Single-Family Residential	R7.5
Single-Family Residential	R6
Limited Multiple-Family Residential	MR14
Medium-Density Multiple-Family Residential	MR18
Multiple-Family Residential	MR29
High-Density Multiple-Family Residential	MR40

- B. Allowed uses and standards.

- 1. Permitted Uses. Uses identified with a "P" in Table 2-4 are permitted as-of-right in the subject zoning district, subject to compliance with any use standards identified in the final column of the table and all other applicable standards of this Code. Uses identified with "P, C" indicate that the

use may be permitted based on specific standards, but is only conditionally allowed if those standards are not met.

2. Conditional Uses. Uses identified with a "C" in Table 2-4 may be allowed if reviewed and approved in accordance with the Conditional Use Permit procedures of Section 12.10.080 of this Code. Conditional uses are subject to compliance with any use standards identified in the final column of the table and all other applicable standards of this Code. Some uses may be identified with both a "P" and a "C," refer to the footnotes for explanations.
3. Prohibited Uses. Uses identified with a "-" are expressly prohibited. Uses not identified are also prohibited.
4. Use Standards. The "use standards" column of Table 2-4 identifies use-specific standards that apply to some uses. Unless otherwise expressly stated, compliance with such standards is required regardless of whether the use is permitted as-of-right or requires conditional use approval.
5. Development Standards. Development of land within these Districts must comply with the standards referenced in Table 2-5, as well as other applicable development standards contained within this Code, such as parking requirements. If standards for specific aspects of development are not provided, such as minimum lot size, other required standards will dictate unspecified standards (i.e., setbacks and coverage).

**TABLE 2-4: RESIDENTIAL—ALLOWED USES**

USE CATEGORY	R10	R7.5	R6	MR14	MR18	MR29	MR40	STANDARDS
Specific Use								
<b>RESIDENTIAL</b>								
1) Single-Family <u>Detached</u> Dwelling	P	P	P	P	P	<del>P</del> -	-	-
2) <u>Duplex</u> Dwelling <sup>[1]</sup>	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	
3) <u>Townhouses</u>	<del>P</del>	<del>P</del>	<del>P</del>	P	P	P	P	12.04.030( <del>FE</del> )
4) <u>Triplex</u> <sup>[1]</sup>	<del>P</del>	<del>P</del>	<del>P</del>	<del>P</del>	<del>P</del>	<del>P</del>	<del>P</del>	<u>12.04.030(G)</u>
5) <u>Quadplex</u> <sup>[1]</sup>	<del>P</del>	<del>P</del>	<del>P</del>	<del>P</del>	<del>P</del>	<del>P</del>	<del>P</del>	<u>12.04.030(G)</u>
6) <u>Cottage Cluster</u>	<del>P</del>	<del>P</del>	<del>P</del>	<del>P</del>	<del>P</del>	<del>P</del>	-	<u>12.04.030(H)</u>
7) <u>Multifamily Dwelling</u>	-	-	-	P	P	P	P	12.04.030( <del>IF</del> )
8) <u>Mobile Home Parks</u>	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	12.10.120
9) <u>Accessory Dwelling Unit</u> <sup>[2]</sup>	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	12.04.030(C)
10) <u>Boarding and Rooming Houses</u>	-	-	-	P	P	P	-	-

<del>118</del> ) Family Day Care Home	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-
<del>129</del> ) Residential Home	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-
<del>136</del> ) Residential Facility	C	C	C	P	P	P	P	-
<del>141</del> ) Severe Event Shelter	p <sup>[6]</sup>	12.08.060						
<b>PUBLIC/CIVIC</b>								
<del>152</del> ) Religious Institutions	P	P	P	C	C	C	C	-
<del>163</del> ) Parks and Playgrounds	C	C	C	C	C	C	-	-
<del>174</del> ) Public/Semi-public Buildings and Uses	C	C	C	C	C	C	-	-
<del>185</del> ) Schools	-	-	-	C	C	C	-	-
<b>COMMERCIAL</b>								
<del>196</del> ) Ambulance Service	-	-	-	-	-	C	C	-
<del>2017</del> ) Bed and Breakfast Facilities	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	12.08.040(K)
<del>2118</del> ) Convenience Commercial Uses <sup>[5]</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-
<del>2219</del> ) Day Care Facility	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	-
<del>236</del> ) Nursing Home	-	-	-	-	C	C	-	-
<del>241</del> ) Privately-Operated Kindergarten	-	-	-	C	C	C	-	-
<del>252</del> ) Telecommunications Facilities	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	12.08.030
<del>263</del> ) Temporary Sales Office <sup>[3]</sup>	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-
<del>274</del> ) Uses Permitted in PO Zone <sup>[4]</sup>	-	-	-	C	C	C	C	

<sup>[1]</sup> Conversion of an existing legal non-conforming single-family dwelling to a duplex, triplex or quadplex is allowed, provided that the conversion does not increase the non-conformity complies with Subsection 12.08.010(O). In any case, the number of dwelling units on a lot or parcel may not exceed two, including any accessory dwelling units.

<sup>[2]</sup> Accessory dwelling units shall be accessory to a lawfully established single-family dwelling and is subject to the standards in Subsection 12.04.030(C).

<sup>[3]</sup> The use of a temporary sales office for a new development shall be exempt from the Administrative Approval process. However, such uses shall be limited to the exclusive use for the project on which it is located and shall be discontinued upon completion of the initial sales of all lots.

<sup>[4]</sup> In addition to Conditional Use Criteria, the site shall abut a PO, CBD, C1, C2 or C3 and have adequate area to meet the development standards of said use.

<sup>[5]</sup> Convenience Commercial Uses are limited to the following: barber/beauty shops, delicatessens, grocery stores less than 2,500 square feet, restaurants without a drive-thru, pharmacies, and professional offices. The commercial use is restricted to the first floor and must have residential dwelling units located in upper stories.

<sup>[6]</sup> Severe Event Shelters provide short-term relief from Severe Events, such as extreme weather. Severe Event Shelters shall be within an existing institutional building or other buildings, typically not intended for residential uses, and not currently classified as a Residential Occupancy per Building or Fire Code. It is the intent of these standards to ensure that any conflicts with the Severe Event Shelters and the surrounding land uses are mitigated through the special regulations set forth in this Section 12.08.060.

**TABLE 2-5. RESIDENTIAL PARCEL AND BUILDING STANDARDS**

DISTRICTS	R10	R7.5	R6	MR14	MR18	MR29	MR40
<b>Minimum Lot Area</b> (sq. ft.)							
Single-Family and Duplex Dwelling	<del>10,000</del> 8,000	<del>7,500</del> 6,500	<del>6,000</del> 5,000	<del>6,000</del> 3,000	<del>6,000</del> 3,000	<del>6,000</del> 3,000 (duplexes)	-
Townhouses <sup>[1]</sup>	<del>4,500</del> 1,500	<del>1,500</del> 3,600	<del>1,500</del> 3,000	<del>1,500</del> 2,400	<del>1,500</del> 2,400	<del>1,500</del> 2,400	<del>1,500</del> 2,400
Triplex	8,000	6,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,500	2,400
Quadplex	8,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	3,200
Cottage Cluster	8,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	=
Multifamily Dwelling <sup>[4]</sup> (Min. Lot Area/Lot Area per dwelling unit)	-	-	-	10,000/3,000 <sup>[2]</sup> <sup>[3]</sup>	10,000/2,350 <sup>[3]</sup>	10,000/1,500 <sup>[3]</sup> <sup>[4]</sup>	30,000/800 <sup>[3]</sup> <sup>[4]</sup>
Residential Facility or Home (Min. Lot Area/Lot Area per five (5) beds) <sup>[5]</sup>	10,000/4,700	10,000/4,700	10,000/4,700	10,000/4,700	10,000/4,700	10,000/3,000	10,000/2,200
<b>Minimum Density</b> (du/net acre) <sup>[8]</sup>	=	=	=	8	10	15	20
<b>Minimum Lot Width</b> (feet) <sup>[1]</sup>	60	<del>50</del> 60	<del>40</del> 60	<del>60</del> 60	<del>60</del> 60	<del>60</del> 60	<del>60</del> 60

<b>Coverage</b> <sup>[1]</sup>	55%	55%	55%	70%	80%	80%	80%
<b>Setbacks (feet)</b> <sup>[7]</sup> <sup>[9]</sup>							
Front	20	20	15	15	15	15	10
Rear	10	10	10	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
Side (interior)	5	5	5	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
Side (exterior)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
<b>Maximum Building Height (feet)</b> <sup>[9]</sup>	35	35	35	35	45	60	80

<sup>[1]</sup> Townhouses have additional parcel and building development standards as shown in Subsection 12.04.030(~~FE~~).

<sup>[2]</sup> No more than four (4) dwelling units allowed per building.

<sup>[3]</sup> Multiple-dwelling buildings have additional parcel and building development standards as shown in Subsection 12.04.030(~~IF~~).

<sup>[4]</sup> New multifamily development is eligible for density bonuses. See Paragraph 12.04.030(~~IF~~)(~~43~~).

<sup>[5]</sup> Residential Facilities and Homes shall have no more than 20 beds per any one (1) building.

<sup>[x]</sup> Minimum Lot Width requirements vary according to the lot size as follows:

•2,500 square feet or less: 25 feet

•2,501-3,500 square feet: 30 feet

•3,501-5,000 square feet: 40 feet

•5,001-8,000 square feet: 50 feet

•Larger than 8,000 square feet: 60 feet

<sup>[6]</sup> Side and Rear Yard requirements vary according to the number of stories within building as follows:

•One story: four (4) feet

•Two stories: five (5) feet

•Three stories: eight (8) feet

•Four stories: ten (10) feet

•Five or more stories: 12 feet, plus two (2) additional feet for each story over five (5), with a maximum required yard of 20 feet.

<sup>[7]</sup> Any side of a garage that has a door for an automobile shall be set back from the property line where vehicle access is provided by a minimum of 20 feet.

<sup>[8]</sup> Minimum net density shall apply to new development or modifications of existing development on lots 20,000 square feet or larger. Minimum net density shall be calculated based on the number of dwelling units divided by the net area, measured in acres. The net area is equal to the gross site area less rights-of-way, access easements, public open space, streams and riparian areas, wetlands and wetland buffers, and slopes over 25 percent.

<sup>[9]</sup> Cottage clusters have additional parcel and building development standards as shown in Subsection 12.04.030(H).

C. Accessory dwelling units. Accessory dwelling units shall conform to the following standards:

1. Accessory dwelling units are exempt from the housing density standards and minimum lot areas of residential zoning districts.
2. A maximum of one (1) accessory dwelling unit is allowed per legal single-family detached dwelling. The unit may be a detached building, in a portion of a detached accessory building (e.g. above a garage or workshop), or a unit attached or interior to the primary dwelling (e.g., an addition or the conversion of an existing floor);
  - a. A detached accessory dwelling unit shall not exceed 1000 square feet in floor area, or 75% of the primary dwelling's floor area, whichever is smaller.
  - b. An attached or interior accessory dwelling unit shall not exceed 1000 square feet of floor area, or 75% of the primary dwelling's floor area, whichever is smaller. However, accessory dwelling units that result from the conversion of a level or floor (e.g., basement, attic, or second story) of the primary dwelling may occupy the entire level or floor, even if the floor area of the accessory dwelling unit would be more than 1000 square feet;
3. Accessory dwelling units shall meet all other development standards (e.g. height, setbacks, lot coverage, etc.) for buildings in the zoning district, except that:
  - a. Conversion of an existing legal non-conforming structure to an accessory dwelling unit is allowed, provided that the conversion does not increase the non-conformity.
4. Accessory dwelling units shall comply with the street improvement standards of Subsection 12.06.010(D)(1) and sidewalk improvement requirements of Subsection 12.06.020(E)(1), if applicable, except that street or sidewalk improvements are not required for interior accessory dwelling units in which no increase to the size of the total gross floor area on the property occurs.

D. Manufactured homes.

1. Individual manufactured homes placed as a single-family detached dwelling outside of a mobile home park or as a duplex dwelling shall comply with the following standards:
  - a. The manufactured home shall be multi-sectional and enclose a space of not less than 1,000 square feet.
  - b. The manufactured home shall be placed on an excavated and back-filled foundation and enclosed at the perimeter such that the manufactured home is located not more than 16 inches above grade.
  - c. The manufactured home shall have a pitched roof, with a slope of at least a nominal three (3) feet in height for each 12 feet in width.
  - d. The manufactured home shall have exterior siding and roofing which in color, material, and appearance is similar to the exterior siding and roofing material commonly used on residential dwellings within the community or which is comparable to the predominant materials used on surrounding dwellings as determined by the Community Development Director.
  - e. The manufactured home shall be certified by the manufacturer to have an exterior thermal envelope meeting performance standards which reduce levels equivalent to the performance standards required of the single-family dwellings constructed under the state building code as defined in ORS 455.010.

- f. The manufactured home shall have a garage or carport constructed of like materials. The Director may require an attached or detached garage in lieu of a carport where such is consistent with the predominant construction of immediately surrounding dwellings.
  - g. Unless inconsistent with the above, the manufactured home and the lot upon which it is sited shall also be subject to all other development standards applicable to the single-family or duplex dwelling.
2. Individual manufactured homes placed as an accessory dwelling unit shall comply with Subsection 12.04.030(D)(1)(b), (c), (d) and (e). The manufactured home shall comply with all other applicable standards for accessory dwelling units.
  3. Individual manufactured homes are not permitted in any area designated in the Comprehensive Plan or in Section 12.04.110 as an historic district, or to any residential land immediately adjacent to an historic landmark.
- E. Screening. All nonresidential development abutting a residential zone or use shall be screened by a minimum six (6) feet-high sight-obscuring fence or hedge along the abutting property lines. Fences shall be subject to the standards set forth in Subsection 12.08.040(G). Nonresidential development to which this applies includes, but is not limited to:
1. Religious Institutions;
  2. Day Care Facility;
  3. Residential Facility/Home.
- F. Townhouses.
1. Number of Dwelling Units. ~~In zoning districts that allow three+ unit townhouses, The minimum number of attached dwelling units is two (2). In the R10, R7.5 and R6 zones, buildings may not contain more than four (4) units. In the MR14, MR18, MR29 and MR40 zones,~~ buildings may not contain more than eight (8) attached dwelling units.
  2. Parcel Standards.

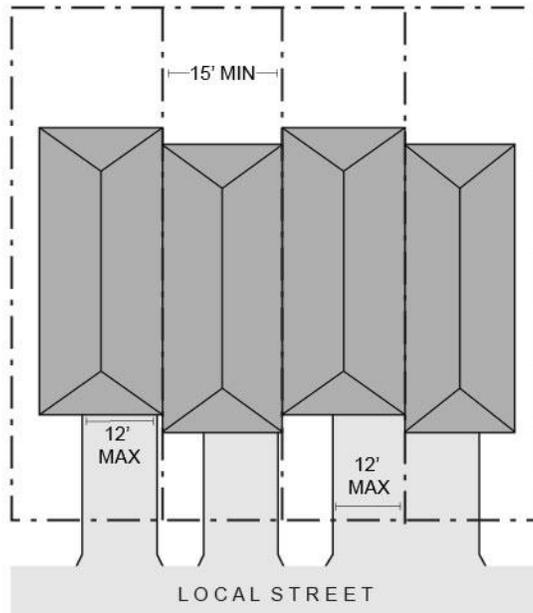
**TABLE 2-6: TOWNHOUSE PARCEL STANDARDS**

DISTRICTS	R10	R7.5	R6	MR14	MR18	MR29	MR40
Coverage	60%	65%	65%	75%	80%	80%	80%
Lot Width (feet)	<del>2035</del>	<del>2035</del>	<del>2030</del>	<del>2025</del>	<del>2025</del>	<del>2025</del>	20
Front Setback	20	15	10	10	10	10	5

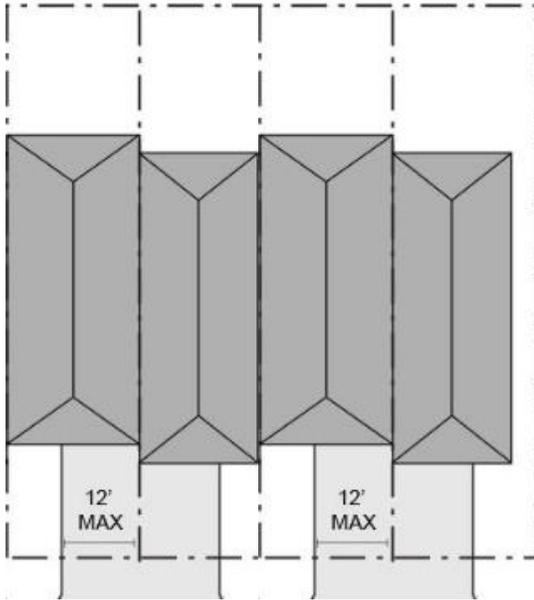
- a. Side and rear yard setbacks of the zoning district apply, except that side yard setbacks where townhouses are attached may be zero (0) feet.
  - b. Front yard setback for any portion of the facade adjacent to automobile access must be at least 20 feet in order to accommodate off-street parking.
3. Parking and Access.

- a. Garages on the front façade of a townhouse, off-street parking areas in the front yard, and driveways in front of a townhouse are allowed if they meet the following standards (see Figure 2-1):
- i. Each townhouse lot has a street frontage of at least 15 feet on a local street.
  - ii. A maximum of one driveway approach is allowed for every townhouse. Driveway approaches and/or driveways may be shared. For two abutting lots in the same townhouse project, driveways are encouraged to be paired and adjoin along the lot line to create one shared driveway approach. See Figure 2-2.
  - iii. Outdoor on-site parking and maneuvering areas do not exceed 12 feet wide on any lot. Individual driveways may be between 10 and 12 feet in width. Driveways must meet the standards contained within Section 12.06.030(Q), except that driveway setbacks from interior property lines of adjoining townhouse units are not necessary.
  - iv. The garage width does not exceed 12 feet, as measured from the inside of the garage door frame.

**FIGURE 2-1: FRONT-LOADED TOWNHOUSE PARKING STANDARDS**

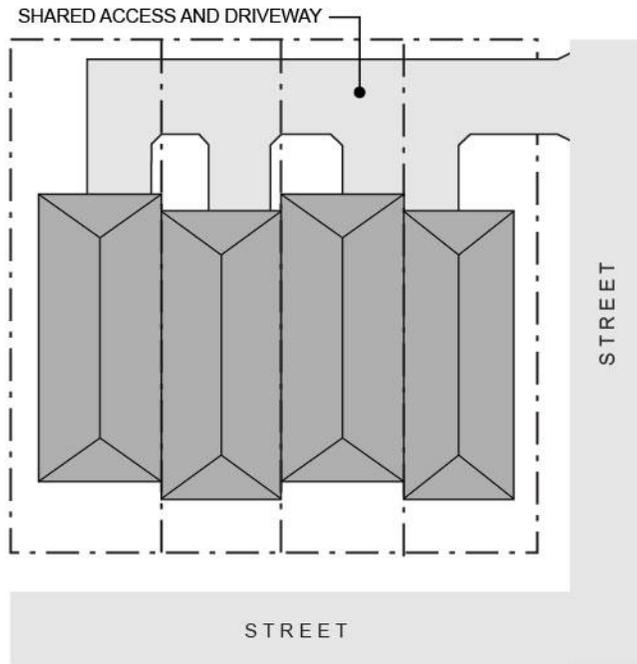


**FIGURE 2-2: TOWNHOUSE PAIRED DRIVEWAY**

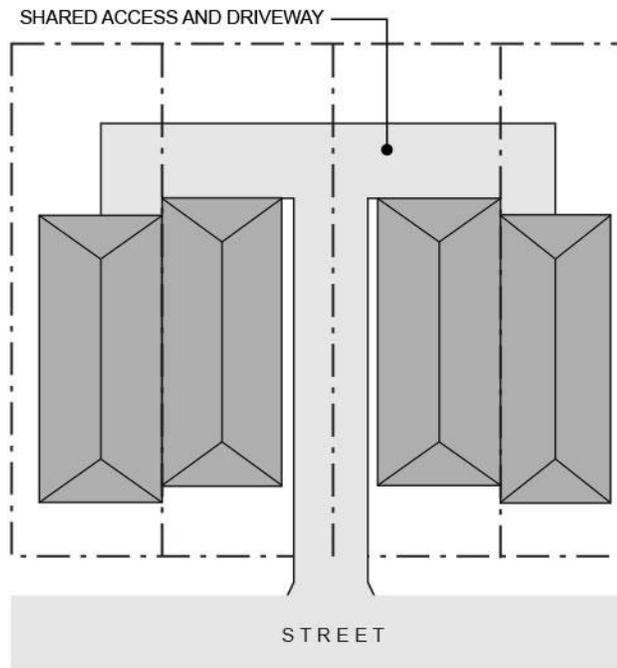


- b. The following standards apply to driveways and parking areas for townhouse projects that do not meet all of the standards in subsection (a). Applicants may also elect to meet the following standards in lieu of meeting the standards in subsection (a).
- i. Off-street parking areas shall be accessed on the back façade or located in the rear yard. No off-street parking shall be allowed in the front yard or side yard of a townhouse.
  - ii. A townhouse project that includes a corner lot shall take access from a single driveway approach on the side of the corner lot. See Figure 2-3.
  - iii. Townhouse projects that do not include a corner lot shall consolidate access for all lots into a single driveway. The driveway and approach are not allowed in the area directly between the front façade and front lot line of any of the townhouses. See Figure 2-5.
  - iv. A townhouse project that includes consolidated access or shared driveways shall grant access easements to allow normal vehicular access and emergency access.
- c. Townhouse projects in which all units take exclusive access from a rear alley are exempt from compliance with subsection (b).

**FIGURE 2-3: TOWNHOUSE CORNER ACCESS**



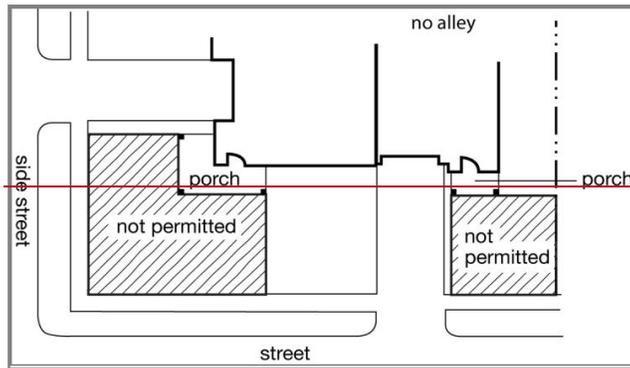
**FIGURE 2-4: TOWNHOUSE CONSOLIDATED ACCESS**



- a. ~~Access to parking spaces and garages must be from an alley for all parcels abutting an alley.~~

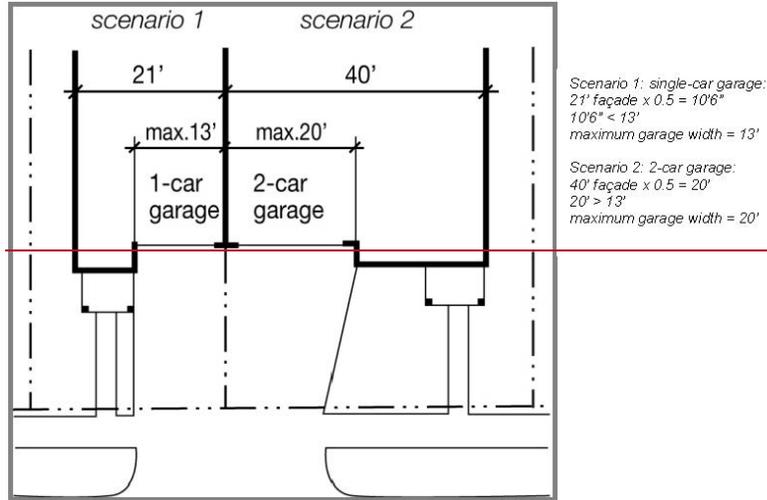
- b. ~~For parcels without alley access, driveways, parking and other vehicular use areas shall not be located between the porch (or covered building entrance) and the street (see Figure 2-1: Townhouse Parking Standards).~~

### **FIGURE 2-1: TOWNHOUSE PARKING STANDARDS**

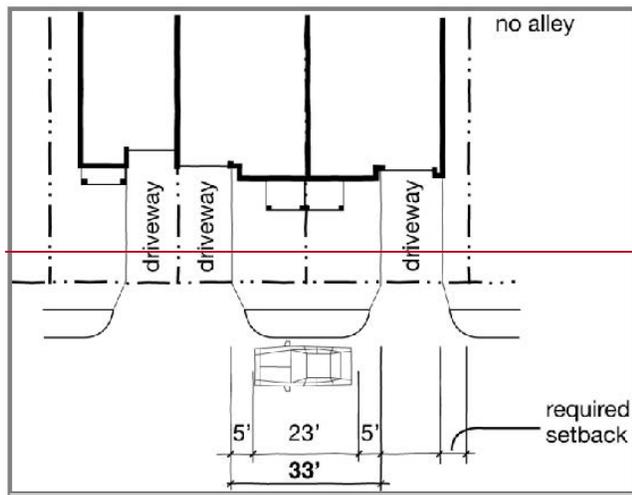


- c. ~~When parking is provided in a garage or carport that faces a street, the following standards must be met:~~
- i. ~~The garage or carport width may not exceed 50% of the street facing facade of each attached dwelling unit or 13 feet, whichever is greater (see Figure 2-2: Townhouse Garages).~~
  - ii. ~~A townhouse structure may have no more than two individual garage doors or carport entrances in succession on a street-facing facade.~~
  - iii. ~~Garages and carports must be set back at least 20 feet from all property lines that abut a street. Garages and carports must be recessed at least two (2) feet from the street facing facade of the building.~~
  - iv. ~~When garages or carports are paired (abutting), driveways must be combined and centered on the property line between dwelling units providing access to the garages or carports. There must be a minimum of 33 feet distance between single or paired driveways, measured along the front property line, unless otherwise approved by the City engineer (see Figure 2-3: Townhouse Driveway Spacing).~~
  - v. ~~Driveway widths must meet the standards contained within this Code, except that driveway setbacks from interior property lines of adjoining townhouse units are not necessary.~~

### **FIGURE 2-2: TOWNHOUSE GARAGES**



**FIGURE 2-3: TOWNHOUSE DRIVEWAY SPACING**



4. Building Design.

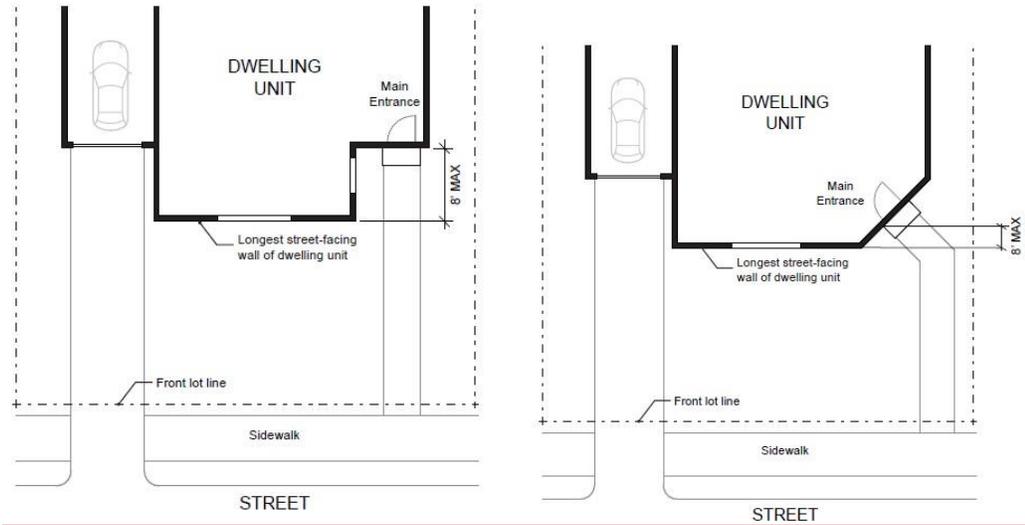
a. Entry Orientation. The main entrance of each townhouse must (see Figure 2-5):

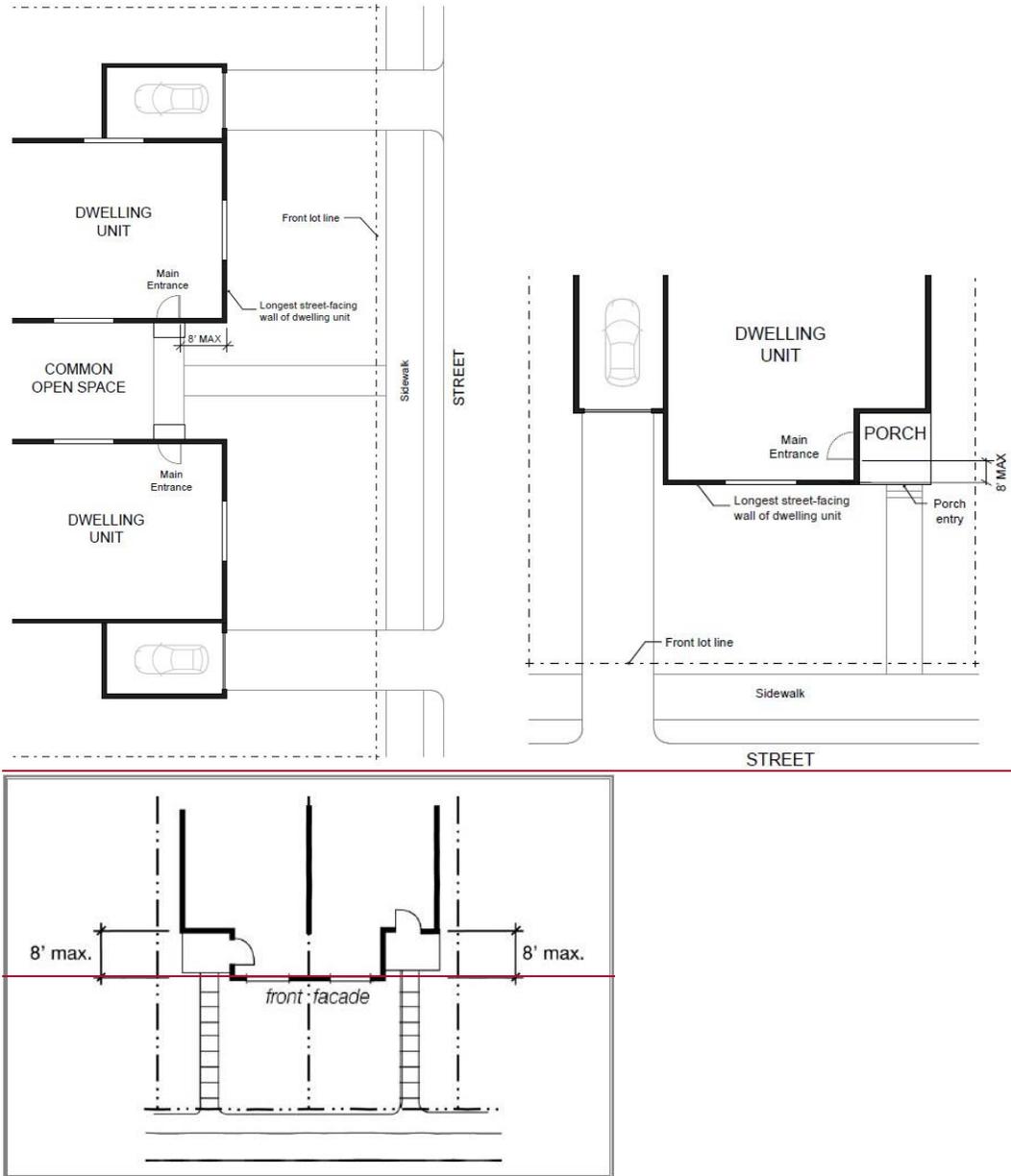
- i. Be within 8 feet of the longest street-facing wall of the dwelling unit, if the lot has public street frontage; and
- ii. Either:
  - A. Face the street; or
  - B. Be at an angle of up to 45 degrees from the street; or
  - C. Face a common open space or private access or driveway that is abutted by dwellings on at least two sides; or
  - D. Open onto a porch that is at least 25 square feet in area, and has at least one entrance facing the street or has a roof.

a.—Entryway.

- i. Each dwelling unit must have a separate ground-floor entrance that is clearly defined and highly visible on the building facade that faces a public street or a right-of-way other than an alley. The front door must be within eight (8) feet of the building's front facade (see Figure 2-4: Townhouse Entryways). The door may be at any angle to the street as long as the other entrance standards are met.
- ii. Each front entrance must include a porch or covered entry. A pedestrian walkway must connect each front entrance to the street. A door that leads directly into a garage does not qualify as a front entrance.

**FIGURE 2-54: TOWNHOUSE ENTRYWAY STANDARDS**





- b. Glazing. Each townhouse dwelling unit must provide windows, entrance door, and/or glazed area equal to at least 15% of the building facade that faces a public street or a right-of-way other than an alley. Half of the glazing in (vehicle) garage doors may ~~not~~ be counted towards meeting glazing requirements. See Figure 2-6.

**FIGURE 2-6: GLAZING STANDARDS**



- Area subject to 15% window & entrance door coverage requirement
- ▨ Qualifying window coverage
- ▩ Qualifying entrance door coverage

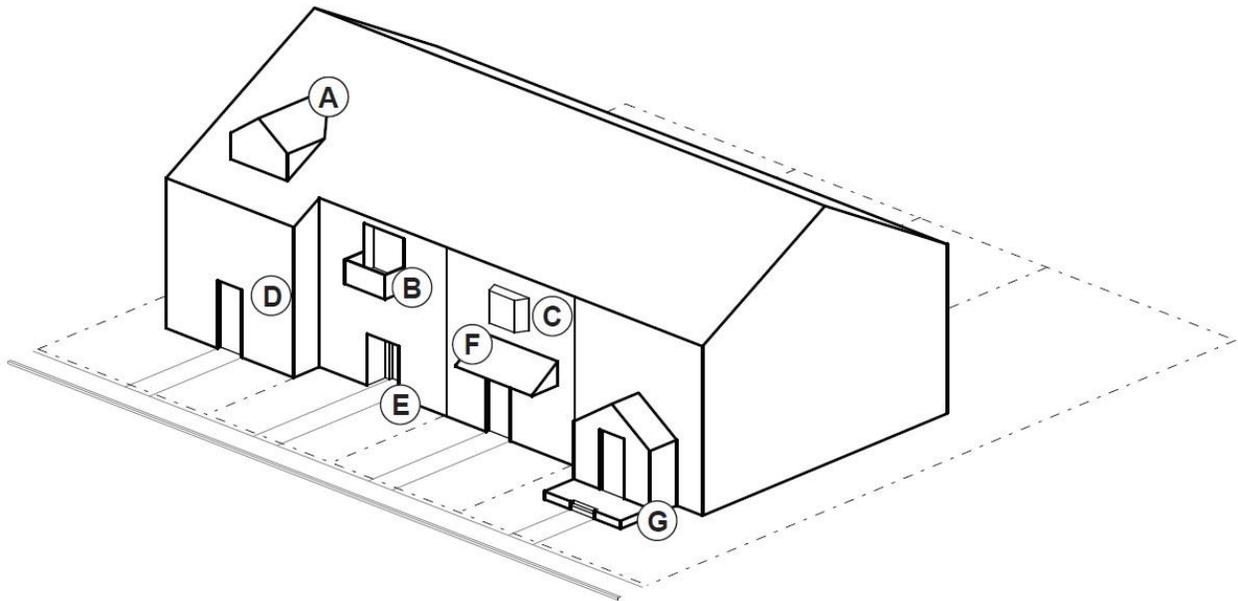
- c. Building Modulation Features. Each townhouse must include at least one of the following on at least one street-facing façade:
- i. A roof dormer a minimum of 4 feet in width (see A on Figure 2-7); or
  - ii. A balcony a minimum of 2 feet in depth and 4 feet in width and accessible from an interior room (see B on Figure 2-7); or
  - iii. A bay window that extends from the façade a minimum of 2 feet (see C on Figure 2-7); or
  - iv. An offset of the façade a minimum of 2 feet in depth, either from the neighboring townhouse or within the façade of a single townhouse (see D on Figure 2-7); or
  - v. An entryway that is recessed a minimum of 3 feet (see E on Figure 2-7); or
  - vi. A covered entryway with a minimum depth of 4 feet (see F on Figure 2-7); or
  - vii. A porch that is at least 25 square feet in area, and has at least one entrance facing the street or has a roof (see G on Figure 2-7); or

~~Architectural features applied to building facades that provide depth and visual relief from large expanses of blank walls and reduce the apparent scale and bulk of the building.~~

- ~~i. Building facade modulation must be provided on the front facade of all townhouse buildings containing three or more dwelling units when such buildings directly face a public street (other than an alley), as follows:~~
  - ~~A. Exterior walls may not exceed 32 feet in (horizontal) length without modulation.~~

- ~~B. Along the vertical face of all building stories, such elements shall occur at a minimum interval of 30 feet and each floor shall contain at least two elements listed below.~~
- ~~C. All modulations must have a depth of at least two (2) feet and a horizontal length of at least four (4) feet.~~
- ~~ii. Modulation may be achieved through such techniques and features as:~~
  - ~~A. Recessed or projecting wall offsets;~~
  - ~~B. Recess areas (e.g., deck, patio, courtyard, entrance or similar feature).~~
  - ~~C. Entryways, balconies, bay windows;~~
  - ~~D. Porch or canopy structures including columns or piers;~~
  - ~~E. Dormers with peaked roofs and windows or offsets or breaks in roof elevation of 2 feet or greater in height; or~~
  - ~~viii F. Other prominent architectural features that serves to provide dimension and break up large expanses of wall area.~~

**FIGURE 2-7: TOWNHOUSE FEATURES**



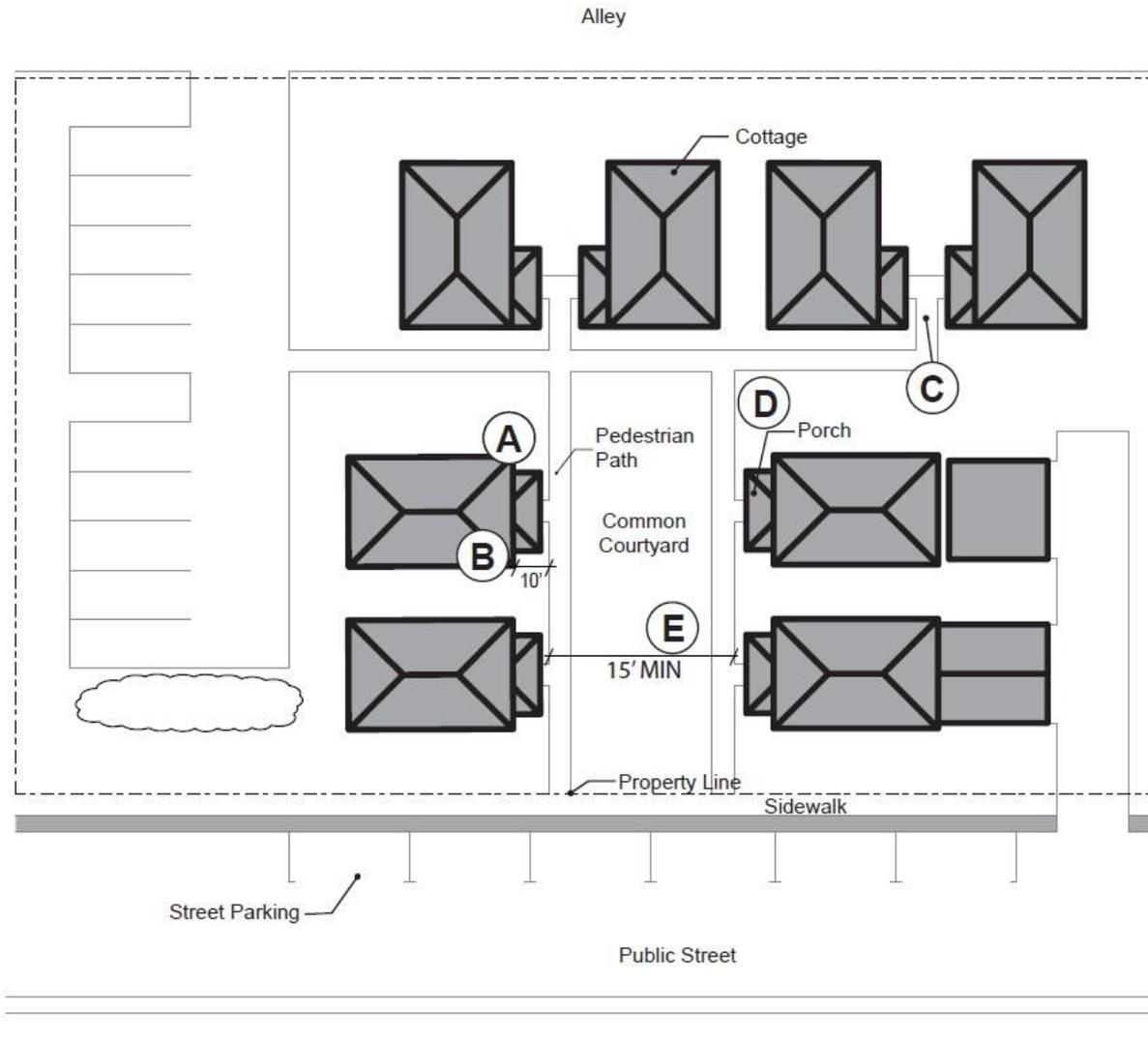
**G. Triplexes and quadplexes.**

1. Entry Orientation. At least one main entrance for each triplex or quadplex structure must meet the standards in subsections (a) and (b) below. Any detached structure with more than 50 percent of its street-facing façade is separated from the street property line by a dwelling is exempt from meeting these standards.
  - a. The entrance must be within 8 feet of the longest street-facing wall of the dwelling unit and
  - b. The entrance must either (see Figure 2-5):
    - i. Face the street;
    - ii. Be at an angle of up to 45 degrees from the street;



- d. Cottages not facing the common courtyard or the street must have their main entrances facing a pedestrian path that is directly connected to the common courtyard (see C in Figure 2-8).

