

City of Prineville

ORDINANCE NO. 1150

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 153 OF THE CITY OF PRINEVILLE
CODE OF ORDINANCES**

THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF PRINEVILLE ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 153.004 of the Code of Prineville is amended to read as follows:

§ 153.004 DEFINITIONS.

As used in this chapter, the following words and phrases, unless the context of this chapter requires or provides otherwise, shall have the meaning set forth herein. Words and phrases not defined herein shall have the meaning set forth in state statutes, state administrative rules, state planning goals, policies and other relevant local, state and/or federal regulations. Note: O.R.S.'s or O.A.R.'s set forth herein in parentheses “()” are for reference information relative to the basis and/or source of the definition.

ABUT. Contiguous to; for example, two lots with a common property line, or two buildings with a common or immediately adjacent walls. For the purposes of this chapter, ABUT does not apply to buildings, uses, lots or parcels separated by a public right-of-way, river, stream channel or canal.

ACCESS. The right to cross between public and private property, allowing pedestrians and vehicles to enter and leave property.

ACCESSORY USE OR STRUCTURE. A use or structure, or a portion of a structure, the use of which is incidental and subordinate to the main use of the property or structure and located on the same premises as the main or primary use and/or structure.

ADULT DAY CARE CENTER. A facility where care is provided to adults for part of the 24 hours of the day in the home of the person providing the care.

ADULT FOSTER HOME. Any family home or facility in which residential care is provided in a homelike environment for five or fewer adults who are not related to the provider by blood or marriage. “Provider” means any person operating an ADULT FOSTER HOME. “Provider” does not include the owner or lessor of the building in which the ADULT FOSTER HOME is located or the owner or lessor of the land on which the adult foster home is situated unless the owner or lessor is also the operator of the ADULT FOSTER HOME. (O.R.S. 443.705(1) & (5)).

AIRPORT or AIRCRAFT LANDING FACILITY. Any strip of land, landing area, runway, landing pad or other facility designed, used or intended to be used in connection with the landing or taking off of aircraft, including helicopters, and including

all necessary taxiways, hangars and other necessary buildings and open spaces; also includes, but is not limited to, land used for existing commercial and recreational airport uses and activities and activities as described in O.A.R. 660-013-0100; for example, emergency medical flight services; law enforcement and firefighting activities; search and rescue operations; flight instruction and ground training; aircraft maintenance, refueling, rental, service and sales; aeronautic skills training; aeronautic recreational and sporting activities; construction and maintenance of airport facilities; crop dusting activities; agricultural and forestry activities; and, activities, facilities and accessory structures provided and accessory to any of the foregoing uses and activities.

ALLEY. A street or right-of-way which affords only a secondary means of access to property, primarily to the back or side of properties otherwise abutting on a street.

ALTERATION. A change in construction or a change in occupancy. Where the term ALTERATION is applied to a change in construction, it is intended to apply to any change, addition or modification. Where the term is used in connection with a change in occupancy, it is intended to apply to changes in occupancy from one use to another.

ALTERATION, STRUCTURAL. A change or repair which would tend to prolong the life of the supporting members of a building or structure, such as alteration of bearing walls, foundation, columns, beams or girders. A change in the external dimensions of a building shall also be considered a structural alteration.

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION. A retail place of business engaged primarily in the sale of motor fuels, but also supplying goods and services required in the operation and maintenance of automotive vehicles; this may include petroleum products, tires, batteries, automotive accessories and replacement parts and items, washing and lubrication services, the performance of minor automotive maintenance and repair and the supplying of other incidental customer services and products.

AUTOMOBILE WRECKING YARD. A premises used for the storage and/or sale of used automobile or truck parts, and/or for the storage, dismantling or abandonment of junk, obsolete automobiles, trailers, trucks, machinery or parts thereof.

AUTOMOBILE AND/OR TRAILER SALES AREA. An open area, other than a street, used for the display, sale or rental of new and/or used automobiles or trailers, and where no repair work is done except minor incidental repair of units to be displayed, sold or rented on the premises.

BASEMENT. A story partly underground. A basement shall be counted as a story in building height measurement when the floor level directly above is more than six feet above the average level of the adjoining ground.

BED AND BREAKFAST FACILITY. Any establishment located in a structure designed for a single family residence, where the owner of the establishment resides in the structure, which has more than two rooms for rent on a daily basis to the public; offers a breakfast meal as a part of the cost of the room; and serves one breakfast meal a day to guests, staff and owners only. **BREAKFAST MEAL** is the meal served to guests during the a.m. or morning hours each day (O.A.R. 333-17).

BOARDING OR ROOMING HOUSE. A building or portion thereof, other than a motel, restaurant or hotel, where meals or lodging or both are provided for compensation for more than five but not more than ten persons.

BUILDING OFFICIAL. That person or official who is responsible for the enforcement of the building codes, ordinances and regulations within the city and within the unincorporated area of the city's Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) area.

CALENDAR YEAR. A period of twelve months from January through December.

CARPORIT. A stationary structure consisting of a roof with its supports and not more than one wall, or storage cabinet(s) substituting for a wall, and used for sheltering motor vehicles, recreational vehicles or boats.

CEMETERY. Land used or intended to be used for the burial of the dead and dedicated for cemetery purposes.

CLINIC. A place where professional services are provided, including but not limited to, medical, dental, chiropractics, counseling, optometry and other medical and social type services, and including single and/or multiple offices.

CLINIC, ANIMAL. A business establishment in which veterinary services are rendered for domestic pets and/or livestock on an outpatient basis. The facilities may be further classified as "small animal" (those limited to domestic pets), or "large animal" (those limited to domestic livestock).

COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM. A domestic water supply source or distribution system which serves more than three single residences or other users for the purpose of supplying water for household uses, but is neither a municipal water supply system nor a public utility water supply system, and must have legal financial provisions for long-term operation and maintenance.

COMMUNITY SEWAGE SYSTEM. A sewage disposal system, which serves more than ten single residences or other users for the purpose of disposing of household liquid wastes, but is neither a municipal nor a public utility sewage disposal system, and must be approved by the appropriate government agency and must have legal financial provisions for long-term operation and maintenance.

CONDOMINIUM. A multiple family dwelling, duplex or single unit in which the dwelling units are individually owned, with each owner having a recordable deed enabling the unit to be sold, mortgaged or exchanged independently, under the provisions of applicable O.R.S.'s.

CONTIGUOUS or CONTIGUOUS LAND. Two or more parcels or units of land under a single ownership which are not separated by an intervening parcel of land under separate ownership, including limited access right-of-way which would deny access between the two parcels under single ownership, or parcels of land under a single ownership which are not separated by a river, public road, street or other public right-of-way.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY. A small business activity which may involve the provision of services or manufacture and sale of products, is carried on by a member of the family living on the premises with no more than one other person employed by the family member, and is not detrimental to the overall character of the neighborhood.

CUSTOM SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENT or SLAUGHTER HOUSE. A mobile or stationary establishment wherein meat animals, caused to be delivered by the owners thereof, are slaughtered for compensation, payment or remuneration of any kind, and are thereafter returned to the owner thereof or to the order of the owner. (O.R.S. 603.010(2)).

DAY CARE CENTER. A facility other than the residence of the day care provider, which receives three or more children for a part of the 24 hours of the day for the purpose of providing care and board apart from the children's parents or guardians.

DENSITY, NET. The number of dwelling units per unit of land expressed as the number of square feet of land per dwelling unit. The net density for any lot is computed by dividing the net square footage of the parcel by the number of dwelling units. The net square footage is determined by subtracting from the total square footage of the parcel that which is deemed necessary for street dedication and that area used for private streets and common driveways, if any.

DEVELOPER. Any person, corporation, partnership or other legal entity that creates or proposes to create a land development, subdivision, partitioning or other development including residential, commercial or industrial developments.

DIKE. A structure designed and built to prevent inundation of a parcel of land by water.

DWELLING COMPLEX, MULTI-FAMILY. A single lot containing five or more dwelling units.

DWELLING, FOUR-PLEX. A detached building on a single lot designed for occupancy by four families or households living independently of each other.

DWELLING, MULTI FAMILY OR APARTMENT. A detached building on a single lot designed for occupancy by three or more families or households living independently of each other.

DWELLING, SINGLE FAMILY. A detached building containing one dwelling unit designed for occupancy by one family or one household only.

DWELLING, TOWNHOME. A dwelling that is part of a building containing at least three dwelling units, each on a separate lot, with each unit designed for occupancy by one family or one household only.

DWELLING, TRI-PLEX. A detached building containing three dwelling units on a single lot and designed for occupancy by three families or households living independently of each other.

DWELLING, TWO FAMILY or DUPLEX. A detached building containing two dwelling units on a single lot and designed for occupancy by two families or households living independently of each other.

DWELLING UNIT. A building, or portion thereof, consisting of one or more rooms including a bathroom and kitchen facilities, which are arranged, designed or used as living quarters for one family or one household.

EASEMENT. A grant of the right to use a parcel of land, or portion thereof, for specific purposes where ownership of the land or portion thereof is not transferred.

FAMILY DAY CARE CENTER. A day care facility where care is provided in the home of the provider to fewer than 13 children including children of the provider, regardless of full or part-time status.

FAMILY or HOUSEHOLD. An individual or two or more persons related by blood, marriage, legal adoption or guardianship, living together as one housekeeping unit in a dwelling unit using one kitchen, and providing meals, board and/or lodging to not more than three unrelated persons, living together as one housekeeping unit using one kitchen, excluding servants; or a group of not more than five persons who need not be related by blood, marriage, legal adoption or guardianship living in a dwelling unit.

FARMING or FARM USE. As defined by O.R.S. 215.203 (2)(a), to include the use of land for the purpose of raising, harvesting or selling crops, for the feeding, breeding, management and sale of, or the produce of, livestock, poultry, fur-bearing animals, honeybees or dairying and the sale of dairy products, or for any other agricultural or horticultural use, animal husbandry, timber propagation or harvest, or any combination thereof, including the preparation, processing and storage of products raised on the land, but not including the construction or use of dwellings and other buildings customarily provided in conjunction therewith.

FENCE. A protective or confining barrier constructed of wood, plastic, masonry or wire mesh. FENCE does not include hedges or other plantings.

FENCE, SIGHT-OBSCURING. A fence constructed, arranged and maintained in a manner as to obscure vision.

FRONTAGE. All property fronting on one side of a street and measured along the street line, between intersecting and intercepting streets, or between a street and a right-of-way, waterway, end of dead-end street, alley, city or district boundary.

GARAGE, PRIVATE. An accessory building or portion of a main building used for the parking or temporary storage of vehicles owned or used by occupants of the main building.

GARAGE, REPAIR. A building used for the care and repair of motor vehicles, including major and minor work such as body and fender work or engine and transmission overhaul, and incidental storage or parking of vehicles.

GRADE, GROUND LEVEL. The average elevation of the existing ground elevation, before or after construction, along the perimeter walls of a building. In case walls are parallel to and within five feet of a sidewalk, alley or other public way, the aboveground level should be measured at the elevation of the sidewalk, alley or public way.

GUEST HOUSE. A structure of no more than 450 square feet of site area used in conjunction with the main building for the temporary housing of nonpaying visitors and guests and containing no cooking facilities, unless otherwise approved by the city or other planning authority.

HABITABLE FLOOR AREA. Any floor area usable for living purposes, which includes working, sleeping, eating, cooking or recreation, or any combination thereof. A floor area used only for storage purposes is not a HABITABLE FLOOR AREA.

HEIGHT OF BUILDING. The vertical distance from the grade to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof, to the deck line of a mansard roof or to the average height of the highest gable of a pitch or hip roof.

HISTORICAL, GEOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND SITES. Land, buildings and/or other natural or manmade features which have a special historical, geological or archaeological interest, represent one or more periods of time in the history of the city and adjoining areas, and have at least local significance.

HOME OCCUPATION. A lawful activity or occupation carried on by a resident or resident family of a dwelling as an accessory use within the same dwelling, or in an accessory building on the same property, with limited retail sales or sales accessory to

service, and with limited employees outside of the immediate family conducting the HOME OCCUPATION.

HOSPITAL. An establishment, publicly or privately operated, which provides sleeping and eating facilities to two or more non-related persons receiving medical, obstetrical or surgical care, and other healing, curing and/or nursing services over a period exceeding 24 hours.

HOTEL or MOTEL (TRAVELERS' ACCOMMODATIONS). A building, or portion thereof, designed and/or used for occupancy of transient individuals who are lodged with or without meals. (O.R.S. 446.310)

INTEREST. Includes a lot or parcel, and a share, undivided interest or membership which includes the right to occupy the land overnight, and lessee's interest in land for more than three years or less than three years of the interest may be renewed under the terms of the lease for a total period more than three years. Does not include any interest in a condominium or any security interest under a land sales contract, trust deed or mortgage, and does not include divisions of land created by lien foreclosure or foreclosures of recorded contracts for the sale of real property.

JUNK. Means old or scrap copper, brass, rope, rags, batteries, paper, trash, rubber, debris, waste or junked, dismantled, wrecked, scrapped or ruined motor vehicles or appliances, or motor vehicle parts, iron, steel or other old or scrap ferrous, or nonferrous material, metal or nonmetal materials. (O.R.S. 377.605(5))

JUNK OR WRECKING YARD. Any property or establishment where a person(s) is engaged in breaking up, dismantling, sorting, storing, distributing, buying or selling scrap or waste materials, or any establishment or place of business where there is accumulated on the premises eight or more motor vehicles or an equivalent volume of junk, that is maintained, operated or used for storing, keeping, buying or selling of junk, and the term includes automobile graveyards, garbage dumps and scrap metal processing facilities. (O.R.S. 377.605(6))

KENNEL. A lot, building or premises in or on which four or more dogs, cats or other animals at least four months of age are kept commercially for board, propagation, training or sale.

