

Chapter 1.2 — Definitions

Abutting - Contiguous or adjoining. It shall include the terms adjacent, adjoining and contiguous.

Access – A way or means of approach to provide pedestrian, bicycle or motor vehicular entrances or exits to a property.

Access easement - An easement recorded for the purpose of providing vehicle, bicycle, and/or pedestrian access from a public street to a parcel across intervening property under separate ownership from the parcel being provided access.

Access management - The control of street (or highway) access for the purpose of improving the efficiency, safety and/or operation of the roadway for vehicles; may include prohibiting, closing, or limiting direct vehicle access to a roadway from abutting properties, either with physical barriers (curbs, medians, etc.) or by land dedication or easement. See also, Chapter 3.1, Section 200.

Access point – Any driveway, street, turnout or other means of providing for the movement of vehicles to or from the public roadway system.

Accessible - Approachable and useable by people with disabilities. Complies with the Americans With Disabilities Act.

Accessory dwelling – An accessory dwelling is a small, secondary housing unit on a single family lot, usually the size of a studio apartment. See Chapter 2.1, Section 200.B.

Accessory use/Accessory structure – Accessory uses and structures are of a nature customarily incidental and subordinate to the principal use or structure on the same lot. Typical accessory structures in the Residential District include detached garages, sheds, workshops, green houses and similar structures. See Chapter 2.1, Section 200.J.

Adjacent - Abutting or located directly across a street right-of-way.

Administrative - A discretionary action or permit decision made without a public hearing, but requiring public notification and an opportunity for appeal. See also Chapter 4.1, Section 400.

Adverse impact - Negative effect of development that can be measured (e.g., noise, air pollution, vibration, dust, etc.).

Affordable - Means housing affordable to a certain percentage of the population earning a specified level of income and spending no more than 30 percent of their income on housing expenses. For more information, refer to the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Oregon Department of Housing and Community Services.

Agriculture - As used in this Code, “agriculture” is the same as “farm use”. [See also, ORS 215.203(2)(a).]

Alley – A narrow street (16’-20’ right-of-way), usually a thoroughfare through the middle of the block giving access to the rear of lots or buildings. See Chapter 3.4, Section 100.F

Ambient - Something that surrounds, as in the level of light, dust or noise.

Arterial - An arterial street. Arterials form the primary roadway network within a region, providing a continuous road system that distributes traffic between cities, neighborhoods, and districts. Generally, arterials are high-capacity City roadways. See Chapter 3, Access and Circulation.

Articulate/articulation - The jointing and interrelating of building spaces through offsets, projections, overhangs, extensions and similar features.

Automobile-dependent use – The use serves motor vehicles and would not exist without them such as vehicle repair, gas station, car wash, auto and truck sales. See Chapter 2.2, Section 180.E.

Automobile-oriented use – Automobiles and/or other motor vehicles are an integral part of the use such as drive-in restaurants and banks. See Chapter 2.2, Section 180.E.

Bed and breakfast inn - Provides accommodations (3 or more rooms) plus breakfast on a daily or weekly basis in an operator- or owner-occupied home that is primarily used for this purpose. This use is operated as a commercial enterprise, encourages direct bookings from the public, and is intended to provide a major source of income to the proprietors. This use includes inns that operate restaurants offering meals to the general public as well as to overnight guests.

Berm - A small rise or hill in a landscape which is intended to buffer or visually screen certain developments, such as parking areas.

Beveled building corner - A rounded or flat edge on a building, usually at a street corner; may include an entrance, windows, pillars, or other architectural details and ornamentation.

Block - A parcel of land or group of lots bounded by intersecting streets. See also, Chapter 3.1, Section 200.J.

Bicycle - A vehicle designed to operate on the ground on wheels, propelled solely by human power, upon which a person or persons may ride with two tandem wheels at least 4 inches in diameter. An adult tricycle is considered a bicycle.

Bicycle Facilities – A general term denoting improvements and provisions made to accommodate or encourage bicycling, including parking facilities and all bikeways.