**FIGURE 2-8: COTTAGE CLUSTER FEATURES**



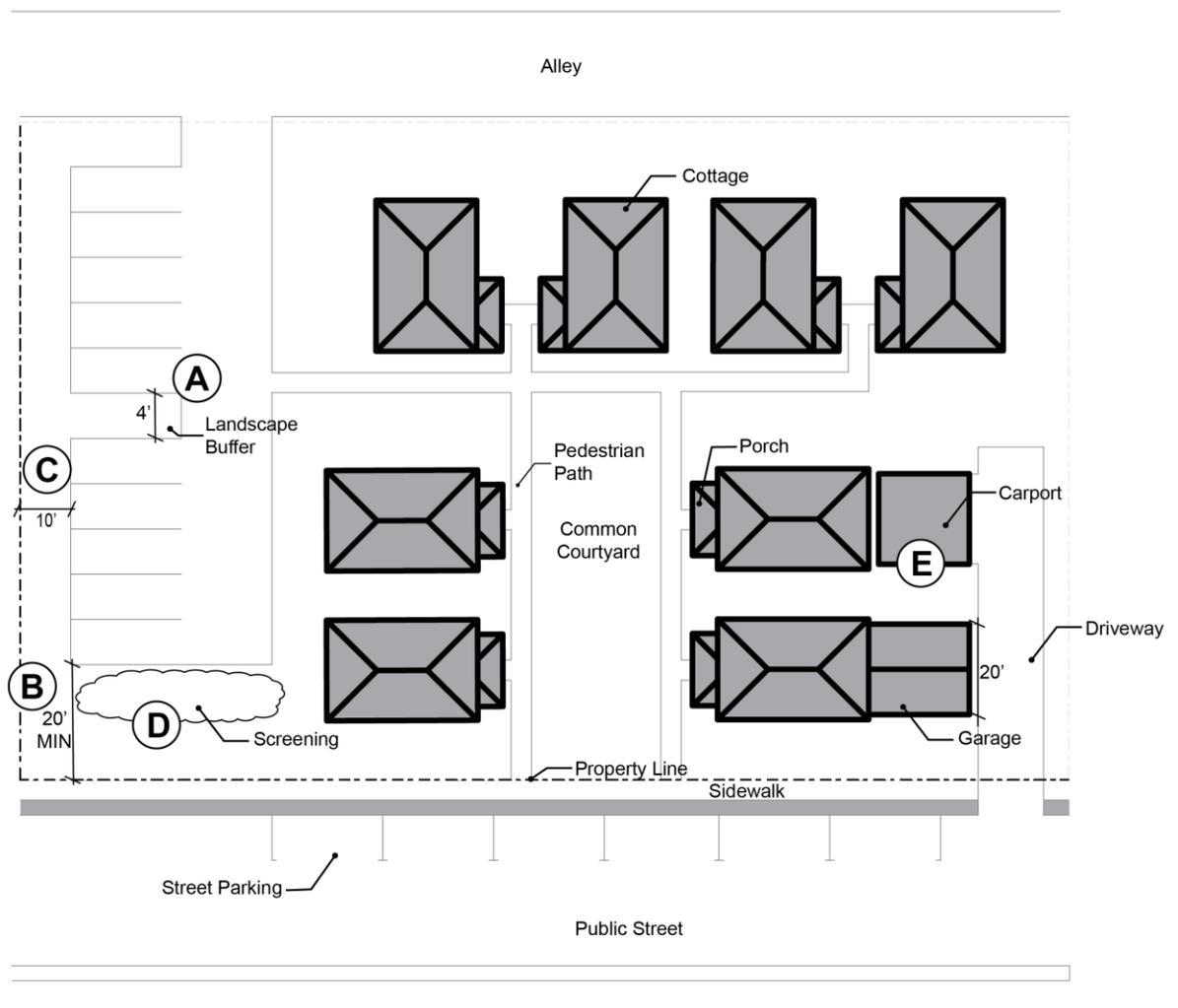
5. Common Courtyard Design Standards. Each cottage cluster must share a common courtyard in order to provide a sense of openness and community of residents. Common courtyards must meet the following standards (see Figure 2-8):

- a. The common courtyard must be a single, contiguous piece.
- b. Cottages must abut the common courtyard on at least two sides of the courtyard (see D in Figure 2-8).
- c. The common courtyard must contain a minimum of 150 square feet per cottage within the associated cluster.



- iii. Garage doors for attached and detached individual garages must not exceed 20 feet in width.
- c. Parking location and access.
  - i. Off-street parking spaces and vehicle maneuvering areas shall not be located within 20 feet from any street property line, except alley property lines; or between a street property line and the front façade of cottages located closest to the street property line, except alley property lines. (See B in Figure 2-9.)
  - ii. Off-street parking spaces shall not be located within 10 feet of any other property line, except alley property lines. Driveways and drive aisles shall not be located within 5 feet of other property lines, except alley property lines. (See C in Figure 2-9.)
- d. Screening. Landscaping, fencing, or walls at least three feet tall shall separate clustered parking areas and parking structures from common courtyards and public streets. (See D in Figure 2-9.)

**FIGURE 2-9: COTTAGE CLUSTER PARKING**



9. Accessory Structures. Accessory structures must not exceed 400 square feet in floor area.

10. Existing Structures. On a lot or parcel to be used for a cottage cluster project, an existing single-family detached dwelling on the same lot at the time of proposed development of the cottage cluster may remain within the cottage cluster project area under the following conditions:

- a. The existing dwelling may be nonconforming with regard to the size, parcel and building standards of subsections (1) and (4).
- b. The existing dwelling may be expanded up to the maximum height of 25 feet or the maximum building footprint of 900 square feet; however, existing dwellings that exceed the maximum height and/or footprint may not be expanded.
- c. The existing dwelling shall be excluded from the calculation of orientation toward the common courtyard in subsection (5)(b).
- d. ~~Landscaping. Each lot developed as a townhouse shall provide a landscaped area in the front yard equal to at least 20 percent of the total front yard but no less than 50 square feet in area.~~
  - i. ~~Each 25 square feet of required area landscaping shall contain one (1) tree at least six (6) feet high. At least two (2) one-gallon or one (1) five-gallon shrubs shall be placed for every ten (10) square feet of lot landscaping. The remaining planter area shall be treated with ground cover.~~
  - ii. ~~Specifications for Trees and Plant Materials.~~
    - A. ~~Deciduous Trees. Deciduous shade or ornamental trees shall be a minimum one and one-half (1½) inch caliper measured six (6) inches above ground, and a minimum of six (6) feet in height at time of planting.~~
    - B. ~~Conifer or Evergreen Trees. Coniferous or evergreen trees shall be a minimum of six (6) feet in height above ground.~~
    - C. ~~Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs. Evergreen and deciduous shrubs shall be at least one (1) to five (5) gallon size.~~
    - D. ~~Living ground covers. Living ground covers shall be drought-tolerant, fully rooted and shall be well branched or leafed.~~
    - E. ~~Other ground covers. Other ground covers shall consist of a decorative treatment of bark, rock, or other attractive ground cover.~~
    - F. ~~Lawns. Lawns shall consist of grasses. Lawns shall provide 100% coverage and be weed-free.~~

11. Multiple-family dwellings. The provisions of this Section are intended to ensure that multifamily dwellings are well-designed and provide amenities that improve the quality of development.

1. Minimum Distance between Buildings. Where multifamily dwelling buildings are grouped as one (1) project on one (1) tract of land, the minimum distances between buildings at any given point shall not be less than the sum of the required side yards computed separately for each building.
2. Pedestrian Access. Multifamily developments must provide a system of walkways connecting each multifamily building to the following: adjacent public sidewalks, onsite parking lots or parking structures, other onsite multifamily buildings, garages, disposal and recycling containers, mail boxes, recreation areas and bicycle storage areas.
3. Improved Open Space. Lots or sites with multifamily dwellings shall provide improved open space meeting the following standards:
  - a. At least 100 square feet shall be provided per dwelling unit, but no less than 800 square feet for the entire site. Open space not containing amenities specified below shall be covered by weed-free, drought-tolerant landscaping.

- b. All dimensions shall be at least 20 feet, and shall have a ratio no greater than 3:1 so that no one side is more than three times the length of the other. No more than 20% of open space shall be on land with a slope greater than 12% (sports courts/fields shall have a slope no greater than three (3) percent).
  - c. Unless the total improved open space required for the development is provided with private outdoor areas, at least 50% of the open space shall include one or more of the following types of amenities:
    - i. Fixed Features. Amenities such as benches, grills, playground equipment, sheltered areas, or other permanent features approved by the Director.
    - ii. Garden Areas. Garden areas shall include fencing that prevents deer intrusion, is accessible to all residents and a compacted topsoil layer at least 4 inches in depth.
    - iii. Developed Recreation Areas. Examples include swimming pools and adjoining patios or decks, sports courts/fields that are developed and equipped to industry standards. These areas shall contribute to the 50% requirement at a 4:1 ratio (i.e., 200 square feet of a developed recreation area shall constitute 800 square feet of required improved open space).
  - d. Private Outdoor Areas. Areas for individual dwelling units shall be adjoining and for the exclusive use of the dwelling unit they serve, subject to the following specifications:
    - i. Ground-story dwellings shall provide at least 100 square feet (lawns, patios or decks), and upper-story dwellings shall provide at least 80 square feet (balconies or decks).
    - ii. No horizontal dimension shall be less than eight (8) feet.
    - iii. Ground-story areas may be fenced (excluding chain-linked fence). If fenced, a lockable door shall be provided to grant access to public right-of-way or other improved open space. Upper-story areas shall be partitioned from the areas of adjoining units by a solid wall.
  - e. Exceptions. The following exceptions shall apply to this Subsection:
    - i. Multifamily dwellings located above commercial structures, or structures within the Central Business District (CBD).
    - ii. Remodel or conversion projects that do not change the building footprint by more than 20% or increase the number of dwelling units by more than two (2). Projects that modify existing multifamily dwellings and cannot comply with the standards of this Subsection must utilize any available land by installing improvements listed in Subparagraph 12.04.030(F)(3)(c) of this Code or by providing Private Outdoor Areas for each dwelling unit.
4. Density Bonus. The approving authority shall authorize a ten percent (10%) increase in residential density for each amenity package provided in a new multifamily development in the MR29 and MR40 Districts; provided, however, that increased density shall not be granted for more than three (3) amenity packages (maximum 30% density increase).

The requirements of each amenity package shall not be subject to the provisions of Section 12.10.050 (Variances).

- a. Amenity Package No. 1—Crime Prevention. Allow a ten percent (10%) increase in density if all of the following are provided:
  - i. One window (minimum six (6) square feet) must be provided in each unit, which overlooks the circulation space leading to the unit;
  - ii. All exterior doors shall be solid core or metal, and shall have dead bolts and security viewers;
  - iii. All sliding glass doors and windows will have the sliding section on an inside track;

- iv. Any lobby space provided shall be provided with windows such that the entire interior of such lobby is visible from outside the lobby;
  - v. All exterior stairs used as the principal access to a dwelling shall be entirely visible from at least 20 feet away from the stair landing;
  - vi. A single stair, corridor, or courtyard may not be used as the principal entrance to more than eight (8) units;
  - vii. Hallways or corridors shall have emergency exits at 30 feet intervals;
  - viii. Any outdoor space provided for recreation shall be visible from at least one-third (1/3) of the units it is intended to serve;
  - ix. From any stair or elevator landing, all apartment principal entrances served by that landing shall be visible.
- b. Amenity Package No. 2—Energy Conservation. Allow a ten percent (10%) increase in density if all of the following provisions are met:
- i. All windows and glass sliding doors must have insulated frames.
  - ii. All units with individual room heating shall provide a wall thermostat in every room so heated; such thermostat shall be located between three (3) and five (5) feet above the floor and within 18 inches of the principal entrance to the room.
  - iii. In dwelling units where a circulation space connects sleeping rooms with the living/dining/kitchen area, a door shall be provided in that circulation space.
  - iv. All windows and glass doors shall be double glazed.
  - v. All top level unit ceilings shall be insulated to a minimum of "R-38."
  - vi. All thermostats within a project shall have night setback capabilities.
  - vii. At least one of the following shall be provided:
    - A. Passive solar heating for at least two-thirds (2/3) of all units in the project;
    - B. Active solar space heating;
    - C. Solar hot water heating.
- c. Amenity Package No. 3—Transitional Spaces. Allow a ten percent (10%) increase in density if all of the following provisions are met:
- i. No auto parking or maneuvering area may be within five (5) feet of the principal entry to any unit, or a corridor or stair that is the main access to such an entry.
  - ii. Provide every unit with a private porch, patio, deck, or balcony that has at least 48 square feet with no dimension of less than six (6) feet.
  - iii. Provide a hallway or corridor within the unit between bedroom areas and living areas, and provide a doorway within this hallway or corridor, separating living from sleeping areas.
  - iv. Increase all required building setbacks by 50%.
- d. Amenity Package No. 4—Larger Units. Allow a ten percent (10%) increase in density if all of the following provisions are met:
- i. All units will have the following minimum gross square footage of interior space:
    - Studio 500 square feet
    - One Bedroom 675 square feet
    - Two Bedrooms 800 square feet

- Three Bedrooms 950 square feet
- ii. Kitchens shall be at least 64 square feet in area, exclusive of eating space, and shall have a minimum dimension of eight (8) feet; a kitchen window shall be provided over the kitchen sink; kitchen storage shall be provided as follows:
  - 20 square feet of drawer space;
  - 40 square feet of shelf space; and
  - 20 square feet of counter space.
- iii. All units will be provided with storage space according to the following:
  - Bedroom Closet—10 sq. ft. floor area each;
  - Linen Closet—20 sq. ft. shelf area;
  - Guest Hall or Coat Closet—10 sq. ft. floor area;
  - Private Storage Locker—100 cu. ft.
- iv. At least 30%-of all units must have two (2), and at least ten percent (10%) of all units must have three (3) bedrooms.
- e. Amenity Package No. 5—Neighborhood Compatibility. Allow a ten percent (10%) density bonus if all of the following provisions are met:
  - i. All required yards and buffers shall be planted in grass or other low, living ground cover.
  - ii. Siding shall be sawn lumber, premium grade or better rough sawn or textured plywood, clay brick; or, similar high quality material.
  - iii. Exterior walls of the project that face onto the right-of-way shall be varied to meet one (1) of the following criteria:
    - A. The exterior wall shall vary in its distance from the facing right-of-way by at least 18 inches every 40 feet; or
    - B. Balconies or porches shall be provided facing onto the right-of-way for every dwelling with an exterior wall that faces a right-of-way; such balcony or porch shall extend at least four (4) feet beyond the exterior wall of the unit.
- f. Amenity Package No. 6—Children's Play Space. Allow a ten percent (10%) increase in density for projects that incorporate all of the following features into their design:
  - i. Provide 50 square feet of play area for every unit in the project; however, no play area may be smaller than 1,000 square feet or less than 25 feet on any side.
  - ii. Each play area must have at least 400 square feet of grass.
  - iii. No unit in the project shall be more than 200 feet from a play area.
  - iv. Every unit shall be connected to a play area by a pedestrian walk which is not crossed at any point by motor vehicle parking or maneuvering areas or access drives.
  - v. Every play area used to meet the requirements of this Section shall be provided with two (2) trees and two (2) benches with backs. Such benches shall be at least five (5) feet long.
  - vi. Play areas shall be provided with a swing set (permanent, four (4) swings minimum) and at least one (1) of the following features for each five (5) units the play area is

intended to serve. These may not be repeated until at least three (3) different features are provided:

- A. Slide (permanent);
- B. Sand Box, at least 64 square feet in area;
- C. Basketball Half Court (permanent);
- D. Play structure covering a minimum area of 100 square feet (permanent);
- E. Two (2) additional trees, subject to the requirements listed in Subparagraph (e) of this Section.

Where a play area serves 30 or more units, (A) through (E) above will be repeated to continue the ratio of one (1) feature for every five (5) units.

(Ord. No. [3520](#), §§ 2, 3, 3-11-2019)

12.04.040 - Commercial Districts.

*(Not affected by proposed code amendments)*

12.04.050 - Central business district (CBD).

*(Not affected by proposed code amendments)*

12.04.060 - Airport district (AP).

*(Not affected by proposed code amendments)*

12.04.070 - Industrial districts.

*(Not affected by proposed code amendments)*

12.04.080 - Airport impact overlay.

A. Purpose. The purpose of the Airport Impact Overlay District is to protect the public health, safety, and welfare by assuring the development within areas impacted by airport operations is appropriately planned to mitigate the impact of such operations. Furthermore, this overlay district is intended to prevent the establishment of air space obstructions in air approaches through height restrictions and other land use controls, as deemed essential to protect the public health, safety, and welfare consistent with Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 77. The Airport Approach and Runway Protection Zones are shown on Sheets 2 thru 5 in Chapter 5 of the Airport Layout Plan.

B. Definitions. For the purpose of this Section only, the following definitions are established:

"Airport approach surface" means a surface longitudinally centered on the extended runway centerline, extending horizontally and vertically from the end of the Primary Surface at a 20:1 slope for a horizontal distance of 5,000 feet along the extended runway centerline. The beginning width of the Approach Surface coincides with the 500 foot width of the primary surface expanding to a width of the primary surface expanding to a width of 1,500 feet at a distance of 5,000 feet.

"Airport approach zone" means the area underneath the Airport Approach Surface.

"Runway protection zone" means the Runway Protection Zone coincides with the Airport Approach Zone for a horizontal distance of 1,000 feet from the end of the primary surface (or 1,200 feet from the end of the runway).

"Airport transitional surface" means a surface extending upward at a 7:1 slope from the sides of the Primary and Approach Surfaces and intersecting with the Airport Horizontal Surface as specified herein and shown in Figure 2-4 of the Airport Master Plan.

"Airport transitional zone" means the area underneath the Airport Transitional Surface.

"Airport horizontal surface" means the Airport Horizontal Surface is established by constructing horizontally-oriented arcs of 5,000 feet radii from the center of each end of the Primary Surface and connecting the arcs with tangent lines drawn parallel to the runway centerline at an elevation of 675 feet above mean sea level. The Airport Horizontal Surface does not include the Approach and Transitional Surfaces.

"Airport horizontal zone" means the area underneath the Airport Horizontal Surface, not including the Airport Approach and Transitional Zones.

"Airport conical surface" means the Airport Conical Surface extends horizontally and vertically from the Airport Horizontal Surface at a slope of 20:1 for a horizontal distance of 4,000 feet, terminating at an elevation of 875 mean sea level.

"Airport conical zone" means the area underneath the Airport Conical Surface.

"Airport primary surface" means a surface longitudinally centered on the runway extending 200 feet beyond each end of the runway. The width of the Primary Surface is 500 feet. The elevation of any point on the Primary Surface is the same as the elevation of the nearest point on the runway centerline.

"Height." For the purpose of determining the height limits in all Zones set forth in this Section the datum shall be mean sea level elevation unless otherwise specified.

"Nonconforming use" means any pre-existing structure, object of natural growth, or use of land which is inconsistent with the provisions of this Section or an amendment thereto.

"Obstruction" means any structure, growth, or other object, including a mobile object which penetrates any surface specified in this Section.

"Place of public assembly" means a structure which is designed to accommodate more than 25 persons at one time for such purposes as deliberation, education, worship, shopping, entertainment, or amusement.

"Slope" means an angle determined by a ratio of a horizontal and vertical measurements written as X:Y respectively.

"Structure" means an object, including a mobile object, constructed or installed by persons, including but not limited to buildings, towers, cranes, smokestacks, poles, earth formations, and overhead transmission lines.

C. Allowed uses and standards.

1. Permitted Uses.

- a. Uses and activities permitted by the underlying zoning district shall be allowed unless specifically prohibited or contradicted by this Section.
- b. Within the Runway Protection Zone, the following uses and activities are permitted:
  - i. Farm use, excluding any permanent structures or objects.
  - ii. Roadways, parking areas, and open storage areas which do not include any permanent structures or objects, and which are located in such a manner that vehicle lights will not make it difficult for pilots to distinguish between landing lights and vehicle lights or result in glare, or in any other way impair visibility in the vicinity of the land approach.
  - iii. Underground utilities.

- iv. Exceptions for structures and uses other than above may be permitted subject to review and approval by the Federal Aviation Administration.
2. Use and Height Limits.
  - a. Within the Airport Impact Overlay, no use shall be allowed if such use is likely to attract a quantity of birds hazardous to aircraft operations.
  - b. Within the Runway Protection Zone, and within the Airport Approach Zone for a distance of 2,500 feet extending from the end of the runway, sign lighting and exterior lighting shall not blink, flash, shimmer, oscillate, rotate, nor shall the beam of light project into the Approach Surface in such a manner as to result in confusion or distraction to pilots.
  - c. Within the Runway Protection Zone, no place of public assembly, as defined in this Section, shall be permitted. Any existing place of public assembly shall be allowed to continue, including building modifications, but shall not increase its occupant load.
  - d. When the use of a building as a public assembly has been discontinued for a period in excess of one (1) year, the structure or property shall not thereafter be used as a public assembly.
  - e. Any place of public assembly which is damaged or destroyed may be restored to a public assembly, provided the restoration is commenced within a period of one (1) year, and is diligently prosecuted to completion. The restoration or reconstruction shall not increase the floor area or occupant load to a level greater than that which existed at the time of damage or destruction.
  - f. Within the Airport Approach Zone for a distance of 3,500 feet extending from the end of the runway, no Multi-Family dwelling shall be permitted.
  - g. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Code, no use may be made of land or water within any Zone established by this Section in such a manner as to create electrical interference with navigational signals of radio communication between the airport and aircraft, make it difficult for pilots to distinguish between airport lights and others, result in glare in the eyes of pilots using the airport, impair visibility in the vicinity of the airport, create bird strike hazards, or otherwise in any way endanger or interfere with the landing, takeoff, or maneuvering of aircraft intending to use the airport.
  - h. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, no structure shall be erected, altered, or maintained, and no natural or manmade object or structure shall be allowed to grow in any Zone created by this Section so that it penetrates any Airport Surface, as defined in Subsection 12.04.080(B). No specific height limit applies because the ground level is irregular and therefore the distance between the ground and the Primary, Approach, Transitional, Horizontal and Conical Imaginary Surfaces varies.
3. Marking and Lighting. Notwithstanding the preceding provision of this Section, the owner of any existing obstruction or nonconforming structure or tree is hereby required to permit the installation, operation, and maintenance thereon of such markers and lights as shall be deemed necessary by the Airport Owner to indicate to the operators of aircraft in the vicinity of the airport and presence of such airport obstruction. Such markers and lights shall be installed, operated, and maintained at the expense of the Airport Owner.
4. Permits. Except as specifically provided in "a" and "b" hereunder, no material change shall be made in the use of land, no structure shall be erected or otherwise established, and no tree shall be planted in any Zone hereby created until site development plans have been approved by the Director as specified in Chapter 12.06. Site development plan approval for a use inconsistent with the provisions of this Section shall not be granted unless a variance has been approved in accordance with the below Paragraph 12.04.080(C)(5).
  - a. In the area lying within the limits of the Horizontal Zone and Conical Zone, no site development plan review shall be required for any tree with a maximum potential height of

less than 75 feet of vertical height above the ground, which conforms to the restrictions of Subsection 12.04.080(C).

- b. In areas lying within the limits of the Airport Approach Zones, but at a horizontal distance of 4,200 or more feet from each end of the runway, no site development review shall be required for any tree with a maximum potential height of 75 feet of vertical height above the ground, which conforms to the restrictions of Subsection 12.04.080(C).
5. Variances. Any person desiring to erect or increase the height of any structure, or permit the growth of any tree, or use property, not in accordance with the regulations prescribed in this Section, may apply for a Variance from such regulations using the procedure of Subsection 12.10.010(T).

The application for variance shall be accompanied by a determination from the Federal Aviation Administration as to the effects of the proposal on the operation of air navigation facilities and the safe, efficient use of navigable airspace. In addition to the criteria for granting a variance as specified in Section 12.10.050, such variance must be found not to create a hazard to air navigation, and to be in accordance with the intent of this Section.

As further conditions for granting a variance the approving authority may require an overflight and aviation hold harmless agreement, and may further require an agreement from the applicant agreeing to remove the structure, tree, or use for which the variance is granted at the applicant's expense if the City so requires as some future time. The approving authority may require that such agreement(s) be recorded against the property.

#### 12.04.090 - Floodplain overlay.

- A. Statutory authorization. The Legislature of the State of Oregon has in Article IV, Section 2 , and Article XI, Section 2 , of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, delegated the responsibility to local governmental units to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry. The City Council has adopted this Section in accordance with such authority.
- B. Impact on Public Health and Safety.
  1. Flood hazard areas within City of Roseburg are subject to periodic inundation which results in loss of life and property; health and safety hazards; disruption of commerce and governmental services; extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection; and relief and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare.
  2. These flood losses are caused by the cumulative effect of obstructions in areas of special flood hazards which increase flood heights and velocities and when inadequately anchored, damage uses in other areas. Uses that are inadequately flood-proofed, elevated, or otherwise protected from flood damages also contribute to the flood loss.
  3. This Section seeks to avoid, to the extent possible, the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid the direct or indirect support of floodplain development whenever there is a practicable alternative. The preferred method for satisfying this requirement is to avoid sites in the base floodplain. If a structure must be located in the base floodplain, this Section requires that potential harm to people and property and to natural and beneficial floodplain values is minimized.
- C. Purpose. It is the purpose of this Section to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:
  1. Protect human life and health;
  2. Minimize expenditure of public money and costly flood control projects;
  3. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;

4. Minimize prolonged business interruptions;
  5. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, and sewer lines, streets, and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
  6. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas;
  7. Ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and
  8. Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.
- D. Methods of reducing flood losses. In order to accomplish its purposes, this Section includes methods and provisions for:
1. Restricting or prohibiting uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;
  2. Requiring that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
  3. Controlling the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel flood waters;
  4. Controlling filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage; and
  5. Preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards in other areas.
  6. Coordinating and supplementing the provisions of the state building code with local land use and development ordinances.
- E. Definitions. Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this Section shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this Section the most reasonable application. For purposes of this Section, the following are defined as follows:

"1-percent-annual-chance flood" means a flood having a one chance in 100 of being equaled or exceeded in any one-year period (also known as the "100-year" flood or "base flood").

"1-percent-annual-chance flood elevation" means a computed elevation to which floodwater is anticipated to rise during the 1-percent-annual-chance flood (also known as the "100-year flood" elevation or the "base" flood elevation).

"1-percent-annual-chance floodplain" means an area subject to flooding by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood (also known as the "100-year" floodplain or "base" floodplain).

"0.2-percent-annual-chance flood" means a flood which has a 0.2-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (also known as the "500-year" flood).

"0.2-percent-annual-chance flood elevation" means a computed elevation to which floodwater is anticipated to rise during the 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood (also known as the "500-year" flood elevation).

"0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain" means an area subject to flooding by the 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood (also known as the "500-year" floodplain).

"500-year elevation approach" means an area subject to a 0.2%-annual-chance flood.

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Community Development Director's interpretation of any provision of this Code or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO or AH Zone on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The base flood depths range from one (1) to three (3) feet; a clearly defined channel does not

exist; the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate; and velocity flow may be evident. AO is characterized as sheet flow and AH indicates ponding.

"Area of special flood hazard" Means land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent (1%) or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

"Base flood" means a flood having a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

"Base flood elevation" means a computed elevation to which floodwater is anticipated to rise during the base flood.

"BFE." See "Base Flood Elevation".

"Basement" means any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below-ground level) on all sides.

"Below-grade crawlspace" means an enclosed area below the base flood elevation in which the interior grade is not more than two feet below the lowest adjacent grade and the height, measured from the interior grade of the crawlspace to the top of the crawlspace foundation, does not exceed four (4) feet at any point.

"Compensatory storage" means the volume of the loss of floodwater storage due to filling in the special flood hazard area shall be offset by providing a volume of flood storage by excavation or other compensatory measures at or adjacent to the development site.

"Critical facility" means a facility for which even a slight chance of flooding might be too great. Critical facilities include, but are not limited to schools, nursing homes, hospitals, police, fire and emergency response installations, installations which produce, use or store hazardous materials or hazardous waste.

"Development" means any manmade change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations located within the area of special flood hazard.

"Elevated building" means for insurance purposes, a non-basement building which has had its lowest elevated floor raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, post, piers, pilings, or columns.

"Existing manufactured home park or subdivision" means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

"Flood or flooding" means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from overflow of inland or tidal waters and/or unusual and rapid accumulation of surface runoff waters from any source.

"Flood insurance rate map (FIRM)" means the official map on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood insurance study" means the official report provided by the Federal Insurance Administration that includes flood profiles, the Flood Boundary Floodway Map, and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

"Floodway" means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one (1) foot.

"Hydraulically equivalent site" means a compensation area designed to drain freely and openly to a channel and located opposite or adjacent to a fill area. A site shall be designed by a registered civil engineer using a nationally accepted hydrologic model.

"Lowest floor" means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking vehicles, building access or storage, in

an area other than a basement area, is considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of Subsection 12.04.090(EE) of this Code.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one (1) or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. For floodplain management purposes the term "manufactured home" also includes park trailers, travel trailers, and other similar vehicles placed on a site for greater than 180 consecutive days. For insurance purposes the term "manufactured home" does not include park trailers, travel trailers, and other similar vehicles.

"NAVD 88" means North American Vertical Datum of 1988.

"Manufactured home park or subdivision" means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two (2) or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of this Section.

"New manufactured home subdivision" means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either the final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of adopted floodplain management regulations.

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is:

1. Built on a single chassis;
2. 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
3. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and
4. Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational camping, travel, or seasonal use.

"Regulatory flood." See "1-Percent-Annual-Chance Floodplain"

"Special flood hazard area." See "1-Percent-Annual-Chance Floodplain" also abbreviated as "SFHA".

"Start of construction" means the first placement of permanent construction including substantial improvement of a structure (other than a mobile home) on a site such as the pouring of slabs or footings or any work beyond the stage of excavation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling, nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways, nor does it include excavation for basement, footings, piers, or foundations, or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not as part of the main structure. For a structure (other than a mobile home) without a basement or poured footings, the "start of construction" includes the first permanent framing or assembly of the structure or any part thereof on its piling or foundation. For mobile homes not within a mobile home park or mobile home subdivision, "start of construction" means the affixing of the mobile home to its permanent site. For mobile homes within mobile home parks or mobile home subdivisions, "start of construction" is the date on which the construction of facilities for servicing the site on which the mobile home is to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the construction of streets, either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads, and installation of utilities) is completed.

"State Building Code" means the combined specialty codes.

"Structure" means a walled and roofed building including a gas or liquid storage that is principally above ground.

"Substantial damage" means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 30% of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement" means any combination of repairs, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure taking place during a fifteen-year period, the cost of which equals or exceeds 30 percent of the market value of the structure before the work is started. Before the damage occurred, this term includes structures that have incurred 'substantial damage', regardless of the actual repair work performed.

1. For the purposes of this definition "substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure.

The term does not, however, include either:

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

"Technical evaluation" means the application of special knowledge of the mathematical, physical, and engineering sciences regarding investigation, evaluation, planning, and design for the purpose of assuring compliance with applicable standards (i.e., photo interpretation, surveys, land forms, data sources, hydrological analysis, etc.).

"Variance" means a grant of relief from the requirements of this Section which permits construction in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this Section.

F. Lands to which this Code applies. This Code shall apply to all areas of special flood hazards within the jurisdiction of the City of Roseburg.

G. Basis for establishing areas of special flood hazard. Areas of flood hazard for the Roseburg urban area are areas designated as special flood hazard areas (A zones) or areas within a floodway.

Special flood hazard areas and floodways are identified by the Federal Insurance Administration in scientific and engineering reports entitled "The Flood Insurance Study for Douglas County, Oregon and Incorporated Areas," effective date February 17, 2010, with accompanying Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRM) and Flood Hazard Boundary Maps and future revisions as adopted.

All of the above referenced publications, maps and orthophotos are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be part of this Code as are future revisions as adopted. These publications, maps, and orthophotos shall be kept on file with the Community Development Department.

These publications shall be used as the basis for determining which flood district applies to property. The best available information for flood hazard identification as outlined in Subsection 12.04.090(N) shall be the basis for regulation until a new FIRM is issued which incorporates the data utilized under Subsection 12.04.090(N) of this Code. Where these publications fail to provide data sufficient to determine the applicable flood district, the applicable flood district and base flood elevation shall be determined on the basis of the best available information.

Areas of flood hazard shall also include any land area susceptible to inundation water from any source where the above referenced maps have not identified any special flood areas.

H. Penalties for noncompliance. No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered without full compliance with the terms of this Code and other applicable regulations. Violation of the provisions of this Code by failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions) shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this Code or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than \$5,000.00 or imprisoned for not more than 30 days, or both, for each violation and in addition shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the City of Roseburg from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

- I. Abrogation and greater restrictions. This Code is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this Section and another ordinance, state building code, easement, covenant, or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restriction shall prevail.
- J. Interpretation. In the interpretation and application of this Code, all provisions shall be:
  - 1. Considered as minimum requirements;
  - 2. Liberally constructed in favor of the City Council; and,
  - 3. Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes and rules including the state building codes.
- K. Warning and disclaimer of liability. The degree of flood protection required by this Code is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on technical evaluations as defined in Subsection 12.04.090(E) of this Code. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by manmade or natural causes. This Code does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This Code shall not create liability on the part of the City, any Department or employee thereof, or the Federal Insurance Administration, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this Code or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder. Building in areas where flooding can occur is at the owner's sole risk.
- L. Site plan review. A site plan review shall be obtained before construction or development begins within any area of special flood hazard established in Subsection 12.04.090(FF) of this Code. The Community Development Director is appointed to administer and implement this Code by granting or denying site plan review applications in accordance with its provisions. The review shall be for all structures including mobile homes, as set forth in the "DEFINITIONS" and for other development including fill and other activities, also as set forth in the "DEFINITIONS." Application for a site plan review shall be made on forms furnished by the Community Development Director and may include but be limited to; plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities, and the location of the foregoing. Specifically, the following information is required:
  - 1. Elevation in relation to mean sea level NAVD 88, of the bottom of the lowest floor (including basement) of all structures;
  - 2. Elevation in relation to mean sea level NAVD 88 to which any structure has been flood-proofed;
  - 3. Certification by a registered professional engineer or architect that the flood-proofing methods for any nonresidential structure meet the flood-proofing criteria specified in Subsection 12.04.090(BB) of this Code; and,
  - 4. Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.

Where elevation data is not available through the Flood Insurance Study or from another authoritative source (Subsection 12.04.090(N) of this Code), applications for site plan review shall be reviewed to assure that proposed construction will be reasonably safe from flooding. The test of reasonableness is a local judgment and includes use of historical data, high water marks, photographs of past flooding, etc., where available. Failure to elevate at least two (2) feet above grade in these zones may result in higher insurance rates.

- M. Duties and responsibilities of the Director. Duties of the Community Development Director shall include but not be limited to:
  - 1. Review all development applications to determine that the requirements and conditions of this Code have been satisfied.
  - 2. Review all development permits to determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from those Federal, State, or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required.

3. Review all development permits to determine if the proposed development is located in the floodway. If located in the floodway, assure that the encroachment provisions of Subsection 12.04.090(E) of this Code are met.
- N. Use of other base flood data. When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Subsection 12.04.090(G) of this Code: Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard, the Community Development Director shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation data available from a Federal, State, or other source, in order to administer Subsection 12.04.090(Z) of this Code: Residential Construction, and Subsection 12.04.090(AA) of this Code: Nonresidential Construction.
- O. Information to be obtained and maintained.
1. Where base flood elevations data is provided through the Flood Insurance Study or required as Subsection 12.04.090(N) of this Code obtain and record the actual elevation (in relation to NAVD 88) of the bottom of the lowest floor (including basements and below-grade crawlspace) of all new or substantially improved structures, and whether or not the structure contains a basement.
  2. For all new or substantially improved flood-proofed structures:
    - a. Verify and record the actual elevation (in relation to NAVD 88), and,
    - b. Maintain the flood-proofing certifications required in Paragraph 12.04.090(L)(3) of this Code.
  3. Maintain for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this Code.
- P. Alteration of watercourses. Notify adjacent communities and the State coordinating agency prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Insurance Administration.
- Require that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity of the watercourse is not diminished.
- Q. Interpretation of firm boundaries. Make interpretation where needed as to exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazards (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions). The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in Subsection 12.04.090(R) of this Code.
- R. Variance procedure.
1. The Planning Commission shall hear and decide variances from the requirements of this Section as provided for in Subsection 12.10.010(T) of this Code.
  2. The Planning Commission shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Community Development Director in the enforcement or administration of this Section as provided for in Subsection 12.10.010(Q) of this Code.
  3. Those aggrieved by the decision of the Planning Commission, or any taxpayer, may appeal such decision to the City Council, as provided in Subsection 12.10.010(Y) of this Code.
  4. In passing upon such applications, the Planning Commission shall consider all technical valuations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other Sections of this Code, and:
    - a. Danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
    - b. Danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
    - c. Susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
    - d. Importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;

- e. Necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
  - f. Availability of alternative locations, for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
  - g. Compatibility of the proposed use with existing anticipated development;
  - h. Relationship of the proposed use to the Comprehensive Plan and Floodplain Management Program for that area;
  - i. Safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
  - j. Expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and,
  - k. Costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems, and street and bridges,
  - l. Effects of flood damage on individual property owners.
5. Generally, the only condition under which a variance may be issued is for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half (½) acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing Subsection 12.04.090(R)(4) of this Code have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half (½) acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
  6. The Planning Commission may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this Code.
  7. The Community Development Director shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Insurance Administration upon request.
- S. Conditions for variances.
1. Variances may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation, or restoration of structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places, without regard to the procedures set forth in the remainder of this Section.
  2. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
  3. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
  4. Variances shall only be issued upon:
    - a. Showing of good and sufficient cause;
    - b. Determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights or additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud, or victimization of the public as identified in Subsection 12.04.090(L) - 12.04.090(R) of this Code, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
  5. Variances as interpreted in the National Flood Insurance Program are based on the general zoning law principle that they pertain to a physical piece or property; they are not personal in nature and do not pertain to the structure, its inhabitants, economic or financial circumstances. As such, variances from the flood elevations should be quite rare.
  6. Variances may be issued for nonresidential buildings and structures in very limited circumstances to allow a lesser degree of flood-proofing than watertight or dry-flood-proofing, where it can be determined that such action will have low damage potential, complies with all other variance criteria except Paragraph 12.04.090(R)(5) and otherwise complies with Subparagraphs 12.04.090(U)(1) and 12.04.090(U)(2) (a-b) of this Code.

7. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the structure will be permitted to be built with a lowest floor elevation below the base flood elevation and that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation.
- T. General standards. In areas of flood hazards, the provisions of Subsections 12.04.090(U) through 12.04.090(BB) of this Code shall apply.
- U. Anchoring.
1. New construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure.
  2. Manufactured homes shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement by providing over-the-top and frame ties to ground anchors. Specific requirements shall be that:
    - a. All manufactured homes must likewise be anchored to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement, and shall be installed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage. Anchoring methods may include, but are not limited to the use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors (Reference FEMA's guidebook FEMA-85 "Manufactured Home Installation in Flood Hazard Areas" for additional techniques).
    - b. Additions to the mobile home shall be similarly anchored.
  3. Alternative methods of anchoring may involve a system designed to withstand a wind force of 90 miles per hour or greater. Certification must be provided to the Community Development Director that this standard has been met.
- V. Construction materials and methods.
1. New construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
  2. New construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
  3. Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air-conditioning equipment and other service facilities shall be elevated to a minimum of one (1) foot above base flood elevation or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.
- W. Utilities.
1. All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system.
  2. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharge from the systems into flood waters; and,
  3. On site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them to contamination from them during flooding consistent with Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Regulations.
    - a. Roseburg Urban Sanitary Authority shall be notified when development requiring an onsite waste disposal system is proposed in an area of flood hazard.
    - b. Roseburg Urban Sanitary Authority shall be responsible for carrying out the purposes of enforcing this provision.
- X. Subdivision and partitioning proposals.
1. Subdivision and partitioning proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;

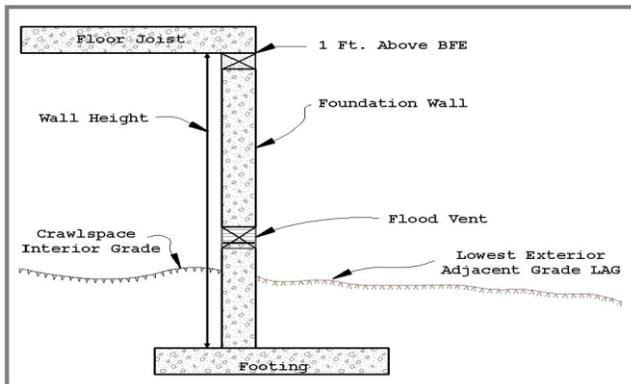
2. Subdivision and partitioning proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sanitary and storm sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed and maintained to minimize flood damage;
  3. Subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood damage, including returning water;
  4. Partitions and subdivisions for nonresidential uses shall have the explanation "Not for residential use" printed on the face of the final survey map or plat. Where base flood elevation data has not been provided or is not available from another authoritative source, it shall be generated for subdivision and partition proposals and other proposed development which contain at least 50 lots or five (5) acres (whichever is less);
  5. No portion of any street or road surface in any subdivision shall be at an elevation less than one (1) foot below the regional flood height. The road surface is that portion of a street or way available for vehicular traffic or where curbs are laid; the portion between curbs;
  6. 100-year flood elevation data shall be provided and shown on final partition and subdivision plats. Applicant must show the boundaries of the 100-year flood and floodway on the final subdivision plat;
  7. A permanent monument shall be established and maintained on land partitioned or subdivided, showing the elevation in feet above mean sea level, NAVD 88. The location of such monument shall be shown on the final partition map or subdivision plat.
- Y. Specific standards. In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in Subsection 12.04.090(G): Basis for Establishing Areas of Special Flood Hazard, or Subsection 12.04.090(N): Use of Other Base Flood Data, the following provisions for residential and nonresidential construction, Subsections 12.04.090(Z) and 12.04.090(AA) of this Code and manufactured home placement, Subsection 12.04.090(BB) of this Code, are required.
- Z. Residential construction.
1. New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the bottom of the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to a minimum of one (1) foot above base flood elevation.
  2. Fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding are prohibited, or shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or must meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
    - a. A minimum of two (2) openings having a total net area of not less than one (1) square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided.
    - b. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one (1) foot above grade.
    - c. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.
- AA. Non-residential construction. New Construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or other nonresidential structure shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to a minimum of one foot above base flood elevation; or, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall:
1. Be flood-proofed so that below one foot above the base flood level the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water;
  2. Have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy;
  3. Be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting provisions of

this Section based on their development and/or review of the structural design, specifications and plans. Such certification shall be provided to the official as set forth in Paragraph 12.04.090(O)(2) of this Code;

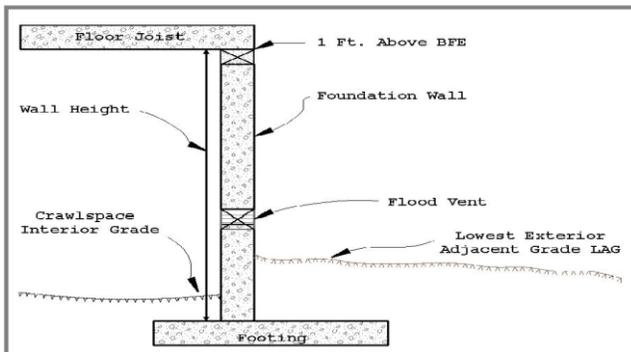
4. Non-residential structures that are elevated, not flood-proofed, must meet the same standards for space below the lowest floor as described in Paragraph 12.04.090(Z)(2);
  5. Applicants flood-proofing nonresidential buildings shall be notified that flood insurance premiums will be based on rates that are one (1) foot below the flood-proof level (e.g., a building constructed to the base flood level will be rated as one (1) foot below that level).
- BB. Manufactured homes. All manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved within Zone AE shall be elevated on a permanent foundation conforming to Subsection 12.04.090(F) such that the lowest longitudinal chassis beam of the manufactured home is a minimum of 18 inches above the base flood elevation and be securely anchored with a foundation system in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 12.04.090(U)(2). Electrical and HVAC cross-over ducts shall be elevated to a minimum of one foot above base flood elevation.
- CC. Recreational vehicles. Recreational vehicles placed on sites are required to either:
1. Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days,
  2. Be fully licensed and ready for highway use, on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions; or
  3. Meet the requirements of Subsection 2.04.090(BB) above and the elevation and anchoring requirements for manufactured homes.
- DD. Below-grade crawlspaces. Below-grade crawlspaces are allowed subject to the following standards as found in FEMA Technical Bulletin 11-01, Crawlspaces Construction for Buildings Located in Special Flood Hazard Areas, and depicted in Figure 2-6, Figure 2-7 and Figure 2-8, below.
1. The building must be designed and adequately anchored to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy. Hydrostatic loads and the effects of buoyancy can usually be addressed by the required openings stated in Paragraph 12.04.090(DD)(2) below. Because of hydrodynamic loads crawlspace construction is not allowed in areas with flood velocities greater than five (5) feet per second unless the design is reviewed by a qualified design professional, such as a registered architect or professional engineer. Other types of foundations are recommended for these areas.
  2. The crawlspace is an enclosed area below the base flood elevation (BFE) and, as such, must have openings that equalize hydrostatic pressures by allowing the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. The bottom of each flood vent opening can be no more than one (1) foot above the lowest adjacent exterior grade.
  3. Portions of the building below the BFE must be constructed with materials resistant to flood damage. This includes not only the foundation walls of the crawlspace used to elevate the building, but also any joists, insulation, or other materials that extend below the BFE. The recommended construction is to elevate the bottom of joists and all insulation one (1) foot above BFE.
  4. Any building utility systems within the crawlspace must be elevated a minimum of one (1) foot above BFE or designed so that floodwaters cannot enter or accumulate within the system components during flood conditions. Ductwork, in particular, must either be placed a minimum of one (1) foot above the BFE or sealed from floodwaters.
  5. The interior grade of a crawlspace below the BFE must not be more than two (2) feet below the lowest adjacent exterior grade.

6. The height of the below-grade crawlspace, measured from the interior grade of the crawlspace to the top of the crawlspace foundation wall must not exceed four (4) feet at any point. The height limitation is the maximum allowable unsupported wall height according to the engineering analyses and building code requirements for flood hazard areas.
7. There must be an adequate drainage system that removes floodwaters from the interior area of the crawlspace. The enclosed area should be drained within a reasonable time after a flood event. The type of drainage system will vary because of the site gradient and other drainage characteristics, such as soil types. Possible options include natural drainage through porous, well-drained soils and drainage systems such as perforated pipes, drainage tiles or gravel or crushed stone drainage by gravity or mechanical means.
8. The velocity of floodwaters at the site should not exceed five (5) feet per second for any crawlspace. For velocities in excess of five (5) feet per second, other foundation types should be used.
9. There is a charge added to the basic policy premium for a below-grade crawlspace.

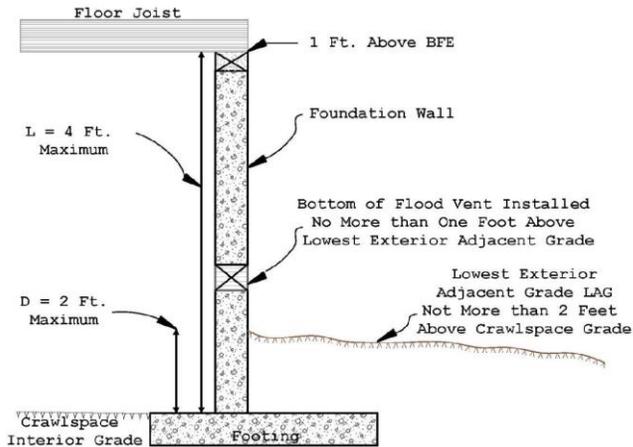
**FIGURE 2-6: PREFERRED CRAWLSPACE CONSTRUCTION**



**FIGURE 2-7: BELOW-GRADE CRAWLSPACE CONSTRUCTION**



**FIGURE 2-8: REQUIREMENTS OF BELOW-GRADE CRAWLSPACE CONSTRUCTION**



EE. Floodways. Located within areas of special flood hazard established in Subsection 12.04.090(G) are areas designed as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of floodwaters which carry debris, potential projectiles, and erosion potential, the following provisions apply:

1. Prohibit encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development unless certification by a registered professional civil engineer is provided demonstrating through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed using current nationally accepted hydrologic models meeting the minimum requirement of National Flood Insurance Program that encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
2. If Paragraph 12.04.090(EE)(1) is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Subsection 12.04.090(T) through 12.04.090(EE).
3. Compensatory Storage Required. Each cubic foot of fill placed within Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) requires developer to remove 1½ cubic feet of fill from a hydraulically equivalent site.

FF. Before regulatory floodway designation. In areas where a regulatory floodway has not been designated, no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within Zones A1-A30 and AE on the community's FIRM, unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the community. Compensatory Storage Required. Each cubic foot of fill placed within SFHA requires developer to remove 1½ cubic feet of fill from a hydraulically equivalent site.

GG. Critical facility. Construction of new critical facilities shall be located outside the limits of the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), Zone AE (100-year floodplain) and Zone X (500-year floodplain). Construction of new critical facilities shall be permissible within these zones only through the variance process. Access to and from the critical facility shall be protected to the height of the base flood. Flood-proofing and sealing measures must be taken to ensure that toxic substances will not be displaced by or released into floodwaters. Access routes elevated to or above the base flood elevation shall be provided to all critical facilities to the extent possible.

(Ord. No. [3514](#), § 5, 11-26-2018)

12.04.100 - Hillside Development Overlay.

- A. Purpose and intent. The intent of this Section is to provide regulations for development in hillsides that relates to topography, geology, hydrology, and fire risks. These regulations relate to the steepness of slopes and geologic conditions. The specific purpose of this Section is to ensure that Hillside Development occurs in a manner that:
1. Ensures public health, safety, and general welfare.
  2. Provides for appropriate Hillside Development consistent with the allowed density provided by the zoning classifications.
  3. Addresses potential risks that can result from steeply sloped sites and geologic hazard areas.
  4. Minimizes potential hazards from fire, water, and unstable soils.
  5. Helps ensure stability of steep slopes and protection of environmental resources.
  6. Reduces potential risks associated with hillside erosion, sedimentation on lower slopes, and damage from landslides while providing flexible development standards.
- B. Definitions. For the purpose of this Section, the following terms and phrases apply. If the general definitions in Section 12.02.100 of this Code conflict, the following definitions take precedence:

"APWA" means American Public Works Association.

"Bench" means a relatively level step excavated into earth materials on which fill is to be placed.

"Benching" means the sidewall cutting in a stair step configuration, which minimizes the height of each vertical surface and reduces the total volume of soil removed.

"Best management practice (BMP)" means a practice used to reduce negative impacts from a particular land use.

"Clearing" means the cutting, mowing on the site, or removal of standing or fallen timber; the removal or moving on a site of stumps; or the cutting and removal of brush, grass, ground cover, or other vegetative matter from a site in a way that exposes the surface of the site.

"Construction area" means the total area of alteration of the naturally occurring ground surface resulting from construction activities.

"DEQ" means Department of Environmental Quality.

"Erosion" means the wearing away of earth's surface as a result of movement of wind, water, or ice.

"Erosion control" means measures that provide for erosion and sediment control for any clearing, grading, excavating, or stockpiling of material, including areas of less than one (1) acre of land and which do not require a DEQ 1200-C NPDES General Permit.

"Excavation (cutting)" means the mechanical removal of earth material.

"Fill material" means a deposit of earth or other natural or manmade material placed by artificial means.

"Filling" means the act of placing fill material, including the temporary stockpiling of fill material.

"Geologist, engineering" means a Geologist, registered with the State of Oregon as provided by ORS 672.505 to 672.705 who applies geologic data, principles and interpretation to naturally occurring materials so that geologic factors affecting planning, design, construction and maintenance of civil engineering works are properly recognized and utilized.

"Geotechnical engineer" means a Professional Engineer, registered with the State of Oregon as provided by ORS 672.002 to 672.325, who by training, education, and experience is qualified in the practice of geotechnical or soils engineering practices.

"Geotechnical report" means a report prepared and stamped by a State of Oregon Registered Geotechnical Engineer or Registered Engineering Geologist evaluating site conditions and recommending design and mitigation measures. This report will include steps necessary to reduce risks

associated with development and to facilitate a safe and stable development. A geotechnical report must be prepared in accordance with this Section.

"Grading/ground disturbance" means any excavating and/or filling of the earth's surface or combination thereof that falls within the provisions of Subsection 12.06.010(D) or Chapter 12.12 of this Code.

"Landslide" means abrupt down slope movement of a mass of soil or rock, or imminent slope failure.

"Mitigation" means an action designed to avoid, minimize, or eliminate project-induced impacts.

"NPDES" means National Pollution Discharge Elimination System.

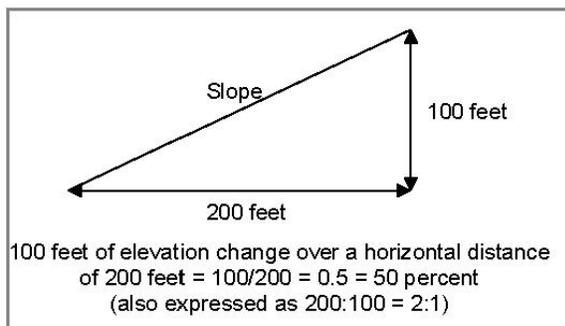
"ODOT" means Oregon Department of Transportation.

"Right-of-way" means an area of land typically extending from the property/lot line of an abutting lot or parcel; intended primarily to be occupied by streets, public utilities, infrastructures, sidewalks, curbs, and gutters.

"Slope setback" means a building's clearance (horizontal distance from an ascending or descending slope). Setbacks are required in most situations where a structure is to be built near a slope.

"Slope" means an inclined earth surface, the inclination of which is expressed as the ratio of a horizontal distance to a vertical distance (e.g., 2:1) or expressed as a percentage. For example, an incline that rises 100 feet in elevation over a distance of 200 feet can be expressed as "2:1" or "50%." Refer to Figure 2-9: Percent/Slope Calculations.

**FIGURE 2-9: PERCENT/SLOPE CALCULATION**



"Step-backs" means successive stories that recede farther back from the lower story. Step-backs are established to avoid excessive bulk of a structure.

"Terrace" means a relatively level step constructed in the face of a graded slope for drainage and maintenance purposes.

C. Applicability. The Hillside Development Overlay applies to areas within and identified on the City of Roseburg Slope Map, which is hereby adopted by reference and incorporated herein, or on lands having slopes greater than 12%.

1. Authority. The Director shall have the authority to review Hillside Development pursuant to Subsection 12.06.010(C).
2. Application and Submittal Requirements. No lands within the Hillside Development Overlay shall hereafter be developed or physically altered until plans have been approved that meet the minimum requirements of this Section.
  - a. Site Analysis: The following information shall be submitted by a Geotechnical Engineer or Engineering Geologist registered in the State of Oregon as provided by ORS 672.002 to 672.325, who by training, education, and experience is qualified in the practice of

geotechnical or soils engineering practices. All Geotechnical reports or plans shall be stamped by the appropriate registered professional.

i. Site Development Submittal Requirements

A. A slopes analysis map with contour intervals of two (2) feet or less and a scale no less than 1 in. = 20 ft. indicating the location and amount of land with slopes greater than 12%. If the project is subject to a Density Transfer all categories shown below must be represented:

•12% or less;

•12.01—25%;

•25.01—35%; or

•Greater than 35%.

B. Proposed finished contours map with contour intervals of two (2) feet or less and a scale no less than 1 in. = 20 ft.;

C. Surface and subsurface hydrological conditions including natural drainage courses, streams, floodplains, wetlands and ponding areas;

D. On areas having a slope of greater than 12%, prior to removal of any vegetation, plans shall show the location, species, and size of vegetation to be removed, along with data that identifies slope stability with and without such planting. Trees that measure 24 inches or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), and multi-stemmed trees with one stem of at least 8 inches in DBH shall be identified and preserved to the extent possible. During construction, trees identified for preservation shall be protected with fencing around the drip line;

E. Plan showing location, species, size, and proposed re-vegetation;

F. Stormwater Plan consistent with requirements of the City of Roseburg's Storm Water Management Design Standards;

G. Proposed building envelopes, driveways and their grades, and other vehicular and pedestrian circulation routes;

H. Erosion and Sediment Control Plan shall be consistent with requirements in the DEQ Construction Storm Water Permit Guidance 1200-C NPDES General Permit and as specified for Hillside/Geologic Review Areas.

ii. Geotechnical Report Requirements

A. The purpose and scope of the investigation;

B. A description of the geological characteristics of the site;

C. A determination of the nature, distribution, and strength of the existing soils and geologic characteristics of the site relative to their adequacy for the proposed development;

D. A determination of geological hazards that present a risk to life and property or adversely affect the use or stability of a public facility or utility;

E. A determination of appropriate grading techniques (ground preparation, clearing, unsuitable material removal, scarification, fill materials, compaction levels, etc.), and an assessment of the stability of proposed cut and filled slopes;

F. Designs of retaining walls and structures, as well as drainage systems;

G. Appropriate foundation designs and setbacks from toes/crests of slopes relative to the soil characteristics of the specific site;

- H. Detailed reports of field investigations that provide: date of work done, investigative methods, sampling methods, locations and logs of borings/test pits, elevations of borings/test pits for reference of materials,
    - I. Conclusions and mitigation measures, if necessary.
  - b. Type of Approval: Depending on the type of approval sought, the following information is required in addition to that required by Paragraph 12.04.010(C)(2)(a):
    - i. Land Division: If a division of land is proposed in accordance with Chapter 12.12 of this Code prior to recording the plat a written certification shall be submitted from a registered Geotechnical Engineer or Engineering Geologist verifying the recommendations of the Report were carried-out during the grading and/or construction infrastructure, or that needed changes in design were made based on the recommendation of and in conformance with the required Report.
    - ii. Site Plan Approval:
      - A. If site plan approval is applied for with the purpose of obtaining a building permit, prior to a final building inspection and/or the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy a written certification shall be submitted from a registered Geotechnical Engineer or Engineering Geologist verifying the recommendations of the Report were carried-out during the construction, or that needed changes in design were made based on the recommendation of and in conformance with the required Report.
      - B. Dimensions of all buildings and components (height, width, roof height, overhang, etc.).
      - C. Profile drawings and proposed finished grade of all sides of the building.
      - D. Location, type and dimensions of all existing and proposed easements (e.g. water, sewer, access, etc.) and utilities
      - E. If previously submitted Geotechnical Reports were prepared for the site, a Geotechnical Engineer or Engineering Geologist may utilize said reports as supplemental information if said expert determines that the conditions of the site have not changed in such a way to make the report invalid. Referenced reports shall be supplied to the Director by the applicant.
- 3. Final Plans/As-Builts. Prior to final building inspection, as-builts shall be provided to the Director. As-builts shall provide the dimensions and grades of all required driveways and maneuvering/parking areas, the dimensions and location(s) of any retaining walls, the grades of all slopes exceeding 12% as well as the toe and crest of such slopes, and the location of all property lines and foundations of all structures, in addition to any other elements required upon Site Plan Review. As-builts shall be drawn at 1 in. = 20 ft. or larger scale with elevation contours at intervals of no more than two (2) feet.
- 4. Exceptions. If an applicant can meet any or all of the criteria listed below, the Director may waive applicable requirements of this Section.
  - a. Submit evidence that slopes in excess of 12% do not exist on the subject property or a written and stamped statement from a Geotechnical Engineer or Engineering Geologist that the area of the property impacted by the proposed work will be sufficiently set back from any slopes exceeding 12% and therefore no geologic hazards are increased.
  - b. Demonstrate that the proposed work will comply with a Geotechnical Report that was previously prepared for the site and that all conditions noted in the Report are still present.
  - c. Construction proposed is on land that has a grade less than 12% and is set back ten (10) or more feet from slopes that do not exceed a 2:1 slope.
  - d. Construction is proposed that does not require a building or grading permit.

D. Development criteria and standards. When a proposal is submitted for land division, Planned Unit Development and/or Site Plan Review, said development shall comply with the following criteria and standards:

1. Density Transfers: The permitted density established by the underlying zoning may be increased for lands in the Hillside Development Overlay by transferring the rights to develop an area of land with qualifying slopes to another location contiguous to said areas. The area to be developed does not need to be within the Overlay. In addition to increasing the density of one portion of land by not developing another portion, the density may be further increased based on the total area of the undeveloped land and the "Level" for which the grade of the slopes qualify (see below). The total acreage of undeveloped slopes may be combined to determine the number of additional dwelling units, however, the number of additional dwelling units shall be based on whole numbers and not portions thereof. For example, if 1.95 acres of Level 2 and 0.5 acre of Level 3 are undeveloped, the total number of dwelling units that may be added to the density transfer is five (5) based on the following calculation:  $(1.95\text{ac} \times 2 \text{ du}) + (0.5\text{ac} \times 4\text{du}) = 5.9$  dwelling units.
  - a. Level 1 - the density increase for sites with slopes greater than 12% and up to 25% shall be increased by one (1) unit per acre of the qualifying sloped area.
  - b. Level 2 - the density increase for sites with slopes greater than 25% and up to 35% shall be increased by two (2) units per acre of the qualifying sloped area.
  - c. Level 3 - the density increase for sites with slopes greater than 35% shall be increased by four (4) units per acre of the qualifying sloped area.
  - d. For the purposes of calculating density for this section, duplexes, triplexes and quadplexes shall count as one unit, and up to four townhouses or cottage dwellings shall count as one unit.

In order to verify allowed increases in densities, calculations shall be provided with the application and documented with a topographic map that delineates the land area of each Level that shall be prepared and stamped by a licensed Professional Land Surveyor. As a condition of density transfer, a deed restriction that ensures permanent retention of the undisturbed land area as open space shall be recorded with the Douglas County Clerk within 30 days of the site review approval and delineated as an easement on the recorded plat if a partition, subdivision or PUD is approved as part of the density transfer.

2. Location/Features.

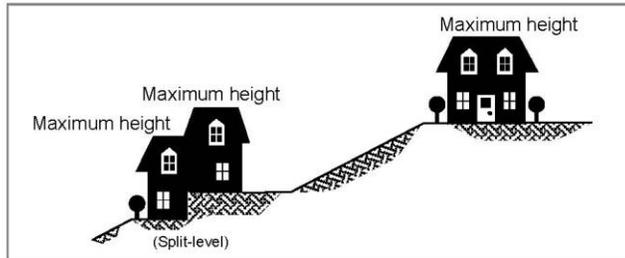
- a. Clustered or compact, zero-lot-line, and other similar development is permitted in the Hillside Development Overlay and is encouraged as a means of preserving the natural hillside, reducing ground disturbances, and limiting vegetation removal. Under this concept, buildings should be grouped to leave steeper slopes undisturbed.
- b. Development plans are to indicate slope percentages by shading. If density increases are requested, plans are to include calculations to indicate the amount of area and available density to be applied elsewhere within the development.

3. Building Height Measurement.

- a. The maximum allowable building height shall comply with the underlying zoning standards.
- b. Building height shall be measured as the vertical distance from the average plane of the exposed foundation to the highest point of the roof exclusive of chimneys, antennas, skylights, and similar features. The average plane of the exposed foundation shall be calculated as follows: assign a numeric value of zero to the lowest corner of the exposed foundation; measure the elevation of all other exposed foundation corners relative to the lowest corner; calculate the average elevation of all exposed foundation corners. For split-level construction, each foundation shall be measured separately (refer to Figure 2-10: Building Height Measurement). Multi-level structures are encouraged to provide step-backs

as a way of reducing the mass and bulk of such structures. No more than eight (8) feet of a buildings foundation shall be exposed. For the purposes of this Section, exposed shall be interpreted as not being covered by earth.

**FIGURE 2-10: BUILDING HEIGHT MEASUREMENT**

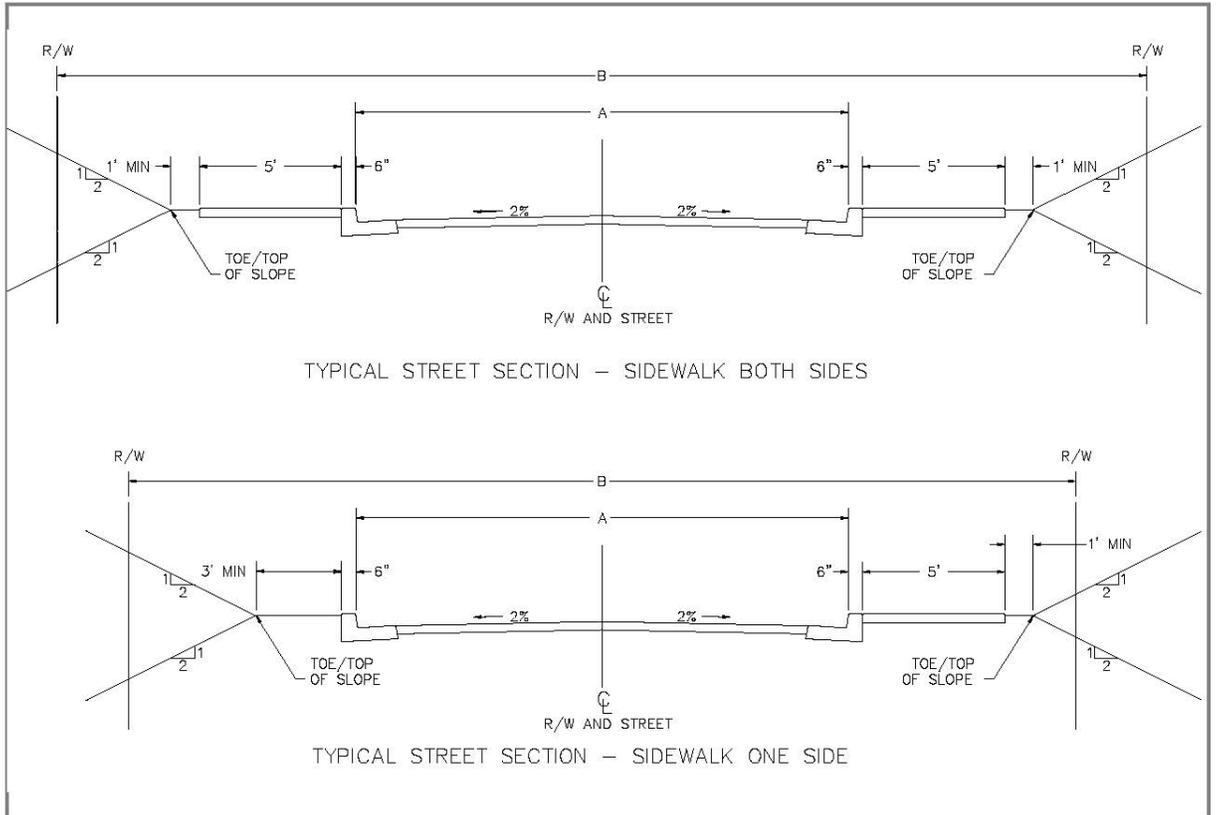


4. Lot Size. Minimum lot sizes and dimensions in the Hillside Development Overlay shall be established upon approval of a land division or Planned Unit Development based on the following minimum standards:
  - a. Minimum lot area may deviate from the standards of this Code based on the adjusted density granted by a Density Transfer, but no lot shall be less than 3,000 square feet for a single-family detached dwelling or duplex.
  - b. Lot width and depth may be less than required by Subsection 12.12.010(M) of this Code, but no lot shall have a depth of more than two and one-half (2½) times the average width between the side lines.
  - c. Except as otherwise permitted for townhouses or as specified for minimum lot width in Table 2-5, each lot shall have frontage of not less than 305 feet upon a street.
  - d. Adjusted lot sizes shall conform to mitigation measures identified in the Geotechnical Report.
5. Yard Setbacks. Lots shall provide yard setbacks consistent with the underlying zoning, except that front yard setbacks may be reduced to 10 feet provided that garage doors are set back by a minimum of 20 feet, those allowed by an approved PUD or those recommended in an approved Geotechnical Report.
6. Pads. Split pad or stepped footings shall be used when possible to allow the structure to more closely follow the slope.
7. Foundations.
  - a. Foundations shall be in conformance with the requirements of Geotechnical Report and if required designed by a Professional Engineer as provided by ORS 672.002 to 672.325.
  - b. Split-level foundations are encouraged when appropriate for the site contours.
  - c. When appropriate, based on recommendations included in the Geotechnical Report, multi-level building footprint shall be used to reduce scarring.
8. Access Standards
  - a. Streets shall meet the standards included in the latest adopted City of Roseburg Transportation System Plan and as adopted by the Department of Public Works construction standards that are in effect at the time of the proposed development.
  - b. Alternative street standards depicted herein may be used in Hillside Developments as shown in Figure 2-11: Hillside Street Alternatives, unless otherwise required by the Public

Works Director and justified by the Geotechnical Report. Dead-end streets shall have an approved turn-around area; however, dead-end streets are discouraged.

- c. Streets are to follow the natural terrain wherever feasible. Travel-ways, walkways, and parking areas are to be designed to parallel the natural contours of the site.
- d. Driveways used to access onsite parking shall comply with Subsection 12.06.030(Q) and the following criteria:
  - i. The inside turning radius and outside turning radius shall not be less than 28 feet and 48 feet respectively, measured from the center point to provide for emergency apparatus access.
- e. With the approval of the Fire Chief, driveways that are greater than 100 feet in length may have intermittent sections of grades up to a maximum of 20% provided that:
  - i. The 100-foot distance back from the structure maintains the 15% grade described herein.
  - ii. Travel widths, turnouts, and level pad areas are provided as determined necessary for fire protection and emergency access purposes.
  - iii. An approved fire apparatus turnaround area having a grade no greater than ten percent (10%) is provided.
- f. Driveways shall conform to the width requirements of Subsection 12.06.030(J); however, the Public Works Director and the Fire Chief may require additional width in order to meet the purpose and intent of this Code.
- g. Parking shall meet the requirements of Subsection 12.06.020(A); in addition, when driveways serving commercial, industrial or multi-family development exceed 150 feet in length, one additional onsite paved parking area shall be provided for each additional 50 feet up to a maximum of five (5) spaces.

## **FIGURE 2-11: HILLSIDE STREET ALTERNATIVES**



STREET DESIGNATION	ROW WIDTH "B"*	PAVING WIDTH "A"			SIDEWALKS**
		NO PARKING	PARKING ONE SIDE	PARKING TWO SIDES	
Local hillside residential streets	40 ft.	24 ft.	-	-	1 @ 5 ft.
	40 ft.	-	28 ft.	-	1 @ 5 ft.
	45 ft.	-	-	34 ft.	1 @ 5 ft.
	45 ft.	24 ft.	-	-	2 @ 5 ft.
	45 ft.	-	28 ft.	-	2 @ 5 ft.
	50 ft.	-	-	34 ft.	2 @ 5 ft.
Collector hillside residential streets with shared bike route permitted in place of standard collector subject to the provision below***	40 ft.	28 ft.	-	-	1 @ 5 ft.
	50 ft.	-	36 ft.	-	1 @ 5 ft.

	55 ft.	-	-	42 ft.	1 @ 5 ft.
	45 ft.	28 ft.	-	-	2 @ 5 ft.
	55 ft.	-	36 ft.	-	2 @ 5 ft.
	60 ft.	-	-	42 ft.	2 @ 5 ft.

\* Slope easement or additional ROW may be required for cut and fill slopes. Cut and fill slopes necessary for street constructions are not allowed on private property unless a slope easement is obtained. No retaining walls or armoring rock allowed within ROW.

\*\* Sidewalks required on both sides of street unless the natural cross slope exceeds 15 percent or approved by Public Works Director.

\*\*\* Allowed where a demonstrated projection of a lack of bike use or where the cost of bike lane improvements would be excessively disproportionate to the need or probable use.

Lanes may have an offset centerline to allow wider uphill lanes to accommodate bicycles.

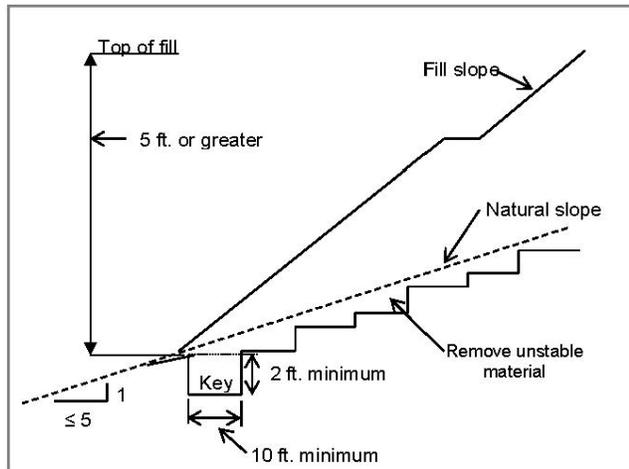
E. General requirements. The following requirements are generally the minimums that apply to lands shown on the City of Roseburg Slope Map or having a slope of greater than 12%; however, based on information provided by an accepted and approved Geotechnical Report verifying that the intent and purpose of this Code are being carried out and appropriate mitigations are identified and in place, the Director is authorized to allow for the recommendations contained in said report that may differ from the strict application of the following:

1. Development Time Periods. Grading, drainage improvements, or other ground disturbances on slopes of greater than 12% shall occur from April 15 to October 15; however, nothing in this Code shall preclude immediate action to be taken in cases of emergency.
2. Grading Requirements. Preliminary grading plans shall be consistent with the latest version of the International Building Code (IBC) and shall comply with the provisions of this Chapter.
3. Excavation Requirements. Excavation requirements shall be consistent with the latest version of the IBC.
  - a. Cut Requirements. The slope of cut surfaces shall be no steeper than is safe for intended use and shall be no steeper than 2:1 as shown on Figure 2-9: Percent/Slope Calculations, unless approved by a Geotechnical Report.
  - b. Fill Requirements. Ground surfaces shall be prepared to receive fill by removing vegetation, topsoil, and other unstable materials, and scarifying the ground to provide a bond with the fill material.
    - i. Where existing grade is at a slope steeper than 5:1 (20%) and the depth of the fill exceeds five (5) feet, benching shall be provided in accordance with Figure 2-13: Benching Details.
    - ii. Fill material shall not include organic, frozen, or other deleterious material. No rock or similar irreducible material greater than 12 inches in any dimension shall be included in fills.
    - iii. All fill materials shall be compacted to a minimum of 95% of maximum density per ASTM D-698 Standard Proctor Test.

- iv. The slope of fill surfaces shall be no steeper than is safe for the intended use and shall be no steeper than 2:1 (50%), unless approved by a Geotechnical Report.

**FIGURE 2-13: BENCHING DETAILS**

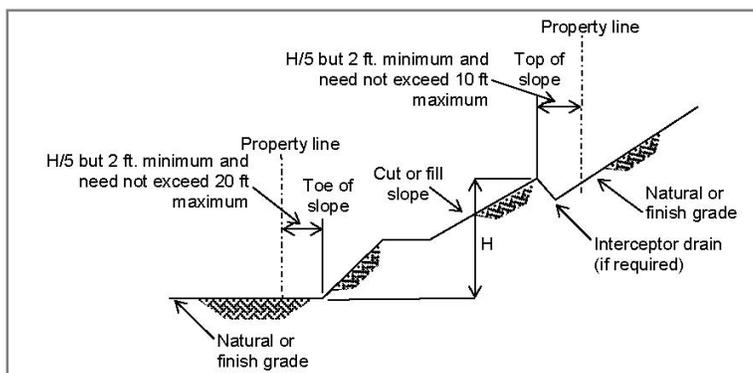
SOURCE IBC 2003



- 4. Slope Setbacks Requirements for Cut/Fill Slopes. Slope Setback requirements shall be consistent with the latest version of the IBC.
  - a. Cut and fill slopes shall be set back from property lines in accordance with this Chapter. Slope setback distances shall be measured perpendicular to the property line and shall be as shown in Figure 2-14: Drainage Dimensions.
  - b. The slope setback at the top of a cut slope shall be as shown in Figure 2-14, or what is required to accommodate any required interceptor drains.

**FIGURE 2-14: DRAINAGE DIMENSIONS**

SOURCE IBC 2003



- c. Where required to protect against adjacent properties at the toe of a slope from adverse effects of the grading, additional protection shall be included. Such protection may include but shall not be limited to:
  - i. Setbacks greater than those required by Figure 2-14: Drainage Dimensions.
  - ii. Provisions for retaining walls or similar construction.

- iii. Erosion protection of the cut and fill slopes.
    - iv. Provision for the control of surface water.
5. Erosion Control Requirements. Erosion control measures shall meet the latest adopted DEQ Erosion and Sediment Control Manual for erosion control requirements, including but not limited to:
  - a. Construction of any building that disturbs one acre or more of land through clearing, grading, excavating, or stockpiling of fill material requires a DEQ 1200-C NPDES General Permit. This permit requires an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and Best Management Practices (BMP) to be incorporated into land-disturbing construction work. BMPs are used on the project site to prevent erosion and control sediment runoff from the project site. Erosion control BMPs can be found in DEQ Construction Storm Water Permit Guidance 1200-C NPDES General Permit (2006).
  - b. For construction on land of less than one acre, the minimum BMPs to consider include:
    - A responsible agent shall be designated during project construction.
    - Scheduling to avoid earth-disturbing activities during wet weather.
    - Perimeter sediment controls.
    - Storm-drain inlet protection.
    - Site entrance and exit controls.
    - Non-storm Water pollution controls, such as materials use and waste management BMPs.
    - Covering or otherwise protecting stockpiles.
    - Projects that include slopes susceptible to erosion, including runoff and erosion prevention measures (see DEQ Erosion and Sediment Control Manual Sections 4 and 5 respectively).
    - The designated project agent or engineer should inspect BMPs regularly to identify areas in need of maintenance or improvement to minimize pollutant discharges.
    - Provide and maintain check dams in area where a concentration of water runoff may transport sediment.
  - c. All man-made slopes four (4) feet or higher are to be planted with plantings suited to hillsides that will aid in erosion control and slope stability. Such plantings are to be appropriately irrigated until established and are self-sufficient.
6. Storm Water Drainage Requirements. Storm Water drainage shall meet the City's current storm water design requirements in the latest version of City of Roseburg Storm Water Management Design Standards.
7. Construction Standards shall meet the requirements in the latest adopted City of Roseburg Public Work's Construction Specifications and Standards Drawings.
8. Encroachment in the public right-of-way shall not be permitted, unless an encroachment permit is granted by the Public Works Department.
9. Terraces and Retaining Structures.
  - a. Steep cut or fill slopes greater than 2:1 shall be retained with engineered retaining structures, such as stacked rock, retaining walls, rock buttresses or a functional equivalent engineered structure to control erosion and stabilize slope.
  - b. Cut and fill faces on terraced sections shall not exceed a maximum height of 15 feet.

- c. Terrace widths shall be a minimum of three (3) feet for vegetation.
- d. Total cut slopes are not to exceed a maximum vertical height of 40 feet, provided that there is terracing at least every 15 feet in height to discourage massive slopes and encourage terraced landscape slopes.