LANDSCAPING. The total ground area of a lot not covered by permanent structures, except areas which may be covered by projections from buildings, that include a combination of any of the following materials: living plant material such as trees, shrubs, groundcover, flowers and lawn, including native vegetation; and nonliving materials such as benches, walkways and courtyards, consisting of brick, decorative rock or other decorative materials. Does not include areas surfaced solely for the purpose of off-street parking and loading.

LIVESTOCK. Domestic animals of types customarily raised or kept on farms for profit or other purposes, and includes horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, swine, goats, llamas and poultry, including turkeys, of any age or sex. (O.R.S. 599.205) Does not include exotic animals as defined by O.R.S. 609.305; for example, any lion, tiger, leopard, cheetah, ocelot or any other cat not indigenous to Oregon, except the species *Felis catus* (domestic cat); any monkey, ape, gorilla or other nonhuman primate; any wolf or any canine not indigenous to Oregon, except the species *Canis familiaris* (domestic dog); and, any bear, except the black bear.

LIVESTOCK FEEDING YARD. An enclosure designed or used for the purpose of the concentrated feeding or fattening of livestock for marketing.

LIVESTOCK AUCTION MARKET or SALES YARD. Any place of business to which the public may consign livestock for sale by auction open to public bidding or sold on a commission basis, but, specifically does not include breed or livestock associations operating subject to and in compliance with the provisions of the Oregon Nonprofit Corporation Law (O.R.S. 61.005 to 61.215), FFA and 4H groups, auction sales conducted in conjunction with the County Fair or other fairgrounds approved events or private fairs or auctions by or for a person on the premises of the person. (O.R.S. 599.205) (6))

LOADING SPACE. An off-street space within a building or on the same lot with a building, for the temporary parking of a commercial vehicle or truck while loading or unloading merchandise or materials, and which space has direct access to a street or alley.

LOT. A unit of land (a plot, parcel or tract of land) that is created by a duly platted and approved subdivision or partitioning of land, or a parcel or tract or contiguous parcels or tracts of land under a single ownership on or before the effective date of this chapter; the lot which is or may be occupied by principal and accessory structures together with the yards or open spaces required by this chapter, and which has legal access to a public right-of-way, and exists as a unit under an ownership of record. (O.R.S. 92.010)

LOT, CORNER. A lot abutting on two or more streets, other than alleys, at their intersection; provided the angle of intersection of the abutting streets does not exceed 135°.

LOT, THROUGH OR DOUBLE FRONTAGE. A lot having frontage on two parallel or approximately parallel streets other than alleys.

LOT AREA. The total horizontal net area within the lot lines of a lot to mean that square footage of a lot that is free from public and private road rights-of-way or easements for access, and river or stream channels.

LOT COVERAGE. The percentage of the total lot area covered by buildings, including covered parking areas.

LOT DEPTH. The average horizontal distance between the front and rear lot lines.

LOT LINE. The property line bounding a lot.

LOT LINE, FRONT. The lot line separating a lot from a street other than an alley, and in the case of a corner lot, the shortest lot line along a street other than an alley.

LOT LINE, REAR. The lot line which is opposite and most distant from the front lot line. In the case of an irregular, triangular or other odd- shaped lot, a line ten feet in length within the lot, parallel to and at a maximum distance from the front lot line.

LOT LINE, SIDE. Any lot line other than a front or rear lot line bounding a lot.

LOT WIDTH. The average horizontal distance between the side lot lines, measured at right angles to the lot depth at a point midway between the front and rear lot lines.

MAINTAIN. To allow to exist. (O.R.S. 377.605(7))

MANUFACTURED DWELLING. Except as may be additionally defined for the purposes of this chapter, manufactured dwelling means the following:

(1) RESIDENTIAL TRAILER. A structure constructed for movement on the public highways that has sleeping, cooking and plumbing facilities, that is intended for human occupancy, that is being used for residential purposes and that was constructed before January 1, 1962.

(2) MOBILE HOME. A structure constructed for movement on the public highways that has sleeping, cooking and plumbing facilities, that is intended for human occupancy, that is being used for residential purposes and that was constructed between January 1, 1962 and June 15, 1976, and met the construction requirements of Oregon mobile home law in effect at the time of construction.

(3) MANUFACTURED HOME. A structure constructed for movement on the public highways that has sleeping, cooking and plumbing facilities, that is intended for human occupancy, that is being used for residential purposes and that was constructed in accordance with federal manufactured housing construction and safety standards and regulations in effect at the time of construction. (O.R.S. 446.003(26)(a))

(4) Does not mean any building or structure subject to structural specialty code adopted pursuant to O.R.S. 455.100 to 445.450 or any unit identified as a recreational vehicle by the manufacturer.

(5) For the purposes of this chapter, it shall be immaterial whether the units or components thereof are placed upon property for a temporary, semi-permanent or

permanent residence, or that the wheels are removed and the unit or component(s) are supported upon footings or a foundation.

(6) This definition does not include travel trailers, camping trailers, motorized homes or campers, pickup coaches or other recreational type vehicles.

MANUFACTURED DWELLING OR MOBILE HOME PARK. Any place where four or more manufactured dwellings or structures are located within 500 feet of one another on a lot, tract or parcel of land under the same ownership, the primary purpose of which is to rent or lease space or keep space for rent or lease to any person for a charge or fee to be paid for rental or lease or use of facilities or to offer space free in connection with securing the trade or patronage of the person(s). Manufactured dwelling park does not include a lot or lots located within a subdivision being rented or leased for occupancy by no more than one manufactured dwelling per lot if the subdivision was approved as a subdivision permitting manufactured dwellings at the time of platting and approved by the city pursuant to provisions adopted pursuant to O.R.S. 92.010 to 91.190, or if an amendment to the approval of the subdivision for manufactured dwelling use is subsequently granted by the city.

MANUFACTURED DWELLING SUBDIVISION. A subdivision intended to be occupied primarily or exclusively by manufactured dwellings and so approved at the time of platting.

MODULAR OR PREFABRICATED HOME. A prefabricated, sectional or factory constructed dwelling unit manufactured off-site, normally constructed in two or more sections or components for assembly on a permanent foundation as a permanent residential structure, and when completed is essentially indistinguishable from a conventionally constructed home and conforms to the current edition of the State of Oregon One and Two Family Dwelling Code.

MOTEL. A building, or group of buildings, on the same lot or parcel containing motel rental units for rental to transients and consisting of individual sleeping quarters with or without cooking facilities which are designed, intended or used primarily for the accommodation of transients and travelers, and shall include hotels and inns.

MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM. A domestic water supply source and distribution system owned and operated by a city or a county; or owned and operated by a special district or other public corporation which has independent tax-levying powers to support the system and which supplies water to a total of 1,000 or more households.

MUSEUM. Includes any collection of archaeological specimens, artifacts, pioneer relics, articles, documents and other things of historical, scientific or artistic import that are assembled, displayed, preserved and protected for the benefit of the public, for educational and scientific purposes or to commemorate the occupation and development of the area or the Pacific Northwest region, and the structure or structures housing the collection(s). (O.R.S. 358.310(2))

NATURAL AREA. Includes land and water that has substantially retained its natural character and land and water that, although altered in character, is important as habitats for plant, animal or marine life, for the study of its natural, historical, scientific or paleontological features, or for the appreciation of its natural features, and is so designated by the Comprehensive Plan either by Plan policy or Map designation.

NATURAL HAZARD AREA. An area that is subject to natural events that are known to result in death or endanger the works of man, such as stream flooding, ground water, flash flooding, erosion and deposition, landslides, earthquakes, weak foundation soils and other hazards unique to a local or regional area, and are so designated or identified by Plan policies or Map designations.

NATURAL RESOURCES. Air, land and water and the elements thereof which are valued for their existing and potential usefulness to man.

NEW CONSTRUCTION. Any structure for which the “start of construction” commenced on or after the effective date of this chapter.

NONCONFORMING USE OR STRUCTURE. A lawful existing use or structure at the time this chapter or any amendments hereto become effective which does not conform to the requirements of this chapter as amended or to the zone in which it is located.

NURSERY, DAY. An institution, establishment or place in which are commonly received at one time three or more children not of common parentage under the age of 14 years for a period or periods not exceeding 12 hours for the purpose of being given board, care and training apart from parents or guardians for compensation or reward.

NURSING OR CONVALESCENT HOME. Any home, institution or other structure maintained or operating for the nursing and care of four or more ill or infirm adults not requiring hospitalization.

OPEN SPACE. Consists of lands used for agricultural or forest uses, and any land area that would if preserved and continued in its present use conserve and enhance natural or scenic resources; protect air or streams or water supply; promote conservation of soils, wetlands or marshes; conserve landscaped areas such as parks, open recreation areas, golf courses and similar areas that reduce pollution and enhance the value of abutting or neighboring property; enhance the value to the public of abutting or neighboring parks, forests, wildlife preserves, natural reservations or other open space; enhance recreation opportunities; preserve historic, geological and archeological sites; promote orderly urban development; minimize land use conflicts; and maintain quality living conditions.

OUTDOOR MERCHANDISING. The sale or display for sale of merchandise outside of an enclosed building space; including sales which are transacted through an open window or door; does not include incidental, infrequent garage, patio or yard sales.

OWNER. The owner of the title to real property or the authorized agent thereof, or the contract purchaser of real property of record as shown on the last available complete county tax assessment roll, County Clerk's records and/or City Recorder's records.

PARKING AREA, PRIVATE OR PUBLIC. Privately or publicly owned property, other than streets and alleys, on which parking spaces are defined, designated or otherwise identified; in the case of a private parking area for use by the tenants, employees or owners of the property for which the parking area is required by this chapter and not open space for use by the general public; and, in the case of a public parking area, for use by the general public, either free or for remuneration, and may include parking lots which may be required by this chapter for retail customers, patrons and clients.

PARKING SPACE. A clear, off-street area for the temporary parking or storage of one automobile, having an all-weather surface and a width of not less than eight and one half feet when within a building or structure; with an area of not less than 190 square feet in area; deviations are allowed when in compliance with applicable provisions set forth in § 153.080 et seq. **PARKING SPACES** shall have easy access to a street or alley by a driveway having an all-weather surface.

PERSON. Every natural person, firm, partnership, association, social or fraternal organization, corporation, trust, estate, receiver, syndicate, branch of government or any group or combination acting as a unit.

PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT or PLANNED COMMUNITY. The development of an area of land as a single entity for a number of dwelling units or a number of uses, according to a plan which does not necessarily correspond in lot size, bulk or type of dwelling, density, lot coverage or required open space to the standard regulations otherwise required by this chapter. A **PLANNED COMMUNITY** means any subdivision which results in a pattern of ownership of real property and all the buildings, improvements and rights located on or belonging to the real property in which there is a homeowners association responsible for the maintenance, operation, insurance and taxes, relating to any common property of the **PLANNED COMMUNITY** and/or for the exterior maintenance of any property that is individually owned; and owners of individual lots, by virtue of their ownership, automatically are members of the homeowners association and assume liability for membership fees. (O.R.S. 94.550)

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

PRIMARY, PRINCIPAL OR MAIN USE. The first use to which property is or may be devoted, and that use to which all other uses on the premises are derived as accessory or secondary uses. As used relative to dwelling units, the primary dwelling shall be the first dwelling unit to be located on a specific lot or parcel.

PUBLIC NEED. An identifiable and measurable public benefit which accrues to the community as a whole.

PUBLIC OR SEMI-PUBLIC USE. A use owned and operated by a public, governmental or nonprofit organization for the benefit of the public in general. This does not include landfill sites, solid waste disposal sites, garbage dumps, recycling facilities, quarry sites or utility facilities.

PUBLIC UTILITY WATER SYSTEM. A domestic water supply source and distribution system supplying water for household uses, owned and operated by a person subject to regulation by the Public Utility Commissioner of Oregon and supplying water to a total of 500 or more households.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM. A water system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if the system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals.

RECREATION CAMP, RESORT or PARK. An area devoted to facilities and equipment for recreational purposes, including swimming pools, tennis, basketball and volleyball courts, sports fields, playgrounds, picnicking areas and other similar uses, whether the use of the area is limited to private membership or whether open to the public upon payment of a fee, or an area designated by the landowner for picnicking or overnight camping and offered to the general public, whether or not a fee or charge is made for the accommodations.

RECREATION VEHICLE. A vacation trailer or other unit with or without motive power, which is designed for human occupancy and is intended to be used temporarily for recreation, vacation, seasonal or emergency purposes, but not for residential purposes, is equipped with plumbing, sink and/or toilet and has a gross floor space not exceeding 400 square feet in the set-up mode; includes camping trailers, camping vehicles, motor homes, park trailers, bus conversions, van conversions, tent trailers, travel trailers, truck campers and any other vehicle converted for use as a recreational vehicle. (O.R.S. 446.003(36))

RECREATION VEHICLE PARK, RECREATION PARK or CAMPGROUND. Any area designated by the person or party establishing, operating, managing or maintaining the same for picnicking or overnight camping by the general public or any segment of the public. Includes, but is not limited to, areas open to use free of charge or through payment of a tax or fee, or by virtue of rental, lease, license, membership, association or common ownership, and further includes, but is not limited to, those areas divided into two or more lots, parcels, units, spaces or other interests or designations for

purposes of the use. Includes the facilities and spaces for tents, tent vehicles, camping vehicles or recreation vehicles of any type.

RESIDENTIAL CARE. Services such as supervision; protection; assistance while bathing, dressing, grooming or eating; management of money; transportation; recreation; and the providing of room and board.

RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY. A facility that provides, for six or more physically disabled or socially dependent individuals, residential care in one or more buildings on contiguous properties.

