

ORDINANCE NO. _____

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Underline indicates new
~~Strike through indicated propose removal~~

Dark Red = Coburg Loop Path Plan

Green = Language or text from another city/code/external source

Black = new language

Brown = Model Code

Orange = IAMP

Purple = TSP

Red = existing code language, just re-organized or formatted.

Exhibit __
Coburg Zoning Code Amendments

ARTICLE VII. DISTRICT REGULATIONS

District regulations are set forth in the following Schedule of District Regulations:

A. Traditional Residential District (TR)

1. **Purpose:** The Traditional Residential District is intended to provide a livable neighborhood environment, preserve the small town and historic character of the traditional core of Coburg, ensure architectural compatibility, and provide for a variety of residential housing choices and other associated uses as determined to be desirable and/or necessary.

2. Uses and Structures

a. Permitted Principal Uses and Structures

1) Residential

(i) Single-family detached dwellings

(ii) Duplexes located on a corner parcel with each primary entry oriented to a different street

~~(iii) Accessory dwellings~~

(iii) Group home, not to exceed five unrelated individuals

(iv) Manufactured homes² on individual lots as provided in Article VIII, Section ~~GK(4)~~.

(v) Residential Homes as defined by ORS 197.660-670

(vi) Residential Facilities, as defined by ORS 197.660-670, subject to locational standards in Section ~~10-11(b)~~.

(vii) Cottage housing

(2) Home Occupations as provided in Article VIII, Section ~~KL~~

(3) Public and Institutional

(i) Places of Worship subject to the locational standards in Section ~~10-11(b)~~.

(ii) Public and private schools subject to the locational standards in Section ~~10-11(b)~~.

(4) Bed and Breakfast Inns, subject to the locational standards in Section ~~10-11~~.

- (5) Child care center providing care to six or fewer children. Child care centers with 7-12 children are permitted subject to the locational standards in Section 11.

b. Permitted Accessory Uses and Structures

- (1) Accessory buildings and uses, such as garages, carports, or sheds, are permitted.

- (2) One accessory dwelling unit is permitted ~~on a lot with a single family detached dwelling~~ as provided in Article VIII, Section J.

(i) Legal non-conforming structures, whether attached or detached can be converted to an accessory dwelling unit.

c. ~~Special Exceptions (Conditional Uses)~~. The following uses require a conditional use permit under the procedure, criteria, and standards of Article X.

- (1) Boarding, lodging or rooming house
- (2) Child care center-providing care to thirteen or more children
- (3) Nursing homes
- (4) Public parks, playgrounds and community centers
- (5) Public and semi-public buildings
- (6) Public, private and parochial schools that do not meet the locational standards in Section ~~10-11~~
- (7) Places of worship that do not meet the locational standards in Section ~~10-11~~
- (8) Agricultural uses and crop cultivation subject to Nuisance Ordinance criteria and Section ~~9~~ 10 requirements
 - (i) Gardens and greenhouses for commercial purposes
- (9) Mixed use development (a residential use with another permitted use or commercial use) subject to locational and design standards in Article VIII, Section K(7).

d. Prohibited Uses

All uses not listed as permitted, accessory or conditional are prohibited.

3. Driveway Limitations in the Traditional Residential District

- a. In the Traditional Residential District, driveways shall be limited to a maximum of one (1) per dwelling. One driveway shall be allowed for each unit of a duplex. A single driveway cannot be used by more than one dwelling.

Exception: A single driveway can serve one dwelling in addition to an approved accessory dwelling unit.

4. Minimum Lot Requirements

- a. For properties not served by sanitary sewers, the minimum lot requirements shall be as follows:

Number of Units	Sq. Ft./lot	Min. Width	Max. Lot. Coverage.
Single Family	10,000	50 ft. 55ft for corner lots	30%

~~Number of Units Sq. Ft./lot Min. Width Max. Lot. Coverage
Single Family 10,000 60 ft. 30%~~

- b. For properties served by sanitary sewers, the minimum lot requirements shall be listed below:

~~Number of Units Min. Sq. Ft./lot Min. Width Max. Lot. Coverage
Single Family detached 7,5000 60 ft. 30%
And manufactured home
On a lot.
Duplex 8,000 65 ft. 35%~~

Number of Units	Sq. Ft./lot	Min. Width	Max. Lot. Coverage.
Single Family detached and Manufactured home on a lot	6,000 (outside of historic district 5,000)	50 ft. for interior lots. 50-60 ft. for corner lots.	40%
Duplex	7,000	65 ft.	50%

5. Minimum Residential Density Standards

(a) The following density standards apply to all new development where sanitary sewer is available. The standards are intended to ensure efficient use of buildable lands and provide for a range of needed housing.

(b) The maximum density permitted on any parcel in the Traditional Residential District shall be six dwelling units per acre. The maximum density limitation does not apply to accessory dwelling units, cottage housing, or residential uses as part of a mixed use development.

(c) a. When lots are created through a land division, or site development is proposed for four or more dwelling units, a minimum density of 65 80% percent of the maximum density (or

4.8 dwelling units per acre) is required. permitted by the zone is required for all residential units, except that this standard does not apply to the following developments. Gross acres are used to calculate density. (Minimum density calculations are based on net density. See density calculations definition.) This standard does not apply to the following developments:

- (1) Partitions;
- (2) Subdivisions of parcels totaling 20,000 square feet or less;
- (3) Lot line adjustments;
- (4) Bed and Breakfast inns; and
- (5) Development on physically constrained sites, where lot configuration, access limitations, topography, significant trees, wetlands or other natural features prevent development at the minimum density.

(d) b. The density standards may be averaged over more than one development phase (i.e., as in a master planned development).

(e) e. Duplex used to comply with the density standard shall be so designated on the final subdivision plat.

(f) d. The residential density standard of the Residential District does not apply to (a) accessory dwellings, due to the small size and low occupancy level of the use, or to (b) cottage housing .

6. Minimum Yard Requirements.

a. Front yard setbacks shall be a minimum of 15 feet , with the following exceptions:

- (1) Garages, carports, and sheds shall be set back a minimum of 20 feet from the front property line and shall be set back a minimum of 5 feet from the longest wall of the front façade of the house.
- (2) Steps are permitted within the front yard setback. ~~For new buildings proposed between two existing residences with the same street frontage, the minimum front setback for the new building shall be the average front setback of both adjacent residences, plus or minus 5 feet from the average.~~

b. Side yard. Setbacks shall be seven (7) feet from any property line, except:

- (1) Corner lots shall have a side yard next to the street of 10 feet.

c. Rear yard. Primary structures shall be set back not less than 10-feet from the rear property line. Accessory structures that require a building permit shall be set back not less

than five (5) feet from the rear property line.

d. Schools. Schools shall provide and maintain setbacks of 50 feet from side and rear property lines, except on the street side of a corner lot where a setback of at least 25 feet shall be required. Alleys contiguous to or within the property being used for school purposes may be included in the required setback. This provision does not apply to residences used for home schooling.

e. All setback orientations shall be a minimum of 1 foot from the Coburg Loop Path right-of-way.

[Adopted A-133K 12/1/1998]

7. Maximum Height Standards

- a. Residential Buildings. The maximum height shall be 35 feet.
- b. Accessory Buildings, including accessory dwellings. The maximum structural height shall be 15 feet. The maximum height may be 25 feet if a living unit is provided on the second floor.
- c. Garages. Garages shall not exceed the maximum height of the primary structure.
- d. Exception. Garages with an ADU on second story.
- e. All other buildings shall not exceed 35-feet.
- f. Multi-Use. The maximum height shall be 45 feet.

8. Parking and Access Requirements

See ARTICLE VIII for parking and access requirements.

9. Sign standards

See Sign Ordinance and ARTICLE VIII for requirements.

10. Standards for Agriculture and Livestock Uses

a. The total maximum number of animals permitted on a lot shall be as follows. (Area computation may be utilized one time only for allowable animal count):

Type of Animals Allowed	Minimum Square Feet Required	Square Feet per Animal Required
Honey Bee Colonies (per hive)	10,000	10,000

Fowl (not including roosters, Rabbits)	4,000	2,000;(maximum of 10 on 40,000 square feet)
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11. Transition Use Location Standards

- a. Applicability. This section applies to uses referenced in Section A (2) above.

- b. Locational standards. All buildings and uses subject to this section shall meet all of the following standards:
 - (1) Adjacent to the Central Business District or Highway Commercial District or Light Industrial, either by sharing a property line or across a street or alley;
 - (2) On at least one (1) collector or arterial street.

12. Compliance with Design Standards and Guidelines

- a. All uses, structures and development in this district are subject to the applicable design and development standards in Article VIII.

B. Traditional Medium Residential District (TMR)

1. Purpose: The Traditional Medium Residential District is intended to provide for medium density housing in a livable neighborhood environment, preserve the small town and historic character of the traditional core of Coburg, ensure architectural compatibility, and provide for a variety of residential housing choices and other associated uses as determined to be desirable and/or necessary.

2. Uses and Structures

- a. Permitted Principal Uses and Structures
 - (1) Residential
 - (i) Single-family detached dwellings

 - (ii) Single-family attached dwellings (townhomes) not to exceed four units per structure, and, subject to the design standards of Article VIII

 - (iii) Cottage housing development is permitted as provided in Article VIII, Section K(8).

 - (iv) Duplexes

 - (v) Multi-family dwellings not to exceed four units per structure, and, subject to the design standards of Article VIII

(vi) Group homes

(vii) Manufactured homes on individual lots as provided in Article VIII, Section J

(viii) Manufactured dwelling parks

(ix) Residential Homes and Residential Facilities, as defined by ORS
197.660-.670

(2) Mixed use development (a residential use with another permitted use or commercial use) subject to locational and design standards in Article VIII, Section K (7)

(3) Home occupations as provided in Article VIII, Section ~~K~~L

(4) Public and Institutional

(a) Places of worship, subject to the locational standards in Section 10)

(5) Child care center providing care to six or fewer children. Child care centers with 7-12 children are permitted subject to the locational standards in Section 10.

b. Permitted Accessory Units and Structures

(1) Accessory buildings and uses, such as garages, carports, or sheds, are permitted.

(2) One accessory dwelling unit is permitted ~~on a lot with a single family detached dwelling~~ as provided in Article VIII, Section J.

(i) Legal non-conforming structures, whether attached or detached can be converted to an accessory dwelling unit.

~~c. Special Exceptions (Conditional Uses).~~ The following uses require a conditional use permit under the procedure, criteria, and standards of Article X.

(1) Boarding, lodging or rooming house

(2) Child care center-providing care to thirteen or more children

(3) Nursing homes

(4) Public parks, playgrounds and community centers

(5) Public and semi-public buildings

(6) Public, private and parochial schools that do not meet the locational standards in Section 10

(7) Places of worship that do not meet the locational standards of Section 10

(8) Agricultural uses crop cultivation and animal husbandry (including bee colonies) subject to Nuisance Ordinance criteria and Section 9 requirements

(i) Gardens and greenhouses for non-commercial purposes

c. Prohibited Uses

(1) All uses not listed as permitted, accessory or conditional uses are prohibited.

3. Minimum Lot Requirements and Maximum Residential Density

a. For areas not served by sanitary sewers, the minimum lot requirements shall be as follows:

Number of Units	Sq. Ft./lot	Min. Width	Max. Lot. Coverage
Single Family	10,000	60 ft.	30%
Two-Family	12,000 <u>8,000</u>	70 ft.	35% <u>60%</u>
Three-Family	16,000 <u>10,000</u>	80 ft.	40% <u>60%</u>
Four-Family	20,000 <u>12,000</u>	90 ft.	45% <u>60%</u>

b. For areas served by sanitary sewers, the minimum lot requirements shall be as listed below. ~~The maximum density permitted on any parcel shall be 13 dwelling units per acre, not including accessory dwelling units.~~

Housing Type	Min. Sq. Ft./lot ¹	Min. Width ¹	Max. Lot. Coverage
Single Family Detached	3,350	40 ft.	30% <u>40%</u>
Duplex	6,700	60 ft.	35% <u>60%</u>
Single Family Attached	3,350	30 ft.	45%
Multiple Family	10,000	80 ft.	45% <u>60%</u>

4. ~~Minimum~~ Residential Density Standards

(a) The following density standards apply to all new development where sanitary sewer is available. The standards are intended to ensure efficient use of buildable lands and provide for a range of needed housing.

(b) The maximum density permitted on any parcel shall be 13 dwelling units per acre. The maximum density limitation does not apply to accessory dwelling units, cottage housing, or residential uses as part of a mixed use development.

a. (c) When lots are created through a land division, or site development is proposed for four or more dwelling units, a minimum density of 80% percent of the maximum density (or 10.4

~~dwelling units per acre) is required. permitted by the zone is required for all residential units, except that this standard does not apply to the following developments; Gross acres is used to calculate density:~~

- (1) Partitions;
 - (2) Subdivisions of parcels totaling 20,000 square feet or less;
 - (3) Lot line adjustments;
 - (4) Bed and Breakfast inns; ~~and~~
 - (5) Development on physically constrained sites, where lot configuration, access limitations, topography, significant trees, wetlands or other natural features prevent development at the minimum density;
 - (6) Residential care homes;
 - (7) Assisted living facilities; and
 - (8) Accessory dwelling units.
- ~~b.~~ (d) The density standards may be averaged over more than one development phase (i.e., as in a master planned development).
- ~~c.~~ (e) Duplex and townhomes used to comply with the density standard shall be so designated on the final subdivision plat.
- ~~d.~~ (f) The residential density standard of this district does not apply to accessory dwellings, or to cottage housing, due to the small size and low occupancy level of the use.

5. Minimum Yard Requirements.

a. Front yard setbacks shall be a minimum of 15 feet, with the following exceptions:

- (1) Garages shall be set back a minimum of 20 feet from the front property line and shall be set back a minimum of 5 feet from the longest wall of the front façade of the house. Garages shall comply with the applicable standards in Article VIII.
- (2) Steps are permitted within the ~~15-foot~~ front yard setback.
- ~~(3) For new buildings proposed between two existing residences with the same street frontage as the new building, the minimum front setback for the new building shall be the average front setback of both adjacent residences, plus or minus 5 feet from the average.~~

b. Side yard. Setbacks shall be five (5) feet from any property line, except:

(1) Corner lots shall have a side yard next to the street of 10 feet.

c. Rear yard. Primary structures shall be set back not less than 10-feet from the rear property line. Accessory structures that require a building permit shall be set back not less than five (5) feet from the rear property line.

d. Setback Exceptions. The following architectural features are allowed to encroach into the yard setbacks: eaves, chimneys, bay windows, overhangs, and similar architectural features may encroach into setbacks by no more than 2 feet. Porches, decks and similar structures not exceeding 2 feet in height may encroach into setbacks by no more than 2 feet, subject to front yard setback provisions.

e. All setback orientations, including, but not limited adjacent buildings, structures, decks, fences and stairways shall be a minimum of 1 foot from the Coburg Loop Path right-of-way.

6. Maximum Height Standards

a. Residential Buildings. The maximum height shall be 35 feet.

b. Accessory Buildings, including accessory dwellings. The maximum structural height shall be 15 feet. The maximum height may be 25 feet if a living unit is provided on the second floor.

c. Garages. Garages shall not exceed the maximum height of the primary structure.

d. Exception. Garages with an ADU on second story.

e. All other buildings shall not exceed 35-feet.

7. Parking and Access Requirements

See Article VIII for parking and access requirements.

8. Sign standards

See Sign Ordinance for requirements.

9. Standards for Agriculture and Livestock Uses

a. The total maximum number of animals permitted on a lot shall be as follows. (Area computation may be utilized one time only for allowable animal count):

Type of Animals Allowed	Minimum Square Feet Required	Square Feet per Animal Required
Bee Colonies (per hive)	10,000	10,000
Fowl (not including roosters, Rabbits)	4,000	2,000;(maximum of 10 on 40,000 square feet)

10. Transition Use Locational Standards.

a. Applicability. This section applies to uses referenced in Section A (2) above.

b. Locational standards. All buildings and uses subject to this section. Shall meet all of the following standards:

(1) Adjacent to the Central Business District or Highway Commercial District or Light Industrial, either by sharing a property line or across a street or alley;

(2) On at least one (1) collector or arterial street.

11. Compliance with Design Standards and Guidelines

a. All uses, structures and development in this district are subject to the applicable design and development standards in Article VIII.

C. Central Business District (C-1 I)

1. Purpose. The Central Business District is intended to preserve and enhance the downtown area as the historic heart of the community. Coburg's downtown is the community's central location for commercial services, civic functions and mixed use. The district regulations are intended to ensure the downtown reflects the small town and historic character of Coburg, and provides an attractive, pedestrian-oriented setting.

2. Uses and Structures

a. Permitted Principal Uses and Structures (subject to Site Plan Review provisions in Article X)

(1) Multi-family dwellings subject to the design standards of Article VIII

(2) Business and Professional Offices

(3) Civic uses and facilities such as government offices and facilities, libraries, community centers and fire stations

(4) Clubs, Lodges, Fraternities and similar uses

(5) Mixed-use development (a residential use with another permitted use). Subject to Standards in ~~Section 12 of this article~~ Article VIII.

(6) Personal services (e.g., childcare, catering/food services, restaurants, dry cleaners, barbershops and salons, and similar uses) up to 10,000 square

feet ~~gross floor area~~ footprint.

- (7) Public parking lots and structures
- (8) Public parks, playgrounds and recreational facilities
- (9) Retail and Wholesale Stores and Shops, provided that:
 - (i) Yard setbacks and other open areas shall not be used for the storage, of business inventory, merchandise, equipment, or building materials, or for any scrap or salvage operation, storage or sale.
 - (ii) The building is no larger than 10,000 sq. ft in gross floor area.
 - (iii) For wholesale uses: The ground floor facing the principal commercial street shall be used only for commercial sales or business or professional offices.
- (10) Banks, lending and financial institutions, without drive-up facilities
- (11) Existing agricultural, horticultural, and livestock uses (no new uses)
- (12) Agricultural, horticultural, and livestock uses in operation on the effective date of this Code shall be deemed nonconforming uses and shall continue to operate subject to the provisions of Article VI of this Code.
- (13) Single Family Dwellings on individual lots with frontage on a local or collector street. ~~Subject to locational standards in Section 12.b.~~
- (14) Mobile food cards subject to obtaining business license and certain standards in Article VIII, Section K(9).

b. Permitted Accessory Uses and Structures

- (1) All accessory uses normal and incidental to the uses permitted in this district.

c. Prohibited Uses

- (1) New Manufactured Dwelling Parks
- (2) New agricultural, horticultural, and livestock uses
- (3) New vehicle service and gasoline stations
- (4) Drive-up, drive-in and drive-through facilities related to food service or alcoholic beverage sales
- (5) Schools
- (6) Rescue missions and temporary revivals

(7) Any permitted or conditional use that creates odor, dust, smoke, noise vibration or other negative impact that is perceptible beyond the property boundaries.

d. ~~Special Exceptions~~ (Conditional Uses). The following uses require a conditional use permit under the procedure, criteria, and standards of Article X.

(1) Amusement establishments

(2) Clinics and laboratories, including animal clinics except that animals may be boarded overnight only when being medically treated in the clinic

(3) Places of worship and accessory activities and facilities, except rescue missions or temporary revivals, which are prohibited

(4) Small-scale manufacturing or processing, provided that the front 25 feet of the building's ground floor facing the principal commercial street shall be used for commercial uses or business or professional offices.

(5) Farmers' markets

(6) Drive-up, drive-in and drive-through uses not related to food service or alcoholic beverage sales, which are prohibited

(7) Alteration or demolition of identified historical resource as listed in the Coburg Comprehensive Plan and/or in Article IX

(8) Drinking Establishments not including restaurants and alcohol beverage sales

3. Building or Structural Height Standards

a. All buildings in the C-1 district are permitted to be up to 35 feet in height.

4. Lot Dimensions

a. The minimum lot frontage shall be 25 feet

b. The minimum lot size shall be 1,500 sq. feet

5. Maximum Lot Coverage

a. One hundred (100) percent coverage is allowable when minimum loading space, landscaping, setbacks and parking are provided.

6. Minimum Yard Requirements Regulations. All setbacks shall comply with applicable standards of the Uniform Building Code and Uniform Fire Code.

a. Front Yards

- (1) Front yards shall not be required except where specified setbacks are established for road widening purposes.
- (2) The maximum setback for a building façade shall be 15 feet. For non- residential uses on Willamette Street, this standard is met when at least 80 percent of the building frontage is placed within the maximum setback. For commercial uses along other streets, the minimum building frontage that shall be placed within the maximum setback shall be at least 50 percent of the lot frontage.

b. Side Yards - Side yards shall not be required except:

- (1) Where specified setbacks are established for road widening purposes, or

c. Rear Yards

- (1) Rear yards shall not be required, except that where a non-residential use abuts the Residential District, a 10-foot rear yard shall be required.
- (2) No structural improvements, except road surfacing, shall be allowed within 10 feet of the centerline of an alley.

d. Fences, Hedges, Walls and Other Structures

See ARTICLE VII, Section H

See ARTICLE VIII, Section H and I for screening standards for multi-family, commercial, and industrial development

e. All setback orientations, including, but not limited adjacent buildings, structures, decks, fences and stairways shall be a minimum of 1 foot from the Coburg Loop Path right-of-way

7. Parking and Access Requirements

See ARTICLE VIII for other parking requirements. A through C for parking and access requirements.

8. Street Standards

See Article VIII.F for Street Standards

9. Pedestrian Amenities. (See Appendix Page 8, Pedestrian Amenities

All new development shall be required to provide a minimum of two of the following pedestrian amenities:

- a. Outdoor seating options, e.g., benches, or tables with chairs.
- b. Extra wide sidewalks or courtyards that can be used as small plazas. These may be combined with water features and/or benches to create attractive public spaces.

c. Planters, garden areas, and pocket parks that include:

(1) Sitting space

d. Weather protection, e.g., pedestrian-scaled awnings or canopies

e. Other opportunities for open spaces, e.g. in rooftop courtyards, entranceways

10. Building Orientation

All buildings shall be oriented to a street. The building orientation standard is met when all of the following criteria are met:

a. Compliance with the setback standards in Section ~~5~~ 6.

b. All buildings shall have their primary entrance(s) oriented to the street. Oriented to the street” means that the building entrance faces the street, or is connected to the street by a direct and convenient pathway not exceeding 60-feet in length. Streets used to comply with this standard are public streets or private streets that contain sidewalks and street trees.

c. Off-street parking, drives or other vehicle areas shall not be placed between buildings and streets where building placement complies with this standard.

d. On corner lots, buildings and entrances shall be oriented to the street corner; parking, driveways and other vehicle areas shall be prohibited between buildings and street corners.

11. Historic Building Design

The following historic building exterior design elements are required for all new construction and major renovations in order to maintain and improve the historic storefront character of the downtown. Historic Structures are also subject to the conditional use criteria in Article X.

a. Decorative doors, transom and clerestory windows.

b. Windows with trim comparable in style to that commonly used on other historic buildings in the C-1 district.

c. ~~40-80% percent~~ of ground floor façade facing the street, measured horizontally, shall have windows. The lower edge of these windows shall be no more than 30 inches above the sidewalk.

d. The pitch and style of rooflines shall be comparable to existing historic rooflines, such as a 4 in 12 pitch.

e. Surface detailing is required for blank walls (permitted on non-street facing facades

only) and shall include offsets, windows, siding, murals, or other similar features.

f. Weather protection for pedestrians (awnings or canopies). Lighted or bubble awnings are not allowed.

