



Study Session

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Milwaukie City Council

COUNCIL STUDY SESSION

Ledding Library, 10660 SE 21st Ave
& Zoom Video Conference (www.milwaukieoregon.gov)

AGENDA

FEBRUARY 14, 2023

Council will hold this meeting in-person and through video conference. The public may attend the meeting at the library or by joining the Zoom webinar. The meeting will be recorded and broadcast later on the city's [YouTube channel](#).

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Written comments may be submitted by email to ocr@milwaukieoregon.gov. Council may take limited verbal comments. **For Zoom webinar login information** visit <https://www.milwaukieoregon.gov/citycouncil/city-council-study-session-138>.

Note: agenda item times are estimates and are subject to change.

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| 1. Downtown Design Review – Discussion (5:15 p.m.) | 1 |
| Staff: Brett Kelter, Senior Planner | |
| 2. Parks Update – Discussion (6:15 p.m.) | 101 |
| Staff: Peter Passarelli, Public Works Director, and
Ann Ober, City Manager | |
| 3. Adjourn (7:15 p.m.) | |

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COUNCIL STUDY SESSION

Ledding Library, 10660 SE 21st Ave
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MINUTES

February 14, 2023

Council Present: Councilors Adam Khosroabadi, Robert Massey, and Rebecca Stavenjord, Council President
Desi Nicodemus, and Mayor Lisa Batey

Staff Present: Brett Kelter, Senior Planner
Toby LaFrance, Finance Director
Nicole Madigan, Deputy City Recorder
Adam Moore, Parks Develop Coordinator

Ann Ober, City Manager
Peter Passarelli, Public Works Director
Laura Weigel, Planning Manager

Mayor Batey called the meeting to order at 5:17 p.m.

1. Downtown Design Review – Discussion

Weigel and **Kelter** thanked the Design and Landmarks Committee (DLC) for their work. **Kelter** noted that the adoption for the Downtown Design Review would come before Council at the March 21 regular session, provided a timeline of the project, and introduced Elizabeth Decker of JET Planning. **Kelter** presented the differences between development and design standards as part of the building code and downtown design guidelines. **Kelter**, **Decker**, and **Weigel** provided an overview and clarification of the current review process, the identified issues with the current code, what had been determined as possible solutions, a new list of design elements, highlighted key changes, and noted code cleanup adjustments.

The group discussed the current process and proposed changes that included concerns in connecting with the neighborhood district association. They also discussed the differences in the proposed map of floor area ratios and the Planning Commission's public art recommendations.

Mayor Batey requested staff find and replace the word "shall".

2. Parks Update – Discussion

Passarelli introduced Zech Hazel and John Ghilarducci with the FCS Group who would present on the preferred system development charge (SDC) methodology.

Passarelli reminded Council of previous parks discussions and shared that the recommendations included in the current presentation were a result of those previous conversations with Council.

Passarelli presented services and funding source information for the Milwaukie Community Center. **Mayor Batey** and **Passarelli** discussed the amount subsidized for center services by the North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District (NCPRD) and what those funds covered. **Passarelli** noted that the amount subsidized by NCPRD is paid from district wide property taxes and the city would need to either work with Clackamas County or NCPRD to find ways to fund services to non-Milwaukie residents or not provide those services to non-Milwaukie residents. **Mayor Batey** shared surprise that NCPRD had not expressed interest in keeping the center.

Passarelli presented additional expenses for staffing and maintenance for managing the park portion of North Clackamas Park. **Mayor Batey** and **Passarelli** discussed the

role of the proposed operations and service supervisor for North Clackamas Park. The group discussed the services the center provides for the community, staffing needs for the center, and what is included in the North Clackamas Park property.

Passarelli presented comparison projected budgets that included the cost of operating North Clackamas Park and the Milwaukie Center and noted that capital improvement was not included in the budget as it was funded separately. The group discussed the services included in the budget, levy costs to residents, how and when Milwaukie could refer a levy to voters for changes, the previous proposal to NCPRD, and how to cut costs.