RESIDENTIAL FACILITY. A residential care, residential training or residential treatment facility licensed or registered by or under the authority of the Department of Land Conservation and Development, as defined in O.R.S. 443.400, under O.R.S. 443.400 to 443.460 or licensed by the state Office for Services to Children and Families, under O.R.S. 418.205 to 418.327 which provides residential care alone or in conjunction with treatment or training or a combination thereof for six to 15 individuals who need not be related. Staff persons required to meet licensing requirements shall not be counted in the number of facility residents, and need not be related to each other or to any resident of the residential facility. Does not include a residential school, state or local correctional facilities, a nursing home, a hospital, a place primarily engaged in recreational activities, a foster home, a place providing care and treatment on less than a 24-hour basis, or a child-caring agency or residential school or other organization certified or licensed by the Children's Services Division under O.R.S. 418.205 to 418.327.

RESIDENTIAL HOME. A residential treatment or training or an adult foster home, licensed by or under the authority of the state Mental Health and Development Disability Services Division or the Senior and Disabled Services Division or the office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs, as appropriate, under O.R.S. 443.400 to 443.825, a residential facility registered under O.R.S. 443.480 to 443.500 or an adult foster home licensed under O.R.S. 443.705 to 443.825 which provides residential care alone or in conjunction with treatment or training or a combination thereof for five or fewer individuals who need not be related. Staff persons required to meet licensing requirements shall not be counted in the number of facility residents, and need not be related to each other or to any resident of the residential home.

RESIDENTIAL TRAINING FACILITY. A facility that provides, for six or more mentally retarded or other developmentally disabled individuals, residential care and training in one or more buildings on contiguous properties. (O.R.S. 443.400(7))

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITY. A facility that provides, for six or more mentally, emotionally or behaviorally disturbed individuals or alcohol or drug dependent persons, residential care and treatment in one or more buildings on contiguous properties. (O.R.S. 443.400(9))

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT HOME. A facility that provides, for five or fewer mentally, emotionally or behaviorally disturbed individuals or alcohol or drug dependent persons, residential care and treatment in one or more buildings on contiguous properties. (O.R.S. 443-400(10))

RESIDENTIAL USE. A structure or use for occupancy as a human dwelling or lodging place such as single family, two family and multi family dwellings; duplexes; apartments; boarding, lodging or rooming houses; mobile homes and mobile home parks; and labor camps.

RESOURCE CAPABILITY OR CAPACITY. A use or activity that is consistent with the resource capabilities or capacities of the area when either the impacts of the use on wildlife species and habitats, riparian habitats, waterways, wetlands, biological productivity and water quality are not significant, or that the resources of the area are able to assimilate the use and activity and their effects and continue to function in a manner which conserves long-term renewable resources, natural biological productivity, recreation and aesthetic values.

RESTAURANT. Any establishment where food or drink is prepared for consumption by the public or any establishment where the public obtains food or drink so prepared in form or quantity consumable then and there, whether or not it is consumed within the confines of the premises where prepared, and also includes establishments that prepare food or drink in consumable form for service outside the premises where prepared, but does not include railroad dining cars, bed and breakfast facilities or temporary restaurants as defined in division (2) of this definition.

(1) LIMITED SERVICE RESTAURANT. A restaurant serving only pre-wrapped sandwiches or a single dish or food product and nonperishable beverages.

(2) TEMPORARY RESTAURANT. Any establishment operating temporarily in connection with any fair, carnival, circus or similar public gathering or entertainment, food product promotion or any other event where food is prepared or served for consumption by the public. TEMPORARY RESTAURANT does not include the following:

(a) An establishment where food is prepared and served by a fraternal, social or religious organization only to its own members and guests;

(b) An approved school lunchroom where food is prepared and served for school and community activities, where the preparation and service are under the direction of the school lunchroom supervisor; and,

(c) A food product promotion where only samples of a food or foods are offered to demonstrate the characteristics of the food product (for the purposes of this subdivision a "sample" shall not include a meal, an individual hot dish or a whole sandwich).

RESTORATION. Revitalizing, returning or replacing original attributes and amenities, such as natural biological productivity, aesthetic and cultural resources, that have been diminished or lost by past alterations, activities or catastrophic events.

RETIREMENT CENTER. A building or group of buildings containing separate dwelling units designed for and occupied principally (at least one occupant of each dwelling unit) by persons over the age of 60 years; excluding convalescent and nursing care as a function of the center.

RIGHT-OF-WAY. That area between the boundary lines of a street, road or other easement.

RIPARIAN. Of, or pertaining to, or situated on the edge of the bank of a river, stream or other body of water (Webster). As defined by O.R.S. 308.792 (regarding lands eligible for special tax assessments.) **DESIGNATED RIPARIAN LAND** means the beds of streams, the adjacent vegetation communities and the land thereunder, which are predominantly influenced by their association with water, not to extend more than 100 feet landward of the line of nonaquatic vegetation, however, only the lands zoned as forest or agricultural lands outside of Urban Growth Boundaries (UGB's) shall qualify for special tax assessment (O.R.S. 308.795(2)(a))

ROAD or STREET. A public or private way that is created to provide ingress or egress for persons to one or more lots, parcels, areas or tracts of land, excluding a private way that is created to provide ingress or egress to the land in conjunction with the use of the land for forestry, mining or agricultural purposes. (O.R.S. 92.010(13))

ALLEY. A narrow street through a block primarily for vehicular service access to the back or side of properties abutting on another street.

ARTERIAL. A street of considerable continuity which is primarily a traffic artery for intertransportation among large areas, and so designated by the Comprehensive Plan as may be amended.

BICYCLE ROUTE. A right-of-way for bicycle traffic.

COLLECTOR. A street supplementary to the arterial street system and a means of intertransportation between this system and small areas; used to some extent for through traffic and to some extent for access to abutting properties and so designated by the Comprehensive Plan as may be amended.

CUL-DE-SAC. (DEAD END STREET). A short street having only one end open to traffic and being terminated by a vehicle turnaround.

HALF STREET. A portion of the width of a street usually along the edge of a subdivision, where the remaining portion of the street could or is planned to be provided for in another subdivision adjacent thereto.

LOCAL STREET. A street intended primarily for access to abutting properties.

MARGINAL ACCESS STREET. A minor street parallel and adjacent to a major arterial street providing access to abutting properties, but protected from through traffic.

STUBBED STREET. A street having only one outlet for vehicular traffic and which is intended to be extended or continued to serve future subdivisions or development on adjacent lands.

ROADWAY. That portion of a street or road right-of-way developed for vehicular traffic.

ROOF LINE. The line which marks the highest point of the vertical front of a building in the case of a false front, or the line where the roof is joined to the vertical front wall of the building in other cases.

SCALE. The relationship in size between one building or use and another.

SCENIC AREA OR RESOURCE. Land or other natural features that are valued for their scenic and aesthetic values and appearance, and are designated as a scenic resource by the Comprehensive Plan.

SCHOOL. Includes kindergarten, primary, elementary, junior or high school and college. Includes public, private or parochial schools of all grade levels, including higher and vocational education and training, but not a nursery or day nursery school.

SETBACK (YARD). An open space on a lot which is unobstructed from the ground upward except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

FRONT SETBACK. A setback between side lot lines and measured horizontally at right angles to the front lot line from the front lot line to the nearest point of a building.

REAR SETBACK. A yard between side lot lines and measured horizontally at right angles to the rear lot line from the rear lot line to the nearest point of a building.

SIDE SETBACK. A setback between the front and rear yards measured horizontally at right angles from the side lot line to the nearest point of a building.

STREET SIDE. A setback adjacent to a street between the front setback and rear lot line measured horizontally and at right angles from the side lot line to the nearest point of a building.

SIGN. An identification, description, illustration or device which is affixed to or represented, directly or indirectly, upon a building, structure or land, and which directs attention to a product, place, activity, person, institution, business or service, excluding house numbers. Each display surface of a sign other than two surfaces parallel and back to back on the same structure shall be considered a sign.

SIGN, ADVERTISING. A sign which directs attention to a business, product, activity or service which is not necessarily conducted, sold or offered upon the premises where the sign is located.

STABLE, PRIVATE. A detached accessory building for the keeping of horses owned only by the occupants of the premises and which are not kept for remuneration or profit.

STABLE, PRIVATE COMMERCIAL. A private stable which is maintained by the property owner, lessee or renter, and which is available for the keeping of horses not owned solely by the occupants of the premises whether or not for remuneration or profit.

STABLE, PUBLIC. A stable other than a private stable that is maintained by a public, semi-public or nonprofit organization.

START OF CONSTRUCTION. The first placement of permanent construction of a structure (other than a manufactured dwelling) on a site, such as the pouring of slabs or footings or any work beyond the initial site preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; also does not include excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations, or the erection of temporary forms; also does not include the installation on the property of accessory buildings such as garages, sheds or similar buildings or structures not occupied as dwelling units or not a part of the main structure. For a structure (other than a manufactured dwelling) without a basement or poured footings, the **START OF CONSTRUCTION** includes the first permanent framing or assembly of the structure or any part thereof on its piling or foundation. For manufactured dwellings not within a manufactured dwelling subdivision or manufactured dwelling/mobile home park, the **START OF CONSTRUCTION** means the date on which construction of facilities for servicing the site on which the manufactured dwelling is to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the construction of streets, either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads, and installation of utilities) is completed.

STORY. That portion of a building included between a floor and the ceiling above it which is six feet or more above the grade.

STORY, HALF. A story under a gable, hip or gambrel roof, the wall plates of which on at least two opposite exterior walls, are not more than two feet above the floor of the story.

STRUCTURE. That which is built or constructed. An edifice or building of any kind or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in

some definite manner and which requires location on the ground or which is attached to something having a ground location.

SUBDIVIDED LAND or SUBDIVISION. Improved or unimproved land or lands divided, or created into interests or sold under an agreement to be subsequently divided or created, immediate or future, into 11 or more undivided interests or four or more lots, parcels or other interests within a calendar year when the area or tract of land exists as a unit or contiguous units of land under a single ownership at the beginning of the year. Does not include the sale of a lot in a recorded subdivision or an approved partition even though the seller may have owned other contiguous lots or property prior to the sale; the lot or lots, however, must be sold as platted and recorded.

TIMESHARE CONDOMINIUM or TIMESHARE ESTATE. A condominium and/or other development in which units are individually owned by a family or group of persons for a variable amount of time during the year, and in which part or all of the units may be available to transients or travelers for rent or on an exchange basis. For the purposes of this chapter, a TIMESHARE CONDOMINIUM OR ESTATE unit shall be considered as a motel and/or subdivision, and shall also be subject to approval in accordance with O.R.S. 94.803.

TRANSFER STATION. Shall be as defined pursuant to state law.

TRANSIENT MERCHANT, BUSINESS OR COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE. A person, business or other enterprise that travels from place to place, either carrying their goods with them, selling and delivering at the same time, or not carrying goods but taking orders for future delivery, or purchasing goods for resale or processing off-site. Includes those who occupy a temporary fixed location, selling and delivering from stock on hand, doing business in much the same manner as a permanent business does or might be expected to, with the principal difference being the temporary nature of the business location or type of activity.

TRAVELERS' ACCOMMODATIONS. Any establishment having rooms or apartments rented or kept for rent on a daily or weekly basis to travelers or transients for a charge or fee paid or to be paid for rental or use of facilities.

UNIQUE RESOURCE. Land or buildings which have a special character or aesthetic interest, irrespective of age, including the type or method of construction or artistic value, and are so designated by the Comprehensive Plan.

URBAN SERVICES. Sanitary sewers, water, fire protection, parks, open space, recreation and streets, roads and mass transit.

USE. The purpose for which land or a structure is designed, arranged or intended, or for which it is occupied or maintained.

UTILITY FACILITY. Any major structure owned or operated by a public, private or cooperative electric, fuel, communication, sewage or water company for the generation, transmission, distribution or processing of its products or for the disposal of cooling water, waste or byproducts, and including power transmission lines, major trunk pipelines, power substations, dams, water towers, sewage lagoons, sanitary landfills and similar facilities, but excluding sewer, water, gas, telephone and power local distribution lines and similar minor facilities allowed in any zone.

VISIBLE. Capable of being seen without visual aid by a person of normal visual acuity.

VISION CLEARANCE AREA. A triangular area on a lot at the intersection of two streets or a street and a railroad, two sides of which are lot lines measured from the corner intersection of the lot lines to a distance specified in this chapter. The third side of the triangle is a line across the corner of the lot joining the ends of the other two sides. Where the lot lines at intersections have rounded corners, the lot lines will be extended in a straight line to a point of intersection.

WETLANDS. Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. (O.R.S. 197.015.21)
(Ord. 1057, passed 3-24-98)

Sections 153.045 through 153.048 of the Code of Prineville are amended to read as follows:

USE ZONES

§ 153.045 LIMITED RESIDENTIAL R-1 ZONE.

In an R-1 Zone, the following regulations shall apply.

(A) Purpose. The purpose of the R-1 Zone is to preserve the existing characteristics of certain residential areas within the city which are predominantly single family, owner occupied, conventional type housing; for example, the Ochoco Heights Area.

(B) Uses permitted outright. In an R-1 Zone, the following uses and their accessory uses are permitted outright.

- (1) Single family dwelling, excluding modular homes and manufactured homes.
- (2) Residential home as defined by O.R.S. 197.660 and § 153.004 of this chapter.
- (3) Family day care center as defined in O.R.S. Ch. 418.
- (4) Adult foster home as defined in O.R.S. 443.705(1).