12. Residential Development Standards

a. Dwellings allowed outright above or behind a commercial use shall comply with the following standards:

- (1) **Parking, Garages, and Driveways.** All off-street vehicle parking, including surface lots and garages, shall be oriented to alleys or located in parking areas located behind or to the side of the building; except that side-yards facing a street (i.e., corner yards) shall not be used for surface parking. All garage entrances facing a street (e.g., underground or structured parking) shall be recessed behind the front building elevation by a minimum of 4 feet. On corner lots, garage entrances shall be oriented to a side street when access cannot be provided from an alley. These standards do not apply when prevented by existing developments or topography. Each dwelling unit shall provide the required number of parking and bicycle spaces as required in Article VIII.
- (2) **Use of Alleys.** If more than one four-plex or four or more townhouses are proposed, an alley or private mid-block lane shall be required for vehicle access. Alleys or mid-block lanes are not required when existing developments or topography prevents construction of an alley. As part of the development, the City may require dedication of right-of-way or easements and construction of pathways to provide pedestrian connections through a development site.
- (3) **Common Areas.** A homeowners association or other legal entity shall maintain all common areas (e.g., walkways, drives, courtyards, private alleys, parking courts, etc.) and building exteriors. Copies of any applicable covenants, restrictions, and conditions shall be recorded and provided to the city prior to building permit approval.

b. Single family dwellings on individual lots shall comply with the following standards:

- (1) Individual lots with frontage only on local or collector streets.

D. Highway Commercial District (C-2)

1. Purpose

The purpose of the C-2 District is to provide goods and services that primarily serve the traveling public and regional market. The C-2 District is intended to promote a high quality of life through a diverse economy and strong tax base, transition between higher and lower intensity uses, encourage multi-modal forms of transportation that utilize bicycle and pedestrian access for employees and customers, and appropriately scaled commercial uses that fit the small town, historic character of the community.

2. Uses and Structures

a. Permitted Principal Uses and Structures, provided the total ground floor space does not exceed 50,000 square feet of gross floor area per building:

- (1) Commercial retail and service businesses, including automobile-related and automobile-dependent uses
- (2) Commercial uses requiring outdoor storage, display, or customer service areas, such as vehicle sales, rental and repair, retail lumberyards, greenhouses, and retail building supply
- (3) Institutional uses, including religious, human care, educational and social institutions and public and semi-public buildings
- (4) Offices for professional services, professions and administrative uses
- (5) Service and gasoline stations in compliance with Section VII.D.14
- (6) Eating Establishments
- (7) Existing agricultural, horticultural and livestock uses (no new uses after September 30, 2005)
- (8) Existing manufactured dwelling parks, mobile home parks, and other residential uses (no new residential uses), except per subsection (12)
- (9) Existing warehouse and wholesale distribution uses (no new uses after September 30, 2005)
- (10) Residential structures and uses for on-site security and/or management personnel in conjunction with and as part of another permitted use, up to 1,000 square feet total floor area

- (11) Residential uses, provided they are part of a mixed-use building and all residential uses are on an upper floor (no ground floor residential use)
- (12) Transportation facilities, consistent with the City's Transportation System Plan

b. Permitted Accessory Uses and Structures.

Customary accessory uses to the permitted and conditional uses in subsections a. and c., provided that structures must be in compliance with the Uniform Building Code and may require a building permit

- c. Special Exceptions (Conditional Uses). The following uses are permitted with a conditional use permit pursuant to Article X, provided the total ground floor space does not exceed 50,000 square feet of gross floor area per building.
 - (1) Commercial recreation facilities including indoor theaters, bowling alleys, indoor skating rinks or similar uses that are conducted wholly within a fully enclosed building that is set back at least 75 feet from any property line shared with the Residential District.
 - (2) Ambulance service
 - (3) New warehouse uses located on the south side of Delaney Street as noted in City Resolution 90-14
 - (4) Truck stops on parcels or lots that do not share more than 75 feet of a property line with the Residential Zone
 - (5) Increase in building height, as provided in subsection 5, below.

3. Lot Requirements

a. For parcels not served by public sewer:

- (1) The minimum lot area shall be 10,000 square feet.
- (2) The minimum average lot width shall be 100 feet.
- (3) A maximum of 60 percent of the lot may be covered by all buildings.

b. For parcels served by public sewers:

- (1) No minimum lot area or width is required.
- (2) The maximum allowable lot coverage is 80 percent. The maximum allowable lot coverage is computed by calculating the total area covered by buildings and impervious (paved) surfaces, including accessory structures but not

including pedestrian pathways. Compliance with other sections of this code may preclude development of the maximum lot coverage for some land uses.

(3) A minimum of 15 percent of the total area of the site shall be landscaped in accordance with Article VIII, Supplementary District Regulations.

4. Minimum Yard Setbacks Requirements (measured from the building foundation to the respective property line.)

a. Front Yard setbacks shall be a minimum of 5 feet and a maximum of 20 feet. No parking or loading areas shall be located within the front yard setback.

b. Interior Side Yards and Rear Yards: 10 feet minimum

c. A 25-foot horizontal buffer zone shall be required between development and any adjacent Residential District. This buffer is in addition to any required yard setbacks. This area shall provide landscaping to screen parking, service and delivery areas, and walls without windows or entries. The buffer may contain pedestrian seating any pedestrian pathways shall not contain any off-street parking, or storage of equipment, materials, vehicles, etc. Landscaping shall be in accordance with Article VIII, Section

d. Water quality treatment areas may be provided within setback yards, subject to City approval.

e. Additional setbacks on public street frontages may be required to provide for planned widening of an adjacent street, consistent with the City's Transportation System Plan [and the Parks and Open Space Master Plan](#).

f. All developments shall meet applicable fire and building code standards, which may require setbacks different from those listed above.

g. Construction of pathways and fence breaks in yard setbacks may be required to provide pedestrian connections to adjacent neighborhoods or uses, or other districts, or public pathways, consistent with the City's Transportation System Plan, Parks Plan or other applicable Comprehensive Plan policies and Zoning Code provisions.

~~h. Additional setbacks on public street frontages may be required to provide for planned widening of an adjacent street, consistent with the City's Transportation System Plan.~~

~~i. All developments shall meet applicable fire and building code standards, which may require setbacks different from those listed above.~~

5. Maximum Height Standards

a. The maximum structural height shall be 35 feet.

b. As provided in subsection 2.c (conditional use), a building may exceed this height limitation up to a total height of 45 feet when the new building does not abut a Residential District or an existing residential use.

6. Compliance with Design Standards and Guidelines

a. All uses, structures and development in this district are subject to the applicable design and development standards in Article VIII, Supplementary District Regulations.

7. On-Premise Signs

See Sign Ordinance for requirements.

8. Parking and Access Requirements

See ARTICLE VIII Supplementary District Regulations.

9. Off-Site Signs

See Sign Ordinance for requirements.

10. Vision Clearance

See Article VIII Supplementary District Regulations.

11. Street and Path Standards

New development shall conform to the City’s Street and Path Standards, as adopted in the Transportation System Plan and ~~set forth in Article VIII~~ [the Parks and Open Space Master Plan and set forth in Article VIII Section C & E\(3\), Supplemental Districts Regulations.](#)

12. Building Orientation

a. The primary entrance to a building shall be oriented to the street. “Oriented to the street” means that the building entrance faces the street, ~~or is connected to the street by a direct and convenient separate pedestrian pathway not exceeding 60 feet in length.~~ Streets used to comply with this standard are public streets or private streets that contain sidewalks and street trees.

b. Building entrances on or within 30 feet of a public or private street shall connect to the street system and transit facilities through separated pedestrian pathways that comply with the federal Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) and City regulations.

c. When the only street abutting a development is an arterial street, the building's entrance(s) may be oriented to an internal drive when impractical to orient towards the street. The internal drive or street shall have a raised, ADA-compliant pathway connecting the building entrance(s) to the street right-of-way.

13. Building Design Standards

a. All new commercial buildings shall have exterior wall articulation every 20 horizontal feet and shall include varied exterior treatment, e.g., varied materials, painting, etc. along the entire façade.

b. All new commercial buildings shall have display windows on the primary frontage, occupying at least 50% of horizontal linear dimension of wall and located not more than three (3) feet above the finished grade. ~~Display windows shall be recessed in the wall a minimum of three (3) feet, and their contents shall be visible through transparent glass.~~ Windows mounted on the exterior façade, non-transparent glass, and non-glass materials covering the inside or outside of any portion of the display window are prohibited.

14. Standards for Service Stations

In addition to meeting the design and development standards in Article VIII, Service Stations shall comply with the additional standards below:

a. Location Standards

(1) Service stations in retail commercial shopping centers or as part of another commercial development shall be adjacent to a public street, and shall have a primary or secondary entrance oriented to the street front. Vehicular access to the station may be from an internal drive or private street rather than directly from a public street.

(2) At the time the service station use is established, the site shall not share any property line with an existing residential use or the Residential District.

(3) The minimum distance from the site to the Residential District, or an existing residential, school, park, playground, church, or museum use, shall be 200 feet.

(4) The minimum distance between service station sites shall be 400 feet, except at intersections.

(5) Not more than two (2) service stations shall be located at any given intersection. When two service stations are proposed to be located within x feet of an at-grade intersection, they shall be

situated on diagonally opposite corners.

(6) New service stations on the same side of a street or highway shall be no closer than 1,500 feet to any part of any existing building on another service station site. This shall not prevent major renovation of existing structures in accordance with this Code.

b. Site Design

(1) A minimum of fifteen (15) percent of the service station site shall be landscaped in accordance with Article VIII. Existing specimen trees, mature ornamental shrubs, and ground cover shall be preserved whenever possible.

(2) Perimeter Buffering

(i) A fence, hedge or wall shall be erected on all interior property lines.

(ii) Such a fence, hedge or wall shall be a minimum of five (5) feet and a maximum of seven (7) feet in height, except within 40 feet of street rights-of-way, where it may be no higher than three (3) feet in height.

(iii) No portion of any fence, hedge or wall shall be within 15 feet of a street right-of-way.

(iv) The fence, hedge or wall shall screen 70 percent of the view between the service station and adjacent property.

(v) These perimeter buffering requirements does not apply to service stations built as part of a shopping center or other commercial development, or where the service station site shares a property line with another commercial use or development.

(3) Each landscaped and planted area shall be serviced by an underground irrigation system that is remotely operated, unless the applicant submits professional certification that the proposed plant species are drought-tolerant for Coburg's climate and the site conditions. Planted areas must remain living after planting and shall be continuously maintained by the property owner. If the vegetation fails to survive or is otherwise not maintained in good condition, the

property owner shall replace them with an equivalent species and size within 180 days.

c. Access

(1) A service station shall be permitted not more than two curb cuts for each arterial street frontage under City jurisdiction.

(2) Access on County roads and State highways shall be determined by Lane County and the Oregon Department of Transportation, respectively.

d. Signs

See Sign Ordinance for requirements.

e. Exterior Lighting

(1) Freestanding lighting fixtures shall not exceed a height of 20 feet.

(2) Lighting fixtures shall be shielded and not shine or glare off the property.

f. Operations

(1) All service stations must comply with all applicable state and federal rules and regulations.

E. Light Industrial District (LI)

1. Purpose

The purpose of the LI District is to provide areas for manufacturing, assembly, packaging, wholesaling, related activities, and limited commercial uses that support local industry and are compatible with the surrounding commercial and residential districts. The LI District is intended to promote a high quality of life through a diverse economy and strong tax base, transition between higher and lower intensity uses, encourage multi-modal forms of transportation that utilize bicycle and pedestrian access for employees and customers, and appropriately scaled non-polluting industrial uses that fit the small town, historic character of the community.

2. Uses and Structures

a. Permitted Principal Uses and Structures

(1) Commercial and Service

- (i) Office(s) provided the office(s) are integral to a primary industrial use (e.g., administrative offices) Retail and service commercial uses up to 5,000 square feet in gross floor area per (e.g., convenience markets, restaurants, banks, dry cleaners, retail sales of products made on-site, and similar uses)

(2) Manufacturing and Assembly, and Associated Sales of products manufactured or assembled on-site

- (a) Boat building and repairs
- (b) Cabinet and sash and door shop
- (c) Electrical and electronic equipment
- (d) Food products, except the rendering or refining of fats or oils and meat packing plants
- (e) Furniture manufacture and assembly
- (f) Ice
- (g) Paint shop
- (h) Plumbing supplies
- (i) Pottery
- (j) Soft drinks
- (k) Trailers, campers and recreational vehicles.
- (l) Upholstery
- (m) Vehicle maintenance and repair facilities
- (n) Recreational vehicles sales lots, including sales of vehicles manufactured off-site

(2) Processing

- (a) Greenhouses

- (b) Laundry cleaning and dyeing plants, including rugs and carpets
 - (c) Printing and publication
- (3) Utilities
 - (a) Distribution plant
 - (b) Service yard
 - (c) Substation
- (6) Wholesaling, warehousing and storage not exceeding 250,000 square feet
 - (a) Building material storage yards
 - (b) Cold storage
 - (c) Contractor's storage yard
 - (d) Distribution agencies
 - (e) Household and consumer goods
 - (f) Vehicles, boats, aircraft
 - (g) Warehousing of manufacturing products
 - (h) Wholesale businesses and sales room
 - (i) Storage
- (7) Agricultural, horticultural, and livestock uses that were legally established Prior to September 30, 2005
- (8) Other
 - (a) Accessory buildings and uses normal and incidental to the uses permitted in this district
 - (b) Animal hospitals and clinics
 - (c) Public parking areas and structures
 - (d) Residential structures and uses for on-site security and/or management personnel in conjunction with and as a part of a Light Industrial District permitted use not exceed 1,000 square feet in total area.

- (9) Transportation facilities, consistent with the City's Transportation System Plan [and Parks and Open Space Master Plan](#)

b. ~~Special Exceptions~~ (Conditional Uses). The following uses require a conditional use permit in accordance with Article VIII, conditional use procedures and criteria:

- (1) Public and semi-public buildings--including, but not limited to, fire stations and reservoirs--essential to the physical, social and economic welfare of an area
- (2) Service stations (See standards in ARTICLE VII.C)
- (3) Stone yards and marble works
- (4) Agricultural, horticultural, and livestock uses that were legally established prior to September 30, 2005
- (5) Wireless communication equipment, including radio (i.e., cellular), television and similar types of transmission and receiving facilities, in conformance with the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 and the provisions of Article X.B.13
- (6) Other
 - (i) Resource extraction, including, but not limited to, the operation of mineral and aggregate quarries. The conditional use permit shall include an approved site reclamation plan, submitted by the applicant, which complies with applicable requirements of State natural resource regulatory agencies.
- (7) Increase in building height, as provided in subsection 3, below.

3. Maximum Height Standards

The maximum structural height shall be 35 feet, except as follows:

- a. Increased height may be approved for Wireless Communication facilities, subject to the provisions of Article VIII, Section L

4. Lot Requirements

For parcels not served by public sewer:

- a. The minimum lot area shall be 10,000 square feet.
- b. The minimum lot width shall be 100 feet.
- c. A maximum of 60 percent of the lot covered by all buildings

For parcels served by public sewers:

(1) The maximum allowable lot coverage is 80 percent. The maximum allowable lot coverage is computed by calculating the total area covered by buildings and impervious (paved) surfaces, including accessory structures but not including pedestrian pathways. Compliance with other sections of this code may preclude development of the maximum lot coverage for some land uses.

(2) A minimum of 15 percent of the total area of the site shall be landscaped in accordance with Article VIII, Supplementary District Regulations.

5. Minimum Yard Setbacks Requirements (measured from the building foundation to the respective property line.)

- a. Front Yards: 20 feet minimum; within which there shall be landscaping that conforms to the provisions of Article VIII. Front setback yards may contain roof overhangs (roof drains required), awnings, canopies, pedestrian seating and pedestrian pathways but shall not contain any storage of equipment, materials, vehicles, etc. Landscaping shall be in accordance with Article VIII.H of this Code.
- b. Side and Rear Yards Adjacent to Streets: See Front Yards.
- c. Interior Side Yards and Rear Yards: 10 feet minimum.
- d. Where an industrial use abuts a residential district, a 25 foot setback is the minimum area that shall be required between any development and any adjacent Residential District. Additional setback up to 200 feet may be required where the proposed activity would have a significant impact on adjacent residential property in the form of noise, dust, smoke, vibration or other negative impact that is perceptible beyond the property boundaries. A 25-foot landscaped horizontal buffer zone shall be required between development and any adjacent Residential District. This buffer shall be included within any required yard setbacks. This area shall provide landscaping to screen buildings, parking, and service and delivery areas. The buffer may contain pedestrian seating and pedestrian pathways but shall not contain any off-street parking, or storage of equipment, materials, vehicles, etc. Landscaping shall be in accordance with Article VIII.H of this Code.
- e. Water quality treatment areas may be provided within setback yards, subject to City approval.
- f. Construction of pathways and fence breaks in yard setbacks may be required to provide pedestrian connections to adjacent neighborhoods or uses, or other districts.
- g. Additional setbacks on public street frontages may be required to provide for planned widening of an adjacent, street consistent with the City's Transportation System Plan [and Parks and Open Space Master Plan](#).
- h. All developments shall meet applicable fire and building code standards, which may require setbacks different from those listed above.

6. Compliance with Design Standards and Guidelines

a. All uses, structures and development in this district are subject to the applicable design and development standards in Article VIII.

7. Parking and Access Requirements Loading Space

See ARTICLE VIII Supplementary District Regulations

F. Campus Industrial District (C 14)

1. Purpose

The purpose of the Campus Industrial District (CI) is to provide areas for research and development, manufacturing, assembly, packaging, wholesaling, related activities, and limited industrial-supportive commercial uses in an attractive, campus setting. The CI District is intended to promote a high quality of life through a diverse economy and strong tax base, encourage multi-modal forms of transportation that utilize bicycle and pedestrian access for employees and customers, and appropriately scaled, non-polluting industrial uses that fit the small town, historic character of the community.

2. Uses and Structures

a. Permitted Principal Uses and Structures

(1) Commercial and Service

(i) Office(s)

(ii) Retail and service commercial uses, provided that no individual use exceeds 2,500 square feet in gross floor area. Automobile-dependent and Automobile-related uses, as defined in Section [#] are prohibited.

(2) Manufacturing and Assembly, and Associated Sales within an enclosed building, that does not emit noise, light, glare, heat, vibration, or other emissions exceeding ambient levels

(3) Transportation facilities, consistent with the City's Transportation System Plan

(4) Other

(iii) Accessory buildings and uses normal and incidental to the uses permitted in this district

(iv) Animal hospitals and clinics

(v) Public parking areas and structures

(vi) Residential structures and uses for on-site security and/or management personnel in conjunction with and as a part of a Light Industrial District permitted use not exceed 1,000 square feet in total area

(5) Uses similar to those listed in subsections 1-4, above, as determined through a Type II Administrative Review

b. ~~Special Exceptions~~ (Conditional Uses). The following uses require a conditional use permit in accordance with Article VIII, conditional use procedures and criteria:

(1) Public and semi-public buildings--including, but not limited to, fire stations and reservoirs--essential to the physical, social and economic welfare of an area

(2) Increase in building height, as provided in subsection 3, below.

c. Non-permitted uses.

(1) Distribution Centers and Warehouses.

3. Maximum Height

The maximum structural height shall be 35 feet, except an increase in the allowable building height up to three (3) building stories, of 45 feet, whichever is less, may be allowed with a Conditional Use Permit.

4. Lot Requirements

For parcels not served by public sewer:

a. The minimum lot area shall be 10,000 square feet.

b. The minimum lot width shall be 100 feet.

c. A maximum of 60 percent of the lot covered by all buildings

For parcels served by public sewer:

a. The maximum allowable lot coverage is 60 percent. The maximum allowable lot coverage is computed by calculating the total area covered by buildings and impervious (paved) surfaces, including accessory structures but not including pedestrian pathways. Compliance with other sections of this code may preclude development of the maximum lot coverage for some land uses.

b. A minimum of 40 percent of the total area of the site shall be landscaped in accordance with Article VIII, Supplementary District Regulations. Water quality treatment areas may be incorporated into required landscape area, subject to City approval.

5. Minimum Yard Setbacks Requirements (measured from the building foundation to the respective property line.)

a. Front Yards: 20 feet minimum; within which there shall be landscaping and pedestrian amenities that conform to the provisions of Article VIII, Section #. Front yards may contain roof overhangs (roof drains required), awnings, canopies, pedestrian seating and pedestrian pathways but shall not contain any storage of equipment, materials, vehicles, etc. Landscaping shall be in accordance with Article VIII.H of this Code.

b. Street Corner Yards: Same as for Front Yards

c. Interior Side Yards and Rear Yards: 0 feet minimum for common wall development, and 10 feet minimum for all other development, subject to applicable building and fire codes

d. Water quality treatment areas may be provided within setback yards, subject to City approval.

e. Construction of pathways and fence breaks in yard setbacks may be required to provide pedestrian connections to adjacent neighborhoods or uses, or other districts.

f. All developments shall meet applicable fire and building code standards, which may require setbacks different from those listed above.

[g. Additional setbacks on public street frontages may be required to provide for planned widening of adjacent streets consistent with the City's Transportation System Plan and Parks and Open Space Master Plan.](#)

6. Compliance with Employment to Acreage Ratios, Design Standards, and Size Limits

a. Employment to acreage ratio. The ratio of employees and total acres of land.

7. Compliance with Design Standards and Guidelines

All uses, structures and development in this district are subject to the applicable design and development standards in Article VIII.

8. Parking and Access Requirements

See ARTICLE VIII Supplementary District Regulations, Section B & C.

G. Parks, Recreation and Open Space District (PRO)

1. Purpose and Applicability

- a. It is the purpose of this zone to preserve and protect park, recreation and open space lands that contribute to the general welfare and safety, the full enjoyment or the economic well-being of persons who reside, work or travel in, near or around them.
- b. This zone may be established when found necessary in order:
 - (1) To preserve any existing open land type of use which has been established or proposed to encourage development around it, such as golf courses, country clubs, park and recreation facilities, etc. and investments which have been or will be made in reliance upon the retention of such use.
 - (2) To buffer an otherwise incompatible use or zone.
 - (3) To preserve and maintain natural drainage ways, lakes (natural or artificial), areas unsuitable for intensive development by virtue of physical limitations and environmental control areas for the protection of resource areas and wildlife habitat.
 - (4) To preserve a valuable scenic resource or vista or an area of historical significance.
 - (5) To preserve and protect existing vacated easement or rights-of-way for recreational use and/or open space conservation (e.g. the Coburg Loop Path)
- c. When establishing this district, due regard shall be given to the percentage of a total holding being zoned, the investment made or proposed to be made by private or public interests in reliance upon the retention of the open space, the proper balancing of public and private interests which are affected by such action.
- d. When used as a buffer, the land being zoned as a PRO district shall be part of the holding which creates the need for the buffer.
- e. In each instance when this district is established, the Planning Commission must establish the findings and purpose for the establishment of the zone or the values to be obtained, encouraged or preserved.

2. Uses and Structures

- a. Permitted Principal Uses and Structures

- (1) Public parks and playgrounds;
- (2) Golf courses and country clubs, if compatible with the state purpose of adoption;
- (3) Historical areas, structures, interpretive signs and monuments;
- (4) Natural features and vistas unique to the Urban Growth Area;
- (5) Accessory buildings and uses normal and incidental to uses permitted in this section;
- (6) Agricultural uses, crop cultivation or truck gardens and animal husbandry per special conditions of ARTICLE VII.A.10;

b. Special Exceptions (Conditional Uses and Structures)

Conditional Use Permits may be granted by the Planning Commission under requirements of ARTICLE X.C.

- (1) Private recreation uses involving no above ground structure except dressing rooms, swimming pool covers, recreation shelters and comfort stations;
- (2) Cemeteries, provided the only accessory buildings are chapels, administration and maintenance buildings, and the only interment facilities are at ground level or below, and no mounds are above ground level;
- (3) Public and semi-public buildings related to health and safety services--fire stations, substations, reservoirs, and wastewater treatment facilities-- essential to the physical, social and economic welfare of the area;
- (4) Equestrian arenas, trails and paths and support facilities.

3. Criteria and Standards

a. Requirements for height limits, minimum yard requirements, minimum area and dimensions, lot coverages and off-street parking and loading areas shall be specified as a condition of approval during site plan review.

b. Signs

None, except as specified as a condition of approval for a Conditional Use Permit as defined in ARTICLE X.C.

