

Chapter 2.1 - Residential (R) District

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2.1.100 Purpose

The Residential District is intended to promote the livability, stability and improvement of the City of Boardman's neighborhoods. This chapter provides standards for the orderly expansion and improvement of neighborhoods based on the following principles:

- Make efficient use of land and public services, and implement the Comprehensive Plan, by providing minimum lot areas.
- Accommodate a range of housing needs, including owner-occupied and rental housing.
- Provide for compatible building and site design at an appropriate neighborhood scale.
- Reduce reliance on the automobile for neighborhood travel and provide options for walking and bicycling. Provide direct and convenient access to schools, parks and neighborhood services.

2.1.110 Permitted Land Uses

- A. **Permitted Uses.** The land uses listed in Table 2.1.110.A are permitted in the Residential District, subject to the provisions of this Chapter. Only land uses which are specifically listed in Table 2.1.110.A, and land uses which are approved as "similar" to those in Table 2.1.110, may be permitted. Land uses identified as "Sub District Only" are permitted only within the applicable Sub District. The land uses identified with a "CU" in Table 2.1.110.A require Conditional Use Permit approval prior to development or a change in use, in accordance with Chapter 4.4.
- B. **Determination of Similar Land Use.** Similar use determinations shall be made in conformance with the procedures in Chapter 4.8 - Interpretations.

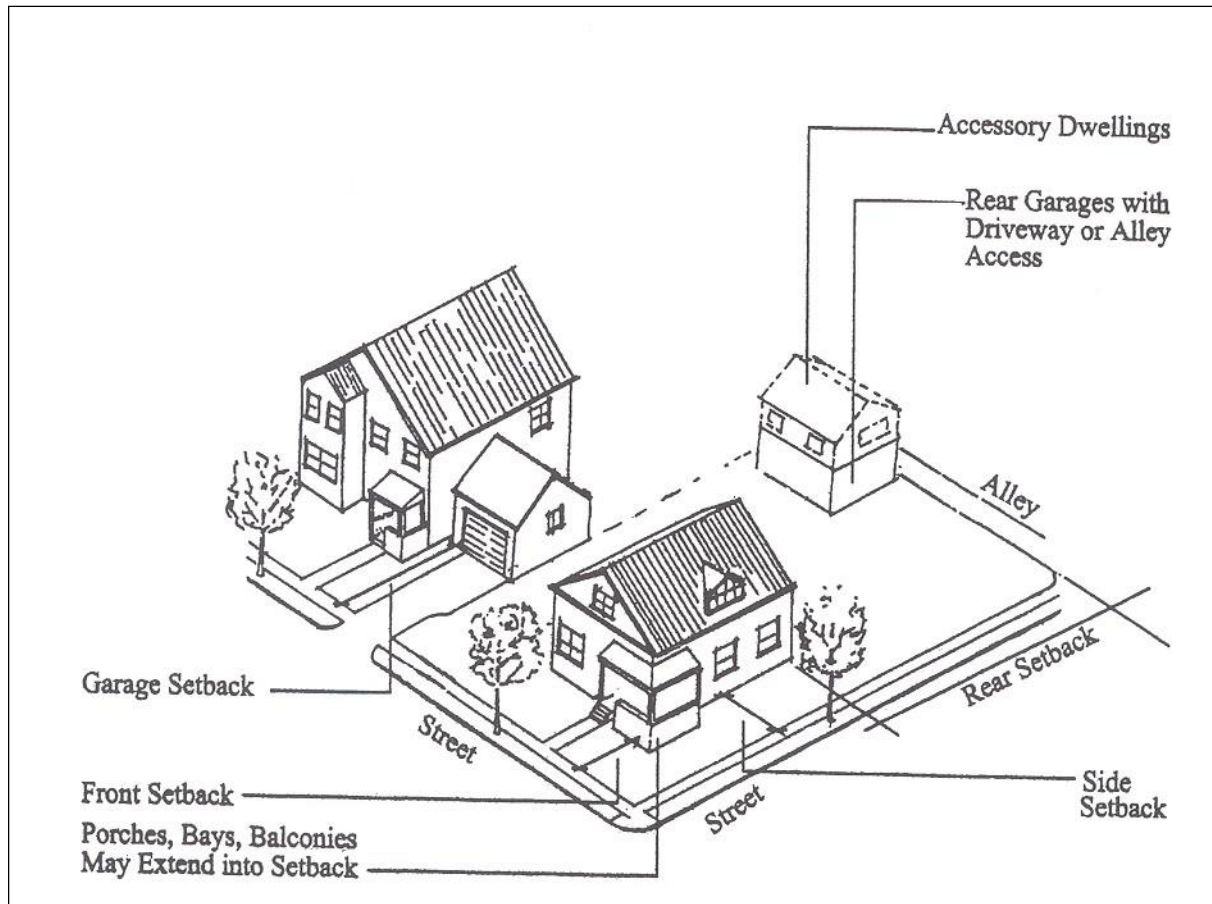
2.1.110 Permitted Land Uses (continued)

Table 2.1.110.A Land Uses and Building Types Permitted in the Residential District		
1. Residential: <i>Single-family</i> a. Single-family detached housing b. Single-family detached zero-lot line* c. Manufactured homes – individual lots* (Sunridge Terrace Sub-District subject to provisions of 2.1.600) d. Manufactured Home Park (MH Sub District only)* e. Single-family attached townhomes * <u>f. High-Density Housing; see 2.1.700</u> <i>Two- and Three-Family</i> <u>g.f.</u> Two- and three-family housing (duplex and triplex)* <i>Multi-family</i> <u>h.</u> Multi-family housing (MF Sub District only)* <i>Residential care</i> g. <u>i.</u> Residential care homes and facilities* h. <u>j.</u> Family daycare 2. Home occupations* 3. Accessory Uses and Structures * 4. Master Planned Neighborhoods (CU)* 5. Agricultural/Farm Uses (FU Sub District only)	6. Public and Institutional *: a. Churches and places of worship (CU) b. Clubs, lodges, similar uses (CU) c. Government offices and facilities (administration, public safety, utilities, and similar uses) (CU) d. Libraries, museums, community centers, and similar uses (CU) e. Private utilities (CU) f. Public parks and recreational facilities (CU) g. Schools (public and private) (CU) h. Transportation Facilities and Improvements: 1. Normal operation, maintenance; 2. Installation of improvements within the existing right-of-way; 3. Projects identified in the adopted Transportation System Plan not requiring future land use review and approval; 4. Landscaping as part of a transportation facility; 5. Emergency Measures; 6. Street or road construction as part of an approved subdivision or partition; 7. Transportation projects that are not designated improvements in the Transportation System Plan ** (CU); and 8. Transportation projects that are not designed and constructed as part of an approved subdivision or partition** (CU)	i. Transitional housing j. Uses similar to those listed above 7. Neighborhood Commercial (MF Sub District only)*: Each of the following uses is “size limited” and subject to provisions in Section 2.1.200 Special Standards for Certain Uses: a. Child Care Center (care for more than 12 children) b. Food services, excluding automobile-oriented uses c. Laundromats and dry cleaners d. Retail goods and services e. Medical and dental offices, clinics and laboratories f. Personal services (e.g., barber shops, salons, similar uses) g. Professional and administrative offices h. Mixed use building (residential with other permitted use) i. Recreational Vehicle Parks (CU)* East Columbia Ave. MF Overlay District only j. Other similar uses 8. Bed & breakfast inns and vacation rentals (CU)*

Uses marked with an asterisk (*) are subject to the standards in Section 2.1.190, “Special Standards for Certain Uses.” Temporary uses are subject to the standards in Section 4.9. ** Uses marked with two asterisks are subject to the standards in Section 4.4.400 D. CU= Conditional Use Permit Required

Only uses specifically listed in Table 2.1.110.A, and uses similar to those in Table 2.1.110.A, are permitted in the Residential District.

2.1.120 – Building Setbacks



Building Setbacks

Building setbacks provide space for private yards, and building separation for fire protection/security, building maintenance, sun light and air circulation. This section is also intended to promote human-scale design and traffic calming by downplaying the visual presence of garages along the street and encouraging the use of extra-wide sidewalks and pocket parks in front of markets and other non-residential uses. The standards encourage placement of residences close to the street for public safety and neighborhood security.

Building setbacks are measured from the face of the building, excluding porches, to the respective property line. Setbacks for decks and porches are measured from the edge of the deck or porch to the property line. The setback standards, as listed on the following page and illustrated above, apply to primary structures as well as accessory structures. A variance is required in accordance with Chapter 5.1 to modify any setback standard.

2.1.120 – Building Setbacks *(continued)***A. Front Yard Setbacks.**

1. Residential Uses (single family, duplex and triplex, multi-family housing types)
 - a. A minimum setback of 15 feet is required, except that an unenclosed porch may be within 8 feet of the front lot line, as long as it does not encroach into a public utility easement. See also, Section F, which provides standards for Setbacks for Established Residential Areas.
 - b. Garages and carports shall be accessed from alleys or the entrances must be set back from the front lot line a minimum of 20 feet.
 - c. Multi-family housing shall also comply with the building orientation standards in Section 2.1.180.
2. Neighborhood Commercial Buildings and Public/Institutional Buildings. A minimum front setback is not required, except as necessary to comply with the vision clearance standards in Chapter 3.1.200.

B. Rear Yard Setbacks.

The minimum rear yard setback shall be 15 feet for street-access lots and 6 feet for alley-access lots for all structures.

C. Side Yard Setbacks.

The minimum side yard setback shall be 7 feet on interior side yards, and 15 feet on street corner yards; or when zero-lot line development is permitted, the minimum side yard setbacks shall be 14 feet minimum on one side of the dwelling unit, and no setback required on the opposite side. (See standards for zero-lot line housing in Section 2.1.190.)

D. Setback Exceptions.

The following architectural features are allowed to encroach into the setback yards:

- 1) Eaves, chimneys, bay windows, overhangs, and similar architectural features may encroach into setbacks by no more than 3 feet.
- 2) Porches, decks and similar structures not exceeding 36 inches in height may encroach into setbacks by no more than 6 feet, subject to the front yard setback provisions in “A”.
- 3) Accessory structures of 200 square feet or less shall meet the provisions contained in 2.1.190 (F).
- 4) Walls and fences may be placed on property lines, subject to the standards in Chapter 3.2 - Landscaping and Fences and Walls. Walls and fences within front yards shall additionally comply with the vision clearance standards in Section 3.1.200.

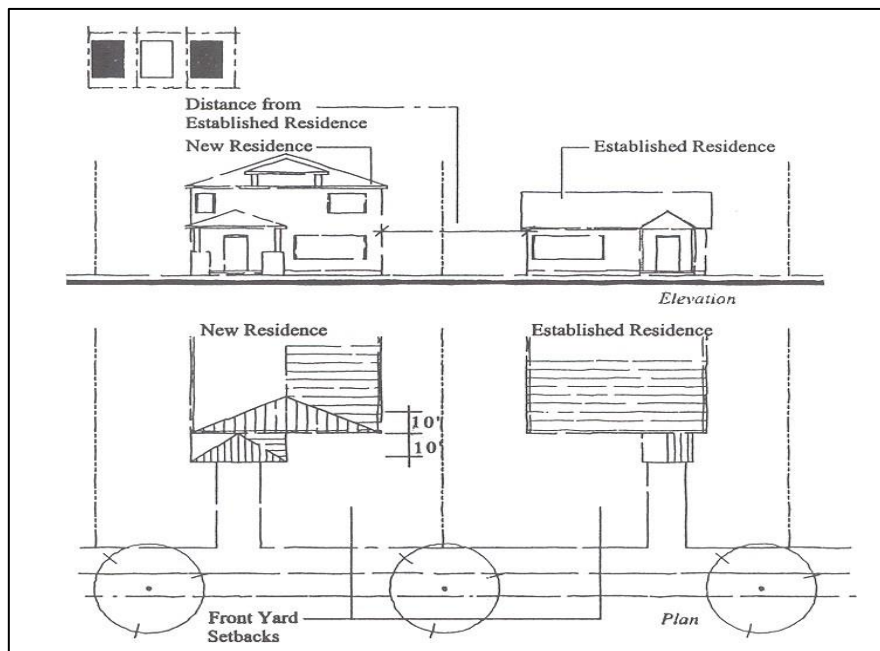
2.1.120 - Building Setbacks (continued)
E. Special Yards - Distance Between Buildings on the Same Lot.

To provide usable yard area and allow air circulation and light, the minimum distance between buildings on the same lot shall be at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the sum of the height of both buildings; provided, however, that in no case shall the distance be less than 10 feet. This requirement shall also apply to portions of the same buildings separated from each other by a court, landscape yard, or other open space.

F. Setbacks for Infill Housing in Established Residential Areas.

“Established residential area” means an area within the Residential District that was platted prior to the effective date of this ordinance. In such areas, the following setback standards shall apply:

Figure 2.1.120F - Infill/Established Residential Area Setbacks

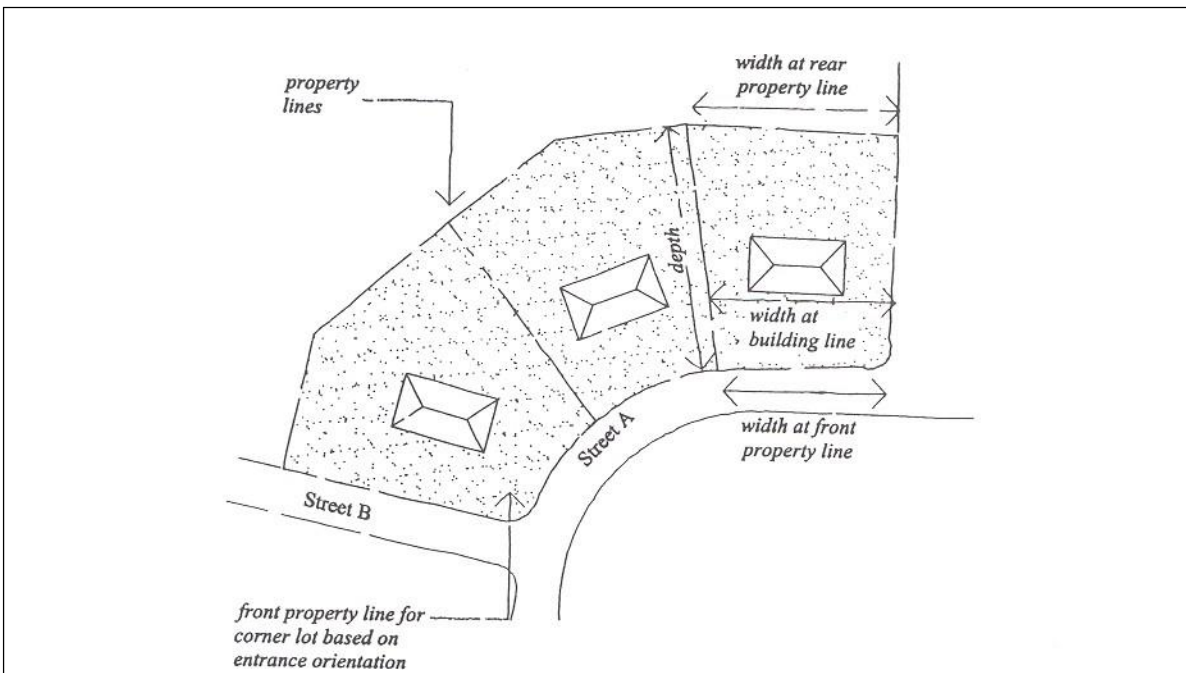


2.1.120 – Building Setbacks (*continued*)

1. When an existing single family residence on the same street is located within 40 feet of the subject site, a front yard setback similar to that of the nearest single family residence shall be used. “Similar” means the setback is within 5 feet of the setback provided by the nearest single family residence on the same street. For example, if the existing single family residence has a front yard setback 20 feet, then the new building shall have a front yard setback between 15 feet and 25 feet. If the new building is to be located between two existing residences, then the setback for the new building shall be based on the average setback of both adjacent residences, plus or minus 10 feet.
2. In no case shall a front yard setback be less than 10 feet. Zero-lot line houses shall comply with the standards for zero-lot line housing in Section 2.1.190.
3. The standards in 1-2 shall not be changed, except through a Class B Variance (i.e., to avoid significant trees, topographic constraints or other sensitive lands).