Bikeway- Any road, path, or way that is some manner specifically open to bicycle travel, regardless of whether such facilities are designated for the exclusive use of bicycles or are shared with other transportation modes. The five types of bikeways are:

- a. Multi-use Path. A paved way (typically 10 to 12-foot wide) that is physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic; typically shared with pedestrians, skaters, and other non-motorized users.
- b. Bike Lane. A portion of the roadway (typically 4 to 6-foot wide) that has been designated by permanent striping and pavement markings for the exclusive use of bicycles.
- c. Shoulder Bikeway. The paved shoulder of a roadway that is 4 feet or wider; typically shared with pedestrians in rural areas.
- d. Shared Roadway. A travel lane that is shared by bicyclists and motor vehicles.
- e. Multi-use Trail. An unpaved path that accommodates all-terrain bicycles; typically shared with pedestrians.

Bollard - A post of metal, wood or masonry that is used to separate or direct traffic (vehicles, pedestrians and/or bicycles). Bollards are usually decorative, and may contain sidewalk or pathway lighting.

Boulevard - A street with broad open space areas, typically with planted medians. See Chapter 3.4, Section 100.F.

Building footprint - The outline of a building, as measured around its foundation.

Building mass - The aggregate size of a building, or the total height, width, and depth of all its parts.

Building pad - A vacant building site on a lot with other building sites.

Building scale - The dimensional relationship of a building and its component parts to other buildings.

Bulkhead - The wall below ground-floor windows on a building (may be differentiated from other walls by using different materials or detailing).

Canopy-line - Imaginary line around a tree or shrub at a distance from the trunk equivalent to the canopy (leaf and branch) spread.

Capacity - Maximum holding or service ability, as used for transportation, utilities, parks and other public facilities.

Centerline radius - The radius of a centerline of a street right-of-way.

Child care center, family childcare - Facilities that provide care and supervision of minor children for periods of less than 24 hours. "Family child care providers" provide care for not more than 12 children in a home. See also, ORS 657A for certification requirements.

Clear and objective - Relates to decision criteria and standards that do not involve substantial discretion or individual judgment in their application.

Collector - Type of street which serves traffic within the commercial, industrial and residential neighborhood areas. Collectors connect local neighborhoods or districts to the arterial network. Collectors are part of the street grid system. See Chapter 3.4, Section 100.F.

Commercial - Land use involving buying/selling of goods or services as the primary activity.

Comprehensive Plan - The Comprehensive Plan for the City of Boardman, comprising plans, maps, policies or reports, or any combination thereof relating to the future economic and physical growth and development pattern or redevelopment of the City.

Common area - Land commonly owned to include open space, landscaping or recreation facilities (e.g., typically owned by homeowners associations).

Conditional use - A use which requires a Conditional Use Permit. See Chapter 4.4.

Consensus - Agreement or consent among participants.

Corner clearance - The distance from an intersection of a public or private street to the nearest driveway or other access connection, measured from the closest edge of the pavement of the intersecting street to the closest edge of the pavement of the connection along the traveled way.

Conservation easement - An easement that protects identified conservation values of the land, such as wetlands, woodlands, significant trees, floodplains, wildlife habitat, and similar resources.

Corner radius - The radius of a street corner, as measured around the curb or edge of pavement.

Cornice - The projecting horizontal element that tops a wall or flat roof. See Chapter 2.2, Section 160.

Cottage - A small house that may be used as an accessory dwelling, in conformance with Chapter 2.1, Section 200.B.

Courtyard - A court or enclosure adjacent to a building, which usually provides amenities such as gardens, planters, seating, or art.

Cross Access – A service drive providing vehicular access between two or more contiguous sites so that the driver need not enter the public street system.

Curb cut - A driveway opening where a curb is provided along a street.

Deciduous - Tree or shrub that sheds its leaves seasonally.

Dedication - The designation of land by its owner for any public use as shown on a subdivision plat or deed. The term may also be used for dedications to a private homeowners association.

Density (ies) - A measurement of the number of dwelling units in relationship to a specified amount of land. As used in this Code, density does not include land devoted to street right-of-way. Density is a measurement used generally for residential uses.

Developable - Buildable land, as identified by the City's Comprehensive Plan. Includes both vacant land and land likely to be redeveloped, per ORS 197.295(1).

Development - All improvements on a site, including buildings, other structures, parking and loading areas, landscaping, paved or graveled areas, grading, and areas devoted to exterior display, storage, or activities. Development includes improved open areas such as plazas and walkways, but does not include natural geologic forms or landscapes.

Discontinued/abandoned use - A use that physically vacates the land it was on, cessation of an allowed activity, or use terminated at the end of any lease or contract. See Chapter 5.2.

Discretionary - Describes a permit action or decision that involves substantial judgment or discretion.

Drive lane/travel lane - An improved (e.g., paved) driving surface for one lane of vehicles.