ARTICLE VIII. SUPPLEMENTARY DISTRICT REGULATIONS

A. Access Management and Vision Control Regulations

1. Visibility at Intersections and Access from Driveways

a. On a corner lot in any district nothing shall be erected, placed, planted or allowed to grow in such a manner as materially to impede vision between a height of 2-1/2 and 10 feet above the center line grades of the intersecting streets in the area bounded by the street right-of-way lines of such corner lots and a line joining points along said street right-of-way lines, 20 feet from the point of the intersection.

b. Residential driveways shall be located to optimize intersection operation and, where possible, to provide access from the street with the lowest functional classification. For example, if a house is located on the corner of a local street and a collector, the driveway shall provide access from the local street if the driveway can be located a sufficient distance from the intersection.

2. Structures and Properties to Have Access

Every building hereafter erected or moved shall be on a lot adjacent to a public street or with access to an approved private street, and all structures shall be so located on lots as to provide safe and convenient access for servicing, fire protection and required off-street parking. Properties that abut only collector or arterial streets should share access with neighboring properties where feasible.

[Adopted A-133L 10/5/99]

B. Parking Regulation

1. Parking or and Storage on Private Property. ~~In the Right of Way of Certain Vehicles~~

a. Automotive vehicle or trailers of any kind or type without current license plates shall not be parked or stored on any residentially zoned property other than in completely enclosed buildings.

b. The following standards apply to the parking or storage of licensed recreational vehicles:

(1) Recreational vehicles may be parked or stored only on the same lot or parcel as an occupied building.

(2) Recreational vehicles must remain readily mobile.

(3) Recreational vehicles must be placed at least six feet from all buildings or other RVs.

(4) The recreational vehicle must have a current registration and vehicle license associated with and owner or resident of the dwelling on the property.

(5) The recreational vehicle must be parked or stored on a concrete, asphalt or gravel driveway or pad such that it will not cause traffic sight obstruction or safety hazards.

2. Parking and storage in the Right of Way except as otherwise provided by this code is

unlawful for more than one 24-hour period in any calendar quarter.

~~Automotive vehicles or trailers of any kind or type without current license plates shall not be parked or stored on any residentially zoned property other than in completely enclosed buildings.~~

~~**2. Parking on Private Property.**~~

~~**(1) Parking allowed on driveway or concrete slab, where not a hazard to traffic on right of way and either only in back or side yard, or out of view.**~~

4. 3. Off-Street Parking Requirements. Central Business District (C-1) exempt from standards below in section 3.

a. Parking Area Design.

- (1) All public or private parking spaces, except those required in conjunction with a single-family or two-family dwelling on a single lot, shall be designed and laid out to conform with the requirements of this Code and the Planning Commission.
- (2) Groups of three or more parking spaces, except those in conjunction with single-family or two-family dwellings on a single lot, shall be served by a service drive so that no backward movements or other maneuvering of a vehicle within a street, other than an alley, shall be required. Service drives shall be designed and constructed to facilitate the flow of traffic, provide maximum safety in traffic access and egress and maximum safety of pedestrians, bicycles, and vehicular traffic on the site.

b. Parking Space Required

The number of off-street parking spaces required shall be ~~no less~~ fewer than as set forth in (1) – (3) following. Space requirements by type of use for off-street parking are listed in (4), (5), ~~and (6) (7) and (8)~~ below. Fractional space requirements shall be counted as a whole space. When square feet are specified, the area measured shall be gross floor area of the building primary to the use but shall exclude any space within a building used for off-street parking, loading, or service functions not primarily to the use. When the requirements are based on the number of employees, the number counted shall be those working on the premises during the largest shift at peak season. A reduction in the number of required spaces is allowed if evidence is provided to show that a reduced amount of parking is sufficient and will not cause any detrimental impacts to on-street parking or other parking areas. For example, an employer working with LTD to provide bus passes to employees or who offers van pools may need fewer parking spaces for employees:

- (1) All institutional, commercial and industrial uses shall provide no less than five vehicular parking spaces for visitors.
- (2) All uses shall provide vehicular parking space for each employee working on or from the

site, as determined by the maximum number of employees during any single hour of a day.

(3) All uses shall provide one vehicular parking space for each vehicle operating on or from the site.

(4) One driveway per single family dwelling.

Use	Parking Space Required
(5) Residential types	
(i) Dwelling, single-family	Two One for each dwelling unit on a single lot
(ii) Dwelling, two-family or multiple-family	1-1/2 for each dwelling unit; where fractioned next highest full unit
(iii) Hotels, motels, motor hotels, etc.	One for each guest room
(vi) Rooming or boarding houses	One for each guest room
(6) Institutional types	
(a) Hospitals	1-1/2 for each bed; where fractioned, highest full unit, plus 2 for each nurses' station.
(b) Churches, clubs, lodges	1 for every 4 fixed seats or every 8 feet of bench length or every 28 square feet of main assembly room (sanctuary) where no permanent seats or benches are maintained
(c) Libraries, museums, art galleries	1 for each 250-square feet of gross floor area
(d) Nursing homes, homes for the aged	One for each three beds for the aged, group care homes, asylums, etc.
(e) Schools	

Elementary or junior high schools	1-1/2 for each teaching station; plus 1 for every 6 fixed seats or for every 42 square feet of seating area where there are no fixed seats in the auditorium or assembly area
High schools	1-1/2 for each teaching station; plus for the largest assembly room or auditorium, 1 for every 4 fixed seats or for every 28 square feet of floor area where no fixed seats are maintained

(7) — Commercial Types

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Retail establishments except as otherwise specified in this Code | 1 for each 400 square feet of retail floor area |
| (b) Barber and beauty shops | 1 for each 75 square feet of gross floor area |
| (c) Bowling alleys | Six for each bowling lane |
| (d) Office buildings, businesses and professional offices | 1 for every 400 square feet of gross floor area |
| (a) — Recreational or entertainment establishments | |
| (1) Spectator type auditoriums, assembly halls, theatres, stadiums, places of public assembly, etc. | One for each four seats |
| (2) Participating skating rinks, dance halls, etc. | 1 for each 75 square feet of gross floor area |

(3) Establishments for the sale and consumption on the premise of food and beverage 1 for each 60 square feet of gross floor area

Parking Space Required	
(5) Residential Types	
(i) Dwelling, single-family	Two <u>One</u> for each dwelling unit on a single lot
(ii) Dwelling, two-family or multiple family	1-1/2 <u>One</u> for each dwelling unit; where fractioned next highest full unit
(iii) Hotels, motels, motor hotels, etc.	One for each guest room
(iv) Rooming or boarding houses	One for each guest room
(6) Institutional Types	
(a) Hospitals	1-1/2 <u>One</u> for each bed; where fractioned, highest full unit, plus 2 for each nurses' station
(b) Churches, clubs, lodges	1 for every 4 fixed seats or every 8 feet of bench length or every 28 square feet of main assembly room (sanctuary) where no permanent seats or benches are maintained
(c) Libraries, museums, art galleries	1 for each 250 square feet of gross floor area
(d) Nursing homes, homes for the aged	One for each three beds for the aged, group care homes, asylums, etc.
(e) Schools	
Elementary or junior high schools	1-1/2 for each teaching station; plus 1 for every 6 fixed seats or for every 42 square feet of seating area where there are no fixed seats in the auditorium or assembly area
High schools	1-1/2 for each teaching station; plus for the largest assembly room or auditorium, 1 for every 4 fixed seats or for every 28 square feet of floor area where no fixed seats are maintained
(7) Commercial Types	
(a) Retail establishments	1 for each 400 square feet of

except as otherwise specified in this Code	retail floor area
(b) Barber and beauty shops	1 for each 75 square feet of gross floor area
(c) Bowling alleys	Six for each bowling lane
(d) Office buildings, businesses and professional offices	1 for every 400 square feet of gross floor area
(8) Recreational or entertainment establishments	
(a) Spectator type auditoriums, assembly halls, theaters, stadiums, places of public assembly, etc.	One for each four seats
(b) Participating skating rinks, dance halls, etc.	1 for each 75 square feet of gross floor area
(c) Establishments for the sale and consumption on the premise of food and beverage	1 for each 60 square feet of gross floor area

(c) Exceptions

(1) Staff may, upon application waive certain parking requirements provided that:

(i) The applicant shows that there no need required for parking or;

(ii) Parking is provided elsewhere nearby; parking facility must not be more than 800 feet from the building or use required to provide parking.

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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 City Attorney 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 Recorder and copies thereof filed with the City Recorder.

[Adopted A-133L 10/5/99]

4. Parking Requirements for Uses Not Specified

The parking space requirements for buildings and uses not set forth herein shall be determined by the Planning Commission, and such determination shall be based upon the requirements for the most comparable building or use specified herein. ~~and shall consider the latest data available in the Institute of Transportation Engineers Trip Generation Manual.~~

5. Common Facilities for Mixed Uses

a. 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 facilities for, any other use except as provided in subsection b below - Joint Use of Parking Facilities.

b. Joint Use of Parking Facilities

The ~~Planning Commission~~ Planning Official may, upon application, authorize the joint use of parking facilities required by said uses and any other parking facility, provided that:

(1) 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;

(2) The parking facility for which joint use is proposed is not further than ~~400~~ 800 feet from the building or use required to have provided parking; and ~~The~~ 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 City Attorney 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 Recorder and copies thereof filed with the City Recorder.

6. Bicycle Parking

a. Bicycle parking requirements shall apply to all developments that require a site plan or amended site plan for new development, changes of use, and building expansions and remodels that require a building permit, as follows:

(1) Multi-Family. Every residential use of two or more multi-family dwelling units shall provide at least one sheltered bicycle parking space for each unit. Sheltered bicycle parking areas may be in a conveniently located garage or storage unit, or under an eave, independent structure, or similar cover.

(2) Non-Residential Parking. There shall be a minimum of one bicycle space for every seven motor vehicle spaces. At least ~~ten percent~~ half of all bicycle parking spaces shall be sheltered. Bicycle parking provided in outdoor areas shall be located near the building entrance, similar to vehicle parking spaces, unless existing development on site precludes that option. Fractions shall be rounded to the nearest whole number.

b. Bicycle Parking Facilities Design Standards

(1) Bicycle parking facilities shall either be stationary racks which accommodate bicyclist's locks securing the frame and both wheels, or lockable rooms or enclosures in which the bicycle is stored.

(2) Bicycle parking spaces shall provide a convenient place to lock a bicycle and shall be at least six feet long, two feet wide, and seven feet high. Upright bicycle storage structures are exempted from the parking space length standard.

(3) A 5-foot aisle for bicycle maneuvering shall be provided and maintained beside or between each row of bicycle parking.

(4) Bicycle racks or lockers shall be anchored to the surface or to a structure.

(5) Covered bicycle parking facilities may be located within a building or structure, under a building eave, stairway, entrance, or similar area, or under a special structure to cover the parking. The cover shall leave a minimum 7-foot overhead clearance and shall extend over the entire parking space. If a bicycle storage area is provided within a building, a sign shall be placed at the area indicated that it is for bicycle parking only.

(6) Bicycle parking shall not interfere with pedestrian circulation.

[Adopted A-133L 10/5/99]

7. Vehicular Parking Area Improvements

All public or private parking areas, which contain four or more parking spaces, and outdoor vehicles sales areas, shall be improved according to the following:

a. All vehicular parking areas shall have a durable, dust-free surfacing of asphaltic concrete, Portland cement concrete, or other approved materials as specified by the ~~Planning Commission~~ Official.

(i) Vehicular parking areas as a part of a proposed development shall incorporate driveway designs and methods that reduce storm water run-off. Design methods include, but are not limited to: Porous concrete, turf pavers, plastic grid systems, or ribbon driveways.

b. All vehicular parking areas, except those in conjunction with a single family or two family dwelling, shall be graded so as not to drain storm water over the public sidewalk or onto any abutting public or private property.

c. All vehicular parking areas, except those required in conjunction with a single family or two family dwelling, shall provide a substantial bumper or curb stop which will prevent cars from encroachment on abutting private or public property.

d. All vehicular parking areas and service drives shall be enclosed along any interior property which abuts any residential district, with a 70 percent opaque, site- obscuring fence, wall or hedge not less than three (3) feet nor more than six (6) feet in height, but adhering to the visual clearance and front and interior yard requirements established for the district in which it is located. If the fence, wall or hedge is not located on the property line, said area between the fence, wall or hedge and the property line shall be landscaped with lawn or low-growing evergreen ground cover. All plant vegetation in this area shall be adequately maintained by a permanent irrigation system, and said fence, wall or hedge shall be maintained in good condition. Screening or plantings shall be of such size as to provide the required degree of screening within 24 hours after installation. Adequate provisions shall be maintained to protect wall, fences, or plant materials from being damaged by vehicles using said parking

areas. Any lights provided to illuminate any public or private parking area or vehicle sales area shall be so arranged as to reflect the light away from any abutting or adjacent residential district or use.

e. Any lights provided to illuminate any public or private parking area or vehicular sales area shall be sheltered and so arranged as to reflect the light away from any abutting or adjacent property or public right of way.

f. All vehicular parking spaces shall be appropriately and substantially marked.

[Adopted A-133L 10/5/99]

C. Pedestrian Access and Circulation

1. **Internal pedestrian circulation** shall be provided within new commercial office, and multi-family residential developments through the clustering of buildings, construction of hard surface walkways including Design Standards and Preferred Alignment in Section 3 of the Coburg Loop Path Plan, landscaping or similar techniques in accordance to the applicable design standards provided in Section 2, Modal Plans of the adopted Transportation System Plan and Parks and Open Space Master Plan.

2. **Pedestrian access to transit facilities** shall be provided from new commercial, employment, and multi-family residential development while existing developments shall provide safe and accessible pedestrian access to transit facilities when a site changes uses or is retrofitted. See Ordinance A-132A Subdivision Code Section VII Design Standards and Section VIII Improvements.

3. **Internal pedestrian and bicycle systems** shall connect with external existing and planned systems, including local and regional travel routes and activity centers such as schools, commercial areas, parks and employment centers. See Ordinance A-132A Subdivision Code Section VII Design Standards and Section VIII Improvements.

4. Sidewalks shall have a minimum paving width of five feet.

[Adopted A-200A 12/]

[Adopted A-133L 10/5/99]

5. For lots abutting or within the existing or proposed alignment or throughway for the Coburg Loop Path, the extension and/or continuation of the Coburg Loop Path shall be required.

a. The Path shall meet all ADA and ASHTO engineering standards and shall be approved by the City Engineer.

b. The Path shall be conveyed in accordance with the Master Planning requirements as set forth in ARTICLE X.V.F.4 Master Planned Developments, Open Space. Otherwise a permanent public access easement or public dedication of land shall be created for the full 16 foot width of the Path Design Standard and is preferably shown on the final plat, but may be conveyed on a separate instrument.

c. Path Width. Paved Path width shall be 10 feet.

Exceptions may be made for areas with significant constraints such as slope, sensitive natural resources, or large trees. Any exception area shall not result in a path that is less than 8 feet wide.

d. Lateral and Vertical Clearance.

(1) A 2-foot or greater shy or clear distance shall be required on both sides of the Path. This area shall be clear of vertical objects such as signs., posts, and trees. Exceptions may be made in cases where existing large trees would otherwise need to be removed.

(2) Overhead clearance shall be maintained at 10 feet.

e. Setbacks from Roads and Alleyways.

(1) Where the path is parallel or adjacent to a road or alleyway, a 5-foot separation from the edge of the roadbed is required.

(2) Landscaping is required within the setback area in accordance with respective district regulations.

(3) Setback exceptions may be made for areas with significant constraints, such as sensitive natural resources, street trees, structures, or utilities. In cases where a 5-foot setback is unattainable, a physical barrier such as a fence or wall shall be erected between the roadway and the Path edge to provide separation between path users and vehicles. The barrier or fence should be between 42 and 54 inches in height. Opening in railing must not exceed 6 inches in width. No chain link fencing is allowed.

f. Surfacing.

(1) The Path shall be constructed from Portland cement concrete with a minimum thickness of 5 inches set on 6 inch compacted aggregate base.

(2) A 2-foot aggregate apron shall be placed on both sides of the hard-surfaced Path.

(3) Saw cut joints should be located every 6-8 feet to help prevent cracking.

(4) Where the Path is crossed by a driveway or where regular vehicle crossing will occur, the pathway shall be reinforced with steel mesh, re-bar, or other reinforcing material to prevent cracking.

g. Grades and Cross-slope.

(1) The maximum grade shall be 5%. Steeper grades are allowed for up to 500 feet not to exceed 8% grade providing there is ample horizontal alignment and sight distance.

D. Sign Regulations

See Coburg Sign Ordinance A-155 (reprinted 01/30/01)

E. Street Standards

1. ~~New development~~ Improvements to City's Streets shall conform to the standards as set forth in this section. ~~shall conform to the City's Street Standards, as adopted in the Transportation System Plan (TSP) and set forth in Article VIII.~~

a. Dedication of Street Right-of-Way. City may require dedication of additional public right-of-way in order to meet street standards.

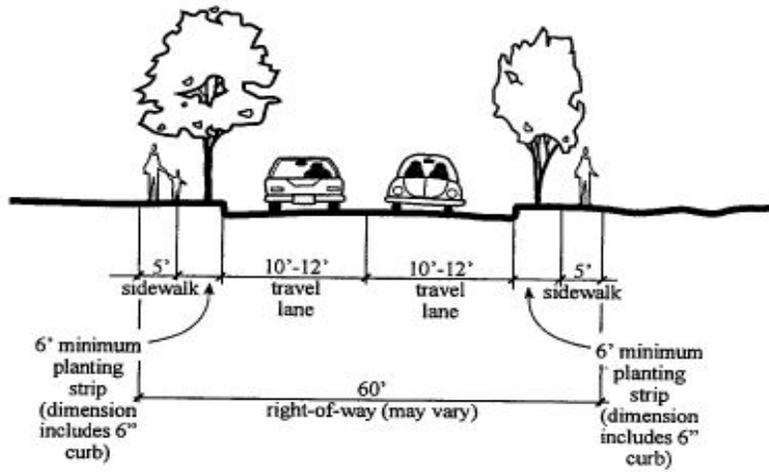
b. Street Design Standards for public streets and the current and future functional classification plan for all streets within Coburg, including those owned by Lane County.

(i) Street Design Standards (Table X)

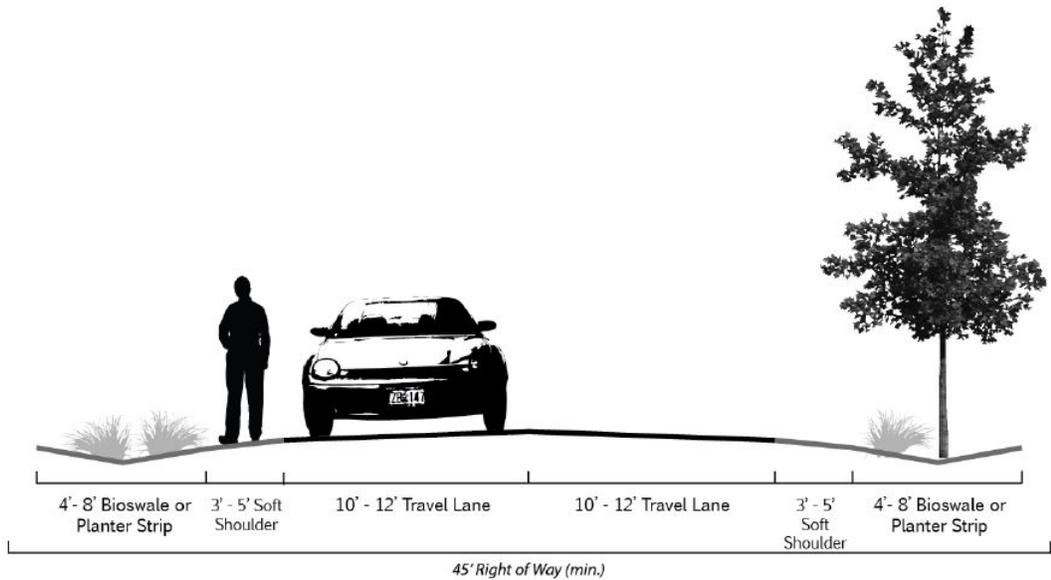
Functional Class	Min. ROW Width	Travel Lanes	Planter or Swale	On-Street Parking	Sidewalks	Shoulder	Bicycle Lanes
Alley	16'	12' min. paved width	None	Prohibited	None	None	None
Local Access	45'	10' min., 12' max.	4' min, 8' max, both sides	Max: 2 per 100 l.f., min: 2 per 200 l.f.	None	3' min, 5' max, one side min. (striped)	None
Collector	55'	11' min., 12' max.	4' min, 8' max, both sides	7' min, if required	5' min, both sides	None	If required, 5' min.
Coburg Loop Off-road Paths	20'	10' min. paved width	None	N/A	N/A	2' gravel, each side	N/A

* Note: these design standards are proposed for Coburg-owned facilities. Lane County owns and operates several collector and arterial streets within Coburg and Lane County street standards apply to these county-owned facilities.

