

33.130 Commercial Zones

130

Sections:

General

- 33.130.010 Purpose
- 33.130.020 List of the Commercial Zones
- 33.130.030 Characteristics of the Zones
- 33.130.040 Other Zoning Regulations

Use Regulations

- 33.130.100 Primary Uses
- 33.130.110 Accessory Uses
- 33.130.130 Nuisance-Related Impacts

Development Standards

- 33.130.200 Lot Size
- 33.130.205 Floor Area Ratio
- 33.130.210 Height
- 33.130.215 Setbacks
- 33.130.220 Building Coverage
- 33.130.225 Landscaped Areas
- 33.130.227 Trees
- 33.130.230 Ground Floor Windows
- 33.130.235 Screening
- 33.130.240 Pedestrian Standards
- 33.130.242 Transit Street Main Entrance
- 33.130.245 Exterior Display, Storage, and Work Activities
- 33.130.250 General Requirements for Residential and Mixed-Use Developments
- 33.130.253 Additional Requirements in the CM Zone
- 33.130.255 Trucks and Equipment
- 33.130.260 Drive-Through Facilities
- 33.130.265 Detached Accessory Structures
- 33.130.270 Fences
- 33.130.275 Demolitions
- 33.130.285 Nonconforming Development
- 33.130.290 Parking and Loading
- 33.130.295 Signs
- 33.130.305 Superblock Requirements
- 33.130.310 Recycling Areas

General

33.130.010 Purpose

The commercial zones implement the commercial policies and plan map designations of the Comprehensive Plan. The zones are for areas of the City designated by the Comprehensive Plan for commercial uses. The differences in the zones reflect the diversity of commercial areas in the City. The zones are distinguished by the uses allowed and the intensity of development allowed. Some of the zones encourage commercial areas that are supportive of surrounding residential areas, while other zones allow commercial areas which have a community or regional market. The regulations promote uses and development which will enhance the economic viability of the specific commercial district and the city as a whole.

In general, a wide range of uses is allowed in each zone. Limits on the intensity of uses and the development standards promote the desired character for the commercial area. The development standards are designed to allow a large degree of development flexibility within parameters which support the intent of the specific zone. In addition, the regulations provide certainty to property owners, developers, and neighbors about the limits of what is allowed.

33.130.020 List of the Commercial Zones

The full and short names of the commercial zones and their map symbols are listed below. When this Title refers to the commercial zones, it is referring to the seven zones listed here. When the Title refers to the CN zones, it means the CN1 and CN2 zones. When the Title refers to the CO zones, it means the CO1 and CO2 zones.

Full Name	Short Name / Map Symbol
Neighborhood Commercial 1	CN1
Neighborhood Commercial 2	CN2
Office Commercial 1	CO1
Office Commercial 2	CO2
Mixed Commercial/Residential	CM
Storefront Commercial	CS
General Commercial	CG
Central Commercial	CX

33.130.030 Characteristics of the Zones

- A. **Neighborhood Commercial 1 zone.** The Neighborhood Commercial 1 (CN1) zone is intended for small sites in or near dense residential neighborhoods. The zone encourages the provision of small scale retail and service uses for nearby residential areas. Some uses which are not retail or service in nature are also allowed so a variety of uses may locate in existing buildings. Uses are restricted in size to promote a local orientation and to limit adverse impacts on nearby residential areas. Development is intended to be pedestrian-oriented and compatible with the scale of surrounding residential areas. Parking areas are restricted, since their appearance is generally out of character with the surrounding residential development and the desired orientation of the uses.
- B. **Neighborhood Commercial 2 zone.** The Neighborhood Commercial 2 (CN2) zone is intended for small commercial sites and areas in or near less dense or developing residential neighborhoods. The emphasis of the zone is on uses which will provide services

for the nearby residential areas, and on other uses which are small scale and have little impact. Uses are limited in intensity to promote their local orientation and to limit adverse impacts on nearby residential areas. Development is expected to be predominantly auto accommodating, except where the site is adjacent to a transit street or in a Pedestrian District. The development standards reflect that the site will generally be surrounded by more spread out residential development.

- C. Office Commercial 1 zone.** The Office Commercial 1 (CO1) zone is used on small sites in or near residential areas or between residential and commercial areas. The zone is intended to be a low intensity office zone that allows for small scale offices in or adjacent to residential neighborhoods. The allowed uses are intended to serve nearby neighborhoods and/or have few detrimental impacts on the neighborhood. Development is intended to be of a scale and character similar to nearby residential development to promote compatibility with the surrounding area. Development should be oriented to pedestrians along transit streets and in Pedestrian Districts.
- D. Office Commercial 2 zone.** The Office Commercial 2 (CO2) zone is a low and medium intensity office zone generally located on Major City Traffic Streets as designated by the Transportation Element of the Comprehensive Plan. Uses are limited to those in the Office category and may have a local or regional emphasis. The zone is intended to prevent the appearance of strip commercial development by allowing office uses but not other commercial uses. Commercial uses are also restricted to limit detrimental impacts on nearby residential areas. Development is expected to be somewhat auto-accommodating. Where the site is adjacent to a transit street or in a Pedestrian District, development should be oriented to pedestrians. The development standards allow for more intense development than in the CO1 zone, but not so intense as the CG zone.
- E. Mixed Commercial/Residential zone.** The Mixed Commercial/Residential (CM) zone promotes development that combines commercial and housing uses on a single site. This zone allows increased development on busier streets without fostering a strip commercial appearance. This development type will support transit use, provide a buffer between busy streets and residential neighborhoods, and provide new housing opportunities in the City. The emphasis of the nonresidential uses is primarily on locally oriented retail, service, and office uses. Other uses are allowed to provide a variety of uses that may locate in existing buildings. Development is intended to consist primarily of businesses on the ground floor with housing on upper stories. Development is intended to be pedestrian-oriented with buildings close to and oriented to the sidewalk, especially at corners.
- F. Storefront Commercial zone.** The Storefront Commercial (CS) zone is intended to preserve and enhance older commercial areas that have a storefront character. The zone intends that new development in these areas will be compatible with this desired character. The zone allows a full range of retail, service and business uses with a local and regional market area. Industrial uses are allowed but are limited in size to avoid adverse effects different in kind or amount than commercial uses and to ensure that they do not dominate the character of the commercial area. The desired character includes areas which are predominantly built-up, with buildings close to and oriented towards the sidewalk especially at corners. Development is intended to be pedestrian-oriented and buildings with a storefront character are encouraged.

- G. General Commercial zone.** The General Commercial (CG) zone is intended to allow auto-accommodating commercial development in areas already predominantly built in this manner and in most newer commercial areas. The zone allows a full range of retail and service businesses with a local or regional market. Industrial uses are allowed but are limited in size to avoid adverse effects different in kind or amount than commercial uses and to ensure that they do not dominate the character of the commercial area. Development is expected to be generally auto-accommodating, except where the site is adjacent to a transit street or in a Pedestrian District. The zone's development standards promote attractive development, an open and pleasant street appearance, and compatibility with adjacent residential areas. Development is intended to be aesthetically pleasing for motorists, transit users, pedestrians, and the businesses themselves.
- H. Central Commercial zone.** The Central Commercial (CX) zone is intended to provide for commercial development within Portland's most urban and intense areas. A broad range of uses is allowed to reflect Portland's role as a commercial, cultural and governmental center. Development is intended to be very intense with high building coverage, large buildings, and buildings placed close together. Development is intended to be pedestrian-oriented with a strong emphasis on a safe and attractive streetscape.

33.130.040 Other Zoning Regulations

The regulations in this chapter state the allowed uses and the development standards for the base zones. Sites with overlay zones, plan districts, or designated historical landmarks are subject to additional regulations. The Official Zoning Maps indicate which sites are subject to the additional regulations. Specific uses or development types may also be subject to regulations in the 200s series of chapters.

Use Regulations

33.130.100 Primary Uses

- A. Allowed uses.** Uses allowed in the commercial zones are listed in Table 130-1 with a "Y". These uses are allowed if they comply with the development standards and other regulations of this Title. Being listed as an allowed use does not mean that a proposed development will be granted an adjustment or other exception to the regulations of this Title. In addition, a use or development listed in the 200s series of chapters is also subject to the regulations of those chapters.
- B. Limited uses.** Uses allowed that are subject to limitations are listed in Table 130-1 with an "L". These uses are allowed if they comply with the limitations listed below and the development standards and other regulations of this Title. In addition, a use or development listed in the 200s series of chapters is also subject to the regulations of those chapters. The paragraphs listed below contain the limitations and correspond with the footnote numbers from Table 130-1.
1. Group Living. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 130-1 that have note [1].
 - a. General regulations. All Group Living uses except for alternative or post incarceration facilities, are allowed by right subject to the regulations of Chapter 33.239, Group Living.

- b. Alternative or post incarceration facilities. Group Living uses which consist of alternative or post incarceration facilities are conditional uses. They are also subject to the regulations of Chapter 33.239, Group Living.
2. Small business limitation. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 130-1 that have a [2]. Utility Scale Energy Production is a conditional use. For other uses, each individual use is allowed but limited to 5,000 square feet of total floor area exclusive of parking area. These types of uses are limited in size in order to limit their potential impacts on residential uses and to promote a relatively local market area. In addition, if the Director of BDS determines that a proposed Manufacturing And Production use will not be able to comply with the off-site impact standards of Chapter 33.262, the Director of BDS may require documentation that the use will conform with the standards.
3. Retail in the CO2 zone limitation. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 130-1 that have a [3]. Retail Sales And Service uses must be located within the office building and are limited to 10 percent of the total floor area exclusive of parking area. Larger amounts are prohibited. Business and trade schools are exempt from this 10 percent limitation.
4. Required residential limitation. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 130-1 that have a [4]. The limitations are stated in the special regulations for these uses in Section 33.130.253.
5. Industrial size limitation. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 130-1 that have a [5]. Utility Scale Energy Production is a conditional use. For other uses, individual uses are limited to 10,000 square feet of floor area exclusive of parking area. These types of uses are allowed but limited in size to assure that they will not dominate the commercial area and to limit their potential impacts on residential and commercial uses. In addition, if the Director of BDS determines that the proposed use will not be able to comply with the off-site impact standards of Chapter 33.262, the Director of BDS may require documentation that the development will be modified to conform with the standards.
6. Self-Service Storage limitation. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 130-1 that have a [6]. The limitations are stated with the special regulations for these uses in Chapter 33.284, Self-Service Storage.
7. Exterior development limitation. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 130-1 that have a [7]. Exterior display or storage of industrial equipment, such as tools, equipment, vehicles, products, materials, or other objects that are part of or used for the business operation is prohibited.
8. Community Services. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 130-1 that have a [8]. Most Community Service uses are allowed by right. Short term housing and mass shelters may be allowed by right if they meet certain standards, or may be a conditional use. See Chapter 33.285, Short Term Housing and Mass Shelters.