2.1.130 - Lot Area and Dimensions

Figure 2.1.130 - Lot Dimensions



Land Use	Lot Area*	Lot Width/Depth	Related Standards
Detached Single Family Housing; Manufactured Homes on Lots	Minimum: 8,000 square feet, 6,300 square feet for lots with frontages over 80 feet.	Minimum Width: 70 feet, 30 feet for lots with a radius frontage, except for flag lots and lots served by private lanes (See Section 2.1.140) Maximum Depth: Three (3) times the lot width; except as may be required by this code (e.g., to protect sensitive lands, etc.) Minimum Depth: 70 feet as long as minimum lot area criteria is met	The average lot area and residential floor area in new developments shall conform to the standards in Section 2.1.150 - Building Size.
Two-and Three-Family Housing (duplex and tri-plex)	Minimum area for two-family: 8,000 square feet. Minimum area for Three-family: 9,000 square feet.	Minimum Width: 80 feet at front property line, except for flag lots and lots served by private lanes (See Section 2.1.140) Maximum Depth: Three (3) times the lot width; except as required to protect sensitive lands, etc.	The average lot area and residential floor area in new developments shall conform to the standards in Section 2.1.150 - Building Size.
Attached (Townhome) Single Family Housing	Minimum area: 3,000 square feet.	Minimum Width: 30 feet at front property line, except for flag lots and lots served by private lanes (See Section 2.1.140) Maximum Depth: Three (3) times the lot width except as may be required by this code (e.g., to protect sensitive lands, etc.)	The average lot area and residential floor area in new developments shall conform to the standards in Section 2.1.150 Building Size.
High-Density Detached Housing including manufactured homes and stick-built. This category is subject to the development and design standards in Section 2.1.700	<u>Lot area /density shall be determined by building design, fire/life/safety design, the applicable lot coverage, floor area, building height standards, open space and parking requirements, etc.</u>	<u>Minimum Width: 30 feet. Also 30 feet for lots with a radius frontage, except for flag lots and lots served by private lanes (See Section 2.1.140.</u>	<u>The average lot area and residential floor area in new developments shall conform to the standards in Section 2.1.150 – Building Size.</u>
Multi-family Housing (more than 3 units)	Minimum area: 10,000 square feet.	Minimum Width: 80 feet at front property line. Maximum Depth: None.	The maximum lot/parcel area is controlled by the Block Area standards in Chapter 3.1 - Access and Circulation.
Manufactured Home Parks	See Section 2.1.190 for Manufactured Home Park standards.		
Public and Institutional Uses	Minimum area: None.	Minimum Width: 60 feet at front property line. Maximum Depth: None.	The maximum lot/parcel area is controlled by the Block Area standards in Chapter 3.1 - Access and Circulation.

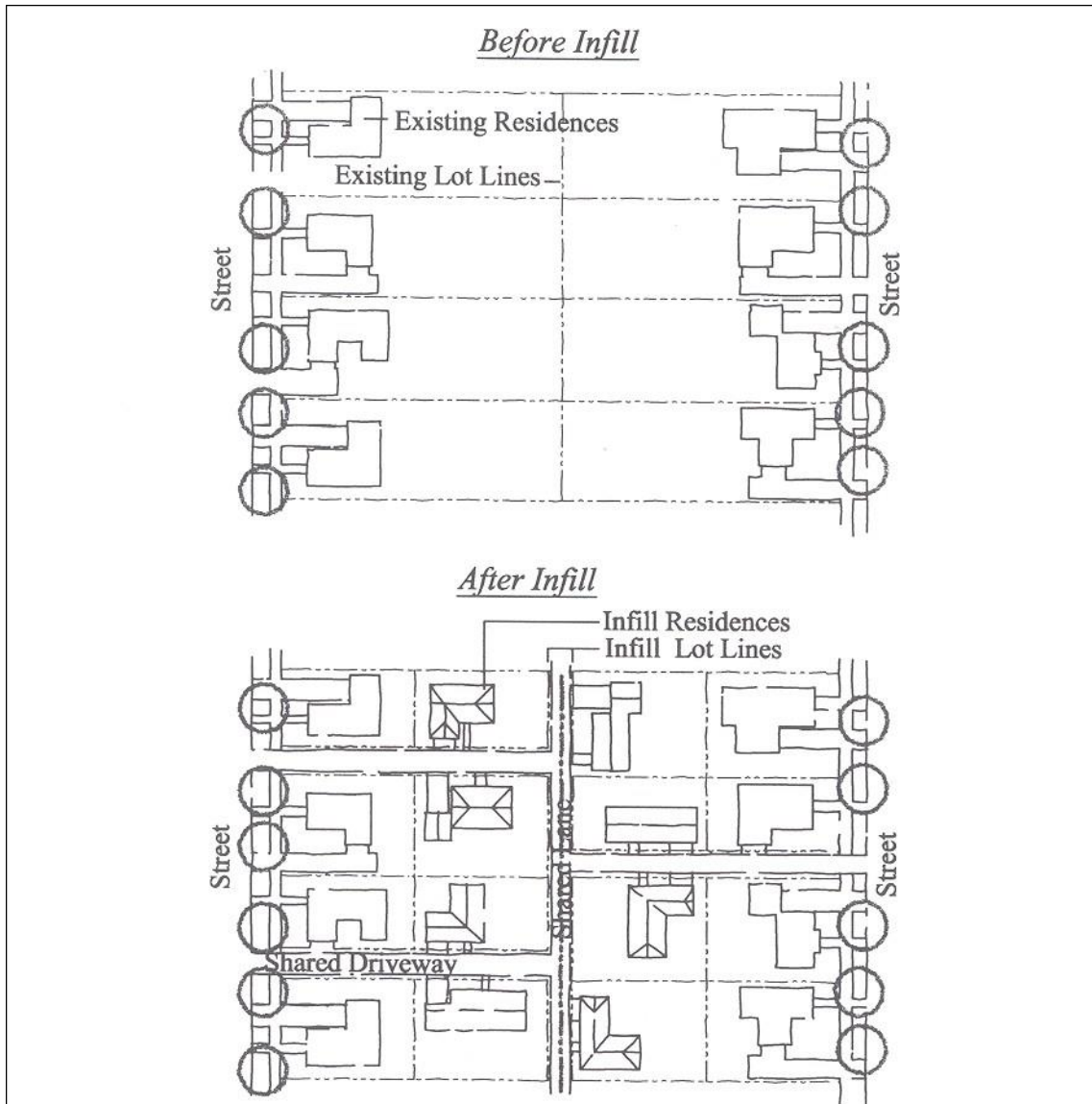
Residential Commercial Uses	Minimum area: None.	Minimum Width: 60 feet at front property line. Maximum Depth: None.	The maximum lot/parcel area is indirectly controlled by the floor area standards for Residential Commercial development, as provided in Section 2.1.200.
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*Lot sizes in proposed subdivisions may be averaged so that average lot size is in this range.

2.1.140 - Flag Lots and Lots Accessed by Mid-Block Lanes

As shown below, some lots in existing neighborhoods may have standard widths but may be unusually deep compared to other lots in the area. Essentially unused space at the back of a lot may provide room for one or more lots for infill housing. Infill lots may be developed as “flag lots” or “mid-block developments”, as defined below:

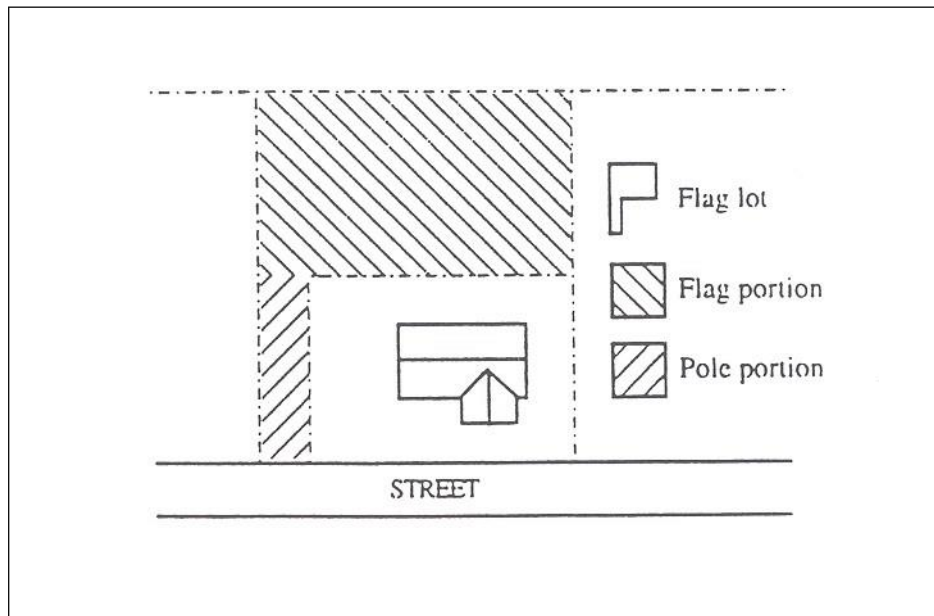
Figure 2.1.140A – Mid-block Infill



2.1.140 - Flag Lots and Lots Accessed by Mid-Block Lanes (continued)

- A. **Mid-block lanes.** Lots may be developed without frontage onto a public street when lot access is provided by a series of mid-block lanes, as shown above. Mid-block lanes shall be required whenever practicable as an alternative to approving flag lots. The lanes shall meet the standards for alleys, per Chapter 3.4.100, and subsections C-F, below.

Figure 2.1.140B - Flag Lot (Typical)



- B. **Flag lots.** Flag lots may be created only when mid-block lanes cannot be extended to serve future development. A flag lot ~~driveway~~ may serve no more than two (2) dwelling units, including accessory dwellings and dwellings on individual lots, unless Uniform Fire Code (UFC) standards are met for more units. When UFC standards are met, the maximum number of dwellings shall be six (6). A drive serving more than one lot shall have a reciprocal access and maintenance easement recorded for all lots. No fence, structure or other obstacle shall be placed within the drive area.
- C. **Driveway and lane width.** The minimum width of all shared drives and lanes shall be 12 feet; the maximum width is 20 feet, except as required by the Uniform Fire Code.
- D. **Dedication of drive lane.** The owner shall dedicate 12 feet of right-of-way or record a 12 foot wide easement (i.e., 6 feet from each property sharing a drive) for vehicle access similar to an alley. Dedication or recording, as applicable, shall be so indicated on the face of the subdivision or partition plat.
- E. **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.

2.1.140 - Flag Lots and Lots Accessed by Mid-Block Lanes *(continued)*

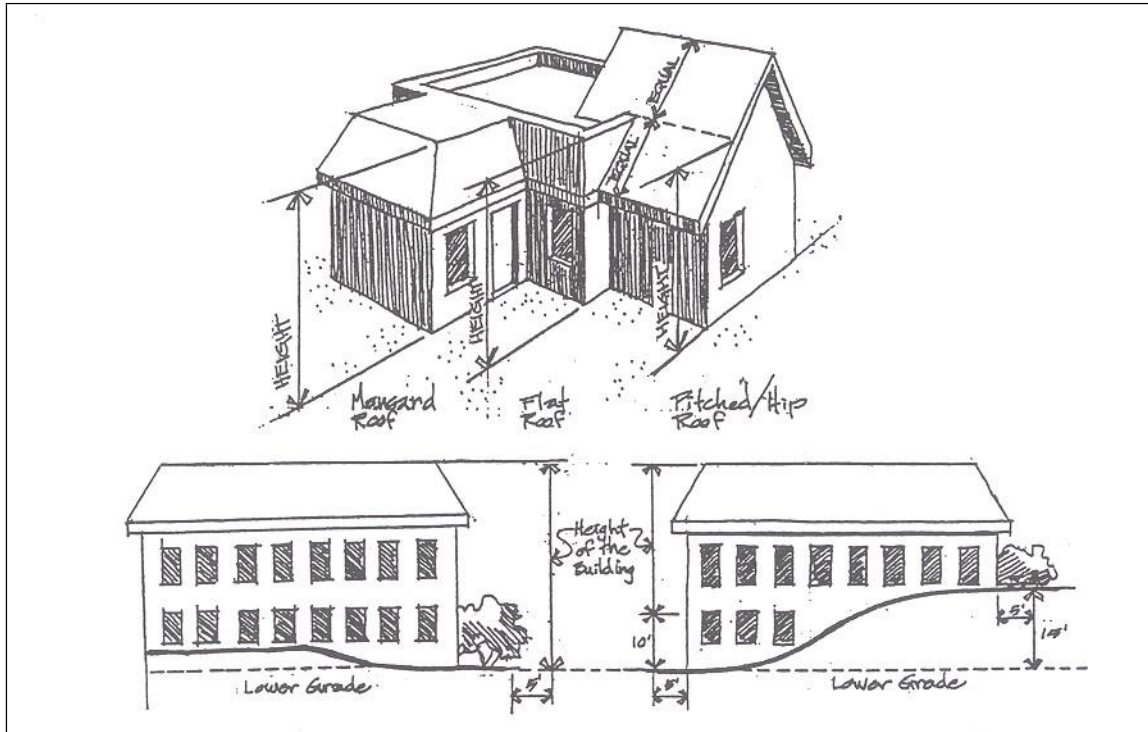
- F. **Future street plans.** Building placement and alignment of shared drives shall be designed so that future street connections can be made as surrounding properties develop (i.e., as shown in Figure 2.1.140A).
- G. **Flag lot access.** Flag lots shall not be permitted when the result would be to increase the number of properties requiring direct and individual access connections to the State Highway system or other arterials.
- H. **Waiver of Remonstrance.** A waiver is required for all utility improvements. Utility upgrade may be required for approval.