Driveway – An area that provides vehicular access to a site, except for public and private streets. A driveway begins at the property line and extends into the site. Driveways do not include parking, maneuvering, or circulation areas in parking lots and parking spaces.

Driveway apron/approach - The edge of a driveway where it abuts a public way; usually constructed of concrete. See Figure 3.1.200.K.

Drought-tolerant/drought-resistant plants - Refer to *Sunset Western Garden Book* (latest edition).

Drug Store - Refers to a store where the primary business is filling of doctor prescribed prescription and the sale of drugs, medical devices and supplies, and non-prescription medicines, but where non- medical products may be sold as well.

Duplex - A building with two attached housing units on one lot or parcel.

Dwelling unit - A “dwelling unit” is a living facility that includes provisions for sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation, as required by the Uniform Building Code (UBC), for not more than one family, or a congregate residence for 10 or fewer persons. (See UBC section 205.)

Easement - A right of usage of real property granted by an owner to the public or to specific persons, firms, and corporations.

Elevation - A building face, or scaled drawing of the same, from grade to roof ridgeline.

Environmentally sensitive areas - See “sensitive lands”.

Established residential area – An area within the Residential District that was platted prior to the effective date of a land use or zoning ordinance. See Chapter 2.1, Section 120.F

Evidence - Application materials, plans, data, testimony and other factual information used to demonstrate compliance or non-compliance with a code standard or criterion.

Family day care - See “child care facilities”.

Fire apparatus lane - As defined by the Uniform Fire Code.

Flag lot - A lot or parcel which has access to a road, street or easement, by means of a narrow strip of lot or easement. See Chapter 2.1, Section 140.

Floor area ratio – Floor area ratio (FAR) is measured by dividing the gross enclosed floor area of a building by the land area of the development. See Chapter 2.2, Section 130.

Frontage- The dimension of a property line abutting a public or private street.

Frontage street or road - A minor street that parallels an arterial street in order to provide access to abutting properties and minimize direct access onto the arterial.

Functional classification - The classification given to streets (e.g., “local/collector/arterial”) by the City’s Transportation System Plan (TSP), by adopted County plans, and the Oregon Department of Transportation.

Ground cover - A plant material or non-plant material (e.g., mulch, bark chips/dust) that is used to cover bare ground. See also, Chapter 3.2 - Landscaping.

Habitable Space – Habitable space is any room within a structure designed for living, sleeping, eating, or cooking. This includes spaces like living rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, and dining rooms.

Hammerhead turnaround - A “T” or “L” shaped area at the end of a dead-end street that allows for vehicles to turn around.

Hardscape - Non-plant landscape materials, including pathways, decorative pavers, benches, drinking fountains, arbors, pergolas, playgrounds, plazas, and similar amenities.

Home occupation, home occupation site – A small commercial venture which could not necessarily be sustained if it were necessary to lease commercial quarters or which, by the nature of the venture, are appropriate in scale and impact to be operated within a residence. See Chapter 4.9, Section 200.

Human-scale design/development - Site and building design elements that are dimensionally related to pedestrians, such as: small building spaces with individual entrances (e.g., as is typical of downtown and main street developments); larger buildings which have articulation and detailing to break up large masses; narrower streets with tree canopies; smaller parking areas or parking areas broken up into small components with landscaping; and pedestrian amenities, such as sidewalks, plazas, outdoor seating, lighting, weather protection (e.g., awnings or canopies), and similar features. These features are all generally smaller in scale than those which are primarily intended to accommodate automobile traffic.

Impervious surface - Development which does not allow for water infiltration into the ground (e.g., pavement, roofs, etc.).

Incidental and subordinate to - A use or portion of a development that is secondary to, and less apparent, than the primary use or other portion of the development.

Infill - A dwelling that is proposed on land that is zoned for residential use where at least 75% of the abutting parcels have a dwelling, but not counting any parcel that is too small for a residence and any parcel that is large enough that it can be divided into four or more lots. These standards also apply where a home is removed to make way for a new house, manufactured home duplex and attached house. These standards do not apply to a dwelling that is proposed on land that is large enough that it can be divided into four or more lots.

Kennel – Any premises or building in which four (4) or more dogs or cats at least four (4) months of age are kept for board, propagation or sale.

Land division - The process of dividing land to create parcels or lots.