9. Radio Frequency Transmission Facilities. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 130-1 that have a [9]. Some Radio Frequency Transmission Facilities are allowed by right. See Chapter 33.274.
 10. Basic Utilities in C zones. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 130-1 that have note [10].
 - a. Public safety facilities that include Radio Frequency Transmission Facilities are a conditional use. The approval criteria are in Section 33.815.223. All other Basic Utilities are allowed.
 - b. Small Scale Energy Production that provides energy for on-site or off-site use are considered accessory to the primary use on the site. However, it is only considered accessory if they generate energy from biological materials or byproducts from the site itself, or conditions on the site itself; plus not more than 10 tons per week of biological material or byproducts from other sites. Installations that sell power they generate — at retail (net metered) or wholesale — are included.
 - c. All other Basic Utilities are allowed.
 11. Commercial Parking. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 130-1 that have note [11]. Except where plan district provisions supersede these regulations, Commercial Parking is a conditional use in the CG and CX zones. Within plan districts, there may be special regulations.
 12. Quick Vehicle Servicing. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 130-1 that have note [12]. Quick Vehicle Servicing uses always include drive-through facilities. The standards in 33.130.260 specify where drive-through facilities may be located.
 13. Agriculture in CN, CO, and CM zones. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 130-1 that have note [13]. If the use and site do not meet the regulations of Chapter 33.237, Food Production and Distribution, it is prohibited.
 14. Agriculture in CS, CG, and CX zones. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 130-1 that have note [14]. Agriculture is a conditional use. Where the use and site meet the regulations of Chapter 33.237, Food Production and Distribution, the applicant may choose whether it is allowed as a Market Garden, which does not require a conditional use.
- C. Conditional uses.** Uses which are allowed if approved through the conditional use review process are listed in Table 130-1 with a "CU". These uses are allowed provided they comply with the conditional use approval criteria for that use, the development standards, and other regulations of this Title. Uses listed with a "CU" that also have a footnote number in the table are subject to the regulations cited in the footnote. In addition, a use or development listed in the 200s series of chapters is also subject to the regulations of those chapters. The conditional use review process and approval criteria are stated in Chapter 33.815, Conditional Uses.

- D. Prohibited uses.** Uses listed in Table 130-1 with an "N" are prohibited. Existing uses in categories listed as prohibited may be subject to the regulations of Chapter 33.258, Nonconforming Uses and Development.

33.130.110 Accessory Uses

Uses that are accessory to a primary use are allowed if they comply with specific regulations for the accessory uses and all development standards.

33.130.130 Nuisance-Related Impacts

- A. Off-site impacts.** All nonresidential uses including their accessory uses must comply with the standards of Chapter 33.262, Off-Site Impacts.
- B. Other nuisances.** Other nuisances are regulated by Title 29, Property and Maintenance Regulations.

Table 130-1 Commercial Zone Primary Uses								
Use Categories	CN1	CN2	CO1	CO2	CM	CS	CG	CX
Residential Categories								
Household Living	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Group Living	L/CU [1]	L/CU [1]	L/CU [1]	L/CU [1]	L/CU [1]	L/CU [1]	L/CU [1]	L/CU [1]
Commercial Categories								
Retail Sales And Service	L [2]	Y	N	L [3]	L [4]	Y	Y	Y
Office	L [2]	Y	Y	Y	L [4]	Y	Y	Y
Quick Vehicle Servicing	N	L [12]	N	N	N	N	Y	L [12]
Vehicle Repair	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	L [5]
Commercial Parking	N	N	N	N	N	Y	CU [11]	CU [11]
Self-Service Storage	N	N	N	N	N	N	L [6]	L [6]
Commercial Outdoor Recreation	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Major Event Entertainment	N	N	N	N	N	CU	CU	Y
Industrial Categories								
Manufacturing And Production	L/CU [2]	L/CU [2]	N	N	L/CU [4, 5]	L/CU [5]	L/CU [5,7]	L/CU [5]
Warehouse And Freight Movement	N	N	N	N	N	N	CU [5,7]	N
Wholesale Sales	N	N	N	N	L [4, 5]	L [5]	L [5,7]	L [5]
Industrial Service	N	N	N	N	N	CU [5]	CU [5,7]	CU [5]
Railroad Yards	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Waste-Related	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Institutional Categories								
Basic Utilities	Y/CU [10]	Y/CU [10]	Y/CU [10]	Y/CU [10]	Y/CU [10]	Y/CU [10]	Y/CU [10]	Y/CU [10]
Community Service	L/CU [8]	L/CU [8]	L/CU [8]	L/CU [8]	L/CU [8]	L/CU [8]	L/CU [8]	L/CU [8]
Parks And Open Areas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Schools	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Colleges	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Medical Centers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Religious Institutions	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Daycare	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Other Categories								
Agriculture	L [13]	L [13]	L [13]	L [13]	L [13]	L/CU [14]	L/CU [14]	L/CU [14]
Aviation And Surface Passenger Terminals	N	N	N	N	N	N	CU	CU
Detention Facilities	N	N	N	N	N	N	CU	CU
Mining	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Radio Frequency Transmission Facilities	L/CU [9]	L/CU [9]	L/CU [9]	L/CU [9]	L/CU [9]	L/CU [9]	L/CU [9]	L/CU [9]
Rail Lines And Utility Corridors	CU	CU	CU	CU	CU	CU	CU	CU

Y = Yes, Allowed

L = Allowed, But Special Limitations

CU = Conditional Use Review Required

N = No, Prohibited

Notes:

- The use categories are described in Chapter 33.920.
- Regulations that correspond to the bracketed numbers [] are stated in 33.130.100.B.
- Specific uses and developments may also be subject to regulations in the 200s series of chapters.

Development Standards

33.130.200 Lot Size

There is no required minimum lot size for development of land or for the creation of new lots in commercial zones. Creation of new lots is subject to the regulations of Chapter 33.613, Lots in Commercial Zones.

33.130.205 Floor Area Ratio

- Purpose.** Floor area ratios (FARs) regulate the amount of use (the intensity) allowed on a site. FARs provide a means to match the potential amount of uses with the desired character of the area and the provision of public services. FARs also work with the height, setback, and building coverage standards to control the overall bulk of development.
- FAR standard.** The floor area ratios are stated in Table 130-3 and apply to all nonresidential development. Floor area for residential uses is not calculated as part of the FAR for the site and is allowed in addition to the FAR limits.
- Transfer of FAR from Landmarks.** Floor area ratios may be transferred from a site which contains a Landmark, as follows:

1. Maximum increase in FAR. An increase in FAR on the receiving site of more than 3 to 1 is prohibited. The total increased FAR includes FAR transferred from Landmarks, and additional FAR allowed at the receiving site from bonus provisions, or from other transfers;
2. Development standards. The building on the receiving site must meet the development standards of the base zone, overlay zone, and plan district except floor area ratio, which is regulated by paragraph C.1 above;
3. Receiving site. The transfer must be to a site that is:
 - a. Zoned C or EX; and
 - b. Within the recognized neighborhood where the Landmark is located, or to any site within two miles of the Landmark;
4. The property owner executes a covenant with the City that is attached to and recorded with the deed of both the site transferring and the site receiving the density reflecting the respective increase and decrease of potential density. The covenant for the receiving site must meet the requirements of Section 33.700.060, Covenants with the City. The covenant for the Landmark transferring the density must meet the requirements of 33.445.610. D., Covenant.

33.130.210 Height

- A. Purpose.** The height limits are intended to control the overall scale of buildings. The height limits in the CN1, CN2, and CO1 discourage buildings which visually dominate adjacent residential areas. The height limits in the CO2, CM, CS, and CG zones allow for a greater building height at a scale that generally reflects Portland's commercial areas. Light, air, and the potential for privacy are intended to be preserved in adjacent residential zones. The CX zone allows the tallest buildings, consistent with its desired character.
- B. Height standard.** The height standards for all structures are stated in Table 130-3. Exceptions to the maximum height standard are stated below.
 1. Projections allowed. Chimneys, flag poles, satellite receiving dishes, and other items similar with a width, depth, or diameter of 5 feet or less may rise 10 feet above the height limit, or 5 feet above the highest point of the roof, whichever is greater. If they are greater than 5 feet in width, depth, or diameter, they are subject to the height limit.
 2. Roof top access and mechanical equipment. All rooftop mechanical equipment and enclosures of stairwells that provide rooftop access must be set back at least 15 feet from all roof edges that are parallel to street lot lines. Rooftop elevator mechanical equipment may extend up to 16 feet above the height limit. Stairwell enclosures, and other rooftop mechanical equipment which cumulatively covers no more than 10 percent of the roof area may extend 10 feet above the height limit.
 3. Antennas, utility power poles, and public safety facilities are exempt from the height limit.
 4. Small wind turbines are subject to the standards of Chapter 33.299.

5. Roof mounted solar panels are not included in height calculations and may exceed the maximum height limit if the following are met:
 - a. For flat roofs or the horizontal portion of mansard roofs, they may extend up to 5 feet above the top of the highest point of the roof.
 - b. For pitched, hipped, or gambrel roofs, they must be mounted no more than 12 inches from the surface of the roof at any point, and may not extend above the ridgeline of the roof. The 12 inches is measured from the upper side of the solar panel.