Retaining structures four (4) feet or greater in height, as measured from the bottom of the footing to the highest point, are required to be engineered. Retaining structures at the toe of a slope or within six (6) feet of a foundation shall be engineered regardless of height.

Retaining structures shall follow the natural contours of the slope where feasible, and all materials used to construct retaining structures shall consist of native stone, poured-in-place concrete, pre-cast concrete block, or other approved material determined to be similar to and consistent with the those materials listed herein.

F. Vegetation requirements.

- 1. When a Geotechnical Report is required, it shall inventory all existing vegetation that contributes to the stability of the slope. The Report shall also provide a site map that accurately documents the type, characteristics and location of vegetation that is recommended to remain for slope stability.
- 2. The removal of any vegetation from slopes greater than 12%, including trees, shall only be done when the required Geotechnical Report determines specific vegetation is not necessary to maintain the stability of the slopes.
- 3. Notwithstanding the provision listed above; generally, thinning is preferred over removal of native and specimen trees.
- 4. Ground disturbances outside the established building pad are to be done in such a manner so that the maximum number of trees can be preserved with care taken to preserve specimen trees. Trees that are determined to be essential for slope stability shall be flagged and fencing shall be erected at the edge of each drip line. Any vegetation cited as being essential to slope stability shall be replaced with similar vegetation if said vegetation is damaged or removed.

G. Blasting. Blasting methods shall be consistent with Section 00335 - Blasting Methods and Protection of Excavation Backslopes in ODOT/APWA Oregon Standards Specifications Part 00300 - Roadwork (2002), and be in conformance with the requirements of this Code.

H. Enforcement. The City's enactment and enforcement of this Code shall not be construed for the benefit of any individual person or group of persons other than the general public. As provided herein, the Community Development Director is given the authority to interpret, apply, and enforce this Code to accomplish the stated purpose. The City may withhold, condition, or deny development permits or activity approvals to ensure that the proposed action is consistent with this Code.

The City is authorized to make site inspections and take such actions as necessary to enforce the provisions of this Code. A City representative may enter onto private property with the consent of the owner, occupant, or pursuant to warrant. When a designated hillside area has been altered in violation of this Code, all ongoing development work shall stop and the area shall be restored. The City shall have the authority to issue a stop work order to cease all ongoing development work, and order restoration, rehabilitation, or replacement measures at the owner's or other responsible party's expense to compensate for violation of provisions of this Code. Any development carried out contrary to the provisions in this Code shall constitute a public nuisance and pose a risk to the public health, safety, and welfare.

12.04.110 - Historic Districts Overlay.

*(Not affected by proposed code amendments)*

12.04.120 - West Avenue Residential Overlay.

A. Purpose. The purpose of the West Avenue Overlay District is to implement the strategies of the West Avenue Redevelopment Plan and recognize and provide for existing dwellings of record located in an area described as south of and adjacent to NE Chestnut Avenue, north of and adjacent to NE West Avenue, east of and adjacent to NE College Street and west of and adjacent to NE Alder Street, as well as the properties at the southeast corner of NE West Avenue and NE Walnut Street. The area is further defined and shown on Exhibit 5 of the West Avenue Redevelopment Plan adopted by the City Council per Ordinance No. 3318 on October 12, 2009.

B. Definitions. The definitions provided in Section 12.02.110 of this Code shall apply except, for the purpose of this Section only, the following definitions are established:

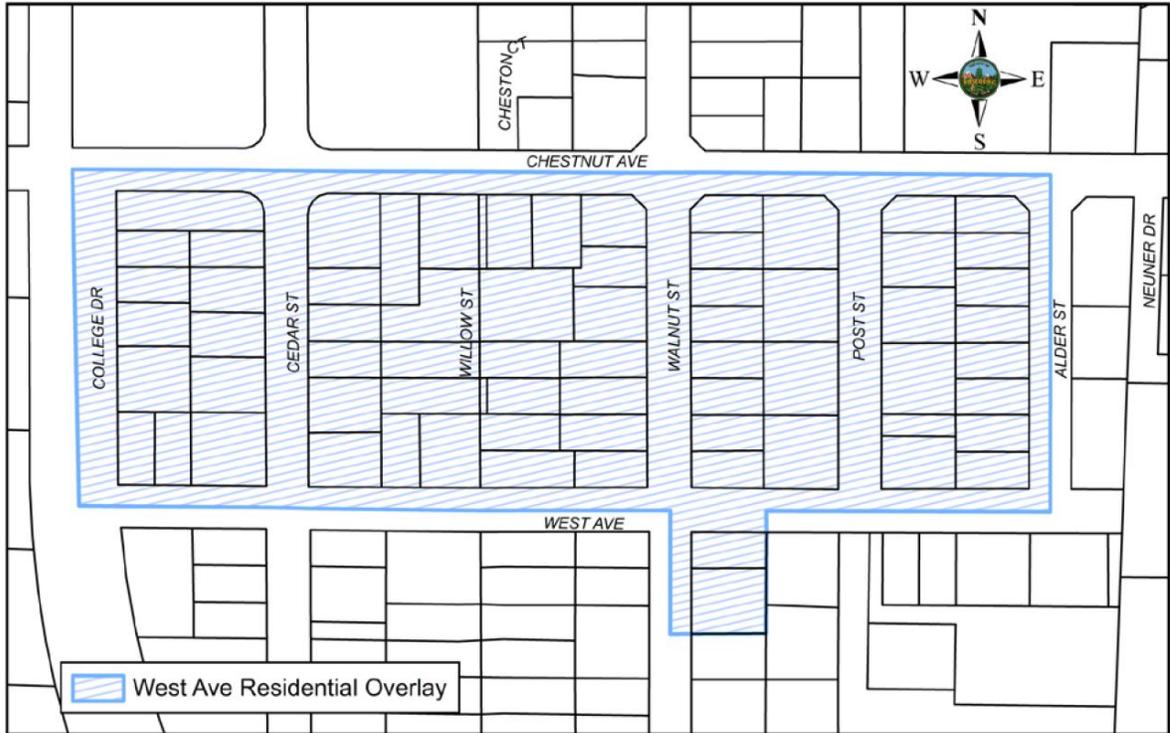
"Existing dwelling of record" means residential dwelling units that were in compliance with the requirements and development standards in place at the time of construction including any applicable zoning regulations and building codes.

"Footprint" means the area within the exterior walls and supporting columns including the dwelling units, garages, covered carports, and accessory structures, but not open or uncovered decks, patio or porches

C. Permitted Use. Within the West Avenue Redevelopment Overlay District, Existing Dwellings of Record established as of the date this Code was adopted shall be Permitted Uses, subject to the general provisions and exceptions set forth by this Section.

D. Development Standards. Existing Dwellings of Record may be continued, replaced, repaired or converted to a duplex, triplex or quadplex dwelling within the existing footprint. Any proposed alterations, expansion or additions shall be subject to the following:

1. Coverage. Not over 80% of the lot shall be covered by buildings and/or other impervious surface.
2. Setbacks.
  - a. Front Yard. No building addition or expansion shall be located closer than 15 feet from the front property line.
  - b. Side Yard.
    - i. No building addition or expansion shall be located closer than four (4) feet from side property lines for interior lots.
    - ii. For exterior side property lines for corner lots the side setback shall be no less than ten (10) feet for any building addition or expansion.
  - c. Rear Yard. No building addition or expansion shall be located closer than five (5) feet from rear property lines.
3. Height. Maximum height for any structure shall be 35 feet.
4. Off-Street Parking. Paved parking to meet minimum off-street parking standards of Section 12.06.020 of this Code shall be provided.
5. When an Existing Dwelling of Record has been converted to a use permitted by the underlying Mixed Use (MU) Zone or the Existing Dwelling of Record has been demolished and replacement has not commenced and been diligently pursued to completion within 12 consecutive months of the removal, the provisions of the West Avenue Overlay Zone shall no longer apply.



12.04.130 - Riparian Habitat Protection Overlay.

*(Not affected by proposed code amendments)*

12.04.140 - Pine Street Waterfront Overlay.

*(Not affected by proposed code amendments)*

## Chapter 12.06 - SITE DEVELOPMENT

### 12.06.010 - Site Plan Review.

- A. Purpose. The purpose of this Section is to ensure that the development of property in the Roseburg Urban Area is commensurate with the character and physical limitations of the land; to promote and protect the public health, safety and welfare of the community; to enhance aesthetic values; to establish development which is suitably related to its environment; to prevent both extremes of monotonous uniformity and substantial dissimilarity; and, to conform with the adopted goals, objectives and policies of the Roseburg Urban Area Comprehensive Plan.
- B. Site plan review required. No lot or parcel in any District established under the provisions of this Code shall hereafter be developed or physically altered, and no building or structure hereafter shall be erected, enlarged, or structurally altered until site development plans have been approved in accordance with the provisions of this Section. Without limiting the foregoing or any other provision of this Section, no installation of 3,000 square feet or more of asphalt or other impervious surfaces shall be made until site development plans have been approved in accordance with the provisions of this Section.

To the extent possible, site plan review shall be coordinated with any other plan review required by this Code. Where other provisions of this Code require plan review, such other review shall serve to meet the requirements of this Section; provided, however, that when the standards of this Section are more restrictive than comparable standards imposed by other provisions of this Code, the standards of this Section shall govern.

- C. Authority. The Community Development Director shall review all site development plans required by this Section. The Director's authority shall be limited to that necessary to accomplish the provisions of this Section and the provisions of this Code.
1. The Director may:
    - a. Approve the submitted plans;
    - b. Approve the submitted plans with additions, modification, or changes; or
    - c. Deny the submitted plans.
  2. Application. The applicant for site plan review shall submit to the Director plans consisting of maps, drawings, written descriptions, or other materials necessary and appropriate for the Director to determine that the proposed development will conform to the general requirements of this Section and the specific requirements of this Code.
  3. Appeal. Any administrative action by the Director with respect to approval, modification or denial of site plan review may be appealed by the applicant, as provided for in Subsection 12.10.010(Q) of this Code.
- D. Criteria and standards. In addition to the other specific requirements of this Code and other applicable ordinances, development plans submitted to the Community Development Director shall comply with the following standards and criteria:
1. Improved Street Access Statement of Policy. Many streets within the Roseburg Urban Area do not conform to minimum design standards. Increases in traffic volume on substandard streets could result in the inefficient and unsafe movement of traffic, and could adversely affect the general health, safety, and welfare of users. The improvement of substandard streets to City design standards is essential for the ultimate development of the Roseburg Urban Area in a safe, orderly, and efficient manner.
    - a. Therefore, any development for which parking is required by Subsection 12.06.030(H) of this Code shall be permitted only if the property fronts on, and is served primarily by, a street having a minimum paved width of 24 feet along the entire frontage of the property,

and such paved street connects with a collector or arterial street, either directly or via other streets having a minimum paved width of 24 feet.

- b. All developments shall provide adequate access for emergency services vehicles, as determined by the Fire Chief.
  - c. In the case where property fronts on a street that conforms to the requirements of this Section but otherwise is not fully improved to the standards established elsewhere in this Code, either expressly or by reference, or in the case where property abuts a street which does not conform to the standards established elsewhere in this Code, either expressly or by reference, the property owner shall improve the street as required to the standards established elsewhere in this Code or, upon the Community Development Director's determination under Subsection 12.06.010(E) of this Code, shall file with the City a suitable instrument of commitment of the subject property in perpetuity to any Local Improvement District, present or future, which may be created for the purpose of financing improvements of abutting streets to the minimum standards established elsewhere in this Code, either expressly or by reference.
2. Compatibility. Compatibility with the surroundings and the Comprehensive Plan's designation for uses on surrounding property, particularly when the surrounding property is residential in character. In applying this standard and criteria:
    - a. Odor, dust, smoke, fumes, noise, glare, heat, and vibration from uses which might create a nuisance or be offensive to other uses in the area or be incompatible with such other uses, shall be adequately eliminated or controlled.
    - b. Due consideration shall be given to the preservation of historical and natural features.
    - c. Nonconforming uses shall not take precedence over a proposed development which enhances the aesthetics or value of the surrounding property.
    - d. This standard and criteria shall not take precedence over the need for housing for all income groups in the City.
    - e. Signs shall be of a scale that is in harmony with the site and surrounding development and may be illuminated if within the lighting and other standards and criteria of this Section.
  3. Water for Domestic Use. All structures containing a plumbing fixture shall be required to use the City's water supply system as the sole water source. No development shall be permitted which uses a well as a water source for any structure containing a plumbing fixture.
  4. Additional Factors. Additional specific factors as necessary to fulfill concerns raised at the time the property is zoned or rezoned.
  5. Sufficient Infrastructure. The City shall work with an applicant for development to determine whether sufficient infrastructure will be provided, or can be provided, upon submittal of a development application for a new triplex, quadplex, townhouse, or cottage cluster development. Sufficient Infrastructure means the following level of public services:
    - a. Connection to a public sewer system capable of meeting established service levels.
    - b. Connection to a public water system capable of meeting established service levels.
    - c. Access via public or private streets meeting adopted emergency vehicle access standards to a city's public street system.
    - d. Storm drainage facilities capable of meeting established service levels for storm drainage.
- E. Dedications and improvement petitions. If an applicant intends to assert that he/she cannot legally be required, as a condition of building permit or development approval, to provide easements, dedications, or improvements at the level otherwise required by this Code, the building permit or site plan review application shall include a Rough Proportionality Report submitted by the applicant and prepared by a qualified civil or traffic engineer, or qualified professional in the field of the issue in question as appropriate, showing:

1. The estimated extent, on a quantitative basis, to which the improvements will be used by persons served by the building or development, whether the use is for safety or convenience;
2. The estimated level, on a quantitative basis, of improvements needed to meet the estimated extent of use by persons served by the building or development;
3. The estimated impact, on a quantitative basis, of the building or development on the public infrastructure system of which the improvements will be a part; and
4. The estimated level, on a quantitative basis, of improvements needed to mitigate the estimated impact on the public infrastructure system.

Where the Community Development Director determines that the public need would be better served by dedication of rights-of-way rather than easement, the site plan shall so indicate, and the land shall be conveyed to public ownership by instrument. Where the Director determines that it is in the public interest to delay construction of any local improvement required by this Section, the Director may require the property owner file with the City a suitable instrument of commitment for the subject property in perpetuity to the formation of a local improvement district, present or future, which may be created for the purpose of constructing and financing the local improvement by special benefit assessment.

- F. Documentation of approved plans. Approval of site plan becomes effective on the date of action by the Community Development Director.
- G. Limits of approval. If a building permit for a development for which site plan approval has been granted is not obtained within six (6) months of said approval, unless an extension has been requested and granted by the Director within that time period, said approval is deemed automatically revoked, and a new site plan and application must be submitted and approved prior to issuance of a building permit.
- H. Modifications. Except for interior structural modifications, changes in use and alterations that are in character with those associated with the original or subsequent approvals and changes deemed minor by the Community Development Director, all modifications subsequent to site plan approval must be reviewed and approved according to the requirements for original submittals.
- I. Compliance. Once approved, the development of the site must conform to approved site plans and all conditions attached thereto. Any departure constitutes a violation of this Code.

#### 12.06.020 - Public Improvement Requirements.

- A. Access, parking and loading. Arrangement of parking, loading, internal circulation and driveways shall be reviewed for safety, convenience, and mitigation of potential adverse impacts on neighboring properties, the operation of public facilities, and on the traffic flows of adjacent and nearby streets.
  1. Driveway access shall be from adjacent streets of the lowest classification. Driveway access to arterial and collector streets may be permitted if no reasonable alternative street access exists or where heavy use of local streets is inappropriate due to traffic impacts in residential areas.
    - a. For a duplex, triplex, or quadplex dwelling or cottage cluster project with frontage on two local streets, access may be permitted on both streets provided that the distance from the intersection complies with Table 3-1: Minimum Driveway Spacing.
  2. Where a proposed development abuts an existing or proposed Arterial or Collector Street, the development and off-street improvements shall be designed to minimize traffic conflicts.
  3. Bus turn out lanes may be required consistent with an adopted transit plan.
  4. Additional improvements or design modifications necessary to resolve identified transportation conflicts may be required by the Public Works Director.

5. Driveways shall be designed to allow safe and efficient vehicular ingress and egress in accordance with City of Roseburg Public Works Standards.
6. Except where specified in an adopted access management plan, minimum separation between a standard driveway (measured from the end of the curb radius at the driveway or the top of the transition) and the nearest intersection curb return (measured at the end of the curb radius at an intersection or the top of the transition) or between two driveways (except driveways for single-family detached residential and duplex-middle housing on local streets on abutting lots) on the same side of the street shall be as shown in Table 3-1: Minimum Driveway Spacing.

**TABLE 3-1: MINIMUM DRIVEWAY SPACING**

LAND USE	STREET TYPE		
	ARTERIAL	COLLECTOR	LOCAL
Industrial	500'	200'	150'
Commercial/ Public Land	500'	200'	75'
Multi-family Residential	500'	200'	75'
Single-family <u>Detached</u> Residential and <u>Duplexes-Middle Housing</u>	500'	200'	30' <sup>[1]</sup>

<sup>[1]</sup> Only applies to intersection spacing; does not apply to spacing between driveways on abutting lots. For spacing between driveways on the same lot, see Subsection 12.06.030(Q) of this Code.

~~be reduced to 22 feet between two driveways on the same lot.~~

7. Distances shown in Table 3-1 may be reduced in the following circumstances:
  - a. Access is from a one-way street.
  - b. The driveway is designed and marked "right turn entrance only."
  - c. The driveway is marked "exit only" and is designed to prevent left turns.
  - d. If the driveway spacing in Table 3-1 would preclude a single-family detached residential or middle housing lot from having at least one driveway, including shared driveways or driveways on adjoining streets, one driveway is allowed as far from the intersection as possible. The driveway width shall be reduced to a maximum of 12 feet and the 5-foot driveway setback from the abutting lot shall be eliminated.  
  
Alternative to above: If the subject property is not of sufficient width to allow for separation between driveway and intersection as provided, the driveway shall be constructed as far from the intersection as possible, while maintaining the five (5) foot setback between the driveway and property line as required.
- ed. Exceptions to this requirement may be granted by the Community Development Director when recommended by the Public Works Director. Evaluations of exceptions shall consider the posted speed for the street on which access is proposed, constraints due to lot

patterns, and effects on the safety and capacity of the adjacent Public Street, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities.

B. Access permission. The following shall apply to all public and private streets within the City and to all properties that abut these streets:

1. Permission to access City streets shall be subject to review and approval by the Public Works Director based on the standards contained in this Section, Public Works Standards, any access management plans, and any access management agreements between ODOT and the City. Access will be evaluated and determined as a component of the land use decision process. Construction shall be as detailed in the review and decision of the land use.
2. Permits for access to State highways shall be subject to review and approval by the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), except when ODOT has delegated this responsibility to the City. In that case, the City shall determine whether access is granted based on ODOT and City adopted standards.
3. Nonconforming Access. Legal accesses in place as of March 12, 2008 that do not conform with the standards herein are considered nonconforming and shall be brought into compliance with standards when new access is requested, or with a change in use or when improvements are proposed that would increase the trip generation.

C. Traffic impact study.

1. A Traffic Impact Study (TIS) shall be required based on anticipated negative significant traffic and safety impacts projected to be caused by the proposed development as determined by the Community Development Director after a recommendation from the Public Works Director.

Negative significant traffic and safety impacts may include, but not be limited to:

- a. An anticipated increase of at least five percent (5%) of the current traffic volume during the peak hour and at least 100 trips per day.
- b. Additional traffic and turn movement projected to result from the proposed development is projected to exceed the applicable volume to capacity ratio and/or level of service:

Volume to Capacity Ratio:

Arterial: 0.85

Collector: 0.90

Local: 0.95

Level of Service Standard:

Signalized intersection: LOS D

Non-signalized intersection: LOS E

Downtown Intersection: 0.95 and LOS E

- c. A significant capacity and/or safety problem is likely to be caused by, or increased by the development.
2. When required, the TIS shall, at a minimum:
    - a. Utilize a Scope of Work and an Analysis Methodology approved or accepted by the Community Development Director.
    - b. Consider cumulative impacts of existing and proposed development in the study area.

- c. Include long-term impact (20-year) of the development in the context of the projected traffic environment at five-year increments.
  - d. Consider circulation and safety needs for pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit in addition to motor vehicles.
  - e. Extend the analysis coverage of the street system until the peak traffic impact becomes less than five percent (5%).
- D. Intersections. Intersections shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the following requirements:
- 1. In order to minimize traffic conflicts and provide for efficient traffic signalization, intersections involving curb return driveways and streets, whether public or private, shall be directly opposed, unless a Traffic Impact Study indicates that an offset intersection benefits public safety to a greater degree.
  - 2. Streets shall intersect one another at an angle as near to a right angle as is practicable, considering topography of the area and previous adjacent layout, but in no case at an angle less than 60 degrees. The right-of-way and street paving within the acute angle shall have a minimum of 30 feet centerline radius. At intersections, each collector or arterial street shall be straight or shall have a radius greater than 600 feet for a distance of 100 feet from each intersection.
  - 3. Intersections shall be so designed that no offset dangerous to the traveling public is created as a result of staggering intersections. The minimum offset between two local streets that do not have left turn storage needs shall be 200 feet. The minimum offset between two streets other than local streets shall be determined by the Community Development Director after a recommendation from the Public Works Director. In all cases, the minimum distances shall be the offset of the centerlines of side streets or driveways. These minimums may be increased based on traffic safety considerations.
- E. Sidewalks, curbs, gutters, storm drainage.
- 1. When Construction Required. It shall be a condition of the issuance of a development permit for all property being newly developed, or developed to the extent that structural alteration will increase the size of the total gross floor area on the property, that sidewalks, curbs, gutters, and storm drainage facilities, conforming to the standards and guidelines established by the Public Works Director, shall be installed along the entire frontage of the property at the sole cost of the permittee prior to the issuance of an occupancy permit, except as provided for in Paragraphs 12.06.020(E)(3) and 12.06.020(E)(4) as outlined below.
  - 2. Zone Change, Subdivision Plats, Planned Unit Development, and Street Construction.
    - a. As a condition of approval of final plats for subdivisions and final plans for planned unit developments, the applicant shall be required to provide for installation of the permanent improvements described in Paragraph 12.06.020(E)(1) above.
    - b. Subject to the limitations and exceptions set forth in Paragraph 12.06.020(E)(4) below, the construction of curbs, gutters, sidewalks, and storm drainage facilities conforming to standards and guidelines of the Public Works Director shall be completed prior to issuance of an occupancy permit for all property where there is a change in zoning and actual use from a residential district to any other zone and use.
    - c. Where the construction of a public street is to take place, whether through assessment proceedings, developer construction, or a government sponsored or funded project, said street shall be constructed with the improvements specified in Paragraph 12.06.020(E)(1) above.
  - 3. Financing For Single Property Improvements. The improvements specified in Paragraph 12.06.020(E)(1) above may be constructed by the City and paid for by the property owner via an

assessment against the property in accordance with financing alternatives, if any, provided in this Code, and subject to approval by the Public Works Director.

4. Limitations and Exceptions. The improvements specified in Paragraph 12.06.020(E)(1) above shall not be required at the time of issuance of a development permit for new construction or development adjacent to public streets, or at the time of a zoning and actual use change from a residential district when:
  - a. An existing single family dwelling, duplex and/or its accessory structure(s) is replaced without increasing the size of the floor area or altered by one or more increases in the size of the floor area adding up to a total increase of less than fifteen percent of the total gross floor area of all structures <sup>1</sup> on the property during a fifteen-year period, and  

No public sidewalks exist within 250 feet of the front property line on the same side of the street of any of the frontages. A corner lot or parcel has two or more front property lines and frontages.
  - b. No final profile grade elevation for the street can be established by the Public Works Director based on then existing knowledge of planned street widening or improvements or where in residential zones, topographical features or existing public utilities or similar obstructions prevent construction to standards set by this code as determined by the Public Works Director; or
  - c. When unsolved problems relating to drainage or other street construction factors prevent or make impracticable final sidewalk construction on said street at a time prior to the expected completion date of the construction for which the permit is sought. However, the property owner, or the permittee, prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy, shall be required to grade, either by cutting or filling or a combination thereof, the public right-of-way from the nearest edge of the existing traveled way to the right-of-way margin of the street adjacent to the property to provide for drainage in accordance with standards and as directed by the Public Works Director.
  - d. When the property is located in an RO, R10, R7.5, or R6 District and has been exempted by street, block or neighborhood under this Paragraph 12.06.010(E)(4).
  - e. When improvements are not constructed at the time of issuance of a development permit, pursuant to "a," "b," "c" or "d" above, the applicant or property owner shall also agree in a signed written and subsequently recorded agreement to install permanent sidewalk improvements at his/her sole cost, or in accordance with other agreed financing alternatives, at such time, if any, as the street is improved and conditions permit said construction, all as directed by the Public Works Director.
5. Relief and Appeal. The jurisdiction may from time to time establish, revise, delete, or otherwise determine what streets, blocks, or neighborhoods may be exempted from these standards due to terrain, physical restrictions, available right-of-way width, or other substantial reason. The City Council shall have authority to grant relief from the application of provisions of Subsection 12.06.020(E) upon due notice and hearing, and upon a finding by the City Council that, due to physical conditions beyond the control of the applicant, application of these requirements would result in unworkable or unsafe conditions, including adverse effects on use or access to the premises.
6. Standards to be Developed by the Public Works Director. Standards and guidelines shall be developed by the Public Works Director for sidewalk improvements and associated construction.
7. Conditions to Issuance of Permit to be in Writing. The applicable conditions to issuance of a development permit which are imposed by this Section shall be written upon the permit or embodied in a separate written agreement and attached to the permit, which shall be made a part of the permanent records of the Building Official.

(Ord. No. [3540](#), § 1, 7-13-2020)

<sup>1</sup> Only structures that would require a building permit to be constructed are included in the calculation of gross square footage of structure(s) on the property.

#### 12.06.030 - Site Improvement Requirements.

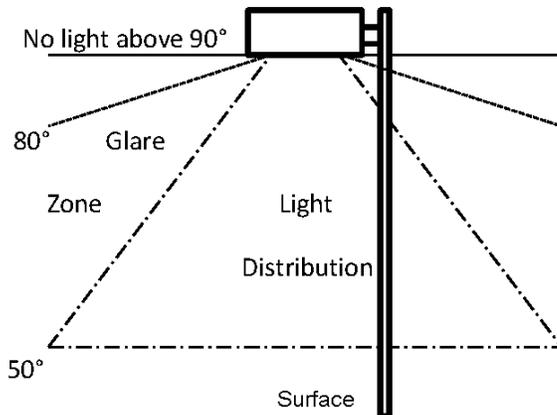
- A. Purpose. The objective of this Section is to set minimum development standards for private property which promote and protect the public health, safety and welfare of the community; to enhance aesthetic values; and to conform with the adopted goals, objectives and policies of the Roseburg Urban Area Comprehensive Plan.
- B. Site development—Excavation and fill placement.
1. Excavation, fill placement, or removal of trees or ground cover shall require a permit from the Community Development Department if any of the following conditions apply.
    - a. The volume of fill placement or excavation exceeds five (5) cubic yards for any 1,000 square feet of area.
    - b. The proposed fill placement or excavation will result in disturbing 3,000 or more square feet.
    - c. The property contains all or portions of a river, stream, wetland, spring, or other source where the continuous presence of water is indicated and which would be disturbed.
    - d. Lands within and identified on the City of Roseburg Slope Map or having slopes of greater than 12% shall comply with the requirements identified in Section 12.04.100 of this Code.
    - e. Exceptions. A site development permit shall not be required for the following activities:
      - i. Projects or developments which have received Site Plan Review approval.
      - ii. The installation and maintenance of public utilities and infrastructure such as water lines, water meters, pump stations, sewer lines, and streets by the City, Roseburg Urban Sanitary Authority, other utilities or their contractors.
      - iii. Removal of trees and ground cover in emergency situations involving immediate danger to life or property or substantial fire hazards.
      - iv. Removal of trees, ground cover, or obnoxious vegetation on partially developed property for purposes of general property and utility maintenance, fire hazard removal, landscaping, or gardening without the use of a bulldozer or similar mechanical equipment.
  2. Application and Submittal Requirements. The application shall include, at a minimum, the following information.
    - a. Map/Plan. The submitted map/plan shall include the date, north arrow, location of adjoining streets, structures and property, existing utilities, scale, and contours at no more than two-foot intervals.
    - b. Property description(s). Legal description including accurate property lines and boundaries.
    - c. Planned Improvements. Proposed location of all improvements, including but not limited to structures, utilities, roads, storm drainage, and retaining walls.
    - d. Topography. Natural features, tree groupings, rivers, streams, wetlands, or other geographical features.
    - e. Stabilization/Erosion Control Method(s). Proposed methods for bank stabilization, erosion control plan and measures (DEQ requirements), and land restoration.

- f. Vegetation/soils. General description and notation of trees and ground cover; general description of soils and characteristics. Subject to review, certain development projects may require a geo-technical report.
  - g. Grading Plan. Plan including cut and fill areas, existing and finish grades and slope height.
  - h. Drainage. Drainage plan complying with the Storm Drainage Master Plan.
  - i. Supplementary Information. Name and address of property owner.
  - j. Written Information.
    - i. Project Description. General description of the proposed project.
    - ii. Schedule. Proposed time schedule for excavation, land clearing, or fill placement, land restoration, bank stabilization and erosion control, and future development.
    - iii. Additional Permit(s). Permit approvals or applications from other agencies such as the Oregon Division of State Lands, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, or The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers shall be provided at the time of application submittal.
    - iv. Other. Other information as deemed necessary by the Community Development Department in order to adequately review and approve the application.
3. Minimum Requirements.
- a. Each permit approval shall be subject to the requirement that all ground stabilization be maintained and not be allowed to deteriorate.
  - b. Removal of vegetation shall not occur more than 30 days prior to grading or construction.
4. If a building permit is issued as part of the project, the requirements of the excavation/land clearing permit shall be completed prior to framing or set-up. Erosion control and stabilization methods shall be in place prior to and during the entire construction phase of the project.
- C. Surface water drainage.
- 1. Adequate provisions shall be made to ensure proper drainage of surface waters, and to prevent soil erosion and flooding. Site drainage provisions shall provide for acceptance of off-site drainage waters, and conveyance of all drainage waters, including crawlspace and roof drainage, such that they are discharged offsite at a location and in such a manner that they do not damage off-site properties, do not violate drainage ordinances or laws, and are not increased in volume over natural or pre-project flows without said increase being in conformance with drainage law or first having obtained the approval of the downstream owner(s).
  - 2. If a development is or will be periodically subject to accumulation of surface water or is traversed by a water course, drainage way, channel, stream, creek, or river, the applicant may be required to dedicate to the public storm drain easements approved as adequate by the Public Works Director to provide for present and future drainage needs of the area, including access for maintenance. Storm drainage facilities shall conform to the standards established by the Public Works Director.
- D. Underground utilities.
- 1. All new major development shall be served by underground utilities, including, but not limited to, electrical, telephone, cable television, and street lighting lines.
    - a. For the purpose of this Chapter, new major development is any new development containing more than 5,000 square feet of gross floor area, either in a single structure or in the sum of all structures constructed on a single lot or parcel, or any enlargement or structural alteration exceeding 5,000 square feet of gross floor area, for which site plan review is required by this Chapter, and any development subject to the requirements of

Chapter 12.12 of this Code and/or any development where underground utilities are available and accessible.

- b. The Director may vary the requirements of this Section upon finding that such strict application is impractical due to the location of existing overhead utilities, unusual and special utility requirements of the development, or other conditions beyond the control of the developer.
  - c. Whenever overhead utilities are utilized in a development, the Director shall review the proposed location of such overhead utilities, and may require their arrangement and location in such a manner to better carry out the purpose of the Chapter.
- E. Lighting. Adequate exterior lighting shall be provided to promote public safety and shall be directed onto and confined to the property from which it is generated. All outdoor light fixtures used for general illumination or advertisement are subject to the standards in the following Paragraph 12.06.030(E)(1)—(2) unless exempted by the following Paragraph 12.06.030(E)(3).

- 1. All on-site lighting shall be designed as a full cut-off fixture or have a shielding method to direct light emissions down onto the site and not shine direct illumination, glare, or cast a shadow onto adjacent properties or into the public right-of-way.
  - a. Full cut-off means a light fixture designed and constructed so that light is directed down and no light is projected above the horizontal plane.
  - b. Example:



- c. Glare means stray, unshielded light striking the eye that may result in nuisance such as light shining into a window, discomfort causing squinting of the eyes, disabling vision by reducing the ability of the eyes to see into shadows, or reduction of visual performance.
- 2. The use of laser light, high intensity light, searchlight, or similar upwardly directed lighting is prohibited.
  - 3. Exemptions.
    - a. Lighting associated with the operation of an airport when said lighting is required to meet Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) standards.
    - b. Low intensity, upwardly directed lighting intended to highlight part of a building, sign, flag, or landscaping may be permitted, provided that the light distribution from the fixture is effectively constrained by an overhanging architectural element or landscaping element and does not shine beyond the intended target including into the night sky. Containment elements may include but are not limited to awnings, shrubs, or dense tree canopies that limit illumination of the sky.
- F. Screening. Except in the Heavy Industrial District (M3), exposed storage areas, utility buildings, machinery (ground- or roof-mounted), garbage and refuse storage areas, service and truck loading

areas, and other accessory uses and structures shall be adequately set back and screened. Screening may consist of fences, walls, berms, and landscaping, or any combination thereof, which effectively obscures sight, is six (6) feet in height and meets the intent of this provision or otherwise conforms to the standards established by this Code. Screening or buffering of parking areas in all districts shall conform to the standards established in Subsection 12.06.030(T). Roof-mounted equipment may be granted an exception to these standards if the equipment is set back at least three (3) feet from the edge(s) of the roof for every one (1) foot of equipment height.

G. Garbage container areas. New Development, except single-family detached and duplex dwellings and middle housing, shall provide a Garbage and Recycle Container area that shall be screened per Subsection 12.06.030(F). Multifamily housing complexes shall also provide recycling containers for at least four (4) principal recyclable materials. Garbage and Recycle Container Areas shall meet the following construction design standards:

1. All containers must be placed on a hard level surface.
2. All containers shall have a minimum clear area 65 feet long by 12 feet wide in front with no obstructions.
3. This area must be on the same cross slope as the container (level).
4. The clear area and hard level surface under the container must be flush (No curbs or drops).
5. The unobstructed area must have no more than a two percent (2%) slope front to back.
6. Enclosures shall have a minimum of 18 feet overhead clearance over the entire clear area.
7. Any enclosure shall have a minimum opening of ten (10) feet centered in front of the clear area.
8. Any enclosure gates shall open past 90 degrees.
9. All enclosures shall have a curb or other stop at least four (4) inches high and a minimum of six (6) inches in front of back wall or fence.
10. Developments proposing to deviate from these requirements shall submit written approval from the designated service provider prior to City consideration.
11. Uses having cooking grease contained for recycling purposes shall provide appropriate containment areas within the garbage container area that has curbs and an approved grate trap.

H. Off-street parking. At the time of erection of a new structure, the addition of dwelling units except for conversion of a single-family detached dwelling to a triplex or quadplex, at the time of enlargement except for enlargement of a single-family or duplex detached dwelling or middle housing, or at the time of a change in the use of an existing structure, off street parking spaces and bicycle parking spaces shall be provided in accordance with this Section and Table 3-3: Minimum Parking Spaces Required, except as otherwise provided. In an existing use, the parking space shall not be eliminated if elimination would result in less space than is required by this Section. Where square feet are specified, the area measured shall be the gross floor area of the building, excluding restrooms, hallways, mechanical spaces, elevators, stairwells, and space devoted to off-street parking or loading. Where employees are specified, persons counted shall be those working on the premises during the largest shift at peak season, including proprietors. Where the resulting number of spaces is a fraction of a parking space, any fraction under one-half shall be disregarded and any fraction of one-half (½) or more shall count as one (1) space.

**TABLE 3-3: MINIMUM PARKING SPACES REQUIRED**

LAND USE	MINIMUM VEHICULAR PARKING SPACES	BICYCLE PARKING SPACES
<b>1)RESIDENTIAL</b>		

a) Single-family dwelling	2 per dwelling unit	N/A
b) Duplex dwelling	1 per dwelling unit	N/A
c) Triplex and quadplex dwelling	<u>1 per dwelling unit, except a total of 3 spaces are required for a quadplex on a lot between 5,000-6,999 square feet, a total of 2 spaces for a quadplex or triplex on a lot between 3,000-4,999 square feet, and a total of 1 space is required for a triplex on a lot less than 3,000 square feet.</u>	N/A
de) Multi-family dwelling		
i) One-bedroom units	1.5 per dwelling unit	1 per unit for developments with 5+ dwelling units
ii) Two-bedroom units	1.75 per dwelling unit	
iii) Three+ bedrooms units	2 per dwelling unit	
ed) Townhouse	<u>1</u> per dwelling unit	N/A
f) Cottage cluster	<u>1 per dwelling unit</u>	N/A
d) Accessory Residential Unit	1 per dwelling unit	N/A
ge) Residential Home	1 for every 2 rooms	N/A
hf) Bed and Breakfast	2 plus 1 space per guest room	N/A
<b>2)COMMERCIAL/RESIDENTIAL</b>		
a) Motel/Hotel	1 per guest room or suite plus required parking for on-site uses	1 per 15 required auto spaces
b) Residential Facility	1 per 5 beds	1 per 15 required auto spaces
<b>3)INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
c) Welfare or Correctional Institution	1 per 5 beds based on maximum capacity	1 per 15 required auto spaces
d) Hospital	2 per bed based on maximum capacity	1 per 15 required auto spaces

<b>4)PLACES OF ASSEMBLY</b>		
a) Religious Institution or other place of assembly	1 per 4 seats in the main auditorium based on maximum capacity, or 1 for each 5 occupants based on maximum capacity as calculated under the provision of the building code.	1 per 20 required auto spaces
b) Library, Reading Room, Museum, Art Gallery	1 per 300 square feet of floor area	1 per 10 required auto spaces
c) Pre-School, Child Care Facility, Kindergarten	2 for the first 16 children plus one additional space for every 12 children thereafter, along with off-street loading and unloading area	1 per classroom
d) Elementary or Junior High School	2 per classroom, plus one for each 5 fixed seats in any area used for auditorium purposes; if no fixed seating, one for each 5 occupants based on building code along with off-street loading and unloading	1 per 2 required auto spaces
e) High School	5 per classroom, plus one for each 5 fixed seats in any area used for auditorium purposes; if no fixed seating, one for each 5 occupants based on building code along with off-street loading and unloading	1 per 10 required auto spaces
f) College; Commercial School	7 per classroom plus one for each 5 fixed seats in any area used for auditorium purposes; if no fixed seating, one for each 5 occupants based on building code	1 per 5 required auto spaces <sup>[1]</sup>
g) Political, Civic, Social or Labor Organization Meeting Halls	1 per 4 seats based on maximum capacity or 1 for each 5 occupants based on maximum calculated in the building code	1 per 25 required auto spaces
h) Other Auditorium, meeting room	1 per 4 seats based on maximum capacity or 1 for each 5 occupants based on maximum as calculated in the building code	1 per 20 required auto spaces
<b>5)RECREATIONAL</b>		
a) Stadium, Arena, Theater	1 per 5 seats based on maximum capacity or 1 for each 5 occupants based on maximum capacity as calculated under the provisions of the building code.	1 per 10 required auto spaces
b) Bowling Alley	3 per lane	1 per 15 required auto spaces

c) Dance Hall	1 per 100 square feet of floor area	1 per 15 required auto spaces
d) Skating Rink	1 per 200 square feet of floor area	1 per 15 required auto spaces
e) Swimming pool facility	1 per 200 square feet of pool surface area	1 per 15 required auto spaces
f) Racquet court, athletic club	1 per court, plus 1 per 100 square feet of exercise area	1 per 15 required auto spaces
g) Other indoor recreation facility	1 per 100 square feet of floor area	1 per 15 required auto spaces
h) Outdoor recreation facility	25 per field or recreation area	1 per 10 required auto spaces
<b>6) COMMERCIAL<sup>[2]</sup></b>		
a) Grocery store, retail store, bank, professional office, laboratory, beauty/barber shop or other personal service, and dining establishments with a gross floor area no greater than 2,500 square feet located within a multiple-use building	1 per 300 square feet of floor area	1 per 15 required auto spaces
b) Furniture, appliance, auto, boat, manufacture or mobile home sales, trailer sales, or other bulk retail	1 per 700 square feet of floor area	N/A
c) Medical or dental offices, emergency or urgent care clinics	1 per 200 square feet of floor area	N/A
d) Sit-down and carry-out restaurant, tavern, bar and nightclub	1 per 100 square feet of floor area	1 per 30 required auto spaces
e) Drive-in restaurant or other drive-in services	1 per 4 seats or one per 200 square feet of floor area, whichever is greater	N/A
f) Mortuary, Funeral Parlor or Mausoleum	1 per 4 occupants based on maximum capacity as calculated under the provisions of the building code	N/A
g) Ambulance or Rescue Services	1 per rescue vehicle, plus 1 per employee	N/A
h) Automobile Repair Garage	At least 4 for each service stall	N/A

i) Automobile Service Station	1 per 2 gasoline pumps	N/A
j) Truck, trailer and automobile rental	1 per 300 square feet of building area plus one for every 10 spaces devoted to rental vehicles	N/A
k) Private Utility (gas, electric, telephone, etc.)	1 per 300 square feet of building area, and in the case of an unstaffed facility, at least 2 spaces	N/A
l) Laundromat and Dry cleaning Facility	1 per 300 square feet	N/A
m) Passenger Transportation Terminal	1 for each 5 seats based on maximum capacity for each transporter loading and unloading within any half-hour period	1 per 10 required auto spaces
<b>7) INDUSTRIAL</b>		
a) Manufacturing Establishments	1 per each 500 square feet floor area	1 per 15 required auto spaces
b) Storage, Warehouse, Wholesale establishment; rail or trucking freight terminal; truck, trailer or auto storage	1 per each 1,500 square feet floor area	N/A
c) Building or Specialty Trade Contractor Office or Shop	1 per 500 square feet of floor area	As determined by the Director
<b>8) UNSPECIFIED USE</b>		

The parking requirements for buildings and uses not set forth herein shall be determined by the Director, and such determination shall be based upon the requirements for the most comparable building or use specified herein. The decision of the Director may be appealed to the Commission in accordance with the provisions of Subsection 12.10.010(Q) of this Code.