- (5) Utility lines necessary for local public service.
- (6) Land partitioning whereby no new access roads or streets are created or necessary to provide access to the parcels.
- (7) Maintenance or repair of an existing transportation facility, including reconstruction, surfacing, minor widening or realignment of an existing road within an existing right-of-way including the addition of turn refuges at the existing street intersections, but not including addition of through travel lanes.
- (8) Replacement of bridges and other stream or canal crossing facilities.
- (9) Temporary improvements in association with construction projects, such as temporary roads and detours.
- (10) Bikeways, footpaths and recreation trails.
- (11) Construction of new streets and roads, including the extensions of existing streets and roads that are included within locally adopted transportation systems plans (as may be amended), the State Highway Transportation Improvement Plan, or as has been identified in a specific development review and approval process.
- (12) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance or repair of public water and sewer systems or components thereof.
- (13) Private garages and accessory buildings commonly associated with residential uses.

(C) Conditional uses permitted. In an R-1 Zone, the following uses and their accessory uses are permitted when authorized in accordance with the provisions of this section and § 153.135 et seq.

- (1) Type I conditional uses.
 - (a) Public use limited to a public park, playground, other open recreation use or recreation building.
 - (b) Guest house.
 - (c) Duplex or two family dwelling unit.
 - (d) Land partitioning involving the creation of a road or street for access to one or more parcels.
 - (e) The addition of through travel lanes to an existing street within the existing right-of-way and/or the extension of an existing street not previously planned.
- (2) Type II conditional uses.
 - (a) Hospital, nursing home, convalescent home, retirement home or elderly assisted living complex.
 - (b) Condominium, apartment or townhouse complex not exceeding four units.
 - (c) Telephone exchanges, radio and television facilities and other private utility facilities necessary for public service.
 - (d) Church.
 - (e) Publicly- or privately-operated day nursery or day care center, provided the residential character of the area is maintained.

(f) Subdivision, planned unit development or other land development project of four or more units.

(g) Construction of a new street not set forth within a locally adopted transportation system plan, the State Highway Transportation Improvement Plan, or previously approved development plan.

(D) Dimensional standards. In an R-1 Zone, the following dimensional standards shall apply.

(1) Minimum lot area shall be 6,500 square feet for a single family dwelling unit, 9,000 for a two family dwelling (duplex) unit and 2,500 square feet for each unit over two. In the case where more than one detached building occupies a single lot, minimum lot area shall be calculated as the cumulative total square footage required for each type of building on the lot.

(2) Front yard shall be minimum of 20 feet.

(3) The sum of the width of the two side yards shall be a minimum of 12 feet, and the minimum side yard shall be three feet; except that on a corner lot, the side yard on the street side shall be a minimum of ten feet, and the sum of the width of the two side yards shall be 13 feet.

(4) Rear yard shall be a minimum of ten feet, except on corner lots the rear yard shall be five feet.

(5) Vision clearances on corner lots shall be 20 feet, and on street-alley intersections shall be seven feet.

(6) Buildings shall not occupy more than 30% of the total lot area.

(7) No building shall exceed a height of 30 feet or two and one half stories, whichever is less, except that hospitals and churches may be increased to three stories or 35 feet in height.

(E) Signs. In an R-1 Zone, signs are permitted in accordance with the provisions set forth in Ch. 152 as amended.

(F) Off-street parking. In an R-1 Zone, off-street parking facilities shall meet the requirements set forth in § 153.081 et seq. of this chapter.

(G) Site design review. All uses, except single family and two-family/duplex conventional dwellings and their accessory structures, are subject to the site design review provisions of § 153.098. Special design considerations shall be given and may be required to protect scenic views from existing dwelling units on adjoining lots.

(H) Sewer and water services required. No use permitted in this zone shall be permitted without municipal sewer and water services, regardless of the lot area, unless otherwise approved by the city.

(I) Nuisances and certain uses prohibited. In an R-1 Zone, no structure or land shall be occupied or used for any purpose which creates or causes to be created any public nuisance, including but not limited to excessive odor, dust, noise, vibration or any hazard to the general health, safety and welfare of the area. Specifically, no livestock shall be permitted except domestic dogs and cats and these animals shall be solely

confined to an individual owner's property. Any animals permitted to run at large are hereby declared a nuisance and may be abated as such.
(Ord. 1057, passed 3-24-98)

§ 153.046 GENERAL RESIDENTIAL R-2 ZONE.

In an R-2 Zone, the following regulations shall apply.

(A) Purpose. It is the purpose of the R-2 Zone to provide for residential areas which permit a mixture of a variety of housing types at various densities in a more planned type of development design, including a minimum of nonresidential commercial convenience and service type uses in more accessible proximities for the purposes of providing for conveniences and services to the dominant intended residential users of the area.

(B) Uses permitted outright. In an R-2 Zone, the following uses and their accessory uses are permitted outright.

- (1) Single family dwelling, including modular homes and manufactured homes in compliance with the applicable provisions set forth in § 153.080 et seq., served by both public sewer and water systems.
- (2) Two family dwelling or duplex.
- (3) Residential home as defined by O.R.S. 197.660(2) and § 153.004 of this chapter.
- (4) Family day care center as defined in O.R.S. Ch. 418.
- (5) Adult foster home as defined in O.R.S. 443.705(1).
- (6) Utility lines necessary for local public service.
- (7) Land partitioning where no new street or road is created.
- (8) Maintenance or repair of an existing transportation facility, including reconstruction, surfacing, minor widening or realignment of an existing road within an existing right-of-way, including the addition of turn refuges at existing street intersections, but not including the addition of through travel lanes.
- (9) Replacement of bridges and other stream or canal crossing facilities.
- (10) Temporary improvements in association with construction projects such as temporary roads and detours.
- (11) Bikeways, footpaths and recreation trails.
- (12) Construction of new streets and roads, including the extensions of existing streets and roads, that are included within locally adopted transportation systems plans (as may be amended), the State Highway Transportation Improvement Plan, or as has been identified in a specific development review and approval process.
- (13) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance or repair of public water and sewer systems or components thereof.
- (14) Private garages and accessory buildings commonly associated with residential uses.

(C) Conditional uses permitted. In an R-2 Zone, the following uses and their accessory uses are permitted when authorized in accordance with the provisions of this section and § 153.135 et seq.

(1) Type I conditional uses.

(a) Governmental structure or land use including, and limited to, a public park, playground, recreation building, fire station, library or museum.

(b) Multi family dwelling complex up to a maximum of ten units served by both public sewer and water.

(c) Triplex or four-plex, including townhouses or condominiums up to four units.

(d) Home occupation or cottage industry with no retail sales and no employees except members of the resident family.

(e) Bed and breakfast facility in an existing residence.

(f) Guest house.

(g) Publicly or privately operated kindergarten, day nursery or child care center.

(h) Land partitioning involving the creation of a new street or road for access to one or more parcels.

(i) The addition of through travel lanes to an existing street within the existing right-of-way, and/or the extension of an existing street not previously planned.

(2) Type II conditional uses.

(a) Community building owned and operated by a public or nonprofit agency or organization.

(b) Hospital and other medical service facilities including, but not limited to, clinics, sanitariums, rest homes, homes for the aged, nursing or convalescent homes.

(c) Telephone exchanges, radio and television facilities, electrical substations and other public or private utility facilities.

(d) Multi family dwelling complexes, including townhouses and condominiums of more than ten dwelling units.

(e) Home occupations not complying with subsection (C)(1)(d) of this section, but in compliance with the applicable provisions set forth in § 153.135 et seq.

(f) Subdivision, planned unit development or other land development project of four or more units.

(g) Public or private church or school, including buildings and other uses essential to the operation thereof.

(h) Residential facility or adult foster home as defined by O.R.S. 197.660 and § 153.004 of this chapter.

(i) Manufactured dwelling or mobile home park.

(j) "Pitch 'n' Putt" or miniature golf course and other open land recreational uses, but excluding driving ranges and intensive commercial amusement use such as automobile race tracks or amusement parks.

(k) Convenience or neighborhood market or store of not more than 2,500 square feet of retail floor space.

(l) Residentially oriented service businesses such as laundries, carpet/upholstery cleaning, home appliance repair, beauty and barber shops and similar uses of not more than 1,200 square feet each.

(m) Any combination of uses permitted by subsections (C)(2)(k) and (l) of this section up to a total floor area of 5,000 square feet

(n) Construction of a new street not set forth within a locally adopted transportation system plan, the State Highway Transportation Improvement Plan or previously approved development plan.

(o) Any use permitted in subsections (B) or (C)(1) of this section served by either public sewer or water, but not both.

(p) Professional commercial uses, such as offices for accountants, bookkeepers, attorneys, engineers, architects, doctors, dentists, real estate and insurance and medical or dental clinics subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in § 153.143(U) in this chapter.

(D) Dimensional standards. In an R-2 Zone, the following dimensional standards shall apply.

(1) For residential uses served by both public sewer and water the minimum lot area for a single family dwelling shall be 5,000 square feet, 7,500 feet for a two family dwelling and an additional 1,500 square feet for each unit over two; for example, 9,000 sq. ft for a triplex, and 10,500 square feet for a four-PLEX.

(2) For multi family dwellings complexes of more than 4 units, the minimum lot area shall be 10,500 square feet plus an additional 1,500 square feet for each unit over four.

(3) For residential uses served by either public sewer or water, but not both, the minimum lot area for a single family dwelling shall be 20,000 square feet, for a two family dwelling 30,000 square feet and for a four-PLEX 40,000 square feet; for multi family dwelling complexes of more than four units, there shall be an additional 2,500 square feet for each additional dwelling unit over four.

(4) For residential uses not served by either public sewer or water, the Commission shall determine the minimum lot size, but in no case shall a minimum lot area of less than that set forth in subsection (D)(3) plus 25% be permitted.

(5) In the case where more than one detached residential building occupies a single site, unless classified as a multi-family dwelling complex, minimum lot area shall be calculated as the cumulative total square footage required for each type of building on the site.

(6) For all nonresidential uses, the minimum lot size shall be determined on the basis of compliance with all applicable dimensional standards and the preservation of the residential character of the neighborhood.

(7) Front yard shall be minimum of 20 feet.

(8) The total of the two side yards shall be a minimum of 12 feet with the minimum side yard being three feet; except that on corner lots the side yard adjacent

to a street shall be a minimum of ten feet and the total of the two side yards shall be a minimum of 13 feet.

(9) Rear yard shall be a minimum of ten feet, except that when adjacent to an alley or on a corner lot the rear yard shall be a minimum of five feet.

(10) Buildings shall not occupy more than 35% of the total lot area.

(11) No residential building shall exceed two and one half stories or a height of 35 feet; nonresidential uses such as schools, churches, community buildings, hospitals and the like may be increased in height to 45 feet.

(12) Vision clearances shall be 20 feet on corner lots and seven feet on alley-street intersections.

(E) Signs. In an R-2 Zone, signs are permitted in accordance with the provisions set forth in Ch. 152 as amended.

(F) Off-street parking. In an R-2 Zone, off-street parking facilities shall meet the applicable requirements set forth in § 153.080 et seq. of this chapter.

(G) Site design review. All uses, except single family and two-family/duplex dwellings served by both public sewer and water and their accessory structures, are subject to the site design review provisions of § 153.098.

(H) Limitations on uses. Domestic livestock are permitted, but only in compliance those provisions set forth in § 153.097 of this chapter, but no animal is permitted to run at large. No structure or land shall be occupied or used in any residential zone for any purpose which creates or causes to be created any public nuisance, including but not limited to excessive odor, dust, noise, vibration or any hazard to the general health, safety and welfare of the surrounding area.
(Ord. 1057, passed 3-24-98)

§ 153.047 SUBURBAN RESIDENTIAL R-3 ZONE.

In an R-3 Zone, the following regulations shall apply.

(A) Purpose. It is the purpose of the R-3 Zone to provide for housing areas which are or may be of a more transitional character, and in areas for which both public water and sewer is not reasonably available primarily due to economic or physical limitations. It is also the purpose of the R-3 Zone to preserve the more rural characteristics of existing developed areas and/or to provide areas for those future residents which desire or demand a more rural type setting in close proximity to urban uses and services. It is further the intent of the R-3 Zone to provide for zoning which corresponds to the existing county Suburban-Residential S-R that is currently applicable within the subject Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) area, thereby providing for minimal impacts upon transition from county to city jurisdiction.

(B) Uses permitted outright. In an R-3 Zone, the following uses and their accessory uses are permitted outright.

- (1) Single family dwelling, including a manufactured home on an individual lot in compliance with the applicable provisions set forth in § 153.080 et seq. of this chapter.
- (2) Two family dwelling or duplex.
- (3) Land partitioning not involving the creation of a new road or street for access.
- (4) Residential home as defined by O.R.S. 197.660(2) and § 153.004 of this chapter.
- (5) Family day care center as defined in O.R.S. Ch. 418.
- (6) Adult foster home as defined in O.R.S. 443.705(1).
- (7) Utility lines necessary for public service.
- (8) Maintenance or repair of an existing transportation facility, including reconstruction, surfacing, minor widening or realignment of an existing road within an existing right-of-way, including the addition of turn refuges at existing street intersections, but not including the addition of through travel lanes.
- (9) Replacement of bridges and other stream or canal crossing facilities.
- (10) Temporary improvements in association with construction projects, such as temporary roads and detours.
- (11) Bikeways, footpaths and recreation trails.
- (12) Construction of new streets and roads, including the extensions of existing streets and roads, that are included within locally adopted transportation systems plans (as may be amended), the State Highway Transportation Improvement Plan or as has been identified in a specific development review and approval process.
- (13) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance or repair of public water and sewer systems or components thereof.
- (14) Private garages and accessory buildings commonly associated with residential uses.

(C) Conditional uses permitted. In an R-3 Zone, the following uses and their accessory uses are permitted when authorized in accordance with the requirements set forth in § 153.135 et seq.