Table 130-3 Summary of Development Standards in Commercial Zones								
Standard	CN1	CN2	CO1	CO2	CM	CS	CG	CX
Maximum FAR (see 33.130.205)	.75 to 1	.75 to 1	.75 to 1	2 to 1	1 to 1 See 33.130.25 3	3 to 1	3 to 1	4 to 1
Maximum Height (see 33.130.210)	30 ft.	30 ft.	30 ft.	45 ft.	45 ft.	45 ft.	45 ft.	75 ft.
Min. Building Stbks (see 33.130.215) Street Lot Line or Lot Line Abut- ting an OS, RX, C, E, or I Zone Lot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lot Line Abut- ting other R Zoned Lot	See Table 130-4	See Table 130-4	See Table 130-4	See Table 130-4	See Table 130-4	See Table 130-4	See Table 130-4	See Table 130-4
Garage Entrance Setback (see 33.130.250.E)	5/18 ft	5/18 ft	5/18 ft	5/18 ft	5/18 ft	5/18 ft	5/18 ft	5/18 ft
Max. Building Stbks (see 33.130.215) Street Lot Line Transit Street or Pedestrian District	None 10 ft.	None 10 ft.	None 10 ft.	None 10 ft.	10 ft. 10 ft.	10 ft. 10 ft.	None 10 ft.	None 10 ft.
Building Coverage (see 33.130.220)	Max. of 85% of site area	Max. of 65% of site area	Max. of 50% of site area	Max. of 65% of site area	Min. of 50% of site area	Min. of 50% of site area	Max. of 85% of site area	No Limit
Min. Landscaped Area (see 33.130.225)	15% of site area	15% of site area	15% of site area	15% of site area	None	None	15 % of site area	None
Landscaping Abutting an R Zoned Lot (see 33.130.215.B.)	5 ft. @ L3 or none	5 ft. @ L3 or none	5 ft. @ L3 or none	5 ft. @ L3 or none	5 ft. @ L3 or none	5 ft. @ L3 or none	5 ft. @ L3 or none	5 ft. @ L3 or none
Ground Floor Window Stds. Apply (see 33.130.230)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pedestrian Requirements (see 33.130.240)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 130-4 Minimum Building Setbacks From Residential Zone Lot Lines [1]		
Height of the building wall	Lots abutting a side lot line of an R zone lot	Lots abutting a rear lot line of an R zone lot
15 ft. or less	5 ft.	0
16 to 30 ft.	8 ft.	8 ft.
31 to 45 ft.	11 ft.	11 ft.
46 ft. or more	14 ft.	14 ft.

Notes:

[1] Does not apply to lot lines that abut lots in the RX zone.

33.130.215 Setbacks

- A. Purpose.** The required building setbacks promote streetscapes that are consistent with the desired character of the different commercial zones. The CN1, CM, CS, and CX setbacks promote buildings close to the sidewalk to reinforce a pedestrian orientation and built-up streetscape. The setback requirements for areas that abut residential zones promote commercial development that will maintain light, air, and the potential for privacy for adjacent residential zones. The setback requirements along transit streets and in Pedestrian Districts create an environment that is inviting to pedestrians and transit users.
- B. Minimum building setbacks.** The minimum building setback standards apply to all buildings and structures on the site except as specified in this section. Setbacks for exterior development are stated in 33.130.245 below, and for parking areas in Chapter 33.266.
1. Generally. There is no required minimum building setback.
 2. Exceptions.
 - a. Lot line abutting R-zoned lot, except RX. The required minimum building setbacks along a lot line abutting an R-zoned lot, except RX, are stated in Table 130-4. Minimum required building setbacks must include a 5-foot deep landscaped area which complies with at least the L3 standard as stated in Chapter 33.248, Landscaping and Screening. Landscaping is not required where buildings abut a lot line.
 - b. Garage entrance setback. See 33.130.250.E for the required garage entrance setback for garages accessory to houses, manufactured homes, duplexes, and attached houses.
 - c. Setback averaging. The required minimum setback from a street lot line for buildings, decks, balconies, and porches may be reduced, but not increased, to the average of the existing respective setbacks on abutting lots. See Chapter 33.930, Measurements, for more information.
 - d. Split zoning. No setbacks are required from an internal lot line that is also a zoning line on sites with split zoning.

3. Minor projections of features attached to buildings.
 - a. Minor projections allowed. Minor features of a building, such as eaves, chimneys, fire escapes, water collection cisterns and planters, bay windows, uncovered stairways, wheelchair ramps, and uncovered decks or balconies, may extend into a required building setback up to 20 percent of the depth of the setback. However, they may not be within 3 feet of a lot line. Bays and bay windows extending into the setback also must meet the following requirements:
 - (1) Each bay and bay window may be up to 12 feet long, but the total area of all bays and bay windows on a building façade cannot be more than 30 percent of the area of the façade;
 - (2) At least 30 percent of the area of the bay which faces the property line requiring the setback must be glazing or glass block;
 - (3) Bays and bay windows must cantilever beyond the foundation of the building; and
 - (4) The bay may not include any doors.
 - b. Full projection allowed. In addition to Subparagraph a. above, the following features are allowed to project farther into required building setbacks:
 - (1) Canopies, marquees, awnings, and similar features may fully extend into a street setback;
 - (2) Uncovered stairways and wheelchair ramps that lead to one entrance on the street-facing façade of a building may fully extend into a street setback;
 - (3) Uncovered decks and stairways that are no more than 2-1/2 feet above the ground may fully extend into a required building setback; and
 - (4) On lots that slope down from the street, vehicular and pedestrian entry bridges that are no more than 2-1/2 feet above the average sidewalk elevation may fully extend into a required building setback.
 - c. Projections not allowed. Attached mechanical structures such as heat pumps, air conditioners, emergency generators, and water pumps are allowed in a street setback but not a required setback from an abutting residential zone.
 4. Accessory structures. For sites entirely in residential use, accessory structures are subject to the multi-dwelling zone standards of Section 33.120.280. The setback standards for detached accessory structures are stated in 33.130.265 below. Fences are addressed in 33.130.270 below. Sign regulations are in Title 32, Signs and Related Regulations.
- C. Maximum building setbacks.** Except as provided in Subsection D. below, the maximum building setbacks, if any, are stated in Table 130-3. The setback standards apply to all buildings and structures on the site except as specified in this section.

1. Sites in the CS and CM zones.
 - a. Where these standards apply. The regulations of this paragraph apply to sites in the CS and CM zones.
 - b. Standard. The maximum building setback is 10 feet. At least 50 percent of the length of the ground level street-facing façade of buildings must be within 10 feet of the street lot line. If the site has three or more block frontages, this standard only applies to two frontages.
 - c. Exception. For buildings where all the floor area is in residential use, the street-facing façade of an open porch that meets the standards of 33.130.215.C.2.b(3) is included as part of the ground level, street-facing façade of the building.
2. Building setbacks on a transit street or in a Pedestrian District for sites in the CN, CO, CG, and CX zones. The maximum setback standards of this paragraph apply to buildings that are enclosed on all sides.
 - a. Where these standards apply. The regulations of this paragraph apply to sites in the CN, CO, and CG zones, and to the CX zone outside the Central City plan district.
 - b. Measurement.
 - (1) Where an existing building is being altered, the standards apply to the ground level, street-facing façade of the entire building. See Figures 130-1 and 130-2.
 - (2) Where there is more than one building on the site, the standards of this paragraph apply to the combined ground level, street-facing facades of all of the buildings. See Figures 130-3 and 130-4.
 - (3) For buildings where all of the floor area is in residential use, the street-facing façade of an open porch that meets the following standards is included as part of the ground level, street-facing façade of the building:
 - For houses, attached houses, manufactured homes and duplexes, the porch must be at least 25 square feet in area. For multi-dwelling structures, the porch must be at least 9 feet wide and 7 feet deep;
 - The porch must have at least one entrance facing the street; and
 - The porch must have a roof that is:
 - No more than 12 feet above the floor of the porch; and
 - At least 30 percent solid. This standard may be met by having 30 percent of the porch area covered with a solid roof, or by having the entire area covered with a trellis or other open material if no more than 70 percent of the area of the material is open.
 - c. Standards. There are two standards. Subparagraphs C.2.d. and e. specify where each standard applies:
 - (1) Standard 1: At least 50 percent of the length of the ground level street-facing façade of the building must be within the maximum setback;

- (2) Standard 2: 100 percent of the length of the ground level street-facing façade of the building must be within the maximum setback.
- d. Outside a Pedestrian District. Where the site is not in a Pedestrian District:
- (1) One transit street. Where the site is adjacent to one transit street, the standard of Standard 1 must be met on the transit street frontage;
 - (2) Two non-intersecting transit streets. Where the site is adjacent to two transit streets that do not intersect:
 - Standard 1 must be met on the frontage of the transit street with the highest classification. If both streets have the same classification, the applicant may choose which street;
 - If one of the transit streets intersects a City Walkway, Standard 1 must be met along both the street with the highest transit classification and the City Walkway.
 - (3) Two or more intersecting transit streets. Where the site is adjacent to two or more intersecting transit streets, Standard 2 must be met on the frontage of the street with the highest transit classification and Standard 1 must be met on an intersecting transit street. If two streets have the same highest classification, the applicant may choose on which street to meet the standard.
- e. In a Pedestrian District. Where the site is in a Pedestrian District:
- (1) One street. Where the site is adjacent to only one street, Standard 1 must be met on that street frontage;
 - (2) Through lot with one transit street. Where the site is adjacent to one transit street and one non-intersecting non-transit street, Standard 1 must be met on the frontage of the transit street;
 - (3) Through lot with two transit streets. Where the site is a through lot and both frontages are on transit streets, Standard 1 must be met on the frontage of the street with the highest transit classification. If both streets have the same highest classification, the applicant may choose on which street to meet the standard;
 - (4) Through lot with no transit streets. Where the site is a through lot and neither frontage is on a transit street, Standard 1 must be met on one of the frontages. The applicant may choose on which street to meet the standard;
 - (5) One transit street and one intersecting non-transit street. Where the site is adjacent to a transit street and an intersecting non-transit street, the following standards must be met:
 - Standard 2 must be met on the frontage of the transit street,
 - Standard 1 must be met on the intersecting non-transit street;

- (6) Two or more intersecting transit streets. Where the site is adjacent to two or more intersecting transit streets, the following standards must be met on the frontage of the street with the highest transit classification and any intersecting transit street;
 - Standard 2 must be met on the frontage of the street with the highest transit classification. If both transit streets have the same highest classification, the applicant may choose on which street to meet the standard; and
 - Standard 1 must be met on an intersecting transit street;
 - (7) Three or more frontages, two non-intersecting transit streets. Where the site has three or more frontages, and two of them are transit streets that do not intersect, the following standards must be met on the frontage of the street with the highest transit classification and one intersecting street;
 - Standard 2 must be met on the frontage of the street with the highest transit classification. If both transit streets have the same highest classification, the applicant may choose on which street to meet the standard; and
 - Standard 1 must be met on an intersecting street;
 - (8) Two or more frontages, no transit streets, two or more intersecting streets. Where the site has two or more frontages, none of them are transit streets, and two or more of the streets intersect, the following standards must be met on the frontage of one street and one intersecting street:
 - Standard 2 must be met on the frontage of one street; and
 - Standard 1 must be met on an intersecting street.
3. Exception. The maximum building setbacks do not apply to detached accessory structures. The street-facing facades of detached accessory structures do not count towards meeting maximum setback standards. See Figure 130-3.