<sup>[1]</sup> May be reduced up to 25% where design incorporates features that promote alternative transportation access, such as walking, bicycling, or transit and it is demonstrated that alternative transportation access, such as walking, bicycling, or transit is available and is likely to be used.

<sup>[2]</sup> Bicycle Parking is not required in the Central Business District (CBD).

I. Bicycle parking standards.

1. Bicycle Parking Facility Design.

- a. Bicycle parking facilities shall either be securely anchored lockable enclosures in which the bicycle is stored, or secure anchored stationary rack which support the frame so the bicycle cannot easily be pushed or fall to one side. Racks that require a user-supplied lock shall accommodate locking the frame and both wheels using either a cable or U-shaped lock.

- b. Bicycle parking spaces shall be at least six (6) feet long and two-and-one-half (2.5) feet wide, and overhead clearance in covered spaces shall be a minimum of seven (7) feet.
- c. A five-foot aisle for bicycle maneuvering shall be provided and maintained beside or between each row of bicycle parking.
- d. Required bicycle parking shall be located in a well-lighted, secure, and visible location.

2. Locational Standards for Bicycle Parking.

- a. All required bicycle parking shall be located on the site. Bicycle parking shall have direct access (i.e., from the street or path to the parking area and from the parking area to the entrance) to both the public right-of-way and to the main entrance of the principal use via a walkway meeting the standards of Subsection 12.06.030(W) of this Code.
- b. Public bicycle parking shall be distributed at the various public entrances, while employee parking shall be located at the employee entrance, if appropriate.
- c. Bicycle parking shall not be located in the public right-of-way; however, in exceptional circumstances bicycle parking in the public right-of-way may be allowed if approved in writing by the Public Works Director.
- d. Bicycle parking may be provided within a building, but the location must be easily accessible for bicyclists.

J. Accessible (ADA) parking standards. All parking areas, except for ~~one and two family dwellings, accessory residential units, and townhouses~~ single-family detached dwellings and middle housing, shall provide parking spaces in conformance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), all Uniform Building Code Standards and based on the ratios shown in Table 3-4: Ratio of Accessible Parking Spaces:

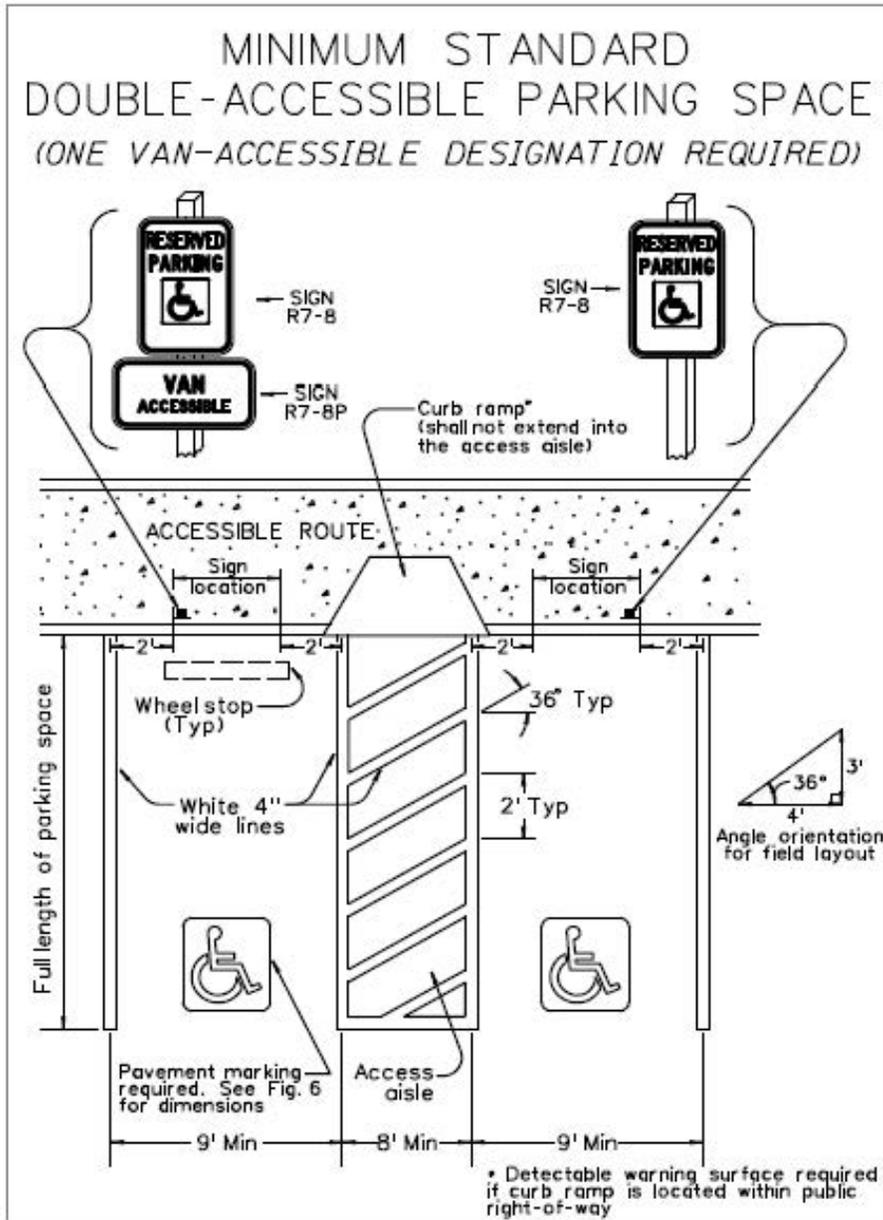
**TABLE 3-4: RATIO OF ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACES**

TOTAL PARKING AREA SPACES	REQUIRED ACCESSIBLE SPACES
1—25 spaces	1 space
26—50 spaces	2 spaces
51—75 spaces	3 spaces
76—100 spaces	4 spaces
101—150 spaces	5 spaces
151—200 spaces	6 spaces
201—300 spaces	7 spaces
301 or more	7 plus 1 for each 100 additional spaces

For each accessible parking space provided which conforms to the provisions of this Section, one (1) parking space, otherwise required by Subsection 12.06.030(H) may be eliminated subject to the following limitations:

1. **Space Specifications.** Each accessible parking space shall be at least nine (9) feet wide and shall have an adjacent access aisle. The adjacent aisle shall be at least six (6) feet wide for standard spaces and eight (8) feet wide for "van-accessible" spaces. If one (1) accessible space is provided, it shall be designated "van-accessible." All other spaces may be either "van-accessible" or standard spaces (refer to Figure 3-1: Accessible Parking Spaces).
2. **Access Aisle.** The aisle shall be located on the passenger side of the parking space except that two (2) adjacent accessible parking spaces may share an aisle (See Figure 3-1).
3. **Signs and Pavement Markings.** A sign shall be posted for each accessible parking space. The sign shall be clearly visible to a person parking in the space and marked with the international symbol of accessibility indicating that the spaces are reserved for persons with disabled person parking permits and be designed to standards adopted by the Uniform Building Code. The pavement of each accessible parking space shall be clearly marked with the international symbol of accessibility and be designed to standards adopted by the Uniform Building Code.
4. **Space Location.** Each accessible parking space and adjacent aisle shall be situated so as to avoid requiring any person using the space from having to cross or traverse within any access driveway, vehicle maneuvering area or other vehicle traffic lane.
5. **Ramps.** When accessible parking spaces are provided, safe and convenient curb ramps shall be installed to meet Uniform Building Code specifications. Building design and subsequent activities shall not unreasonably impair access by physically challenged persons to the principal use.

### **FIGURE 3-1: ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACES**



K. Parking stall standards.

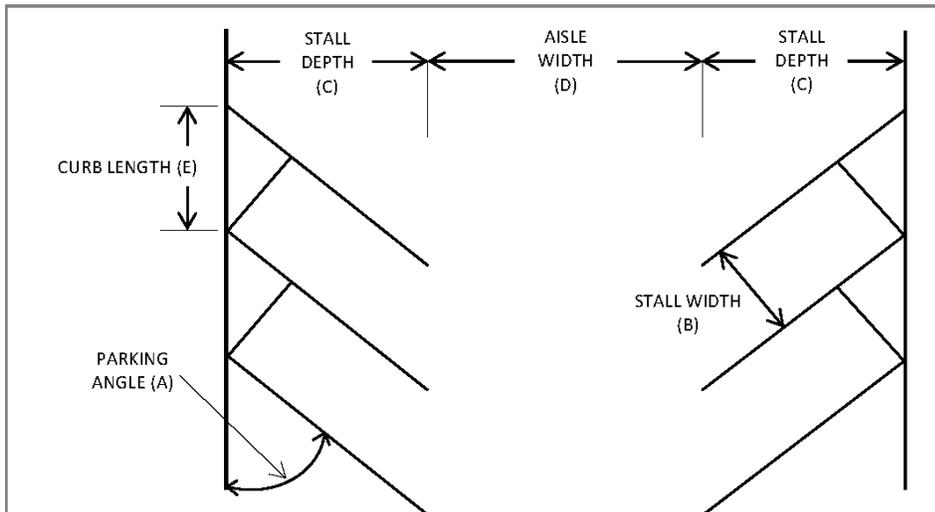
1. Table 3-5: Required Stall and Aisle Dimensions, provides the minimum dimensions of public or private parking stalls and maneuvering aisles.
  - a. Stalls with angles between 0° and 90° that are served with a two-way aisle shall be angled in opposing directions (Figure 3-2: Parking Design Key, represents stalls served by a one-way aisle).
  - b. One-way and two-way maneuvering aisles that do not directly serve parking stalls (e.g., provide access to other areas of a parking lot) shall be 12 feet and 20 feet-wide respectively.

**TABLE 3-5: REQUIRED STALL AND AISLE DIMENSIONS**

PARKING ANGLE (A)	TYPE OF STALL	STALL WIDTH (B)	STALL DEPTH (C)	AISLE WIDTH (D)		CURB LENGTH (E)
				ONE-WAY	TWO-WAY	
0° (parallel)	Standard	9	9	12	24	22
30°	Compact	8	15	12	24	16
	Standard	9	17.3	12	24	18
45°	Compact	8	17	12	24	11.5
	Standard	9	19.8	14	24	12.7
60°	Compact	8	18	18	24	9
	Standard	9	21	18	24	10.4
90°	Compact	8	18	24	24	8
	Standard	9	18	24	24	9

Dimensions are rounded to the nearest 10<sup>th</sup> of a foot.

**FIGURE 3-2: PARKING DESIGN KEY**



2. Compact Car Parking. The Director may authorize the creation of compact car spaces in any public or private parking area which contains a minimum of ten (10) parking spaces. The number of parking spaces established for compact cars shall be based on the ratios shown in Table 3-6: Percent of Permitted Compact Spaces. All compact car parking spaces created under the provisions of this Section shall be clearly identified as compact car spaces.

**TABLE 3-6: PERCENT OF PERMITTED COMPACT SPACES**

NUMBER OF SPACES REQUIRED	PERCENT OF DESIGNATED COMPACT SPACES
10—25 Spaces	15 Percent
26—50 Spaces	20 Percent
51—100 Spaces	25 Percent
Over 100 Spaces	30 Percent

3. Motorcycle Parking. Motorcycle parking spaces may substitute for up to 5 spaces or 5 percent of required automobile parking, whichever is less.
  - a. For every 4 motorcycle spaces provided, the automobile parking requirement is reduced by one space.
  - b. Each motorcycle space shall measure 4 feet by 8 feet, or 50 percent of the required stall and aisle dimension standards for a compact space (Table 3-5), whichever is less. Each space shall be clearly striped or signed to indicate motorcycle parking only.
  - c. Existing parking may be converted to take advantage of this provision.
- L. Parking reduction. The following provisions offer reductions for required off-street parking and may be combined, however, the maximum reduction from all reductions in parking spaces shall be no more than 25% of the required number of parking spaces.
  1. Public Transit. In order to encourage and facilitate the use of public transit or car/vanpooling, a maximum of 15% of the required number of off-street parking spaces for employees may be eliminated in lieu of car/vanpooling facilities or public transit service areas and facilities provided by the developer, including off street transit loading and unloading areas and passenger shelters. The provisions of this Section may be negotiated in conjunction with the requirements of Section 12.06.010: Site Plan Review.
  2. Available On-street Parking. For any development requiring at least ten off-street parking spaces, the number of required off-street parking spaces may be reduced by the number of on-street parking spaces on the street frontage of the property, up to a maximum reduction of 20%, provided:
    - a. Such on-street parking is accessible from the buildings being developed via convenient walkways; and,

- b. Such walkways are constructed with permanent hard-surfaced material, such as concrete, stone, brick or tile which is all-weather, non-skid; and,
  - c. The location of the on-street parking is no more than 150 feet from the entrance of the development requiring the parking.
  - d. Such on-street parking shall not be used or reserved exclusively for the development but shall be available at all times to the general public.
  - e. Each 25 feet of uninterrupted curb designed for on-street parking constitutes one parking space.
3. Additional Landscaping. For commercial and industrial development requiring at least 50 off-street parking spaces, a reduction of up to a maximum five percent (5%) in the number required parking spaces may be allowed if there is an increase in landscaped area which exceeds by at least 25% the minimum landscaping amount, and incorporates landscaping exceeding minimum standards. The landscaped area must be located between the public street and the parking area. The reduction is allowed at a maximum rate of one (1) parking space per 200 square feet of landscaped area in excess of the minimum.
4. Change of Use.
- a. Unless otherwise expressly stated, when the use of property changes, additional off-street (vehicle and bicycle) parking spaces must be provided to serve the new use only when the number of parking spaces required for the new use exceeds by more than 10% the number of spaces required for the lawful use that most recently occupied the building, based on the standards of this Code. In other words, 110% "credit" is given to the most recent lawful use of the property for the number of parking spaces that would be required under this Code, regardless of whether such spaces are actually provided. Any new parking spaces required must comply with all applicable parking area design and layout standards.
  - b. When the number of parking spaces required for the new use exceeds the number of spaces required for the use that most recently occupied the property by more than 10%, additional parking spaces are required only to make up the difference between the amount of parking required for the previous use and the amount of parking required for the new use, based on the standards of this Code.
  - c. The relief from parking requirements attributed to a change of use shall not relieve the applicant from providing ADA parking spaces determined by the total number of normally required parking spaces and Subsection 12.06.030(J).
5. Landmarks and Historic Districts. The Director is authorized to approve exceptions and waivers to minimum off-street parking ratios for the following:
- a. Rehabilitation or reuse of buildings on the National Register of Historic Places;
  - b. Buildings designated as local cultural resources;
  - c. Contributing buildings in National Register Historic Districts; or
  - d. Buildings in locally designated historic districts.
- M. Central business district parking requirements.
1. CBD Joint-Use Parking. Joint-use parking standards are based on the assumption that patrons will use a single parking space for more than one destination in Downtown Roseburg and that one parking space will be open and available for short-term parking to serve many different uses which may have different peak hours.
- a. Eligible Development. The following categories of development shall be eligible to use joint-use parking standards to meet parking requirements:
    - i. Nonresidential new construction on sites of less than 20,000 square feet in size;

- ii. New construction on sites greater than 20,000 square feet in size for retail commercial, restaurants, and movie theaters; and
  - iii. Additions to existing buildings, rehabilitation of existing buildings, or changes in use or occupancy in existing buildings.
- b. Ineligible Development. The following types of uses are not eligible to use joint-use parking standards:
- i. New or existing residential uses; and
  - ii. New construction of hotel or office uses on sites greater than 20,000 square feet in size.
- c. Alternative Joint-Use Parking Standards. Subsection 12.06.030(H) of this Code shall determine circumstances in which parking shall be required. Once it has been established that parking is required, eligible projects within the CBD Zone may choose to provide required parking by using the Alternative Joint-Use Parking Standards (Table 3-7).
- d. Joint-Use Parking Agreement. All parking developed under joint-use parking standards shall be required to enter into an agreement with the City and recorded County Clerk, requiring the parking to be operated on a non-exclusive basis, to be open and available to the public for joint-use short-term public parking during normal business hours.
2. CBD In-Lieu Parking Fee. The existence of small parcels within the Downtown often makes it difficult to provide on-site parking. As an alternative to onsite parking, the City may establish an in-lieu parking fee as part of a transportation system development charge. The fees would be "banked" by the City to provide funds to develop and maintain centralized public parking facilities.
3. Use of Alleys within CBD. For existing structures, a public alley may be used as part of the required maneuvering aisle for onsite parking that is immediately adjacent to the alley.
4. Structured Parking within CBD. For any proposed project in the CBD District, up to a maximum twenty percent (20%) reduction in required parking spaces may be allowed for the development if structured parking can be provided and a finding can be made that adequate parking will be available to serve the subject project.
5. On-Street Parking within CBD. The number of on-street parking spaces within 100 feet of a parcel in the CBD District, or the number that will be within 100 feet upon completion of planned street/parking improvements, whichever is greater, may be counted toward the required number of non-employee parking spaces.
6. Parking Reductions within CBD. For new and existing development within the CBD area, required parking may be reduced on a case-by-case basis in compliance with Subsection 12.06.030(V) of this Code.

**TABLE 3-7: ALTERNATIVE JOINT-USE PARKING STANDARDS**

LAND USE	MINIMUM PARKING RATIOS
<b>OFFICE</b>	
1) Banks, Savings and Loans, Other Financial Institutions	3.0 Spaces/1,000 SF of gross usable area
2) Medical or Dental Office	

3) Professional or Unspecified Office	
<b>COMMERCIAL RETAIL</b>	5.0 Spaces/1,000 SF of gross usable area
<b>PUBLIC ASSEMBLY</b>	
1) Movie Theater	1.0 Space/4 seats 3.3 Spaces/1,000 SF of gross usable area
2) Museum	
<b>RESTAURANT</b>	
1) Restaurant/Coffee House/Juice Bar under 1,000 square feet of gross usable area	3.0 Spaces/1,000 SF of gross usable area
2) Restaurant over 1,000 square feet of gross usable area	5.0 Spaces/1,000 SF of gross usable area
3) Outdoor dining areas associated with a restaurant	0 Spaces
<b>RESIDENTIAL</b>	Excluded from use of joint-use parking standards.
<b>NEW CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICE OR HOTEL USES ON LOTS GREATER THAN 20,000 SQUARE FEET</b>	Excluded from use of joint-use parking standards.
<b>OTHER</b>	Any category not listed above may be reviewed by the City on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the impact on peak-hour parking usage and the established parking standards contained in Subsection 12.06.030(H) of this Code.

N. Off-street loading and drive-up uses.

1. Schools. A driveway designed for continuous forward flow of passenger vehicles for the purpose of loading and unloading children shall be located on the site of any school having a capacity greater than 25 students.
2. Merchandise, Materials or Supplies. Buildings or structures to be built or substantially altered to receive and distribute material or merchandise by truck shall provide and maintain off-street loading berths in sufficient numbers and size to adequately handle the needs of the particular use. If loading space has been provided in connection with an existing use or is added to an existing use, the loading space shall not be eliminated if elimination would result in less space than is required to adequately handle the needs of the particular use. Off-street parking areas used to fulfill the requirements of this Code shall not be used for loading and unloading operations except during periods of the day when not required to take care of parking needs.

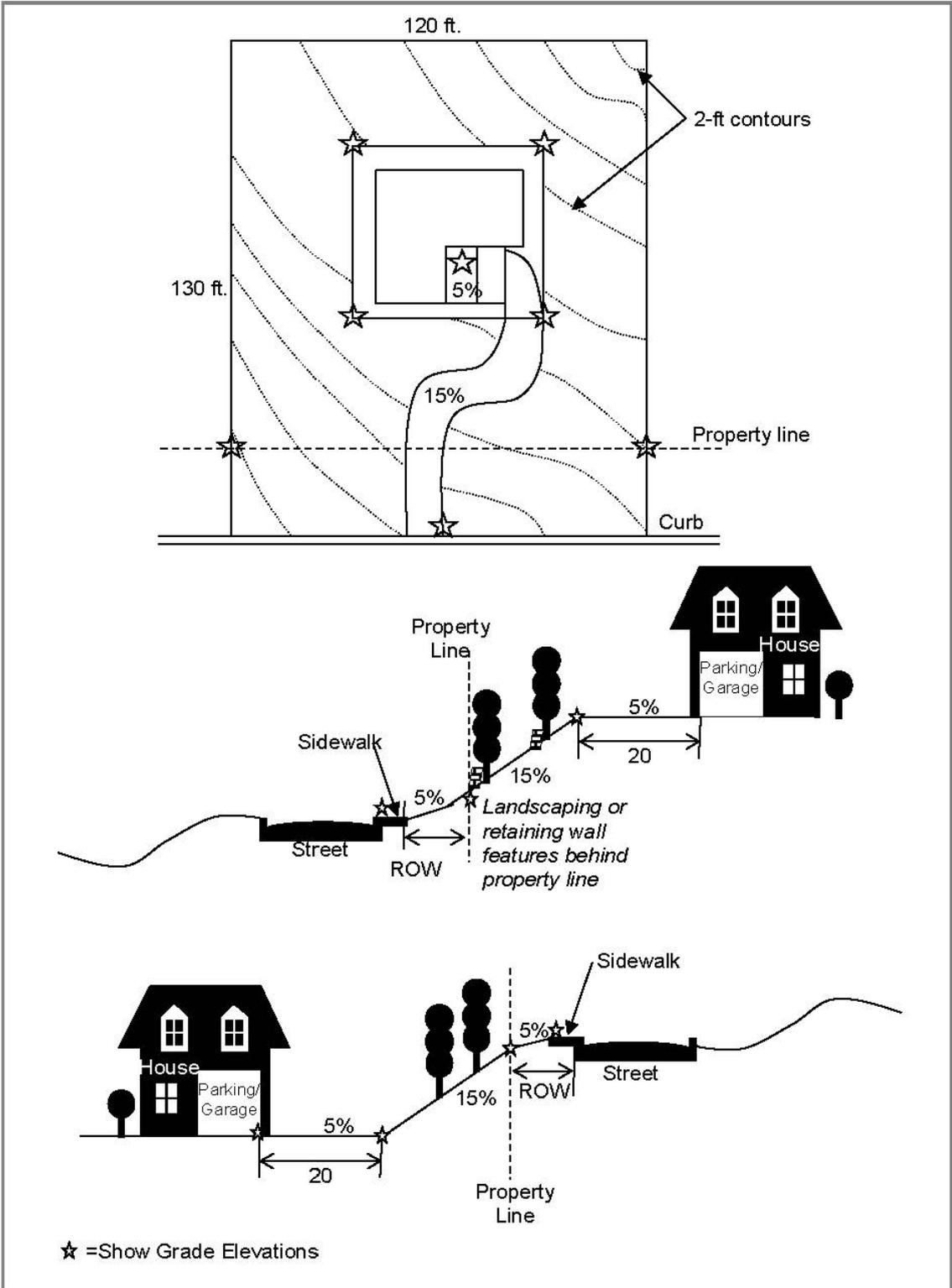
3. Drive-up Uses. Drive-up uses shall provide a minimum stacking area (a lane in which vehicles temporarily idle while awaiting service), clear of the public right-of-way and parking lot aisle, for the window serving the vehicles. The stacking area shall not interfere with safe and efficient access to other parking areas on the property. Stacking areas shall not contribute to the minimum dimensions necessary for parking spaces or maneuvering aisles as determined by Subsection 12.06.030(K) of this Code. The following shall apply to drive-up uses:
  - a. Stacking areas shall not interfere with walkways.
  - b. Stacking areas shall be delineated with painted lines, curb, or other methods acceptable by the Director. The direction of flow shall be clearly marked with pavement markings, and the entrance and exit shall be indicated with Directional Signs.
  - c. The length of the stacking area shall be measured at a point six feet beyond the center of the forward most drive-up window and provide for the following number of vehicles based on the use:
    - i. Restaurants. Minimum capacity for eight (8) automobiles.
    - ii. Banks. Minimum capacity for five (5) automobiles.
    - iii. Espresso Stands. Minimum capacity for four (4) automobiles.
    - iv. Other Drive-up uses. Minimum capacity for two (2) to eight (8) automobiles, as determined by the Director.
    - v. For purposes of this Section, an automobile shall be considered no less than 18 feet in length. The lane shall be at least 12 feet wide.
- O. General provisions—Off-street parking and loading. The provisions and maintenance of off street parking and loading spaces are continuing obligations of the property owner. No building permit shall be issued until plans are presented that show property that is and will remain committed to exclusive use of required off-street parking and loading space. The subsequent use of property for which the building permit is issued shall be conditional upon the unqualified continuance and availability of the amount of parking and loading space required by this Code. Use of property in violation hereof shall be a violation of this Code. Should the owner or occupant of a lot or building change the use to which the lot or building is put, thereby increasing off-street parking or loading requirements, it shall be unlawful and a violation of this Code to begin or maintain such altered use until the required increase in off-street parking or loading is provided.
- P. Parking area location. Parking areas required by this Section shall be located on the same lot as the building they are required to serve, or may be located in the immediate vicinity if the nearest point of the parking facility is no more than 200 feet from the nearest point of the building that such facility is required to serve.
- Q. Parking area and driveway design. All public or private parking areas, parking garages and public spaces, shall be designed, laid out and constructed in accordance with the provisions of this Section.
  1. Driveway Specifications. Groups of three or more parking spaces, except those in conjunction with a single-family detached dwelling, a duplex, triplex or quadplex dwelling, or a townhouse on a single lot, shall be served by a driveway that does not require backward movement or other maneuvering of a vehicle within a street, other than an alley. Driveways shall be designed and constructed to facilitate the flow of traffic, provide maximum safety in traffic access and egress, and maximum safety of pedestrian and vehicular traffic on the site. Two-way and one-way driveways for commercial, cottage cluster and multi-family development shall not be less than 20 feet and 12 feet wide, respectively, nor shall any driveway have a width in excess of 40 feet.
    - a. Driveways for commercial and industrial sites, as well as residential developments that require 10 or more off-street parking stalls, shall have at least 20 feet of uninterrupted travel length as measured from the nearest curb return where access to a Collector, or lower classified, street is provided, and at least 40 feet from an Arterial street. For the purposes of this Section, "uninterrupted" shall refer to the lack of parking stalls, access

aisles, ingress or egress of stacking areas, and other features that have the potential to create situations of conflicting travel paths for vehicles entering a site.

2. Driveway Specifications – Residential. For a single-family detached dwelling, a duplex, triplex or quadplex dwelling, or a townhouse on a single lot, the minimum driveway width shall be 10 feet with a maximum width of 24 feet. The maximum combined width of all driveways on a single lot shall not exceed 32 feet.
3. Driveways and Maneuvering Aisles. Driveways shall be aligned with maneuvering aisles so as to facilitate safe and convenient ingress and egress.
4. Access Grades. Driveways used to access onsite parking and as further defined by Figure 3-2: Driveway Access Grade, shall comply with the following criteria:
  - a. Maximum grade of any portion of a driveway from a property line to the face of a garage shall not exceed 15% at any point and shall be graded to allow clearance to pass an automobile 18 feet in length.
  - b. Maximum grade of driveway between the back of curb to the property line, within the right-of-way, shall not exceed five percent (5%) and shall be graded to allow for clearance to pass an automobile 18 feet in length.
  - c. When it is determined necessary at the time of site plan review to provide emergency apparatus access, access drives exceeding 30 feet in length are to provide a paved area that is a minimum 20 feet wide and 20 feet long from the face of the garage or at the end of the driveway not exceeding five percent (5%) grade.
5. Driveway Location in relation to Intersections. Except for single family dwellings, duplex dwellings and townhouses, the minimum distance between driveways and intersections shall be as provided in Subsection 12.06.020(A) of this Code.

~~If the subject property is not of sufficient width to allow for separation between driveway and intersection as provided, the driveway shall be constructed as far from the intersection as possible, while maintaining the five (5) foot setback between the driveway and property line as required.~~

### FIGURE 3-3: DRIVEWAY ACCESS GRADE



~~6. Driveway Location in Relation to Intersections -- Single-Family, Duplex Dwellings and Townhouses. The minimum distance between driveways and intersections shall be 30 feet.~~

67. Driveway Location in relation to Lot Lines. Access driveways shall not be located closer than five (5) feet to an interior side lot line, except that common access driveways (not exceeding 40

feet in width) to two (2) adjacent properties may be provided at the common lot line when a common driveway agreement is executed on a form provided by the Director and recorded with the County Clerk.

Driveways serving residential garages shall have a minimum depth of 20 feet from the property line from which access is provided, unless zoning district setbacks are five (5) feet or less, but in no case shall the length of driveways serving residential garages be between five (5) and 20 feet.

78. Number of Accesses Permitted. Access points to a public street shall be the minimum necessary to provide reasonable access while not inhibiting the safe traffic circulation and carrying capacity of the street. The location, width, and number of accesses to a public street may be limited for developments that are subject to site plan review provisions of this Code.

a. Duplex, triplex and quadplex dwellings on local streets are allowed two access points provided they meet the location standards of this section and the minimum driveway spacing standards in Table 3-1. there is a minimum of 22 feet of spacing between the two driveways.

89. Common Access Points. Common access points at a property line are encouraged and, in some instances, may be required in order to reduce the number of access points to streets. Construction of common access points must be preceded by recording of joint access and maintenance easements.

940. Parking Area Marking. Access driveways to parking areas having 10 or more spaces shall be clearly marked to indicate one way or two way access. Two-way driveways shall have a painted centerline at least four (4) inches in width and at least 10 feet in length beginning at the interior edge of the sidewalk; or, where sidewalks are not present, at a point five (5) feet from the curb line; or, where neither sidewalks or curbs are present, at a point five (5) feet from the edge of the paved street surface.

R. Common parking facilities (shared parking). In the case of mixed uses, the total requirements for off-street parking spaces shall be the sum of the requirements for the various uses. Off-street parking facilities for one use shall not be considered as providing required parking spaces for any other use, except as provided below:

1. Joint Use of Parking Facilities. The Director may authorize the joint use of parking facilities required by said uses and any other parking facility, provided that:
  - a. The applicant shows that there is no substantial conflict in the principal operating hours of the building or use for which the joint use of parking facilities is proposed.
  - b. The parking facility for which joint use is proposed is no further than 400 feet from the building or use required to have parking facilities.
  - c. The parties concerned in the joint use of off-street parking facilities shall evidence agreement for such joint use by a legal instrument approved by the Director as to form and content. Such instrument, when approved as conforming to the provisions of this Code, shall be recorded in the office of the County Clerk, and copies thereof filed with the Director.

S. Parking area improvements.

1. Surfacing. All parking areas, vehicle maneuvering areas and access driveways shall have a durable, dust-free surfacing of asphaltic concrete, Portland cement concrete, brick, or concrete paver blocks. In all residential districts, a minimum of two and one-half (2½) inches asphalt over four (4) inches of aggregate base will be provided or four (4) inches of Portland cement concrete. In all other districts, either three (3) inches asphalt over four (4) inches aggregate base or a single pavement of five (5) inches of Portland cement concrete is required. All parking areas, except those in conjunction with a single-family detached dwelling, a duplex, triplex or

~~quadplex dwelling or a townhouse or two-family dwelling~~ on a single lot, shall be graded so as not to drain storm water over the public sidewalk or onto any abutting public or private property.

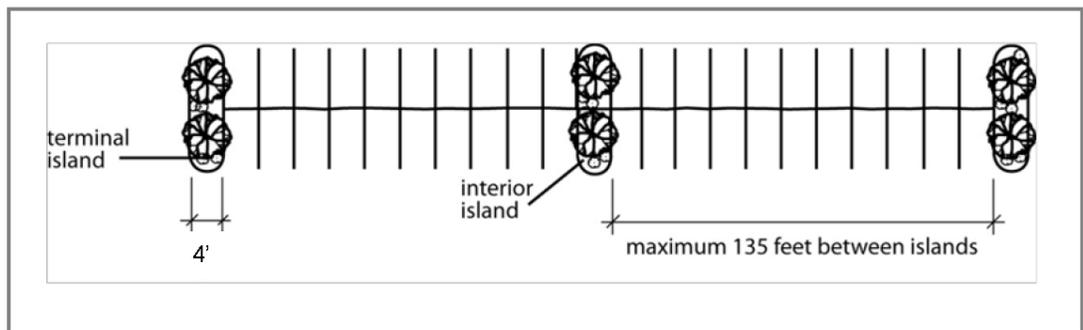
2. Perimeter Curb. All parking areas except those required in conjunction with a single- or two-family dwelling shall provide a curb of not less than four (4) inches in height located at the edge of the paved surface.
  3. Lighting. Any lights provided to illuminate any public or private parking area or vehicle sales area shall comply with Subsection 12.06.030(E) of this Code.
  4. CBD Off-Street Parking Lighting. Lights shall comply with Subsection 12.06.030(E) and shall be a maximum of 20 feet in height. The height of the light standards shall be measured from the elevation of the adjacent pavement of the parking area.
  5. Striping. All parking spaces, except those in conjunction with a single-family ~~detached dwelling, or duplex, triplex or quadplex dwelling, or a townhouse on a single lot~~, shall be sufficiently marked with painted stripes four (4) inches in width or other permanent markings acceptable to the Director and otherwise comply with Subsection 12.06.030(K) of this Code.
  6. Wheel Bumper. All parking stalls fronting a sidewalk, alleyway, street, property line, or building, shall provide a secured wheel bumper not less than four (4) inches in height, nor less than six (6) feet in length, and shall be centered and set back a minimum of two and one-half (2½) feet from the front of the stall.
  7. Drainage Facilities. All parking areas shall provide drainage facilities in conformance with City of Roseburg Public Works Standards.
- T. Landscaping and buffering. The purpose of this Section is to enhance the appearance of land development, reduce noise, glare and urban heat island effects, improve air quality, filter and minimize stormwater runoff, mitigate possible adverse effects of higher intensity land uses and foster quality land development. The design of the parking area landscaping shall be the responsibility of the developer and should consider visibility of signage, traffic circulation, comfortable pedestrian access, and aesthetics. Trees shall not be cited as a reason for applying for or granting a variance on placement of signs.
1. Application. Parking area landscaping and buffering standards shall apply to all public and private outdoor parking areas that provide for four (4) or more spaces or to any paved vehicular use area 3,000 square feet or larger on the same lot or on contiguous tax lots under the same common ownership or use, excluding single-family ~~detached and duplex~~ dwellings ~~and middle housing~~. Parking areas include all surfaces acceptable per Subsection 12.06.030(S) of this Code that facilitate vehicle parking including, but not limited to, parking spaces, driveways and maneuvering aisles. Parking area landscaping and buffering will be required when any of the following occur:
    - a. New development occurs;
    - b. Existing development is expanded or modified that results in a 20% increase or greater in building gross floor area;
    - c. Existing development is expanded, modified or the use is changed in any way that results in at least a 10% increase in required off-street parking spaces. Landscaping requirements shall be based on the expanded parking area, not the entire parking area that existed prior to the expansion or modification.
    - d. An existing parking lot containing at least four (4) parking spaces or 3,000 square feet of parking area is excavated and reconstructed, or an existing gravel or dirt parking lot is converted to a surface in conformance with Subsection 12.06.030(S) of this Code.
    - e. Exemptions. Any paved vehicular area which provides fewer than 10 total spaces shall be exempt from the interior lot line buffering and interior parking area landscaping requirements. Areas used specifically as a utility storage lot or a truck loading area shall also be exempt from interior parking area landscaping requirements.

2. Specifications for Trees and Plant Materials. The following standards apply to all landscaping areas specified in this Section:
  - a. Deciduous Trees. Deciduous shade or ornamental trees shall be a minimum of six (6) feet in height above ground, one and one-half (1½) inch caliper measured six (6) inches above ground.
  - b. Conifer or Evergreen Trees. Coniferous or evergreen trees shall be a minimum of six (6) feet in height above ground.
  - c. Acceptable and Prohibited Trees. Trees selected shall be varieties that avoid root damage to pavement and utilities. Medium and large mature stature trees shall require approval from the City. Trees listed in Table 3-8: Prohibited Street Trees, are strictly prohibited. Trees listed in Table 3-8 are prohibited for use as street trees as their roots cause damage to sewers, pavements, and sidewalks. Furthermore, these trees are prohibited for planting in a parking lot buffer area adjacent to a street or right-of-way.
  - d. Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs. Evergreen and deciduous shrubs shall be at least one (1) to five (5) gallon size.
  - e. Living ground cover. Living ground cover consists of small drought-tolerant plants that shall be fully rooted and shall be well branched or leafed.
  - f. Non-living ground cover. Non-living ground cover shall consist of a decorative treatment of bark, rock, or other attractive ground cover that does not create an impervious surface.
  - g. Lawns. Lawns shall consist of grasses, including sod, or seeds. Lawns shall provide 100% coverage and be weed free.
3. Parking Area Buffering. Parking areas shall be buffered from the required areas listed below with a minimum five (5) foot wide strip of landscaping materials.
  - a. Required Buffer Areas. The parking area (including stacking areas for drive-through uses) shall be buffered from the following areas:
  - b. Street frontage. The parking area shall be buffered from adjacent linear street frontage, exclusive of driveway entrances, pedestrian entrances, and exits, with the designated landscaping strip.
  - c. Interior Lot Lines. The parking area shall be buffered from the interior lot line when abutting residential zones with the designated landscaping strip. Where screening is required in Paragraph 12.06.030(U)(5), the screening area shall be incorporated into the landscaping strip. This requirement shall not in any way prohibit joint access driveways between two (2) or more adjacent parking areas.
  - d. Buffer Area Landscaping Standards. Minimum landscaping acceptable per 50 linear feet of required buffer area is as follows:
    - i. One (1) tree at least six (6) feet in height;
    - ii. Five (5) five-gallon or eight (8) one-gallon shrubs;
    - iii. The remaining area shall be treated with ground cover, or lawn;
    - iv. Trees shall be installed at locations that allow at least two (2) feet of space between the trunk and any curb or paved surface. Additionally, trees shall be evenly spaced throughout the landscaping strip, except that they shall not be located within 10 feet of a fire hydrant or utility pole. Shrubs may be installed anywhere within the landscaping strip without regard for uniformity, however, shrubs shall not be installed within four (4) feet of a tree trunk nor within three (3) feet of a fire hydrant.