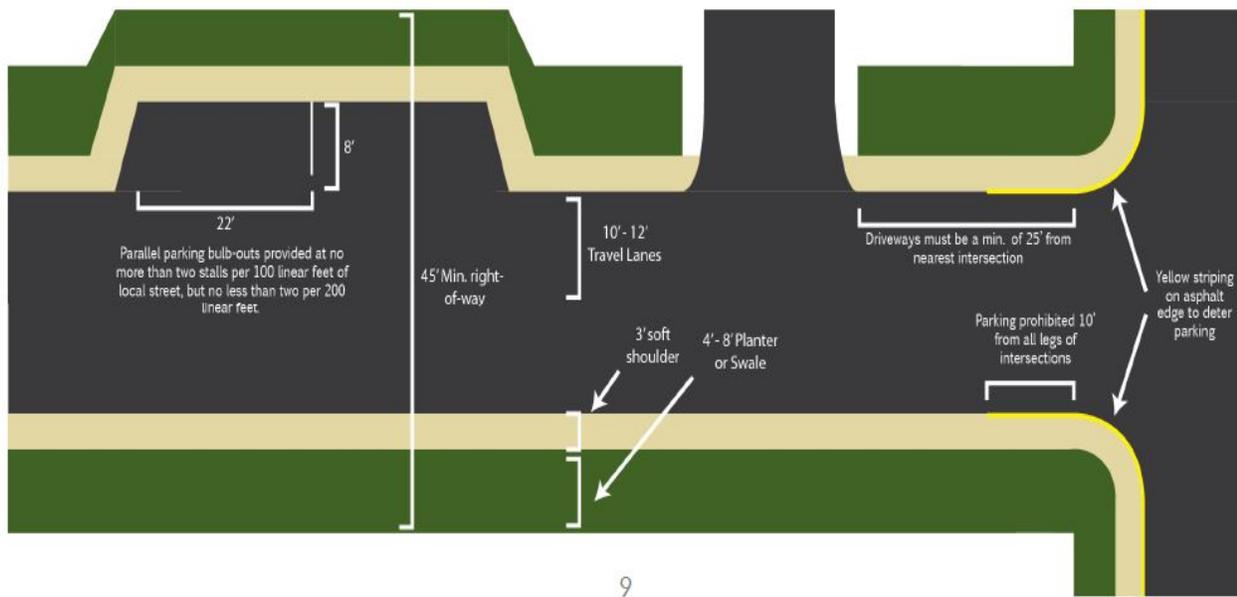
(ii) Commercial and Industrial Street Standards



(iii) Local Street Standards

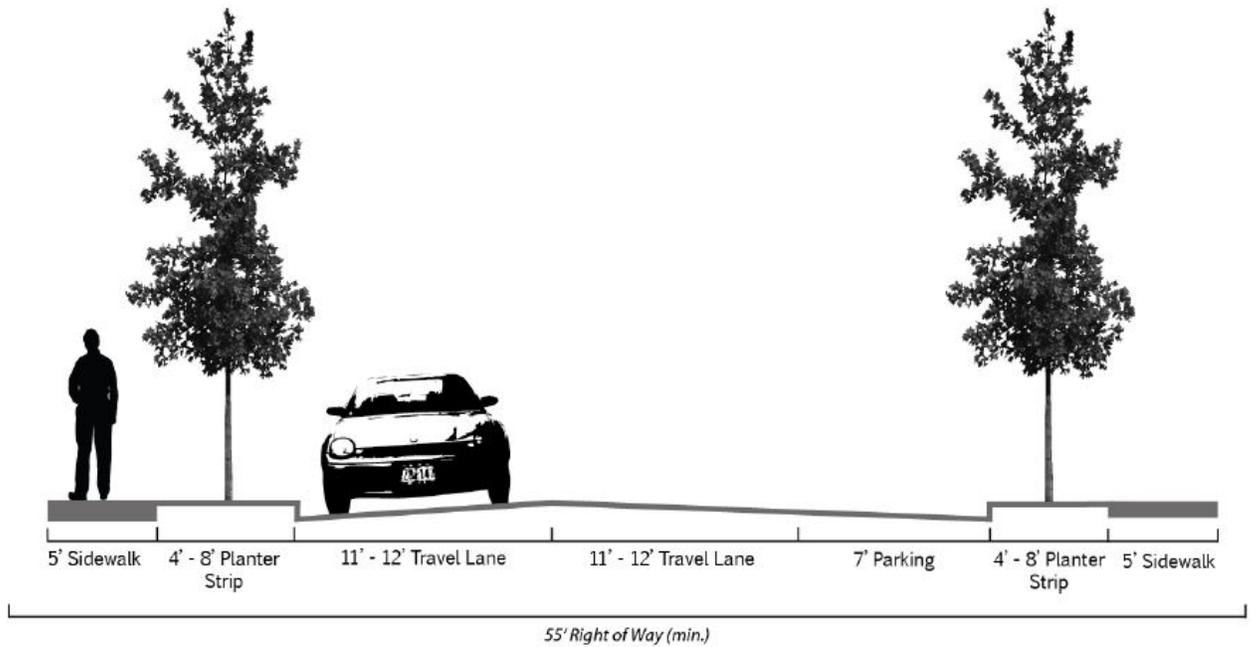


(vi) Local Street Detailed Standards

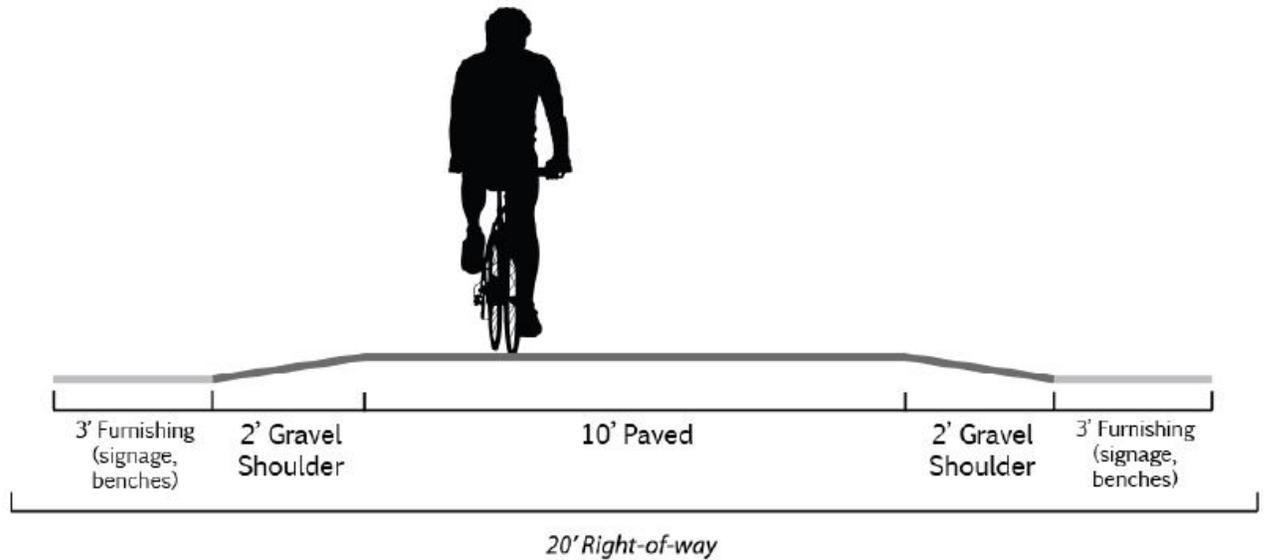


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(v) Collector Street Standards



(vi) Coburg Loop Path Standards



(vii) Bicycle Boulevards. Streets designated as Bicycle Boulevards in the Parks and Open Space Master Plan are improved with signage, traffic calming, crossing treatments, street markings, and other measures to improve the cycling and pedestrian environment.

c. Street Improvements

TABLE VIII - 1

Functional Class Zoning District	Sidewalks, Curbs, and Gutters	Bicycle Lanes	Street Trees	Lane Width
Residential (TR/TMR) Commercial and Industrial	Optional, if need can be shown Required	*Optional	Required	10-12'
Central Business (C-1) Local	Optional, if need can be shown Not Specified	*Optional	Required	10-12'
Highway Commercial (C-2) Collector	Required	Required	Required	11-12'
Light Industrial (L-1) Coburg Loop Path	Required	Required	Required	10'
Park, Recreation, Open Space (PRO)	Not Specified	*Not Specified	Not Specified	

* Required if street is a designated Bicycle Boulevard. See section 1(b)(vi).

[Adopted A-133L 10/5/99]

d. Landscaping. See Article VIII, Section F(2) for standards.

e. Access and Spacing Requirements.

(i) When new approach roads are planned or constructed near the interchange, unless no alternative exists, the nearest intersection on a crossroad shall be no closer than 1,320 feet from the interchange. Measurement is taken from the ramp intersection or the end of a free flow ramp terminal merge lane taper.

f. Street Connectivity.

(i) No dead-end streets will be permitted, unless topographic or environmental constraints require a dead-end. If a street dead-ends, pedestrian and cyclist accessways must be provided. The dead-end must be a “hammer head” or equivalent design for emergency vehicle access and turn-around, built to fire code.

(ii) Streets that are planned to connect through when adjacent developments are constructed may temporarily dead-end, provided a “hammer head” or equivalent turn-around, built to fire code, is provided in the interim period.

(iii) Additional pedestrian and bike connections may be required adjacent to new residential development

- 2. Landscaping** shall be provided along streets according to the following standards and shall otherwise comply with the landscape standards of Article VIII.H4.b. of this Code.
- a. Tree wells at a minimum of five (5) feet in width shall be installed next to the curb.
 - b. The minimum caliper or diameter breast height at planting shall be 2-inches, based on the American Association of Nurserymen Standards.
 - c. Trees shall be planted at no more than 25-feet on-center, except where this spacing would conflict with existing trees, retaining walls, curb cuts, utilities or similar permanent physical barriers.
 - d. The use of drought-tolerant plant species is encouraged, and may be required when irrigation is not available. Underground irrigation shall be provided for trees that are not drought-tolerant. If the plantings fail to survive or are otherwise not maintained in good condition, the property owner shall replace them with an equivalent species and size within 180 days.
 - e. The use of large canopy trees is encouraged.

~~**3. Street improvements** shall be as specified in table VIII-1, unless otherwise indicated in the local TSP.~~

Table VIII-1

Zoning District	Sidewalks, Curbs, and Gutters	Bicycle Lanes	Street Trees
Residential (TR/TMR)	Optional, if need can be shown	*Optional	Required
Central Business (C-1)	Optional, if need can be shown	*Optional	Required
Highway Commercial (C-2)	Required	Required	Required
Light Industrial (L-1)	Required	Required	Required
Park, Recreation, Open Space (PRO)	Not Specified	*Not Specified	Not Specified

~~* Required if street is a designated Bicycle Boulevard. See section 1(b)(vi).~~

3. Additional Street Standards

a. Street and sidewalk design must be in compliance with American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) and Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD), and Oregon standard drawings and specifications, City of Coburg standards. Oregon standard drawings and specifications related to this section can be found at www.oregon.gov/ODOT/Engineering.

b. Grades and curves.

(i) Grades shall not exceed five (5) percent on minor arterials, ten (10) percent on collector streets or twelve (12) percent on other streets. Center line radii of curves shall not be less than 200 feet on minor arterials and collectors streets 100 feet on other streets, and shall be to an even ten (10)-feet. Where existing conditions, particularly the topography, make it otherwise impractical to provide buildable sites, the Planning Commission may accept steeper grades and sharper curves. In flat areas, allowance shall be made for finished street grades having a minimum slope, preferably, of at least one (1) percent.

(ii) A minimum required 100 foot tangent section at all intersections shall be required.

c. Blocks.

(i) General. The length, width, and shape of blocks shall take into account the need for adequate building site size and street width and shall recognize the limitations of the topography.

(ii) Size. No block shall be longer than 600-feet in length between street corner lines in residential zones. The recommended minimum length of blocks along an arterial street in non-residential zones is 1200 feet.

(iii) Easements.

- Utility lines – Easements for water mains, electric lines or other public utilities shall be dedicated wherever necessary. The easements shall be at least 10 feet wide and centered on lot or parcel lines, except for utility pole tieback easements which may be reduced to six feet in width.
- Water courses – if a tract is traversed by a water course such as a drainage way, channel or stream, there shall be provided a storm water easement or drainage right-of-way conforming substantially with the lines of the water course, and such further width as will be

adequate for the purpose. Streets or parkways parallel to the major water courses may be required.

d. Intersections of Streets, Alleys, and Paths.

(i) Angles. Streets shall be laid out to intersect at angles as near to right angles as practical except where topography requires a lesser angle, but in no case shall the acute angle be less than 80 degrees unless there is a special intersection design. A minor arterial or collector street intersecting with another street shall have at least 100 feet of tangent adjacent to the intersection unless topography requires a lesser distance. Other streets, except alleys, shall have at least 50 feet of tangent adjacent to the intersection unless topography requires a lesser distance. Intersections which contain an acute angle of less than 80 degrees or which include a minor arterial street shall have a minimum corner radius sufficient to allow for a roadway radius of 20 feet and maintain a uniform width between the roadway and the right-of-way line. Ordinarily, intersection of more than two streets at any one point will not be approved.

e. Reserve strips. Reserve strips or street plugs controlling access to streets will not be approved unless necessary for the protection of the public welfare or of substantial property rights, and in these cases they may be required. The control and disposal of the land comprising such strips shall be placed within the jurisdiction of the City under conditions approved by the Planning Commission.

f. Public access ways. When necessary for public convenience and safety, the Planning Commission may require the land divider to dedicate to the public access ways to connect cul-de-sacs, to pass through oddly shaped or unusually long blocks, to provide for networks of public paths according to adopted plans, or to provide access to schools, parks or other public areas, of such design, width and location as reasonably required to facilitate public use.

g. Street Names. Except for extensions of existing streets, no street name shall be used which will duplicate or be confused with the name of an existing street. Street names and numbers shall conform to the established pattern in the City and shall be subject to the approval of the Planning Commission. All street signs shall be installed by the City and the cost of such installation and materials shall be assessed to the developer of the land division or partition.

h. Street Trees. Street trees are required for all new development. Street trees shall be of the type as described in the City of Coburg Public Works Department Recommended list of street trees. Street trees shall be installed in the required planting strip at the rate of one tree for each 35-foot lineal feet of street frontage.

i. Alignment. As far as is practical, streets other than minor streets shall be in alignment with existing streets by continuations of the center lines thereof, staggered street alignment resulting in "T" intersections shall, whenever practical, leave a minimum

distance of 200 feet between the center lines of streets having approximately the same direction and, in no case, shall be less than 125 feet.

j. Existing Streets. Whenever existing streets adjacent to or within a tract are of inadequate width, additional right-of-way shall be provided at the time of the land division.

k. Half Streets. Half streets, while generally not acceptable, may be approved where essential to the reasonable development of the subdivision of partition when in conformity with the other requirements of these regulations and when the Planning Commission finds it will be practical to require the dedication of the other half when the adjoining property is divided. Whenever a half street is adjacent to a tract to be divided, the other half of the street shall be provided within such tract. Reserve strips and street plugs may be required to preserve the objectives of half streets.

l. Streets Adjacent to Railroad Right-of-way. Wherever the proposed land division contains or is adjacent to a rail road right -of-way, provision may be required for a street approximately parallel to and on each side of such right-of -way at a distance suitable for the appropriate use of the land between the streets and the railroad. The distance shall be determined with due consideration at cross streets of the minimum distance required for approach grades to a future grade separation and to provide sufficient depth to allow screen planting along the railroad right -of -way.

m. Marginal Access Streets. Where a land division abuts or contains an existing or proposed 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.

n. Alleys. Alleys shall be provided in commercial and industrial districts, unless other permanent provisions for access to off -street parking and loading facilities are approved by the Planning Commission . The corners of alley inter sections shall have a radius of not less than ~~12 feet~~ 50 feet.

F. Exception to Height Regulations

The height limitations contained in ~~the ARTICLE VII-Schedule of District Regulations~~ do not apply to spires, belfries, cupolas, antennae, water tanks, ventilators, chimneys or other appurtenances usually required to be placed above the roof level and not intended for human occupancy.

G. Fences and Walls

1. In any required front yard setback, provided they do not exceed 3.5 ~~three and one half (3½)~~ feet in height.
2. In any rear or side yard, provided they do not exceed six ~~(6)~~ feet in height.
3. The height of fences or walls in rear or sideyard setback areas abutting a public street shall be

~~forty eight (48)~~ inches or less if said fences or walls are within ~~ten (10)~~ feet of any public street except an alley.

4. The framework for newly constructed fences and walls shall face toward the builder's property, except where fences are jointly constructed.
5. All fences shall meet the vision control regulations in section VIII. A.

H. Screening Standards for Multi-Family, Commercial and Industrial Development

1. Unless otherwise specified in this code, **screening** shall be required:
 - a. When commercial or industrial districts abut residential districts
 - b. For outdoor mechanical devices
 - c. For outdoor storage yards and areas
 - d. For trash receptacles
 - e. For multi-family developments
 - f. Parking areas with more than 2 off street spaces
2. **Screening** shall be a non-see through or sight-obscuring fence, evergreen hedge, or decorative wall (i.e., masonry or similar quality material) shall be erected along and immediately adjacent to the abutting property line.
3. **Trash receptacles.** Trash receptacles shall be oriented away from adjacent buildings and shall be completely screened with an evergreen hedge or solid fence or wall of not less than 6 feet in height.
4. **Parking lots.** Parking areas with more than ~~two (2)~~ off street spaces shall be screened with an evergreen hedge or fence at least four ~~(4)~~ feet high. To the greatest extent practicable, such parking areas should be situated away from neighboring residential units and shall be located to the rear or side of the multi-family development. Parking areas with five (5) or more spaces shall be landscaped and provide the required number of parking spaces in accordance with Section VIII of this Code.
5. **The following screening standards shall apply:**
 - a. Such a fence, wall or other structure shall screen at least 70% ~~percent~~ of the view between the districts. A hedge shall, within one year of planting, screen 70 % ~~percent~~ of the view between the districts.
 - b. The maximum allowable height of fences and walls is six (6) feet, as measured from the lowest grade at the base of the wall or fence, except that retaining walls and terraced walls may exceed ~~six (6)~~ feet when permitted as part of a site development approval, or

when approved to construct streets and sidewalks.

- c. A building permit is required for walls exceeding 6 feet in height, in conformance with the Uniform Building Code.
- d. If vegetation is used, it must remain living after planting and shall be continuously maintained by the property owner. If the vegetation fails to survive or is otherwise not maintained in good condition, the property owner shall replace them with an equivalent species and size within 180 days.
- e. Any fence, hedge and wall shall comply with vision clearance standards in section VIII.A. and provide for pedestrian circulation where required.

I. Cottage Housing

1. Cottage Housing Development and Design Standards

a. Table 4(2)(a) Development Standards

<p><u>Cottage Size</u></p>	<p><u>The gross floor area of each cottage shall not exceed 1200 square feet.</u></p> <p><u>At least 25% of the cottages in each cluster shall have a gross floor area less than 1000 square feet.</u></p> <p><u>“Gross floor area” does not include: a) interior space with a ceiling height of six feet or less; b) basements, c) architectural projections, such as bay windows, fireplaces, or utility closets, that are less than 24 inches deep and six feet wide, d) attached, unenclosed porches, and e) garages or carports.</u></p> <p><u>The footprint may not exceed 850 square feet.</u></p>
<p><u>Density</u></p>	<p><u>Cottages may be built at up to twice the allowed density for single family detached residences in the underlying zone</u></p> <p><u>A cluster shall consist of no more than 10 and no fewer than four units.</u></p>
<p><u>Setbacks</u></p>	<p><u>The minimum setback for any structure shall be 10 feet from any public right-of-way or other structure.</u></p> <p><u>Cottages shall be no more than 25 feet from the common open space, measured from the façade of the cottage to the nearest delineation of the common open space.</u></p> <p><u>Distance between structures shall be five feet.</u></p>
<p><u>Maximum Height</u></p>	<p><u>25’</u></p>
<p><u>Lot Coverage</u></p>	<p><u>Max. for all structures in cottage development shall not exceed 60%</u></p>

b. Design Standards

(1) Orientation of Dwelling Units. Dwellings within a cottage housing development shall be clustered and homes within the clusters shall be oriented to promote a sense of community within the development.

(i) Each cottage shall have a primary entry oriented to the common open space.

(ii) ADUs are not allowed as part of a cottage housing development.

(2) Off-Street Parking Requirements

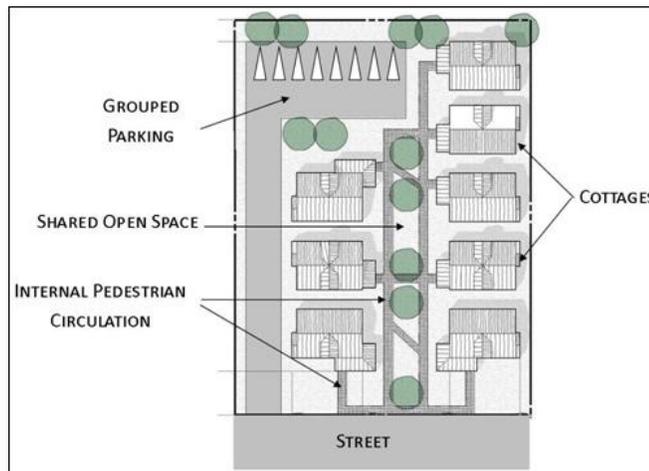
(i) One off-street parking space shall be required for each cottage.

(ii) One additional guest parking space shall be provided for every three cottages, rounded up to the next whole number.

(ii) The off-street parking requirements may be waived or reduced if sufficient on-street parking is available.

(3) Parking Design

(i) Parking shall be separated from the common area and public streets by landscaping and/or architectural screening. See image below for visual representation of grouped parking. Image not intended to be actual construction of cottage housing units.



(ii) Parking areas shall be accessed only by a private driveway or public alley.

(iii) Design of carports and garages, if provided, – including roof lines-- shall be similar to and compatible with that of the cottages.

(iv) Parking areas shall be limited to no more than five contiguous spaces.

(4) Walkways

(i) A system of interior walkways shall connect each cottage to at least one other cottage and to the parking area.

(5) Community Assets

(i) Common Open Space. Each cluster of cottages shall have at least 200 square feet of open space per cottage, with the common open space provided in one contiguous, useable space.

(ii) Community Building. Single story community buildings are permitted, so long as they are clearly incidental in use and size to the dwelling units.

J. Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)

a. General standards for Attached Accessory Dwelling Units.

(1) Building Size. The total building square footage of an ADU shall not exceed 1,000 square feet. Total building square footage is measured at the exterior perimeter walls and is defined as all square footage inside of the dwelling, including, but not limited to hallways, entries, closets, utility rooms, stairways and bathrooms.

(2) Building Height/Interior Setback.

(a) For ADUs located in the Traditional Residential (TR) zone building heights, and setbacks shall conform to the standards set forth in Article VII, Section A(6)&(7).

(b) For ADUs in located In the Traditional Medium Residential (TMR) zone, building heights and setbacks shall conform to the standards set forth in Article VII, Section B (5)&(6).

(3) Minimum Attachment. For attached ADUs, the ADU and the primary dwelling unit must share a common wall or ceiling for a minimum length of 8 feet to be considered attached.

(4) Maximum Bedrooms. The ADU shall contain no more than 2 bedrooms.

(5) Owner/Occupancy Requirements. Either the primary dwelling or the ADU shall be the principal residence of the property owner. The principal residence must be occupied for a minimum of 6 months of each calendar year by a property owner who is the majority owner of the property as shown in the most recent Lane County Assessor's roll. If there is more than one property owner of record, the owner with the majority interest in the property shall be deemed the property owner. Prior to issuance of a building permit for an ADU, the property owner must provide the City with a copy of the property deed to verify ownership, and two forms of documentation to verify occupancy of the primary residence. Acceptable documentation for this purpose includes voter's registration, driver's license, homeowner's insurance, income tax filing, and/or utility bill. When both the primary and ADU are constructed at the same time, such documentation must be provided prior to final occupancy.

(6) Temporary Leave. A property owner may temporarily vacate the principal residence up to one year due to a temporary leave of absence for an employment, educational, volunteer opportunity, or medical need. The property owner must provide the City proof of temporary leave status from the property owner's employer, educational facility, volunteer organization or medical provider, and a notarized statement that the property owner intends to resume occupancy of the principal residence after the one year limit. During the temporary leave, the property owner may rent or lease both units on the property. Leaves in which property owner

is temporarily absent shall not be consecutive and shall not occur more than once every 5 years. This standard may be adjusted at the discretion of the City.

b. General Standards for Detached ADUs. In addition to the standards in Article VIII, Section J(6)(a) detached ADUs shall comply with the following:

(1) Building Size. Up to 300 square feet of un-heated garage or storage space attached to the ADU is allowed and is not counted in the allowable total building square footage.

(2) Pedestrian Access. A pedestrian walkway shall be provided from the street or alley to the primary entrance of the ADU. The pedestrian walkway shall be a hard surface (concrete, asphalt, gravel or pavers).

(3) Outdoor Storage/Trash. Outdoor storage and garbage areas shall be screened from view from adjacent properties and those across the street or alley with a minimum 42-inch tall and 100 percent site obscuring fence or enclosure on at least three sides.

K. Design Standards and Guidelines

1. Purpose

The design standards in this section are intended to ensure that new development contributes to the overall livability of the community by:

- a. Preserving and enhancing the small town and historic character of the Coburg;
- b. Ensuring architectural compatibility;
- c. Providing a physical setting that is safe and inviting for walking and other pedestrian activity;
- d. Promoting design that is aesthetically pleasing and consistent with the values of the community as expressed in the Comprehensive Plan.

2. Applicability

These standards apply to all new development and substantial improvements, unless otherwise stated within the Coburg Zoning Code. Substantial improvements shall include the following:

- a. Additions that consist of more than 33% of the total floor area of the primary structure and are visible from a public-right-of-way; or
- b. Additions that consist of more than 50% of the total floor area of the primary structure and are not visible from a public-right-of-way.

3. Standards and Guidelines

Terms used in this section are intended as follows:

- a. Purpose – The purpose statement explains the intent of the standard for use in interpretations and discretionary reviews where the standards are applied. Design Standard – The design standards are clear and objective standards that shall be applied during administrative and/or discretionary reviews.
- b. Design Guidelines – The design guidelines are encouraged but not required as part of administrative reviews. They may be required as part of discretionary reviews.

4. Single Family Detached, Manufactured, Single-Family Attached and Multi-Family Dwellings

a. Front Porch

(1) Purpose

- (i) Together with street-facing window and the front door, front porches and deck connect the inside of the house with the outside of the house. Porches and decks, in the best examples, make “outside rooms” by extending the indoor living spaces.
- (ii) Porches and decks enable residents to participate either actively or passively with activities on the street.
- (iii) Porches and decks contribute to safety of the neighborhood by providing residents with a place to monitor activity on the street.