Land use - The main activity that occurs on a piece of land, or the structure in which the activity occurs (e.g., residential, commercial, mixed use, industrial, open space, recreation, street rights-of-way, vacant, etc.).

Land use district - As used in this code, a land use district is the same as a zone district.

Landing - A level part of a staircase, as at the end of a flight of stairs.

Landscaping - Any combination of living plants such as trees, shrubs, plants, vegetative ground cover or turf grasses, and may include structural features such as walkways, fences, benches, plazas, works of art, reflective pools, fountains or the like. Landscaping also includes irrigation systems, mulches, topsoil, and re-vegetation or the preservation, protection and replacement of existing trees.

Lane, mid-block lane - A narrow, limited use roadway facility usually used to access a limited number of dwelling units. Similar to an alley in design. See Chapter 2.1, Section 140.A.

Legislative - A legislative action or decision is the making of law, as opposed to the application of existing law to a particular use (e.g., adoption of, or amendment to, a comprehensive plan or development regulation). See Chapter 4.1, Section 600.

Level of service (LOS) - For transportation, a standard of a street's carrying capacity, based upon prevailing roadway, traffic and traffic control conditions during a given time period. The Level of Service range, from LOS A (free flow) to LOS F (forced flow) describes operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists/passengers. Level of Service is normally measured for the peak traffic hour, at intersections (signalized or unsignalized) or street segments (between signalized intersections).

Light manufacture – Light manufacturing operations (e.g., electronic equipment, printing, bindery, furniture, and similar goods). See Chapter 2, Section 4.110.

Livestock - Domestic animal types customarily raised or kept on farms.

Liquor Store – A store which sells alcoholic beverages for consumption elsewhere and is licensed by the Oregon Liquor Control Commission. This may include dining or other establishments which also allow sales for off-premises consumption

Local Improvement District (LID) - A small public district formed for the purpose of carrying out local improvements (paving of streets, construction of storm sewers, development of a park, etc.). Property owners within the LID are assessed for the cost of the improvements in accordance with ORS 223.387-223.485. See also Chapter 3.4 Section 100.

Local street - A street used primarily for access to abutting property(ies).

Lot - A lot is a unit of land that is created by a subdivision of land (ORS 92.010(3)). See also, Chapter 4.3.

Lot area - The total surface area (measured horizontally) within the lot lines of a lot.

Lot, corner– Any lot having at least two (2) contiguous sides abutting upon one or more streets, provided that the interior angle at the intersection of such two sides is less than one hundred and thirty five (135) degrees.

Lot coverage - The area of a lot covered by a building or buildings expressed as a percentage of the total lot area.

Lot depth - The average distance measured from the front lot line to the rear lot line.

Lot line adjustment - The adjustment of a property line by the relocation of a common line where no additional lots are created. This development code also defines the consolidation of lots (i.e., resulting in fewer lots) as a lot line adjustment.

Main/Primary entry/entrance - A main entrance is the entrance, or entrances, to a building that most pedestrians are expected to use. Generally, smaller buildings have one main entrance. The main entrance may also be the widest entrance of those provided for use by pedestrians. In multi-tenant buildings, main entrances open directly into the building's lobby or principal interior ground level circulation space. When a multi-tenant building does not have a lobby or common interior circulation space, each tenant's outside entrance is a main entrance. Buildings may also have main entrances opening directly into a reception or sales area, a courtyard, or plaza.

Maneuvering area/aisle - The driving area in a parking lot where motor vehicles are able to turn around and access parking spaces.

Manufactured dwelling. A manufactured dwelling is one of the following residences: a residential trailer; a mobile home or a manufactured home.

Manufactured dwelling park –Four or more units located on one lot allowing manufactured dwellings.

Manufactured Home – A manufactured home is a transportable single family dwelling constructed after 1976.

Manufactured Structure – A manufactured structure includes the following residence types: a recreational vehicle, residential trailer constructed prior to 1962, a mobile home constructed between 1962 and 1976, or a manufactured home constructed after 1976. For the purposes of this Code, Manufactured Structure also includes structures built and installed as temporary classrooms or to other non-residential uses.

Medical Marijuana Dispensary or Facility – A facility which dispenses medical marijuana, meeting the requirements set by the Oregon Health Authority and being registered to do business with the Office of the Secretary of State.

Medical Marijuana Grow Facility – A facility which grows medical marijuana as allowed under Oregon Revised Statute and as regulated by the Oregon Health Authority.