- (1) Type I conditional uses.
 - (a) Governmental structure or use including park, playground, recreation building, fire station, library or museum and limited thereto.
 - (b) Home occupations carried on by the residents as an accessory use within their dwelling as an existing garage or other accessory buildings permitted in the zone, provided there are no employees except the immediate family of the applicant and that there are no retail sales from the premises.
 - (c) New water supply and sewage treatment facilities.
 - (d) Multi family dwellings of not more than four units including triplexes and four-plexes.
 - (e) Crop cultivation or farm and truck gardens, including plant nurseries and on-premises sales of farm products grown on site.

(f) The addition of through travel lanes to an existing street within the existing right-of-way, and/or the extension of the existing street not previously planned.

(g) Telephone exchanges, radio and television facilities, electrical substations and other public or private utility facilities.

(h) Land partitioning involving the creation of a new road or street for access, whether private or public.

(2) Type II conditional uses.

(a) Planned unit development, subdivision or other land development of four or more units, lots or parcels.

(b) Church, including buildings and accessory uses essential to the operation thereof.

(c) Golf course and other open land recreational use, but excluding intensive commercial amusement uses such as driving ranges, automobile or motorcycle race tracks or amusement parks.

(d) Hospital, sanitarium, rest home, home for the aged, nursing home or convalescent home, and medical or dental clinic.

(e) Public or private school or college, including buildings and uses accessory and essential to the operation thereof.

(f) Manufactured home park or subdivision.

(g) Multi family dwelling complexes of more than four dwelling units.

(h) Home occupations carried on by the residents as an accessory use within their dwelling, a garage or other accessory buildings permitted in the zone, not in compliance with the limitations set forth in subsection (C)(1)(b) of this section, but in compliance with the provisions set forth in the applicable section of §153.135 et seq.

(i) Privately or publicly operated kindergarten, day nursery or preschool.

(j) Residential facility as defined by O.R.S. 197.660(1) and § 153.004 of this chapter.

(k) Construction of a new road or street not set forth within a locally adopted transportation system plan, the State Highway Transportation Improvement Plan or previously approved development plan.

(l) Convenience or neighborhood market or store of not more than 2,500 square feet of retail floor space.

(m) Residentially oriented service businesses such as laundries, carpet/upholstery cleaning, home appliance repair and similar uses of not more than 1,200 square feet each.

(n) Any combination of uses permitted by subsections (C)(2)(m) and (n) of this section up to a total floor area of 5,000 square feet

(o) Professional commercial uses such as offices for accountants, bookkeepers, attorneys, engineers, architects, doctors, dentists, real estate and insurance and medical or dental clinics subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in § 153.143(U).

(D) Dimensional standards. In an R-3 Zone, the following dimensional standards shall apply.

(1) For a single family dwelling served by both an approved community, municipal or public water system and an approved community or public sewerage system, the minimum lot area shall be 5,000 square feet.

(2) For a two family dwelling, served by both an approved community, municipal or public water system and an approved community or public sewerage system, the minimum lot area shall be 7,500 square feet.

(3) For a single family dwelling, served by either an approved community, municipal or public water system or an approved community or public sewerage system, but not both, the minimum lot area shall be 20,000 square feet.

(4) For a two family dwelling served by either an approved community or public sewerage system or an approved community, municipal or public water system, but not both, the minimum lot area shall be 30,000 square feet.

(5) For a single family dwelling not served by either an approved community, municipal or public water system or an approved community or public sewerage system, the minimum lot area shall be one acre (43,560 square feet).

(6) For a two family dwelling not served by either an approved community, municipal or public water system or an approved community or public sewerage system, the minimum lot area shall be 1.25 acres (54,450 square feet).

(7) In the case where more than one detached residential building occupies a single site, unless classified as a multi-family dwelling complex, minimum lot area shall be calculated as the cumulative total square footage required for each type of building on the site.

(8) For a multi family dwelling complex not served by either an approved community, municipal or public water system, or an approved community or public sewerage system, the minimum lot area shall be 1.25 acres (54,450 square feet) plus 7,500 square feet for each dwelling unit over two.

(9) For a multifamily dwelling complex served by either an approved community, municipal or public water system or an approved community or public sewerage system but not both, the minimum lot area shall be 20,000 square feet plus 5,000 square feet for each dwelling unit over two.

(10) For a multi family dwelling complex served by both an approved community, municipal or public water system and an approved community or public sewerage system, the minimum lot area shall be 7,500 square feet plus 1,500 square feet for each dwelling unit over two.

(11) Note: The foregoing minimum lot standards applying to units not served by either public sewer or water may be waived by the respective Planning Commission if there is a written assurance that both public sewer and water will be provided within an established schedule and an approved financial guarantee therefor is provided.

(12) The main building and accessory buildings located on any building site or lot shall not cover in excess of 30% of the lot area.

(13) In an R-3 Zone, the following setbacks (yards) shall apply.

(a) Front yards shall not be less than 20 feet.

(b) The sum of the width of side yards shall be a minimum of 12 feet and each side yard shall be a minimum of three feet, except that on corner lots the side yard on the street side shall be a minimum of ten feet and the sum of the two side yards shall be 13 feet.

(c) A rear yard shall be a minimum of ten feet, except on a corner lot the rear yard shall be five feet and when adjacent to an alley five feet.

(14) No building or structure shall be hereafter erected to exceed two and one-half stories or more than 35 feet in height, except hospitals, public schools or churches, which may be increased in height to three stories or 45 feet.

(15) Vision clearances shall be 20 feet on corner lots and seven and one-half feet on alley-street intersections.

(E) Signs. In an R-3 Zone, signs are permitted in accordance with the provisions set forth in Ch. 152 as amended.

(F) Off-street parking. In an R-3 Zone, off-street parking facilities shall meet the applicable requirements set forth in § 153.080 et seq.

(G) Site design review. All uses, except single family and two-family/duplex dwellings served by both public sewer and water and their accessory structures, are subject to the site design review provisions of § 153.098.

(H) Limitations on uses. Domestic livestock are permitted, but only in compliance with those provisions set forth in § 153.097, but no animal is permitted to run at large. No structure or land shall be occupied or used in any residential zone for any purpose which creates or causes to be created any public nuisance, including, but not limited to, excessive odor, dust, noise, vibration or any hazard to the general health, safety and welfare of the surrounding area.

(Ord. 1057, passed 3-24-98)

§ 153.048 RESIDENTIAL REDEVELOPMENT R-4 ZONE.

In an R-4 Zone, the following regulations shall apply.

(A) Purpose. The purpose of the R-4 Zone is to encourage redevelopment and rehabilitation of existing housing in areas in which the existing housing stock is characterized by older, deteriorating housing needing replacement by permitting higher densities, increased lot coverages, decreased setbacks, more streamlined permit processes and other incentives for redevelopment efforts.

(B) Uses permitted outright. In an R-4 Zone, the following uses and their accessory uses are permitted outright.

(1) Single family dwelling, including modular and manufactured homes in compliance with the applicable provisions set forth in § 153.080 et seq., served by both public sewer and water.

- (2) Two family dwelling or duplex, triplex or four-PLEX served by both public sewer and water.
- (3) Residential home as defined by O.R.S. 197.660 (2) and § 153.004 of this chapter.
- (4) Family day care center as defined in O.R.S. Ch. 418.
- (5) Adult foster home as defined in O.R.S. 443.705.
- (6) Utility lines necessary for public service.
- (7) Land partitioning where no new road or street is created.
- (8) Maintenance or repair of an existing transportation facility, including reconstruction, surfacing, minor widening or realignment of an existing road within an existing right-of-way, including the addition of turn refuges at existing street intersections, but not including the addition of through travel lanes.
- (9) Replacement of bridges and other stream or canal crossing facilities.
- (10) Temporary improvements in association with construction projects such as temporary roads and detours.
- (11) Bikeways, footpaths and recreation trails.
- (12) Construction of new streets and roads, including the extensions of existing streets and roads that are included within locally adopted transportation systems plans (as may be amended), the State Highway Transportation Improvement Plan or as has been identified in a specific development review and approval process.
- (13) Private garages and accessory buildings commonly associated with residential uses.

(C) Conditional uses permitted. In an R-4 Zone, the following uses and their accessory uses are permitted when authorized in accordance with the provisions of this section and § 153.135 et seq.

- (1) Type I conditional uses.
 - (a) Multi family dwelling complex up to a maximum of ten units served by both public sewer and water.
 - (b) Home occupation or cottage industry with no employees except members of the resident family.
 - (c) Boarding, lodging or rooming house.
 - (d) Bed and breakfast facility in an existing dwelling.
 - (e) Guest house.
 - (f) Land partitioning involving the creation of a new road or street for access to one or more parcels.
 - (g) Community building owned and operated by a governmental agency or a nonprofit, social or fraternal organization.
 - (h) Publicly or privately operated kindergarten, day nursery or child care center.
 - (i) The addition of through travel lanes to an existing street within the existing right-of-way, and/or the extension of an existing street not previously planned.
 - (j) Governmental structure or land use limited to a public park, playground, recreation building, fire station, library or museum.

(k) Any use permitted by division (A) of this section that is only served by either public sewer or water, but not both.

(2) Type II conditional uses.

(a) Governmental structure or land use not limited to a public park, playground, recreation building, fire station, library or museum.

(b) Hospital, and other medical service facilities such as clinics, sanitarium, rest home, home for the aged, nursing, convalescent or retirement home.

(c) Telephone exchanges, radio and television facilities, electrical substations and other public or private utility facilities.

(d) Residential facility as defined by O.R.S. 197.660.(1) and § 153.004 of this chapter.

(e) Planned unit development, subdivision or other land development of four or more units, lots or parcels.

(f) Manufactured dwelling park.

(g) Multi family dwelling complex of more than 10 dwelling units.

(h) Public or private school or church, including accessory buildings and uses essential to the operation thereof.

(i) "Pitch 'n' Putt" golf course and other open land recreational use, but excluding driving ranges and intensive commercial amusement use such as automobile race tracks or amusement parks..

(j) Construction of a new street not set forth within a locally adopted transportation system plan, the State Highway Transportation Improvement Plan or previously approved development plan.

(k) Convenience or neighborhood market or store of not more than 2,500 square feet of retail floor space.

(l) Residentially oriented service businesses such as laundries, carpet/upholstery cleaning, home appliance repair and similar uses of not more than 1,200 square feet each.

(m) Any combination of uses permitted by subsections (C)(2)(k) and (l) of this section up to a total floor area of 5,000 square feet

(n) Any use permitted by divisions (B) and (C)(1) of this section that does not have either public sewer or water services.

(o) Professional commercial uses such as offices for accountants, bookkeepers, attorneys, engineers, architects, doctors, dentists, real estate and insurance and medical or dental clinics subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in § 153.143(U).

(D) Dimensional standards. In an R-4 Zone, the following dimensional standards shall apply.

(1) For residential uses served by both public sewer and water, the minimum lot area for a single family dwelling shall be 5,000 square feet, for a two family dwelling 6,500 square feet, for a triplex 8,000 sq. ft, and for a four-PLEX 9,500 square feet

(2) For multi family dwelling complexes of more than four units, the minimum lot size shall be 9,500 square feet plus an additional 1,250 square feet for each unit over four.

(3) For residential uses served by either public sewer or water, but not both, the minimum lot area for a single family dwelling shall be 10,000 square feet, for a two family dwelling 15,000 square feet, for a triplex 20,000 square feet and for a four- PLEX 25,000 square feet; for multi family dwelling complexes of more than four, there shall be an additional 2,500 square feet for each additional dwelling unit over four; however, these standards may be increased as necessary, for compliance with applicable sewage disposal system standards.

(4) In the case where more than one detached building is located on a single lot, unless classified as a multi-family dwelling complex, minimum lot area shall be calculated as the cumulative total square footage required for each type of building on the site.

(5) For residential uses not served by either public sewer or water, the Commission shall determine the minimum lot size, but in no case shall a minimum less than that set forth in division (D)(3) above plus 25% be permitted.

(6) For all nonresidential uses, the minimum lot size shall be determined on the basis of compliance with all applicable dimensional standards and the preservation of the residential character of the neighborhood.

(7) Front yard shall be a minimum of 15 feet on all local streets and 20 feet on a collector or arterial street.

(8) The sum of the side yards shall be a minimum of ten feet with the minimum side yard being three feet; except that on corner lots the side yard adjacent to a street shall be a minimum of ten feet and sum of the side yards shall be 13 feet.

(9) Rear yard shall be a minimum of five feet.

(10) Buildings shall not occupy more than 35% of the total lot area, except that in the case of the replacement of a dilapidated and/or deteriorating structure the lot coverage maximum may be increased to 40%.

(11) No residential building shall exceed two and one-half stories or a height of 35 feet, whichever is greater, and nonresidential uses such as schools, churches, community buildings, hospitals and the like may be increased in height to 45 feet.

(E) Signs. In an R-4 Zone, signs are permitted in accordance with the provisions set forth in Ch. 152 as amended.

(F) Off-street parking. In an R-4 Zone, off-street parking facilities shall meet the applicable requirements set forth in § 153.080 et seq.

(G) Site design review. All uses, except single family and two-family/duplex dwellings served by both public sewer and water and their accessory structures, are subject to the site design review provisions of § 153.098.

(H) Limitations on uses. Domestic livestock are permitted, but only in compliance with those provisions set forth in § 153.097, but no animal is permitted to run at large. No structure or land shall be occupied or used in any residential zone for any

purpose which creates or causes to be created any public nuisance, including but not limited to, excessive odor, dust, noise, vibration or any hazard to the general health, safety and welfare of the surrounding area.
(Ord. 1057, passed 3-24-98)

Section 153.116 of the Code of Prineville is amended to read as follows:

§ 153.116 EXCEPTIONS TO LOT SIZE REQUIREMENTS.