(2) Design Standard (minimum requirement)

- (i) Front porches must be oriented towards the street.
- (ii) The minimum finished height of a front porch is 16 inches above grade. The maximum-finished grade for an entry porch in a single-family residential zone is 3 feet above grade.
- (iii) The minimum roof pitch for a front porch is 3:12.
- (iv) Porches and decks must be a minimum of 5 feet wide.
- (v) Porches and decks need to be a minimum of 25 percent of the length of the primary street facing façade.

(3) Design Guidelines

- (i) Porches more than 16 inches above grade should consider a hand rail from the top of the front porch to the first stair.
- (ii) Tapered wood columns often exhibit a 2:1 ratio from the top of the column to the base of the column with the base of the column not exceeding 20 inches.

- (iii) Wider front porches are preferred for their ability to make comfortable spaces.
- (iv) The use of a projecting wood cap or sill is encouraged at the base of the column.

b. Landscaping

(1) Purpose

- (i) Landscaping helps integrate the house with the lot.
- (ii) Landscaping enhances the site through the careful placement of plantings and other landscape features.
- (iii) Landscaping helps create a transition between the street and the front door.
- (iv) Landscaping helps define neighboring property lines, outdoor sitting areas and recreational areas.
- (v) Landscaping helps screen/soften foundation walls.

(2) Design Standards

- (i) Chain link fencing between the front façade and the street is prohibited.
- (ii) No more than 30 percent of the front yard area shall be pavement.

(3) Design Guidelines

- (i) Every effort should be made to incorporate plantings that are consistent with planting in the neighborhood.
- (ii) Clustering shrubs is preferred over linear plantings.
- (iii) Foundation walls greater than 12' high should be screened/softened with landscaping at a preferable rate of one gallon shrub for every three lineal feet of foundation.
- (iv) The planting of invasive species and/or nuisance plants, such as English Ivy, is discouraged.
- (v) Decorative fencing that is less than 3 feet high and no more than 50 percent site obscuring is encouraged within the front yard.

c. Vertical-Oriented Windows

(1) Purpose

- (i) The size, shape and location of doors and windows define the character and, in many instances, typology of the residence.

- (ii) Windows provide light and air.
 - (iii) Windows and doors contribute to the “face” of the residence and the residences' sense of being inviting.
- (2) Design Standard (minimum requirements along street-facing facades):
 - (i) New houses, remodels and additions must incorporate windows that are taller than wide.
- (3) Design Guidelines
 - (i) Double hung windows are preferred.
 - (ii) Two or more vertical windows can be grouped together to create a horizontal window. Windows units are allowed provided that they appear as a grouping of standard 2:1 windows.
 - (iii) The following window types and window elements are discouraged:
 - Mirror, reflective or opaque glass
 - Horizontal slider windows
 - Arched windows
- d. Doors (Main Entrance)
 - (1) Purpose
 - (i) Ensure that the main entrance to the house is prominent (visible), interesting and inviting
 - (2) Design Standards
 - (i) Front doors shall face the street.
 - (3) Design Guidelines
 - (i) Transom windows are encouraged above street facing doors.
- e. Roof Form / Roof Pitches
 - (1) Purpose
 - (i) Ensure that the roofs of new houses and additions are compatible with roofs found on houses in the core area, especially those houses on the historic registrar.
 - (2) Design Standard (minimum requirements):

- (i) The roof pitch of new houses and additions, including gable dormers must be a minimum of 6:12.
- (ii) Dormers must include an operable window.
 - (iii) New homes, especially on infill lots must incorporate roof forms that are compatible with roof forms, in the neighborhood. In the core area roof forms and roof pitches must be compatible with homes on the historic register.
- (iv) Roof eaves must be a minimum of 12 inches.
- (v) Shed roofs and shed roof dormers are prohibited from facing the street.
- (vi) Skylights, solar panels and other types of equipment not inherent to the function of the roof are prohibited on the street facing façade.

(3) Designs Guidelines

- (i) Repair and maintenance of original roof forms, especially in the core area should retain where possible the roof type, chimneys, cornices, parapets, pediments, friezes, exposed rafters and other details
- (ii) Extending rooflines as is practiced on many of Coburg's homes, contributes to the façade by bringing shadows and a sense of depth (relief) to the façade.

f. Materials

(1) Purpose

- (i) Use materials and details that are compatible with Coburg's historic homes.

(2) Design Standard (minimum requirements)

- ~~(i) Horizontal wood siding and wood shingles are the preferred exterior siding material. Composite boards and cementitious boards are also allowed provided that they are paint grade quality.~~
- (ii) The use of concrete and concrete block on foundation wall greater than 3'-0" tall is prohibited.
- (iii) The use of vinyl siding, aluminum siding, T-111, EIFS, stucco, cinderblock, plastic and faux stone is prohibited on the front façade of the building.

(3) Designs Guidelines

- (i) Horizontal wood siding and wood shingles are the preferred exterior siding material. Composite boards and cementitious boards are also allowed provided that they are paint

grade quality.

g. Architectural Details and Trim

(1) Purpose

- (i) Architectural Details and Trim add interest to the house giving its sense of warmth and character.
- (ii) Details and trim provide walls with shadows that give walls a sense of depth and permanence.

(2) Design Standards (minimum requirements)

~~(ii) Design Standard (minimum requirement): Architectural Details and Trim~~

- (i) Trim is required along rooflines, porches, windows, and doors.
- (ii) Door & Window trim must be: 5-1/2 inch minimum.
- (iii) Horizontal wood siding (preferred) and paint grade cementitious must be a minimum 3-1/2 inch wide.

(3) Design Guidelines

- (a) As a general rule details and trim should be incorporated (highlight) where vertical and horizontal surfaces meet- For example, where walls meet the roof or where two wall planes meet at a corner.
- (b) The following trim elements help to create a rich and visually interesting streetscape: corner boards, eave returns, sting course or other horizontal trim elements at the floor level, barge boards / raking cornice, projecting rafter tails, and decorative wood gable ends.
- (c) Residential details are typically found at the peak of the roof, the tops and bottoms of porch posts, porch railings and around windows and doors.

h. Garages

(1) Purpose

- (a) The focus on how garages are designed is intended to make sure that they do not become the primary element of the site or the house. Large, out of scale garages are not only unattractive but detract from the pedestrian realm by eliminating the physical and visual connection between activities in the house and activities on the street.

(2) Design Standards (minimum requirements)

~~(a) The front of the garage must be a minimum of 5 feet behind the primary facade.~~

(a) Garage door can be no more than 150 square feet of the street facing façade

(3) Design Guidelines

(a) Garages with two separate garage doors are encouraged

(b) Garage doors with glazing are encouraged

i. Additions

(1) Purpose

(a) Additions need to be respectful and compatible of the original façade especially additions to historic home or to homes in historic districts.

(2) Design Standard (minimum requirement)

(a) Additions should maintain the existing height to width ratios of building planes and sub-elements such as windows and doors

(3) Design Guidelines

(a) Where possible additions should be limited to the rear and side yards.

(b) Where possible, original building entrances, front porch and projecting features such as a balconies, bays, and dormer windows must be retained.

j. Private Open Space

(1) Purpose and Applicability

(a) Multi-family Dwelling Private open space standards. Private open space areas shall be required for ground-floor and upper-floor multi-family dwelling housing units based on all of the following standards, and shall enhance the attractiveness of the area and increase the use of major landscape features that can help tie the public and private open spaces together.

(2) Design Standards (minimum requirement)

(a) All ground-floor-housing units shall have front or rear patios or decks measuring at least 48 square feet. Ground floor housing means the housing unit entrance (front or rear) is within five-5 feet of the finished ground elevation (i.e., after grading and landscaping);

(b) All upper-floor-housing units shall have balconies or porches measuring at least 36 square feet. Upper-floor housing means housing units which are more than-five-5

feet above the finished grade; and

(c) Private open space areas shall be oriented toward common open space areas and away from adjacent single family residences, trash receptacles, parking and drives to the greatest extent practicable.

~~(2) Multi-family Dwelling Storage. If no garage is provided, each multi-family unit shall include an enclosed storage area sufficient to hold bicycles, yard equipment, etc.~~

5. Commercial and Industrial

a. Parking Area Landscaping

(1) Purpose

(i) Landscaping helps screen the parking area both from the development and right-of-way.

(ii) Landscaping enhances the site through the careful placement of plantings and other landscape features.

(iii) Landscaping helps reduce stormwater run-off by reducing the amount of impervious surface.

(2) Design Standards (minimum requirements)

(i) A minimum of one shade tree per 16 parking spaces shall be provided in planter islands distributed throughout the lot. A maximum of 20 spaces shall be allowed between planter islands.

(b) Bicycle Amenities and Connection.

(1) Purpose

(i) Providing for bicycle amenities and connectivity to existing bicycle facilities.

(ii) Encourages alternative modes of transportation.

(2) Design Standards (minimum requirements)

(i) Future commercial and industrial development shall provide safe and convenient pedestrian and bicycle access to all new and existing park and open space areas, including the Coburg Loop Path.

(ii) New commercial development shall provide support facilities for employees who are commuting by bike, such as by providing showers, lockers, and long term bike parking as set forth in Article VIII, Section B(6) .

(c) Exterior lighting.

(1) Purpose

- (i) Lighting makes an area more safe and secure by providing increased visibility.
- (ii) Lighting helps deter crime.

(2) Design Standards (minimum requirements)

- (i) All exterior lighting shall be shielded and reflected downward to minimize glare on adjacent parcels, other land uses, and street rights-of-way.

(d) Building Facades.

(1) Purpose

- (i) Building facades enhance the character of buildings, and maintain the historical culture of Coburg.

(2) Design Standards (minimum requirements)

- (i) Commercial and industrial front building facades must not extend for more than 300 feet without a pedestrian connection between or through the building.
- (ii) Commercial and industrial buildings facing a public street shall have no more than 100 feet without providing variation in building material or articulation.

(e) Sound Transmission/Vibrations.

(1) Purpose

- (i) Intended to minimize adverse impacts on nearby residents or occupants of nearby properties.
- (ii) Intended to protect nearby non-industrial businesses from the negative impacts of industrial uses.

(2) Design Standards (minimum requirements)

- (i) Vibration transmission. All permanent mechanical equipment (such as motors, compressors, pumps and compactors) that is the source of structural vibration or structural borne noise shall be vibration isolated within inertia blocks or bases or vibration isolator springs so that vibrations are undetectable.
- (ii) Vibration standard. Continuous, frequent, or repetitive vibrations which exceed 0.002g peak may not be produced. In general, this means that a person of normal sensitivities should not be able to feel any vibrations.
- (iii) Exceptions. Vibrations from temporary construction and vehicles which leave the site (such as trucks, trains, airplanes and helicopters) are exempt. Vibrations lasting less than 5 minutes per day are also exempt. Vibrations from primarily on-site vehicles and equipment are not exempt.

(iv) Measurement. As determined by the City Engineer, Seismic or electronic vibration measuring equipment may be used for measurements when there are doubts about the level of vibration.

(ii) Noise. No commercial or industrial operation may cause or permit sound to intrude into another property (measured at the property line) which exceeds the limits set forth below:

<u>Zoning District of Receiving Property</u>	<u>Max. Sound Level (dBA)</u>
<u>TR and TMR</u>	<u>55</u>
<u>C-1</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>C-2, LI, CI</u>	<u>65</u>

(f) Screening. See standards in Article VIII, Section H(2).

6. Design Standard Modification Process

a. A modification to the design standards set forth in Article VIII, ~~Section K-G.4~~ may be granted by the Planning Commission through a Type I Development Permit on the basis of the application, investigation and evidence submitted that all of the following circumstances are found to exist:

- (1) There is a demonstrable difficulty in meeting the specific requirements of the Single-Family Detached and Manufactured Dwelling Design Standards due to a unique or unusual aspect of the proposed use of a site;
- (2) Approval of the modification will not substantially negatively impact adjacent properties;
- (3) Approval of the modification is consistent with the stated Purpose of the Design Standards
- (4) The modification requested is the minimum modification which would alleviate the identified difficulty

L. Mixed Use.

1. The following standards apply to mixed use development in C-1, TR and TMR zones.

(a) Screening/buffering.

(1) A 10-foot-wide landscape buffer is required along the side and rear property lines between nonresidential uses and any adjacent properties zoned TR and TMR.

(2) Mechanical equipment, refuse collection and recycling areas for businesses shall be enclosed with a fence, wall or structure high enough to screen all collection bins.

(b) Parking.

(1) Minimum Parking requirements shall be determined by combining the requirements of the residential and the commercial use.

(2) Off-street parking shall be located to the side or rear of the building(s).

(c) Pedestrian amenities. Pedestrian sidewalks or walkways must be provided to connect the building entrance to the public right of way.

(d) Building orientation.

(1) All buildings shall have their primary entrance(s) oriented to the street. Oriented to the street” means that the building entrance faces the street, or is connected to the street by a direct and convenient pathway not exceeding 60-feet in length. Streets used to comply with this standard are public streets or private streets that contain sidewalks and street trees.

(2) On corner lots, buildings and entrances shall be oriented to the street corner; parking, driveways and other vehicle areas shall be prohibited between buildings and street corners.

(e) Windows. Transparent ground floor windows must be installed for at least 50 percent of the length of the street wall and have an area equal to 60 percent of the ground-floor wall area of the street wall. Ground-floor wall area includes all wall areas up to 10 feet above finished grade.

(f) Facades. Facades of buildings and structures facing public right-of-ways shall not exceed 75 feet of uninterrupted length measured parallel to the property line.

2. The following standards apply to mixed use development in C-1.

(a) The maximum height may be increased by 10 feet above the maximum otherwise allowed where residential uses are provided above the ground floor (vertical mixed use) and where no height variance has been approved.

(b) Dwellings allowed above or behind a commercial use shall comply with the following standards:

(1) Parking, Garages, and Driveways. All off-street vehicle parking, including surface lots and garages, shall be oriented to alleys or located in parking areas located behind or to the side of the building; except that side-yards facing a street (i.e., corner yards) shall not be used for surface parking. All garage entrances facing a street (e.g., underground or structured parking) shall be recessed behind the front building elevation by a minimum of 4 feet. On corner lots, garage entrances shall be oriented to a side street when access cannot be provided from an alley. These standards do not apply when prevented by existing developments or topography. Each dwelling unit shall provide the required number of parking and bicycle spaces as required in Article VIII.

(2) Use of Alleys. If more than one four-plex or four or more townhouses are proposed, an alley or private mid-block lane shall be required for vehicle access. Alleys or mid-block lanes are not required when existing developments or topography prevents construction of an alley. As part of the development, the City may require dedication of right-of-way or easements and construction of pathways to provide pedestrian connections through a development site.

(3) Common Areas. A homeowners association or other legal entity shall maintain all common areas (e.g., walkways, drives, courtyards, private alleys, parking courts, etc.) and building exteriors. Copies of any applicable covenants, restrictions, and conditions shall be recorded and provided to the city prior to building permit approval.

3. The following standards apply to mixed use development in the TR and TMR zones.

(a) Density. Maximum Residential Density—Maximum residential density for mixed use development is controlled by the applicable lot coverage and building height standards.

(b) Step-Backs. Only would apply if allowing extra tall mixed use development in TR and TMR, where mixed use development abuts residential zoned property.

M. Mobile Food Vending.

a. Locational Standards.

(1) On private property in the Central Business District (C-1), Highway Commercial District (C-2), Light Industrial District (L-1), and Campus Industrial District (CI), subject to property owner approval.

b. Placement Standards.

(1) Units cannot take up parking spaces required by other businesses at the location.

(2) Units are not allowed to block motor vehicle access or pedestrian walkways.

(3) Pedestrian (walk-up) traffic only is allowed (no drive-thru service).

c. Design Standards.

(1) Mobile food carts may not exceed 26 feet in length, measured wall to wall.

(2) Mobile food carts shall enclose or screen from view of the right of way and abutting residentially zoned property all accessory items not used by customers, including but not limited to, tanks, barrels, or other accessory items.

(3) Mobile food carts must be kept in good repair and maintained in a safe and clean condition.

(4) If provided, awning shall have seven (7) feet of clearance between the ground and awning.

(5) Mobile food carts shall not exceed 15 feet in height.

d. Utilities and Licensure.

(1) Wastewater shall be addressed in one of the following two ways:

(i) Mobile food carts shall connect to the sanitary sewer consistent with applicable state plumbing codes, and will include an approved grease separator for the disposal of fats, oils and grease. Indirect discharge or leakage draining into the stormwater system in prohibited.

(ii) Mobile food carts shall connect to individual or community wastewater holding tanks. Tanks shall be owned and serviced by an Oregon Department of Environmental Quality licensed plumber. A copy of the contract shall be provided to the City before any mobile food carts are located on site. Holding tanks shall be screened from view of the right of way by fully sight obscuring fencing. Indirect discharge or leakage draining into the stormwater system in prohibited.

(2) A building permit is not required for a mobile food vending unit as defined in the Oregon Vehicle Code, as long as:

(i) The vehicle is on wheels at all times.

(ii) it is not enclosed by a structure, attached to a structure, or otherwise restricted from being able to be moved at all times.

(iii) It does not require a special permit from the Oregon Department of Transportation to be moved.

(iv) Connection to onsite electrical is via a flexible cord plugged into a receptacle; no hard-wire connections allowed.

(v) There is no piped connection to water service or wastewater piping.

(3) Mobile Food Vending units subject to inspection and licensure by Lane County Health and Human Services.

(4) Public Parks. Mobile Food Vending units are not allowed in City parks unless associated with an approved event. Authorization by the organizer of the event must be obtained.

9. Single Family Attached and Multi Family

~~a. Multi-family Dwelling Private open space standards. Private open space areas shall be required for ground floor and upper floor housing units based on all of the following standards:~~

~~(1) All ground floor housing units shall have front or rear patios or decks measuring at least 48 square feet. Ground floor housing means the housing unit entrance (front or rear) is within 5 feet of the finished ground elevation (i.e., after grading and landscaping);~~

~~(2) All upper floor housing units shall have balconies or porches measuring at least 36 square feet. Upper floor housing means housing units which are more than 5 feet above the finished grade; and~~

~~(3) Private open space areas shall be oriented toward common open space areas and away from adjacent single family residences, trash receptacles, parking and drives to~~

the greatest extent practicable.

b. Multi-family Dwelling Storage. If no garage is provided, each multi-family unit shall include an enclosed storage area sufficient to hold bicycles, yard equipment, etc.

9. Design Standard Modification Process

a. A modification to the design standards set forth in Article VIII.G.4 may be granted by the Planning Commission through a Type I Development Permit on the basis of the application, investigation and evidence submitted, that all of the following circumstances are found to exist:

- (1) There is a demonstrable difficulty in meeting the specific requirements of the Single-Family Detached and Manufactured Dwelling Design Standards due to a unique or unusual aspect of the proposed use of a site;
- (2) Approval of the modification will not substantially negatively impact adjacent properties;
- (3) Approval of the modification is consistent with the stated Purpose of the Design Standards
- (4) The modification requested is the minimum modification which would alleviate the identified difficulty.

N. Home Occupation Standards

O. Wireless Communication Facilities Development Standards

ARTICLE X. ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

X.I Types of Review Procedures

I. Traffic Impact Studies

The purpose of this section of the code is to assist in determining which road authorities participate in land use decisions, and to implement Section 660-012-0045 (2) (e) of the State Transportation Planning Rule that requires the City to adopt a process to apply conditions to development proposals in order to minimize impacts and protect transportation facilities. This Chapter establishes the standards for when a proposal must be reviewed for potential traffic impacts; when a Traffic Impact Study must be submitted with a development application in order to determine whether conditions are needed to minimize impacts to and protect transportation facilities; what must be in a Traffic Impact Study; and who is qualified

1. **When a Traffic Impact Study is Required.** The City or other road authority with jurisdiction may

require a Traffic Impact Study (TIS) as part of an application for development, a change in use, or a change in access. A TIS shall be required when a land use application involves one or more of the following actions:

- a. A change in zoning or a plan amendment designation;
- b. Any proposed development or land use action that a road authority states may have operational or safety concerns along its facility(ies);
- c. An increase in site traffic volume generation by 200 Average Daily Trips (ADT) or more; or
- d. An increase in peak hour volume of a particular movement to and from the State highway as prescribed by the Coburg I-5 Interchange Area Management Plan.
- e. An increase in use of adjacent streets by vehicles exceeding the 20,000 pound gross vehicle weights by 10 vehicles or more per day; or
- f. The location of the access driveway does not meet minimum sight distance requirements, or is located where vehicles entering or leaving the property are restricted, or such vehicles queue or hesitate on the State highway, creating a safety hazard; or
- g. A change in internal traffic patterns that may cause safety problems, such as back up onto a street or greater potential for traffic accidents.
- h. Any proposed development or land use action on property within the Interstate Area Management Plan (IAMP) that will generate more than 100 AM or PM peak hour trips per day, or 600 Average Daily Trips. See map figure 1 for IAMP area.

2. Traffic Impact Study (TIS) Preparation.

a. For Traffic Impact studies required under Section I(1)(h). A TIS shall be required in accordance with ODOT's 2005 Development Review Guidelines. Adequacy of the TIS shall be determined jointly by ODOT, the City of Coburg, and Lane County. If a conflict exists between ODOT Development Review Guidelines and applicable County or City requirements, ODOT Development Review Guidelines shall be applied by ODOT. Any required mitigation associated with the ODOT permitting process shall be determined by ODOT with participation by the City of Coburg and Lane County with regard to their respective requirements, and shall be consistent with the requirements in OAR 734-051 and OAR 660-012-0050. Any required mitigation associated with the local land use authority shall be by the City of Coburg and/or Lane County, as appropriate, with regard to their respective requirements and with participation of ODOT, and shall be consistent with the requirements in OAR 734-051 and OAR 660-012-0050.

b. for all other not addressed under subsection (a), a Traffic Impact Study shall be prepared by a professional engineer in accordance with the requirements of the road authority. If the road authority is the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), consult ODOT's regional development review planner and OAR 734-051-180. Lane County roads shall be subject to Lane County requirements [such as Willamette St., Pearl St. and Coburg Industrial Way}.

ARTICLE X.III LAND DIVISIONS AND PROPERTY LINE ADJUSTMENTS

Sections:

- A. Purpose**
- B. General Requirements**
- C. Partitions**
- D. Subdivisions**
- E. Modifications and Extensions**
- F. Pre-planning for Large Sites**
- G. Flexible Lot Size; Flag Lots; Lots Accessed by Mid-Block Lanes**
- H. Approval Process**
- I. Preliminary Plat Submission Requirements**
- J. Approval Criteria: Preliminary Plat**
- K. Variances Authorized**
- L. Final Plat Submission Requirements and Approval Criteria**
- M. Public Improvements**
- N. Performance Guarantee**
- O. Filing and Recording**
- P. Re-platting and Vacation of Plats**
- N. Property Line Adjustments**

A. Purpose and Applicability

The purpose of this chapter is to:

1. Provide rules, regulations and standards governing the approval of subdivisions, partitions and lot line adjustments, ~~as defined below: [.]~~
 - a. ~~Subdivisions are the creation of four or more lots from one parent lot, parcel or tract, within one calendar year.~~
 - b. ~~Partitions are the creation of three or fewer lots within one calendar year.~~
 - c. ~~Lot line adjustments are modifications to lot lines or parcel boundaries that do not result in the creation of new lots (includes consolidation of lots).~~
2. Carry out the City's development pattern, as envisioned by the Comprehensive Plan.
3. Encourage efficient use of land resources, full utilization of urban services, and transportation options.
4. Promote the public health, safety and general welfare through orderly and efficient urbanization.
5. Provide adequate light and air, prevent overcrowding of land, and provide for adequate transportation, water supply, sewage, fire protection, pollution control, surface water management, and protection against natural hazards; ~~and~~
6. Encourage the conservation of energy resources.
7. Encourage multi-modal options ~~reduce or avoid traffic congestion, and secure safety from fire, flood, pollution, and other dangers~~ hazards.