Figure 130-1
Alteration to Existing Building in Conformance with Maximum Setback Standard

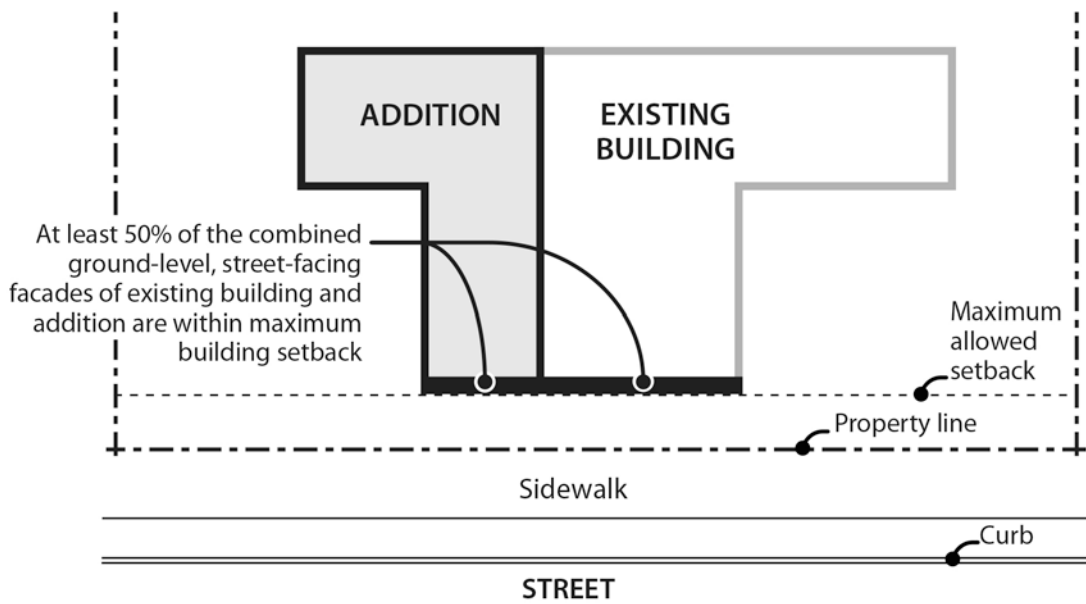
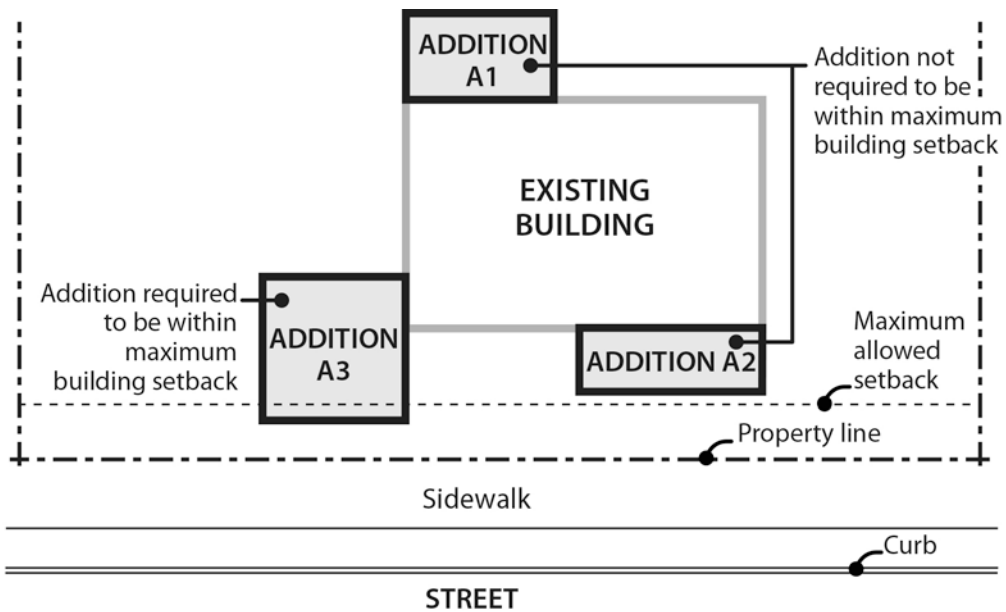


Figure 130-2
Alterations to Existing Building



Notes:

Addition A1. Not subject to maximum setback standard because addition has no street-facing facade.

Addition A2. Brings building closer to conformance with maximum setback standard because it does not increase the length of the street-facing facade, and it brings building closer to maximum building setback line.

Addition A3. Because addition increases length of street facing facade, 100% of addition facade must be within maximum setback until maximum setback standard for entire building is met.

Figure 130-3
Calculating Maximum Building Setback When More Than One Building On Site

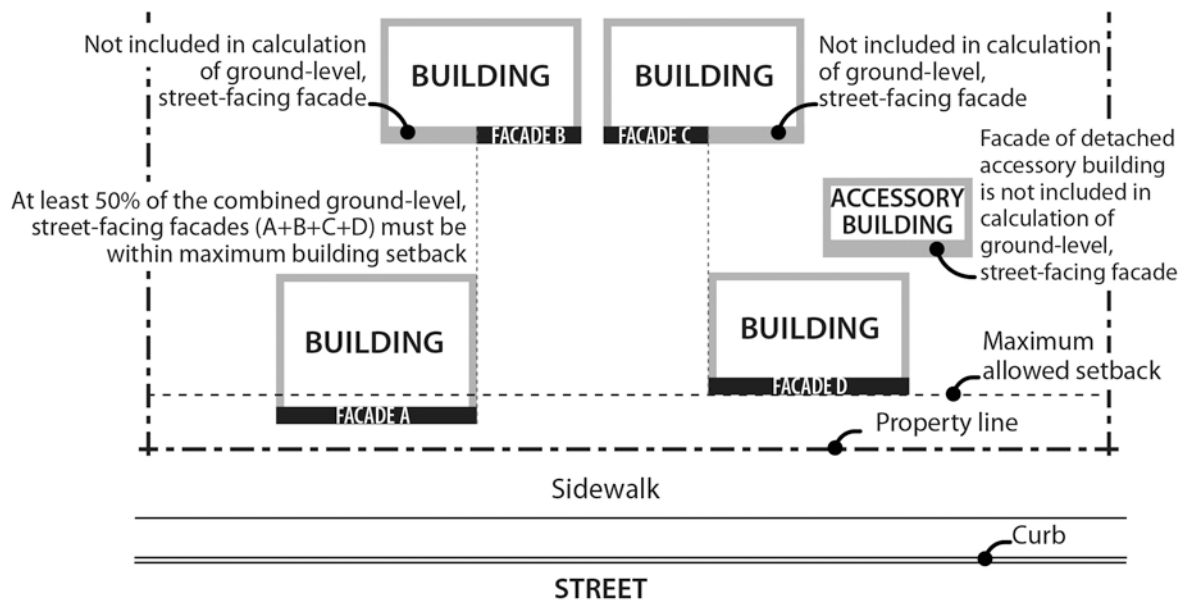
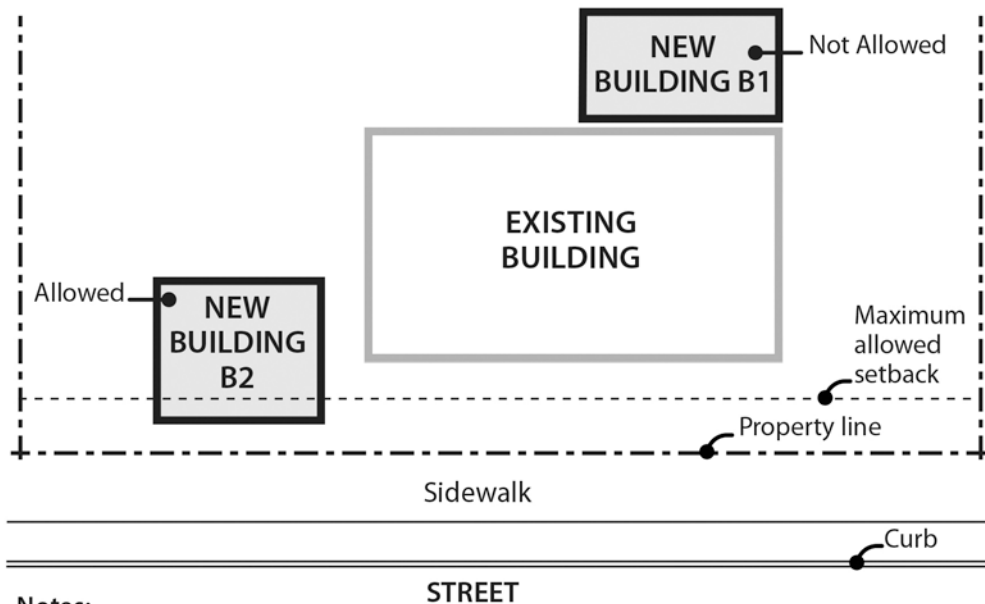


Figure 130-4
New Buildings on Sites with Buildings That Do Not Meet the Maximum Building Setback



Notes:

New Building B1. Not allowed because it moves site further out of conformance with maximum setback standard.

New Building B2. Because building increases length of combined street-facing facade on the site, 100% of building facade must be within maximum setback until maximum setback standard for site is met.

D. Alternative maximum setback option for large retailers.

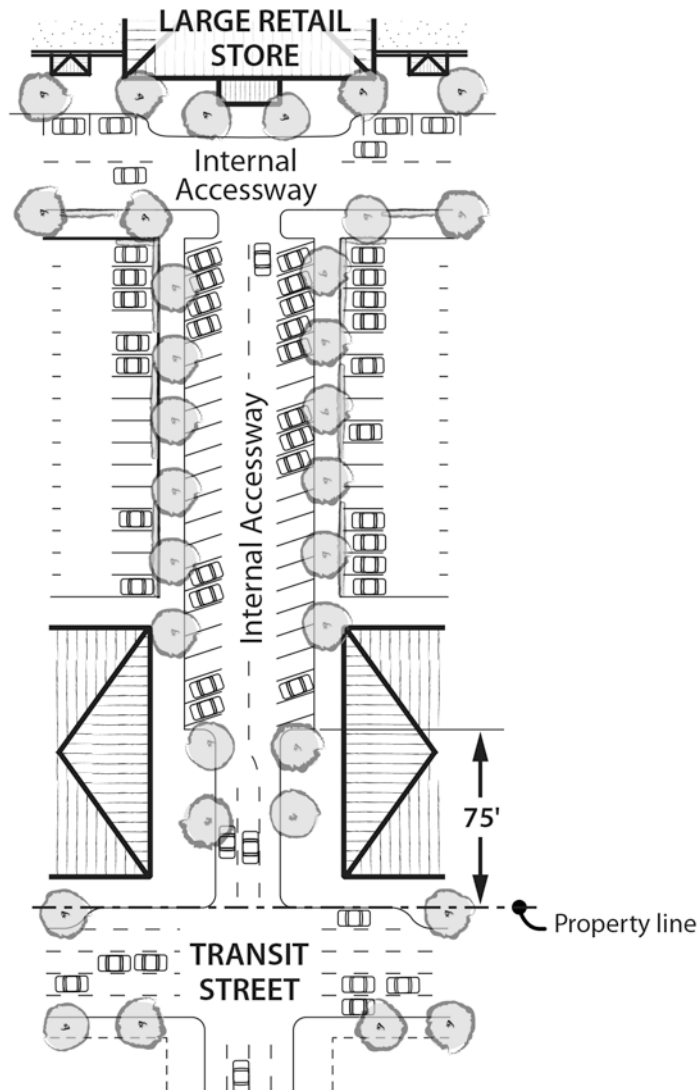
1. Purpose. The intent of these regulations is to allow deeper street setbacks for very large retail stores locating along transit streets or in Pedestrian Districts in exchange

for a pedestrian and transit-friendly main street type of development. These large retail sites can still be transit-supportive and pedestrian-friendly by placing smaller commercial buildings close to the street and by creating an internal circulation system that is similar to streets to separate the parking area into blocks. The intent is to encourage development that will, over time, form a pedestrian-friendly main street along the perimeter of the parking blocks and provide connectivity within the site and to adjacent streets and uses.