2.1.150 - Maximum Lot Coverage

- A. **Maximum Lot Coverage.** The following maximum lot coverage standards shall apply to all development in this district:
1. Single Family Detached Houses - 40 percent
 2. Duplexes and Triplexes - 60 percent
 - ~~3.~~ 3. Single Family Attached Townhomes - 60 percent
 - ~~3.4.~~ High-Density Detached Dwellings, including manufactured homes – 60 percent
 - ~~4.5.~~ Multiple Family Housing - 60 percent
 - ~~5.6.~~ Neighborhood Commercial and Public/Institutional Uses - 80 percent
- B. **Lot Coverage Defined.** “Lot Coverage” means all areas of a lot or parcel covered by buildings (as defined by foundation perimeters) and other structures with surfaces greater than 36 inches above the finished grade.
- C. **Compliance.** Compliance with other sections of this code may preclude development of the maximum lot coverage for some land uses.

2.1.160 - Building Height

Figure 2.1.160 - Building Height Measurement (Composite of Several Roof Forms)

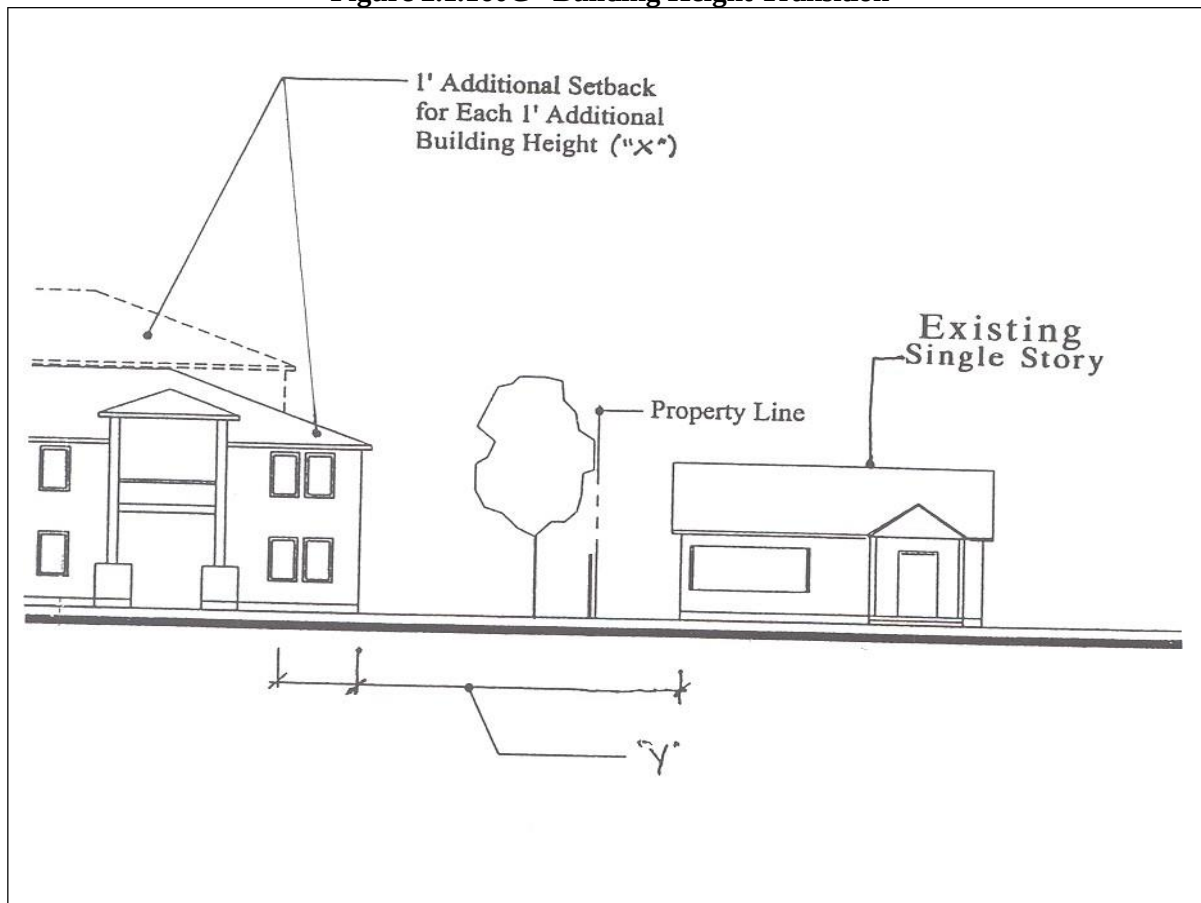


The following building height standards are intended to promote land use compatibility and support the principle of neighborhood-scale design:

- A. **Building Height Standard.** Buildings within the Residential District shall be no more than 35 feet for gabled roofs; 30 foot for flat roofs or 2 ½ stories high, whichever is greater, and buildings within the Multi-family Sub District may be up to 30 feet or 3 stories. Building height may be restricted to less than these maximums when necessary to comply with the Building Height Transition standard in “C” below. Not included in the maximum height are: chimneys, bell towers, steeples, roof equipment, flagpoles, and similar features which are not for human occupancy.
- B. **Method of Measurement.** “Building height” is measured as the vertical distance above a reference datum measured to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof or to the deck line of a mansard roof or to the average height of the highest gable of a pitched or hipped roof (See above examples). The reference datum shall be selected by either of the following, whichever yields a greater height of building:
 - a. The elevation of the highest adjoining sidewalk or ground surface within a five-foot horizontal distance of an exterior wall of the building when such sidewalk or ground surface is not more than 10 feet above the lowest grade;

2.1.160 - Building Height *(continued)*

- b. An elevation 10 feet higher than the lowest grade when the sidewalk or ground surface described in subsection 'a' is more than 10 feet above the lowest grade. The height of a stepped or terraced building is the maximum height of any segment of the building.

Figure 2.1.160C - Building Height Transition


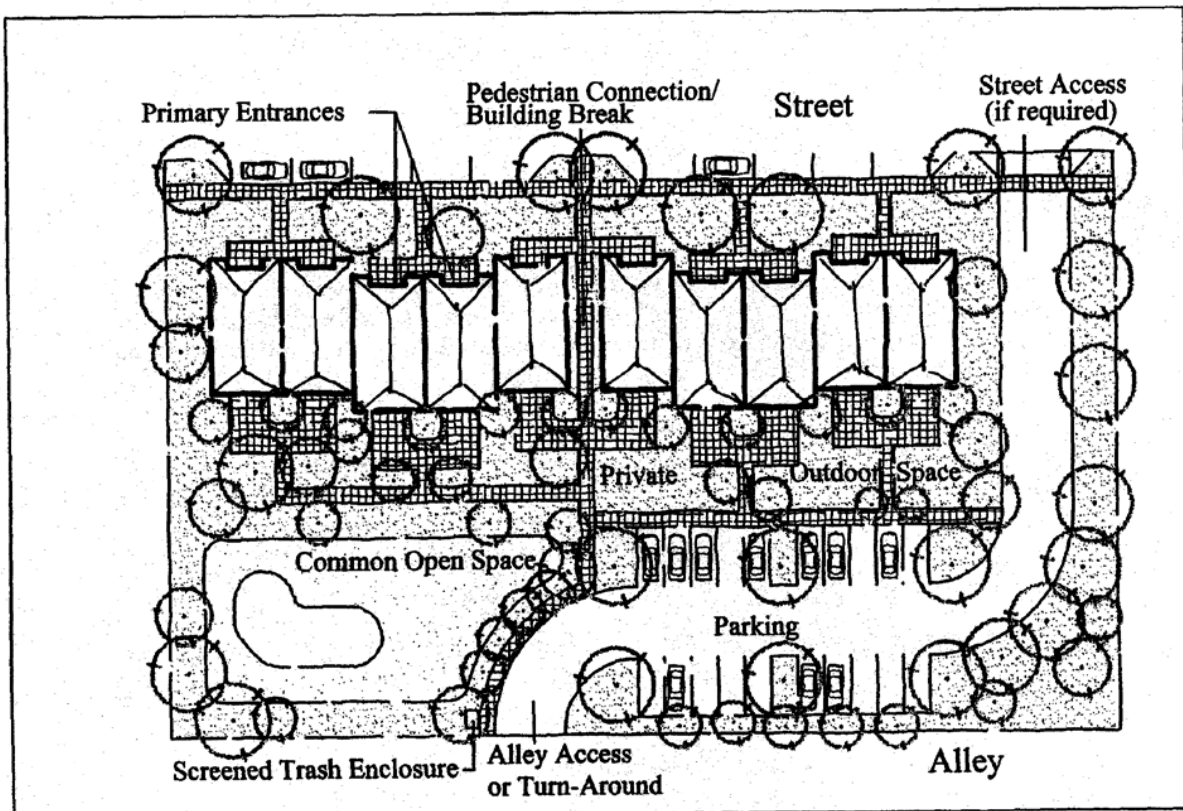
- C. **Building Height Transition.** To provide compatible building scale and privacy between developments, taller buildings shall “step-down” to create a building height transition to adjacent single-story building(s).
1. This standard applies to new and vertically expanded buildings within 20 feet (as measured horizontally) of an existing single-story building with a height of 20 feet or less, as shown above.
 2. The building height transition standard is met when the height of the taller building (“x”) does not exceed one (1) foot of height for every one (1) foot separating the two buildings (“y”), as shown above.

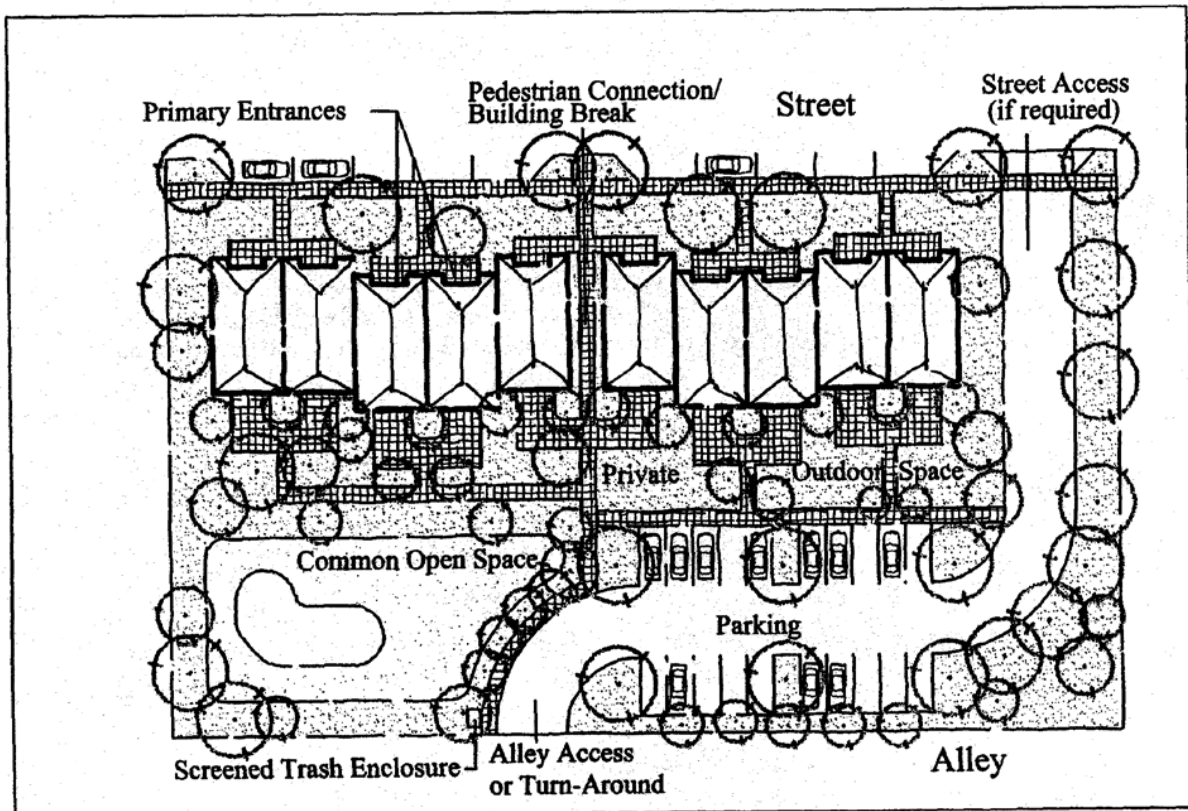
2.1.170 - Building Orientation**Typical Building Orientation
(Illustrations on following pages)**

- A. Purpose.** The following standards are intended to orient buildings close to the street to promote human-scale development, slow traffic down, and encourage walking in neighborhoods. Placing residences and other buildings close to the street also encourages security and safety by having more “eyes-on-the-street”.
- B. Applicability.** This section applies to: single-family dwellings, including manufactured houses, duplexes, and attached townhomes that are subject to Site Design Review (3 or more attached units); multi-family housing; neighborhood commercial buildings; and public and institutional buildings.
- C. Building orientation standards.** All developments listed in “B” shall be oriented to a street. The building orientation standard is met when all of the following criteria are met:
1. Compliance with the setback standards in Section 2.1.120.
 2. All buildings shall have their primary entrance(s) oriented to the street. Multi-family and Neighborhood Commercial building entrances may include entrances to individual units, lobby entrances, or breezeway/courtyard entrances (i.e., to a cluster of units or commercial spaces). Alternatively, a multi-family building may have its entrance oriented to a side yard when a direct pedestrian walkway is provided between the building entrance and the street in accordance with the standards in Chapter 3.1 – Access and Circulation. In this case, at least one entrance shall be provided not more than 20 feet from the closest sidewalk or street.
 3. Off-street parking, driveways, and other vehicle areas shall not be placed between streets and buildings. Single-family dwellings, including manufactured houses, duplexes, and attached townhouses, are excepted from this standard.
- D. Public Buildings.** The standard shall not apply to buildings which do not receive the public (e.g., buildings used solely for storage or for housing mechanical equipment; and similar uses.)