B. General Requirements

1. **Subdivision and Partition Approval Through Two-step Process.** Applications for subdivision or partition approval shall be processed by means of a preliminary plat evaluation and a final plat evaluation, according to the following two steps:
 - a. The preliminary plat must be approved before the final plat can be submitted for approval consideration; and
 - b. The final plat must include all conditions of approval of the preliminary plat.
2. **Compliance with ORS Chapter 92.** All subdivision and partition proposals shall conform to state regulations in Oregon Revised Statue (ORS) Chapter 92, Subdivision and Partitions.
3. **Future Re-division Plan.** When subdividing or partitioning tracts into large lots

(i.e., greater than two times or 200 percent the minimum lot size allowed by the underlying land use district), the City shall require that the lots be of such size, shape, and orientation as to facilitate future re-division in accordance with the requirements of the land use district and this Code. A re-division plan shall be submitted for large lots identifying:

- a. Potential future lot division(s), consistent with the density and lot size standards of Article-VII.2;
- b. Potential street right-of-way alignments to serve future development of the property and connect to adjacent properties, including existing or planned rights- of-way;
- c. A disclaimer that the plan is a conceptual plan intended to show potential future development. It shall not be binding on the City or property owners, except as may be required through conditions of land division approval. For example, dedication and improvement of rights-of-way within the future plan area may be required to provide needed secondary access and circulation .

4. ~~Lot Size Averaging~~ Flexible Lot Size. Flexible lot size is allowed unless as determined through approval of a Master Planned Development under Article XV. ~~Single family residential lot size may be averaged to through approval of a Master Planned Development under Article X.V.~~

5. Temporary Sales Office. A temporary sales office in conjunction with a subdivision may be approved as set forth in Article X.IX, A, Temporary Uses.

6. ~~Minimize Flood Damage Control and Drainage~~. All subdivisions and partitions shall be designed based on the need to minimize the risk of flood damage. No new building lots shall be created entirely within a floodway. All new lots shall be buildable without requiring development within the floodway and, where possible, allow building outside of the flood fringe. Development in a 100-year flood plain shall comply with the National Flood Insurance Program and state building code requirements, including elevating structures above the base flood elevation. The applicant shall be responsible for obtaining floodplain development permit from the NFIP and the City of Coburg. See Coburg Floodplain Ordinance No A-195-A.

~~Determination of Base Flood Elevation~~. Where a development site consists of one (1) or more acres or 25 or more lots, and is located in or near areas prone to inundation for which the base flood elevation has not been mapped, the applicant shall have the base flood elevation ~~it shall be~~ prepared by a qualified professional as part of the land division application. All subdivision and partition proposals shall have adequate surface water drainage facilities that reduce exposure to flood damage and improve water quality. Water quality or quantity control improvements may be required.

7. Need for Adequate Utilities. All lots created through land division shall have adequate public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems. These systems shall be located and constructed to prevent or minimize flood damage, and to avoid impairment of the system and contamination from them during flooding.

~~**9. Need for Adequate Drainage.** All subdivision and partition proposals shall have adequate surface water drainage facilities that reduce exposure to flood damage and improve water quality. Water quality or quantity control improvements may be required.~~

8. Dedications.

8. Floodplain, Park, and Open Space Dedications. Where land filling and/or development is allowed within or adjacent to regulatory flood plain and the Comprehensive Plan designates the subject flood plain for park, open space, or trail use, the City may require the dedication of sufficient open land area for a greenway and/or trail adjoining or within the flood plain for transportation, storm drainage/water quality, or park purposes in the public interest. When practicable, this area shall include portions at a suitable elevation for the construction of a multi-use pathway in accordance with the City's adopted trails plan or pedestrian and bikeway plans, as applicable. The City shall evaluate individual development proposals and determine whether the dedication of land is justified based on the development's impact to the park and/or trail system, or stormwater management requirements, consistent with and assist in obtaining any floodplain permit that may be required.

9. Conditions of Approval. The City may attach such conditions as are necessary to carry out provisions of this Code, and other applicable ordinances and regulations, and may require reserve strips be granted to the City for the purpose of controlling access to adjoining undeveloped properties.

10. Mid-Block Lanes. Mid-block lanes are not allowed unless they meet the requirements of a shared driveway.

11. Flag lots. Flag lots are not allowed.

12. Driveway and lane width. The minimum width of all shared drives and lanes shall be eight feet; the maximum width is 12 feet, except as required by the Uniform Fire Code.

13. Easement and improvement of drive lane. The property owner shall record a 20 foot easement benefiting all properties that are to receive vehicle access. The drive lane shall be improved with an all-weather surface approved by the City. Dedication or recording, as applicable, shall be so indicated on the face of the subdivision or partition plat.

14. Maximum drive lane length. The maximum drive lane length is subject to requirements of the Uniform Fire Code, but shall not exceed 150 feet for a shared side drive,

[and 400 feet for a shared rear line.](#)

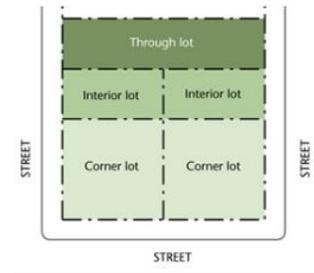
15. Legal Access and future street plans. Except as otherwise provided in this land use code, no building or structure shall be erected or altered except on a lot fronting or abutting on a public street or having access to a public street over a private street or easement of record approved in accordance with provisions contained in this land use code. ~~Building placement and alignment of shared drives shall be designed so that future street connections can be made as surrounding properties develop.~~

16. [Water Supply.](#)

[a. All lots and parcels in any division shall be served by the Coburg water system and shall meet minimum fire protection standards set by the Coburg Fire Department.](#)

17. [Through Lots and Parcels.](#)

[a. Through lots and parcels shall be avoided except where they are essential to provide separation of residential development from major traffic arterials or adjacent non-residential activities or to overcome specific disadvantages of topography and orientation. A planting screen easement at least 10 feet wide and across which there shall be no right of access, may be required along the line of building sites abutting such a traffic artery or other incompatibles use. See graphic below.](#)



18. [Lot and Parcel Sidelines.](#)

[a. The lines of lots and parcels, as far as is practicable, shall run at right angles to the street upon which they face, except that on curved streets they shall be radial to the curve.](#)

19. [Drainage.](#)

[a. Where land in the subdivision or partition is or will be periodically subject to accumulations of surface water or is traversed by any water course, channel, stream or creek, the Planning Commission may require the applicant to provide for adequate unrestricted drainage over drainage land](#)

by dedicating to the public easements adequate for the draining needs of the area. Said easements shall be approved by the Planning Commission.

20. Grading of Building Sites. Grading of building sites shall conform to the following standards unless physical conditions demonstrate the property of other standards:

(1) Cut slopes shall not exceed one and one-half feet horizontally to one foot vertically.

(2) Fill slopes shall not exceed two feet horizontally to one foot vertically.

(3) The character of soil for fill and the characteristics of lots and parcels made usable by fill shall be suitable for the purpose intended.

21. Building Lines.

a. If special building setback lines are to be established in a subdivision, they shall be shown on the subdivision plat.

22. Land for Public Use.

a. If the City has an interest in acquiring a portion of proposed subdivision for a public purpose, or if the City has been advised on such an interest by a school district or other public agency, and there is reasonable assurance that steps will be taken to acquire the land, then the Planning Commission may require that those portions of the subdivision be reserved for public acquisition, for a period not to exceed one year, at a cost not to exceed the value of the land prior to the subdivision.

23. Park/Park Recreation Acquisitions.

a. Within or adjacent to a subdivision of land into 10 or more lots, a parcel of land of not less than six percent of the gross area of the subdivision shall be set aside and dedicated to the public by the subdivider. The parcel shall be approved by the Planning Commission as being suitable and adaptable for park and recreation use. In the even no such area is suitable for park and recreation purposes, or for a subdivision of land into less than 10 lots, the subdivider shall, in lieu of setting aside land, pay into a public land acquisition fund a sum of money equal to one (1) percent of the gross sale price of each lot in the subdivision, which sum of money shall be paid at the time each lot is developed or sold, whichever occurs first.

C. ~~Pre-planning for Large Sites~~

1. ~~**Purpose.** The purpose of this Section is to require pre-planning of large sites (i.e., in~~

conjunction with annexation or prior to subdivision approval) and ensure the development of fully integrated, mixed-use pedestrian-oriented neighborhoods. The intent is to minimize traffic congestion, suburban sprawl, infrastructure costs, and environmental degradation, particularly as new development takes place on large parcels of land.

2. **Applicability.** This Section applies to parcels, and development sites with more than one parcel in Residential District(s) that are 1 acre or larger.
3. **Area plan required.** Prior to annexation and land division approval, a specific area plan shall be prepared for all sites meeting the criteria in subsection 4, below.
4. **Land use and design standards.** The specific area plan required under subsection 3, above, shall be shall be consistent with the following design criteria:
 - a. All neighborhoods have identifiable centers and outer boundaries;
 - b. Edge lots are readily accessible to neighborhood commercial and recreational uses by walking and bicycling (a distance not greater than one-quarter mile);
 - c. Uses and housing types are mixed and in close proximity to one another;
 - d. Streets are connected and blocks are walkable in scale except where topography, existing development, or other physical features require longer blocks;
 - e. Civic buildings, monuments and open spaces (e.g., parks, squares, greenbelts, natural areas, etc.), and scenic viewing points are given prominent sites throughout the neighborhood;
 - f. Overall, the master plan achieves a housing density that is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.; and
 - g. Land needed for public use (e.g., schools, parks, fire stations, and other facilities) shall be designated on the master plan, in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan.
5. **Implementation.** Upon approval of a plan under the provisions of Article X.III, Section A, the processing of development proposals shall follow the Land Division procedures in Article X.III, and the Land Use Review and/or Site Design Review procedures in Article X.II as applicable. Any modifications to the approved master plan shall be subject to the standards and procedures in ~~Article X.VI Modifications.~~

B. Tentative Approval

1. Partitions

a. Process. Applications for tentative partition plan review shall be processed as Type II applications in accordance with Article X, Section C.

b. Submittal Requirements.

(a) Applications for approval of a tentative partition plan shall be signed by the owner of the property, prepared by a professional land surveyor, registered professional engineer, or a registered landscape architect, and shall contain all of the information required for a Type II process, in accordance with Article X, Section C.2, and the following additional items:

(i) A tentative plan map, including the information required by the City's Tentative Partition Plan application form, including all contiguous property under the same ownership as the subject property.

(ii) A current (no older than six months prior to application submittal) preliminary title report.

c. Approval Criteria.

(1) General Approval Criteria. The City may approve, approve with conditions or deny a tentative partition plan based on the following approval criteria:

(a) The proposed tentative partition plan complies with the applicable zoning code provisions and all other applicable ordinances and regulations, including but not limited to lot standards, street standards, and any special development standards.

(b) The proposed partition will not cause any existing improvements on existing or proposed parcels to be inconsistent with applicable standards in this code.

(c) Partitions abutting streets under control of an agency that is not the city shall comply with access management guidelines of the agency having jurisdiction over the street.

(d) Development within the tentative partition plan can be adequately served by City infrastructure.

(f) Proposal contributes to the orderly development of the City's area transportation network of roads, bikeways, and pedestrian facilities, and allows for continuation and expansion of existing public access easements within or adjacent to the partition.

(g) All applicable engineering design standards for streets, utilities, surface water management, and easements have been satisfied.

(h)

e. Expiration. Tentative partition plan approval shall be effective for a period of one (1) year from the date of approval. The preliminary plat shall lapse if a final plat has not been submitted within the one-year period, unless an extension, subject to the following criteria, is granted:

(1) The applicant has submitted written intent to file a final plat within the one-year extension period;

(2) An extension of time will not prevent the lawful development of abutting properties;

(3) There have been no changes to the applicable Code provisions on which the approval was based. If such changes have occurred, a new preliminary plat application shall be required; and

(4) The extension request is made before expiration of the original approved plan.

(5) The applicant has not obtained a previous extension for the subject approval.

2. Subdivisions (non-phased)

a. Process. Applications for tentative partition plan review shall be processed as Type III applications in accordance with Article X, Section C.

b. Submittal Requirements.

(1) General Information

(a) Applications for approval of a tentative subdivision plan shall be prepared by a professional land surveyor, registered professional engineer, or a registered landscape architect, and shall contain all of the information required for a Type III process, in accordance with Article X, Section D.2, and the following additional items:

(i) A tentative plan map, including the information required by the City's Tentative Subdivision Plan application form, including all contiguous property under the same ownership as the subject property.

(ii) A current (no older than six months prior to application submittal) preliminary title report.

c. Approval Criteria. Street standards in VII Street Standards

d. Expiration. Tentative subdivision plan approval shall be effective for a period of one (1) year from the date of approval. The preliminary plan shall lapse if a final plat has not been submitted within the one-year period, unless an extension, subject to the following criteria, is granted:

(1) The applicant has submitted written intent to file a final plat within the one-year extension period;

(2) An extension of time will not prevent the lawful development of abutting properties;

(3) There have been no changes to the applicable Code provisions on which the approval was based. If such changes have occurred, a new preliminary plat application shall be required; and

(4) The extension request is made before expiration of the original approved plan.

(5) The applicant has not obtained a previous extension for the subject approval.

3. Subdivisions (phased)

a. Process. Applications for phased tentative subdivision plan review shall be processed as Type III applications in accordance with Article X, Section C. One tentative phased subdivision plan must be approved, with individual phases receiving separate

b. Submittal Requirements. Applications for approval of a phased tentative subdivision plan shall be prepared by a professional land surveyor, registered professional engineer, or a registered landscape architect, and shall contain all of the information required for a Type III process, in accordance with Article X, Section D.2, and the following additional items:

(1) The information required under ARTICLE X.III Land Use Divisions and Property Line Adjustments, Subdivision Code

(2) Overall tentative subdivision plan shall include phase and unit sequence and a schedule for initiation of improvements and projected completion date.

(3) An overall facility development phasing plan that indicates the tentative boundaries of each phase, the sequencing of the phases, the tentative configuration of lots in each phase, and a plan (including proposed time schedule) for the construction of all required city infrastructure in each phase, including transportation and utility facilities plans that specify the traffic pattern plan for motor vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrians, water system plans, sewer system plans and utility plans.

c. Approval Criteria

(1) The tentative phased subdivision plan meets all of the criteria for tentative subdivision plan approval set forth in [cite tentative subdivision approval criteria]

(2) Connectivity for streets and city utilities between each phase ensure the orderly and efficient construction of required public improvements among all phases.

(3) Each phase is substantially and functionally self-contained and self-sustaining with regard to required public improvements.

(4) Each phase is designed in such a manner that all phases support the infrastructure requirements for the phased subdivision as a whole.

d. Expiration. The tentative phased subdivision plan approval shall lapse if a final plat for the first phase has not been submitted within one year of tentative plan approval, unless an extension, subject to the following criteria, is granted:

(1) The applicant has submitted written intent to file a final plat within the one-year extension period;

(2) An extension of time will not prevent the lawful development of abutting properties;

(3) There have been no changes to the applicable Code provisions on which the approval was based. If such changes have occurred, a new preliminary plat application shall be required; and

(4) The extension request is made before expiration of the original approved plan.

(5) The applicant has not obtained a previous extension for the subject approval.

Tentative approval for all remaining phases shall lapse if the final plat for each remaining phase has not been submitted within ten years of original tentative phased subdivision plan approval. No extension may be granted for phases after the first phase.

D. Flexible Lot Size; Flag Lots; Lots Accessed by Mid-Block Lanes

1. **Flexible Lot Size.** Flexible lot size is not allowed unless determined as an average within Master Planning.
2. **Mid-Block Lanes.** Mid-block lanes are not allowed unless they meet the requirements of a shared driveway
3. **Flag lots.** Flag lots are not allowed.
4. **Driveway and lane width.** The minimum width of all shared drives and lanes shall be 10 feet; the maximum width is 18 feet, except as required by the Uniform Fire Code.
5. **Easement and improvement of drive lane.** The property owner shall record a 20 foot easement benefiting all properties that are to receive vehicle access. The drive lane shall be improved with an all weather surface approved by the City. Dedication or recording, as applicable, shall be so indicated on the face of the subdivision or partition plat.
6. **Maximum drive lane length.** The maximum drive lane length is subject to requirements of the Uniform Fire Code, but shall not exceed 150 feet for a shared side drive, and 400 feet for a shared rear lane.
7. **Future street plans.** Building placement and alignment of shared drives shall be designed so that future street connections can be made as surrounding properties develop.

C. Final Plat Approval (Partition and Subdivision)

a. Submittal Requirements

b. Approval Criteria. A final plat shall be approved if the following criteria are met:

(1) The final plat substantially conforms with the approved tentative plan.

(2) Conditions of approval imposed on the tentative plan have been met.

(3) The final plat dedicates to the City, free and clear of all liens and encumbrances and without any reservation or restriction other than reversionary rights upon vacation, all City infrastructure, if such dedication is required by a condition of approval.

(4) Public improvements required by this code or by a condition of approval have been completed or the applicant has provided a performance guarantee pursuant to Article X.III Section J.

(5) The City surveyor has approved the final plat for compliance with applicable platting requirements in accordance with state law.

D. Performance Guarantee

1. **Performance Guarantee Required.** When a performance guarantee is required under Article X.III, Section J, the subdivider/partitioner shall file an assurance of performance with the City supported by one of the following:
 - a. An irrevocable letter of credit executed by a financial institution authorized to transact business in the state of Oregon;
 - b. A surety bond executed by a surety company authorized to transact business in the state of Oregon which remains in force until the surety company is notified by the City in writing that it may be terminated; or
 - c. Cash.
2. **Determination of Sum.** The assurance of performance shall be for a sum determined by the City as required to cover the cost of the improvements and repairs, including related engineering and incidental expenses.
3. **Itemized Improvement Estimate.** The developer shall furnish to the City an itemized improvement estimate, certified by a registered civil engineer, to assist the City in calculating the amount of the performance assurance.
4. **Agreement.** An agreement between the City and developer shall be recorded with the final plat. The agreement may be prepared by the City or prepared by the applicant as a letter. It shall not be valid until it is signed and dated by both the applicant and City Planning Official. The agreement shall contain all of the following:
 - a. The period within which all required improvements and repairs shall be completed;
 - b. A provision that if work is not completed within the period specified, the City may complete the work and recover the full cost and expenses from the applicant;
 - c. The improvement fees and deposits that are required;
 - d. An optional provision for the construction of the improvements in stages and for the extension of time under specific conditions therein stated in the contract.

5. **When Subdivider Fails to Perform.** In the event the developer fails to carry out all provisions of the agreement and the City has un-reimbursed costs or expenses resulting from such failure, the City shall call on the bond, cash deposit or letter of credit for reimbursement.
6. **Termination of Performance Guarantee.** The developer shall not cause termination of nor allow expiration of the guarantee without having first secured written authorization from the City.

E. Preliminary Plat Approval Process

8. **Review of Preliminary Plat.** Review of a preliminary plat with 2 or 3 lots (partition) shall be processed with a Type II procedure, under Article X.I, Section. Preliminary plats with 4 or more lots (subdivision) shall be processed with a Type III procedure under Article X.I, Section D. All preliminary plats shall be reviewed using approval criteria in Article X.III, Section A. An application for subdivision may be reviewed concurrently with an application for a Master Planned Development under Article X.V.
9. **Review of Final Plat.** Review of a final plat for a subdivision or partition shall be processed as a Type II procedure under Article X.I, using the approval criteria in Article X.III, Section A.
10. **Preliminary Plat Approval Period.** Preliminary plat approval shall be effective for a period of one (1) year from the date of approval. The preliminary plat shall lapse if a final plat has not been submitted within the 1-year period.
11. **Modifications and Extensions.** The applicant may request changes to the approved preliminary plat or conditions of approval following the procedures and criteria provided in Article X.VI – Modifications. The City Planning Official shall, upon written request by the applicant and payment of the required fee, grant one written extension of the approval period not to exceed one year; provided that:
 - a. Any changes to the preliminary plat follow the procedures in Article X.VI;
 - b. The applicant has submitted written intent to file a final plat within the one-year extension period;
 - c. An extension of time will not prevent the lawful development of abutting properties;
 - d. There have been no changes to the applicable Code provisions on which the approval was based. If such changes have occurred, a new preliminary plat application shall be required; and

e. ~~The extension request is made before expiration of the original approved plan.~~

12. **Phased Development**

a. ~~The City may approve a time schedule for developing a subdivision in phases, but in no case shall the actual construction time period (i.e., for required public improvements, utilities, streets) for any partition or subdivision phase be more than 1 year without reapplying for a preliminary plat;~~

b. ~~The criteria for approving a phased land division proposal are:~~

(1) ~~Public facilities shall be constructed in conjunction with or prior to each phase;~~

(2) ~~The development and occupancy of any phase dependent on the use of temporary public facilities shall require City Council approval. Temporary facilities shall be approved only upon City receipt of bonding or other assurances to cover the cost of required permanent public improvements, in accordance with Article X.III, Section A. A temporary public facility is any facility not constructed to the applicable City or district standard;~~

(3) ~~The phased development shall not result in requiring the City or a third party (e.g., owners of lots) to construct public facilities that were required as part of the approved development proposal; and~~

(4) ~~The proposed time schedule for phased development approval shall be reviewed concurrently with the preliminary plat application, and the decision may be appealed in the same manner as the preliminary plat.~~

F. Preliminary Plat Submission Requirements.

13. **General Submission Requirements.** ~~For all partitions (three or fewer parcels), the application shall contain all of the information required for a Type II procedure under Article X.I, Section C. For all subdivisions (four or more lots) the application shall contain all of the information required for a Type III procedure under Article X.I, Section D, and the information in subsections a-c, below:~~

a. ~~Public Facilities and Services Impact Study. The impact study shall quantify and assess the effect of the development on public facilities and services. The City shall advise as to the scope of the study during the required pre-application conference (Article X.I, Section F). The study shall address, at a minimum, the transportation system, including pedestrian ways and bikeways, the drainage system, the parks system, the water system, and the sewer system. For each public facility system and type of impact, the study shall propose improvements necessary to meet City standards and to minimize the impact of the development~~

~~on the public at large, public facilities systems, and affected private property users;~~

~~b. Traffic Impact Study, if required by the road authority. Traffic Impact Studies shall conform to the standards and procedures in Article X.I, Section I; and~~

~~c. In situations where this Code requires the dedication of real property to the City, the City shall either:~~

~~(1) include in the written decision evidence that shows that the required property dedication is directly related to and roughly proportional to the projected impacts of the development on public facilities and services, or~~

~~(2) delete the dedication as a condition of approval.~~

14. **Preliminary Plat Information.** ~~In addition to the general information described in Subsection A above, the preliminary plat application shall consist of drawings and supplementary written material (i.e., on forms and/or in a written narrative) adequate to provide the following information:~~

~~a. General information:~~

~~(1) Name of subdivision (not required for partitions). This name must not duplicate the name of another subdivision in Lane County.~~

~~(2) Date, north arrow, and scale of drawing;~~

~~(3) Location of the development sufficient to define its location in the City, boundaries, and a legal description of the site;~~

~~(4) A title block including the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the owners of the subject property and, as applicable, the designer, and engineer and surveyor if any, and the date of the survey if submitted; and~~

~~(5) Identification of the drawing as a "preliminary plat".~~

~~b. Site analysis:~~

~~(1) Streets: Location, name, present width of all streets, alleys and rights of way on and abutting the site;~~

~~(2) Easements: Width, location and purpose of all existing easements of record on and abutting the site;~~

~~(3) Utilities: Location and identity of all utilities on and abutting the site. If water mains and sewers are not on or abutting the site, indicate the direction and distance to the nearest one and show how utilities will be brought to standards;~~