2. Regulation. Sites with a building having at least 100,000 square feet of floor area in Retail Sales And Service uses are exempt from the maximum setback requirement of Table 130-3 and the vehicle area frontage limitations of 33.266.130.C.3 if all of the requirements of this paragraph are met. For sites with frontage on more than one transit street or more than one street in a Pedestrian District, this exemption may be used only along one transit street frontage or frontage along a street in a Pedestrian District.
 - a. Other buildings on the site have ground level walls within the maximum setback for at least 25 percent of the frontage on a transit street or street in a Pedestrian District. These buildings must be constructed before or at the same time as the large retail store;
 - b. Internal circulation system. An internal circulation system that meets the following standards must be provided.
 - (1) Internal accessways that are similar to streets must divide the site into parking areas that are no greater than 55,000 square feet;
 - (2) These accessways must connect to the transit street, or street in a Pedestrian District, at least every 250 feet;
 - (3) Each internal accessway must have at least one auto travel lane, curbs, and unobstructed sidewalks on both sides. One of the following must be met:
 - The sidewalks must be at least 10 feet wide and planted with trees a maximum of 30 feet on center. Trees must be planted in the center of unpaved tree wells at least 18 square feet, with a minimum dimension of 3 feet. The unpaved area may be covered with a tree grate. Tree wells must be adjacent to the curb, and must be located so there is at least 6 feet of unobstructed sidewalk; or
 - The sidewalks must be at least 6 feet wide. There must be a planting strip at least 4 feet wide. The planting strip must be between the curb and the sidewalk, and be landscaped to at least the L1 standard, except that trees cannot be grouped.
 - (4) Along each internal accessway that intersects a transit street, parking must be provided between both sidewalks and the auto travel lanes except for within 75 feet of the transit street intersection, measured from the street lot line, where parking is not allowed;

- (5) Curb extensions that are at least the full depth of the parking must be provided, as shown in Figure 130-5, at the intersections of internal accessways that have parking; and
 - (6) The internal accessways are excluded from the portion of the parking and loading area used to calculate required interior landscaping.
- c. Connections between sites. This standard applies to all commercial, office, or institutional development that is adjacent to sites either developed for commercial, office, or institutional use, or zoned C, E, or I. The system must connect the buildings on the site to these adjacent sites.

Figure 130-5
Internal Circulation System



33.130.220 Building Coverage

- A. Purpose.** The building coverage standards limit the footprint of buildings and work with the FAR, height, and setback standards to control the overall scale of development. The standards promote development consistent with the desired character of the zone. In the CM and CS zones, the required minimum building coverage standards promote development which will support the built-up, urban character of these zones. In the CN2 and CO1 zones, the standards promote buildings at a scale compatible with surrounding residential development.
- B. Building coverage standards.** The maximum or minimum building coverage standards are stated in Table 130-3 and apply to all buildings and covered structures.
1. Attached houses. For attached houses, the building coverage of the base zone applies to the entire site. The maximum building coverage for individual lots is 5 percent more than the base zone allowance.
 2. CS and CM zones. In CS and CM zones, where any portion of the site is in an environmental overlay zone, the minimum building coverage standard does not apply.

33.130.225 Landscaped Areas

- A. Purpose.** Landscaping is required in some zones because it is attractive and it helps to soften the effects of built and paved areas. Landscaping also helps cool the air temperature, intercept rainfall and reduce stormwater runoff by providing non-paved permeable surface. Landscaping can also provide food for people and habitat for birds and other wildlife. Landscaping is required for all commercial-zoned lands abutting R zoned lands to provide buffering and promote the livability of the residential lands.
- B. Minimum landscaped area standard.** The required amounts of landscaped areas are stated in Table 130-3. Sites developed with a house, attached house or duplex are exempt from this standard. Required landscaped areas must be at ground level and comply with at least the L1 standard as stated in Chapter 33.248, Landscaping and Screening. However, up to one-third of the required landscaped area may be improved for active or passive recreational use, or for use by pedestrians. Examples include walkways, play areas, plazas, picnic areas, and unenclosed recreational facilities. Any required landscaping, such as for required setbacks or parking lots, applies towards the landscaped area standard.

33.130.227 Trees

Requirements for street trees and for on-site tree preservation, protection, and overall tree density are specified in Title 11. See Chapter 11.50, Trees in Development Situations.

33.130.230 Ground Floor Windows

- A. Purpose.** In the C zones, blank walls on the ground level of buildings are limited in order to:
- Provide a pleasant, rich, and diverse pedestrian experience by connecting activities occurring within a structure to adjacent sidewalk areas, or allowing public art at the ground level;
 - Encourage continuity of retail and service uses;

- Encourage surveillance opportunities by restricting fortress-like facades at street level; and
- Avoid a monotonous pedestrian environment.

B. Required amounts of window area.

1. In CN1 & 2, CO1 & 2, CM, CS, and CG zones, street-facing facades on the ground level which are 20 feet or closer to the street lot line must meet the general window standard in Paragraph 3. below. However, on lots with more than one street frontage, the general standard must be met on one street frontage only. The general standard must be met on the frontage of the street that has the highest transit street classification according to the Transportation Element of the Comprehensive Plan. If two or more streets have the same highest transit street classification, then the applicant may choose on which street to meet the general standard. On all other streets, the requirement is 1/2 of the general standard.
2. In CX zone, all exterior walls on the ground level which face a street lot line, sidewalk, plaza, or other public open space or right-of-way must meet the general window standard in Paragraph 3., below.
3. General standard. The windows must be at least 50 percent of the length and 25 percent of the ground level wall area. Ground level wall areas include all exterior wall areas up to 9 feet above the finished grade. The requirement does not apply to the walls of residential units, and does not apply to the walls of parking structures when set back at least 5 feet and landscaped to at least the L2 standard.

C. Qualifying window features. Required window areas must be either windows that allow views into working areas or lobbies, pedestrian entrances, or display windows set into the wall. Display cases attached to the outside wall do not qualify. The bottom of the windows must be no more than 4 feet above the adjacent exterior grade.

D. Exceptions for Public Art. Outside of the Central City plan district, public art is allowed instead of meeting the ground floor window provision. Covenants for the public art will be required, following the regulations of Section 33.700.060, Covenants with the City, to ensure the installation, preservation, maintenance, and replacement of the public art. To qualify for this exception, documentation of approval by the Regional Arts and Culture Council must be provided prior to approval of the building permit.

33.130.235 Screening

- A. Purpose.** The screening standards address specific unsightly features which detract from the appearance of commercial areas.
- B. Garbage and recycling collection areas.** All exterior garbage cans, garbage collection areas, and recycling collection areas must be screened from the street and any adjacent properties. Trash receptacles for pedestrian use are exempt. Screening must comply with at least the L3 or F2 standards of Chapter 33.248, Landscaping and Screening.
- C. Mechanical equipment.** Mechanical equipment located on the ground, such as heating or cooling equipment, pumps, or generators must be screened from the street and any abutting residential zones by walls, fences, or vegetation. Screening must comply with at

least the L2 or F2 standards of Chapter 33.248, Landscaping and Screening, and be tall enough to screen the equipment. Mechanical equipment placed on roofs must be screened in one of the following ways, if the equipment is within 50 feet of an R zone:

1. A parapet along facades facing the R zone that is as tall as the tallest part of the equipment;
2. A screen around the equipment that is as tall as the tallest part of the equipment; or
3. The equipment is set back from roof edges facing the R zone 3 feet for each foot of height of the equipment.

D. Other screening requirements. The screening requirements for parking, exterior storage, and exterior display areas are stated with the regulations for those types of development.

33.130.240 Pedestrian Standards

A. Purpose. The pedestrian standards encourage a safe, attractive, and usable pedestrian circulation system in all developments. They ensure a direct pedestrian connection between abutting streets and buildings on the site, and between buildings and other activities within the site. In addition, they provide for connections between adjacent sites, where feasible.

B. The standards. The standards of this Section apply to all development except houses, attached houses, and duplexes. An on-site pedestrian circulation system must be provided. The system must meet all standards of this Subsection.

1. Connections. Pedestrian connections are required as specified below:

a. Connection between streets and entrances.

(1) Sites with one street frontage.

- Generally. There must be a connection between one main entrance of each building on the site and the adjacent street. The connection may not be more than 20 feet longer or 120 percent of the straight line distance, whichever is less.
- Household Living. Sites where all of the floor area is in Household Living uses are only required to provide a connection to one main entrance on the site. The connection may not be more than 20 feet longer or 120 percent of the straight line distance, whichever is less.
- Tree preservation. If a tree that is at least 12 inches in diameter is proposed for preservation, and the location of the tree or its root protection zone would prevent the standard of this paragraph from being met, the connection may be up to 200 percent of the straight line distance.