2.1.170 - Building Orientation *(continued)*

Figure 2.1.170A
Multifamily/Attached Housing – Building Orientation

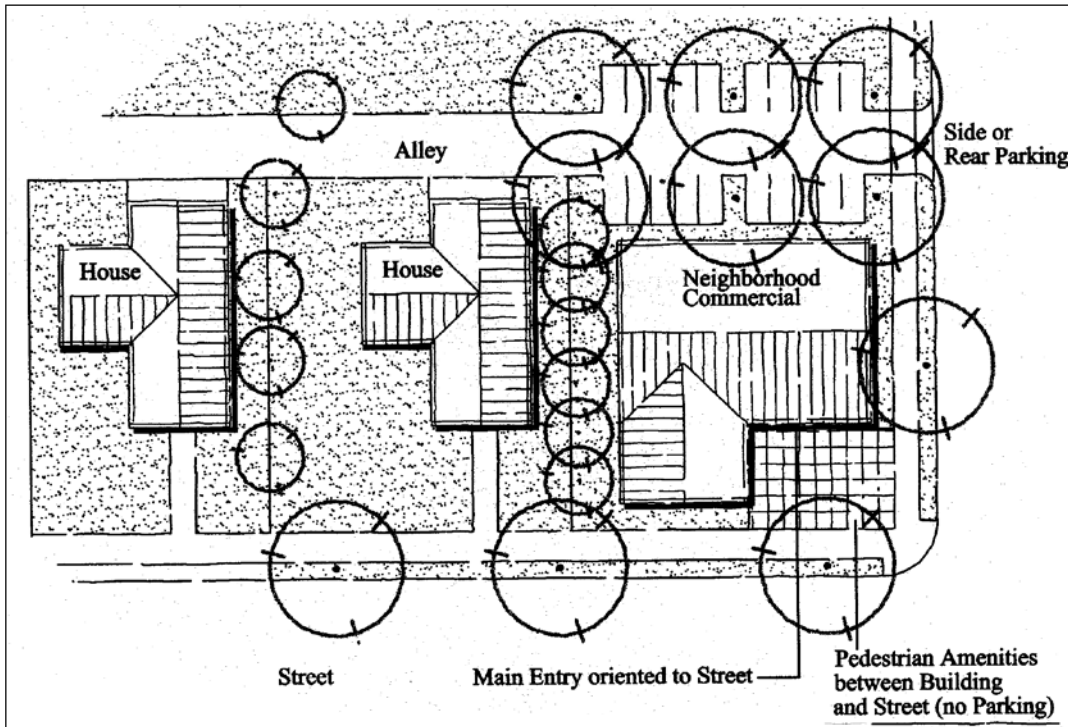
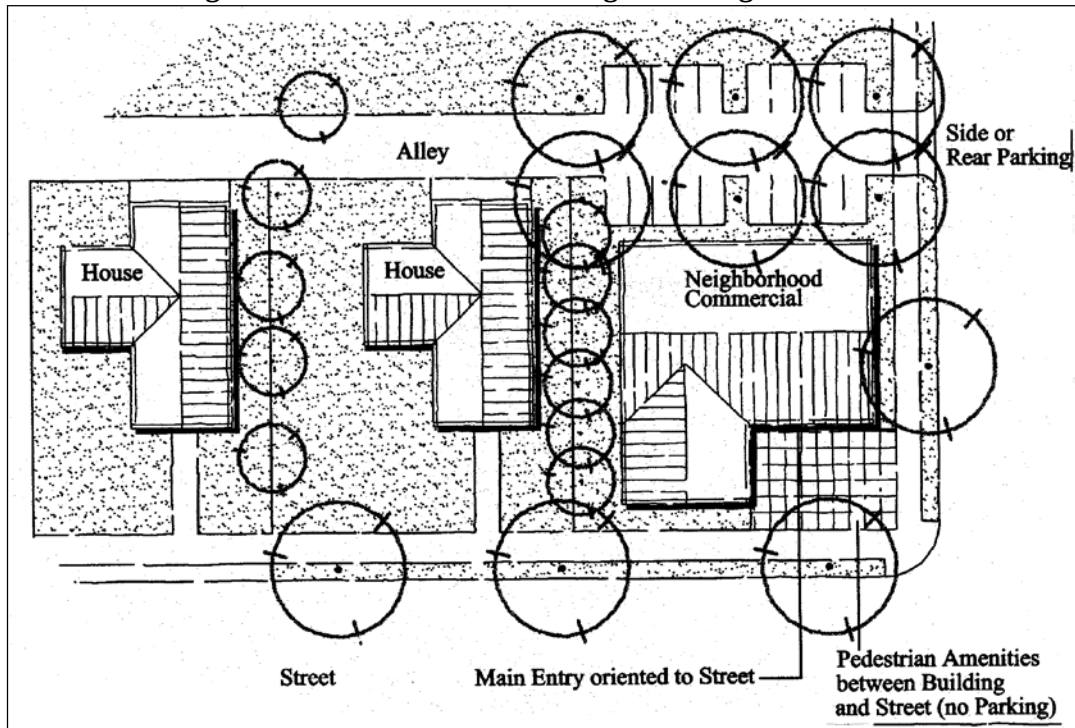




2.1.170 - Building Orientation *(continued)*

Figure 2.1.170B
Neighborhood Commercial Building – Building Orientation

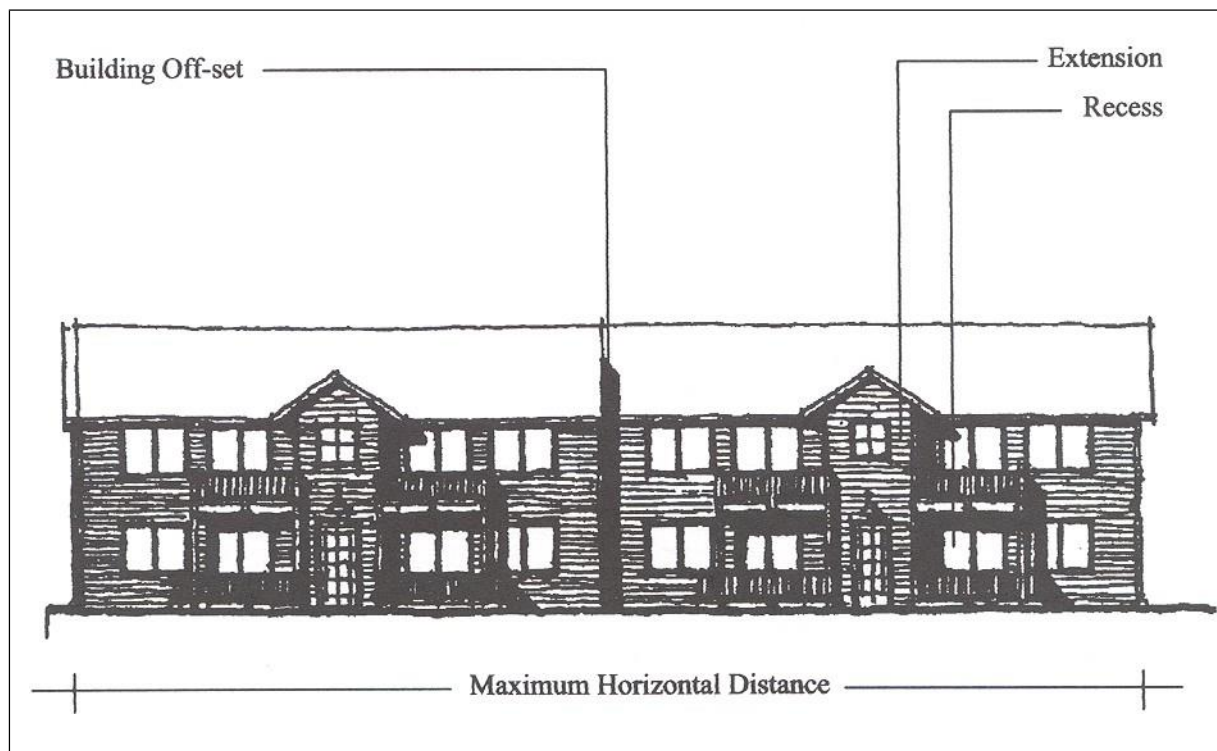
Figure 2.1.170B Neighborhood Commercial Building – Building Orientation



2.1.180 – Design Standards

- A. **Purpose.** The architectural standards are intended to provide detailed, human-scale design, while affording flexibility to use a variety of building styles.
- B. **Applicability.** This section applies to all of the following types of buildings, and shall be applied during Site Design Review:
- a. Duplexes and Triplexes
 - b. Single family attached townhomes which are subject to Site Design Review (3 or more attached units)];
 - c. Multi-family housing;
 - d. Public and institutional buildings;
 - e. Neighborhood Commercial and mixed use buildings; and
 - f. Single Family Residential, Section 2.1.180 (C) (4)
- C. **Standards.** As noted in 2.1.180 (B) all buildings which are subject to this Section shall comply with all of the following standards. The graphics provided with each standard are intended to show examples of how to comply. Other building styles and designs can be used to comply, so long as they are consistent with the text of this section. An architectural feature (i.e., as shown in the graphics) may be used to comply with more than one standard.

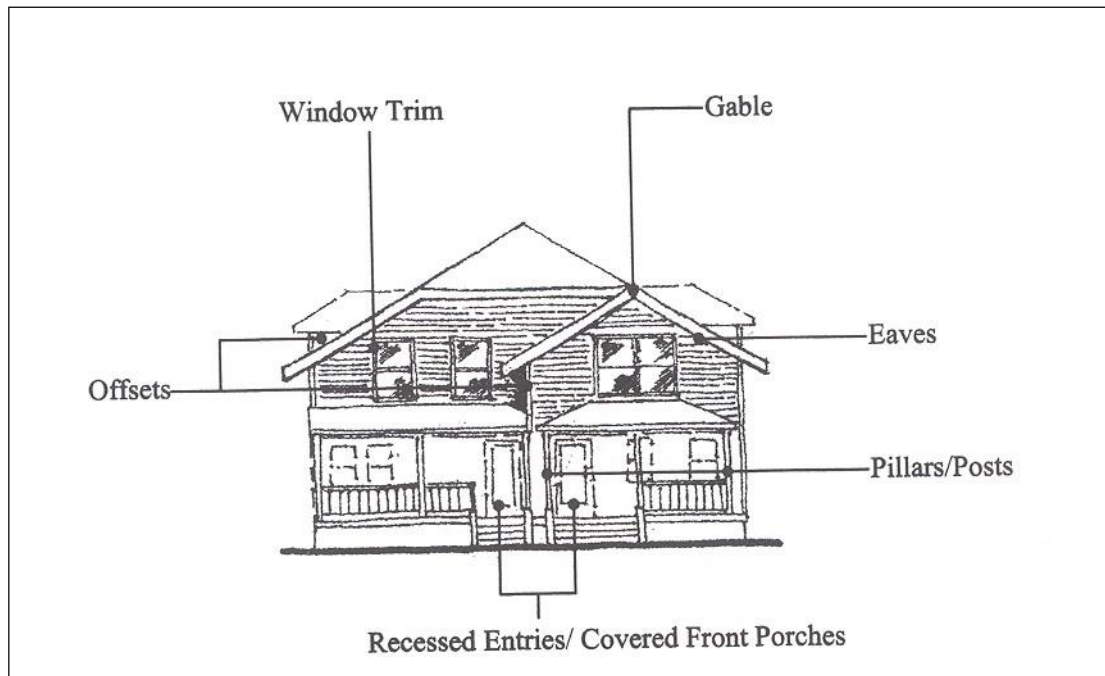
Figure 2.1.180C(1) - Building Form (Multi-family Housing Example)



2.1.180 – Design Standards (continued)

1. **Building Form.** The continuous horizontal distance (i.e., as measured from end-wall to end-wall) of individual buildings (single family residential units) shall not exceed 80 feet on more than two horizontal distance measurements. Duplexes and Triplexes reviewed by a Type I decision process in accordance with Section 4.2.200(B) shall not exceed 30 feet per living unit on more than two horizontal distance measurements. Duplexes and Triplexes reviewed by a Type II decision process in accordance with Section 4.2.400 shall not exceed 40 feet per living unit on more than two horizontal distance measurements. Multi-family buildings (more than 3 units) reviewed by a Type III decision process in accordance with Section 4.2.400(B) shall be not exceed 35 feet per living unit for no more than 4 units and shall be no more than 1 unit in depth. Alternative building designs meeting the Boardman Comprehensive Plan policies and the intent of Boardman Development Code Standards shall be considered through the Type III decision process, consistent with the Boardman Comprehensive Plan Chapter 10 – Housing, Policy 9, which states; *“The City shall give consideration to development of alternative residential construction both in form and layout for such reasons as aesthetics, energy conservation, reduced development costs and provision of open space.”*
2. All buildings shall incorporate design features such as offsets, balconies, projections, window reveals, or similar elements to preclude large expanses of uninterrupted building surfaces, as shown in Figure 2.1.180(C)(1). Along the vertical face of a structure, such features shall occur at a minimum of every 40 feet, and on each floor shall contain at least two of the following features:
 - a. Recess (e.g., deck, patio, courtyard, entrance or similar feature) that has a minimum depth of 6 feet;
 - b. Extension (e.g., floor area, deck, patio, entrance, or similar feature) that projects a minimum of 2 feet and runs horizontally for a minimum length of 4 feet; and/or
 - c. Offsets or breaks in roof elevation of 2 feet or greater in height.
3. **Eyes on the Street.** All building elevations visible from a street right of way shall provide doors, porches, balconies, and/or windows. A minimum of 60 percent of front (i.e., street-facing) elevations, and a minimum of 30 percent of side and rear building elevations shall meet this standard. “Percent of elevation” is measured as the horizontal plane (lineal feet) containing doors, porches, balconies, terraces and/or windows. The standard applies to each full and partial building story.