Passarelli explained how FCS made their determination for SDC rates. **Mayor Batey**, **Passarelli**, and **Ober** discussed the identified costs presented in the staff report for future projects.

Ghilarducci provided a brief explanation on what SDCs are, what they can be used for, how they are calculated, and what Milwaukie's current SDCs are compared to NCPRD's other zones. **Mayor Batey** asked how NCPRD's SDCs were significantly higher. **Ghilarducci** believed that the SDCs were calculated from an analysis done before 2010 and were based on future projects and projected development growth. **Passarelli** added that the proposed interim SDC rates for the city would be put in place if the city left the district until a new master plan for future projects could be created with community engagement.

Hazel began to present the proposed calculated SDC fee options that were created from data that NCPRD and city staff provided and **Passarelli** added that during the calculation process, staff reviewed previously used growth projections. **Hazel** presented how calculations were made based on resident growth and how parks were measured.

Hazel presented additional calculations for the proposed SDC fee option. The group discussed city staff reviewing previously used growth projections, why Scott Park was included on the infill park project list, and why the parks were divided into lists that did and did not add acreage as the city currently owns its parks. **Hazel** included calculations for an aquatic center and skate park as an added option.

Ghilarducci presented the four calculated SDC options in a list of comparable cities and zones for review. The group discussed options for phasing in a SDC maximum, that calculations could change based on which projects the community would want to include in a master plan remembering that the presented calculations were based on NCPRD's capital improvement plan (CIP), that managing North Clackamas Park was a large portion of the cost, how NCPRD could have used Milwaukie's SDCs but Milwaukie City Council reversed a decision to turn over the city's SDCs, where NCPRD is at in their SDC and levy process, development growth in the city versus outside the city, and what the next steps would be.

Ober asked Council for guidance regarding next steps for staff. The group discussed waiting for NCPRD to raise their SDC rates and refer their levy, working on a partnership with NCPRD to continue services at North Clackamas Park, the city's options for leaving the district, services at the Milwaukie Center, NCPRD's plan to dissolve the zones, the risk of waiting and not referring the parks levy ballot measure to voters in May, 2023, reviewing different combinations of services to lower the SDC cost, the difference and connection between adopting new SDCs and referring a levy to the voters, and comparing Milwaukie's size and services to similarly sized neighboring cities.

Ober noted that Council's conversations reflected a desire for Council to have decision making authority over parks and stated for that to be the case the city would have to take control of its parks. The group discussed the connection between setting parks as a Council goal and referring a park levy to the voters, concerns about community engagement and outreach around increasing the cost of the parks levy and cost burdening residents with more fees, who should be financially responsible to provide services at the center, and ideas for beginning community engagement.

Ober summarized that for moving forward Council would need to make parks a Council goal, that staff would return to discuss engagement strategies and the roles that staff, and Council would take, and that Council was welcomed and encouraged to begin negotiation conversations for a partnership with the county for providing services and that staff would play a supporting role in those conversations.

The group discussed the need for an action plan if they were going to refer a park levy on the November ballot and how Council and the city would handle possible outcomes from a NCPRD November ballot. They discussed the funding reasons why staff pushed for a May ballot and the possibility of confusing residents with conflicting voter publications in November and weighing the risk of a failed May ballot because of limited time for community engagement.

The group discussed the reasons for keeping parks a goal even if Council decided to remain with NCPRD, canceling the recreation planning March 16 town hall, and bringing a goals resolution to an upcoming regular session meeting, and the parks timeline.

2. Adjourn

Mayor Batey adjourned the meeting at 8:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Nicole Madigan, Deputy City Recorder

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COUNCIL STAFF REPORT

To: Mayor and City Council
Ann Ober, City Manager

Reviewed: Joseph Briglio, Community Development Director,
Laura Weigel, Planning Manager

From: Brett Kelter, Senior Planner

Subject: **Downtown Design Review (Code Amendments)**

Date Written: February 2, 2023

ACTION REQUESTED

Council is asked to provide feedback on the package of proposed code amendments related to the downtown design review process in advance of the public hearing on March 21.