(2) Sites with more than one street frontage. Where the site has more than one street frontage, the following must be met:

- The standard of B.1.a(1) must be met to connect the main entrance of each building on the site to the closest sidewalk or roadway if there are no sidewalks. Sites where all of the floor area is in Household Living

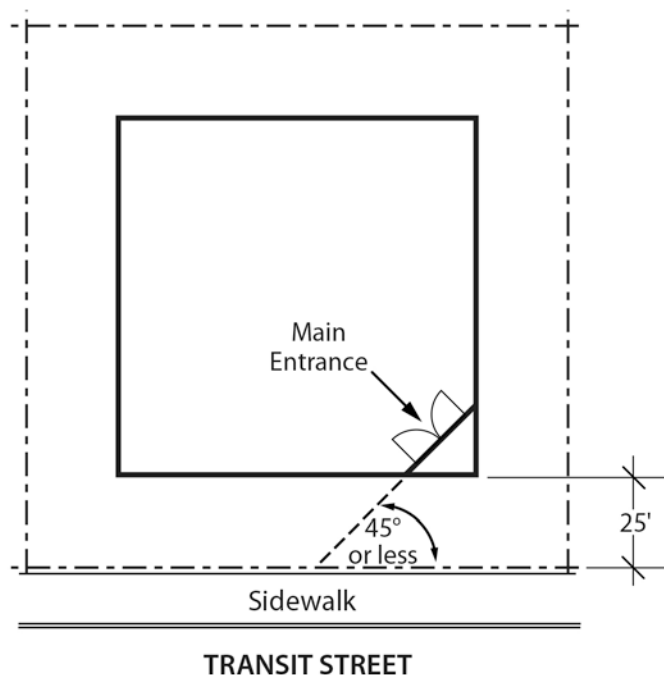
- uses are only required to provide a connection meeting the standard of B.1.a(1) to one main entrance on the site;
- An additional connection, which does not have to be a straight line connection, is required between each of the other streets and a pedestrian entrance. However, if at least 50 percent of a street facing façade is within 10 feet of the street, no connection is required to that street.
- b. Internal connections. The system must connect all main entrances on the site, and provide connections to other areas of the site, such as parking areas, bicycle parking, recreational areas, common outdoor areas, and any pedestrian amenities.
2. Materials.
- a. The circulation system must be hard-surfaced, and be at least 6 feet wide.
 - b. Where the system crosses driveways, parking areas, and loading areas, the system must be clearly identifiable, through the use of elevation changes, speed bumps, a different paving material, or other similar method. Striping does not meet this requirement. Elevation changes and speed bumps must be at least 4 inches high.
 - c. Where the system is parallel and adjacent to an auto travel lane, the system must be a raised path or be separated from the auto travel lane by a raised curb, bollards, landscaping or other physical barrier. If a raised path is used it must be at least 4 inches high and the ends of the raised portions must be equipped with curb ramps. Bollard spacing must be no further apart than 5 feet on center.
3. Lighting. The on-site pedestrian circulation system must be lighted to a level where the system can be used at night by the employees, residents, and customers.
4. Area between a building and a street lot line. The land between a building and a street lot line must be landscaped to at least the L1 level and/or hard-surfaced for use by pedestrians. This area may be counted towards any minimum landscaped area requirements. Vehicle areas and exterior display, storage, and work activities, if allowed, are exempt from this standard. Bicycle parking may be located in the area between a building and a street lot line when the area is hard-surfaced.

33.130.242 Transit Street Main Entrance

- A. Purpose.** Locating the main entrance to a use on a transit street provides convenient pedestrian access between the use and public sidewalks and transit facilities, and so promotes walking and the use of transit.
- B. Applicability.**
- 1. Generally. All sites with at least one frontage on a transit street, and where any of the floor area on the site is in nonresidential uses, must meet the following standards for the nonresidential uses. If the site has frontage on more than one transit street, the standards of Subsection C, below, must be met on at least one of the transit streets;

2. Houses, attached houses, manufactured homes, and duplexes. Houses, attached houses, manufactured homes, and duplexes must meet the standards of 33.130.250.C, Residential Main Entrance, instead of the requirements of this section.
- C. Location.** For portions of a building within the maximum building setback, at least one main entrance for each nonresidential tenant space on the ground floor must meet the standards of this section. The ground floor is the lowest floor of the building that is within four feet of the adjacent transit street grade. The main entrance must:
1. Be within 25 feet of the transit street;
 2. Allow pedestrians to both enter and exit the building; and
 3. Either:
 - a. Face the transit street; or
 - b. Be at an angle of up to 45 degrees from the transit street, measured from the street property line, as shown in Figure 130-6, below.
- D. Unlocked during regular business hours.** The main entrance that meets the standards of Subsection C, above, must be unlocked during regular business hours.

**Figure 130-6
Transit Street Main Entrance**



33.130.245 Exterior Display, Storage, and Work Activities

- A. Purpose.** The standards of this section are intended to assure that exterior display, storage, and work activities:

- Will be consistent with the desired character of the zone;
- Will not be a detriment to the overall appearance of a commercial area;
- Will not have adverse impacts on adjacent properties, especially those zoned residential; and
- Will not have an adverse impact on the environment.

B. Exterior display.

1. CN1, CN2, CO1, CO2, CM, CS, and CX zones. Exterior display of goods is not allowed except for the display of plants and produce.
2. CG zone. Exterior display of goods is allowed except for uses in the industrial categories. Exterior display areas must be set back at least 5 feet from street lot lines and be landscaped to at least the L1 standard. Exterior display areas must be set back at least 5 feet from lot lines abutting R zones and be landscaped to at least the L3 standard.

C. Exterior storage.

1. Exterior storage is not allowed in the CN1, CN2, CO1, CO2, CM, CS, and CX zones.
2. Exterior storage is allowed in the CG zone if the storage area complies with the standards of this paragraph. Exterior storage is limited to 20 percent of the site area for all uses except lumber yards and other building material stores. All exterior storage areas must be set back 5 feet from nonstreet lot lines and 10 feet from street lot lines, with the setback area landscaped to at least the L3 standard.

D. Exterior work activities. Exterior work activities are prohibited in the commercial zones except for the sales of motor vehicle fuels, and car washes, which are allowed.

E. Other exterior activities. The following exterior activities are allowed in the commercial zones: outdoor eating areas, plant nurseries, entertainment and recreation uses that are commonly performed outside, and outdoor markets.

F. Paving. All exterior display and storage areas, except for plant nurseries, must be paved.

33.130.250 General Requirements for Residential and Mixed-Use Developments

A. Generally. Except as specified in this section, all development—residential, mixed-use, and nonresidential—must meet the other development standards for the zone such as height, setbacks, and building coverage.

B. Permit-Ready houses. Chapter 33.278 contains provisions for Permit-Ready houses on narrow lots.

C. Residential main entrance.

1. Purpose. These standards:
 - Together with the window and garage standards, ensure that there is a physical and visual connection between the living area of the residence and the street;

- Enhance public safety for residents and visitors and provide opportunities for community interaction;
 - Ensure that the pedestrian entrance is visible or clearly identifiable from the street by its orientation or articulation; and
 - Ensure that pedestrians can easily find the main entrance, and so establish how to enter the residence;
 - Ensure a connection to the public realm for development of lots fronting both private and public streets by making the pedestrian entrance visible or clearly identifiable from the public street.
2. Where these standards apply.
- a. The standards of this subsection apply to houses, attached houses, manufactured homes, and duplexes in the commercial zones.
 - b. Where a proposal is for an alteration or addition to existing development, the standards of this section apply only to the portion being altered or added.
 - c. On sites with frontage on both a private street and a public street, the standards apply to the site frontage on the public street. On all other sites with more than one street lot line, the applicant may choose on which frontage to meet the standards.
 - d. Development on flag lots or on lots which slope up or down from the street with an average slope of 20 percent or more are exempt from these standards.
3. Location. At least one main entrance for each structure must:
- a. Be within 8 feet of the longest street-facing wall of the structure; and
 - b. Either:
 - (1) Face the street, See Figure 130-7;
 - (2) Be at an angle of up to 45 degrees from the street; or
 - (3) Open onto a porch. See Figure 130-8. The porch must:
 - Be at least 25 square feet in area;
 - Have at least one entrance facing the street; and
 - Have a roof that is:
 - No more than 12 feet above the floor of the porch; and
 - At least 30 percent solid. This standard may be met by having 30 percent of the porch area covered with a solid roof, or by having the entire area covered with lattice or other open material if no more than 70 percent of the area of the material is open.
4. Duplexes on corner lots. Where a duplex is on a corner lot, the requirements of Paragraph C.3, above, must be met for both dwelling units. Both main entrances may face the same street.

D. Street-facing facades.

1. Purpose. This standard:
 - Together with the main entrance and garage standards, ensures that there is a visual connection between the living area of the residence and the street;
 - Enhances public safety by allowing people to survey their neighborhood from inside their residences; and
 - Provides a more pleasant pedestrian environment by preventing large expanses of blank facades along streets.
2. Where this standard applies. The standard of this subsection applies to the street-facing facades of buildings in commercial zones where any of the floor area is in Residential uses. Where a proposal is for an alteration or addition to existing development, the applicant may choose to apply the standard either to the portion being altered or added, or to the entire street-facing facade. Development on flag lots or on lots that slope up or down from the street with an average slope of 20 percent or more are exempt from this standard.
3. The standard. At least 15 percent of the area of each façade that faces a street lot line must be windows or main entrance doors. Windows used to meet this standard must allow views from the building to the street. Glass block does not meet this standard. Windows in garage doors do not count toward meeting this standard, but windows in garage walls do count toward meeting this standard. To count toward meeting this standard a door must be at the main entrance and facing the street lot line.
4. For structures subject to ground floor window requirements, windows used to meet ground floor window requirements may also be used to meet the requirements of this subsection.

**Figure 130-7
Main Entrance Facing the Street**

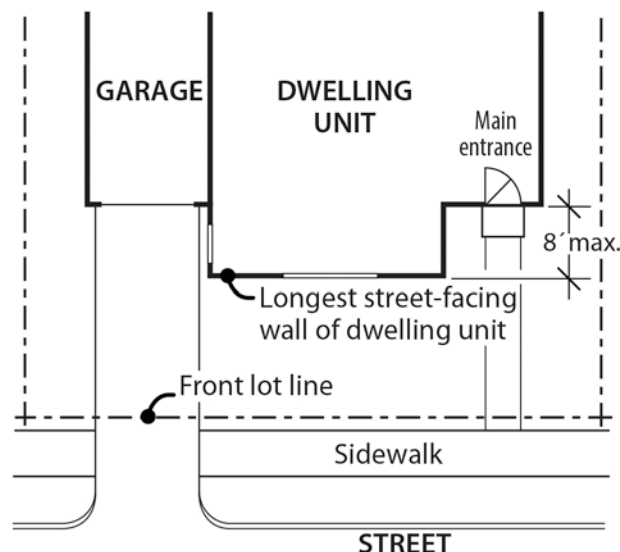
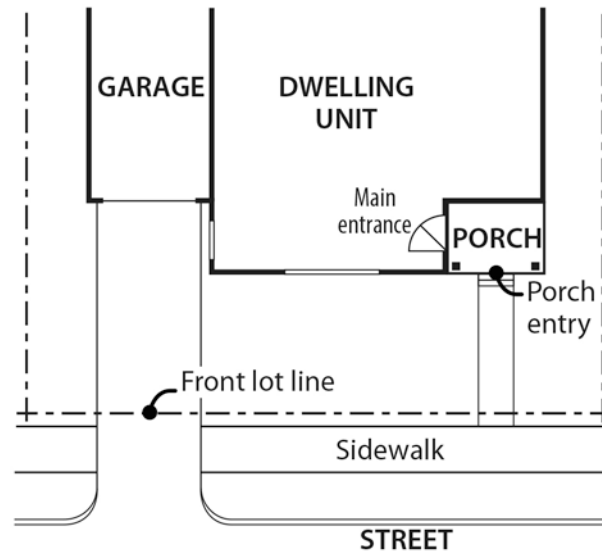


Figure 130-8
Main Entrance Opening Onto a Porch



E. Garages.

1. Purpose. These standards:

- Together with the window and main entrance standards, ensure that there is a physical and visual connection between the living area of the residence and the street;
- Ensure that the location and amount of the living area of the residence, as seen from the street, is more prominent than the garage;
- Prevent garages from obscuring the main entrance from the street and ensure that the main entrance for pedestrians, rather than automobiles, is the prominent entrance;
- Provide for a more pleasant pedestrian environment by preventing garages and vehicle areas from dominating the views of the neighborhood from the sidewalk;
- Enhance public safety by preventing garages from blocking views of the street from inside the residence;
- Prevent cars from overhanging the street or sidewalk; and
- Provide for adequate visibility for a driver backing out of a garage.