- ~~(4) Ground elevations shown by contour lines at 5-foot vertical intervals for ground slopes exceeding 10 percent and at 2-foot intervals for ground slopes of less than 10 percent or as required by the City. Such ground elevations shall be related to some established benchmark or other datum approved by the County Surveyor. This requirement may be waived for partitions when grades, on average, are less than 6 percent;~~
- ~~(5) The location and elevation of the closest benchmark(s) within or adjacent to the site (i.e., for surveying purposes);~~
- ~~(6) Potential natural hazard areas, including any flood plains, areas subject to high water table, landslide areas, and areas having a high erosion potential;~~
- ~~(7) Sensitive lands, including wetland areas, streams, wildlife habitat, and other areas identified by the City or natural resource regulatory agencies as requiring protection;~~
- ~~(8) Site features, including existing structures, pavement, areas having unique views, and drainage ways, canals and ditches;~~
- ~~(9) Designated historic and cultural resources on the site and adjacent parcels or lots;~~
- ~~(10) The location, size and species of trees having a caliper (diameter) of 6 inches or greater at 4 feet above grade in conformance with Coburg Tree Ordinance;~~
- ~~(11) North arrow and scale;~~
- ~~(12) Name and address of project designer, if applicable; and~~
- ~~(13) Other information, as deemed appropriate by the City Planning Official. The City may require studies or exhibits prepared by qualified professionals to address specific site features and code requirements.~~

G. Proposed improvements:

- ~~(1) Public and private streets, tracts, driveways, open space and park land; location, names, right-of-way dimensions, approximate radius of street curves; and approximate finished street center line grades. All streets and tracts that are being held for private use and all reservations and restrictions relating to such private tracts shall be identified;~~
- ~~(2) Easements: location, width and purpose of all proposed easements;~~
- ~~(3) Lots and private tracts (e.g., private open space, common area, or street): approximate dimensions, area calculation (e.g., in square feet), and identification~~

numbers for all proposed lots and tracts;

- ~~(4) Proposed uses of the property, including all areas proposed to be dedicated to the public or reserved as open space for the purpose of surface water management, recreation, or other use; potential location of future buildings;~~
- ~~(5) Proposed improvements, as required by Article 3 (Design Standards), and timing of improvements (e.g., in the case of streets, sidewalks, street trees, utilities, etc.);~~
- ~~(6) Preliminary location of development showing those future buildings can meet siting and dimensional standards of the district.~~
- ~~(7) The proposed source of domestic water;~~
- ~~(8) The proposed method of sewage disposal;~~
- ~~(9) Proposed method of surface water drainage and treatment if required;~~
- ~~(10) The approximate location and identity of other utilities, including the locations of street lighting fixtures;~~
- ~~(11) Changes to navigable streams, or other watercourses. Status of public access to these areas shall be shown on the preliminary plat, as applicable;~~
- ~~(12) Identification of the base flood elevation for development of more than 2 lots or ½ acre, whichever is less. Written evidence of initiation of a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood plain map amendment shall be required when development is proposed to modify a designated 100-year flood plain. FEMA approval of the amendment shall be a condition of City land use approval;~~
- ~~(13) Evidence of contact with from the road authority for any development requiring access to its facility(ies); and~~
- ~~(14) Evidence of written notice to the applicable natural resource regulatory agency(ies) for any development within or adjacent to jurisdictional wetlands and other sensitive lands.~~

G. Approval Criteria: Preliminary Plat

- 15. **General Approval Criteria.** ~~The City may approve, approve with conditions or deny a preliminary plat based on the following approval criteria:~~
 - a. ~~The proposed preliminary plat complies with the applicable Development Code sections and all other applicable ordinances and regulations. At a minimum, the provisions of this Article, and the applicable chapters and sections of Article VII~~

~~District Regulations and Article VIII Supplementary District Regulations shall apply where a variance is necessary to receive preliminary plat approval.~~

- ~~b. The proposed plat name is not already recorded for another subdivision, and satisfies the provisions of ORS Chapter 92;~~
- ~~c. The proposed streets, roads, sidewalks, bicycle lanes, pathways, utilities, and surface water management facilities are laid out so as to conform or transition to the plats of subdivisions and maps of major partitions already approved for adjoining property as to width, general direction and in all other respects. All proposed public improvements and dedications are identified on the preliminary plat;~~
- ~~d. All proposed private common areas and improvements (e.g., homeowner association property) are identified on the preliminary plat; and~~
- ~~e. Evidence that any required State and federal permits have been obtained, or shall be obtained before approval of the final plat;~~
- ~~f. Evidence that improvements or conditions required by the City, road authority, Lane County, special districts, utilities, and/or other service providers, as applicable to the project, have been or can be met; [and]~~
- ~~g. If any part of the site is located within a Historic District, Overlay Zone, or previously approved Master Planned Development, it shall conform to the applicable regulations and/or conditions.~~

16. **Layout and Design of Streets, Blocks and Lots.** ~~All proposed blocks (i.e., one or more lots bound by public streets), lots and parcels conform to the specific requirements below:~~

- ~~a. All lots shall comply with the lot area, setback, and dimensional requirements of the applicable land use district (Article VII District Regulations, Article VII Supplementary District Regulations, and the Coburg Transportation System Plan.~~
- ~~b. Setbacks shall be as required by the applicable land use district (Article VII).~~
- ~~c. Each lot shall conform to the standards of Article VIII Supplementary District Regulations.~~
- ~~d. Landscape or other screening may be required to maintain privacy for abutting uses as required in Article VIII Supplementary District Regulations.~~
- ~~e. In conformance with the Uniform Fire Code, a 20-foot width fire apparatus access drive shall be provided to serve all portions of a building that are located more than 150 feet from a public right-of-way or approved access drive.~~
- ~~f. Where a common drive is to be provided to serve more than one lot, a reciprocal easement which will ensure access and maintenance rights shall be recorded with~~

~~the approved subdivision or partition plat.~~

~~g. All applicable engineering design standards for streets, utilities, surface water management, and easements shall be met.~~

17. ~~**Conditions of Approval.** The City may attach such conditions as are necessary to carry out provisions of this Code, and other applicable ordinances and regulations, and may require reserve strips be granted to the City for the purpose of controlling access to adjoining undeveloped properties.~~

F. Filing and Recording

1. Filing Plat with County. Within 60 days of the City approval of the final plat, the applicant shall submit the final plat to Lane County for signatures of County officials as required by ORS Chapter 92.
2. Proof of Recording. Upon final recording with the County, the applicant shall submit to the City a 2 paper copies of all sheets of the recorded final plat. This shall occur prior to the issuance of building permits for the newly created lots.
3. Prerequisites to Recording the Plat.
 - a. No plat shall be recorded unless all ad valorem taxes and all special assessments, fees, or other charges required by law to be placed on the tax roll have been paid in the manner provided by ORS Chapter 92;
 - b. No plat shall be recorded until it is approved by the County Surveyor in the manner provided by ORS Chapter 92.

G. Re-platting and Vacation of Plats.

1. Re-platting and Vacations. Any plat or portion thereof may be re-platted or vacated upon receiving an application signed by all of the owners as appearing on the deed.
2. Procedure. All applications for a re-plat or vacation shall be processed in accordance with the procedures and standards for a subdivision or partition (i.e., the same process used to create the plat shall be used to re-plat or vacate the plat). The same appeal rights provided through the subdivision and partition process shall be afforded to the plat vacation process. (See Article X.I - Types of Applications and Review Procedures.) The road authority(ies) shall be notified of all applications for re-plats and street vacations. All street vacations shall also conform to the ORS Chapter 271.
3. Basis for Denial. A re-plat or vacation application may be denied if it abridges or destroys any public right in any of its public uses, improvements, streets or alleys; or

if it fails to meet any applicable criteria.

4. Recording of Vacations. All approved plat vacations shall be recorded in accordance with Article X.III, Section L and the following procedures:
 - a. Once recorded, a re-plat or vacation shall operate to eliminate the force and effect of the plat prior to vacation; and
 - b. Vacations shall also divest all public rights in the streets, alleys and public grounds, and all dedications described on the plat.
5. After Sale of Lots. When lots have been sold, the plat may be vacated only in the manner herein, and provided that all of the owners of lots within the platted area consent in writing to the plat vacation.
6. Street Requirement. Except as prohibited by law (e.g., ORS 92.837, Manufactured Home Park), in approving a right-of-way vacation or re-plat, the City may require dedication of access ways, paths or trails as a condition of the vacation of any public easement or right-of-way, in order to establish or maintain a safe, convenient and direct pedestrian and bicycle circulation system. Such requirements shall be coordinated with the applicable road authority.

~~**H. Property Line Adjustments. A Property Line Adjustment is the modification of lot boundaries, when no lot is created or removed. The application submission and approval process is as follows:**~~

1. ~~**Process.** Applications for property line adjustments shall be processed as Type I applications in accordance with Article X, Section B.~~
2. ~~**Submittal Requirements.** All applications for Property Line Adjustments shall be made on forms provided by the City and shall include information required for a Type I application, Article XI, Section B. , and the following additional items:~~
 - ~~(a) A preliminary property line map drawn to scale identifying 1) all existing and proposed property lines and dimensions, 2) footprints and dimensions of existing structures (including accessory structures) 3) location and dimensions of driveways and public and private streets within or abutting the existing properties; 4) the location of sensitive lands and significant vegetation; 5) existing fences and walls.~~
 - ~~(b) A current (issued within one year of the date of the application) preliminary title report.~~
 - ~~(c) Legal descriptions for each proposed parcel of land.~~
 - ~~(d) Proposed property line adjustment deed(s).~~

3. Approval Criteria. The City Planning Official (Planning Director?) or designee shall approve or deny a request for a property line adjustment based on the following criteria:

(a) Parcel Creation. No additional lot or parcel is created by the property line adjustment.

(b) Lot Standards. All lots or parcels created by the property line adjustment conform to the applicable lot standards of the land use districting, including but not limited to, lot area, dimensions, setbacks, and coverage

(c) No resulting lot or parcel falls completely within a flood hazard area or jurisdictional wetland.

(d) Access and Road authority Standards. All lots and parcels conform to the standards or requirements of Chapter 3.1 – Access and Circulation, and all applicable road authority requirements are met. If a lot is nonconforming to any City or road authority standard, it shall not be made even less conforming by the property line adjustment.

4. Recording Property Line Adjustments.

a. Recording. Upon the City's approval of the proposed property line adjustment, the applicant shall record the property line adjustment with Lane County within 60 days of approval (or the decision expires), and submit a copy of the recorded survey map to the City, to be filed with the approved application.

b. Time limit. The applicant shall submit a copy of the recorded property line adjustment survey map to the City within 15 days of recording and prior to the issuance of any building permits on the re-configured lots.

5. Extension. The City shall, upon written request by the applicant and payment of the required fee, grant a written extension of the approval period not to exceed one year provided that:

a. No changes are made to the original property line adjustment as approved by the City;

b. The applicant can show intent of recording the approved plan within the six month extension period;

c. There have been no changes in the applicable Code or plan provisions on which the approval was based. In the case where the property line adjustment conflicts with a code change, the extension shall be denied; and

d. The extension request is made before expiration of the original approved plan.

ARTICLE X.IV. CONDITIONAL USE PERMITS

Sections:

- A. Conditional Use Permits - Purpose
- B. Conditional Use Permits - Approvals Process
- C. Conditional Use Permits - Application Submission Requirements
- D. Conditional Use Permits - Criteria, Standards and Conditions of Approval
- E. Conditional Use Permits - Additional Development Standards

D. Conditional Use Permits - Criteria, Standards and Conditions of Approval

The City shall approve, approve with conditions, or deny an application for a conditional use or to enlarge or alter a conditional use based on findings of fact with respect to each of the standards and criteria in 1-3.

1. Use Criteria.

- a. The site size, dimensions, location, topography and access are adequate for the needs of the proposed use, considering the proposed building mass, parking, traffic, noise, vibration, exhaust/emissions, light, glare, erosion, odor, dust, visibility, safety, and aesthetic considerations;
- b. The negative impacts of the proposed use on adjacent properties and on the public can be mitigated through application of other Code standards, or other reasonable conditions of approval; and
- c. All required public facilities have adequate capacity to serve the proposal.

2. Site Design Standards. The Site Design Review approval criteria (Article X.II, Section F) shall be met.

3. Conditions of Approval. The City may impose conditions that are found necessary to ensure that the use is compatible with other uses in the vicinity, and that the negative impact of the proposed use on the surrounding uses and public facilities is minimized. These conditions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Limiting the hours, days, place and/or manner of operation;
- b. Requiring site or architectural design features which minimize environmental impacts such as noise, vibration, exhaust/emissions, light, glare, erosion, odor and/or dust;
- c. Requiring larger setback areas, lot area, and/or lot depth or width;

- d. Limiting the building or structure height, size or lot coverage, and/or location on the site;
- e. Designating the size, number, location and/or design of vehicle access points or parking areas;
- f. Requiring street right-of-way to be dedicated and street(s), sidewalks, curbs, planting strips, pathways, or trails to be improved;
- g. Requiring landscaping, screening, drainage, water quality facilities, and/or improvement of parking and loading areas;
- h. Limiting the number, size, location, height and/or lighting of signs;
- i. Limiting or setting standards for the location, design, and/or intensity of outdoor lighting;
- j. Requiring berms, screening or landscaping and the establishment of standards for their installation and maintenance;
- k. Requiring and designating the size, height, location and/or materials for fences;
- l. Requiring the protection and preservation of existing trees, soils, vegetation, watercourses, habitat areas, drainage areas, historic resources, cultural resources, and/or sensitive lands;
- m. Requiring the dedication of sufficient land to the public, and/or construction of pedestrian/bicycle pathways in accordance with the adopted plans, or requiring the recording of a local improvement district non-remonstrance agreement for the same.

4. Land Use Applications on property within the Interchange Area Management Plan (IAMP).

(a) The City and County shall coordinate with Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) in the review of land use applications on property that is partially or wholly within the IAMP boundary. Land use actions within the IAMP that may affect the performance of an interchange, such as zone changes, land development applications, and requests for new local access, will be consistent with the adopted IAMP. The City Planner shall include ODOT as an agency referral partner. Actions not consistent with the IAMP may only be approved by also amending the IAMP and related transportation system plans consistent with OAR 660-012-0050 and 0055. IAMP boundary map can be found in Article X.I, Section I(1)(h).

ARTICLE XV. MASTER PLANNED DEVELOPMENTS

Sections:

- A. Master Planned Development - Purpose
- B. Master Planned Development - Applicability
- C. Master Planned Development - Review and Approvals Process
- D. Master Planned Development - Modification of District Regulations and Supplementary District Regulations (Design Standard)
- E. Master Planned Development - Overlay Zone and Concept Plan Submission
- F. Master Planned Development - Overlay Zone and Concept Plan Approval Criteria
- G. Master Planned Development - Administrative Procedures
- H. Master Planned Development - Detailed Development Plan Submission Requirements
- I. Master Planned Development - Detailed Development Plan Approval Criteria
- J. Master Planned Development - Land Use Review, Site Design Review, Final Plat, and Building Permit Approvals

B. Master Planned Development – Applicability

The master planned development designation is an overlay zone that may be applied over any of the City's land use districts. An overlay zone allows the City to maintain current zoning designations while providing design controls and phased projects for the applicant. An applicant may elect to develop a project as a master planned development in compliance with the requirements of this section. In addition, the City may require that the following types of development will be processed using the provisions of master planned development:

1. Subdivisions of large residential and commercial sites one (1) acre and larger, in accordance with the Master Planned Development standards consistent with Article VII District Regulations and Article VIII Supplementary District Regulations and other applicable sections of the Coburg Zoning Code.
2. District designation for large residential and commercial sites undergoing annexation.
3. Any proposed development or land use action on property falls within the IAMP.

ARTICLE X.IX. MISCELLANEOUS PERMITS

Sections:

A. Temporary Use Permits

~~B. Home Occupation Permits~~

A. Temporary Use Permits

Temporary uses are characterized by their short term or seasonal nature and by the fact that permanent improvements are not made to the site. Temporary uses include, but are not limited to: construction trailers, leasing offices, temporary carnivals and fairs, parking lot sales, retail warehouse sales, and seasonal sales such as Christmas tree sales and vegetable stands. Three types of temporary uses require permit approval (See 1, 2 and 3):

~~1. Seasonal and Special Events.~~ These types of uses occur only once in a calendar year and for no longer a period than 30 days. ~~For events not covered by the Coburg Special Events Ordinance,~~ using the Type II procedure under Article X.I, Section 4.1.D, the City shall approve, approve with conditions or deny a temporary use permit based on findings that all of the following criteria are satisfied:

- ~~a. The use is permitted in the underlying land use district and does not violate any conditions of approval for the property (e.g., prior development permit approval);~~
- ~~b. The applicant has proof of the property owner's permission to place the use on his/her property;~~
- ~~c. No parking will be utilized by customers and employees of the temporary use which is needed by the property owner to meet their minimum parking requirement under Article VIII Supplementary District Regulations Vehicle and Bicycle Parking;~~
- ~~d. The use provides adequate vision clearance, as required by Article VIII Supplementary District Regulations, and shall not obstruct pedestrian access on public streets;~~
- ~~e. Ingress and egress are safe and adequate when combined with the other uses of the property; as required by Article VIII Supplementary District Regulations— Vehicular Access and Circulation;~~
- ~~f. The use does not create adverse off-site impacts including vehicle traffic, noise, odors, vibrations, glare or lights that affect an adjoining use in a manner in which other uses allowed outright in the district do not affect the adjoining use; and~~

~~g. The use is adequately served by sewer or septic system and water, if applicable.
(The applicant shall be responsible for obtaining any related permits.)~~

ARTICLE X.XII ZONE CHANGES [AMENDED ORD. A-200C, 05/13/08]

Sections:

A. Zone Change Procedures and Criteria

B. District Amendment Criteria

A. Zone Change Procedures and Criteria

1. Procedures for Amending Major Zoning Districts and Special Purpose Districts

A proposal to change the zoning of a special purpose district designation of a particular piece of property or area of the City may be initiated by the Planning Commission, City Council, or by petition of not less than half of the property owners representing more than half of the land area involved. Such proposals shall be considered under the Type II procedures as outlined in ARTICLE X.B.13 or by legislative action as provided for in Subsection B of ARTICLE XI of this Code. A Type II procedure may be used to change the designation of a special purpose district when the Commission established that the circumstance which created the special purpose district has been altered to the point that the additional requirements of the Special District would no longer serve the intended purpose for which they were created.

All proposals for District amendments shall be submitted to the Planning Commission on a form prescribed by the City and shall include payment of required fees prior to processing. When the President has determined that all of the required information has been submitted, the application shall be processed as required.

2. District Amendment Criteria

Any zoning or special purpose district amendment proposal considered under a Type II procedure must be demonstrated to be in conformance with each of the following criteria:

- a. The proposed amendment conforms to the Comprehensive Plan or substantial changes have occurred which render the Comprehensive Plan inapplicable to the requested change and the Plan should be amended as proposed by the proponent of the change (in which case the Plan must be amended prior to final action on the District Amendment).

- b. The proposed amendment fulfills a demonstrated public need for a particular activity or use of land within the area in question.
- c. If residential zoning is involved, the proposed residential zone or zones best satisfies the objectives of the Comprehensive Plan and does not exclude opportunities for adequate provision of low and moderate housing within the subject neighborhood area.
- d. When an application is received to change the zone of property which includes all or part of a mobile home park, written notice by first class mail shall be sent to each existing mailing address for tenants of the mobile home park at least 20 days but not more than 40 days before the date of the first hearing on the application.

[Adopted A-133C 12/12/89]

3. Land Use Applications that fall within the IAMP.

(a) The City and County shall coordinate with ODOT in the review of land use applications for areas within the IAMP boundary. Land use actions within the IAMP that may affect the performance of an interchange, such as zone changes will be consistent with the adopted IAMP. The City Planner shall include ODOT as an agency referral partner. Actions not consistent with the IAMP may only be approved by also amending the IAMP and related transportation system plans consistent with OAR 660-012-0050 and 0055. Lands bounded by IAMP can be found in Article X.V, Section B(3).

ARTICLE XII. DEFINITIONS

A. Integration

For the purpose of this Code, certain terms or words used herein shall be interpreted as follows:

The word person includes firm, association, organization, partnership, trust, company or corporation as well as an individual.

The present tense includes the future tense, the singular number includes the plural and the plural number includes the singular.

The words shall and will are mandatory, the word may is permissive.

The words uses or occupied include the words intended, designed or arranged to be used or occupied.

The word lot includes the words plot or parcel.

B. Definitions

Abut or Abutting – Having a common border with, or separated from such a common border, by a right-of-way, alley, or easement.

Accessory Use or Structure - A use or structure on the same lot with, and of a nature customarily incidental and subordinate to, the principal use or structure.

Accessory dwelling (attached, separate cottage, or above detached garage) - An accessory dwelling is a small, secondary housing unit on a single family lot, usually the size of a studio apartment. ~~The additional unit can be a detached cottage, a unit attached to a garage, or in a portion of an existing house. The housing density standard of the Residential District does not apply to accessory dwellings, due to the small size and low occupancy level of the use. The following standards are intended to control the size and number of accessory dwellings on individual lots, so as to promote compatibility with adjacent land uses.~~ Accessory dwellings shall comply with all of the following standards:

- (a) Oregon Structural Specialty Code. The structure complies with the Oregon Structural Specialty Code;
- (b) Owner-Occupied. The primary residence or accessory dwelling shall be owner-occupied. Alternatively, the owner may appoint a family member as a resident care-taker of the principal house and manager of the accessory dwelling;
- (c) One Unit. A maximum of one accessory dwelling unit is allowed per lot;
- (d) Floor Area. The maximum floor area of the accessory dwelling shall not exceed 800 square feet;
- (e) Building Height. The building height of detached accessory dwellings (i.e., separate cottages) shall not exceed the height of the primary structure
- (f) Buffering. A minimum 5foot hedge or fence may be required to buffer a detached accessory dwelling from dwellings on adjacent lots, when buffering is necessary for the privacy and enjoyment of yard areas by either the occupants or adjacent residents.

Adjoining – Having a common border with, or separated from such a common border by right-of-way, alley, or easement.

Alley – A public or private vehicular passageway dedicated or permanently reserved as a means of secondary access to abutting property and designated an alley on a final plat. An alley is not a street.

Amusement Establishments - An establishment offering sports, theatrical productions, game playing, or similar amusements to the public within a fully enclosed building. This shall include, but is not limited to, theaters, bowling alleys, billiard parlors, and skating rinks.

Area, Gross – Total area of a parcel or site, usually expressed in acres.

Area, Net - Total area of a parcel or site (usually expressed in acres), excluding existing public street rights-of-way, public parks, and other areas permanently precluded from development due to development constraints, conservation easements, or other legal restrictions. Planned streets shall not be excluded from the net area.

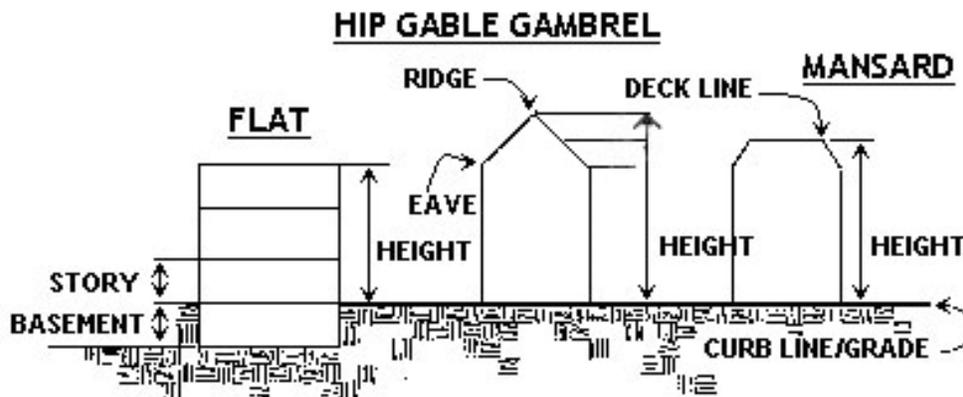
Articulation, Exterior Building - Articulation on the exterior of buildings is to provide relief from large expansions of uninterrupted building surface. Articulation includes design features such as: offsets or breaks in roof elevations, balconies, projections, window reveals, or similar elements along the vertical face of a structure, such features shall occur at a minimum of every 30 feet.

Automobile-Related - Auto-related means cars (or other motor vehicles) are integral to the use (e.g., car sales, repair, storage, repair, self-serve car wash, etc.).