Ministerial - A routine governmental action or decision that involves little or no discretion. The issuance of a building permit is such an action. See also, Chapter 4.1 Section 400.

Mitigation - To avoid, rectify, repair, or compensate for negative impacts which result from other actions (e.g., improvements to a street may be required to mitigate for transportation impacts resulting from development.”)

Mixed-use building/development/horizontal/vertical - See Chapter 2.2, Section 180.A.

Mobile Home – A Mobile Home is a portable residence constructed between 1962 and 1976.

Mobile Home Park – Four or more units located on one lot allowing recreational vehicles, residential trailers, mobile homes, manufactured homes, or recreational structures.

Multi-family housing – Housing that provides more than three dwellings on an individual lot (e.g., multi-plexes, apartments, condominiums, etc.). See Chapter 2.1, Section 200F.

Multi-use pathway – Pathways for pedestrian and bicycle use. See Chapter 3.1, Section 300.A.4.

Natural resource areas/natural resources - Same as Sensitive Lands, per Chapter 3.7.

Natural hazard - Natural areas that can cause dangerous or difficult development situations, such as steep slopes, unstable soils, landslides, flood areas.

Neighborhood - A geographic area lived in by neighbors and usually having distinguishing character.

Neighborhood-scale design - Site and building design elements that are dimensionally related to housing and pedestrians, such as narrower streets with tree canopies, smaller parking areas, lower building heights (as compared to downtown areas) and similar neighborhood characteristics. These features are generally smaller in scale than those, which are primarily intended to accommodate automobile traffic.

Neighborhood commercial – Small scale commercial uses allowed within the residential/neighborhood commercial district. See Chapter 2.1, Section 200.K.

Non-conforming use/non-conforming development – A land use/structure that exists which would not be permitted by the regulations imposed by the code, but was lawful at the time it was established. See Chapter 5.2.

Non-native invasive plants - See current Oregon State University Extension Service Bulletin for your area.

Occupiable Space – a room or enclosed space designed for regular ~~or non-regular~~ human occupancy. This includes spaces where people congregate for activities, work, or educational purposes, and that are equipped with the necessary life safety features like egress, heat, light, and ventilation. It excludes spaces primarily intended for other purposes, such as storage or equipment rooms.

Off-street parking - All off-street areas designed, used, required or intended to be used for the parking of motor vehicles. Off-street parking areas shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 3.3.

On-street parking - Parking in the street right-of-way, typically in parking lanes or bays. Parking may be “parallel” or “angled” in relation to the edge of the right-of-way or curb. See also, Chapter 3.3.

Open space (common/private/active/passive) - Land within a development which has been dedicated in common to the ownership within the development or to the public specifically for the purpose of providing places for recreation, conservation or other open space uses.

Orientation - To cause to face toward a particular point of reference (e.g., “A building oriented to the street”).

Outdoor commercial use - A use supporting a commercial activity which provides goods or services, either wholesale or retail, where the amount of site area used for outdoor storage of materials or display of merchandise exceeds the total floor area of all buildings on the site. Examples of outdoor commercial uses include automobile sales or services, nurseries, lumber yards and equipment rental businesses.

Overlay zone/district - Overlay zones provide regulations that address specific subjects that may be applicable in more than one land use district. See also Chapter 2.6.

Parcel - A unit of land that is created by a partitioning of land (ORS 92.010(6)). See also, Chapter 4.3.

Parking lot perimeter - The boundary of a parking lot area which usually contains a landscaped buffer area.

Parking vs. storage - Parking is the area used for leaving motor vehicles for a temporary time up to 72 hours unless permitted as parking for longer by other municipal codes. Storage is to place or leave in a location for maintenance, repair, sale, rental, or future use.

Partition - 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. (See also, ORS 92.010(8)).

Pathway/walkway/access way - See Chapter 3.1, Section 3.A. As defined in this code, a pathway or multi-use pathway may be used to satisfy the requirements for “accessways” in the Transportation Planning Rule. (OAR 660-012-045.)

Pedestrian amenity(ies) –Pedestrian areas and objects that serve as places for socializing and enjoyment of the City’s downtown/main street. Examples include benches or public art or sculpture. See Chapter 2.2, Section 170.

Pedestrian facilities - A general term denoting improvements and provisions made to accommodate or encourage walking, including sidewalks, accessways, crosswalks, ramps, paths and trails.

Pharmacy – A place where drugs and medicines are prepared and dispensed by a licensed pharmacist. A pharmacy may also be a drug store.