Figure 2.1.180C(2) - Examples of Architectural Details



2.1.180 – Design Standards *(continued)*

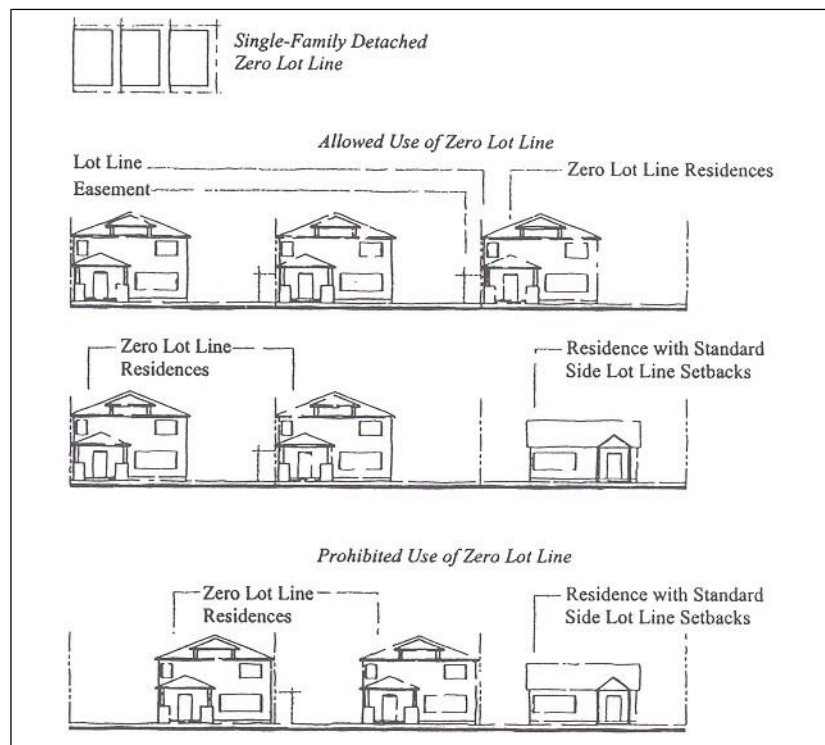
- Detailed Design. All buildings shall provide detailed design along all elevations (i.e., front, rear and sides). Detailed design shall be provided by using at least 5 of the following architectural features on all elevations, as appropriate for the proposed building type and style (may vary features on rear/side/front elevations):
 - a. Dormers
 - b. Gables
 - c. Recessed entries
 - d. Covered porch entries
 - e. Cupolas or towers
 - f. Pillars or posts
 - g. Eaves (minimum 6-inch projection)
 - h. Off-sets in building face or roof (minimum 16 inches)
 - i. Window trim (minimum 4-inches wide)
 - j. Bay windows
 - k. Balconies
 - l. Decorative patterns on exterior finish (e.g., scales/shingles, wainscoting, ornamentation, and similar features)
 - m. Decorative cornices and roof lines (e.g., for flat roofs)
 - n. An alternative feature providing visual relief, similar to options a-m.
- Garages & Carports. The home shall have a carport or garage constructed of like exterior materials, concrete or asphalt floor, and concrete or asphalt driveway from the street to the structure. The City may require an attached or detached garage where that would be consistent with the predominant construction of immediately surrounding residences.

2.1.190 - Special Standards for Certain Uses

This section supplements the standards contained Sections 2.1.100 through 2.1.190. It provides standards for the following land uses in order to control the scale and compatibility of those uses within the Residential District:

- A. **Zero-lot line (single family home).** “Zero-lot line” houses are subject to the same standards as single family housing, except that a side yard setback is not required on one side of a typical lot (as shown below). This type of housing is permitted to allow development on smaller (i.e., narrower) lots and still provide usable outdoor living area in side-oriented yards. The following standards are intended to promote compatibility and privacy between adjacent buildings and allow for building maintenance:

Figure 2.1.200A – Zero-Lot Line Housing



1. **Setbacks Adjacent to Non-Zero Lot Line Development.** When a zero-lot line house shares a side property line with a non-zero lot line development, the zero-lot line building shall be setback from the common property line by a minimum of 10 feet;
2. **Construction and Maintenance Easement.** Prior to building permit approval, the applicant shall submit a copy of a recorded easement for every zero-lot line house that guarantees rights for the purpose of construction and maintenance of structures and yards. The easement shall stipulate that no fence or other obstruction shall be placed in a manner that would prevent maintenance of structures on the subject lot; and

2.1.190 - Special Standards for Certain Uses *(continued)*

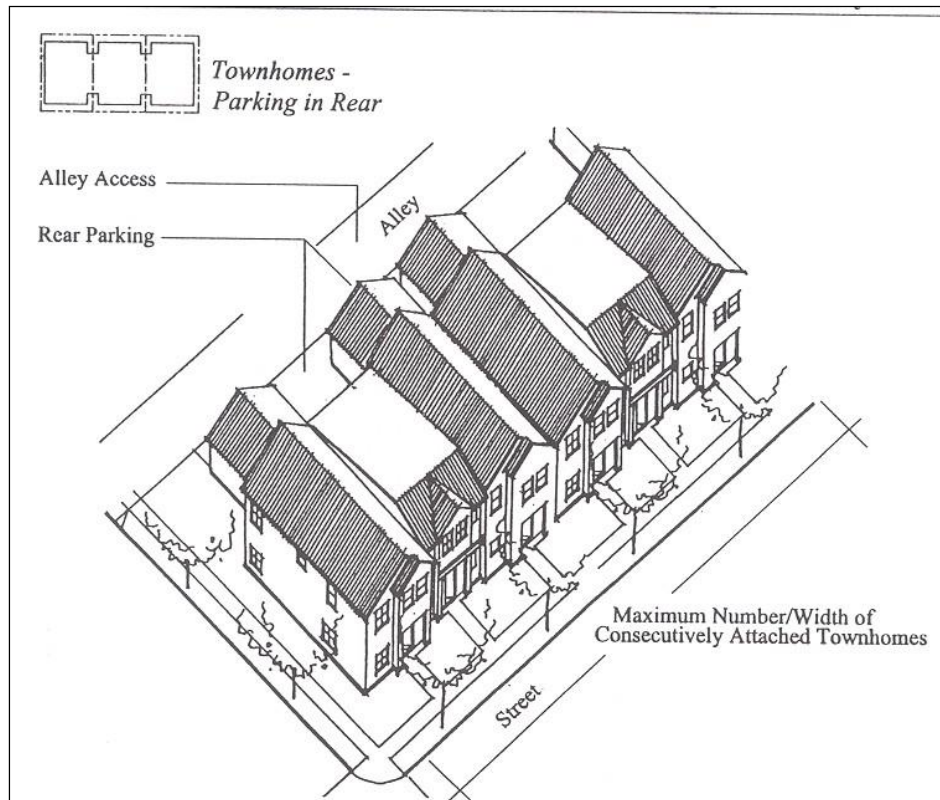
3. **Buffering.** The building placement, landscaping, and/or design of windows shall provide a buffer for the occupants of abutting lots. For example, this standard is met by placing ground-floor windows (along the zero setback) above sight lines with direct views into adjacent yards, or by directing views away from yards (e.g., bay window), or by using frosted/non-see-through windows, as necessary.

B. Manufactured homes on individual lots. Manufactured homes are permitted on individual lots, subject to all of the following design standards, consistent with ORS 197.307(5). Exception: The following standards do not apply to units which were placed on lots within the City prior to the effective date of this ordinance.

1. **Floor Plan.** The manufactured home shall be multi-sectional and have an enclosed floor area of not less than 1,000 sq. ft;
2. **Roof.** The manufactured home shall have a pitched roof with a slope not less than 3 feet in height for each 12 feet in width (14 degrees);
3. **Residential Building Materials.** The manufactured home shall have exterior siding and roofing which in color, material and appearance are similar or superior to the exterior siding and roof material used on nearby residences (e.g., horizontal wood or wood-appearance siding is considered “superior” to metal siding and roofing and vertical siding);
4. **Garages and Carports.** The manufactured home shall have a carport or a garage constructed of like exterior materials, concrete or asphalt floor, and concrete or asphalt driveway from the street to the structure. The City may require an attached or detached garage where that would be consistent with the predominant construction of immediately surrounding residences;
5. **Thermal Envelope.** The manufactured home shall be certified by the manufacturer to meet the thermal envelope requirements equivalent to those for a single-family dwelling constructed under the State Building Code. Evidence demonstrating that the manufactured home meets “Super Good Cents” energy efficiency standards is deemed to satisfy the exterior thermal envelope certification requirement. Additional manufacturer’s certification shall not be required;
6. **Placement.** The manufactured home shall be placed on an excavated and back-filled foundation and enclosed at the perimeter such that the manufactured home is located not more than 16 inches above grade, and complying with the minimum set-up standards of the adopted state Administrative Rules for Manufactured Dwellings, Chapter 918. Where the building site has a sloped grade, no more than 12 inches of the enclosing material shall be exposed on the uphill side of the home;
7. **Foundation Skirt.** The foundation area of the manufactured home shall be fully skirted with only 12 inches showing; and
8. **Prohibited.** The manufactured home shall not be located in a designated historic district.

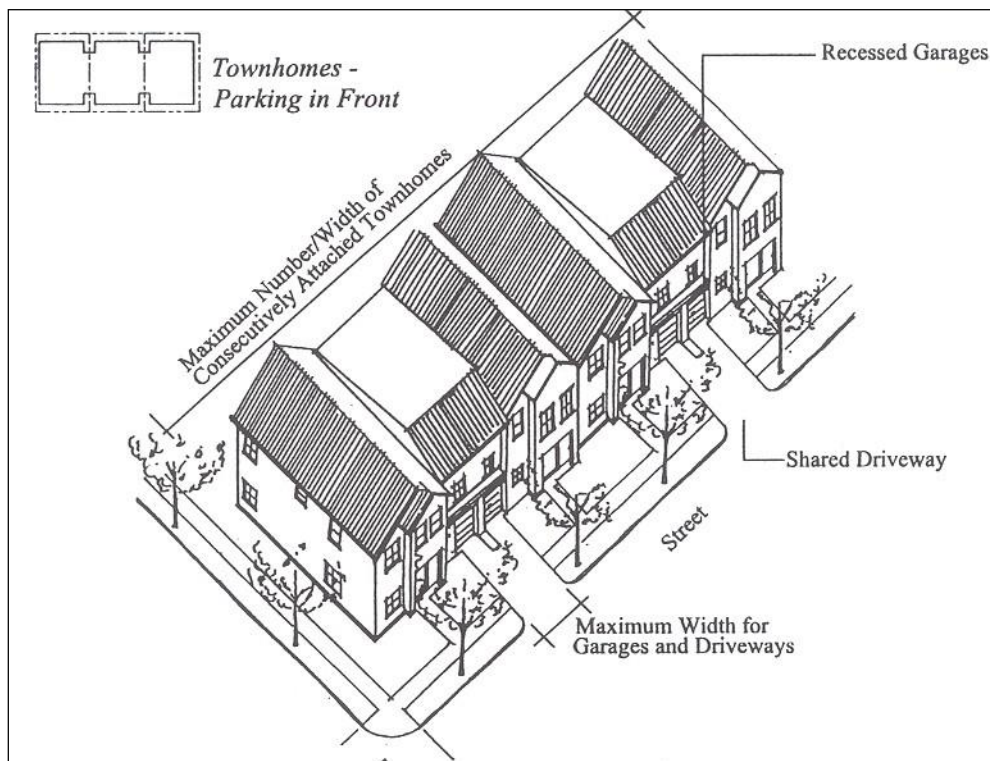
2.1.190 - Special Standards for Certain Uses *(continued)*

- C. Residential care homes and facilities.** Residential care homes and facilities are residential treatment or training homes or facilities or adult foster homes licensed by the State of Oregon. They may provide residential care alone, or in conjunction with treatment and/or training, for 5 or fewer individuals (“homes”) or 6 to 15 individuals (“facilities”) who need not be related. Staff persons required to meet State licensing requirements shall not be counted in the number of facility residents and need not be related to each other or the residents. Residential care homes and facilities shall comply with the following standards, consistent with ORS 197.660-670:
1. Licensing. All residential care homes shall be duly licensed by the State of Oregon.
 2. Development Review. Development review shall be required for new structures to be used as residential care homes or facilities, and for conversion of an existing residence to be used as a residential care home, to ensure compliance with the licensing, parking, and other requirements of this Code.
- D. Single-family attached (townhomes), Duplexes and Triplexes.** Single-family attached housing (townhome units on individual lots), duplex and triplex developments shall comply with the standards in 1-4, below. The standards are intended to control development scale; avoid or minimize impacts associated with traffic, parking, and design compatibility; and ensure management and maintenance of common areas.
1. Duplex and triplex units may exceed building height requirements upon Planning Commission approval of a Conditional Use permit in a Type III Procedure consistent with Boardman Development Code 4.1.500.

2.1.190 - Special Standards for Certain Uses (continued)**Figure 2.1.200E(2) – Townhomes and Multiplex Housing With Alley Access**

1. **Building Mass Supplemental Standard.** Within the Residential District, the number and width of consecutively attached townhomes (i.e., with attached walls at property line) shall not exceed 4 units; within the Multi-family Sub District, the number and width of consecutively attached townhome units shall not exceed 6 units.
2. **Alley Access.** Townhome, duplex and triplex subdivisions (4 or more lots) shall receive vehicle access only from a rear alley. Alley(s) shall be created at the time of subdivision approval, in accordance with Chapter 3.4.100 - Transportation Standards, and Chapter 4.3 - Land Divisions. Alleys are not required when existing development patterns or topography make construction of an alley impracticable (See #3 for standards). As necessary, the City shall require dedication of right-of-way or easements and construction of pathways between townhome lots (e.g., between building breaks) to implement the standards in Chapter 3.1- Access and Circulation.

2.1.190 - Special Standards for Certain Uses (continued)

Figure 2.1.200E(3) - Townhomes and Multiplex Housing With Street Access

3. Street Access Developments. Townhomes, duplexes and triplexes receiving access directly from a public or private street shall comply with all of the following standards, in order to minimize interruption of adjacent sidewalks by driveway entrances, slow traffic, improve appearance of the streets, provide more curb space for on-street parking, and minimize paved surfaces for better storm water management.

2.1.190 - Special Standards for Certain Uses *(continued)*

- a. When garages face the street, they shall be recessed behind the front elevation (i.e., living area or covered front porch) by a minimum of 4 feet.
 - b. The maximum allowable driveway width facing the street is 12 feet per dwelling unit. The maximum combined garage width per unit is 50 percent of the total building width. For example, a 24-foot wide unit may have one 12-foot wide recessed garaged facing the street.
 - c. Two adjacent garages shall share one driveway when individual driveways would otherwise be separated by less than 20 feet (i.e., the width of one on-street parking space). When a driveway serves more than one lot, the developer shall record an access and maintenance easement/agreement to benefit each lot, prior to building permit issuance.
4. Common Areas. “Common areas” (e.g., landscaping in private tracts, shared driveways, private alleys, and similar uses) may be maintained by a homeowners association or other legal entity. A homeowners association may also be responsible for exterior building maintenance. A copy of any applicable covenants, restrictions and conditions shall be recorded and provided to the City prior to building permit approval.

E. Public and Institutional Land Uses. Public and institutional uses (as listed in Table 2.1.110.A) are allowed in the Residential District subject to the following land use standards, which are intended to control the scale of these developments and their compatibility with nearby residences:

1. Development Site Area. The maximum development site area shall be 4 acres, except that this standard shall not apply to parks and open space uses. Larger developments may be approved as a Conditional Use, in accordance with Chapter 4.4 - Conditional Use Permits, or as part of a Master Planned Development, in accordance with Chapter 4.5.
2. Building Mass. The maximum width or length of a multiple family building shall not exceed 100 feet (from end-wall to end-wall), except that this standard may be increased through the approval of a Conditional Use Permit, or as part of a Master Planned Development.
3. Telecommunications Equipment. Telecommunications equipment (e.g., cell towers and antennae) shall comply with the standards of Chapter 3.6.200.
4. Vehicle Areas and Trash Receptacles. All vehicle areas (i.e., parking, drives, storage, etc.) and trash receptacles shall be oriented away from adjacent residences to the greatest extent practicable, and shall be screened with an evergreen hedge or solid fence or wall of not less than 6 feet in height.