HISTORY OF PRIOR ACTIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

[January 24, 2023](#): The planning commission re-opened the public hearing continued from October 25, 2022, resumed deliberations, and voted 5-0 to recommend approval.

[October 25, 2022](#): The commission opened a public hearing on the package of code amendments, including a staff presentation and initial discussion. The commission indicated support for the proposed amendments overall; a majority of commissioners expressed an interest in pursuing a requirement to incorporate public art into new private development in the downtown zone. The public hearing was continued to January 24, 2023.

[September 27, 2022](#): The commission held a second work session to discuss the proposed code amendments.

[August 9, 2022](#): The commission held an initial work session to review and discuss the proposed code amendments.

[October 20, 2020](#): Latest annual update from the Design and Landmarks Committee (DLC) to Council, including an overview of the code amendment effort related to downtown design review.

April 1, 2003: Council adopted the Downtown Design Guidelines (DDG) document (Resolution 11-2003) in conjunction with adopting code amendments to establish the downtown design review process.

September 19, 2000: Council adopted the Downtown and Riverfront Land Use Framework Plan and downtown zoning standards (Ordinance 1880). Design guidelines and a design review process were identified as elements to be developed in the future to fully implement the plan.

ANALYSIS

The Problem Being Addressed

For projects in the downtown mixed use (DMU) zone that trigger a need for downtown design review, the current process established in Milwaukie Municipal Code (MMC) Section 19.907 involves both the design standards established in MMC Section 19.508 and the design guidelines provided in the separate DDG document. The code gives an option for an administrative review

based on meeting the clear and objective design standards of MMC 19.508. Alternately, a project that does not meet the design standards must go through a more discretionary review and demonstrate “substantial consistency” with the purpose statement of both the unmet design element(s) and any applicable design guidelines.

One significant problem with the current code is that the design standards of MMC 19.508 do not completely align with the guidelines in the DDG. Additionally, the design review process does not address the downtown development standards established in MMC Section 19.304, even though some of those standards have a significant impact on design. This arrangement highlights a gap between the codified requirements and the community’s intentions for downtown design, and it creates uncertainty about what constitutes the actual approval criteria for a particular project.

Since 2016, the DLC has been working to assess the situation, resolve inconsistencies, and streamline the review process while still setting an appropriately high bar for downtown design. A key goal has been to ensure that whether a project goes through administrative or discretionary review, the standards and guidelines will effectively guarantee that new buildings are attractive and of high quality. The effort has also focused on reorganizing the existing code to eliminate gaps and make the review process clearer for the applicant, staff, and review bodies. Although a substantial number of changes are proposed, including the repeal of the DDG as a separate document, the effort is not to create a wholesale new design palette for downtown but rather to realign the existing design principles.

Current Code and Review Process

There are three separate groupings of requirements for development downtown:

1. The current version of the [downtown design guidelines](#) was adopted as a separate document by Council in April 2003 and has not been updated since. The guidelines are grouped into the following five categories and are completely discretionary in nature:
 - Milwaukie Character (10 guidelines)
 - Pedestrian Emphasis (6 guidelines)
 - Architecture (12 guidelines)
 - Lighting (4 guidelines)
 - Signs (7 guidelines)
2. The [downtown design standards](#) in MMC Subsection 19.508.4 were originally established in the zoning code in 2000 but were significantly reorganized in September 2015. They are used for clear and objective (non-discretionary) review. There are seven design elements, each with an accompanying purpose statement and specific requirements:
 - A. Building Façade Details
 - B. Corners
 - C. Weather Protection
 - D. Exterior Building Materials
 - E. Windows and Doors
 - F. Roofs and Rooftop Equipment
 - G. Open Space/Plazas
3. Some version of the [downtown development standards](#) in MMC Subsections 19.304.4 and 19.304.5 was originally established in 2000. They were revised in September 2015 in conjunction with the creation of the downtown design standards. The development standards are also used for clear and objective review, but they are not directly part of the downtown

design review process, so when a specific development standard cannot be met a variance must be requested. There are ten sets of development standards for downtown:

- A. Floor Area Ratio
- B. Building Height
- C. Flexible Ground-Floor Space
- D. Street Setbacks/Build-To Lines
- E. Frontage Occupancy
- F. Primary Entrances
- G. Off-street Parking
- H. Open Space
- I. Transition Measures
- J. Residential Density

There are three different review processes for downtown design, outlined in MMC Subsection 19.907.3:

- A. Type I – Clear and objective with no discretion
(*no public notice or hearing, decision by Planning Manager*)
 - Stand-alone multifamily buildings that meet multifamily design standards
- B. Type II – Clear and objective with limited discretion
(*public notice but no hearing, 14 days to comment, decision by Planning Manager*)
 - New buildings that meet downtown design standards
 - Stand-alone multifamily buildings that meet multifamily design guidelines
- C. Type III – Discretionary review
(*public notice, public hearing, decision by Planning Commission*)
 - New buildings that may not meet all downtown design standards and need to address downtown design guidelines

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Overview

With the current code:

- When a new building can meet the downtown design standards, the non-discretionary design review process applies.
- When a new building does not meet the downtown design standards, discretionary review process applies.
 - The downtown design guidelines come into play.
 - The existing design guidelines are not well aligned with the appropriate design standards.
 - The approval criteria are not clear.

With the code proposed by DLC:

- Many of the existing design guidelines align with the design standards.
- The downtown design review process better reflects the original intention of the design guidelines.
- The approval criteria are clearer.
- The design guidelines that cannot easily be linked to relevant standards (such as Milwaukie Character) are proposed to be deleted.

For some design elements, the guidance section has been expanded to incorporate key ideas expressed by the current design guidelines. For others, new design standards have been added to reflect important guidelines that are not represented in the current code. The list of design elements has also been expanded to acknowledge that some of the development standards have a significant impact on design and should be considered in the design review process.

The proposed amended list of design elements is as follows:

- A. Site Frontage (*new design element, combines three existing development standards*)
- B. Wall Structure and Building Façade Detail (*existing design element*)
- C. Exterior Building Materials (*existing design element*)
- D. Façade Transparency and Activation (*existing design element*)
- E. Building Entrances (*existing design element, combines existing design and development standards*)
- F. Windows (*existing design element*)
- G. Corners (*existing design element*)
- H. Building Massing and Transitions (*new design element incorporating development standard*)
- I. Weather Protection (*existing design element*)
- J. Roofs and Rooftop Equipment Screening (*existing design element*)
- K. Service Areas (Screening) (*new design element*)
- L. Resident Open Space (*existing design element*)
- M. Plazas and Usable Open Space (*new design element incorporating development standard*)
- N. Outdoor and Exterior Building Lighting (*new design element*)

Several existing downtown development standards will appropriately remain as such in MMC Section 19.304:

- ❖ Floor area ratio
- ❖ Building height
- ❖ Off-street parking
- ❖ Transition measures
- ❖ Residential density

See Attachments 1-a, 1-b, and 1-c for the proposed amendments to MMC Sections 19.304, 19.508, and 19.907, respectively. Note that Attachments 1-a and 1-c are shown in “~~strikeout~~/underline” format to illustrate the relatively limited changes proposed to MMC 19.304 and 19.907, respectively.

The changes to MMC 19.508 are more comprehensive, so the heart of that section (Subsection 19.508.4) is effectively being repealed and replaced in its entirety. Attachment 1-b is shown with most of MMC 19.508 in a “clean” format, with a ~~strikeout~~/underline markup for the shorter subsections that have more minor changes.

In addition, Attachment 1-d presents one small change to the DMU zone building-height variance established in MMC Subsection 19.911.6, reflecting the proposed repeal of the existing ancillary DDG document.

Attachment 2 provides a more detailed summary of the proposed amendments, particularly the changes to MMC 19.508.4. Attachment 3 is the draft adopting ordinance for the proposed amendments and Attachment 4 presents the recommended findings in support of approval.