Pier - Exterior vertical building elements that frame each side of a building or its ground-floor windows (usually decorative).

Planter strip or tree cut-out - An area for street trees and other plantings within the public right-of-way, usually between the street and a sidewalk.

Plat - A map of a subdivision, prepared as specified in ORS 92.080, and recorded with the Morrow County Assessor's Office. All plats shall also conform to Chapter 4.3 - Land Divisions.

Plaza - A public square or extra-wide sidewalk (e.g., as on a street corner) that allows for special events, outdoor seating, sidewalk sales, and similar pedestrian activity. See Chapter 2.2, Section 170.

Pocket park - A small park, usually less than one-half acre.

Primary - The largest or most substantial element on the property, as in "primary" use, residence, entrance, etc. All other similar elements are secondary in size or importance.

Property line: front, rear, interior side, street side - Legal borders of a lot or parcel of land See Figure 2.1.130.

Public facilities – Public and private transportation facilities and utilities. See Chapter 3.4.

Public improvements - Development of public facilities. See Chapter 3.4.

Quasi-judicial - Refers to an action or decision that requires substantial discretion or judgment in applying the standards or criteria of this Code to an application for development of a specific site, and usually involves a public hearing. See Chapter 4.1, Section 500.

Recreational Vehicle – A vacation trailer or other vehicular or portable unit (boat, all-terrain vehicle ("ATV"), non-commercial watercraft) which is either self-propelled or towed or is carried by a motor vehicle, which is intended for human occupancy, and which is designated primarily for vacation or recreation purposes or temporary residential use.

Residence - Same as "dwelling".

Residential caretaker unit - A dwelling unit for caretakers living on-site in the General Industrial District. The unit must be served by water and sanitary sewage and conform with other applicable building standards. See Chapter 2.3, Section 160.B.

Residential care home/Residential care facility – Residential treatment or training homes or adult foster homes licensed by the State of Oregon. See Chapter 2.1, Section 200.G.

Residential trailer – A portable residence constructed prior to 1962.

Ridge line (building) - The top of a roof at its highest elevation.

Right-of-way - Land that is owned in fee simple by the public, usually for transportation facilities.

Roof pitch - The slope of a roof, usually described as a ratio (e.g., 1 foot of rise per 2 feet of horizontal distance, or 1/2).

Roof-top garden - A garden on a building terrace, or at top of a building with a flat roof (usually on a portion of a roof).

Senior housing - Housing designated and/or managed for persons over the age of 55. (Specific age restrictions vary.)

Sensitive lands - Wetlands, significant trees, steep slopes, flood plains and other natural resource areas designated for protection or conservation by the Comprehensive Plan.

Setback - The distance between a building (or other feature of development) and a property line. Minimum and maximum setbacks may be required for front, side and rear yards.

Shared driveway - When land uses on two or more lots or parcels share one driveway. An easement or tract (owned in common) may be created for this purpose.

Shared parking –Required parking facilities for two or more uses, structures, or parcels of land may be satisfied by the same parking facilities used jointly, to the extent that the owners or operators show that the need for parking facilities does not materially overlap (daytime versus nighttime primary uses). See Chapter 3.3, Section 300.C.4.

Shipping Container – A standardized, reusable container designed for the efficient and secure transportation of goods across different modes of transport.

Shipping Container Reuse – The practice of taking decommissioned shipping containers, those no longer suitable for international transport, and giving them a new life as something else. Within the Boardman Development Code, they can be used for storage purposes within the Residential Use Zone and for primary and accessory uses within the Commercial and Industrial use zones.

Single-family attached housing (townhomes) - Two or more single family dwellings with common end-walls. See also, Chapter 2.1, Section 110 and Section 200.

Single-family detached house - A single family dwelling that does not share a wall with any other building. See also Chapter 2.1, Section 110.

Single-family detached zero-lot line house - A single family detached house with one side yard setback equal to "0". See also, Chapter 2.1, Section 110 and Section 200.

Site - A property (or group of adjacent parcels or lots under the same ownership) that is subject to a permit application under this Code.

Site design review – A discretionary review that applies to all developments in the City, except those specifically listed under Development Review. Site Design review ensures compliance with the basic development standards of the land use district, as well as more detailed design standards and public improvement requirements in Chapters 2 and 3, Development Review - See Chapter 4.2.

Specific Area Plan – Describes in more detail the type of development planned for a specific area than is typically found in a comprehensive plan, zone map, or public facilities plan. See Chapter 2.5.