2.1.190 - Special Standards for Certain Uses *(continued)*

F. Accessory Uses and Structures. 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. All accessory structures shall comply with all of the following standards: (For standards applicable to Accessory Dwellings, please refer to Section 2.1.200.B.)

1. Primary use required. An accessory structure shall not be allowed before or without another permitted use (e.g., as listed in Table 2.1.110.A).
2. Setbacks.
 - a) Accessory structures shall meet setbacks identified in 2.1.120 unless identified otherwise in 2.1.190(F)(2)(b-d) below.
 - b) Accessory structures of 40 square feet or fewer are allowed to be located in a rear yard or side yard abutting a primary structure. Abutting an accessory structure to a primary structure is allowed provided 6 feet are allowed for emergency access, as measured from the wall nearest the property line of the accessory structure to the property line and no through wall openings (doors, windows, vents, etc.) in the primary structure are obscured or covered by the accessory structure.
 - c) Accessory structures of 41-200 square feet or less in size are allowed 1 foot rear yard setback and 1 foot side yard setback when placed in the rear yard of a lot, as long as structural features, such as eaves, do not encroach on adjacent properties.
 - d) Accessory building shall not be placed within ten (10) feet of any primary structure on the lot or adjacent lots with the exceptions noted in 2.1.190 (F)(2)(a-c) above.
3. The accessory structure shall be of a compatible and complimentary nature to the primary structure and be consistent with of the detail design criteria identified in Section 2.1.180 (C)(3) – Detailed Design. Accessory structures under 200 square feet shall meet at least one (1) of the design criteria identified in 2.1.180 (C)(3).
4. Restrictions. A structure shall not be placed over an easement that prohibits such placement. No structure shall encroach into the public right-of-way.
5. Placement in easement. Only a portable accessory structure of 200 square feet or less in size may be placed in an easement with the approval of the utilities affected within the easement. Letters of approval from the utility must be submitted to the City for approval of this type of placement.
6. Compliance with land division standards. The owner may be required to remove an accessory structure as a condition of land division approval when removal of the structure is necessary to comply with setback standards.
7. Floor Area. The floor area of the accessory structure shall not exceed 1200 square feet;
8. Building Height. The building height of detached accessory structure shall not exceed 25 feet, as measured in accordance with Section 2.1.160; and

2.1.190 – Special Standards for Certain Uses (continued)

9. Buffering. A minimum 4-foot hedge or fence may be required to screen the accessory structure from dwellings on adjacent lots, unless a similar screen is provided or the distance to adjacent dwelling(s) is greater than 50 feet.

G. Bed and Breakfast Inns and Vacation Rentals.

1. Purpose. The purpose of this section is to provide standards for the establishment of a bed and breakfast inn.
2. Accessory Use. A bed and breakfast inn must be accessory to a household already occupying the structure as a residence.
3. Maximum size. The bed and breakfast structure is limited to a maximum of 4 bedrooms for guests and a maximum of 6 guests per night.
4. Employees. The bed and breakfast facility may have up to 2 non-resident employees for the facility.
5. Food Service. Food services may only be provided to overnight guests of the bed and breakfast inn.
6. Owner-occupied. The bed and breakfast inn shall be owner-occupied and shall maintain the exterior physical characteristics of a single-family dwelling. No separate structures shall be allowed (except for usual residential accessory buildings such as sheds, or detached garages).
7. Signs. Signs must meet the standards in Chapter 3.6.500, Signs.
8. Monitoring. All bed and breakfast inns must maintain a guest log book. It must include the names and home addresses of guests, guests' license plate numbers if travelling by car, dates of stay and the room number of each guest. The log must be available for inspection by City staff upon request.

H. Master Planned Neighborhood Development

1. Purpose and intent. The purpose of this Section is to ensure the development of fully integrated, mixed-use pedestrian-oriented neighborhoods. The intent is to minimize traffic congestion, urban and suburban sprawl, infrastructure costs, and environmental degradation, particularly as new development takes place on large parcels of land.
2. Applicability. This Section applies to:
 - a. Parcels, and development sites with more than one parcel, in the Residential District which are 20 acres or larger; and
 - b. Development sites in the Residential District which are planned in accordance with the procedures in Chapter 4.5.
3. Master plan required. Prior to land division approval, a master plan shall be prepared for all sites meeting the criteria in subsection 2. Master plans shall follow the procedures in Chapter 4.5 - Master Planned Developments.
4. Land use and design standards. Master Planned Neighborhood Developments shall be evaluated based on the criteria in Chapter 4.5, and shall be consistent with the following design principles:
 - a. All neighborhoods have identifiable centers and outer boundaries;
 - b. Edge lots are readily accessible to Residential 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 small (e.g., between 200-600 feet in length; with a maximum perimeter of 1,600 feet);

2.1.190 – Special Standards for Certain Uses (continued)

- e. Civic buildings, monuments and open spaces (e.g., parks, squares, greenbelts, natural areas, etc.) are given prominent sites throughout the neighborhood.
 - f. Overall, the neighborhood plan achieves a housing density of 6 units per acre, in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan and Residential District standards.
 - 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.
 - h. Common open space is provided for the residents as 30% of the net square footage of the site.
5. Implementation. Upon approval of a Neighborhood Development Master Plan, the development shall follow the Land Division procedures in Chapter 4.3, and the Site Design Review procedures in Chapter 4.2. Any modifications to the approved master plan shall be subject to the standards and procedures in Chapter 4.6 - Modifications.

I. Home Occupations.

1. Purpose and Intent. The purpose of this Section is to encourage those who are engaged in small commercial ventures 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. Home occupations are encouraged for their contribution in reducing the number of vehicle trips often generated by conventional businesses. They are permitted by right in all residential units (dwellings), subject to the following standards:
2. Appearance of Residence:
 - a. The home occupation shall be restricted to lawfully built enclosed structures and be conducted in such a manner as not to give an outward appearance of a business.
 - b. The home occupation shall not result in any structural alterations or additions to a structure that will change its primary use or building code occupancy classification.
 - c. The home occupation shall not violate any conditions of development approval (i.e., prior development permit approval).
 - d. No products and or equipment produced or used by the home occupation may be displayed to be visible from outside any structure.
3. Storage:
 - a. Outside storage, visible from the public right-of-way or adjacent properties, is prohibited.
 - b. On-site storage of hazardous materials (including toxic, explosive, noxious, combustible or flammable) beyond those normally incidental to residential use is prohibited.
 - c. Storage of inventory or products and all other equipment, fixtures, and activities associated with the home occupation shall be allowed in any structure.

2.1.190 - Special Standards for Certain Uses (continued)**4. Employees:**

- a. Other than family members residing within the dwelling located on the home occupation site, there shall be no more than one full time equivalent employee at the home occupation site at any given time. As used in this chapter, the term “home occupation site” means the lot on which the home occupation is conducted.
- b. Additional individuals may be employed by or associated with the home occupation, so long as they do not report to work or pick up/deliver at the home.
- c. The home occupation site shall not be used as a headquarters for the assembly of employees for instruction or other purposes, including dispatch to other locations.

5. Advertising and Signs: Signs shall comply with Chapter 3.6.5.**6. Vehicles, Parking and Traffic:**

- a. One commercially-licensed vehicle associated with the home occupation is allowed at the home occupation site. It shall be of a size that will not encroach onto the public right-of-way, including the sidewalk and planter strip, when parked in the driveway or other location on the home occupation site.
- b. There shall be no more than three commercial vehicle deliveries to or from the home occupation site daily. There shall be no commercial vehicle deliveries during the hours of 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.
- c. There shall be no more than two client or customer vehicles at any one time and no more than eight per day at the home occupation site or in the right-of-way abutting the lot.

7. Business Hours. There shall be no restriction on business hours, except that clients or customers are permitted at the home occupation from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Friday subject to all provisions above.**8. Prohibited Home Occupation Uses:**

- a. Any activity that produces radio or TV interference, noise, glare, vibration, smoke or odor beyond allowable levels as determined by local, state or federal standards, or that can be detected beyond the property line, is prohibited.
- b. Any activity involving on-site retail sales is prohibited, except that the sale of items that are incidental to a permitted home occupation is allowed. For example, the sale of lesson books or sheet music by music teachers, art or craft supplies by arts or crafts instructors, computer software by computer consultants, and similar incidental items for sale by home business are allowed subject to all provisions above.

2.1.190 - Special Standards for Certain Uses (continued)

- c. Any uses described in this section or uses with similar objectionable impacts because of motor vehicle traffic, noise, glare, odor, dust, smoke or vibration, such as:
 - (1) Ambulance service;
 - (2) Animal hospital, veterinary services, kennels or animal boarding;
 - (3) Auto and other vehicle repair, including auto painting;
 - (4) Repair, reconditioning or storage of motorized vehicles, boats, recreational vehicles, airplanes or large equipment on-site.
- 9. **Enforcement:** The City Manager or his/her designee may visit and inspect the site of home occupations in accordance with this chapter periodically to insure compliance with all applicable regulations, during normal business hours, and with reasonable notice. Code violations shall be processed in accordance with Chapter 1.4 - Enforcement.

2.1.200 Residential Sub Districts

- A. **Sub Districts Authorized.** Sub Districts provide needed land for land uses that may not otherwise be accommodated in the Residential District. The Comprehensive Plan identifies a need for residential farm uses, commercial services within residential neighborhoods, higher density housing, and multi-family housing. Therefore, the City has adopted the Future Urban, Multi-Family, and Manufactured Home Park Sub Districts to address these needs.
- B. **Applicability.** Sub Districts are identified on the City's official zoning map. Properties designated with a Sub District shall comply with the provisions of the underlying Residential District, except as may be modified by this Section.
- C. **Conflicts.** Where there are conflicts, the Sub District standards supercede the standards of section 2.1.100 to 2.1.190. Where there is no conflict, the standards of 2.1.190 shall also apply.

2.1.300 Future Urban Sub District (FU)

A. **Purpose/Intent Statement.** The purpose of this section is to preserve for future development at urban densities the Future Urban areas of the City as defined in the Comprehensive Plan.

B. **Future Urban Sub District Standards.**

- 1. **Parcel size:** The minimum parcel size for the FU Sub District is 10 acres, except for a school use, which may be a minimum of 5 acres.
- 2. **Setbacks:** The maximum/minimum front, side and rear setback for the Sub District is 20 feet.
- 3. **Building height:** The maximum height shall be two stories but shall not exceed 35 feet.
- 4. **Lot Coverage.** The maximum lot coverage in the FU Sub District shall be 50 percent.

2.1.300 Future Urban Sub District (FU) (continued)

5. Shadow Platting. The property owner presents a legally binding “shadow plat” dividing the remaining portion or entire parcel into future urban lots as permitted by underlying City zoning designations, and illustrating location of future internal roadways and easements. Properties zoned Residential District shall be able to be divided into lots a minimum of 8,000 square feet.

6. The shadow plat shall follow the land division standards in Chapter 4.3.120.

C. Allowed Uses.

1. Detached single family dwellings.
2. Residential homes.
3. A mobile or manufactured home as a residence on an individual lot, subject to the provisions of Section 2.1.190.B.
4. Continuation of existing general farm uses, including:
 - a. Raising, harvesting, and selling of crops.
 - b. Feeding, breeding, selling and management of livestock, poultry, fur-bearing animals, or honeybees.
 - c. Selling of products of livestock, poultry, fur-bearing animals, or honeybees.
 - d. Dairying and selling of dairy products.
 - e. Preparation and storage of the products raised on such lands for human use and animal use.
 - f. Distribution by marketing or otherwise of products raised on such lands.
 - g. Any other agricultural use, horticultural use, animal husbandry, or any combination thereof.
 - h. Propagation or harvesting of a forest product.
 - i. Public and private conservation areas and structures for the conservation of water, soil, forest or wildlife habitat resources.
 - j. Fish and wildlife management program facilities.

D. Accessory Uses.

1. Home occupations, subject to the provisions of Section 4.9.200.
2. Accessory buildings and uses customarily incidental to any of the permitted primary uses.

2.1.300 Future Urban Sub District (FU) (continued)

3. Roadside stands, when located on the same property as the principal use, permitted when selling only those agricultural products that are produced in the surrounding community in which the stand is located.
4. Signs, as provided under Section 3.7.
5. Bed and Breakfast Inns and Vacation Rentals as defined in Section 2.1.100, subject to the major home occupation provisions under Section 2.1.100.

E. Conditional Uses.

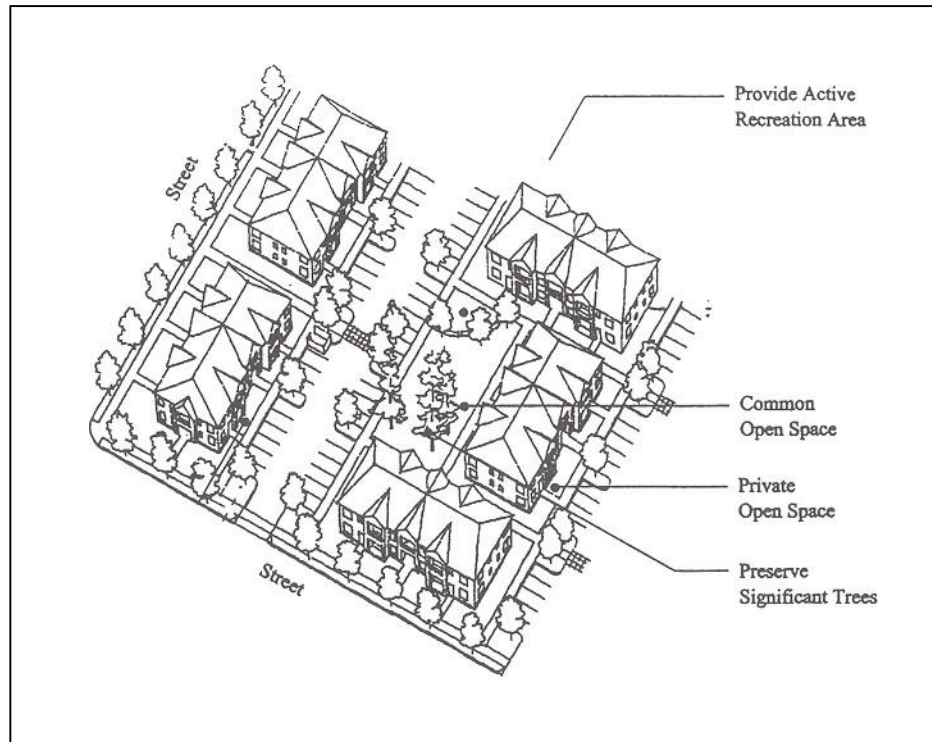
1. The following conditional uses may be allowed in a Future Urban Sub District, subject to review by the Planning Commission, pursuant to Section 4.2.400. Approval shall not be granted unless the proposal satisfies all of the criteria under Section 4.2.400 and all other applicable requirements of this Ordinance.
 - a. Expansion of existing churches and other places of worship.
 - b. Cemeteries.
 - c. Golf courses.
 - d. Public and private parks, campgrounds, playgrounds, recreational grounds, hiking and horse trails, pack stations, corrals, stables, and other similar uses.
 - e. Service recreational uses, excluding recreational vehicle camping facilities.
 - f. Expansion of existing daycare centers.