Automobile-Dependent - Auto-dependent means the transaction takes place in an automobile (e.g., drive-up window, gas station, drive-through car washes, etc.).

Buildable Area - The portion of a lot remaining after required yards have been provided.

Height of Buildings The vertical distance above natural grade measured to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof or to the deck line of a mansard roof or to height of the highest gable of a pitched or hipped roof.



The height of a stepped or terraced building is the maximum height of any segment of the building.

Child Care Center – Any institution, establishment, or place in which are commonly received at one time three or more children not of common parentage, under the age of seven years, for a period or periods not exceeding 12 hours, for the purpose of being given board, care, or training apart from their parents or guardians for compensation or reward.

[Adopted A-133C 12/12/89]

Commercial Condominium – A commercial, industrial or any nonresidential condominium.

Conditional Use – A use that requires a Conditional Use Permit.

Condominium – An estate in real property consisting of an undivided interest in common in a portion of the property, together with a separate interest in space called a unit, the boundaries of which are described on a recorded final map, parcel map or condominium plan.

Cottage – A single family detached dwelling unit that is part of a cottage housing development.

Cottage Housing – One or two clusters of cottages developed under a single land development plan, or as part of another land development plan.

Density – Number of dwelling units per acre of land, calculated in accordance with the definition of Density Calculation.

Density Calculation –

(a) **Maximum density** shall be calculated based on Gross Area within the development site, per the definition of Area, Gross. The formula shall be as follows:

$$\text{Gross Area (expressed in acres) X Maximum Density per Acre established for the Zone} \\ = \text{Maximum Density}$$

When a fractional result for the number of dwelling units allowed is equal to or greater than .5, an additional dwelling unit may be allowed, but is not required.

(b) **Minimum density** shall be calculated based on the Net Area within the development site, per the definition of Area, Net. The formula shall be as follows:

$$\text{Net Area (expressed in acres) X Minimum Density per Acre established for the Zone} \\ = \text{Minimum Density}$$

When a fractional result for the number of dwelling units required is equal to or greater than .5, an additional dwelling unit is allowed.

Distribution Center – A warehouse or other specialized building, often with refrigeration or air conditioning that is stacked with products to be redistributed to retailers, wholesalers, or directly to consumers.

Driveway – A paved way for vehicular traffic extending from the roadway to the property line across a sidewalk, whether or not such sidewalk is improved, for the purpose of providing access to parking or maneuvering space on abutting property.

Drive-In Restaurant or Refreshment Stand - Any place or premises used for sale, dispensing, or serving of food, refreshments, or beverages in automobiles, including those establishments where customers may serve themselves and may eat or drink the food, refreshments, or beverages on the premises.

Dwelling, Single-family – A detached residential dwelling unit other than a mobile home, designed for and occupied by one family only. In order for attached units to be classified as single-family structures, each unit must:

- Be separated by a ground-to roof wall,
- Have a separate heating system,
- Have individual meters for public utilities, and
- Have no units located above or below.

Dwelling, Mobile Home - A detached residential dwelling unit designed for transportation after fabrication on streets or highways on its own wheels or on flatbed or other trailers, and arriving at the site where it is to be occupied as a dwelling complete and ready for occupancy except for minor and incidental unpacking and assembly operations, location of jacks or other temporary or permanent foundations, connections to utilities, and the like. A travel trailer is not to be considered as a mobile home.

Dwelling, Two-family - A detached residential building containing two dwelling units, designed for occupancy by not more than two families.

Dwelling, Multiple-family - A residential building designed for or occupied by three or four families, with the number of families in residence not exceeding the number of dwelling units provided.

Dwelling Unit - One room, or rooms connected together, constituting a separate, independent housekeeping establishment for owner occupancy, or rental or lease on a weekly, monthly, or longer basis, and physically separated from other rooms or dwelling units which may be in the same structure, and containing independent cooking and sleeping facilities.

Family - One or more persons occupying a single dwelling unit, provided that unless all members are related by blood or marriage, no such family shall contain over five persons, but further provided that domestic servants employed on the premises may be housed on the premises without being counted as a family or families.

Group Care Home – A residence for five or fewer unrelated physically or mentally handicapped persons and for staff persons who need not be related to each other or to any other home resident.

[Adopted A-133C 12/12/89]

Home Occupation - An occupation conducted in a residential unit, provided that:

- (a) No more than two persons other than family members shall be employed in such occupation;
- (b) The use of the dwelling unit for the home occupation shall be clearly incidental and

subordinate to its use for residential purposes by its occupants, and not more than 25 percent of the floor area of the dwelling unit shall be used in the conduct of the home occupation;

- (c) There shall be no change in the outside appearance of the building or premises, or other visible evidence of the conduct of such home occupation other than one sign;
- (d) A home occupation sign shall not exceed 2 square feet, nor be higher than 6 feet above the ground. It shall be a non-illuminated wall sign;
- (e) No traffic shall be generated by such home occupation in greater volumes than would normally be expected in a residential neighborhood. Any need for parking generated by the conduct of such home occupation shall be met off the street and other than in a required front yard;
- (f) No equipment or process shall be used in such home occupation which creates noise, vibration, glare, fumes, odors, or electrical interference detectable to the normal senses off the lot or site. In the case of electrical interference, no equipment or process shall be used which creates visual or audible interference in any radio or television receivers off the premises, or causes fluctuations in line voltage off the premises;
- (g) All visible evidence of a home occupation shall be removed within 14 days of the termination of the home occupation;

Loading Space, Off-Street - Space logically and conveniently located for bulk pickups and deliveries, scaled to delivery vehicles expected to be used and accessible to such vehicles when required off-street parking spaces are filled. Required off-street loading space is not to be included as off-street parking space in computation of required off-street parking space.

Lot – A unit of land that is created by the subdivision of land as provided in this development code. Otherwise, the words “lot” and “parcel” are used interchangeably. ~~For purposes of this Code, a lot is a parcel of 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 herein required. Such lot shall have frontage on an improved public street, or on an approved private street, and may consist of:~~

- ~~(a) — A single lot of record;~~
- ~~(b) A combination of complete lots of record.~~

Lot Frontage - The front of a lot shall be construed to be the portion nearest the street. For the purposes of determining yard requirements on corner lots and through lots, all sides of a lot adjacent to streets shall be considered frontage, and yards shall be provided as indicated under Yards in this Section.

Lot of Record - A lot which is part of a subdivision recorded in the office of the County Recorder, or a lot or parcel described by metes and bounds, the description of which has been so recorded.

Lot Types - The diagram (Figure 1) which follows illustrates terminology used in this Code with reference to corner lots, interior lots, and reversed frontage lots and through lots:



Figure 1 -

In the diagram,

A=corner lot, defines as a lot located at the intersection of two or more streets. 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. See lots marked A⁽¹⁾ in the diagram.

B=interior lot, defined as a lot other than a corner lot with only one frontage on a street.

C=through lot, defined as a lot other than a corner lot with frontage on more than one street. Through lots abutting two streets may be referred to as double frontage lots.

D=reversed frontage lot, defined as a lot on which the frontage is at right angles or approximately right angles (interior angle less than 135 degrees) to the general pattern in the area. A reversed frontage lot may also be a corner lot (A-D in the diagram), an interior lot (B-D) or a through lot (C-D).

Lot, Width - The horizontal distance between the midpoints of the side lot lines

Manufactured Home/ Manufactured Dwelling - A “manufactured home” is 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. A “manufactured dwelling” includes a residential trailer, 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 was constructed before January 1, 1962, a mobile home meeting the above requirements that was

constructed between January 1, 1962 and June 15, 1976 and met the construction requirements of Oregon mobile home law in effect at the time of construction, and a manufactured home meeting the above requirements. "Manufactured dwelling" does not mean any building or structure constructed to conform to the State of Oregon Structural Specialty Code or the One and Two Family Dwelling Code adopted pursuant to ORS 455.100 to 455.450 and 455.610 to 455.630 or any unit identified as a recreational vehicle by the manufacturer. A manufactured home accessory building or structure includes:

(A) Any portable, demountable or permanent structure established for use of the occupant of the manufactured structure and as further defined by rule of the Director of the State Department of Consumer and Business Services. Manufactured homes do not include residential trailers constructed before 1962, mobile homes constructed between 1962 and 1976, or Recreational Vehicles.

Major Partition – A partition which includes the creation of a road or street.

~~{Ord. 132A Coburg Subdivision, adopted 06/22/82}~~

~~**Map** – A final diagram, drawing or other writing concerning a major partition.~~

~~{Ord. 132A Coburg Subdivision, adopted 06/22/82}~~

Minor Partition – A partition that is subject to approval by a city or county under a regulation or ordinance adopted pursuant to ORS 92.046 and that does not include the creation of a road or a street.

{Ord. 132A Coburg Subdivision, adopted 06/22/82}

Minor Street - A street, usually of limited continuity, which serves primarily to provide the principal means of access to abutting property only.

Mobile Food Carts - A vehicle that is self-propelled or that can be pulled or pushed down a sidewalk, street or highway, on which food is prepared or processed, or converted, or which is used in selling and dispensing food to the ultimate consumer.

Negotiate – Any activity preliminary to the execution of a binding agreement for the sale of land in a subdivision or partition, including but not limited to advertising, solicitation and promotion of sale of such land.

{Ord. 132A Coburg Subdivision, adopted 06/22/82}

Nonconforming Use – A use of land that does not comply with the use regulations for its zoning district, but which complied with applicable regulations at the time the use was established.

Outdoor Advertising Business - Provision of outdoor displays or display space on a lease or rental basis only.

Parcel – A unit of land that is created by a partitioning of land.

~~{Ord. 132A Coburg Subdivision, adopted 06/22/82}~~

Parking Space, Off-Street - For the purposes of this Code, an off-street parking space shall consist of a space adequate for parking an automobile with room for opening doors on both sides, together with properly related access to a public street or alley and maneuvering room. Required off-street parking areas for three or more automobiles shall have individual spaces marked, and shall be so designed,

maintained, and regulated that no parking or maneuvering incidental to parking shall be on any public street, walk or alley, and so that any automobile may be parked and un-parked without moving another.

For purposes of rough computation, an off-street parking space and necessary access and maneuvering room may be estimated at 300 square feet, but off-street parking requirements will be considered to be met only when actual spaces meeting the requirements above are provided and maintained, improved in a manner appropriate to the circumstances of the case, and in accordance with all ordinances and regulations of the city.

Partition – Either an act of partitioning land or an area or tract of land partitioned as defined in [Partition Land]

{Ord. 132 Coburg Subdivision, adopted 06/22/82}

Partition Land – To divide an area or tract of land into two or three parcels within a calendar year when such area or tract of land exists as a unit or contiguous units of land under single ownership at the beginning of such year. “Partition land” does not include divisions of land resulting from lien foreclosures, divisions of land resulting from divisions of land resulting from foreclosure of recorded contracts for the sale of real property and divisions of land resulting from the creation of cemetery lots; and “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 sized established by the zoning code.

“Partition land” does not include 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.

[Ord. 132 Coburg Subdivision, adopted 06/22/82]

Plat – Includes a final map, diagram, drawing, replat or other writing containing all the descriptions, locations, specifications, dedications, provisions and information concerning a subdivision.

{Ord. 132 Coburg Subdivision, adopted 06/22/82}

Property line adjustment - means a relocation or elimination of all or a portion of the common property line between abutting properties that does not create an additional lot or parcel.

Road or Street – A public or private way that is created to provide ingress or egress for persons to one or more lots, parcels, areas or tracts of land, excluding a private way that is created to provide ingress or egress to such land in conjunction with the use of such land for forestry, mining or agricultural purposes.

{Ord. 132 Coburg Subdivision, adopted 06/22/82}

Recreational Vehicle – A vehicle designed to be used primarily as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or seasonal use that either has its own motor power or is mounted on or towed by another vehicle, including, but not limited to camping trailers, fifth wheel trailers, motor homes, travel trailers and truck campers.

Residential Home – A home licensed by or under the authority of the Department of Human Resources under ORS 443.400 to 443.825 which provides residential care alone or in conjunction with treatment or training or combination thereof for 5 or fewer individuals who need not be related. Staff person required to meet Department of Human Resources licensing requirements shall

both be counted in the number of facility residents, and need not be related to each other or to any other resident of the residential home. This definition includes residential treatment homes, residential training homes and adult foster homes.

Residential Facility – A home licensed by or under the authority of the Department of Human Resources under ORS 443.400 to 443.460 which provides residential care alone or in conjunction with treatment or training or a combination thereof for 6 to 15 individuals who need not be related. Staff persons required to meet Department of Human Resources licensing requirements shall not be counted in the number of facility residents, and need not be related to each other or to any resident of the residential facility. This definition includes the following: residential facilities, residential care facilities, residential treatment facilities and residential training facilities.

Right-of-way – Land acquired by reservation, dedication, prescription, or condemnation and intended to be occupied by a road, trail, water line, sanitary sewer, or other public use.

Sale or Sell – Include every disposition or transfer of land in a subdivision or partition or an interest or estate therein.

[Ord. 132A Coburg Subdivision, adopted 06/22/82]

School- An institution for the teaching of children or adults including primary and secondary schools, colleges professional schools, dance schools, business schools, trade schools, art schools, and similar facilities.

Service Station - Buildings and premises where gasoline, oil, grease, batteries, tires, and automobile accessories may be supplied and dispensed at retail, and where in addition the following services may be rendered and sales made, and no other:

- (a) Sale and servicing of spark plugs, batteries, and distributors and distributor parts;
- (b) Tire servicing and repair, but not recapping or regrooving;
- (c) Replacement of mufflers and tail pipes, water hose, fan belts, brake fluid, light bulbs, fuses, floor mats, seat covers, windshield wipers and wiper blades, grease retainers, wheel bearings, mirrors and the like;
- (d) Radiator cleaning and flushing;
- (e) Washing and polishing, and sales of automotive washing and polishing materials;
- (f) Greasing and lubrication;
- (g) Providing and repairing fuel pumps, oil pumps, and lines;
- (h) Minor servicing and repair of carburetors;

- (i) Emergency wiring repairs;
- (j) Adjusting and repairing brakes;
- (k) Minor motor adjustments not involving removal of the head or crankcase or racing the motor;
- (l) Sales of cold drinks, packaged foods, tobacco, and similar convenience goods for service station's customers, as accessory and incidental to principal operation;
- (m) Provision of road maps and other informational material to customers; provision of restroom facilities.

Use permissible at a service station do not include major mechanical and body work, straightening of body parts, painting, welding, storage of automobiles not in operating condition, or other work involving noise, glare, fumes, smoke or other characteristics to an extent greater than normally found in filling stations. A service station is not a repair garage nor a body shop.

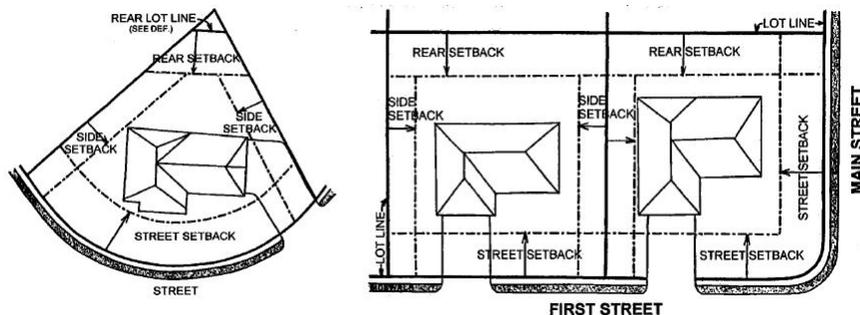
Setback – The required minimum horizontal distance between the location of structures or uses and the related front, side, or rear lot line measured perpendicular to such lot line.

(a) Front- a setback extending across the full width of the lot measured perpendicular to the front lot line.

(b) Rear- a setback extending across the full width of the lot measured perpendicular to the rear lot line.

(c) Side – a setback extending from the front lot line to the rear setback measured perpendicular to the side lot line.

(d) Street – a setback extending across the full width of the lot measured perpendicular to the front lot line.



Sign – [SEE ORD. A-155, SECTION 3 DEFINITIONS] Any device designed to inform or attract the attention of persons not on the premises on which the sign is located provided, however, that the following shall not be included in the application of the regulations herein:

- (a) Signs not exceeding one square foot in area and bearing only property numbers, post box numbers, names of occupants of premises, or other identification of premises not having commercial connotations;
- (b) Flags and insignia of any government except when displayed in connection with commercial promotion;
- (c) Legal notices; identification, informational, or directional signs erected or required by governmental bodies;
- (d) Integral decorative or architectural features of buildings, except letters, trademarks, moving parts, or moving lights;
- (e) Signs directing and guiding traffic and parking on private property, but bearing no advertising matter.

Signs, Number and Surface Area - [SEE ORD. A-155, SECTION 3 DEFINITIONS] For the purpose of determining number of signs, a sign shall be considered to be a single display surface or display device containing elements organized, related, or composed to form a unit. Where matter is displayed in a random manner without organized relationship of elements, or where there is reasonable doubt about the relationship of elements, each element shall be considered to be a single sign.

The surface area of a sign shall be computed as including the entire area within a regular geometric form of combination or regular geometric forms comprising all of the display area of the sign and including all of the elements of the matter displayed. Frames and structural members not bearing advertising matter shall not be included in computation of surface area.

Sign, On-Site - [SEE ORD. A-155, SECTION 3 DEFINITIONS] A sign relating in its subject matter to the premises on which it is located, or to products, accommodations, services, or activities on the premises. On-site signs do not include signs erected by the outdoor advertising industry in the conduct of the outdoor advertising business.

Sign, Off-Site - [SEE ORD. A-155, SECTION 3 DEFINITIONS] A sign other than an on-site sign.

Special Exception - A special exception is a use that would not be appropriate generally or without restriction throughout the zoning division or district, but which, if controlled as a number, area, location or relation to the neighborhood, would promote the public health, safety, welfare, morals, order, comfort, convenience, appearance, prosperity, or general welfare. Such uses may be permitted in such zoning division or district as special exceptions, if specific provision for such special exceptions is made in this Code.

Street – See “Road”

Street Line - The right-of-way line of a street.

Story- The space between two adjacent floors, or between a floor and the roof of a building.

Structure - Anything constructed or erected with a fixed location on the ground, or attached to something having a fixed location on the ground. Among other things, structures include buildings, mobile homes, walls, fences, billboards, and poster panels.

Subdivide Land – To divide an area or tract of land into four or more lots 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.

[Ord. 132A Coburg Subdivision, adopted 06/22/82]

Subdivision – Either an act of subdividing land or an area or tract of land subdivided as defined in this section ~~the Coburg Subdivision Code.~~

~~[Ord. 132A Coburg Subdivision, adopted 06/22/82]~~

Through Lot or Parcel – Lot or Parcel, that has frontage on two streets, and where the lot frontages do no intersect.

Travel Trailer - A vehicular, portable structure built on a chassis, designed to be used as a temporary dwelling for travel and recreational purposes, having a body width not exceeding eight feet.

Variance - A variance is a relaxation of the terms of the zoning ordinance where such variance will not be contrary to the public interest and where, owing to conditions peculiar to the property and not the result of the actions of the applicant, a literal enforcement of the ordinance would result in unnecessary and undue hardship. As used in this ordinance, a variance is authorized only for height, area, and size of structure or size of yards and open spaces; establishment or expansion of a use otherwise prohibited shall not be allowed by variance, nor shall a variance be granted because of the presence of non-conformities in the zoning district or uses in an adjoining zoning district.

Warehousing – A building, or portion thereof, for storing goods, wares and merchandise for the owner of for others.

Yard – ~~An open unoccupied space, other than a court, unobstructed from the ground to the sky, and located between a structure and the property line of the lot on which the structure is situated. A required open space other than a court unoccupied and unobstructed by any structure or portion of structure from 30 inches above the general ground level of the graded lot upward, provided however, that fences, walls, poles, posts and other customary yard accessories, ornaments and furniture may be permitted in any yard subject to height limitations and requirements limiting obstruction of visibility.~~

Yard, Front - A yard extending between side lot lines across the front of a lot adjoining a public street.

In any required front yard, no fence or wall shall be permitted which materially impedes vision across such yard above the height of 30 inches, and no hedge or other vegetation shall be permitted which materially impedes vision across such yard between the heights of 30 inches and

10 feet.

In the case of through lots, unless the prevailing front yard pattern on adjoining lots indicates otherwise, front yards shall be provided on all frontages. Where one of the front yards that would normally be required on a through lot is not in keeping with the prevailing yard pattern, the planning commission may waive the requirement for the normal front yard and substitute, therefore, a special yard requirement which shall not exceed the average of the yards provided on adjacent lots.

In the case of corner lots which do not have reversed frontage, a front yard of the required depth shall be provided in accordance with the prevailing yard pattern and a second front yard of half the depth required generally for front yards in the district shall be provided on the other frontage.

In the case of the reversed frontage corner lots, a front yard of the required depth shall be provided on either frontage, and a second front yard of half the depth required generally for front yards in the district shall be provided on the other frontage.

In the case of corner lots with more than two frontages, the Planning Commission shall determine the front yard requirements, subject to the following limitations: (1) At least one front yard shall be provided having the full depth required generally in the district; (2) No other front yard on such lots shall have less than half the full depth required generally.

Yard, Side - A yard extending from the rear line of the required front yard to the rear lot line, or in the absence of any clearly defined rear lot line to the point on the lot farthest from the intersection of the lot line involved with the public street. In the case of through lots, side yards shall extend from the rear lines of front yards required. In the case of corner lots, yards remaining after full- and half-depth front yards have been established shall be considered side yards.

Width of a required side yard shall be measured in such a manner that the yard established is a strip of the minimum width required by district regulations with its inner edge parallel with the side lot line.

Yard, Rear - A yard extending across the rear of the lot between inner side yard lines. In the case of through lots and corner lots, there will be no rear yards, but only front and side yards.

Yard Set Back - An area where buildings and certain structures cannot be constructed, measured from the property line to the exterior wall of a building. A setback may be referred to as "front yard", "interior side yard", "street side yard" or rear yard". This definition does not include solar setback.

- a. Township, range, section, or section subdivision lines of the U.S. Rectangular survey system.
- b. Survey centerline or right-of-way lines of public roads, streets or highways.
- c. Ordinary high water or ordinary low water of tidal lands.

- d. Right-of-way lines of railroads.
- e. Any line identified on the plat of any recorded subdivision defined in ORS 92.010.
- f. Donation land claims.
- g. Line of ordinary high water and line of ordinary low water of rivers and streams, as defined in ORS 274.005, or the thread of rivers and streams.

In lieu of the requirements of the above, boundary change areas conforming to areas of the U.S. Rectangular survey may be described by township, section, quarter- section or quarter-quarter section, or if the areas conform to subdivision lots and blocks, may be described by lot and block description.

Notice. An ordinance, resolution, order, or other similar matter providing notice authorized or required to be published, posted, or mailed.

Owner. The legal owner of record according to the latest available Lane County tax assessment roll or, where there is an existing recorded land contract that is in force, the purchaser thereunder. If there is a multiple ownership in a parcel of land, each consenting owner is counted as a fraction to the same extent as the interest of the other owners and the same fraction is applied to the parcel's land mass and assessed value for purposes of the consent petition. If a corporation owns land in the affected territory, the corporation must be considered the individual owner of that land.

Petition. Any document such as signature sheets, resolutions, orders, or articles of incorporation, required for initiating an annexation, withdrawal, or provision of extraterritorial services. In the case of a petition initiated by property owners, the person signing on behalf of a corporation or business must provide evidence showing that person is authorized to sign legal documents for the firm.

Proceeding. A proceeding to consider a boundary change.

Proposal. The set of documents required to initiate proceedings for a boundary change.

Special District. Any of the districts identified in ORS 198.

Urbanizable Land. Those lands between the city limits and Urban Growth Boundary.

Urban Growth Boundary. A site-specific line, delineated on a map or by written description that separates urban and urbanizable land from rural lands, that is part of a Comprehensive Plan.

Withdrawal. The detachment, disconnection or exclusion of territory from an existing city or district.