**TABLE 3-8 PROHIBITED STREET TREES**

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Evergreen Conifers >8' wide; > 8' tall	Numerous species
Poplar and related species	Populus species
Black Locust	Robinia psuedoacacia
Box Elder (except varigated)	Acer negundo
Sycamore	Platanus species
Siberian Elm	Ulmus pumila
American Elm	Ulmus americana
Walnut	Juglans species
Weeping Willow	Salix babylonica
Commercial Fruit Trees	Numerous species
Catalpa	Caltalpa speciosa
Tree of Heaven	Ailanthus altissima
English Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
Royal Empress Tree	Paulownia tomentosa
Big Leaf Maple	Acer macrophyllum
Horse Chestnut/Buckeye	Aesculus species
Fruiting Mulberry	Morus alba
Osage Orange	Maclura pomifera
Weeping varieties of trees: (e.g., cherry, mulberry, crabapple)	Numerous species
Female Ginkgo	Ginkgo biloba

4. Interior Parking Area Landscaping. Area landscaped to meet minimum interior parking area landscaping requirements shall be located within or adjoining the paved parking lot area, not in required buffering or screening areas. The minimum amount of landscaping required shall be based on all paved areas within a parking lot (e.g., parking spaces, maneuvering aisles, driveways). This requirement shall not in any way prohibit a developer from grouping the required interior landscaping area in one or more sections of the parking lot.
  - a. No less than five percent (5%) of the total area within the paved parking area shall be landscaped. For every 160 square feet of the minimum five percent (5%), one (1) tree at least six (6) feet high and five (5) one-gallon shrubs or two (2) five-gallon shrubs shall be planted with the remaining area treated with ground cover. Trees shall be situated properly to ensure the tree trunk is at least two (2) feet from any curb or paved area.
  - b. Landscaped Islands. Landscaped islands must be provided to define maneuvering aisles and break up long rows of parking spaces by providing at least one landscaped (interior) island every 135 feet or 15 parking spaces, whichever is less. Any parking stall row that ends adjacent to a maneuvering aisle, regardless of the aisle's length, must have a landscaped (terminal) island at that end of the parking row. Islands shall be:
    - i. Bordered by a paved surface on at least two sides;
    - ii. Surrounded by a perimeter curb not less than four (4) inches high;
    - iii. At least four (4) feet wide (as measured from the outside of curb to the outside of curb) and equal the length of adjoining parking spaces, as measured from the outside edge of the curb;
    - iv. Planted with at least one (1) tree and five (5) one-gallon shrubs or two (2) five-gallon shrubs per 100 square feet of island area with the remaining area treated with ground cover;
    - v. Situate trees properly to ensure the tree trunk is at least one and one-half (1.5) feet from any curb or paved area.



5. Parking Area Screening. All public and private parking areas, including service and access driveways, which abut residentially zoned properties shall be screened along and immediately adjacent to any interior property line in order to mitigate possible adverse effects (e.g. noise, lighting, and other site-related and operational impacts). Parking area screening is supplemental to other landscaping standards and does not exclude other screening or landscaping provisions contained within this Code. The screening standard shall apply to all parking areas and service drives or to any paved vehicular use area 3,000 square feet or larger on the same lot or on contiguous tax lots under the same common ownership or use, except those in conjunction with single-family ~~detached dwellings and middle housing, duplex dwellings and townhouses~~. The placement of screening materials shall adhere to the Clear Vision Standards in Subsection 12.08.040(F) of this Code. Screening shall be located at a distance not more than five (5) feet from the subject property line.

- a. Minimum Screening Area Requirements. The minimum improvements within a screening area shall consist of the following:

Screening shall consist of either one (1) row of evergreen shrubs at least six (6) feet in height at the time of planting an earth berm combined with specified evergreen plantings that forms a sight and noise buffer at least six (6) feet in height at the time of installation. The slopes of the earth berm shall not exceed 2:1 and both faces of the slope shall be planted with ground cover and shrubs. Bark mulch or other non-living materials shall not be used as the ground cover for an earthen berm. Evergreen plantings shall include at least five (5) five-gallon shrubs or ten (10) one-gallon shrubs for each 100 linear feet of required screening area.

6. Irrigation of Required Landscaping. All required landscaped areas must be provided with a piped underground water supply irrigation system, unless a licensed landscape professional submits written verification that the proposed plant materials do not require irrigation. Irrigation systems installed in the public right-of-way require an encroachment permit from Public Works.
7. Landscape Plan Submittal Requirements. A Landscape Plan, drawn to scale, must accompany Site Plan Review applications. The plan must show the following elements, drawn to scale, in conjunction with the requirements of this Code:
  - a. Type of landscaping, or other screening materials, including name of plant species. Heights of landscaping materials shall also be noted.
  - b. Location and size of landscaped areas on the development site.
  - c. Abutting land uses and/or zones.
  - d. If existing trees and plant materials are proposed to be preserved, methods for the protection of the plant material shall be noted. This shall include the drip line measurements for trees (see Subparagraph (11) below for information on Landscape Area Credit for the Preservation of Existing Trees).
  - e. Plan for underground irrigation system.
8. Performance Guarantees. Certificates of Occupancy may be issued prior to the complete installation of all required landscaping if an adequate bond or other security is submitted to the Director for the completion of the landscaping, and the City is given written authorization to enter the property and install the required landscaping, in the event that the required landscaping has not been installed within nine months of the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy. The form of such written authorization and the security shall be submitted to the City Attorney for review and approval.
9. Clear Vision. All buffering and landscaping material shall not encroach into the Clear Vision areas at the intersections of streets or at the intersection of a street and driveway, as defined in Subsection 12.08.040(F) of this Code.
10. Installation and Maintenance of Landscaped Areas. Plant materials shall be installed, staked and maintained to current industry standards. It shall be the continuing obligation of the property owner to maintain required landscaped areas in an attractive manner, free of weeds and noxious vegetation. In addition, the minimum amount of required living landscape materials shall be maintained.
11. Landscape Area Credit for Preservation of Existing Trees. A system of landscape area credits has been established as an incentive for property owners and developers to preserve existing trees and to include them in the landscape plan for proposed developments.
  - a. Criteria for Landscape Credit. Tree(s) preserved on the development site may reduce the total landscaped area required for interior parking lots. Credit shall be considered for approval if a qualified arborist or landscape professional submits the following information to the Director:

- i. A statement confirming that the size, health, and physical appearance of the tree(s) warrant landscape credit. Trees of 25 inches or greater in circumference measured at a height of four (4) feet above grade are considered significant.
    - ii. A protection plan for the trees' health during construction. This shall include verification of the radius of the drip line area or an area recommended by a licensed landscape professional. The drip line area shall be defined as the ground area and vegetation measured from the outermost branches to the trunk of the tree. Existing trees may be considered preserved if no cutting, compacting, or grading of the soil takes place between the trunk of the tree and the area five (5) feet outside of the tree's drip line. Trees to be retained shall be protected from damage during construction by a construction fence located five (5) feet outside the drip line.
    - iii. A plan for future maintenance of the tree(s).
  - b. Landscape Credit System. The Director shall grant landscape credit based on the total area of the preserved tree drip line. The area of the drip line shall be directly credited toward the required landscaping area for interior parking lots. In order to secure credit, the entire area within the drip line of the preserved tree must be protected from encroachment unless an alternative is otherwise approved by the Director.
  - c. Limits to Landscape Area Credit. Landscape credits for preserved trees shall not eliminate or reduce the parking area screening and buffering requirements. Landscape credit shall be applied only to the required interior parking area landscaping. Credit for preserved trees shall be limited to 60% of the total interior parking area landscaping requirement. The remaining 40% shall be provided according to Paragraph 12.06.030(T)(4). Landscape credit shall not be granted for trees preserved within a required Riparian Habitat Protection Area.
- U. Central business district (CBD) parking lot landscaping.
  - 1. Adjacent to Streets. Parking areas adjoining a public street shall be designed to provide a landscaped planting strip between the street right-of-way and parking area.
    - a. The landscaping strip shall be at least five (5) feet wide.
    - b. For every 25 feet, five (5) five-gallon or eight (8) one-gallon shrubs shall be planted. The remaining area shall be treated with ground cover.
    - c. The landscaping shall be designed and maintained to screen cars from view from the street and shall be approximately 36 inches tall.
    - d. Screening materials may include a combination of plant materials, solid masonry walls, raised planters, or other screening devices that meet the intent of this requirement and have been approved by the Director.
    - e. Plant materials, walls, or structures within a clear vision area shall not exceed 36 inches in height.
  - 2. Interior Parking Lot Landscaping.
    - a. A minimum of two percent (2%) of the parking lot interior area shall be landscaped. For every 100 square feet of the minimum two percent (2%), one (1) tree at least six (6) feet high and five (5) one-gallon shrubs or two (2) five-gallon shrubs shall be planted with the remaining area treated with ground cover.
    - b. Parking lots with more than 100 spaces shall provide appropriate entry features consisting of a concentration of landscape elements at primary entrances, including specimen trees, flowering plants, enhanced paving, and project identification.
- V. Variance for parking/landscaping standards. The Director may reduce the number of parking spaces and landscape area through an Administrative Variance procedure pursuant to Subsection 12.10.010(F) of this Code for lots 10,000 square feet or less, or lots developed prior to the adoption

of this Code. The Director may grant reductions only if, on the basis of investigation and evidence submitted that a lot is 10,000 square feet or less, or existing developments are unable to meet the parking and landscaping provisions due to existing lot and building configurations. The application for variance shall be reviewed according to the following criteria:

1. The proposed development will not conflict with the purposes of this Code and adopted policies of the Comprehensive Plan and any other plans or policies adopted by the approving authority;
2. The proposed development will not adversely affect existing traffic or the eventual development of abutting properties any more than if the development were to occur according to the standards of the Code.
3. The proposal is compatible with existing development and character of adjoining properties.

W. Internal walkways.

1. Purpose. The objective of this Section is to accomplish the construction of an efficient, connected, and safe system of pedestrian circulation, coordinated within and between various urban developments, by providing walkways and sidewalks for pedestrian access from and within urban developments and via extensions to street sidewalks.
2. Exceptions. The requirements of this Section shall not apply to single-family ~~detached and duplex~~ dwellings ~~and middle housing~~.
3. Locations. Each property in all Zoning Districts being newly developed or redeveloped in accordance with Subsection 12.06.010(D) shall provide internal sidewalks and walkways, subject to the requirements and exceptions set forth in this Section.
  - a. Each property subject to the provisions of this Section shall provide pedestrian walks at or around the building of sufficient extent to provide safe and convenient pedestrian passage commensurate with the character of the development and the nature of the intended use of the building.
  - b. Each such property shall provide pedestrian walkways, crosswalks and other pedestrian facilities to allow safe and convenient pedestrian access throughout the site, particularly to routes between main building entrances and adjacent pedestrian destinations, including uses on adjoining properties, public sidewalks, and transit stops. Where the nature of the development is such that several buildings utilize a common internal pedestrian walkway system, such internal walkway system shall extend to the street sidewalk and shall serve to meet the requirements of this Section.

The ends of all raised walkways, where the walkway intersects a drive, parking aisle or street shall provide ADA accessible ramps.

4. Design Standards.

- a. Surface. Pedestrian walks and accessway surfaces shall provide a minimum ~~three-four~~ (43) foot wide paved with permanent hard-surfaced material, such as concrete, stone, brick, or tile. Only all-weather, non-skid paving shall be used in walk construction.
- b. Stairs. Where stairs are employed, the riser to tread proportion shall be designed to normal stair standards. Handrails shall be provided where the number of risers of adjoining grade difference requires the protection afforded by rails, as determined by the Uniform Building Code of the State of Oregon. Any flight of stairs, if it be on a pedestrian route, shall have the same riser to tread dimension. Stairs shall be constructed of concrete, metal or approved walkway material.
- c. Lighting. Night lighting sufficient to ensure safe pedestrian use shall be provided where stairs, curbs, ramps, or other potential hazards occur.
- d. Curbs. Pedestrian walks adjoining automobile circulation lanes or parking areas shall be raised six (6) inches, or curbed, painted or constructed of different (contrasting) materials to define the pedestrian walk.

- e. Markings. Where pedestrian walks must cross parking areas or automobile circulation lanes, the pedestrian walk shall be defined by use of a contrasting paving, such as white concrete in an asphalt area, visually obvious paint stripes, or other clearly defined pattern.
  - f. Crosswalks. Where a walkway crosses a parking area containing more than ten (10) parking spaces, a driveway, or a street, the walkway shall be clearly marked with contrasting paving materials, which may be part of a raised/hump crossing area. Painted or thermo-plastic striping and similar types of non-permanent applications may be approved for crosswalks not exceeding 24 feet in length.
5. Review of Plans by Community Development Director. Before a development permit is issued, plans for pedestrian walks shall be reviewed by the Community Development Director to determine that the provisions and objectives of this Section are to be accomplished. To the extent practicable, such review shall be in conjunction with all other development plan reviews required by this Code, and may be incorporated into the general site plan review process as provided for in Section 12.06.010: Site Plan Review.

## Chapter 12.08 - SUPPLEMENTAL REGULATIONS

### 12.08.010 - Nonconforming uses.

- A. Nonconforming uses. Except as is hereinafter provided by this Code, the lawful use of a building or structure or of any land or premises lawfully existing at the time of the effective date of this Code or at the time of a change in the official zoning map may be continued, although such use does not conform with the provisions of this Code.
- B. Changes in nonconforming uses. A nonconforming use may be changed only to a use conforming to the zone in which it is located. Once changed to a conforming use no building or land shall be permitted to revert to a nonconforming use.
- C. Increase of nonconforming uses. A nonconforming use shall not be increased, except that permission to extend the use to any portion of a building or lot which portion was arranged or designed for such nonconforming use at the time of the passage of this Code may be granted by administrative action subject to the provisions of this Code. Conversion of a lawfully established nonconforming single-family dwelling to a duplex dwelling shall be permitted, provided that it does not increase the nonconformity of the structure and otherwise meets the development standards of the Zoning District in which it is located.
- D. Vested right. Nothing contained in this Code shall require any change in the plans, construction, alteration, or designated use of a structure on which construction has physically, lawfully and substantially commenced prior to the adoption of this Code, provided the structure, if nonconforming or intended for a nonconforming use, is completed and in use within two (2) years from the time construction was commenced.
- E. Discontinuance of nonconforming use. When a nonconforming use of a structure or property is discontinued for a period in excess of one (1) year, the structure or property shall not thereafter be used except in conformance with the zone in which it is located.
- F. Unlawful use not a nonconforming use. No unlawful use of property existing at the time of passage of this Code shall be deemed a nonconforming use.
- G. Restoration of a nonconforming building or structure.
  - 1. A nonconforming building or structure which is damaged by fire, flood, wind, earthquake, or other calamity or act of God or the public enemy, to an extent that the cost of repair or restoration of the building or structure, conforming to current building codes, would exceed 80% of the market value contained in the records of the Douglas County Assessor, shall be deemed terminated upon the date of such damage or destruction. Cost of repair or restoration, and replacement cost, shall be determined by the Building Official. If the building or structure and use thereof is not terminated, it may be restored and the occupancy or use of such building or structure or part thereof, which existed at the time of such partial destruction may be resumed, provided that the restoration is commenced within a period of one (1) year and is diligently prosecuted to completion.
  - 2. The restoration or reconstruction of a nonconforming building or structure may not increase the floor area or create a greater nonconformance than existed at the time of damage or destruction.
- H. Conveyance of nonconforming use. Nothing in this Code shall be construed to limit the sale, transfer, or other conveyance of property on which exists a nonconforming building, structure or use, so long as such sale, transfer, or other conveyance does not otherwise violate the provisions of this Code.
- I. Restoration of conforming use on nonconforming lot. Nothing in this Code shall be construed to prevent the reconstruction or replacement of a pre-existing building or structure conforming as to use on a nonconforming lot, so long as such lot did not become nonconforming in violation of the provisions of this Code.

J. Special status of dwelling units. Notwithstanding the restrictions of any other Section of this Code, all dwellings existing in commercial districts (PO, CBD, C1, C2, C3) and built before the date of this provision (September 24, 2008) are considered conforming to the base district. If any building on said properties is destroyed by acts described in Subsection 12.08.010(G) (i.e., not intentionally destroyed), it may be rebuilt to the standards of the MR29 zoning district provided that the number of dwelling units is not increased **except that a single-family dwelling may be rebuilt as a duplex**, subject to the regulation of any applicable Overlay District. A Building Permit for the replacement dwelling must be obtained within 12 months after the date the dwelling unit was destroyed. If said permit expires prior to completion of the replacement dwelling, the special status of the dwelling unit provided by this Section is revoked and only uses allowed by the applicable zoning district will be permitted. If an existing dwelling is converted to a permitted commercial use, the special status granted herein is rescinded and the use of the property must thereafter conform to the requirements of the applicable zoning district.

K. Application for alterations or repairs. Alterations or repairs of a nonconforming use may be permitted to continue the use in a reasonable manner subject to the provisions of Subsection 12.08.010(F) of this Code. Alteration of any such use shall be permitted when necessary to comply with any lawful requirement for alteration in the use.

L. Conditions of approval. In order to assure compatibility of the proposed development with the surrounding area, conditions may be imposed as conditions of approval of alteration or repair of a nonconforming use. Such conditions may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Special yards and spaces.
2. Fences and walls.
3. Special parking and/or loading provisions.
4. Street dedication and improvements or bonds in lieu of improvements.
5. Control of points of vehicular ingress and egress.
6. Special provisions for signs.
7. Landscaping and the maintenance of grounds.
8. Control of noise, vibration, odors, or other similar nuisances.
9. Limitation of time for certain activities.
10. A time period in which a proposed use shall be developed.
11. A limit of total duration of use.
12. Transportation improvements to mitigate the impact of increased transportation and to protect transportation facilities.

M. General exceptions to lot size requirements. If a lot of record or series of contiguous units of land existing in a single ownership were created in compliance with all applicable laws and ordinances in effect at the time of their creation and have an area or dimension which does not meet the lot size requirements of the zone in which the property is located, the holding(s) may be occupied by a use permitted in the zone subject to other requirements of this Code. Nothing in this Code shall be interpreted to limit the sale, transfer, or other conveyance of any such single lot of record or unit of land.

N. General exception for approved subdivision. Nothing in this Code shall be deemed to prohibit construction of conforming uses on nonconforming lots or the sale of said lots within subdivisions or land partitions approved prior to the adoption of this Code, subject to other requirements of this Code.

O. General exception for conversion of single-family detached residential. Where single-family detached dwellings in residential zones are a nonconforming building or located on a nonconforming lot, they may be converted to a duplex, triplex or quadplex, or a part of a cottage cluster, provided that the

conversion does not increase nonconformance with the other requirements of this Code and all other standards are met.

12.08.020 - Signs.

*(Not affected by proposed code amendments)*

12.08.030 - Telecommunication facilities.

*(Not affected by proposed code amendments)*

12.08.040 - Supplemental provisions.

*(Not affected by proposed code amendments)*

12.08.050 - Surface mining operations and reclamation.

*(Not affected by proposed code amendments)*

12.08.060 - Severe Event Shelters

*(Not affected by proposed code amendments)*

## Chapter 12.12 - LAND DIVISIONS

### 12.12.010 - Partitions and subdivisions.

- A. Land divisions. As authorized by law, including ORS Chapters 92, 197, and 227, subdivisions, partitions and streets created for the purpose of partitioning land and lot line adjustments shall be approved in accordance with this Chapter. This Chapter applies to all incorporated land within the City of Roseburg. A person desiring to subdivide land, to partition land, to accomplish a common boundary line adjustment, or to create a street or road shall submit preliminary plans and final documents for approval as provided in this Chapter and State statutes. Licensed engineers and surveyors shall be engaged to perform appropriate services as set forth in applicable State statutes.
- B. Purpose. Any person desiring to divide land or accomplish a common boundary line adjustment within the City of Roseburg shall submit preliminary plans and final plats or maps for such subdivisions and partitions and common boundary line adjustments to the Community Development Director for review. Such review of proposed subdivisions and partitions and common boundary line adjustments is necessary in order that the City provide for the proper width and arrangement of streets and thoroughfares and their relation to existing or planned streets and thoroughfares; provide for conformity with the Comprehensive Plan regarding patterns for the development and improvement of the City; for recreation, safety, and health; provide for the orderly development of centers of population; and promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, as defined in ORS Chapters 92, 197 and 227. Land divisions shall be designed to help improve the health of the City's citizens and encourage the availability of a variety of transportation choices for moving people with a balanced transportation system that supports walking, bicycling and transit, that avoids principal reliance upon any one mode of transportation, and that encourages residents to achieve recommended levels of exercise.
- C. Definitions. The definitions set forth in Section 12.02.100 of this Code shall be utilized for the purpose of this Chapter.
- D. Hillside developments. In the case where standards and criteria in Section 12.04.100: Hillside Development Overlay of this Code conflict with provisions in this Chapter, development shall conform to Section 12.04.100 of this Code.
- E. Requirements and standards for preliminary plans. The following are the requirements and standards to which the preliminary plan and improvement plan of a subdivision or partition or common boundary line adjustment must conform:
  - 1. Conformity with the Comprehensive Plan. All divisions of land and common boundary line adjustments shall conform to the Roseburg Urban Area Comprehensive Plan with respect to the type and intensity of use, population densities, locations, and sizes of public areas, rights-of-way and improvements of streets, and any other aspects governed by comprehensive plan goals, policies or maps.
  - 2. Conformity with Chapter 12.04 (Zoning) of this Code. All divisions of land and common boundary line adjustments, regardless of the number of lots or parcels, shall comply with all specifications authorized by Chapter 12.04 of this Code.
  - 3. Variance from Subdivision Provisions. Variance from the strict application of the standards and provisions of this Section may be granted by the Approving Authority when such standards and provisions would impose unusual practical difficulty on the applicant. Application for a variance as authorized by this Section shall be heard by the Approving Authority concurrently with the proceedings for preliminary plat approval. The criteria for granting a variance shall be the same as that required in Subsection 12.10.050(B). However, if the variance is a modification to the standards of Subsections 12.12.010(F), 12.12.010(G), 12.12.010(I) and 12.12.010(L), the variance shall also address the following criteria:
    - a. Physical or topographic conditions make it impractical to satisfy the street or walkway connection requirements of this Section. These conditions include, but are not limited to,

controlled access streets, steep slopes, wetlands, floodplains, or water bodies where a connection could not reasonably be provided. Grades too steep for streets may provide an accessway.

- b. Buildings or other existing development on adjacent lands physically preclude a street or accessway connection now or in the future considering the potential for redevelopment.
  - c. Streets or accessways would violate provisions of existing leases, easements, agency access standards, or similar restrictions that are demonstrated to be legally beyond the control of and not entered into by the applicant, developer, or property owner.
  - d. Abutting undeveloped or underdeveloped property is within the 100-year floodplain.
4. Relation to Adjoining Street System and Bicycle System. A subdivision or partition shall provide for the continuation of major and secondary streets existing in adjoining subdivisions or partitions, or for their proper projection when adjoining property is not subdivided or partitioned, and such streets shall be of a width not less than the minimum requirements for streets set forth in these regulations. The connecting street network shall have capacity to support the proposed land uses. Connections shall also be made for pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicle access to schools, parks, employment, and recreation areas. Where the Approving Authority finds that topographic conditions make such continuation or conformity impractical, appropriate exceptions to this requirement shall be made.
5. Conform with requirements of Subsection 12.04.090(X) of this Code (Subdivision and Partitioning Proposals).
6. Future Subdivision or Partition of Lots or Parcels. Where the subdivision or partition will result in a lot or parcel which in the judgment of the Approving Authority is likely to be further divided in the future, the Approving Authority may require that the location of lot and parcel lines and other details of layout be such that future division may readily be made without violating the requirements of this Code and without interfering with orderly extension of adjacent streets. Any restriction of buildings within future street locations shall be made a matter of record by having a deed restriction filed with the County Clerk.
- a. If a subdivision or partition is created which contains lots or parcels of sufficient size to otherwise qualify for future re-division, and the Approving Authority does not require special provisions for future re-division as specified in this Subsection, the Approving Authority may attach a condition to such subdivision or partition preventing any future re-division of the lots or parcels. Such condition shall be a special deed restriction and shall be filed with the County Clerk.
7. Access.
- a. Every lot or parcel created by partition or subdivision or common boundary adjustment shall have direct access to a public street or road except as provided in this Section.

A lot or parcel shall be considered to have direct access to a public street or road if:

- i. The lot or parcel abuts a public street or road; and
  - ii. The public street or road abutting the lot or parcel provides actual, practical and usable physical access to the lot or parcel.
- b. Access to a lot or parcel created by partition or subdivision or common boundary line adjustment may be accomplished by a private easement of way established by deed or by creation of flag lots, if:
- i. The Approving Authority finds that such private easement or flag lot is the only reasonable method of providing sufficient access to the rear portion of an unusually narrow and deep lot, otherwise large enough to warrant partitioning.

- ii. There is an express grant or reservation of an easement in a document recorded in the office of the County Clerk or the flag lot is created through a recorded final plat or final partition plat.
- iii. No more than two (2) ~~one (1)~~ lots or parcels will be provided access via any combination of the easements or flag lots.
- iv. No more than eight (8) total residential dwelling units may be served Residential use of a lot or parcel provided access via an easement or flag lot will be limited to a single-family or duplex dwelling.
- v. The Access provided via the easement or the “pole” portion of the flag lot must meet the following standards:
  - (1) The minimum street frontage and the minimum easement or “pole” width shall be 20 feet for access serving one lot, or 25 feet for access serving two lots. The width of the remaining street frontage of the parent lot or parcel must also be a minimum of 20 feet. Lot widths shall meet the requirements of Table 2-5.
  - (2) The minimum paved driveway width shall be 12 feet for access serving one lot, or 20 feet for access serving two lots.
  - (3) A flag lot driveway shall not exceed 150 feet in length, unless Oregon Fire Code standards are met.
  - (4) A shared drive serving more than one lot shall have a reciprocal access and maintenance easement recorded for all lots.
  - (5) The easement or flag lot driveway shall be consolidated with the driveway on the parent lot or parcel to the greatest extent practicable.
  - (64) Parking along any portion of the driveway within the easement or “pole” portion is prohibited unless the driveway is suitably sized to meet the combined needs of parking and emergency access requirements.
  - (7) Additional design requirements may be specified by the Fire Marshal to meet emergency access requirements, based on Oregon Fire Code requirements.
- vi. Commercial uses establish common access points in order to reduce the number of access points to streets. Construction of common access points must be preceded by recording of joint access and maintenance easements.

8. Special Investigations Required. In addition to the information and data submitted in fulfillment of other Sections of this Code, the sub-divider may be required to accomplish special investigations, studies and reports concerning soil, geologic and foundation conditions, floodplain elevation and other conditions determined by the Approving Authority to be of concern. Such information, reports, etc. shall be submitted for review by the Approving Authority. The information and findings may form the basis for conditions to be applied by the Approving Authority to the subdivision plan and improvements.

F. Platting and mapping standards—Streets and roads.

1. General.

- a. Dedication. The Approving Authority may require right-of-way for adequate and proper streets, including arterials, collector streets, local streets, and other streets, and any necessary open space for recreation to be dedicated to the public by the applicant of such design and in such location as are necessary to facilitate provision for the transportation, access and open space needs of the community and the subject area in accordance with the purpose of this Code. The street system and public open space shall accommodate bicycle and pedestrian facilities within the public right-of-way.

- b. Special Safety Requirements. Where necessary to ensure safety, reduce traffic hazards, and promote the welfare of the general public and residents of the subject area, the Approving Authority may require that local streets be so designed as to discourage their use by non-local traffic.

Traffic-calming features such as traffic circles, roundabouts, curb extensions, speed humps on residential streets, chicanes and other special paving treatments may be required by the Approving Authority to slow traffic and discourage use of local streets by non-local traffic.

- c. Transportation System Plan. Any such adopted plan and amendments thereto shall be considered as the correct designation of the transportation, access and safety needs of the Roseburg Urban Area or sub-areas included with respect to the streets designated thereon, for the purpose of determining design and location of streets to be required under Paragraphs 12.12.010(F)(a) and (b) above, unless convincing evidence to the contrary is presented to the Approving Authority.

2. Width.

- a. Generally. Widths of street right of way and paving design for streets shall be not less than those set forth in Table 6-1: Standard Street Widths, below.
- b. New Street Adjoining Undeveloped Land. For a street abutting land not in the subdivision or partition area, a lesser width than shown in the table may be allowed at the discretion of the Approving Authority where the applicant presents a satisfactory plan for ultimate expansion of the street to the width otherwise required.
- c. Existing Adjacent Street. The widths of street right-of-way provided in the table below shall be the minimum widths of right-of-way for streets existing along and adjacent to any boundary of the subdivision or partition, and the applicant shall dedicate additional right-of-way, as determined by the Approving Authority in accordance with such table, for any such adjacent street where the existing width of right-of-way for such street is less than the minimum in said table.
- d. Slope Easements. The Approving Authority may require special slope easements which shall be dedicated in accordance with the specifications and procedures established by this Code.

3. Reserve Strips. The Approving Authority may require the land divider to create a reserve strip controlling the access to a street, said strip to be deeded to the City when the Approving Authority determines that a strip is necessary:

- a. To prevent access to abutting land at the end of a street in order to assure the proper extension of the street pattern and the orderly development of land lying beyond the street (also known as a "street plug").
- b. To prevent access to the side of a street on the side where additional width is required to meet the right-of-way standards provided in Table 6-1: Standard Street Widths, above.
- c. To prevent access to land abutting a street of the partition or subdivision, but not within the partition or subdivision itself.

**TABLE 6-1: STANDARD STREET WIDTHS**

(Streets in Hillside areas may use Street Standards shown in Subsection 12.04.100(D))

TYPE OF STREET	MINIMUM RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH
Arterials <sup>[3]</sup> <sup>[4]</sup> <sup>[5]</sup>	70'—120' <sup>[1]</sup>

Collector Streets and All Business Streets Other than Arterials <sup>[3][4][5]</sup>	60'—70' <sup>[2]</sup>		
Local Streets in <u>Low-Density and Single-Family Density Areas Residential Zones</u> <sup>[3] [6]</sup>	<del>50</del> 60'		
Circular Ends of Cul-de-Sacs where allowed under Paragraph 12.12.010(F)(7)	96' Diameter		
All Streets Not Specifically Provided for Above	60'		
<b>STANDARD STREET PAVEMENT WIDTH AND DESIGN FEATURES</b>			
<b>TYPE OF STREET</b>	<b>PARKING BOTH SIDES</b>	<b>PARKING ONE SIDE</b>	<b>NO PARKING</b>
Local <sup>[3]</sup>	34-36'	26-28'*	20'*
Collector <sup>[3]</sup>	48-50'	40-42'	32-34'
Arterial <sup>[4][5][6][7]</sup>	N/A	N/A	
3 lane			48-50'
5 lane			70-74'

\* Where allowed

<sup>[1]</sup> The Approving Authority may require a width within the limits shown, based upon adjacent physical conditions, safety of the public and the traffic needs of the community, sidewalk width, and in accordance with other specifications of this Code.

<sup>[2]</sup> Right-of-way to 70 feet may be required with wider sidewalks; where other design features are included, additional right-of-way may be required.

<sup>[3]</sup> Pavement width in excess of that shown may be required for other road configurations, such as for turn lanes, etc.

<sup>[4]</sup> Collector and arterial streets require bike lanes. Local streets utilize shared lanes.

<sup>[5]</sup> Freight route shall have minimum lane width of 12 feet.

<sup>[6]</sup> Right-of-way of up to 60 feet may be required when the Approving Authority determines that development conditions warrant additional right-of-way width.

<sup>[7]</sup> Bus route shall have minimum lane width of 11 feet.

#### 4. Intersections of Streets.

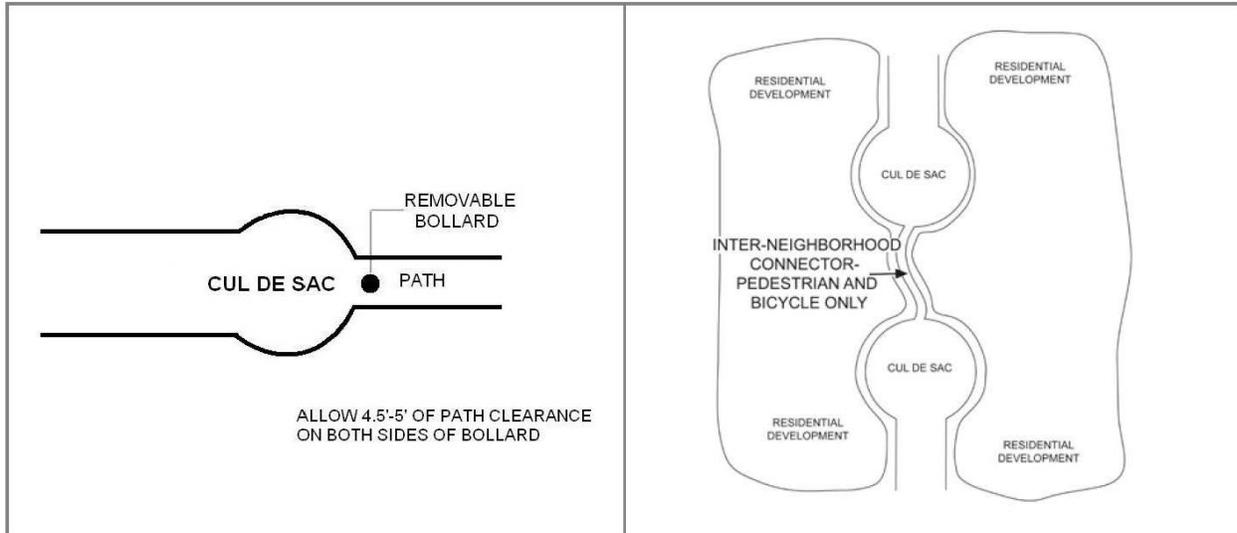
- a. Angles. Streets shall intersect one another at an angle as near to a right angle as is practicable, considering topography of the area and previous adjacent layout, but in no case at an angle less than 60 degrees. The right-of-way and street paving within the acute angle shall have a minimum of 30 feet centerline radius.
- b. Offsets. With the exception of residential zones intersections shall be so designed that no offset dangerous to the traveling public is created as a result of staggering intersections;

and with the exception of residential zones, shall there be an offset of less than 200 feet from centerline to centerline. Larger offsets may be required for major arterials and collector streets if traffic circulation is adversely impacted

5. Topography. The layout of streets shall give suitable recognition to surrounding topographical conditions in accordance with the purpose of Subsection 12.12.010(B) of this Code.
6. Future Extension of Streets. Where the subdivision or partition is adjacent to land likely to be divided in the future, streets shall continue through to the boundary lines of the area under the same ownership of which the subdivision or partition is a part, where the Approving Authority determines that such continuation is necessary to provide for the orderly division of such adjacent land, or the transportation and access needs of the community. A temporary all weather turn-around of asphalt concrete shall be provided at the end of any such street, together with any necessary easements. It shall be the responsibility of the developer extending the street in the future to remove the turn-around and construct necessary pavement, curbs and gutters, and sidewalks.
7. Culs-de-Sac. Culs-de-Sac and other permanent dead-end streets shall be prohibited unless the Approving Authority finds:
  - a. The configuration with the cul-de-sac is the minimum necessary to address the constraint;
  - b. The application of the standard is impractical due to one or more of the following circumstances:
    - i. Physical or topographic conditions make it impractical to satisfy the street connection requirements of this Code. These conditions include, but are not limited to, controlled access streets, steep slopes, wetlands, floodplains, or water bodies where a connection could not reasonably be provided. Grades too steep for a street may not be too steep for an accessway.
    - ii. Buildings or other existing development on adjacent lands physically preclude a street or accessway connection now or in the future considering the potential for redevelopment.
    - iii. Streets or accessways would violate provisions of existing leases, easements, agency access standards, or similar restrictions that are demonstrated to be legally beyond the control of and not entered into by the applicant, developer, or property owner.
    - iv. Abutting undeveloped or underdeveloped property is within the 100-year floodplain.
  - c. If a determination is made under Subsection 12.12.010(F)(7)(a-b) that a permanent dead-end street is necessary, it shall provide adequate access for emergency vehicles, as determined by the Fire Chief, and it shall not serve ~~more than 20 single-family dwellings, or~~ any combination of residential, multi-family or commercial uses generating more than 200 vehicles per weekday.
8. Street Names. Streets that are in alignment with existing named streets shall bear the names of such existing streets. Names for streets that are not in alignment with existing streets are subject to approval by the Director, and shall not unnecessarily duplicate or resemble the name of any existing platted street in the greater Roseburg area.
9. Grades and Curves. Unless otherwise approved by the Approving Authority because topographical conditions will not reasonably permit, grades shall not exceed six percent (6%) on arterials, ten percent (10%) on collector streets, and fifteen percent (15%) on all other streets. When it can be shown that steeper grades cannot be avoided by different street alignment and redesign of the preliminary plan, grades not exceeding 20% may be permitted for short steep pitches not exceeding 300 feet in length. For street grades steeper than six percent (6%), a centerline profile shall be included in the preliminary plan. No street grades flatter than five-tenths percent (.5%) shall be used. Improvement plans shall include top of curb profiles of all curbs. Centerline radii on curves shall not be less than 300 feet on arterials and high traffic collector industrial streets, 200 feet on other collector streets, or 100 feet on all other streets.

10. Subdivision Adjacent to Arterial and Collector Street. Where a subdivision abuts or contains an existing or proposed collector or arterial street, the Planning Commission may require marginal access streets, reverse frontage lots with suitable depth, screen planting contained in a non-access reservation along the rear or side property line, or other treatment necessary for adequate protection of residential properties and to afford separation of through and local traffic.
  11. Traffic Impact Study. A Traffic Impact Study shall be submitted as required by Paragraph 12.06.010(D)(4) of this Code.
- G. Platting and mapping standards—Alleys.
1. Dedication. The Approving Authority may require in other than the RO, R10, R7.5, and R6 zones adequate and proper alleys to be dedicated to the public by the land divider of such design and in such location as necessary to provide for the access needs of the subdivision or partition in accordance with the purpose of Section 12.12.010(13).
  2. Width. Width of right-of-way and paving design for alleys shall be no greater than 20 feet, except that for an alley abutting land not in the subdivision or partition, a lesser width may be allowed in the discretion of the Approving Authority where the land divider presents a satisfactory plan whereby such alley will be expanded to the width otherwise required.
  3. Corner Radius. Where two (2) alleys intersect, right-of-way corners shall have a radius of not less than twelve (12) feet.
  4. Grades and Curves. Unless otherwise approved by the Approving Authority where topographical conditions will not reasonably permit, grades shall not exceed 12% on alleys, and centerline radii on curves shall be not less than 100 feet.
  5. Other Requirements. All provisions and requirements with respect to streets in Paragraphs 12.12.010(F)(3)(4)(5) and (6) shall apply to alleys the same in all respects as if the word "street" or "streets" therein appeared as the word "alley" or "alleys," respectively.
- H. Grading plan. Where the developer proposes to grade, cut or fill, or change existing ground contours in areas of the subdivision or partition outside the limits of street construction or within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), the Approving Authority may require submittal of a grading plan as part of the preliminary plan or improvement plans in order to evaluate impact of the work on drainage, soil stability, driveways, access, foundation conditions, etc. A grading plan may also be required to evaluate impact of street construction cuts and fills, probable lot grading by subsequent buyers to achieve building sites or access or to evaluate borrow or spoil areas.
- I. Walkways and public accessways. Pathways (i.e., for both bicycles and/or pedestrians) shall be provided at or near mid-block where the block length exceeds 500 feet (the maximum length allowable under Section 12.12.010(L)). Pathways shall also be provided where cul-de-sacs or dead-end streets are planned that would exceed the maximum length allowable under Section 12.12.010(L). Pathways shall connect the ends of the streets together, connect to other streets, and/or connect to other developments, as shown below in Figure 6-1: Pathways.

**FIGURE 6-1: PATHWAYS**



Pathways used to comply with this Section shall meet all of the following criteria:

1. Pathway surfaces shall be concrete, asphalt, brick/masonry pavers, or other durable surface. The paved width of pathways shall be no less than six (6) feet wide, and shall conform to ADA requirements. Multi-use pathways shall be no less than ten (10) feet wide.
  2. If the streets within a subdivision or neighborhood are lighted, the pathways shall also be lighted.
  3. Stairs or switchbacks in a narrower paved width may be required in lieu of a multi-use pathway where grades are steep. Troughs for bicycle tires shall be provided where stairs are used.
  4. Landscaping or fencing is required along the pathway to protect the privacy of adjoining properties.
- J. Off-site improvements required. The Approving Authority may determine that the proposed subdivision or partition may result in impacts extending beyond the boundaries of the area to be divided, and in order to provide for the health and welfare of the broader neighborhood area, or the urban area as a whole, may require the developer to construct or participate in the construction of improvements or facilities to alleviate those impacts. Included may be street repair, widening, extension, drainage improvements, measures to facilitate traffic flow, traffic signals, sewer improvements, etc. It is the intent of these requirements to cause development to proceed in an orderly and timely manner, and to avoid overburdening existing facilities and creating hardship for other users of the public facilities that may result if the proposed development proceeded without correcting or participating in correction of deficiencies.
- K. Easements.
1. Public Easements. Dedication to the public of easements for storm drains, sanitary sewers, and other public utilities, and for access, walkways, and other public access needs, may be required. Widths shall be sufficient for the intended purpose, and may vary to suit the need as determined by the Approving Authority. Required easements will normally be located along lot or parcel lines, but may also be located elsewhere as necessary to provide needed facilities for present or future development of the area in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan and purpose of this Code.