Key Recommendations

- **DDG document**

The focus of this code amendment project is to eliminate gaps between the downtown design standards and downtown design guidelines. Design guidelines are not useful (or applicable) if there are no corresponding design standards, as are guidelines that cannot effectively be translated into meaningful standards.

- ❖ **Milwaukie Character** – Most guidelines are nebulous and difficult to standardize (e.g., “Reinforce Milwaukie’s sense of place” or “Promote linkages to horticultural heritage”) and should be eliminated.
- ❖ **Pedestrian Emphasis and Architecture** – Guidelines are addressed across various design elements (e.g., Weather Protection, Plazas and Usable Open Space).
- ❖ **Lighting and Signs** – Guidelines are vague and largely informational instead of actionable or enforceable—a new element has been established for Outdoor and Exterior Building Lighting (with standards), but there are no new standards for downtown signs that are not already established in the sign code (MMC Title 14).

The DDG document was intended in part to serve as a guide for potential developers regarding Milwaukie's vision for its downtown. By pulling that guidance into the code and aligning it with actual standards (including updated graphics to illustrate various principles), the proposed amendments would make the code more effectively be that guide. By bringing the guidelines directly into the code, the update would make it unnecessary to continue maintaining the DDG document as a separate entity outside the code. The recommendation is to repeal the DDG document as part of this update.

- **Review types for residential-only and other new buildings**

For residential-only buildings proposed in the DMU zone, the recommendation is to remove the option to address the more general multifamily standards and guidelines in MMC Subsection 19.505.3 and instead require residential-only buildings to adhere to the same design principles as all other new buildings downtown. Thus, there would be only two tracks for review—Type I (clear and objective) and Type III (discretionary)—and all new residential-only buildings would have to address MMC 19.508.

Similarly, it is reasonable to allow any proposed new mixed-use or nonresidential building to also be reviewed and approved with administrative (Type I) review if it meets the applicable design standards, instead of being subjected to a Type II process as is currently the case. Thus, the overall recommendation is that all new buildings (mixed-use, nonresidential, and residential-only) have two tracks for review, either Type I or Type III, and that the Type II review option be eliminated for new buildings and substantial expansions.

- **Lists of actions needing review**

The current code requires downtown design review for several actions that have no corresponding downtown design standards to serve as approval criteria, including modifications to parking areas or to landscaping, new fences and retaining walls, and changes in grade. Therefore, the recommendation is to eliminate the review requirement for those actions. Fences have been added to the list of exempt actions and will continue to be subject simply to the limitations for fences in commercial zones (MMC Subsection 19.502.2.B.1.b).

For modifications to existing development, the list of actions requiring Type I review (in MMC Subsection 19.907.2.B) has been shortened. That does not mean that fewer actions can be reviewed with Type I review, just that it is not necessary to be so specific in the list. If an

action is not exempt but can meet the applicable design standards in MMC 19.508, then it can be approved with Type I review.

The list of actions that would get Type II review has also been shortened. However, for a few specific modifications to existing development, Type II review would remain an option if the modification does not meet the design standards but is small enough in scale that Type III review and a public hearing are not warranted. As a review type that would allow some discretion, the approval criteria for Type II review (in MMC Subsection 19.907.5.B) have been adjusted to include consideration of applicable design guidelines.

- **Step-back requirement for buildings over base maximum height**

The current code requires that all upper stories above the base maximum height must be stepped back at least 6 ft. The recently approved Axletree and Coho Point buildings went through discretionary review rather than meet the step-back requirement (citing concerns over losing additional floor area and units); therefore, the DLC and staff revisited this requirement with the commission, which concluded that the step-back requirement remains an important tool for moderating building mass. The recommendation is to retain the step-back requirement in its current form.