2. Where these standards apply. The requirements of Paragraphs E.3, E.4 and E.5, below, apply to houses, manufactured homes, and duplexes. The requirements of Paragraphs E.4 and E.5, below, also apply to garages that are accessory to attached houses. When a proposal is for an alteration or addition to existing development, the standards of this section apply only to the portion being altered or added.

Development on flag lots or on lots which slope up or down from the street with an average slope of 20 percent or more are exempt from these standards.

3. Length of street-facing garage wall.
 - a. Generally. The length of the garage wall facing the street may be up to 50 percent of the length of the street-facing building façade. See Figure 130-9. On corner lots, only one street-facing garage wall must meet this standard.
 - b. Exception. Where the street-facing façade of the building is less than 24 feet long, the garage wall facing the street may be up to 12 feet long if there is one of the following. See Figure 130-10.
 - (1) Interior living area above the garage. The living area must be set back no more than 4 feet from the street-facing garage wall, or
 - (2) A covered balcony above the garage that is:
 - At least the same length as the street-facing garage wall;
 - At least 6 feet deep; and
 - Accessible from the interior living area of the dwelling unit.
4. Street lot line setbacks.
 - a. Generally. A garage wall that faces a street may be no closer to the street lot line than the longest street-facing wall of the dwelling unit. See Figure 130-11.
 - b. Exception. A street-facing garage wall may be up to 6 feet in front of the longest street-facing wall of the dwelling unit, if:
 - (1) The street-facing garage wall is 40 percent or less of the length of the building facade; and
 - (2) There is a porch at the main entrance. The garage wall may not be closer to the street lot line than the front of the porch. See Figure 130-12. The porch must meet the following:
 - The porch must be at least 48 square feet in area and have minimum dimensions of 6 feet by 6 feet;
 - The porch must have a solid roof; and
 - The roof may not be more than 12 feet above the floor of the porch.
 - c. Exemption. Where a lot has more than one street lot line, and there is an existing dwelling unit on the lot, this standard must be met only on the street-facing facade on which the main entrance is located.
5. Garage entrance setback. The required garage entrance setback is stated in Table 130-3. The garage entrance must be either 5 feet or closer to the street property line, or 18 feet or farther from the street property line. If the garage entrance is located within 5 feet of the front property line, it may be no closer to the street lot line than the longest street-facing wall of the dwelling unit.

33.130.253 Additional Requirements in the CM Zone

- A. Purpose.** These regulations encourage new mixed-use and residential development. They also provide for small amounts of existing nonresidential uses to remain as allowed uses, and to allow limited expansions to ensure their viability.
- B. Where these regulations apply.** The regulations of this section apply to sites in the CM zone where any of the floor area is, or is proposed to be, in Retail Sales And Service, Office, Manufacturing And Production, or Wholesale Sales uses. For the purposes of this section, these uses are called limited nonresidential uses.
- C. Adjustments.** Adjustments to the regulations of this section are prohibited.
- D. Measurements.** For the purposes of this section, measurements are as follows:
1. Parking excluded. Floor area does not include area devoted to structured parking.
 2. Residential common areas. Areas shared exclusively by residential uses such as hallways, stairs, and entries are included in residential floor area.
 3. Other common areas. Areas shared by residential and nonresidential uses, such as hallways, stairs, and entries, are included in nonresidential floor area.
 4. Balconies. Balconies are included in residential floor area if the balcony serves only residential units and is at least 48 square feet in area and at least 6 feet long and 6 feet wide.
- E. New development.** For new development, at least one square foot of residential development is required for each square foot of limited nonresidential floor area.

Figure 130-9
Length of Street Facing Garage Wall

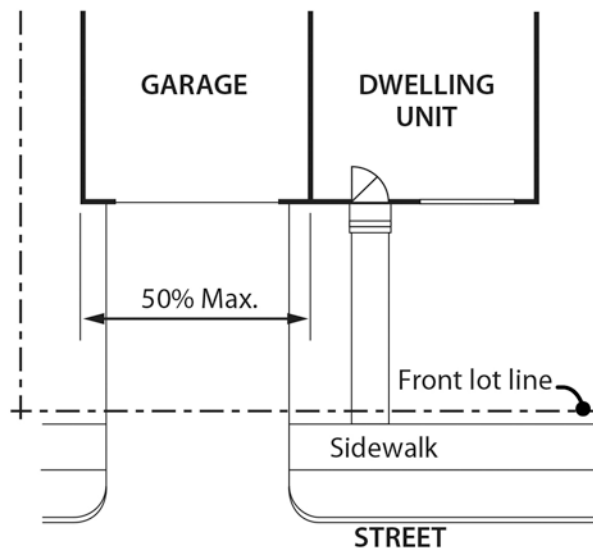


Figure 130-10
Length of Street-Facing Garage Wall Exception

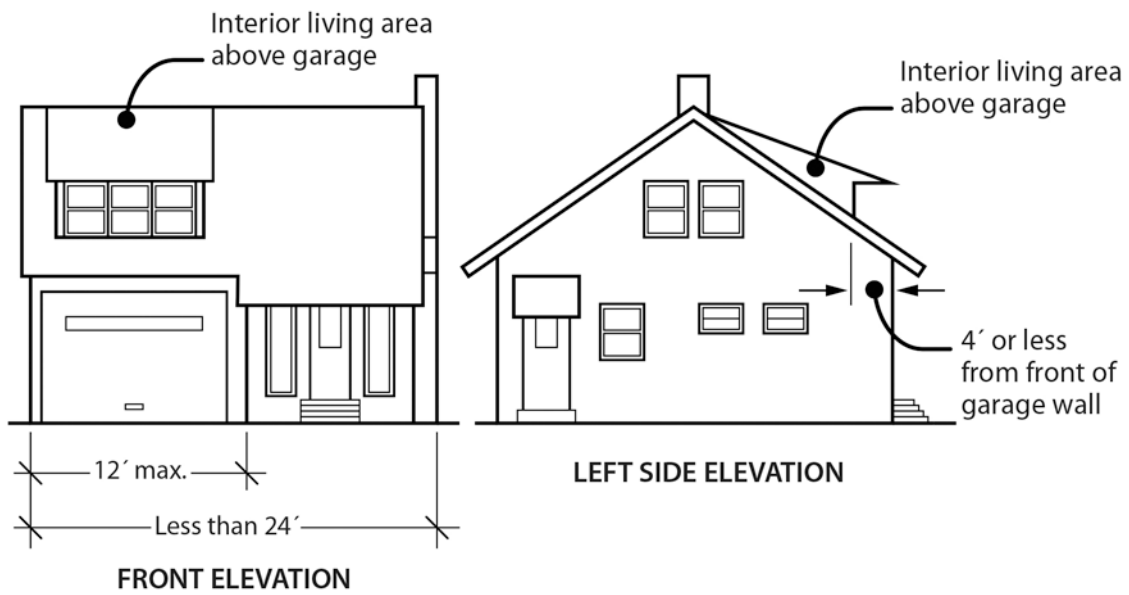


Figure 130-11
Street Lot Line Setback

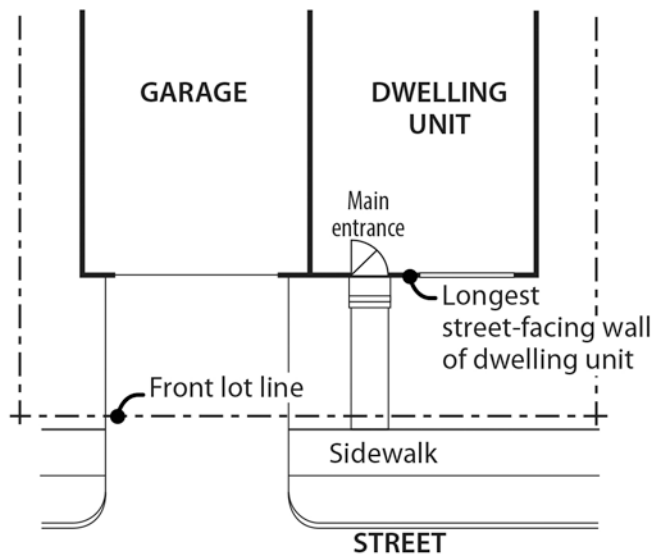
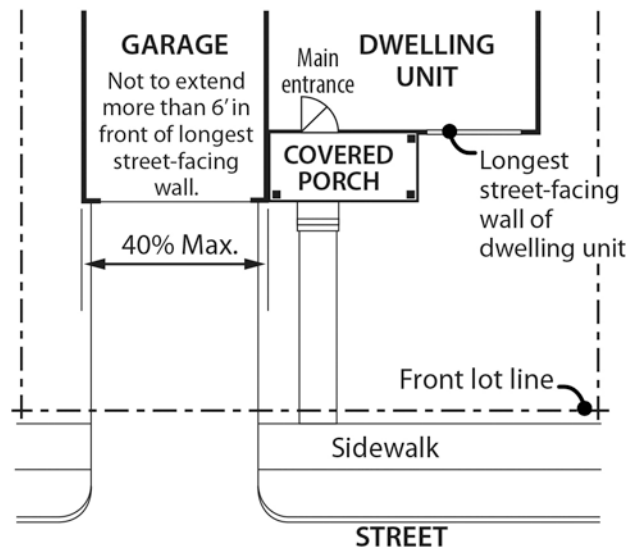


Figure 130-12
Garage Front Setback Exception



F. Existing floor area. The regulations of this subsection apply to sites with existing floor area.

1. On sites where none of the floor area is in residential use, or where there is up to one square foot of residential floor area for each square foot of limited non-residential floor area, limited nonresidential floor area may be added if one of the following are met:
 - a. If residential floor area is proposed, one square foot of limited non-residential floor area is allowed for each square foot of residential floor area added. The limited nonresidential floor area may not exceed an FAR of 1:1; or
 - b. If no residential floor area is proposed, or if less than one square foot of residential floor area for each square foot of limited nonresidential floor area is proposed, limited nonresidential floor area is allowed up to a maximum FAR of 1:1 or 7,000 square feet, whichever is less.
2. On sites where all of the floor area is in residential use, or where there is more residential floor area than limited nonresidential floor area, limited non-residential floor area may be added if one of the following is met:
 - a. Limited nonresidential floor area may be added, and residential floor area may be changed to limited nonresidential floor area if, after the addition or change, there is at least one square foot of residential floor area for each square foot of limited nonresidential floor area, and if the limited nonresidential floor area does not exceed a maximum FAR of 1:1; or
 - b. Limited nonresidential floor area may be added without adding residential floor area if the amount of residential floor area is not reduced, and if the limited nonresidential floor area does not exceed 1:1 FAR or 7,000 square feet, whichever is less.