Standards and criteria - Standards are code requirements. Criteria are the elements required to comply with a particular standard.

Steep slopes - Slopes greater than 25 percent.

Storefront character - The character expressed by buildings placed close to the street with ground-floor display windows, weather protection (e.g., awnings or canopies), corner building entrances or recessed street-front entries, and similar features.

Storm water facility - A detention and/or retention pond, swale, or other surface water feature that provides storage during high-rainfall events and/or water quality treatment.

Street/road - A public or private way for travel by vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians, that meets the City standards in Chapter 3.4, Section 100.

Street access — Safe and efficient passage for pedestrians and vehicles to circulate through a connected street system. See Chapter 3.1, Section 200.

Street connectivity - The number of street connections within a specific geographic area. Higher levels of connectivity provide for more direct transportation routes and better dispersion of traffic, resulting in less traffic on individual streets and potentially slower speeds through neighborhoods.

Street furniture/furnishings - Benches, lighting, bicycle racks, drinking fountains, mail boxes, kiosks, and similar pedestrian amenities located within a street right-of-way. See also, Chapter 2.2, Section 170.

Street stub - A temporary street ending; i.e., where the street will be extended through adjacent property in the future, as those properties develop. Not a permanent street-end or dead-end street.

Street tree - A tree planted in a street right-of-way within a planter strip or tree cut-out.

Subdivision - To divide land into four or more lots within a single calendar year. (ORS 92.010(13).)

Surface water management - Definition to be developed in Chapter 3.5.

Swale - A type of storm water facility. Usually a broad, shallow depression with plants that filter and process contaminants.

Tangent - Meeting a curve or surface in a single point.

Terrace - A porch or promenade supported by columns, or a flat roof or other platform on a building.

Topographical constraint - Where existing slopes prevent conformance with a Code standard.

Tract: private/public - A piece of land set aside in a separate area for dedication to the public, a homeowner's association, or other entity (e.g., for open space, recreation facilities, sensitive lands, etc.).

Transportation facilities and improvements - The physical improvements used to move people and goods from one place to another; i.e., streets, sidewalks, pathways, bike lanes, airports, transit stations and bus stops, etc. Transportation improvements include the following:

- a. Normal operation, maintenance, repair, and preservation activities of existing transportation facilities.
- b. Installation of culverts, pathways, medians, fencing, guardrails, lighting, and similar types of improvements within the existing right-of-way.
- c. Projects specifically identified in the City's adopted Transportation System Plan as not requiring further land use review and approval.
- d. Landscaping as part of a transportation facility.

- e. Emergency measures necessary for the safety and protection of property.
- f. Construction of a street or road as part of an approved subdivision or partition.
- g. Construction, reconstruction, or widening of highways, roads or bridges, or other transportation projects that are not designated improvements in the Transportation System Plan.
- h. Construction, reconstruction, or widening of highways, roads or bridges, or other transportation projects that are not designed and constructed as part of an approved subdivision or partition.

Transportation Facilities and Improvements in subsections g. and h. require a Conditional Use Permit (CU) under Section 4.4.400D.

Transportation mode - The method of transportation (e.g., automobile, bus, walking, bicycling, etc.)

Triplex - A building with three attached housing units on one lot or parcel.

Vacate plat/street - To abandon a subdivision or street right-of-way. For example, *vacation* of a public right-of-way that is not needed or cannot be used for a street or other public purpose. A plat may be vacated, returning the property to an undivided condition.

Variance - An administrative or quasi-judicial decision to lessen or otherwise modify the requirements of this Code. See Chapter 5.1.

Vision clearance area - The shaded area as shown on the following figure is the Vision Clearance Area. This area is regulated and further described in section 3.1.200N of the code. This standard applies to driveways, streets, alleyways and railways.

Wetland - A land areas where water is the dominant factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities. It is defined more specifically by the Federal Clean Water Act (Section 404) and Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR 141-85-010). For more information, contact the Oregon Division of State Lands.

Window hood - An architectural detail placed above a window, used as an accent.

Wireless communication equipment - Includes cell towers, antennae, monopoles, and related facilities used for radio signal transmission and receiving.

Yard - The area defined by setbacks (i.e., between the setback line and respective property line).

Zero-lot line house - Single family home that is not subject to side yard setbacks on one side of a typical lot. See Chapter 2.1, Section 200.A.