F. Prohibited Uses.

1. Structures and uses of land not specifically mentioned in this section.
2. Outdoor advertising displays, advertising signs, or advertising structures, except as provided in Signs, Section 3.6.500.

2.1.400 - Multi-Family Sub District (MF)

A. Purpose/Intent Statement. The Multi Family Sub District is designed to provide land for larger multiple family housing developments. Multi-Family Housing is housing that provides 4 or more dwellings on an individual lot (e.g., multi-plexes, apartments, condominiums, etc.). New multi-family developments shall comply with all of the following standards.

2.1.400 - Multi-Family Sub District (MF) (continued)
Figure 2.1.200F - Multifamily Housing (typical site layout)

B.A. Multi-family housing development standards.

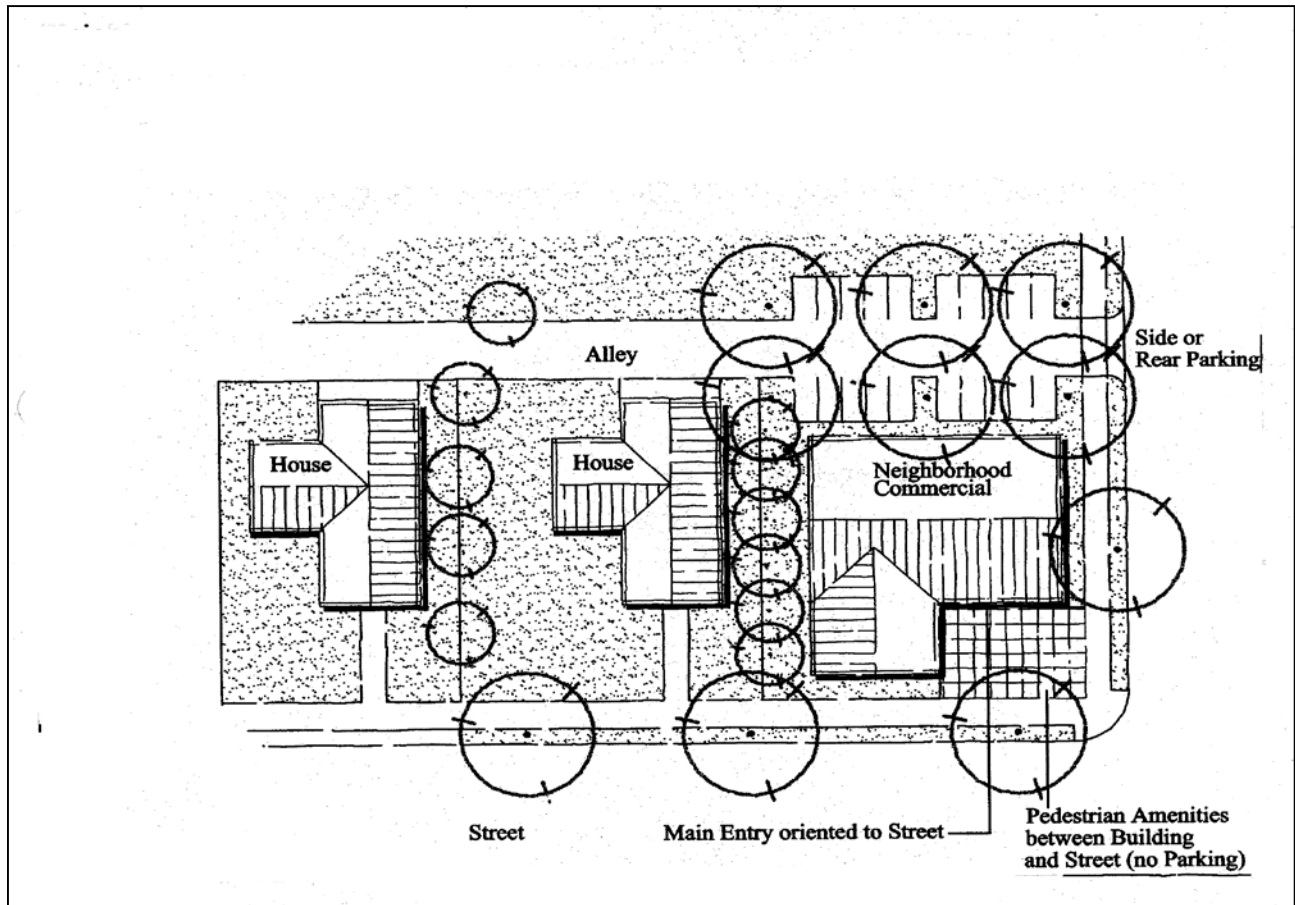
1. Common open space. Inclusive of required setback yards, a minimum of 20 percent of the site area shall be designated and permanently reserved as usable common open space in all multiple family developments. The site area is defined as the lot or parcel on which the development is planned, after subtracting any required dedication of street right-of-way and other land for public purposes (e.g., public park or school grounds, etc.). Sensitive lands and historic buildings or landmarks open to the public and designated by the Comprehensive Plan may be counted toward meeting the common open space requirements.
2. Private open space. Private open space areas shall be required for ground-floor and upper-floor-housing units based on all of the following standards:
 - a) Ground floor housing units shall have front or rear patios or decks measuring at least 48 square feet and at least 4 feet deep. 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);
 - b) A minimum of 50 percent of all upper-floor-housing units shall have balconies or porches measuring at least 48 square feet and at least 4 feet deep. Upper-floor housing means housing units which are more than 5 feet above the finished grade;

2.1.400 – Multi-Family Sub District (MF) (continued)

- 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; and
- 3. Exemptions. Exemptions may be granted for the first 50 units of a larger project when these developments are within one-quarter mile (measured walking distance) of a public park; and there is a direct, accessible (i.e., Americans With Disabilities Act-compliant), lighted, and maintained pedestrian trail or sidewalk between the site and the park. An exemption shall be granted only when the nearby park provides active recreation areas such as play fields, children's play area, sports courts, walking/fitness course, or similar facilities.
- 4. Trash receptacles. Trash receptacles shall be oriented away from adjacent residences and shall be screened with an evergreen hedge or solid fence or wall of not less than 6 feet in height. Receptacles must be accessible to trash pick-up trucks.

C.B. Special Standards for Neighborhood Commercial Uses

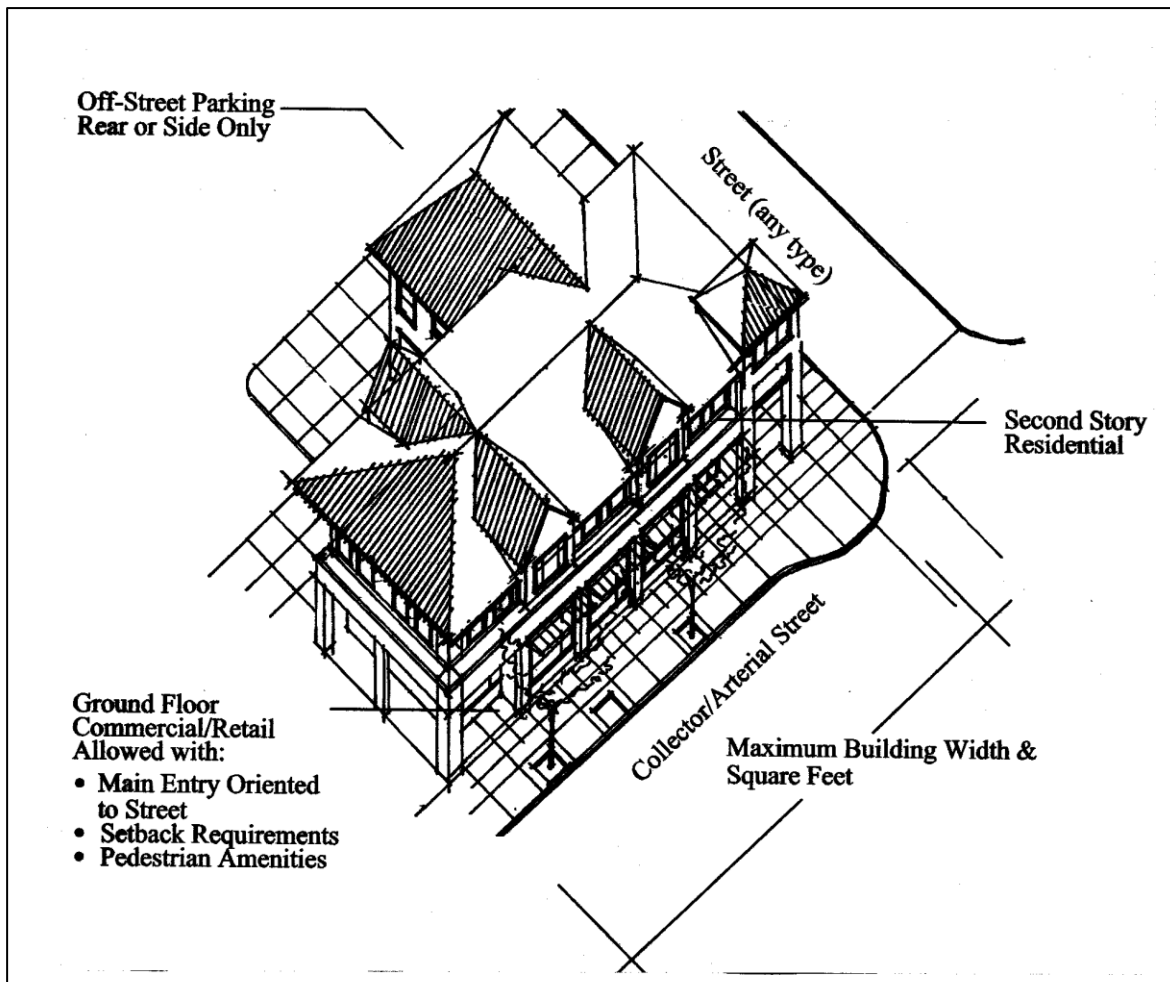
- a. **Purpose/Intent Statement.** All Neighborhood Commercial uses shall comply with the following standards, which are intended to promote land use compatibility and transition between Neighborhood Commercial and residential uses:

2.1.400 - Multi-Family Sub District (MF) (continued)**Figure 2.1.400A - Neighborhood Commercial (Example of Site Layout)**

2.1.400 - Multi-Family Sub District (MF) (continued)

- a. Permitted Uses. Only those Neighborhood Commercial uses specifically listed in section 5 of Table 2.1.110.A are permitted. Residential and Neighborhood Commercial uses may be mixed “vertically” — meaning that a residential use is developed above the commercial use (i.e., ground floor retail/office with upper-story apartments, townhomes, or condominiums), or may be mixed “horizontally”— meaning commercial and residential uses both occupy ground floor space. Automobile-oriented uses, as defined in Chapter 1.3, are expressly prohibited.

Figure 2.1.400B - Neighborhood Commercial (Example of Mixed Use)



- b. Dispersion of Neighborhood Commercial Development. A neighborhood commercial site shall be located no closer than one-half mile from another neighborhood commercial site within the City. A “neighborhood commercial site” means a lot or parcel (or combination of adjacent lots or parcels), zoned Residential and containing commercial uses.

2.1.400 - Multi-Family Sub District (MF) (continued)

- c. Location and Access. Neighborhood commercial developments shall have frontage onto a collector or arterial street with available on-street parking, and shall conform to the standards in Section 2.1.180.
- d. Building Mass Supplemental Standard. The maximum width or length of a Neighborhood Commercial or mixed use (residential and commercial) building shall not exceed 80 feet (from end-wall to end-wall).
- e. Floor Area Supplemental Standards. The maximum commercial floor area shall not exceed 5,000 square feet total per Neighborhood Commercial. Floor area is measured by totaling the interior floor area of all building stories, except crawl spaces (i.e., with less than 7 ½ feet of vertical clearance).

2.1.500 – Manufactured Home Park Sub District (MH)**A. Permitted Uses.**

- 1. Single family dwellings on individual lots in accordance with the provisions of the overlying Residential District.
- 2. Manufactured home parks are permitted on parcels of one (1) acre or larger within the Manufactured Home Park (MHP) Sub District, subject to compliance with subsections a-c, below:
 - a) Space. The minimum size pad or space for each home is 2,500 square feet, provided that the overall density of the park does not exceed 12 units per acre. Each space shall be at least 30 feet wide and 40 feet long, in accordance with ORS 446.100(c).
 - b) Setbacks and Building Separation. The minimum setback between park structures and abutting properties is 5 feet. The minimum setback between park structures and public street right-of-way is 15 feet. At least a 10-foot separation shall be provided between all dwellings. Dwellings shall be placed a minimum of 14 feet apart where flammable or combustible fuel is stored between units. Park structures shall be placed no closer than 5 feet to a park street or sidewalk/pathway. An accessory structure shall not be located closer than 6 feet to any other structure or dwelling, except that a double carport or garage may be built which serves 2 dwellings. When a double carport/garage is built, the carport/garage shall be separated from all adjacent structures by at least 3 feet.
 - c) Perimeter landscaping. When manufactured homes are oriented with their back or side yards facing a public right-of-way, the City may require installation of fencing and planting of a 10 foot wide landscape buffer between the right-of-way and a manufactured home park for the privacy and security of residents or aesthetics of the streetscape.