3. Change of use.
 - a. Floor area in one limited nonresidential use may be changed to another limited nonresidential use or to an allowed use;
 - b. Floor area in a nonconforming use may be changed to a limited non-residential use or to an allowed use;
 - c. Floor area in an allowed nonresidential use may be changed to a limited nonresidential use if, after the change, there is at least one square foot of residential floor area for each square foot of limited nonresidential floor area, and if the limited nonresidential floor area does not exceed a maximum FAR of 1:1;
 - d. Floor area in residential use may be changed to floor area in a limited nonresidential use only where all of the floor area is in residential use, or where there is more residential floor area than limited nonresidential floor area. See Paragraph F.2, above.
4. Damage and destruction. When structures containing limited nonresidential floor area are damaged by fire or other causes beyond the control of the owner, the reestablishment of this nonresidential floor area is subject to the standards for new development above, if the repair cost of the structure is more than 75 percent of its assessed value. However, if the structure is intentionally damaged by fire or other causes within the control of the owner, the reestablishment of the limited nonresidential floor area is subject to the standards for new development.
5. Discontinuance. Limited nonresidential floor area may remain vacant without limitation, and the limited nonresidential uses may be reestablished at any time if the amount of floor area previously or currently in residential uses is not decreased.

33.130.255 Trucks and Equipment

- A. Purpose.** The parking and storage of trucks and equipment is regulated to ensure that it will be consistent with the desired character of the commercial zones and to limit adverse effects on adjacent residential lands.
- B. Truck and equipment parking standards.** The standards for truck and equipment parking apply to business vehicles that are parked regularly at a site. The regulations do not apply to pick-up and delivery activities, to the use of vehicles during construction, or to services at the site which occur on an intermittent and short term basis. The truck categories are defined in Chapter 33.910.
 1. Light trucks. The parking of passenger vehicles, light trucks, and similar equipment is allowed in all C zone areas that comply with the development standards for parking areas.
 2. Medium trucks. The parking of pickup trucks in the medium truck category is allowed in all C zones. The parking of all other medium trucks and similar equipment is allowed only in the CG zone. Truck parking areas must comply with the development standards for auto parking areas.

3. Heavy trucks. The parking of heavy trucks and similar equipment is not allowed in any commercial zone.

33.130.260 Drive-Through Facilities

Drive-through facilities are allowed in the zones which are intended for auto accommodating development. They are not consistent with or supportive of areas where the desired character is pedestrian-oriented development. The standards for drive-through facilities are stated in Chapter 33.224, Drive-Through Facilities.

- A. CG zone.** Drive-through facilities are allowed in the CG zone.
- B. CN2 zone.** In the CN2 zone, drive-through facilities are allowed on sites that are adjacent to a Major City Traffic Street or District Collector as designated by the Transportation Element of the Comprehensive Plan. On corner sites, they are allowed if at least one of the streets is a Major City Traffic Street or District Collector. On all other streets they are prohibited.
- C. CN1, CO1, CO2, CM, and CS zones.** Drive-through facilities are prohibited in the CN1, CO1, CO2, CM and CS zones.
- D. CX zone.**
 1. Outside of the Central City plan district. Outside of the Central City plan district, drive-through facilities are prohibited in the CX zone;
 2. In the Central City plan district. In the Central City plan district, drive-through facilities are allowed in the CX zone but are prohibited in certain subdistricts.

33.130.265 Detached Accessory Structures

- A. Purpose.** These standards are intended to maintain separation and privacy to abutting residential lots from nonresidential development.
- B. General standards.**
 1. The regulations of this section apply only to detached accessory structures on sites with non-residential uses. For sites where all of the floor area is in residential use, detached garages are subject to the standards of 33.130.250, while other detached accessory structures are subject to the standards of Section 33.120.280.
 2. The height and building coverage standards of the base zone apply to detached accessory structures.
- C. Setbacks.**
 1. Uncovered accessory structures. Uncovered accessory structures such as flag poles, lamp posts, signs, antennas and dishes, mechanical equipment, uncovered decks, play structures, and tennis courts are allowed in a street setback, but not in a required setback from an abutting residential zone.

2. Covered structures.
 - a. Covered structures such as storage buildings, greenhouses, work shed, covered decks, and covered recreational structures are subject to the setbacks for buildings.
 - b. Water cisterns that are 6 feet or less in height are allowed in side and rear setbacks, including setbacks for abutting a residential zone.
 - c. See Section 33.130.250, General Requirements for Residential and Mixed-Use Developments, for additional requirements for garages accessory to residential development.

33.130.270 Fences

- A. Purpose.** The fence regulations promote the positive benefits of fences without negatively impacting the community or endangering public or vehicle safety. Fences near streets are kept low in order to allow visibility into and out of the site and to ensure visibility for motorists. Fences in any required side or rear setback are limited in height so as to not conflict with the purpose for the setback.
- B. Types of fences.** The standards apply to walls, fences, and screens of all types whether open, solid, wood, metal, wire, masonry, or other material.
- C. Location and heights.**
 1. Fences abutting street lot lines and pedestrian connections. Within 10 feet of a street lot line or lot line that abuts a pedestrian connection, fences that meet the following standards are allowed:
 - a. Fences that are more than 50 percent sight-obscuring may be up to 3-1/2 feet high.
 - b. Fences that are 50 percent or less sight-obscuring may be up to 8 feet high.
 2. Fences abutting other lot lines. Fences up to 8 feet high are allowed in required building setbacks along all other lot lines.
 3. Fences in all other locations. The height for fences in locations other than described in Paragraphs C.1. and 2. is the same as the regular height limits of the zone.
- D. Reference to other regulations**
 1. Building permits. Building permits are required by BDS for fences over six feet in height.
 2. Fence materials regulated by other bureaus. Electrified fences are regulated under Title 26, Electrical Regulations. The use of barbed wire is regulated under Title 24, Building Regulations.

33.130.275 Demolitions

- A. Generally.** Demolition on a site that requires a demolition permit is subject to the tree preservation and protection requirements of Title 11, Trees. See Chapter 11.50, Trees in Development Situations.
- B. Historic resources.** Demolition of historic resources is regulated by Chapter 33.445, Historic Resource Overlay Zone.
- C. CX zone landscaping.** In the CX zone, sites must be landscaped within 6 months of the demolition of buildings unless there is an approved development for the site. Approved development means a project approved through design review. The landscaping must meet at least the L1 standard of Chapter 33.248, Landscaping and Screening, except that no shrubs or trees are required.

33.130.285 Nonconforming Development

Existing development that does not conform to the development standards of this chapter may be subject to the regulations of Chapter 33.258, Nonconforming Situations.

33.130.290 Parking and Loading

The standards pertaining to the minimum required and maximum allowed number of auto parking spaces, minimum required number of bicycle parking spaces, parking lot placement, parking lot setbacks, and landscaping are stated in Chapter 33.266, Parking and Loading.

33.130.295 Signs

The sign regulations are stated in Title 32, Signs and Related Regulations.

33.130.305 Superblock Requirements

Development in the CS, CG, and CX zones which are on land that includes vacated rights-of-way may be subject to the superblock standards of Chapter 33.293, Superblocks.

33.130.310 Recycling Areas

Requirements for recycling areas are regulated by the Bureau of Planning and Sustainability. See Section 17.102.270, Businesses and Multifamily Complexes Required to Recycle, of the Portland City Code.

(Amended by: Ord. No. 165594, effective 7/8/92; Ord. No. 167186, effective 12/31/93; Ord. No. 167189, effective 1/14/94; Ord. No. 169099, effective 8/18/95; Ord. No. 169535, effective 1/8/96; Ord. No. 169987, effective 7/1/96; Ord. No. 170704, effective 1/1/97; Ord. No. 171219, effective 7/1/97; Ord. No. 171718, effective 11/29/97; Ord. No. 173533, effective 8/2/99; Ord. No. 173593, effective 9/3/99; Ord. No. 173729, effective 9/8/99; Ord. No. 174263, effective 4/15/00; Ord. No. 174980, effective 11/20/00; Ord. No. 175204, effective 3/1/01; Ord. No. 175837, effective 9/7/01; Ord. No. 175966, effective 10/26/01; Ord. Nos. 175965 and 176333, effective 7/1/02; Ord. No. 176469, effective 7/1/02; Ord. No. 177028, effective 12/14/02; Ord. No. 177422, effective 6/7/03; Ord. No. 177404, effective 7/1/03; Ord. No. 178172, effective 3/5/04; Ord. No. 178509, effective 7/16/04; Ord. No. 179092, effective 4/1/05; Ord. No. 179845, effective 1/20/06; Ord. Nos. 179980 and 179994, effective 4/22/06; Ord. No. 180619, effective 12/22/06; Ord. No. 181357, effective 11/9/07; Ord. No. 182429, effective 1/16/09; Ord. No. 183598, effective 4/24/10; Ord. No. 184016, effective 08/20/10; Ord. No. 184524, effective 7/1/11; Ord. No. 185412, effective 6/13/12; Ord. No. 185915, effective 5/1/13; Ord. No. 185974, effective 5/10/13; Ord. No. 186639, effective 7/11/14; Ord. No. 186053, effective 1/1/15.)