The following exceptions to minimum lot size requirements shall apply.

(A) (1) If, at the time of enactment of this chapter, a lot or aggregate of contiguous lots or parcels held in a single ownership has an area or dimensions which do not meet the lot size or dimensional requirements of the applicable zone, the lot or aggregate holdings may be occupied by a use permitted in the zone subject to the other requirements of the zone; providing however, if there is an area deficiency, residential use shall be limited to single family dwelling unit or to the number of dwelling units consistent with the equivalent densities of the zone.

(2) Any parcel of land or portion thereof which is to be dedicated to a public, semi-public or public utility for a park, school, road, canal, railroad, utility or other public use shall be exempt from the minimum lot size requirements of this chapter and the applicable zone.

(B) In any zone, the Planning Commission may grant an exception to the stated minimum lot area for residential purposes in accordance with section §153.095 DENSITY FACTOR/LIEU OF MINIMUM LOT SIZE.

Section 153.137 of the Code of Prineville is amended to read as follows:

§ 153.137 GENERAL CONDITIONS.

In addition to the standards and conditions set forth in a specific zone, this subchapter, this chapter and other applicable local, county, state and/or federal regulations, additional conditions may be imposed which are found to be necessary to avoid a detrimental impact on adjoining properties, the general area or the city as a whole, and to otherwise protect the general welfare and interests of the surrounding area, the city as a whole and the general public. No condition may be imposed which violates federal or state law with regard to needed housing. The conditions may include, but are not limited to, the following.

(A) Limiting the manner in which the use is conducted, including restricting the time an activity may take place, and restrictions to minimize environmental impacts such as noise, vibration, air or water pollution, glare and odor.

(B) Establishing a special setback or other open space requirements, and increasing the required lot size or other dimensional standards.

(C) Limiting the height, size or location of a building or other structure or use.

(D) Increasing street width and/or requiring improvements to public streets and other public facilities serving the proposed use, even including those off-site but necessary to serve the subject proposal.

(E) Designating the size, number, improvements, location and nature of vehicle access points and routes, and requiring pedestrian and/or bicycle ways.

(F) Limiting or otherwise designating the number, size, location, height and lighting of signs and outdoor or security lighting, and the intensity and/or direction thereof.

(G) Requiring diking, screening, fencing or other improvements or facilities deemed necessary to protect adjacent or nearby properties, and establishing requirements or standards for the installation and maintenance thereof.

(H) Protecting and preserving existing trees, other vegetation and water, scenic, historic, archaeological, unique, landmark or other natural or manmade significant resources.

(Ord. 1057, passed 3-24-98)

Sections 153.141 through 153.142 of the Code of Prineville are amended to read as follows:

§ 153.141 PUBLIC HEARING REQUIREMENTS.

If required, a public hearing on a conditional use shall follow the land use action hearings procedures set forth in section § 153.255

§ 153.142 NOTIFICATION OF ACTION.

Notification of action on an application for a conditional use shall follow the procedures set forth for land use action decisions in section § 153.256.

Section 153.157 of the Code of Prineville is amended to read as follows:

§ 153.157 SUBDIVISIONS-APPLICATIONS.

(A) Application. Any person proposing a subdivision, or the authorized agent or representative thereof, shall submit an application for a subdivision to the City Planning Department. The application shall be accompanied with ten copies of either an outline development plan as provided for in division (B) of this section, or a tentative plan as set forth in division (C) of this section, together with improvement plans and other supplementary material as may be required, and the appropriate filing fee as established by the City Council. The date of filing shall be construed to be the date on which all of the foregoing materials are received and accepted by the appropriate city official.

(B) Outline development plan. The submittal of an outline development plan in the subdivision application process is at the option of the applicant and/or developer. If

an outline development plan is prepared and submitted with the application for a subdivision, it shall include both maps and written statements as set forth in this division (B).

(1) The maps which are part of an outline development plan may be in schematic form, but shall be to scale and shall contain the following information.

- (a) The existing topographic character of the land.
- (b) Existing and proposed land uses, and the approximate location of buildings and other structures on the project site and adjoining lands, existing and proposed.
- (c) The character and approximate density of the proposed development.
- (d) Public uses including schools, parks, playgrounds and other public spaces or facilities proposed.
- (e) Common open spaces and recreation facilities and a description of the proposed uses thereof.
- (f) Landscaping, irrigation and drainage plans.
- (g) Road, street and other transportation facility schematic plans and proposals.

(2) Written statements which shall be part of the outline development plan submittal shall contain the following information.

- (a) A statement and description of all proposed on-site and off-site improvements.
- (b) A general schedule of development and improvements.
- (c) A statement setting forth proposed types of housing and other uses to be accommodated, and a projection of traffic generation and population.
- (d) A statement relative to the impact on the carrying capacities of public facilities and services, including water and sewer systems, schools, serving utilities, streets and the like.
- (e) A statement relative to compatibility with adjoining land uses, present and future, environmental protection and/or preservation measures and impacts on natural resource carrying capacities of the site and surrounding/adjacent areas.

(3) Commission approval of an outline development plan for a subdivision shall constitute only a conceptual approval of the proposed development for general compliance with the city's Urban Area Comprehensive Plan, applicable zoning and this chapter.

(4) Commission review and action on an outline development plan shall follow the requirements for review of land use action procedures, hearings and decisions in sections §153.254, §153.255 and §153.256.

(C) Tentative plan required. Following submittal and approval of an outline development plan and subdivision application, or as an initial subdivision application, any person proposing a subdivision shall submit a tentative plan together with the required application form, accompanying information and supplemental data and required filing fee, prepared and submitted in accordance with the provisions of this division (C). (O.R.S. 92.040) Note: Applicants should review the design standards set forth in §§ 153.190 et seq. of this chapter prior to preparing a tentative plan for a development.

(1) Scale of tentative plan. The tentative plan of a proposed subdivision shall be drawn on a sheet 18 by 24 inches in size or multiples thereof at a scale of one inch equals 100 feet or multiples thereof as approved by the City Planning Official. (O.R.S. 92.080). In addition, at least one copy of the plan on a sheet of paper measuring 8 ½ inches by 11 inches or 11 inches by 17 inches shall be provided for public notice requirements.

(2) Information requirements. The following information shall be shown on the tentative plan or provided in accompanying materials. No tentative plan submittal shall be considered complete, unless all such information is provided unless approved otherwise by the Planning Official.

(a) General information required.

1. Proposed name of the subdivision.
2. Names, addresses and phone numbers of the owner of record and subdivider, authorized agents or representatives, and surveyor and any assumed business names filed or to be filed by the owner or subdivider in connection with the development.
3. Date of preparation, north point, scale and gross area of the development.
4. Identification of the drawing as a tentative plan for a subdivision.
5. Location and tract designation sufficient to define its location and boundaries, and a legal description of the tract boundaries in relation to existing plats and streets.

(b) Information concerning existing conditions.

1. Location, names and widths of existing improved and unimproved streets and roads within and adjacent to the proposed development.
2. Location of any existing features such as section lines, section corners, city and special district boundaries and survey monuments.
3. Location of existing structures, fences, irrigation canals and ditches, pipelines, waterways, railroads and natural features, such as rock outcroppings, marshes, wetlands, geological features and natural hazards.
4. Location and direction of water courses, and the location of areas subject to erosion, high watertables, storm water runoff and flooding.
5. Location, width and use or purpose of any existing easements or right-of-ways within and adjacent to the proposed development.
6. Existing and proposed sewer lines, water mains, culverts and underground or overhead utilities within and adjacent to the proposed development, together with pipe sizes, grades and locations.
7. Contour lines related to some established bench mark or other acceptable datum and having minimum intervals of not more than 20 feet.

(c) Information concerning proposed subdivision.

1. Location, names, width, typical improvements, cross-sections, approximate grades, curve radii and length of all proposed streets, and the relationship to all existing and projected streets.

2. Location, width and purpose of all proposed easements or right-of-ways, and the relationship to all existing easements or rights-of-way.

3. Location of at least one temporary bench mark within the proposed subdivision boundary.

4. Location, approximate area and dimensions of each lot and proposed lot and block numbers.

5. Location, approximate area and dimensions of any lot or area proposed for public, community or common use, including park or other recreation areas, and the use proposed and plans for improvements or development thereof.

6. Proposed use, location, area and dimensions of any lot which is intended for nonresidential use and the use designated thereof.

7. An outline of the area proposed for partial recording on a final plat if phased development and recording is contemplated or proposed.

8. Source, method and preliminary plans for domestic water supply, sewage disposal, solid waste collection and disposal and all utilities.

9. Storm water and other drainage plans.

(D) Master development plan required. An overall master development plan shall be submitted for all developments planning to utilize phase or unit development. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following elements.

(1) Overall development plan, including phase or unit sequences and the planned development schedule thereof.

(2) Schedule of improvements initiation and completion.

(3) Sales program timetable projection.

(4) Development plans of any common elements or facilities.

(5) Financing plan for all improvements.

(E) Supplemental information required. The following supplemental information shall be submitted with the tentative plan for a subdivision.

(1) Proposed deed restrictions or protective covenants, if such is proposed to be utilized for the proposed development.

(2) Reasons and justifications for any variances or exceptions proposed or requested to the provisions of this subchapter, the applicable zoning regulations or any other applicable local, state or federal ordinance, rule or regulation.

(F) Tentative plan review procedures.

(1) Tentative plan review shall follow the requirements for review of land use action procedures, hearings and decisions in sections §153.254 through §153.256 et seq.

(2) The decision on a tentative plat shall be set forth in a written decision, and in the case of approval shall be noted on not less than two copies of the

tentative plan, including references to any attached documents setting forth specific conditions.

(G) Tentative approval relative to final plat. Approval of the tentative plan shall not constitute final acceptance of the final plat of the proposed subdivision for recording. However, approval of the tentative plan shall be binding upon the city for preparation of the final plat and the city may require only such changes as are deemed necessary for compliance with the terms of its approval of the tentative plan. (O.R.S. 92.040)

(H) Resubmission of denied tentative plan. If the tentative plan for a subdivision is denied, resubmittal of an application for a subdivision of the subject property thereof shall not be accepted by the city for a period of six months after the date of the final action denying the plan. Resubmittal shall be considered a new filing, but shall require the applicant to consider all items for which the prior denial was based, in addition to the other filing requirements set forth by this chapter.

(I) Requirements for approval. The Commission shall not approve an outline development plan or a tentative plan for a subdivision unless the Commission finds, in addition to other requirements and standards set forth by this chapter and other applicable city ordinances, standards and regulation, the following.

(1) The proposed development is consistent with applicable goals, objectives and policies set forth by the city's Comprehensive Plan. (O.R.S. 197.175(2)(b) and 227.175 (4))

(2) The proposal is in compliance with the applicable zoning regulations applicable thereto. (O.R.S. 92.090(2)(C))

(3) The proposal is in compliance with the design and improvement standards and requirements set forth in § 153.190 et seq. or as otherwise approved by the city, or that such compliance can be assured by conditions of approval.

(4) The subdivision will not create an excessive demand on public facilities and services required to serve the proposed development, or that the developer has proposed adequate and equitable improvements and expansions to the facilities with corresponding approved financing therefor to bring the facilities and services up to an acceptable capacity level (Goal 11).

(5) The development provides for the preservation of significant scenic, archaeological, natural, historic and unique resources in accordance with applicable provisions of this chapter and the Comprehensive Plan (Goal 5).

(6) The proposed name of the subdivision is not the same as, similar to or pronounced the same as the name of any other subdivision in the city or within a six mile radius thereof, unless the land platted is contiguous to and platted as an extension of an existing subdivision. (O.R.S. 92.090)

(7) The streets and roads are laid out so as to conform to an adopted transportation system plan for the area, and to the plats of subdivisions and maps of major partitions already approved for adjoining property as to width, general direction and in all other respects unless the city determines it is in the public interest to modify the street or road pattern. (O.R.S. 92.090(2)(a))

(8) Streets and roads for public use are to be dedicated to the public without any reservation or restriction; and streets and roads for private use are approved by the city as a variance to public access requirements. (O.R.S. 92.090(2)(b))

(9) Adequate mitigation measures are provided for any identified and measurable adverse impacts on or by neighboring properties or the uses thereof or on the natural environment.

(10) Provisions are made for access to abutting properties that will likely need such access in the future, including access for vehicular and pedestrian traffic, public facilities and services and utilities.

(11) Provisions of the proposed development to provide for a range of housing needs, particularly those types identified as needed or being in demand. (Goal 10 and O.R.S. 197.303-307)

(J) Final plat for a subdivision.

(1) Submission of final plat.

(a) Time requirement. Except as otherwise approved in accordance with the approval of a master plan for a subdivision planned for unit or phase development, the subdivider shall, within one year after the date of approval of the tentative plan for a subdivision, prepare and submit the final plat for a subdivision that is in conformance with the tentative plan as approved and with all conditions applicable thereto.

1. The subdivider shall submit not less than ten prints of the original drawing and any supplemental information or material required by this chapter and by the tentative plan approval.

2. The filing shall be to the City Planning Official. If the subdivider fails to file the final plat before the expiration of the one-year period, the tentative plan approval shall be declared null and void and a new submittal required if the subdivider wishes to proceed with the development.

(b) Master development plan. In the case of a subdivision for which a master development plan has been approved, the tentative plans for each unit or phase thereof shall be submitted in accordance with the schedule approved as a part of the master plan.

(c) Extension. An extension of one year to the filing time for a final plat may be approved by the Commission upon evidence being submitted by the developer that the extension is necessary due to factors beyond the control of the developer; for example, appeals, weather and the like.