3. Manufactured homes, manufactured home park manager's office, home occupations, and accessory structures which are necessary for the operation and maintenance of the manufactured home park (e.g., landscape maintenance). Home occupations shall comply with Chapter 2.1.190.I - Home Occupations
4. Home design (for parks smaller than 3 acres). Manufactured homes in parks smaller than 3 acres shall meet the following design standards, consistent with ORS 197.314(6):
 - a. The manufactured homes shall have a pitched roof with a slope not less than 3 feet in height for each 12 feet in width (14 degrees);
 - b. The manufactured homes shall have exterior siding and roofing which in color, material and appearance are similar or superior to the exterior siding and roof material used on nearby residences (e.g., horizontal wood or wood-appearance siding is considered "superior" to metal siding and roofing and vertical siding);
 - c. Electric, water and sewer utility connections shall be made to the manufactured home park or individual unit depending on the ownership of the Park;
 - d. Exception: Subsections a-b, above, do not apply to manufactured homes sited within the City prior to the effective date of this ordinance.
5. Desert Springs Estates Phase I Subdivision

Purpose: The purpose of establishment of this section is to resolve siting and construction conflicts with the Boardman Development Code due to the original design criteria of a Manufactured Home Park not being aligned with a portion of the park. These conflicts are due to manufactured home park lot sizes, and allowed setbacks, being markedly different than language called for in this chapter of the Development Code. The original design, consistent with today's rules, are primarily contained in the Oregon Manufactured Dwelling and Park Specialty Code – 2002 Edition, and are conflicting with existing code language for lot size and setbacks.

Permitted Uses:

- A) Siting of manufactured homes within the subdivided portion, still recorded as Desert Springs Estates Phase 1, owned by the Bella Vista Estates Cooperative Manufactured Home Park. Siting must be in accordance with the Oregon Manufactured Dwelling and Park Specialty Code – 2002 Edition.
- B) Accessory Structures which do not encroach into dedicated easements or rights-of-way within the Desert Springs Estates Phase 1 subdivision.
- C) Open Spaces and Playgrounds in accordance with the Oregon Manufactured Dwelling and Park Specialty Code – 2002 Edition.

2.1.500 – Manufactured Home Park Sub District (MH) (continued)**Setbacks:**

Setbacks within the Desert Springs Estates Phase 1 subdivision shall be consistent with §Chapter 9 Fire and Life Safety Table 9-A, of the Oregon Manufactured Dwelling and Park Specialty Code – 2002 Edition.

2.1.600 – Sunridge Terrace Sub-District

Purpose: The purpose of the sub-district is to allow construction or placement of single family residences on individual lots consistent with the original design and subdivision of the properties into individual lots.

A. Permitted Uses.

1. Single Family dwellings in accordance with the overlying Residential District.
2. Manufactured homes in accordance with the provisions of 2.1.600.

B. Manufactured homes on individual lots. Manufactured homes are permitted on individual lots, subject to all of the following design standards, consistent with ORS 197.307(5). Exception: The following standards do not apply to units which were placed on lots within the City prior to the effective date of this ordinance.

1. **Floor Plan.** A multi-sectional manufactured home shall have an enclosed floor area of not less than 1,000 square feet, and a single wide manufactured home shall be a minimum of 12 feet in width and have an enclosed floor area of not less than 720 square feet;
2. **Roof.** The manufactured home shall have a pitched roof;
3. **Residential Building Materials.** The manufactured home shall have exterior siding and roofing which in color, material and appearance are similar or superior to the exterior siding and roof material used on nearby residences (e.g., horizontal wood or wood-appearance siding is considered “superior” to metal siding and roofing and vertical siding);
6. **Garages and Carports.** The manufactured home may have a carport or a garage constructed of complimentary exterior materials, concrete or asphalt floor, and concrete or asphalt driveway from the street to the structure. The City may require an attached or detached garage where that would be consistent with the predominant construction of immediately surrounding residences;
5. **Thermal Envelope.** The manufactured home shall be certified by the manufacturer to meet the thermal envelope requirements equivalent to those for a single-family dwelling constructed under the State Building Code. Evidence demonstrating that the manufactured home meets “Super Good Cents” energy efficiency standards is deemed to satisfy the exterior thermal envelope certification requirement. Additional manufacturer’s certification shall not be required;

Placement. The manufactured home shall be placed on an excavated and back-filled foundation and enclosed at the perimeter such that the manufactured home is located not more than 16 inches above grade, and complying with the minimum set-up standards of the adopted state Administrative Rules for Manufactured Dwellings, Chapter 918. Where the building site has a sloped grade, no more than 12 inches of the enclosing material shall be exposed on the uphill side of the home;

2.1.600 – Sunridge Terrace Sub-District

7. **Foundation Skirt.** The foundation area of the manufactured home shall be fully skirted with only 12 inches showing; and
- C. **Detailed Design.** All buildings shall provide detailed design along all elevations (i.e., front, rear and sides). Detailed design shall be provided by using at least 2 of the following architectural features on all elevations, as appropriate for the proposed building type and style (may vary features on rear/side/front elevations):
 - a. Dormers
 - b. Gables
 - c. Recessed entries
 - d. Covered porch entries
 - e. Cupolas or towers
 - f. Pillars or posts
 - g. Eaves (minimum 6-inch projection)
 - h. Off-sets in building face or roof (minimum 16 inches)
 - i. Window trim (minimum 4-inches wide)
 - j. Bay windows
 - k. Balconies
 - l. Decorative patterns on exterior finish (e.g., scales/shingles, wainscoting, ornamentation, and similar features)
 - m. Decorative cornices and roof lines (e.g., for flat roofs)
 - n. An alternative feature providing visual relief, similar to options a-m.
- D. **Setbacks and Building Separation.** The minimum setback between structures and abutting properties is 5 feet. The minimum setback between structures and public street right-of-way is 15 feet. At least a 10-foot separation shall be provided between all dwellings. Dwellings shall be placed a minimum of 14 feet apart where flammable or combustible fuel is stored between

units. Structures shall be placed no closer than 5 feet to a sidewalk/pathway. An accessory structure shall not be located closer than 6 feet to any primary structure or dwelling, except a double carport or garage. When a double carport/garage is built, the carport/garage shall be separated from all adjacent structures by at least 3 feet.

2.1.700 High-Density Housing Design Standards

- A. High-Density Housing is detached stick-built or manufactured homes placed on lots less than the minimum required for standard residential lots but having no individual lot smaller than 3,000 square feet. The per-lot density of a development may be calculated as an average over an entire development phase to include required open space or recreation areas.
- B. Applicability
These standards apply to all high-density housing except accessory dwelling units. This Standard supersedes and replaces the Development and Design Standards in Sections 2.1.120 – Building Setbacks; 2.1.130 – Lot Area and Dimensions; 2.1.170 – Building Orientation; 2.1.180 Design Standards; and 2.1.190 Special Standards for Certain Uses.
- C. Application . Any application for high-density housing shall be accompanied with an application for a subdivision and a traffic impact analysis.

Development Standards

- A. Setbacks: Building setbacks provide space for privacy, building separation for fire protection/security, building maintenance, sunlight and air circulation.
1. Front - minimum - 15 feet between front property line and front of building or front porch. When a double parking space, carport or garage is built, it shall be separated from all adjacent structures by at least 3 feet.
 2. Side – minimum - 5 feet between side of building and property line.
 3. Rear - minimum - 8 feet from back of building and rear property line
 4. Driveway/Garage – A garage entrance shall be at least 18 feet from the property line. A driveway shall be at least 18 feet deep. At least 10 feet in width shall be given for each automobile to be parked side-by-side in a driveway. The walls of a garage are subject to the front, side and rear building setbacks stated above.
 5. Extensions into a required setback. The following features of a building may extend into a required building setback up to 20 percent of the depth of the setback. However, the feature must be at least 3 feet from a lot line:
 - a) Chimneys, fireplace inserts and vents, mechanical equipment, and fire escapes;
 - b) Decks, stairways, wheelchair ramps and uncovered balconies; and
 - c) Bays and bay windows that meet the following requirements:
 - i. Each bay and bay window may be up to 12 feet long, but the total area of all the bays and bay windows on a building façade cannot be more than 30 percent of the area of the façade;

- ii. At least 30 percent of the area of each bay with faces the property line requiring the setback must be glazing or glass block; and
- iii. Bays and bay windows must cantilever beyond the foundation of the building.
- iv. The following minor features of a building may extend into the entire required building setback:
 - Utility connections attached to the building that are required to provide services such as water, electricity and other similar utility services;
 - Gutters and downspouts that drain stormwater off a roof of the structure;
 - Decks, stairs and ramps that are no more than 2.5 feet above the ground. However, stairways and wheelchair ramps that lead from the building entrance are allowed to extend into the required setback of a street lot line regardless of height above the ground.

B. Building Height:

Height standards foster a reasonable building scale and relationship of one residence to another; they promote options for privacy for neighboring properties; and they reflect the general building scale and placement of houses in the neighborhood. Section 2.1.160 applies to the height standards for this Section.

C. Lot Coverage: Section 2.1.150 applies to the Maximum Lot Coverage standards for this Section

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D. Landscaping: Landscaping is required in high-density housing new developments. Landscaping establishes neighborhood character by providing buffers between adjacent land uses and creates an attractive appearance along the city streets. The following standards apply to new developments:

1. All areas visible from a public street must have planned landscaping or turf, or hardscape features installed on ground that is not dedicated to sidewalks, driveways or parking areas.
2. Irrigation for landscaping plants shall be provided.
3. All new developments shall provide a Landscaping Plan which meets Section 3.2.200 (B) and (D).
4. Trees as focal points, such as signature trees, are encouraged to provide summer shading and aesthetic appeal.
5. If visual screening and privacy are not provided by an approved fencing, Landscape Design Standards in Section 3.2.100 E (1) shall apply.

Design Standards

A. Building Form.

1. Alternative building designs meeting the Boardman Comprehensive Plan policies and the intent of Boardman Development Code Standards shall be considered through the Type III decision process, consistent with the Boardman Comprehensive Plan Chapter 10 – Housing, Policy 9, which states; “The City shall give consideration to development of alternative residential construction both in form and layout for such reasons as aesthetics, energy conservation, reduced development costs and provision of open space.”
2. Eyes on the Street. All building elevations visible from a street right of way shall provide doors, porches, balconies, and/or windows. A minimum of 40 percent of front (i.e., street- facing) elevations, and a minimum of 30 percent of side and rear building elevations shall meet this standard. “Percent of elevation” is measured as the horizontal plane (lineal feet) containing

doors, porches, balconies, terraces and/or windows. The standard applies to each full and partial building story.

B. Manufactured homes: The manufactured homes shall have a pitched roof, be placed on a permanent foundation and be fully skirted. The manufactured home shall comply with HUD standards for manufactured homes. Where the building site has a sloped grade, no more than 12 inches of the enclosing material shall be exposed on the uphill side of the home.

C. Detailed Design. All buildings shall provide detailed design along all elevations (i.e., front, rear and sides). Detailed design shall be provided by using at least 5 of the following architectural features on all elevations, as appropriate for the proposed building type and style (may vary features on rear/side/front elevations):

1. Dormers
2. Gables
3. Recessed entries
4. Covered porch entries
5. Cupolas or towers
6. Pillars or posts
7. Eaves (minimum 6-inch projection)
8. Off-sets in building face or roof (minimum 16 inches)
9. Window trim (minimum 4-inches wide)
10. Bay windows
11. Balconies
12. Decorative patterns on exterior finish (e.g., scales/shingles, wainscoting, ornamentation, and similar features)
13. Decorative cornices and roof lines (e.g., for flat roofs)
14. An alternative feature providing visual relief, similar to options a-m.

D. Garages or Carports: A carport or garage shall be constructed of like exterior materials, concrete or asphalt floor, and concrete or asphalt driveway from the street to the structure. The City may require an attached or detached garage where that would be consistent with the predominant construction of immediately surrounding residences.

E. Accessory Uses and Structures – Detached and connected structures incidental to primary buildings are regulated in this Section to prevent them from becoming the predominant element of the site. The standards limit the height and bulk of these structures, promote the compatibility of design for larger structures, provide for necessary access around larger structures, help maintain privacy between abutting lots and maintain open front setbacks. Accessory structures typically include detached garages, sheds, workshops, greenhouses and similar structures.

1. **Primary use required.** An accessory structure shall not be allowed before or without another permitted use.
2. **Setbacks:** Section 2.1.190 (F)(2) shall apply to accessory use setbacks.
3. **Floor Area:** Accessory structures shall not exceed 200 square feet.
4. **Building Height:** The building height of detached accessory structure shall not exceed 15 feet, as measured in accordance with Section 2.1.160; and

F. **Walls and Fences** - Walls and fences may be placed on property lines, subject to the standards in Chapter 3.2 - Landscaping and Fences and Walls. Walls and fences within front yards shall also comply with the vision clearance standards in Section 3.1.200.

G. **Access and Circulation** - To provide safe access to public streets and minimize traffic conflicts the following standards apply:

1. Local Streets: The minimum separation of driveways on local streets is 10 feet.
2. Arterial and Collector Streets: The standards for connecting to Arterial, Collector, and Neighborhood Collectors shall be determined by the standards in Table 3.2.100 G. of Chapter 3.1 – Access and Circulation.
3. Other Standards - With the exception of the minimum separation of driveways on local streets, the standards in Chapter 3.1 – Access and Circulation in this Code shall apply
4. Vehicle Parking Standards – The standards in Chapter 3.3 – Vehicle and Bicycle Parking Standards shall apply. Two residential parking spaces are required for single family detached housing and this can be met with tandem parking, one parking space behind another.

H. **Open Space Requirements.** Common and/or private open space shall be provided for the residents of high-density developments.

1. Common Open Space: There shall be a minimum of 20 percent of the development designated and permanently reserved as usable common open space. The site area is defined as the lot or parcel on which the development is planned, after subtracting any required dedication of street right-of-way and other land for public purposes (e.g., public park or school grounds, etc.). When abutting or close enough to be easily accessed, sensitive lands and historic buildings or landmarks open to the public and designated by the Comprehensive Plan may be counted toward meeting the common open space requirements.
 - a) The common open space shall be accessible to all residents, including those with disabilities.
 - b) The common open space shall be designed, landscaped and maintained for perpetual use by the residents of the development. The developer shall establish a maintenance plan for the common open space to be managed by a homeowners' association (HOA) or another responsible entity. Ongoing maintenance may require funding mechanisms, such as HOA fees or special assessments.
 - c) recreational vehicle placement, distance to a frequent transit service, etc.
2. Private open space. Private open space areas is required for ground-floor and upper- floor-housing units based on the following standards:

- a) Ground floor housing units shall have front or rear patios or decks measuring at least 48 square feet and at least 4 feet deep. 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);
 - b) All upper-floor-housing units shall have balconies or porches measuring at least 48 sq feet and at least 4 feet deep. Upper-floor housing means housing units which are more than 5 feet above the finished grade;
 - 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;
3. Exemptions. Exemptions may be granted for the first 50 units of a larger project when these developments are within one-quarter mile (measured walking distance) of a public park; and there is a direct, accessible (i.e., Americans With Disabilities Act-compliant), lighted, and maintained pedestrian trail or sidewalk between the site and the park. An exemption shall be granted only when the nearby park provides active recreation areas such as play fields, children's play area, sports courts, walking/fitness course, or similar facilities.