Easements shall be shown on the preliminary map or plat and on the final plat or map with proper language for dedication included in the narrative, and with proper notation on the map as to the purpose (e.g., Public Utility Easement, Public Access Easement, etc.). Temporary easements shall be so noted. Dimensioning of easement boundaries on the map shall be sufficient to allow proper field location from survey monuments.

If a subdivision or partition is or will be periodically subject to accumulation of surface water or is traversed by a water course, drainage way, channel stream, creek or river, there shall be dedicated to the public storm drain easements approved as adequate by the Approving Authority to provide for present and future drainage needs of the area, including access for maintenance. Where the Approving Authority determines that the public need would be better served by dedication of rights-of-way rather than easement, the map/plat shall so indicate, and the land shall be conveyed to public ownership by instrument. In the layout of the subdivision or partition, streets or parkways or walkways parallel and adjacent to water courses may be required.

In addition to being shown and dedicated on the map, all public easements shall be conveyed to the City by properly executed and recorded standard grant of easement instruments with purpose of the easement and agency rights clearly described. No building, structure, retaining wall, or fill in excess of three (3) feet shall be placed or located on or in the public easement. The time of recording may precede or accompany the map or plat recording, but all easement instruments shall be prepared and approved for recording before the Approving Authority acts to approve a final map or plat.

2. Private Easements. Easements may be required on the map or plat to provide for private drainage, sewer, or other private utility purposes, or for private access purposes. Such easements shall be shown, dimensioned, and adequately labeled and described to show clearly the private purpose and to whose benefit the easement is being granted (e.g., a Storm Drain Easement to serve Lot 1, Block 1).

L. Platting and mapping standards—Blocks.

1. General. The length, width, and shape of blocks shall take into account the need for adequate lot size and street width, and shall recognize the limitations of the topography.
2. Size. For local streets, no blocks shall be more than 500 feet in length between street corner lines unless it is adjacent to an arterial street, or unless the topography or the location of adjoining streets justifies an exception. The recommended minimum length of blocks along a collector street is 1,000 feet. The recommended minimum length of blocks along an arterial street is 1,800 feet.

M. Platting and mapping standards—Lots and parcels.

1. General Size and Frontage Requirements

- a. Width. Each lot and parcel shall meet the minimum lot width stipulated in the Zoning District where located as specified in Section 12.04.030 of this Code.
- b. Depth. Each lot and parcel shall have an average depth between the front and rear lot lines of not less than 80 feet and not more than two and one-half (2½) times the average width between the side lines. Each double frontage lot and parcel shall have an average depth between the front and rear lot lines of not less than 120 feet unless a lesser depth is approved by the Approving Authority necessitated by unusual topographical conditions.
- c. The Approving Authority may authorize the reversal of average minimum lot and parcel dimension with respect to width and depth upon a finding that such reversal is necessitated by unusual topographic conditions or that such reversal would facilitate improved subdivision or partition design.
- d. Area. Each lot shall meet the minimum lot area stipulated in the Zoning District where located. Except, however, the Approving Authority shall allow a maximum of 30% of the lots in a subdivision to contain less than the minimum lot area otherwise required in the applicable zoning district, provided that the average area of all lots in the subdivision must be at least the minimum specified in the applicable Zoning District, but in no case shall any lot contain less than 85% of the minimum area specified for the applicable Zoning District.

NOTE: The minimum areas required in this and other Sections of this Code are intended to be ultimate minimums which may often be impractical and impossible in terrain which presents

development difficulties, such as steep slopes. In such cases, the requirements of suitability of access and buildability of each lot, which must be adequately demonstrated in the review process, will often rule out the possibility of approval of lots at the absolute minimum, and as a result, a larger lot size may be required.

- e. Frontage. ~~Except as otherwise permitted for townhouses, Each~~ lot and parcel shall have frontage ~~of not less than 40 feet~~ equal to the minimum lot width specified in Section 12.04.030 of this Code upon a street having a proposed right-of-way width of at least 50 feet, except that a lot or parcel on the outer radius of a curved street or facing the circular end of a cul-de-sac shall have frontage of not less than 20 feet upon a street, measured on the arc. In the case of ~~flag lots or~~ partitioning of odd-shaped lots with narrow frontages, the minimum lot frontage shall be 20 feet. Flag lots are exempt from this standard and shall meet the standards of Section 12.12.010(E)(7)(b).
- f. Exceptions.
  - i. Subdivisions Developed as a Planned Unit. The Approving Authority may use discretion to authorize the relaxation of lot and parcel size and frontage requirements as specified herein where the applicant presents a plan satisfactory to the Approving Authority whereby the entire subdivision will be designed and developed in accordance with the provisions of Section 12.12.020 of this Code.
  - ii. Land Zoned for Commercial Use. The Approving Authority may use discretion to authorize relaxation of the lot or parcel size and frontage requirements specified herein in the case of land zoned for commercial use, where such relaxation is necessary in consideration of the suitability of the land for such use, and in accordance with the purpose of this Code.
  - iii. Lot or Parcel Retained for Future Subdivision or Partition. The Approving Authority may use discretion to waive frontage requirements where a lot or parcel will be retained by the applicant, and future subdivision or partition of such lot or parcel will be the highest and best use thereof, and such use will be best protected by the creation of a reserve strip separating such lot or parcel from any street.
  - iv. Open Space in a Subdivision. The Approving Authority may use discretion to waive the minimum lot size requirement for any lot that is created for the dedication of a public park or open space where the total net area equal to at least 10% of the land affected by the subdivision equals less than the minimum lot size for the underlying zone. Such lots so designated shall be protected from future development by either a deed restriction or a conservation easement and plainly indicated as such on the final plat.
2. Lot and Parcel Side Lines. As far as is practicable, lot and parcel side lines shall run at right angles to the street upon which the lots or parcels face, except that on curved streets, they shall be radial to the curve.
3. Suitability for Intended Use. All lots and parcels shall be suitable for the purpose for which they are intended to be used. No lot or parcel shall be of such size or design as to be detrimental to the health, safety, or sanitary needs of the residents of the subdivision or partition, or of such lot or parcel, as determined by the Approving Authority in accordance with the purpose of this Code.
4. Open Space.
  - a. Open space shall be provided and dedicated to the City when a need is identified in the Comprehensive Parks Master Plan. All open space to be dedicated to the City shall be deemed suitable, conveniently situated, and shall conform as nearly as possible to the recommendations in the Comprehensive Parks Master Plan prior to being accepted by the City.

- i. Except as hereinafter provided, in subdivisions; such open space shall have a total net area equal to at least 10% of the land affected by the subdivision. Such areas so designated shall be protected from future development by either a deed restriction or a conservation easement.
      - A. Open space areas shall abut a public street or have direct access to a public property through a right-of-way.
      - B. The open space shall be accessible to all residents by sidewalks and/or pedestrian walkways.
      - C. The developer shall submit a separate landscape plan for the proposed open space areas which clearly displays the type of signs, fencing, play apparatus, trails, and outdoor furniture;
    - b. Where a proposed park or playground, school or other public use shown on the Parks Master Plan, or an existing school site is located in whole or in part in a subdivision, then in such case the open space shall be located within the designated area or immediately adjacent to the existing public use.
- N. Platting and mapping standards—Railroads.
  - 1. Crossings. Special requirements may be imposed by the Approving Authority, including, but not limited to, provisions for separation of street and railroad grades, in connection with any railroad crossing which will immediately affect the safety of the residents of the subdivision or partition, for the protection of such residents and the safety of the general public in accordance with the purpose of this Code. The distance from the railroad to intersection on the cross street shall be determined to provide minimum distance required for approach grades to grade separation. Crossing street rights-of-way and setbacks to buildings shall allow for the grade separation.
  - 2. Streets Parallel to Railroad. Wherever the proposed subdivision contains or is adjacent to a railroad right-of-way, provision may be required for a street approximately parallel to and on each side of such right-of-way to be set back at a distance suitable for the appropriate use of the land between the streets and the railroad, including sufficient lot depth to allow screen planting along the railroad right-of-way.
- O. Platting and mapping standards—Master development plans. Where the subdivision or partition includes only part of the area owned by the applicant, the Approving Authority shall determine the remaining area for which a Master Development Plan of future development shall be submitted by the sub-divider or developer showing streets, tentative uses, and lots, drainage, major utilities, and other features that will have a bearing on and guide future development of the property in question and surrounding areas. The property may be proposed for development in phases, and the limits of each phase shall be shown on the Master Development Plan. The approved Master Development Plan may be revised by the sub-divider or developer from time to time, or with each phase, but it shall serve the purpose of providing comprehensive guidance to the overall development of the property to facilitate and achieve optimum street design and traffic circulation, proper storm drainage, integrated utilities, etc.

The Master Development Plan shall be reviewed by the Approving Authority and with necessary and appropriate revisions and conditions shall be approved as the plan to which future development of the subject property shall conform. The adopted Master Development Plan shall apply to development of the subject property, regardless of change in applicant. Changes desired by a new applicant must be approved by the Approving Authority, and in no case shall a subdivision or partition be approved that is not in conformance to the latest approved Master Development Plan.

P. Improvement procedures.

- 1. The sub-divider shall engage the services of properly licensed professional engineers and surveyors to perform the work of designing, supervising construction of and surveying the improvements. The engineer shall be responsible for subdivision planning and design, preparation of plans and specifications, and, in the event of bonding, cost estimates.

2. The applicant shall have a contact person who shall have authority to control the work of the engineer, surveyor and contractor constructing the improvements, and who shall be responsible for coordination with agency representatives through the project. The applicant or his/her engineer(s) are in the best position to perform this role.
3. The developer's engineer shall design the improvements according to the standards and specifications of the Approving Authority. Full plans and specifications shall be prepared and submitted for the Approving Authority's review, comment, and approval, and for approval by any other agency having authority over the work. Plans shall be prepared on stable base polyester film to generally accepted engineering standards. All revisions and changes resulting from review and comments shall be made on the original plans before prints are made for construction. The City Engineer shall stamp five (5) sets of approved plans before any construction is undertaken.
4. Advance notice shall be provided to the affected agency that work to be approved and inspected by that agency is to begin. Initial notice shall be 48 hours in advance of work, and if work that has been discontinued is to resume, a 24-hour advance notice shall be provided. Notice shall be considered to have been made when it is confirmed by the agency person responsible for construction inspection.
5. All work to construct improvements in conformance with approved plans shall be inspected and approved by the agency person responsible for such construction inspection within two (2) working days of a written request for such inspection. The Approving Authority may refuse to accept and allow occupancy of any part of the subdivision if improvements have not been inspected, or if they do not conform in all respects to the standards and specifications of the affected agency as to workmanship, materials, equipment, etc. It is the responsibility of the developer to see that all phases of the work are inspected before proceeding to the next phase. Weather conditions, change in work schedules, and other circumstances beyond the control of the affected agency do not excuse the developer from necessary inspections.
6. Underground utilities, sanitary sewers, and storm drains installed in streets by the sub-divider shall be constructed prior to the surfacing of the streets. Stubs for service connections for underground utilities and sanitary sewers shall be placed to lengths that will obviate the necessity for disturbing street improvements when service connections are made.
7. In the event unusual or changed conditions occur during construction which in the opinion of the Public Works Director differ from original design assumptions and conclusions such that they will result in a project not in conformance with the development standards in effect at the time of initial preliminary plat approval, or be in the public interest, the Public Works Director may require changes in the design, layout, details, materials, or any applicable part of the work to accommodate the changed conditions. Where such changes require revision of the design and plans prepared by the developer's engineer, such revisions shall be accomplished by that engineer.
8. The developer and his/her contractor shall carry out the improvements in a manner that will not damage or disturb the lands or improvements of adjoining owners. Special conditions may be required by the Approving Authority to prevent damage, inconvenience, disruption or other infringement from erosion, dust, noise, blasting, construction traffic, drainage, or other impacts resulting from the work. The developer is solely responsible for the action of his/her contractor in carrying out the work.
9. The developer and his/her contractor may be required to submit specific plans or outline measures to be taken to deal with and carry out solutions to problems. If construction activity is to take place in the winter months October through April, or if any part of the uncompleted work is to "winter over" before completion and acceptance by the City, the developer may be required to receive approval for and carry out a plan to control erosion and damage, both onsite and off-site, until the work is complete, including reconstruction of damaged areas. Exposed earth slopes may be required to be seeded if native grasses will not develop before erosion can occur.

10. A complete set of "as-built" plans on stable base polyester film shall be filed with the Public Works Director and with other affected agencies upon completion of the improvements.
- Q. Improvement requirements. Improvements to be installed at the expense of the sub-divider shall be as follows and shall comply with Floodplain requirements in Subsection 12.04.090(X) of this Code:
1. Streets. Streets within or partially within the subdivision, and the extension of such streets to a point of conformance with existing streets with which such streets intersect, shall be improved to the following minimum standards:
    - a. The street shall be brought to proper grade, including portions outside the roadway where necessary to serve pedestrians, to protect the roadway, or to serve abutting property.
    - b. Standard concrete curbs and gutters shall be constructed along the edge of the roadway.
    - c. Roadway base and concrete or asphaltic concrete surfacing of sufficient width to meet local street design shall be installed to adopted design standards.
    - d. Sidewalks and walkways shall be constructed to adopted design standards required by Subsection 12.06.020(E) and 12.06.030(W).
  2. Monuments.
    - a. Permanent iron pipe monuments shall be set at each boundary corner of the subdivision, along exterior boundaries at intervals of not over 500 feet, and at other points as may be required by the Approving Authority.
    - b. Concrete monuments depressed below street grade shall be set at intersections of street centerline tangents or offsets therefrom, and where such intersect on private property, at the beginning and end of the centerline curve or offsets therefrom. The exact location of all monuments shall be shown on the final map before approval is requested.
    - c. A permanent monument shall be established and maintained on land partitioned or subdivided, showing the elevation in feet above mean sea level, NAVD 88. The location of such monument shall be shown on the final partition map or subdivision plat.
    - d. Any monument required by this Code that is disturbed or destroyed before acceptance of all improvements shall be replaced by the sub-divider.
  3. Storm Drains. Excepting as is hereinafter provided, storm drains shall be constructed in the easement or drainage right-of-way areas specified in Subsection 12.12.010(L) or in dedicated streets. Storm drain design shall conform to the standards of design set by the Public Works Director, but in no case shall facilities provide for carrying less than the ten-year storm runoff with one-and-a-quarter (1.25) feet of freeboard to the top of curb or top of channel. Requirements for major storm drains (trunk mains) may be increased commensurate with their importance and function in providing for public safety. Offsite drainage shall be provided for, and each lot shall be capable of being drained in a reasonably practical manner. Drainage easements shall be dedicated or granted where necessary to provide for present or future needs.
  4. Sewers. Sanitary sewer lines to serve the subdivision or partition and to connect the subdivision or partition to existing mains shall be designed and installed according to requirements of the sewer utility serving the area and the State Department of Environmental Quality. All systems shall be gravity, except in special circumstances reviewed and approved by the Approving Authority and the affected agency. Pumping of sewage where facilities are to be privately owned and maintained may be approved, provided the owner is clearly aware of his/her responsibilities. Provisions for maintenance must be assured, and ownership clearly defined. Pumping of sewage where facilities are to be publicly owned and maintained may be approved if it is clear that the area can never be served by a gravity system that would be extended to the area over time as development occurs pursuant to the adopted Comprehensive Plan. Long-term costs and maintenance shall be among factors considered in establishing the minimum size of pump facility which the affected agency would accept for ownership and maintenance.

5. Water System. Water lines with valves and fire hydrants to serve the subdivision or partition and to connect the subdivision or partition to existing mains shall be designed and installed according to requirements of the water utility serving the area.
  6. Deposit Required for Improvements and Services. The developer shall deposit with the affected agencies a sum of money determined to be sufficient to cover the cost of construction inspection services, street sign installation, barricades and other miscellaneous items provided or installed by the affected agencies as part of completing the subdivision. The balance of the deposit that is unexpended after completion of the work shall be returned to the developer. The developer shall pay any amounts exceeding the deposit before approval of the plat or acceptance of the improvements, whichever occurs last.
  7. Underground Utilities.
    - a. All permanent utility service to lots shall be provided from underground facilities, and no overhead utility facilities in connection with permanent utility service to a subdivision shall be permitted, except that in the case of a partition in an area where underground utility service is not presently provided, permanent service may be supplied by means of overhead wires or cables.
    - b. The developer's engineer shall prepare a utility plan showing the coordinated location of all new and existing utilities, and shall have the responsibility to coordinate utility location. The plan shall be the product of a coordinated effort among the affected agencies, so as to allow conflicts to be resolved and locations to be settled before construction begins. Copies of the plan shall be submitted with improvement plans for approval, and shall be given to all affected agencies and the Public Works Director before construction begins.
    - c. The applicant shall be responsible for complying with the requirements of this Section, and shall make all necessary arrangements with the utility companies and other persons or corporations affected by installation of such underground facilities in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Public Utility Commissioner of the State of Oregon.
  8. Street Lights. The sub-divider shall enter into an agreement with the electric utility for the installation of street lights at such locations as determined by the Public Works Director.
  9. Open Space. Signs, fencing, play apparatus, walkways, outdoor furniture, and other improvements within dedicated park space shall be installed at the expense of the sub-divider prior to the recording of the Final Plat.
- R. Preliminary subdivision plan approval. The approval of a preliminary subdivision plan is an administrative action subject to the provisions of Subsection 12.10.010(I) of this Code.
1. Application for Preliminary Subdivision Plan Approval.
    - a. An application for preliminary subdivision plan approval shall be initiated as provided in Chapter 12.10 of this Code.
    - b. The applicant shall file with the Director a preliminary subdivision plan and five (5) additional copies, together with such other data and plans as may be required by other Sections of this Code, or the Approving Authority, and together with other supplementary information required by below Paragraph 12.12.010(R)(2) of this Code to demonstrate the design and objectives of the subdivision.
    - c. The preliminary plan shall be clearly and legibly drawn. It shall show all required information to scale so that the Approving Authority may have an adequate understanding of what is proposed. Under ordinary circumstances, the scale of the drawing is to be one (1) inch equals 100 feet, or one (1) inch equals 50 feet.
    - d. The Community Development Director shall notify the applicant within 30 working days if it is found that the application for preliminary subdivision plan approval is incomplete or if additional information is needed.
  2. Information Required in the Preliminary Subdivision Plan.

- a. The proposed name of the subdivision.
- b. North point, scale, and date of the drawing.
- c. Appropriate identification clearly stating the map is a preliminary plan.
- d. Names and addresses of the landowners, sub-divider, and the engineer, surveyor, land planner, or landscape architect responsible for designing the subdivision.
- e. The tract designation or other description according to the real estate records of Douglas County (Township, Range, Section, Tax Lot Number, Assessor's Tax Account Number, Lot Number, Block Number, and Subdivision or metes and bounds description).
- f. The boundary line (accurate in scale) of the tract to be subdivided and approximate acreage of the property.
- g. Contour lines based upon USGS data having the following intervals:
  - i. One-foot contour intervals for ground slopes up to five percent (5%).
  - ii. Two-foot contour intervals for ground slopes between five percent (5%) and ten percent (10%).
  - iii. Five-foot contour intervals for ground slopes exceeding ten percent (10%).
- h. 100-year flood elevation data shall be provided and shown on the preliminary partition and subdivision plats. Applicant shall show boundaries of the 100-year flood and floodway on preliminary and final partition and subdivision plats.
- i. The names of adjacent subdivisions or the names of recorded owners of adjoining parcels of un-subdivided land.
- j. The location, widths, and names of existing or platted streets or other public ways (including easements) within or adjacent to the tract, existing permanent buildings, railroad rights-of-way and other important features, such as section lines, political subdivision boundary lines, and school district boundaries.
- k. Existing sewers, water mains, culverts, drainage ways, or other underground utilities or structures within the tract or immediately adjacent thereto, together with pipe sizes, grades and locations indicated.
- l. Location, acreage, and dimensions of parcels of land to be dedicated for public use or reserved in the deeds for the common use of property owners in the proposed subdivision, together with the purpose of conditions or limitations of such reservations, if any.
- m. Proposed plan for draining surface water from the development and accepting offsite runoff water, and a description of any effects on adjacent properties.
- n. The proposed street pattern or layout showing the name and widths of proposed streets and alleys, and curve radii of centerline and rights-of-way.
- o. Private streets and all restrictions or reservations relating to such private streets.
- p. Easements, together with their dimensions, purpose, and restrictions on use.
- q. List proposed suppliers of utility services and show locations of proposed facilities for sanitary sewer, storm drain, water lines, electric/telephone, fire hydrants, street lights, etc.
- r. Proposed blocks, numbered in consecutive order.
- s. Proposed lots, approximate dimensions, size and boundaries. Residential lots shall be numbered consecutively. Lots that are to be used for other than residential purposes shall be identified with letter designations.
- t. **Proposed dwelling types.**

- u. Parks, playgrounds, recreation areas, parkways, walkways, bikeways, signs, landscaping, and open space for public use, and any other special features that are proposed to be part of the subdivision.
  - v. Zoning classification of the land and Comprehensive Plan Map designation.
  - w. Draft of proposed restrictions and covenants affecting the plat.
  - x. Predominant natural features such as water courses and their flows, marshes, rock outcroppings, and areas subject to flooding, sliding or other natural hazards.
  - y. Show minimum setback lines if more restrictive than provided for in this Code.
3. Development Phasing.
- a. A preliminary subdivision plan may provide for platting in as many as three (3) phases. The preliminary plan must show each phase and be accompanied by proposed time limitations for approval of the final plat for each phase.
  - b. Time limitations for the various phases must meet the following requirements:
    - i. Phase 1 final plat shall be approved within 24 months of preliminary approval.
    - ii. Phase 2 final plat shall be approved within 24 months of final approval of Phase 1.
    - iii. Phase 3 final plat shall be approved within 24 months of final approval of Phase 2.
    - iv. In no case shall the preliminary approval of any phase last longer than ten (10) years beyond the preliminary approval in compliance with ORS.
4. Criteria for Approval of Preliminary Subdivision Plan.
- a. A decision on the preliminary subdivision plan application shall be made by the Approving Authority as provided in Chapter 12.10 of this Code, within 180 days of filing a complete application.
  - b. The preliminary subdivision plan shall be approved if the Approving Authority finds the following:
    - i. The information required by this Section has been provided;
    - ii. The design and development standards of this Section have been met; and;
    - iii. If the preliminary plan provides for development in more than one phase, the Approving Authority makes findings and conclusions that such phasing is necessary due to the nature of the development, and that the applicant will be able to comply with the proposed time limitations.
  - c. Should the Approving Authority find that conditions of approval are necessary to ensure that the preliminary plan will meet all applicable standards, it shall approve the plan with conditions in cases where the necessary conditions of approval can be applied with sufficient specificity.
  - d. Should the Approving Authority find that the preliminary plan submitted cannot be reasonably approved with conditions of sufficient specificity so as to ensure that the plan will meet all applicable standards, it shall deny the submitted plan with a statement indicating the areas of deficiency.
5. Duration of Preliminary Subdivision Plan Approval.
- a. Approval of a preliminary subdivision plan shall be valid for 36 months from the date of approval of the preliminary plan, provided that if the approved preliminary plan provides for phased development, the approval shall be valid for the time specified for each phase, subject to the limitations of Paragraph 12.12.010(R)(3) of this Code.

- b. If any time limitation is exceeded, approval of the preliminary subdivision plan, or of the phase of the preliminary subdivision plan, and any subsequent phases, shall be void. Any subsequent proposal by the applicant for division of the property shall require new administrative action.
6. Granting of Extensions.
- a. An applicant may request an extension of a preliminary subdivision plan approval, or, if the preliminary plan provides for phased development, an extension of preliminary approval with respect to the phase the applicant is then developing. Such request shall be considered a limited land use decision, and shall be submitted to the Approving Authority in writing, stating the reason why an extension should be granted.
  - b. The Approving Authority may grant an extension of up to 36 months of a preliminary subdivision plan approval, or if the preliminary plan provides for phased development, an extension of up to 12 months of a preliminary subdivision plan approval with respect to the phase then being developed, if it is determined that a change of conditions, for which the applicant was not responsible, would prevent the applicant from obtaining final plat approval within the original time limitation. Further extensions of up to one (1) year each may be granted by the Approving Authority if extraordinary circumstances are shown by the applicant. However, in no case shall the preliminary approval extend beyond ten (10) years in compliance with ORS.
- S. Final subdivision plat approval. Action upon a final subdivision plat by the Approving Authority is a ministerial action, and must be undertaken within 30 days of receipt of the final plat.
- 1. Application for Final Subdivision Plat Approval.
    - a. Before expiration of the preliminary subdivision plan approval obtained pursuant to Subsection 12.12.010(R) of this Code, the applicant shall cause an Oregon licensed land surveyor to survey the subdivision and to prepare a final plat, in conformance with the approved preliminary plan.
    - b. The applicant shall initiate a request for final plat approval by filing with the Approving Authority a final plat, other supporting documents as described in Paragraphs 12.12.010(S)(2-6) of this Code, and the appropriate fees as established by the City Council.
  - 2. Final Subdivision Plat Requirements.
    - a. A preliminary subdivision guarantee report issued by a title insurance company in the name of the owner of the land, showing all parties whose consent is necessary and their interests in the premises, shall be submitted with the final subdivision plat prior to final approval.
    - b. Prior to submission for final approval, the final subdivision plat shall be signed by all persons who own land in the subdivision, and their mortgagees, or by their authorized representatives or any titleholder. The plat shall bear the signature and seal of the licensed land surveyor responsible for its preparation and certification that the plat has been correctly surveyed and properly monumented. All signatures must be with permanent black ink, not ball point.
    - c. A certificate by the Public Works Director certifying that the sub-divider has installed improvements in accordance with the requirements of these regulations, other required standards, and with the action of the Approving Authority giving conditional approval of the preliminary plat; or a certificate by the County Clerk that an agreement has been recorded as provided in Paragraph 12.12.010(S)(5) to ensure completion of required improvements.
    - d. A copy of the covenants, if any, that will be placed on the subdivision.
    - e. A copy of all documents relating to establishment and maintenance of private facilities, common areas, and easements, including the volume and page of recording with the Douglas County Clerk.

- f. A copy of all documents relating to additional requirements or restrictions required by the Approving Authority as a condition of approval.
  - g. Declaration. A notarized certificate signed and acknowledged by all parties having any record title interest in the land, consenting to the preparation and recording of the plat.
  - h. Dedication. A notarized certificate, signed, and acknowledged by all parties having any record title interest in the land dedicating all land intended for public use and common improvements, including, but not limited to, streets, roads, parks, sewage disposal, and water supply systems, the dedication of which was made a condition of approval of the preliminary plan.
  - i. Certification line by the Douglas County Tax Collector certifying that taxes and assessments on the tract are paid to date.
3. Information Required on the Final Subdivision Plat. The following information shall be included on the final plat or in the supporting documents, and the plat shall otherwise comply with ORS 209.250:
- a. Name of subdivision.
  - b. North arrow, scale, and date the plat was prepared.
  - c. Legal description of the subdivision boundaries, area of the subdivision in acres, and the location of the subdivision by Quarter Section, Township, and Range.
  - d. Names and addresses of the sub-divider, owner, mortgagee, if any, and the person preparing the plat.
  - e. Subdivision block and lot boundary lines and street right-of-way and centerlines with dimensions to the nearest 1/100th of a foot, bearings or deflection angles, radii, arcs, points of curvature, chord bearings and distances, and tangent bearings. Subdivision boundaries, lot boundaries and street bearings shall be shown to the nearest second with basis of bearings.
  - f. Names and width of the portion of streets being dedicated, the width of any existing right-of-way, and the width on each side of the centerline. For streets on curvature, curve data shall be based on the street centerline. In addition to the centerline dimensions, the radius and central angle shall be indicated.
  - g. Easements denoted by fine dotted lines, clearly identified, and, if already of record, their recorded reference. The width of the easement, its length and bearing, and sufficient ties to locate the easement with respect to the subdivision must be shown. If the easement is being dedicated by the map, it shall be properly referenced in the owner's certificate of dedication.
  - h. Locations and widths of drainage channels, railroad rights-of-way, reserve strips at the end of stubbed streets and along the edge of partial width streets on the boundary of the subdivision.
  - i. Ties to any City, County, condominium, or adjacent subdivision boundary lines, and geodetic control monuments as required by ORS 92.050.
  - j. Numbering of blocks and lots, as follows:
    - i. Any subdivision submitted for final approval shall not use block numbers or letters unless such subdivision is a continued phase of a previously recorded subdivision, bearing the same name that has previously used block numbers or letters.
    - ii. Block numbers continuing consecutively without omission or duplication throughout the subdivision. The numbers shall be solid, of sufficient size and thickness to stand out, and so placed as to not obliterate any figure or lot numbers. In an addition to a subdivision of the same name, numbers shall be a continuation of the numbering in the original subdivision.

- iii. Lot numbers beginning with the number "1" and numbered consecutively or consecutively within each block.
  - k. Zoning classification of the property within the subdivision.
  - l. The course of all lines traced or established, giving the basis of bearing and the distance and course to a Section Corner, Quarter Corner, Sixteenth Corner, or Donation Land Claim Corner in Township and Range, a lot corner of a recorded subdivision, a boundary corner of a recorded condominium, or a parcel corner of a recorded partition.
  - m. 100-year flood elevation data shall be provided and shown on final subdivision plats. Applicant must also show boundaries of the 100-year flood and floodway on final subdivision plat.
  - n. Space for date and signature of the officials specified in Paragraph 12.12.010(S)(10) of this Code.
  - o. Any conditions specified by the Approving Authority upon granting preliminary approval.
  - p. A narrative pursuant to the provisions of ORS 209.250(2).
  - q. Dedications and/or declarations shall be notarized.
  - r. A copy of the covenants, if any, that will be placed on the partition, including the volume and page of recording with the Douglas County Clerk.
  - s. Community Development Department File Number.
  - t. The plat shall conform to the requirements of ORS 92 and ORS 209.250.
- 4. Survey Requirements for Final Plat.
  - a. Format. All plats shall be drawn with a good quality black ink, approved by the County Surveyor, on .003 inch thick polyester based transparent drafting film, or an equivalent, matted on both sides, 18 inches by 24 inches in size, with a three (3) inch extension at the left end (overall size shall be 18" x 27") that is suitable for binding and copying purposes. The quality of said drafting film and any other drafting particulars will be subject to the County Surveyor's approval. No diazo process may be used. No drafting shall come nearer any edge than one (1) inch and no nearer the left or binding edge than four (4) inches.
  - b. Scale. The plat shall be drawn to a scale of 1" = 100'. Any deviation from this scale shall be allowed only with the approval of the County Surveyor.
  - c. Survey Accuracy.
    - i. Monuments shall be set with such accuracy that measurements may be taken between monuments within one-tenth of a foot or within 1/5,000 of the distance shown on the subdivision plat, whichever is greater.
    - ii. The survey for the plat shall be of such accuracy that the error of closure shall not exceed 1 foot in 5,000 feet. Any lesser accuracy shall be allowed only with the approval of the County Surveyor.
    - iii. The dimensions shown on the plat shall be of such accuracy that the error of closure of any portion shall not exceed 1 foot in 10,000 feet.
  - d. Measurements. The plat shall contain the following measurements:
    - i. The boundary lines with distances, bearings, and the exact location and width of existing or recorded streets intersecting the boundary. Distances shall be to the nearest 1/100th of a foot and bearings or angles to the nearest second.
    - ii. The lengths of arcs, radii, internal angles, lengths, and bearings of tangents and lengths and bearings of chords and the central angle.

- iii. Block indications, lot numbers, and lot lines with dimensions and bearings and/or angles to street and alley lines.
  - iv. The area of each lot in either acres to the nearest 1/100th of an acre, or square feet.
  - v. All bearings or measured angles and distances separately indicated from those of record.
  - vi. All monuments set and their relation to older monuments found. A detailed description of monuments found and set shall be included, and all monuments set shall be separately indicated from those found.
  - vii. Any additional information shall be typed or printed in narrative form.
- e. Monuments
- i. The plat shall contain the location, material, and approximate size of all monuments which have been set. A monument shall be set at every angle point along the boundary lines, any exceptions shall be allowed only with the approval of the County Surveyor. All monuments for the exterior boundaries of a subdivision shall be set and referenced on the plat before the plat is offered for approval. Interior monuments need not be set prior to the approval of the plat. Special symbols shall be used to designate and describe points where such interior monuments will be set.
  - ii. Monuments shall meet the specifications of the County Surveyor, and shall be no less than those required by ORS 92.060.
  - iii. If the interior monuments are not set prior to the approval of the plat:
    - A. The person performing the survey work shall, by affidavit, certify that the interior monuments will be set by a date specified by them, such a date not to exceed one year from the date of submission of the plat for approval. The County Surveyor may extend the one-year period, and such extension shall be in writing. The County Surveyor shall submit a written copy of the extension to the Approving Authority.
    - B. The sub-divider shall furnish to the Douglas County Surveyor's Office a bond, cash deposit, or other security at the option of the Douglas County Surveyor's Office, in an amount equal to not more than 120% of the County Surveyor's estimate of the cost to perform the work for the interior monumentation.
    - C. Space will be provided on the face of the plat for endorsement of the recording reference to the plat copy to be filed upon completion of such interior monumentation.
    - D. Upon completion of the interior monumentation, the person performing the survey shall notify the County Surveyor within five (5) days.
    - E. The County Surveyor shall check the interior monumentation, and, if the conditions required on the tentative plan have been complied with, he shall so certify on the subdivision plat in the County Clerk's Office on the exact copy filed in the County Surveyor's Office.
    - F. Upon approval of the work by the County Surveyor, the person performing the work shall reference the monuments on the subdivision plat in the County Clerk's Office and the exact copy filed in the County Surveyor's Office.
    - G. The person performing the survey work shall certify by affidavit on the plat that he has correctly surveyed and marked with proper monuments the land as represented.
  - iv. Floodplain Monumentation for Subdivisions and Partitions. For subdivisions and partitions involving land in a floodplain, the following specifications shall apply:

- A. A permanent monument shall be established and maintained on land partitioned or subdivided, showing the elevation in feet above mean sea level, NAVD 88. The location of such monument shall be shown on the final partition map or subdivision plat.
- B. A standard Bench Mark shall be a minimum of 36 inches in depth and eight (8) inches in diameter, constructed of concrete with a brass cap set in the center. The brass cap shall bear the name of the Bench Mark, the year set and the agency or Registered Land Surveyor's license number. The Bench Mark shall be set at least 30 inches in the ground in a stable, protected area of the partition or subdivision. The elevation established shall be third order or higher.
- C. The Bench Mark location shall be indicated on the face of the plat or final survey map, along with its name and elevation and the name, year and elevation of the Bench Mark upon which the elevation is based.
- D. The level notes or a copy thereof shall be filed with the final map.

Any exceptions shall be allowed only with the approval of the County Surveyor.

- f. Field Notes and Closure Copies to County Surveyor.
  - i. Copies of all lot closures, block closures, and plat closures of the subdivision shall be furnished to the County Surveyor upon his/her request.
  - ii. If the interior monuments are not set prior to the approval of the plat, the field notes or legible copies for the original survey of the subdivision shall be furnished to the County Surveyor upon his/her request.
- g. County Surveyor Fees. The sub-divider shall pay a fee to the County Surveyor as provided in ORS 92.100(2). If the interior monuments are not set prior to the approval of the plat, the sub-divider shall pay an additional fee to the County Surveyor equal to 50% of that fee provided in ORS 92.100(2) to cover the second field check as provided in most monumentation. In the event a second field and/or office check becomes necessary because of substantial discrepancies found in the first check, the County Surveyor may, at his/her discretion, charge a second fee or partial fee.

#### 5. Agreement for Improvements.

- a. Before approval of the final subdivision plat, the applicant shall install the improvements required by the preliminary plan approval and repair existing streets and other public facilities damaged in the development of the subdivision. The developer may execute an agreement between the property owner and the City for deferring the construction of sidewalks for a period not to exceed five (5) years from the time the final plat is recorded within which required improvements and repairs will be completed. The agreement may provide for the construction of the required improvements in phases. The agreement shall provide that if work is not completed within the period specified, the City may complete the work and recover the full cost and expense thereof from the property owner.
- b. An applicant may request an extension of time for completion of required improvements. Such request will be considered an application for administrative action. Such extension shall be approved only if changed conditions for which the applicant is not responsible have made it impossible for them to fulfill the agreement within the original time limits.

#### 6. Performance Bond.

- a. To assure full performance of the improvement agreement, an applicant shall provide one of the following:
  - i. A surety bond executed by a surety company authorized to transact business in the State of Oregon on a form approved by the City; or
  - ii. Cash deposit with the City.

- b. Such assurance of full and faithful performance shall be for a sum determined by the Public Works Director to be sufficient to cover the cost of the improvements and repairs that may be required prior to approval of the final plat, including related engineering, administration, inspection, utilities, fees, and other incidental expenses to obtain finished streets and saleable lots, and may include an additional percentage as determined by the Public Works Director to cover any inflationary costs which may be incurred during the construction period prior to the full and final completion of the project.
  - c. If the applicant fails to carry out provisions of the improvement agreement, and the City has reimbursed costs or expenses resulting from such failure, the City shall call on the bond or cash deposit for reimbursement. If the amount of the bond or cash deposit exceeds the cost and expense incurred, the remainder shall be released. If the amount of the bond or cash deposit is less than the cost and expense incurred, the applicant shall be liable to the City.
  - d. The sub-divider and his/her contractor shall provide a guarantee of one (1) year extending from the date of final plat approval, or certification by the engineer that improvements are complete and the bond can be released. The guarantee shall cover workmanship and materials, during which time the sub-divider and his/her contractor are responsible for and must make good any defects through faulty, improper or inferior workmanship or materials, arising from or discovered in any part of his/her work during this time.
  - e. Upon completion of the improvements, the Public Works Director shall inspect the work and all other requirements and conditions for conformity with the preliminary plan, and if complete and acceptable and all accounts are settled or satisfactory provisions are made for settlement, he shall certify the work complete and ready for acceptance by the Approving Authority, after which the final plat may be approved, or the bond on improvements released.
7. Development Phasing. If the preliminary subdivision plan approval pursuant to Subsection 12.12.010(R) of this Code provided for phasing of development, the applicant may request final plat approval for an individual phase of the subdivision by filing with the Director a final plat and supporting documents, as provided in Subparagraphs 12.12.010(S)(1-6) of this Subsection, for that phase only.
8. Review of Final Plat. The official plat for final approval shall be delivered to the Director for final review and approval. The Director shall cause the final map and other data to be reviewed by appropriate agencies and officials, who shall examine them to determine that the subdivision as shown substantially conforms to the approved preliminary plan as conditionally approved.

If the Director determines that substantial conformity to the preliminary plat with conditions has not been made, he shall advise the sub-divider and shall afford them an opportunity to make such changes or additions necessary to comply with the preliminary plat as conditionally approved.

9. Standards for Final Subdivision Plat Approval.
- a. The Director shall grant final subdivision plat approval if he determines that the final plat and supporting documents are in substantial conformance with the approved preliminary plan, including any conditions imposed by the Approving Authority. Substantial conformance means that any differences between the preliminary and final plans are "minor amendments," as defined in Subparagraph 12.12.010(V)(1)(a) of this Code.
  - b. The granting of final plat approval shall not be affected by a change in the zone or plan map designation of the subject property made after approval of the preliminary subdivision plan.
10. Filing and Recording of Final Plat.
- a. After final plat approval, the applicant shall submit without delay the final plat for signatures of the following officials, in the order listed:
    - i. Planning Commission Chairman;

- ii. Community Development Director;
  - iii. Public Works Director;
  - iv. Surveyor, in accordance with the provisions of ORS 92.100;
  - v. Assessor;
  - vi. Board of County Commissioners;
  - vii. County Clerk.
- b. At least two (2) members of the Board of County Commissioners shall sign the plat prior to its submission to the County Clerk.
  - c. The final plat shall be recorded within 30 days of the date that signatures and approvals required by the above Subparagraphs 12.12.010(8) and (9) of this Code were obtained, or the approval shall be null and void.
  - d. Upon filing the final plat, the applicant shall submit to the Director three (3) prints of the final plat as filed.