- **Building height—feet, not stories**

The recent Dogwood Station project (Washington Street between 21st and 23rd Avenues) highlighted the discrepancy between the current code's use of two measures for building height in the DMU (feet and number of stories). Although the proposed building was under the maximum allowed height in feet, it had to go through the variance process because it was one story "too tall." The recommendation is to eliminate the use of stories for building height and instead rely on feet as the sole measure. Staff can still use the word "stories" to describe buildings in reports and other public information materials, since that term can be an effective way to visualize building scale.

Acknowledging that the floor area ratio (FAR) standard in MMC Subsection 19.304.4 has a relationship to building height and that downtown buildings could be up to six stories tall (if they take advantage of allowed height bonuses), staff also recommends revising the maximum FAR ratio from 4:1 to 6:1. Otherwise, buildings that occupy all or most of the lot and utilize height bonuses would technically have to request a variance for the FAR standard, which appears to be an unintended consequence of the current arrangement.

- **Public notice**

For projects that go through Type III review, public notice and a public hearing are part of the process. Public notice is not required for Type I decisions. The commission felt that since new buildings will have long-term impacts on the design fabric of downtown it is reasonable to make people aware of significant Type I projects; however, the commission did not reach consensus on a preferred notification method. The recommendation is to refrain from introducing a special requirement for Type I notice into the zoning code and instead to allow staff to internally develop alternate informational procedures for consideration. Additionally, the commission recommended that Council consider establishing a requirement that an applicant proposing a new building downtown must meet with the Historic Milwaukie neighborhood district association (NDA) prior to submitting an application for downtown design review—the current practice is to simply recommend that the applicant present the project to the NDA prior to submittal.

- **Public art**

The commission is particularly interested in increasing the amount of art downtown and discussed two approaches: (1) requiring that public art be integrated into any new building downtown and (2) ensuring that blank walls visible from a public street include art. However, after extensive staff research it was concluded that including a public art requirement in a non-discretionary review process triggers substantial concern over legal limitations placed on the use of private property for a public purpose and limits the City's ability to ensure that new art is compatible with community interests. For a full account of staff research and the discussion with the commission, please see the commission meeting materials from January 24, 2023.

NEXT STEPS

In the public hearing continued to January 24, 2023, the commission recommended approval of the proposed amendments with no substantive changes along with the two recommendations related to public notice as noted above.

A public hearing with Council to consider adopting the proposed amendments is scheduled for March 21, 2023.

BUDGET IMPACTS

No direct impacts to the city budget. The planning department budgets each year for code amendment projects.

WORKLOAD IMPACTS

No significant impacts. Staff from the planning and building departments allocate time every year to work on code amendment projects.

CLIMATE IMPACTS

The proposed amendments focus on the downtown design review process and do not have any direct climate impacts. However, a key aspect of the city's downtown design framework is establishing a pedestrian-focused environment, with dense mixed-use development that makes the downtown core a vibrant and active center of community. This efficient use of land helps reduce vehicle miles and the accompanying climate impacts. Furthermore, the downtown development code includes an incentive (height bonus) for green building certification.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

None. Staff asks Council to provide feedback and direction for staff prior to the upcoming adoption hearing.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed amendments
 - a. Section 19.304 Downtown Zones
 - b. Section 19.508 Downtown Site and Building Design Standards
 - c. Section 19.907 Downtown Design Review
 - d. Subsection 19.911 Building Height Variance in the DMU Zone
2. Summary of Proposed Amendments
3. Ordinance for Council Adoption
4. Recommended Findings in Support of Approval

19.304 DOWNTOWN ZONES**19.304.1 Purpose**

The downtown zones are Downtown Mixed Use Zone DMU and Open Space Zone OS. The zones are shown on Figure 19.304-1. These zones implement the Town Center and Public land use designations in the Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan. The downtown zones implement the Downtown and Riverfront Land Use Framework Plan and Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan.

The downtown and riverfront area is envisioned as the focus of the community. Two zones are designated to distinguish between areas intended for public open space and those intended for downtown development. Specific use, development, and design standards are adopted for the downtown zones to assure an active, attractive, and accessible environment for shoppers, employees, and residents.