(d) Form of final plat. The final plat shall be prepared in conformance with the applicable standards of O.R.S. Ch. 92 and the requirements of the Crook County Surveyor and Crook County Clerk. A copy of the final plat shall also be provided on a sheet of paper measuring, 8½ inches by 11 inches or 11 inches by 17 inches for public review requirements. The final plat data shall also be provided on a 3.5-inch computer disk in a format adaptive to the city's computer mapping system.

- (2) Requirements of survey and plat of subdivision. (O.R.S. 92.050)
- (a) The survey for the plat of a subdivision shall be of such accuracy and with reference to such guidelines as required by O.R.S. Ch. 921.
 - (b) The survey and plat shall be made by a registered professional land surveyor.
 - (c) The plat shall be of such scale that all survey and mathematical information, and all other details may be clearly and legibly shown thereon.
 - (d) The locations and descriptions of all monuments shall be recorded upon all plats and the proper courses and distances of all boundary lines shown.
- (3) Monumentation requirements. Monumentation of all subdivisions and plats therefor shall be in compliance with the provisions of O.R.S. Chs. 92.060 and 92.065.
- (4) Information required on final plat. In addition to that required by the tentative plan approval or otherwise required by law, the following information shall be shown on the final plat.
- (a) All survey reference information.
 - (b) Tract and lot boundary lines, and street right-of-way and centerlines, with dimensions, bearings or deflection angles. Tract boundaries and street bearings shall be to the nearest second; distances to the nearest 0.01 feet. No ditto marks are permitted.
 - (c) Width of streets being dedicated. Curve data based on centerlines for streets on curvature; the radius, central angle, arc length, chord length and chord bearing shall be shown.
 - (d) Easements denoted by fine dotted lines, clearly identified and, if already of record, their recorded reference.
 - (e) Lot numbers beginning with the number "1" and numbered consecutively and without omission.
 - (f) The initial point shall be marked with an aluminum pipe or galvanized iron pipe not less than two inches inside diameter 30 inches long before flaring with a 2½ inch minimum diameter aluminum or galvanized cap as appropriately securely attached marked with steel ties with the following information for that subdivision: initial point, subdivision name, year and land surveyor registration number.
- (5) Certificates required on final plat. The following certificates are required on the final plat. (O.R.S. 92.070 to 92.120)
- (a) Certificate signed and acknowledged by all parties having record title interest in the land, consenting to the preparation and recording of the plat.
 - (b) Certificate signed and acknowledged as above dedicating all land intended for public use.
 - (c) Certificate with the seal of and signed by the land surveyor responsible for the survey and the final plat preparation.
 - (d) Certificate for the County Surveyor.
 - (e) Certificate for the Chairman of the City Planning Commission.

- (f) Certificate for the County Tax Collector.
- (g) Certificate for the County Assessor.
- (h) Certificates for the City Street Superintendent, City Superintendent of Sewer and Water, City Fire Chief and City Planning Director.
- (i) Other certificates required by state law or by the city.
- (j) Certificate for approval or execution by the City Council.

(6) Supplemental information with final plat. The following data, in addition to any other data required as a part of the tentative plan approval, shall be submitted with the final plat.

(a) A preliminary title report issued by a title insurance company in the name of the owner of the land, showing all parties whose consent is necessary, and evidence of a clear and marketable title.

(b) A copy of any deed restrictions or protective covenants applicable to the subdivision.

(c) A copy of any dedication requiring separate documents such as for parks, playgrounds and the like.

(d) A copy of any homeowner's association agreements proposed or required for the development.

(e) For any and all improvements such as streets, sewer, water, utilities and the like that are required or proposed as a part of the tentative plan approval, the following shall be required to be submitted with the final plat, and such shall be prepared by a licensed surveyor or engineer.

1. Cross-sections of proposed streets, widths of roadways, types of surfacing, curb locations and specifications, width and location of sidewalks, other pedestrian ways and/or bikeways.

2. Plans and profiles of proposed sanitary sewers, location of manholes and proposed drainage facilities.

3. Plans and profiles of proposed water distribution systems showing pipe sizes, location of valves and fire hydrants as applicable.

4. Specifications for the construction of all proposed utilities.

5. Proof of guaranteed access to the primary serving public street or highway.

6. Digital data of construction plans and as-built specifications for all improvements in a format approved by the City Engineer, Public Works Director and the Crook County GIS department.

(7) Technical review of final plat. Within five working days of receipt of the final plat submittal, the City Planning Official shall initiate a technical review of the submittal as herein provided.

(a) Notification of the receipt of and opportunity for review thereof shall be given to the Superintendents of Streets and Public Works, the City Fire Chief, City Engineer, City Attorney, representatives of any serving special districts, utility companies and any other affected agencies.

(b) The parties shall complete the technical plat review and shall submit findings to the City Planning Official within ten days of the notice.

(c) Based on the reviews, should the Planning Official determine that full conformity has not been made, the subdivider shall be advised thereof of the needed changes or additions and shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity (not to exceed 30 days) to make the changes or additions.

(d) Other required procedures for processing a final plat are set forth in § 153.162.

(8) Commission review and approval of final plat. Within 30 days following the receipt of the final plat for any land division reviewed by the Planning Commission, the Chair of the Commission, or Vice-Chair acting in place of the Chair, shall review the final plat to verify that the plat is submitted in accordance with the tentative plan approval.

(a) If the Commission Chair, or Vice-Chair acting in place of the Chair, does not approve the final plat, the Community Development Department shall advise the subdivider of the reasons therefore, and shall provide an opportunity to make corrections.

(b) If the Commission Chair, or Vice-Chair acting in place of the Chair, approves the final plat, approval shall be indicated by the signature of the Chairman of the Commission, or Vice-Chair acting in place of the Chair, on the plat.

(9) Mayor signature on final plat. Within ten working days of Commission approval of the plat, the Mayor, or President of the Council acting in place of the Mayor, shall review the final plat to verify that the plat is submitted in accordance with this chapter and other applicable standards and regulations.

(a) If the Mayor or President of the Council does not approve the final plat, the Community Development Department shall advise the subdivider of the reasons therefore, and shall provide an opportunity to make corrections.

(b) If the Mayor, or President of the Council acting in place of the Mayor, approves the final plat, approval shall be indicated by the signature of the Mayor, or President of the Council acting in place of the Mayor, on the plat.

(10) Final plat approval requirements. No final plat for a proposed subdivision shall be approved unless it is found to comply with the following minimum standards. (O.R.S. 92.090 (3))

(a) The final plat is found to be in strict compliance with the tentative plan approval and all conditions set forth thereby.

(b) Streets and roads for public use are dedicated without any reservations or restrictions.

(c) Streets and roads held for private use are clearly indicated.

(d) The plat contains a donation to the public of all common improvements and public uses proposed or required as a condition of approval of the tentative plan.

(e) All proposed or required improvements have either been completed and approved by the city or that a bond, contract or other

assurance therefor has been provided for and approved by the City Council.

(11) Recording of final plat. The subdivider shall, without delay, submit the final plat for the approval and signatures of other public officials required by law. Approval of the final plat shall be null and void if the plat is not recorded within 45 days after the date of approval of the City Council.

(a) After obtaining all required approvals and signatures, the subdivider shall file the plat and an exact copy thereof in the County Clerk's office.

(b) No plat shall be recorded unless all ad valorem taxes and special assessments, fees or other charges required by law to be placed upon the tax rolls which have become a lien or which will become a lien during the calendar year on the subdivision have been paid.

(c) Not less than 12 copies of the recorded plat shall be provided to the City Recorder, Planning Official or County Surveyor at the developer's expense. The County Surveyor may request an additional number of copies required at time of final plat review if deemed appropriate. A computer file of the plat on a 3.5-inch computer disk in a computer format adaptable to the city's computer mapping system shall also be provided to the city.

(Ord. 1057, passed 3-24-98)

Sections 153.159 through 153.162 of the Code of Prineville are amended to read as follows:

§ 153.159 SUBDIVISION AND PUD REVIEW.

Review of a subdivision or planned unit development shall follow the procedures and policies for land use applications, hearings and decisions set forth in sections §153.254 through § 153.256 et seq.

(D) Public hearing and notice required. Neither an outline development plan or a tentative plan for a proposed subdivision or PUD may be approved unless the Planning Commission first advertises and holds a public hearing thereon. Notice of the hearing shall, at a minimum, be provided as required by this chapter for a conditional use type II.

(Ord. 1057, passed 3-24-98)

§ 153.160 LAND PARTITIONINGS.

(A) Applicability of regulations. As defined in this section and this chapter, all land partitionings within the city, except as set forth in division (B) of this section, must be approved by the city as provided for in this section.

(B) Definitions. For the purposes of this section and this chapter, the words and phrases shall have the meaning set forth herein.

PARTITIONING. To divide a lot, parcel or tract of land into two or three lots or parcels, but does not include the following.

(a) A division of land resulting from a lien foreclosure, foreclosure of a recorded contract for the sale of real property, or the creation of a cemetery lot.

(b) An adjustment of a property line by the relocation of a common boundary where an additional unit of land is not created, and where the existing unit of land reduced in size by the adjustment complies with the applicable zoning.

(c) The division of land resulting from the recording of a subdivision or condominium plat.

(d) The sale of a lot in a recorded subdivision or town plat, even though the developer, owner or seller of the lot may have owned other contiguous lots or property prior to the sale; the lot, however, must be sold as platted and recorded.

MINOR PARTITIONING. A partitioning where each lot or parcel created has access to an existing public road, street, highway or way; that is, a partitioning that does not include the creation of a new road or street for access to one or more of the lots or parcels being created. For the purposes of this definition and this definition only, an easement for access of more than 100 feet in length shall be considered a street or road.

MAJOR PARTITIONING. A partitioning where a new street or road is created for access to one or more of the parcels created by the partitioning.

SERIES PARTITIONING. A series of partitions, major or minor, of a tract of land resulting in the creation of four or more parcels over a period of more than one calendar year.

(C) Exemptions. In addition to those exclusions set forth in division (B) of this section, the following land divisions shall be exempt from the land partitioning requirements set forth by this section and this chapter.

(1) The partitioning of a tract of land in which not more than one parcel is created and the parcel is being transferred to a public or semi-public agency for the purpose of a public road, street, canal or utility right-of-way, or for public park, school, recreation facility, trail, bikeway, natural area or other similar public purpose.

(2) The transfer of one parcel between two adjoining ownerships where an additional parcel is not created and where no new or additional dwellings or other structures are involved, and where the existing ownership reduced in size by the transfer is not reduced below the minimum lot size of the applicable zone. A final map of a boundary adjustment is still required however, and the requirements of the map are set forth in § 153.161.

(D) Filing procedures and requirements. Any person proposing a land partitioning, or the authorized agent or representative thereof, shall prepare and submit ten copies of the tentative plan for the proposed partitioning, together with the prescribed application form and required filing fee, to the City Planning Official.

(1) Proposed partitioning shall be drawn. The tentative plan of a proposed partitioning shall be drawn on a sheet 18 by 24 inches in size or multiples thereof at a scale of one inch equals 50 feet or multiples thereof. A copy of the proposed partitioning shall also be provided on a sheet measuring 8½ inches by 11 inches or 11 inches by 17 inches for public review and notice requirements.

(2) Requirements for the plan. The plan shall include the following.

(a) A vicinity map locating the proposed partitioning in relation to adjacent subdivisions, roadways, properties and land use patterns.

(b) A plan of the proposed partitioning showing tract boundaries and dimensions, the area of each tract or parcel and the names, right-of-way widths and improvement standards of existing roads.

(c) Names and addresses of the land owner, the partitioner, the mortgagee if applicable, and the land surveyor employed (or to be employed) to make necessary surveys and prepare the final partitioning map.

(d) A statement regarding provisions for water supply, sewage disposal, solid waste disposal, fire protection, access, utilities and the like.

(e) North point, scale and date of map and the property identification by tax lot, map number, section, township and range, subdivision lot and block or other legal description.

(f) Statement regarding past, present and proposed use of the parcel(s) to be created, or the use for which the parcel(s) is to be created.

(3) Minor partitioning. Within ten days of the certification of completeness for an application and tentative plan for a minor partitioning, the Planning Official shall take action either to approve the application as submitted, approve with modifications or conditions, or deny the application; or, the Planning Official may refer the subject application to the Planning Commission for review and action thereon. Review of a minor partition shall follow the procedures and policies for land use applications, hearings and decisions set forth in sections §153.254 through § 153.256 et seq.

(4) Major partitioning. Within 30 days of the certification of completeness for an application and tentative plan for a major partitioning, the application shall be referred to the Planning Commission for the initial hearing for review and action. The Planning Commission may approve the application as submitted, approve with modifications or conditions or deny the application.

(5) Series partitioning. Any division of land resulting in a series partitioning shall be subject to review and approval by the Planning Commission. Applications for any series partitionings shall be made and processed in the same manner as a major partitioning. Approval requirements shall be the same as for any partitioning, however, the Commission shall deny any such series partitioning when it is determined that the partitionings are done for the purpose of circumventing applicable subdivision regulations.

(6) Final partitioning map procedures. In addition to the procedures required for city approval of a final map for a partitioning, other required processing procedures are set forth in § 153.162.

(E) Requirements for approval - partitionings. No partitioning shall be approved unless the following requirements are met. (O.R.S. 92.090)

(1) The proposal is in compliance with the city's Comprehensive Plan and the applicable zoning regulations.

(2) Each parcel is suited for the use intended or to be offered, including but not limited to sewage disposal, water supply, guaranteed access and utilities.

(3) All public services deemed necessary are reasonably available or are proposed to be provided by the partitioner.

(4) Proposal will not have identifiable adverse impacts on adjoining or area land uses, public services and facilities, resource carrying capacities or on any significant resources.