T. Land partitioning approval.

- 1. Approval of Preliminary Partition Plans. Approval of a preliminary partition plan is an administrative action subject to the provisions of Subsection 12.10.010(F) of this Code.
  - a. An application for preliminary partition plan approval shall be initiated as provided in Chapter 12.10 of this Code. Applicants shall file with the Director five (5) copies of the preliminary plan. The Director shall notify the applicant within 30 working days if it is found that the application for preliminary partition plan approval is incomplete or if additional information is needed.
  - b. A preliminary partition plan and supporting documents shall include the following:
    - i. An identifying name or title of the partition;
    - ii. A vicinity map locating the proposed partitioning in relation to adjacent subdivisions, roadways and other land parcels;
    - iii. North arrow, scale, and date;
    - iv. A plan of the proposed partitioning, showing tract dimensions, bearings of all lines, area of each tract, and the names of existing and proposed streets or roads and walkways;
    - v. Existing or proposed private streets or roads and walkways and all restrictions or reservations relating to such private streets roads, and walkways;
    - vi. Easements to be conveyed or dedicated, indicating width, location, purpose, affected agencies, etc.;
    - vii. Name and address of the landowners, the applicant and the surveyor, if any, employed to make necessary surveys and prepare the description of each tract involved;
    - viii. Names of adjacent owners and property identification;
    - ix. Proposed means and location of water supply and sewage disposal for each tract;
    - x. Proposed drainage plan;
    - xi. Zoning classification of the land and Comprehensive Plan Map designation;
    - xii. Predominant natural features, such as water courses and their flows, marshes, rock outcroppings and areas subject to flooding, sliding, or other natural hazards;
    - xiii. Existing structures and distances from all existing and proposed property lines;

- xiv. Contours as called for on preliminary subdivision plats;
  - xv. Draft of any proposed restrictions and covenants affecting the partitioned land.
  - c. Standards for approval of a preliminary partition plan:
    - i. A decision on a preliminary partition plan application shall be made by the Approving Authority as provided in Chapter 12.10 of this Code.
    - ii. The preliminary partition plan shall be approved if the Approving Authority finds that the information required by this Subsection has been provided, and if the design and development standards of this Chapter and the Comprehensive Plan have been met.
  - d. The Approving Authority may require dedication or reservation of land and utility or drainage easements, and may impose conditions promoting redevelopment of the parcels, if, in view of the zoning and Comprehensive Plan Map designation, the acreage of the parcel or parcels in contiguous ownership makes additional partitioning of the subject property feasible.
2. Land Partition Plat Requirements.
- a. Conformance to Tentative Plan. The plat shall substantially conform to the tentative plan as approved.
  - b. Conformance to State Law. In addition to the requirements of this Subsection, the plat shall conform to all requirements of state law.
  - c. Preparation. All plats shall be prepared by a professional land surveyor registered with the State of Oregon and shall otherwise comply with ORS 209.250.
  - d. Format. All plats shall be drawn with good quality black ink approved by the County Surveyor, on .003 inch thick polyester based transparent drafting film, or an equivalent, matted on both sides, 18 inches by 24 inches in size with a three (3) inch extension at the left end (overall size shall be 18 inches by 27 inches) that is suitable for binding and copying purposes. The quality of said drafting film and any other drafting particulars will be subject to the County Surveyor's approval. No diazo process may be used. No drafting shall come nearer any edge than one (1) inch and no nearer the left or binding edge than four (4) inches.
  - e. Scale. The partition plat shall be drawn to a scale of 1"=100' or to such other scale, approved by the County Surveyor.
  - f. Survey Accuracy.
    - i. Monuments shall be set with such accuracy that measurements may be taken between monuments within one-tenth of a foot to within 1/5,000 of the distance shown on the partition plat, whichever is greater.
    - ii. The survey for the plat shall be of such accuracy that the error of closure shall not exceed one (1) foot in 10,000 feet. Any lesser accuracy shall be allowed only with the approval of the County Surveyor.
    - iii. The dimensions shown on the plat shall be of such accuracy that the error of closure on any portion shall not exceed one (1) foot in 10,000 feet.
  - g. Measurements. The plat shall contain the following measurements:
    - i. The boundary lines with distance bearings, and the exact location and width of existing or recorded streets intersecting the boundary of the parcel. Distances shall be to the nearest 1/100th of a foot and bearings or angles to the nearest second.
    - ii. The lengths of arcs, radii, internal angles, lengths and bearings of the tangents and lengths and bearings of chords and the central angle.

- iii. The area of each parcel in either acres to the nearest 1/100th of an acre, or square feet.
- iv. All bearings or measured angles and distances separately indicated from those of record.
- v. All monuments set and their relation to older monuments found. A detailed description of monuments found and set shall be included and all monuments set shall be separately indicated from those found.

Any additional information shall be typed or printed in narrative form.

h. Monuments.

- i. The plat shall contain the location, material, and approximate size of all monuments which have been set. A monument shall be set at every angle point along the boundary lines, any exceptions shall be allowed only with the approval of the County Surveyor. All monuments shall be set and referenced on the plat before the plat is offered for approval.
- ii. Monuments shall meet the specifications of the County Surveyor and shall be no less than those required by ORS 92.060.
- iii. For partitions involving land in a floodplain, the provisions of Subparagraph 12.10.010(S)(4)(e) of this Code shall apply.
- iv. A permanent monument shall be established and maintained on land partitioned or subdivided, showing the elevation in feet above mean sea level, NAVD 88, The location of such monument shall be shown on the final partition map or subdivision plat.

i. General Information. The plat shall comply with ORS 209.250, and shall contain the following information:

- i. Location of the parcel by Quarter Section, Township, and Range;
- ii. Names and addresses of the partitioner, owner, mortgagee, if any, and the person preparing the plat;
- iii. North arrow, scale, and date submitted;
- iv. The names of any streets intersecting or within the parcels. In the event any streets are created or dedicated, data as required in Subparagraphs 12.10.010(S)(3)(e)—(f) of this Code shall be provided;
- v. Easements provided for public services or utilities and any limitations of the easements, as required in Subparagraph 12.10.010(S)(3)(g) of this Code;
- vi. Locations and widths of drainage channels, railroad rights-of-way, reserve strips at the end of stubbed streets and along the edge of partial width streets on the boundary of the partition;
- vii. 100-year flood elevation data shall be provided and shown on final partition plats. Applicant must also show boundaries of the 100-year flood and floodway on final partition plat;
- viii. A copy of the covenants, if any, that will be placed on the partition, including the volume and page of recording with the Douglas County Clerk;
- ix. A copy of all documents relating to establishment and maintenance of private facilities, common areas and easements, including the volume and page of recording with the Douglas County Clerk;

- x. Declaration. A notarized certificate signed and acknowledged by all parties having any record title interest in the land, consenting to the preparation and recording of the partition;
- xi. Dedication. A notarized certificate, signed and acknowledged by all parties having any record title interest in the land, dedicating all land intended for public use and common improvements, including, but not limited to streets, roads, parks, sewage disposal, and water supply systems the donation of which was made a condition of the approval of the preliminary partition;
- xii. Zoning classification;
- xiii. The course of all lines traced or established, giving the basis of bearing and the distance and course to a section corner, one-quarter corner, one sixteenth corner or Donation Land Claim corner in Township and Range, a lot corner of a recorded subdivision, boundary corner of a condominium or a parcel corner of a recorded partition;
- xiv. Space for date and signatures of the following officials for plats of partitions:
  - A. Community Development Director;
  - B. Public Works Director;
  - C. County Surveyor.
- xv. Narrative per ORS 209.250;
- xvi. Any additional information made a condition of approval of the tentative plan;
- xvii. A surveyor's certificate per ORS 92.070 and written legal description of the boundary of all land contained in the land partition. Each parcel shall be identified with a parcel designation;
- xviii. When parcels are not required to be monumented or surveyed, a schematic diagram shall be included on the face of the final partition plat showing the exterior boundaries of all parcels and their relationship with the parcel(s) requiring monumentation and surveying;
- xix. Tie to geodetic control monument as required by ORS 92.050 and ORS 209.250;
- xx. Community Development Department File number;
- xxi. The partitioner shall pay a fee to the County Surveyor for checking partition plats and such fee shall be established by the County Surveyor;
- xxii. Certification line for the Douglas County Tax Collector certifying that taxes and assessments on the tract are paid to date.

### 3. Approval of Final Partition Plat.

- a. The applicant shall initiate a request for final partition plat approval by filing with the Director a final plat prepared in accordance with those standards specified in Subparagraph 12.10.010(S)(3) of this Code.
- b. If the parcel of land to be partitioned exceeds five (5) acres, and within a year is being partitioned into more than two (2) parcels any one of which is less than one (1) acre, full compliance with all requirements for subdivision may be required if the Approving Authority should determine, in its judgment, that the entire parcel being partitioned is in the process of being divided into small parcels.
- c. The approval of a final partition plat by the Director is a ministerial action. The Director shall grant final approval within 180 days if he determines that:

- i. The final plat and any supporting documents are in substantial conformance with the approved preliminary partition plan;
    - ii. Any conditions imposed by the Approving Authority have been met.
    - iii. Substantial conformance means that any differences between the preliminary and final plans are "minor amendments," as defined in Subparagraph 12.12.010(T)(1)(a) of this Code.
  - d. Every lot or parcel created by a partition shall conform to the access requirements specified in Subparagraph 12.12.010(E)(6) of this Code.
  - e. The granting of final plat approval shall not be affected by a change in the zone or plan plat designation of the subject property made after approval of the preliminary partition plan.
  - f. After approval of the final partition plat, the Director and the County Surveyor shall endorse their approval on the plat. The plat shall be recorded with the County Clerk.
  - g. Upon filing the final partition plat, the applicant shall submit to the Director three (3) prints of the final partition plat.
- U. Common boundary line adjustments.
1. Application for Approval of Common Boundary Line Adjustments. Approval of a common boundary line adjustment is an administrative action subject to the provisions of Subsection 12.10.010(I) of this Code.
    - a. An application for common boundary line adjustment approval shall be initiated as provided in Chapter 12.10 of this Code.
    - b. An application for common boundary line adjustment approval shall include the following:
      - i. An identifying name or title of the common boundary line adjustment;
      - ii. A vicinity map locating the proposed common boundary line adjustment in relation to adjacent land parcels and roadways;
      - iii. North arrow, scale and date.
      - iv. A plan of the proposed common boundary line adjustment, showing all affected lots, boundaries to be adjusted, parcel dimensions, areas of each parcel, all streets or roads both public and private, existing structures with dimensions and distances from all existing and proposed property lines, driveways, and location of utilities (gas, sewer, water, electricity, and any others) with appropriate dimensions;
      - v. Easements to be conveyed or dedicated, indicating width, location, purpose, affected agencies, etc.;
      - vi. Name and address of landowners, the applicant, and the surveyor, if any, employed to make necessary surveys and prepare the description of each tract involved;
      - vii. Names of adjacent owners and property identification;
      - viii. A notarized certificate signed and acknowledged by all parties having any record title interest in any affected units of land, consenting to the preparation and recording of the common boundary line adjustment. The certificate shall include legal descriptions of all adjusted lots prepared at the applicant's expense;
      - ix. Space for date and signature of the Director;
      - x. Any additional information made a condition of approval;
      - xi. A non-refundable filing fee in an amount determined by ordinance or resolution of the City Council;
      - xii. Map and Monuments Required:

- A. For any resulting lot or parcel ten (10) acres or less, a survey map that complies with ORS 209.250 shall be prepared.
    - B. The survey map shall show all structures within ten (10) feet of the adjusted line.
    - C. The survey shall establish monuments to mark the adjusted line.
  - 2. Standards for Approval:
    - a. A decision on a common boundary line adjustment application shall be made by the Approving Authority as provided in Chapter 12.10 of this Code.
    - b. The common boundary line adjustment shall be approved if the Approving Authority finds that:
      - i. The information required by this Section has been provided;
      - ii. The design and development standards of this Code and the Comprehensive Plan have been met;
      - iii. All adjusted lots will be no more non-conforming than the original lots with respect to minimum lot area, dimensions, and building setback requirements for the given zone;
      - iv. All adjustments are within a given zone and not among differing zones;
      - v. No substandard lots shall be created;
      - vi. The adjustment will not affect or impede the public right-of-way or any recorded easement.
    - c. After approval of the common boundary line adjustment the Director shall endorse his or her approval on the Plat in the place provided and notify the applicant in writing. The survey plat, if required, shall be filed with the County Surveyor. Deeds of conveyance conforming to the approved common boundary line adjustment shall be recorded with the County Clerk within 30 days after approval is granted.
- V. Amendments to preliminary plans and final plats or maps.
1. Definitions.
    - a. "Minor amendment" means a change that:
      - i. Does not increase the number of parcels created by the subdivision or partition or common boundary line adjustment;
      - ii. Does not enlarge the boundaries of subdivided or partitioned area;
      - iii. Does not change the general location or amount of land devoted to a specific land use; or
      - iv. Includes only minor shifting of the established lines, location of buildings, proposed public or private streets, pedestrian ways, utility easements, parks or other public open spaces, and does not result in conflicts or other conditions unacceptable to the Approving Authority.
    - b. "Major amendment" means any change which is not a minor amendment.
  2. Approval of Minor Amendments. A minor amendment to an approved preliminary subdivision or partition plan or common boundary line adjustment or to an approved final subdivision plat or final partition map may be approved by the Director.
  3. Approval of Major Amendments. Approval of a major amendment to an approved preliminary subdivision or preliminary partition plan, or to an approved final subdivision plat or final partition map, shall be an administrative action subject to the provisions of Section 12.10.010(F) of this Code.

- W. Prohibition on sale. No person shall sell any lot or adjusted lot or parcel of land before the subdivision or partition or common boundary line adjustment creating the same has been approved by the Approving Authority and the plat or partition has been recorded with the County Clerk.

#### 12.12.020 - Planned unit development.

- A. Purpose. The purposes of Planned Unit Development are to provide a means of creating harmonious planned environments through the application of flexible and diversified land development standards; to encourage the application of new development techniques and technology which will result in superior living or development arrangements; to provide for a variety of residential options in an integrated community; to promote the efficient use of land to facilitate more economic provision of housing, circulation systems, utilities and their maintenance; to promote energy conservation and use of renewable energy resources; to preserve to the greatest extent possible significant landscape features and to utilize such features in a harmonious fashion; and to provide for more usable and suitably located open space and recreation facilities than would otherwise be provided under conventional land development procedures.

The purpose of the Planned Unit Development process is also to provide special site review for development occurring in areas designated in the Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Map by a PUD Overlay.

- B. Types of PUD's and general process of consideration. Planned Unit Developments shall fall into two basic categories:
1. PUD's involving land division and/or condominiums, and development of property that requires the application of flexible standards not afforded by strict application of the usual zoning and land division regulations, and/or involving cases where the applicant seeks such flexibility to achieve a desired design. The consideration process in this case is substantively a specialized subdivision proceeding with special site review.

The proceeding shall include a determination of the appropriate development standards to be applied, wherein appropriate regulatory flexibility is granted in specific terms in exchange for development amenities and/or mitigation of potential adverse impacts on significant landscape features, neighboring properties and uses.

The consideration process shall culminate in the review and approval of a detailed site plan and formal articulation of conditions and standards of development.

Factors to be reviewed by the hearings body include the following:

- a. Clustered or compact development with open space protection and enhancement;
- b. Dedications of land to public for public recreational facilities;
- c. Increased density;
- d. Architectural design regulation;
- e. Extraordinary landscaping;
- f. Amenities and design for the special needs of children, the elderly, the handicapped or disadvantaged persons;
- g. Recreational and cultural amenities;
- h. Urban agriculture/silviculture production;
- i. Low-cost housing programs;
- j. Traffic and parking regulation and provisions;
- k. Energy conservation enhancement;

- l. Special protection of environmentally sensitive areas and historical and natural resources onsite, and those offsite;
  - m. Development of uses not normally permitted in the zoning district(s) of the subject property;
  - n. Structure height, setbacks, and lot coverage;
  - o. Lot area and dimension.
2. PUD's involving the development without land division or condominium on property whose nature and/or location have been determined by designation in the Comprehensive Plan and/or Zoning Map to be of a sensitive nature with an acknowledged potential for adverse impacts on surrounding properties or uses, either directly adjacent or in the general vicinity, and/or on the community in general. The process in this instance is substantively a special site review with public hearing.

The site plan approval process may provide for the application of conditions to the site plan. Such conditions may consist of development criteria articulated herein or conditions in addition to the standard development criteria.

3. Factors to be applied:
- a. Screening and buffering of sight, access, noise, light, vibration, etc., from neighboring properties, uses and rights-of-way;
  - b. Protection of significant landscape features and historic and natural resources;
  - c. Traffic and parking regulation;
  - d. Enhancement of storm drainage facilities;
  - e. Uses not normally permitted by the zoning;
  - f. Extraordinary landscaping;
  - g. Structure height, setbacks, and lot coverage.

C. Definitions. The following definitions apply only to this Section:

"Essential improvements" means public and/or private streets and other improved vehicular and emergency access provisions, sanitary sewer, storm drainage facilities, water for domestic and fire flows, electricity, and telephone.

"Gross acreage" means the acreage of the entire PUD, less the acreage devoted to public streets, public or semipublic buildings, kindergarten or day care centers, and commercial uses.

"Landscape features" means natural features of the PUD site, including waterways, wetlands, rock outcroppings, forest areas, and significant wildlife habitat areas.

"Net acreage" means the acreage of the PUD devoted to residential use, including residential building sites, private open space and private streets and driveways.

"Open space" means land not covered by buildings or structures, except minor recreational structures. Open space does not include streets, driveways, parking lots, or loading areas. Landscaped roof areas devoted to recreational or leisure-time activities, freely accessible to residents, may be counted as open space at a value of 50% of actual roof area devoted to these uses.

- a. Common Open Space. Open space reserved primarily for the leisure and recreational use of all PUD residents, and owned and maintained in common by them through a homeowners association or other legal arrangement.
- b. Private Open Space. Open space located immediately adjacent to an individual dwelling unit, owned and maintained by the owners of the dwelling unit, and reserved exclusively for the use of the residents of the dwelling unit.

- c. Public Open Space. Open space dedicated in fee to a public agency and maintained by the agency for public use.
- D. PUD preliminary development plan approval. Approval of a PUD preliminary development plan is an administrative action subject to the provisions of Subsection 12.10.010(F) of this Code.
  - 1. An application for PUD preliminary development plan approval shall be initiated as provided in Chapter 12.10 of this Code.
  - 2. The PUD preliminary development plan shall consist of the following:
    - a. Written Documents.
      - i. A legal description of the total site proposed for development, including a statement of present and proposed ownership and present zoning, or any proposed zoning.
      - ii. A statement of planning objectives to be achieved by the PUD through the particular approach proposed by the applicant. This statement should include a description of the character of the proposed development and adjacent areas, discussion of how the proposed development will relate to the natural environment and significant landscape features of the site and adjacent areas, and the rationale behind the assumptions and choices made by the applicant.
      - iii. A development schedule indicating the approximate date when construction of the PUD or stages of the PUD can be expected to begin and be completed.
      - iv. A statement of the applicant's intentions with regard to the future selling or leasing of all or portions of the PUD, such as land areas, dwelling units, commercial and industrial structures, etc.
      - v. Information regarding the establishment of a property owners association or other similar entity, if any common space or facilities are contemplated.
      - vi. Quantitative data for the following: Total number and type of dwelling units; parcel sizes; proposed lot coverage of buildings and structures; approximate gross and net residential acreages; total amount of open space; amounts of private, common and public open space; total area and types of nonresidential construction; economic feasibility studies or market analysis where necessary to support the objectives of the development.
      - vii. Proposed covenants, if any.
    - b. Site Plan and Supporting Maps. A site plan and any maps necessary to show the major details of the proposed PUD, containing the following minimum information:
      - i. The existing site conditions, including contours at five-foot intervals, water courses, floodplains and other areas subject to natural hazards, significant landscape features, and forest cover.
      - ii. Proposed lot lines and layout design.
      - iii. The location and floor area size of all existing and proposed buildings, structures and other improvements, including maximum heights, types of dwelling units, and nonresidential structures, including commercial and industrial facilities, and elevation plans of major structures. Major structures do not include single-family detached and two-family middle housing dwellings.
      - iv. The location and size in acres or square feet of all areas to be conveyed, dedicated or reserved as common or public open spaces or recreational areas, school sites, and similar public and semipublic uses.
      - v. The existing and proposed circulation system of arterial, collector and local streets, including off-street parking areas, service areas, loading areas and major points of

access to public rights-of-way. Notations of proposed ownership, public or private, should be included where appropriate.

- vi. The existing and proposed pedestrian and bicycle circulation system, including its interrelationships with the vehicular circulation system indicating proposed treatment of points of conflict.
  - vii. The existing and proposed system for providing sewage disposal, water, electricity, gas, fire protection, and telephone services.
  - viii. A general schematic landscape plan indicating the technique and materials to be used for private, common, and public open spaces.
  - ix. A preliminary subdivision or partition plan if the land is to be divided, including all information required for the filing of a preliminary subdivision or partition plan as specified in Section 12.12.010 of this Code.
  - x. Enough information on land areas adjacent to the proposed PUD, including land uses, zoning classifications, densities, circulating systems, public facilities and significant landscape features, to indicate the relationships between the proposed development and the adjacent areas.
  - xi. The proposed treatment of the perimeter of the PUD, including materials and techniques to be used, such as landscaping, screens, fences, and walls.
3. The Approving Authority shall decide on the PUD preliminary development plan application as provided in Chapter 12.10 of this Code, and shall approve the preliminary development plan if it finds:
- a. The proposed PUD is consistent with applicable Comprehensive Plan goals, policies, and map designations, and with the purpose set forth in Subsection 12.12.020(A);
  - b. The preliminary development plan meets the development standards of Subsections 12.12.020(F) and 12.02.020(H);
  - c. If the preliminary development plan provides for phased development, pursuant to Subsection 12.12.020(G), that each phase meets the standards of Paragraph 12.12.020(G)(3), and that the applicant has the capability to obtain final development plan approval in the time limits imposed;
  - d. Exceptions from the standards of the underlying zone district or from the quantitative requirements of Section 12.12.010 of this Code are warranted by amenities and other design features of the PUD furthering the purpose of Subsection 12.12.020(A);
  - e. Any conditions or modifications imposed by the Approving Authority in the preliminary development plan approval are necessary to meet the requirements of Subsections 12.12.020(F) to 12.12.020(H), to further the purposes of Subsection 12.12.020(A), or to comply with the Comprehensive Plan.
- E. PUD standards and criteria in non-residential districts. PUD's in nonresidential districts shall be developed to standards applied by the Approving Authority pursuant to Subsections 12.12.020(A) and 12.12.020(B).
- F. PUD standards and criteria in residential districts. A PUD must meet the development standards of this Section and those applied in conditions of approval pursuant to Subsection 12.12.020(B).
1. Minimum Site Size. A parcel to be developed as a PUD in any residential district shall be a minimum of four times the minimum lot size required for a single-family detached dwelling in the underlying district.
  2. Permitted Uses. The following uses are permitted subject to the general standards of this Section:

- a. Residential Uses. Single-family detached dwellings, ~~duplex dwellings~~, middle housing, ~~mobile homes conforming to the standards established in Section 12.10.100 of this Code~~, multi-family dwellings, including ~~townhouses~~, apartments and condominiums, and accessory buildings such as garages, storerooms, woodsheds, hobby shops, laundries, playhouses, or similar and related uses may be permitted.
  - b. Commercial Uses. Retail commercial uses may be permitted in a PUD if the Approving Authority determines that they are designed to serve primarily the residents of the PUD. The Approving Authority may require that the applicant submit a market analysis demonstrating that the amount of land proposed for commercial use is needed for, and realistically can be supported in, commercial use by the residents of the PUD.
  - c. Other Uses. If designed to serve primarily the residents of a PUD, the following uses may be permitted. If designed to serve residents of adjacent areas, as well, the following uses may be permitted by the Approving Authority if it finds that such use is consistent with the purposes of Subsection 12.12.020(A) and with the surrounding Zoning District:
    - i. Public and semi-public buildings, including schools, Religious Institutions, libraries, community centers, fire stations, pump stations, and substations.
    - ii. Park, playground or golf course.
    - iii. Privately-operated kindergartens or day nurseries.
3. Density Criteria. The number of ~~dwelling units~~lots in a PUD shall not exceed the number that would be allowed on the net acreage of the site developed at minimum lot sizes for the proposed dwelling types in the underlying Zoning District, except that the Commission may allow an increase of up to 15% if it finds that such increase is compensated by the provision of amenities described in Paragraph 12.12.020(B)(1) and can be reasonably accommodated on the site without adversely affecting public facilities, significant landscape features, or properties and uses in the vicinity.
  4. Lot Sizes. Where lots are proposed, size and shape shall be determined with consideration given to the types of structures contemplated and the privacy and safety needs of the residents. Appropriateness shall be demonstrated.
  5. Building Spacing and Yard Requirements.
    - a. General Requirements. A preliminary development plan shall provide for reasonable light, ventilation, safety separation and visual and acoustic privacy for residences and other structures. Fences, insulation, walks, barriers, and landscaping shall be used, as appropriate, for the protection and aesthetic enhancement of property and the privacy of its occupants, screening of objectionable views, and reduction of noise. High-rise buildings shall be located within a PUD in such a way as to avoid adverse impact on neighboring low-rise buildings and shall not invade the privacy of the occupants of such low-rise buildings.
    - b. Yard Requirements - Detached Dwellings. Yard requirements (setbacks) for detached dwellings in a PUD shall be as established by the applicable zoning district, except that one side yard may be reduced or eliminated, providing the adjoining side yard of the abutting lot shall be increased by an amount equal to the reduction, or by 50% over the minimum side yard requirement of the applicable zoning district, whichever is less.
    - c. Yard Requirements—Attached Dwellings. Yard requirements for attached dwellings in a PUD shall be as established by the applicable zoning district, except that two (2) single-family dwellings other than townhouses may be attached along one common lot line and may also have a garage or carport attached along the same common line, provided the conditions of Paragraph 12.12.020(F)(5) are satisfied.
    - d. Front Yard Variation. In a PUD, front yards may be varied so as to facilitate a staggered effect to avoid monotony and enhance the aesthetics of the development, provided the following requirements are met:

- i. The average front yard of no more than every three (3) consecutive dwellings along a street shall be no less than the minimum requirement of the applicable zoning district, and in no case shall a front yard be less than ten (10) feet.
  - ii. Front and side yards of corner lots shall not be varied under the provisions of this Section if such variation would result in encroachment into the required clear vision area otherwise established by this Code.
- e. Zero-Lot-Line Development.
- i. All lots utilizing zero-lot-line attached development shall be clearly identified on the development plan. Once approved, such specified lots shall be considered fixed and shall not be transferable except as provided for in Subsection 12.12.020(L).
  - ii. Zero-lot-line development shall comply with the parcel and building standards of the applicable Zoning District except as modified or supplemented by the following design standards.
    - A. A zero-lot-line house development must consist of at least two contiguous parcels with frontage on the same street.
    - B. Zero-lot-line house developments require that the planning for all house locations be done at the same time.
    - C. The interior side setback on one side of the lot containing a zero-lot-line house may be reduced to as little as zero. The zero or reduced setback side of a zero-lot-line house may not abut a street and may not abut a lot that is not part of the zero-lot-line house development. On the "non-zero" side, a setback must be provided equal to at least two times the minimum side setback requirement of the subject Zoning District.
    - D. Driveways may not be located in the required side setback.
    - E. Eaves on the side of a house with a reduced setback may not project over the property line.
    - F. When the zero-lot-line building's exterior wall or eaves are set back less than two (2) feet from the abutting property line, a perpetual maintenance easement at least five (5) feet in width and of a length equal to the depth of the structure it benefits as measured from the front property line, must be provided on the parcel abutting the zero-lot-line property line, which must be kept clear of structures that would prevent maintenance of the zero-lot-line house. A copy of the recorded easement (unless the dwelling units are joined by a common wall) must be provided prior to site plan approval. This provision is intended to ensure the ability to conduct maintenance on the zero-lot-line house.
    - G. The side of the house which faces the reduced or zero-lot-line setback of the parcel on which it is situated shall not have windows, doors or other openings that allow for visibility. Windows that do not allow visibility into the side yard of the parcel abutting the zero or reduced setback side, such as clerestory windows or translucent windows, are allowed, subject to compliance with the building code.
  - iii. In addition to the declaration of covenants and restrictions otherwise required by this Section, the applicant or developer shall prepare special deed restrictions that run with each lot to be approved for zero-lot-line attached development. Such special deed restrictions shall be acceptable to the Approving Authority, and shall make provision for the following:
    - A. Assurance that the lots and the dwellings thereon will be used for residential purposes only.

- B. Provisions for the repair and maintenance of the lots, the dwellings thereon, and all related facilities, as well as a method of fair payment for such repairs and maintenance.
- C. Provisions for mutual consent prior to making structural, paint, or decorative changes to the building exterior, as well as the location, height and design of fencing and major landscape work.
- D. Provisions for equitably resolving liens filed against areas of common responsibility or interest.
- E. Provisions granting access or easement to each owner for the purpose of maintaining or repairing the lots, the dwellings located thereon, and related facilities and improvements.
- F. Provisions for liability and equitable treatment in the event of damage or destruction of the building due to fire or other casualty.
- G. Provision for emergency action by one (1) party in the absence of the other where an immediate threat exists to the property of the former.
- H. Special deed restrictions, when accepted by the Approving Authority, shall be filed with the County Clerk, and shall become perpetual deed restrictions running with the subject lots. No building permit shall be issued for zero-lot-line development until the deed restrictions required by this Section have been filed with and recorded by the County Clerk.
- I. Special Setbacks. If the Approving Authority finds it necessary to meet the perimeter design standards of Paragraph 12.12.020(F)(9), it may require a special setback from all or a portion of the perimeter of the PUD.

6. Open Space.

- a. Open space must be provided to an extent at least equal to that which would be provided in standard development in conformance with the underlying zone (i.e., the total land area less that area permitted to be covered, as prescribed in the property development standards of each zone under "Coverage").
- b. Open space shall be provided and dedicated to the City when a need is identified in the Comprehensive Parks Master Plan. All open space to be dedicated to the City shall be deemed suitable, conveniently situated, and shall conform as nearly as possible to the recommendations in the Comprehensive Parks Master Plan prior to being accepted by the City.
  - i. Except as hereinafter provided, in PUD's; such open space shall have a total net area equal to at least 10% of the land affected by the PUD. Such areas so designated shall be protected from future development by either a deed restriction or a conservation easement.
    - A. Open space areas shall abut a public street or have direct access to a public property through a right of way.
    - B. The open space shall be accessible to all residents by sidewalks and/or pedestrian walkways.
    - C. The developer shall submit a separate landscape plan for the proposed open space areas which clearly displays the type of signs, fencing, play apparatus, trails, and outdoor furniture;
- c. Where a proposed park or playground, school or other public use shown on the Parks Master Plan, or an existing school site is located in whole or in part in a subdivision, then in such case the open space shall be located within the designated area or immediately adjacent to the existing public use. Locations, shapes, sizes, and other

characteristics of open spaces shall be consistent with their proposed uses and the purposes of the PUD. Unless the Approving Authority requires otherwise, the environmental design standards of Paragraph 12.12.020(F)(7) of this Code, common or public open space shall be distributed equitably throughout the PUD in relation to the dwelling units of the residents they are intended to serve.

- d. Open spaces shall be altered only to the extent necessary for their intended use or as otherwise reasonably necessary to permit development, use and maintenance of the PUD. Open spaces containing significant landscape features shall be left unimproved, or may be improved to assure protection of the features, subject to the requirements imposed by the Approving Authority pursuant to Paragraph 12.12.020(F)(6) of this Code.
- e. The development schedule required by Subparagraph 12.12.020(D)(2)(a)(iii) of this Code shall provide for coordination of the improvement of open spaces with the construction of other proposed site improvements.
- f. The Approving Authority shall require that the applicant assure the permanent maintenance of the common or public open space in a manner provided for by ORS 94.550 to 94.780.

7. Environmental Design.

- a. The preliminary development plan shall provide, to the greatest extent possible, for the preservation of significant landscape features, historic sites and landmarks, and for the integration of the proposed development with the environmental characteristics of the site and adjacent areas. The Approving Authority may require that significant landscape features and historical sites be preserved as part of the common or public open space of the project.
- b. Excessive site clearing of topsoil, trees, and natural features before the commencement of construction operations shall be discouraged. The Approving Authority may require the applicant to submit a grading plan detailing proposed excavation, earth-moving procedures, and other changes to the landscape, in order to ensure preservation of the character of the area to be retained in open space.
- c. Sites for residential and nonresidential buildings shall be discouraged in areas of natural hazards, such areas subject to flooding, landslides, and areas with unstable soil formations. The Approving Authority may require that all floodplains be preserved as permanent common or public open space of the proposed development and be left unimproved or improved to assure minimization of the hazard.
- d. All slopes shall be planted or otherwise protected from the effects of storm runoff erosion, and shall be of a character to cause the slope to blend with the surrounding terrain and development. The applicant shall provide for maintenance of the planting for a period of time established by the Approving Authority.
- e. Preliminary development plans are encouraged to promote the conservation of energy and use of solar or other renewable energy resources through such factors as the location and extent of site improvements, the orientation and exposure of buildings and usable open spaces, the types of buildings, and the selection of building materials.

8. Traffic Circulation. The location and number of points of access to the site, the interior circulation pattern of streets and pedestrian ways, the separations between pedestrians and moving and parked vehicles, and the arrangement of parking areas in relation to buildings and uses shall be designed to maximize safety and convenience and be compatible with neighboring road systems, buildings, and uses. Design of facilities shall be appropriate to the anticipated usage and shall be approved by the Public Works Director.

9. Perimeter Design.

- a. The preliminary development plan shall minimize adverse impacts of proposed uses and structures in the PUD on existing and anticipated uses and structures in the adjacent area.
  - b. If topographical or other barriers do not provide reasonable privacy and the mitigation of potential adverse impacts on existing uses adjacent to the development, the Approving Authority shall require one (1) or more of the following:
    - i. A special setback or setbacks of residential and nonresidential structures located on the perimeter.
    - ii. Residential and nonresidential structures located on the perimeter of the development shall be screened by fencing, landscaping, or other natural or manmade materials.
- G. Development phasing.
- 1. The applicant may provide in the preliminary development plan for development of the project in up to three (3) phases.
  - 2. In acting to approve the preliminary development plan, the Approving Authority may require that development be completed in up to three (3) specific phases, if it finds that existing public facilities would not otherwise be adequate to serve the entire development.
  - 3. If the preliminary development plan provides for phased development, each phase shall provide a suitable share of the development facilities and amenities, as approved by the Approving Authority.
  - 4. If the preliminary development plan provides for phased development, the Approving Authority shall establish time limitations for the approval of final development plans for each phase, except that the final development plans for the first phase must be approved within 12 months of the date of preliminary approval.
- H. Duration of PUD preliminary development plan approval.
- 1. Approval of the preliminary development plan shall be valid for 12 months from the date of approval, provided that if an approved preliminary development plan provides for phased development, the approval shall be valid for the time specified for each phase, subject to the time limitations of Paragraph 12.12.010(G)(4) of this Code.
  - 2. If any time limit for obtaining final development plan approval is exceeded, the approved preliminary development plan, or phase of the preliminary development plan and any subsequent phase, shall be void. Any subsequent proposal by the applicant for planned development of the subject property shall be deemed a new administrative action.
- I. Extensions of PUD preliminary development plan approval.
- 1. An applicant may request an extension of preliminary development plan approval, or, if the preliminary development plan provides for phased development, an extension of preliminary development plan approval with respect to the phase the applicant is then developing.
  - 2. Such request shall be considered an application for administrative action, and shall be submitted to the Director in writing, stating the reasons why an extension should be granted.
  - 3. The Director may grant an extension of up to 12 months of preliminary development plan approval, or, if the preliminary development plan provides for phased development, an extension of up to 12 months of a preliminary development plan approval with respect to the phase then being developed, if he determines that a change of conditions, for which the applicant was not responsible, would prevent the applicant from obtaining final development plan approval within the original time limitation.
- J. Improvement procedures. The design and installation of improvements to be dedicated to the public shall conform to the standards of Subsection 12.10.010(P).
- K. PUD final development plan approval. Approval of a PUD final development plan by the Director shall be considered a ministerial act.

1. Within 12 months of the date of approval of the preliminary development plan, unless otherwise specified pursuant to Subsections 12.12.020(G) and 12.12.020(I) of this Code, the applicant shall submit a final development plan, prepared by an Oregon registered professional engineer, and supporting documents to the Director.
2. The final development plan shall include:
  - a. The site plan and maps submitted pursuant to Paragraph 12.12.020(D)(2) in their final, detailed form.
  - b. The documents submitted pursuant to Subparagraph 12.12.020(D)(2)(a) of this Code amended to incorporate any conditions imposed on the preliminary development plan approval.
  - c. Final subdivision plat or partition map, if the land is to be divided.
  - d. Declaration of creation of a planned community as required by ORS 94.550 to 94.780.
  - e. Certification by the Public Works Director that public improvements have been installed in conformance with applicable standards.
3. Acceptance of Improvements.
  - a. Before approval of the final development plan, the applicant shall install the essential improvements required by the preliminary plan approval and repair existing streets and other public facilities damaged in the development of the PUD. The applicant may enter into an agreement with the property owners association, if one is incorporated, to construct nonessential improvements after approval of the final development.
  - b. Such agreement shall specify a period not to exceed five (5) years within which the required improvements will be completed. Such agreement is subject to the approval of the Approving Authority, and shall be accompanied by an assurance as specified in Paragraph 12.12.020(K)(4).
  - c. An applicant may request an extension of time for completion of required improvements. Such request will be considered an application for administrative action. Such extension shall be approved only if changed conditions for which the applicant is not responsible have made it impossible for them to fulfill the agreement within the original time limit(s).
4. Performance Bond for Nonessential Improvements.
  - a. To assure full performance of the improvement agreement, an applicant shall file one (1) of the following:
    - i. A surety bond executed by a surety company authorized to transact business in the State of Oregon on a form approved by the City; or
    - ii. A cash deposit with the property owners association.
  - b. Such assurance of full and faithful performance shall be for a sum determined by the Public Works Director to be sufficient to cover the cost of the improvements and repairs that may be required prior to approval of the final plan, including related engineering, and may include an additional percentage as determined by the Public Works Director to cover any inflationary costs which may be incurred during the construction period to the full and final completion of the project.
5. The Director shall act on the application for final development plan approval within 30 days, and shall approve the final development plan if he finds:
  - a. The applicant has submitted all information and documents required pursuant to the above Subparagraphs 12.12.020(K) (2-4); and
  - b. The final development plan is in substantial compliance with the approved preliminary development plan and any conditions imposed by the Approving Authority. Substantial

compliance means that any differences between the final and preliminary plans are "minor amendments," as defined in Paragraph 12.12.020(L)(1) of this Code.

6. Filing and Recording of Final Development Plan. After final development plan approval, the applicant shall submit without delay the final development plan for signatures of the following officials, in the order listed:
    - a. Planning Commission Chairman;
    - b. Community Development Director;
    - c. Public Works Director;
    - d. Surveyor, in accordance with the provisions of ORS 92.100;
    - e. Assessor;
    - f. Board of County Commissioners;
    - g. County Clerk.
  7. The approved final development plan shall be recorded in the County Clerk's Office within 30 days of the date of approval.
- L. Amendments to approved preliminary and final plans.
1. Definitions
    - a. "Minor amendment" means a change that:
      - i. Does not increase the number of residential densities/lots;
      - ii. Does not enlarge the boundaries of the approved plan;
      - iii. Does not change any use except for changing between single-family detached and middle housing uses;
      - iv. Does not change the general location or amount of land devoted to a specific land use, including open space;
      - v. Does not eliminate the preservation of a significant landscape feature; and
      - vi. Includes only minor shifting of the location of buildings, proposed public or private streets, pedestrian ways, utility easements, or common or public open spaces.
    - b. "Major amendment" is any change which does not meet the definition of a "minor amendment."
  2. A minor amendment to an approved preliminary or final development plan may be approved ministerially by the Director.
  3. A major amendment to an approved preliminary or final development plan shall be considered an administrative action subject to the provisions of Chapter 12.10 of this Code.