(F) Survey and improvement requirements. In the approval of any land partitioning, the need for a survey, and the need for street and other public facility improvements shall be considered and such may be required as a condition of approval. Any survey and/or improvement requirements that may be required for a subdivision or other land development may be required for a partitioning, including bonding or other assurance of compliance.

(G) Final map requirements. Within 180 days of the approval of a partitioning, the partitioner shall have prepared and submitted to the City Planning Official a final partitioning map prepared by a licensed surveyor and any other materials or documents required by the approval.

(1) The final map shall provide a certificate for approval of the subject partitioning by the Planning Official. The final map shall also contain a certificate for execution by the County Tax Collector and a certificate for execution by the County Assessor. The final map shall first be submitted to and approved by the County Surveyor prior to obtaining the required signatures.

(2) Upon approval, the petitioner shall file the original map with the County Clerk, the true and exact copy with the County Surveyor and not less than six copies of the recorded plat and a computer file of the plat with the City Recorder, City Planning Official or County Surveyor. The County Surveyor may request an additional number of copies required at the time of final plat review if deemed appropriate.

(3) A final partitioning map prepared for this purpose shall comply with the recording requirements applicable to a final plat for a subdivision.

(H) Partitioning for financial purposes.

(1) Upon application to the City Planning Director, the person may grant a special permit authorizing creation of a security interest or leasehold in a parcel of land. A filing fee as may be established by the City Council shall be required.

(2) Permits issued under the authority of this division (H) shall be subject to the following limitations and restrictions.

(a) A parcel possessed by a person under the terms of a lease or a security interest, and the remaining parcels, must remain in the legal use(s) that the parcels were at the time the interest become possessory; except as may be the basis of the security interest, no additional structure or improvement may be added to any parcel by the authority of the permit authorized pursuant to this division (H).

(b) A permit authorized by this division (H) shall only be valid for the time of the lease or the life of the security interest; except when there is a default and foreclosure upon a security interest.

(c) At the end of the life of the security interest, if there is no default or foreclosure, or in the case of leaseholds at the end of the lease, the parcels shall be rejoined into a contiguous unit of land under one ownership and, if possible, shall be reunited or combined into a single tax lot. The owner of the property shall be in violation of this chapter if he has not, within 30 days of the permit becoming void, made written application to the County Assessor for the combination of the parcels into a single tax lot.

(3) A permit issued pursuant to the provisions of this division (H) shall be immediately void if the owner of the property attempts any transfer of the subject parcels, except as provided by the terms of the permit.
(Ord. 1057, passed 3-24-98)

§ 153.161 FINAL MAP RECORDATION-BOUNDARY LINE ADJUSTMENT.

(A) The final map for a boundary line adjustment survey shall comply with the requirements of O.R.S. Chs. 92 and 209, and the original plat shall be prepared on double matte four mil minimum thickness mylar. An exact copy of the original plat shall be prepared and submitted along with the original plat and shall be made with permanent black india type ink or silver halide permanent photocopy on 4 mil minimum mylar. The surveyor shall certify that the photocopy or tracing is an exact copy of the original plat.

(B) The original plat and an exact copy shall be submitted to and approved by the City Planning Director. The approval shall be evidenced by signature on both the original and exact copy.

(C) The original plat and exact copy shall be submitted along with the appropriate recording fee to the County Surveyor for recording into the county survey records.

(D) The original plat and exact copy shall then be submitted along with the appropriate recording fee to the County Clerk for recording into the County Clerk's records.

(E) After recording information is placed on the exact copy by the County Clerk, the exact copy and the required number of points, a minimum of six copies, unless

otherwise specified by the County Surveyor at the time of survey recording, shall then be submitted to the County Surveyor to complete the recording process.

(F) After recording information is placed on the exact copy, a minimum of three copies shall then be submitted to the City Planning Director, together with an electronic copy in a format approved by the Community Development Department and the Crook County GIS Department.
(Ord. 1057, passed 3-24-98)

§ 153.162 PROCESSING AND RECORDING PROCEDURES; SUBDIVISION AND PARTITIONING MAPS.

(A) Submit one reproducible paper, vellum or mylar map copy to the County Surveyor.

(B) Submit closure sheets for the surveyor's certificate and a closure sheet for each lot or parcel created, and a closure sheet for dedicated areas such as roadways or public facility lots.

(C) Submit the required County Surveyor review fee as appropriate for the subdivision or partition.

(D) Submit a title report for the subdivision.

(E) Submit a post-monumentation certificate stating the intent and completion date and a bonding estimate for all subdivision plats proposed for post-monumentation. The bonding estimate is to be 120% of the estimated actual costs, office and field.

(F) After preliminary initial review of the plat, resubmit the final plat prepared on double matte four mil minimum thickness mylar, with corrections made, to the County Surveyor for final approval and signature.

(G) Remaining approval signatures shall then be executed and the final maps and an exact copy thereof submitted to the County Surveyor for recording into the survey records prior to submittal to the County Clerk for recording. The exact copy shall comply with the requirements of O.R.S. Ch. 92 and other applicable statutes and be submitted on four mil thickness mylar.

(H) The County Surveyor recording fee shall be submitted with the final plat along with any required post-monumentation bond or letter executed by the City Attorney that the bonding requirements are met.

(I) The plat shall then be submitted to the County Clerk along with the required recording fee. After recording information is placed on the exact copy by the County Clerk, the exact copy and the required number of prints showing the recording information shall be submitted to the County Surveyor to complete the process. The number of prints required shall be twelve for a subdivision plat and six prints for a partition unless a greater number is requested by the County Surveyor at initial review.

(J) A minimum of six copies of the exact copy of the final plat showing the recording information shall also be submitted to the City Planning Director, together with an electronic copy in a format approved by the Community Development Department and the Crook County GIS Department.
(Ord. 1057, passed 3-24-98)

Section 153.213 through 153.216 of the Code of Prineville is amended to read as follows:

§ 153.213 APPLICATION FOR A VARIANCE.

An application for a variance under this subchapter shall be filed with the City's Planning Department on a completed application form established by the Department. An application shall include at least the following information, to the extent such information may be required as a condition of acceptance of filing of an application under Oregon Constitution Article 1, Section 18, subsections (a) through (f):

- (A) A legal description of the private real property as to which the owner is applying for a variance, including the common address and either a legal metes and bounds description or a Crook County Assessor's description of the property;
- (B) The name, address and telephone number of each owner of and security interest holder in the private real property, together with the signature of the owner making the application;
- (C) A copy of the recorded deed transferring the ownership of the private real property to the owner.
- (D) A title report, current within 30 days prior to the application date, verifying the owner's or owners' ownership of the private real property and documenting the date on which the owner or owners acquired ownership;
- (E) A copy of the specific regulation as to which the owner is applying for a variance, including the date the regulation was adopted, first enforced, or applied.
- (F) A copy of the regulation in existence, and applicable to the private real property, immediately before the regulation that was imposed and allegedly restricts the use of the private real property and caused a reduction in fair market value.
- (G) The manner in which, and the extent to which, the regulation restricts the use of the private real property as to which the owner is applying for a variance;

§ 153.214 APPLICATION COMPLETENESS AND ACCEPTANCE FOR FILING.

Submittal, acceptance and completeness of an application for a variance shall be in accordance with the policies and procedures set forth in section § 153.251 et seq.

§ 153.215 DEPARTMENT REVIEW OF APPLICATION

Review of an application for a variance shall be in accordance with the policies and procedures set forth in section § 153.254 et seq.

§ 153.216 PROCEDURES FOR ACTION ON VARIANCES.

The procedure for taking action on an application for a variance shall be in accordance with the policies and procedures set forth in sections §153.254 through §153.256 et seq., as well as the following:

(A) Minor variance.

(1) Notice shall be sent to persons entitled to notice under section 153.255.030 in accordance with section 153.254.030.

(2) Following conclusion of the response period, if no objections to the subject application have been received, the Planning Official may either process the variance as an administrative decision or refer the application to the Planning Commission for public hearing.

(3) If one or more objections are received, the subject application shall be referred to the Commission for public hearing.

(4) The Planning Official or Planning Commission shall only grant the variance request if the applicant provides clear and substantial evidence of a practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship.

(B) Major variances and minor variances not processed administratively shall be referred for Planning Commission action. Before the Planning Commission may act on any variance request, the Commission shall conduct a public hearing in the matter thereof in accordance with the policies and procedures set forth in section § 153.255 et seq. .

Sections 153.218 through 153.223 of the Code of Prineville are deleted.

Section 153.251.015 of the Code of Prineville is amended to read as follows:

153.251.015 Development Review Committee

A. Within ten days of the submittal of a land use application, notice shall be sent to the following persons, parties and agencies which shall constitute the membership of the City Development Review Committee.

- (1) City Superintendent of Public Works.
- (2) City Engineer.
- (3) City Superintendent of Streets.
- (4) City Police and County Sherrif as applicable
- (5) Crook County Fire and Rescue
- (6) Public utility representatives.
- (7) Ochoco Irrigation District as applicable.
- (8) School district representatives.
- (9) County Roadmaster as applicable.

- (10) County Planning representative.
- (11) Parks and Recreation District Director.
- (12) Any other person, party or agency deemed by City staff to be affected by the land use proposal or to have specific knowledge or expertise in regard to the specific proposal.

B. Development review conference. Within 30 days of submittal of a land use application, the Community Development Department shall schedule a meeting with the City Development Review Committee to discuss issues relevant to the proposal. At the request of the applicant, or as initiated by staff, the Development Review Committee may conduct a follow-up meeting with the applicant and applicant's representatives to discuss any issues identified in the development review conference.

C. Committee review factors. In review of a proposed development, the Committee shall, at a minimum, consider the following factors.

- (1) Tentative plan, site plan or other relevant requirements.
- (2) Possible adverse effects on the development by natural hazards, or adverse effects on any natural or other Goal 5 resources by the development.
- (3) Quantity and quality of existing or proposed water supply, and the adequacy of the existing or proposed sewage disposal system.
- (4) Adequacy of public services to serve the development; including streets, schools, police, fire, public utilities and health or medical facilities.
- (5) Conformance with the design and improvement standards and requirements set forth in § 153.190 et seq. and in any other applicable city ordinance, regulations or standards.
- (6) Conformance with applicable state regulations.
- (7) Provisions for the continuity of public services and access to adjoining lands.

Section 153.258.010 of the Code of Prineville is amended to read as follows:

153.258.010 Who may appeal

The following may file an appeal:

- 1. A party to the application, including the applicant, property owner and/or representatives of the applicant or property owner;
- 2. In the case of an appeal of an administrative decision without prior notice, a person entitled to notice, a person adversely affected or aggrieved by the administrative decision, or any other person who has filed comments on the application with the Planning Division; and
- 3. A person entitled to notice and to whom no notice was mailed.
- 4. A person to whom notice is mailed is deemed notified even if notice is not received.

5. All persons who testified at the public hearing or submitted written testimony.

Section 153.261 of the Code of Prineville is amended to read as follows:

§153.261 ENFORCEMENT AND REMEDIES

153.261.010 Enforcement

A. The City Manager or designee shall have the powers and the duties to enforce the provisions of this chapter and all amendments thereto.

B. In addition, the City Manager or designee may initiate action to enforce any provision of this chapter, including any violation of any restriction or condition established under the provisions of this chapter in the granting of any application authorized or required pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

C. Failure to comply with any order or decision as above provided will subject the violator to any legal remedy provided under law, including but not limited to the following.

(1) A complaint filed with the Circuit Court, or other court of competent jurisdiction whereupon conviction the court may fine the violator up to the maximum allowed by law, or imprison the violator in jail for up to the maximum time allowed by law, or both. Each day a violation occurs may be considered a separate offense.

(2) The City Planning Official and/or a certified Building Official may order the stoppage of work of any type which is in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or a permit granted pursuant hereto.

(3) A copy of the stop work order shall be posted at the site of construction or use and a copy thereof shall be mailed to the last known address of the property owner and/or the permittee.

(4) Upon the posting of the order, all work shall cease forthwith, and the property owner, permittee or permittee's agents or employees who thereafter continue to work shall be in violation of this chapter.

(5) The stop work order shall not be removed until satisfactory evidence that the violation has or will be corrected has been provided.

(Ord. 1057, passed 3-24-98)

§153.261.020 Remedies

A person violating a provision of this chapter shall be subject to the following provisions.

(A) Unlawful construction or use declared a nuisance. The location, erection, construction, maintenance, repair, alteration or use of a building or other structure, or the subdivision, partitioning, other land development or use of land in violation of this chapter shall be deemed a nuisance.

(B) Penalty. Except as otherwise provided for by law or by a court of competent jurisdiction, a person violating a provision of this chapter shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine of not more than \$500. A violation of this chapter shall be considered a separate offense for each day the violation continues.

(C) Alternative remedy. In case a building or structure is, or is proposed to be, located, constructed, maintained, repaired, altered or used, or land is, or is proposed to be, used in violation of this chapter, the building or land thereby in violation shall constitute a nuisance, and the city may, as an alternative to other remedies that are legally available for enforcing this chapter, institute injunction, mandamus, abatement or other appropriate proceedings to prevent, enjoin temporarily or permanently, abate or remove the unlawful location, construction, maintenance, repair, alteration or use.

(Ord. 1057, passed 3-24-98; Am. Ord. 1104, passed 5-13-03)

(D) Nuisances. Violations which constitute or include a nuisance violation shall also be subject to the abatement procedures set forth in ordinance 911, sections 46 through 53, inclusive

All other sections of Chapter 153 of the Prineville Code shall remain in full force and effect.

APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL ON THE 26th DAY OF February, 2008.

APPROVED BY THE MAYOR ON THE 26th DAY OF February, 2008.



Mike Wendel, Mayor

Attest: 3-4-08
Date



Robb Corbett, City Manager