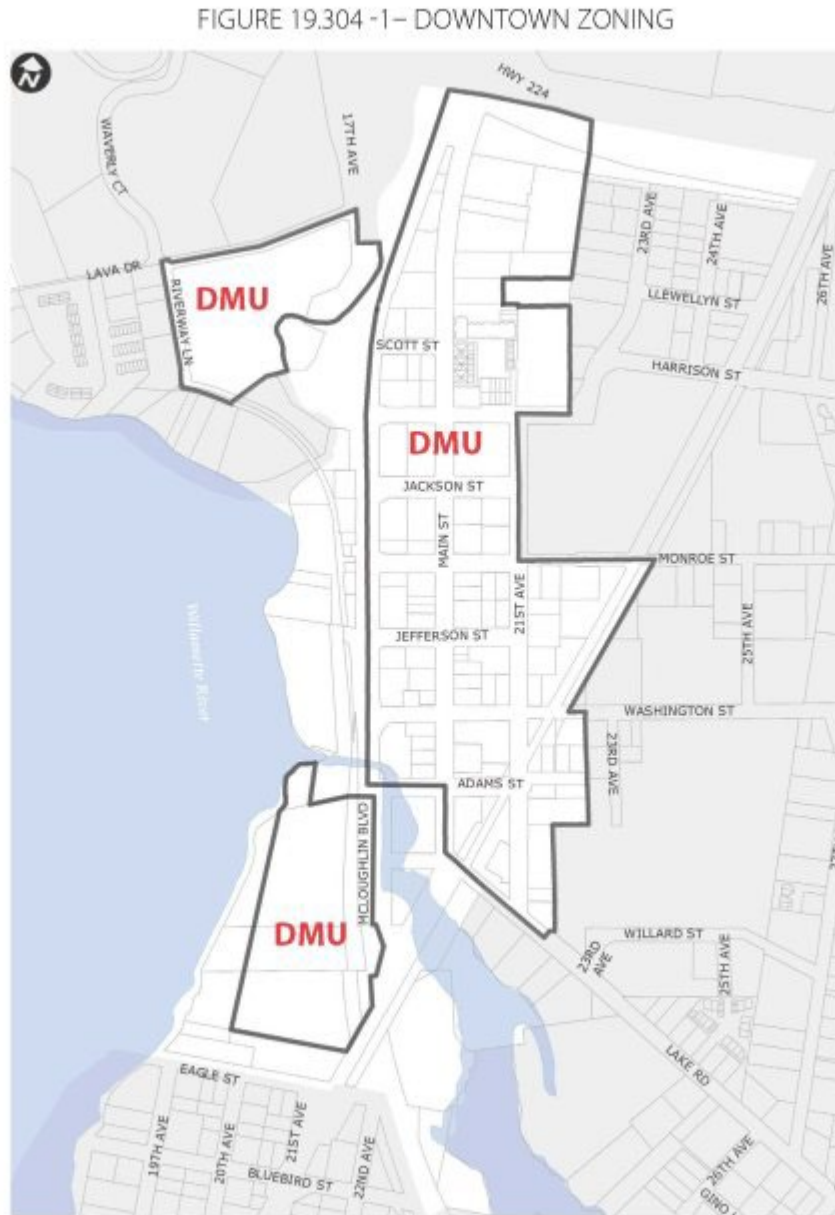
A. Downtown Mixed Use (DMU)

The Downtown Mixed Use Zone provides for a wide range of uses—including retail, office, commercial, and residential—that will bring visitors to the downtown to live, work, shop, dine, and recreate. The desired character for this zone is a pedestrian-friendly and vibrant urban center, with a prominent main street and connections to the riverfront, and which includes buildings that are built to the right-of-way and oriented toward the pedestrian, with primary entries located along streets rather than parking lots.

B. Open Space (OS)

The Open Space Zone provides a specific zone to accommodate open space, park, and riverfront uses. The Open Space Zone is generally applied to lands that are in public ownership along the Willamette River, Kellogg Creek, Spring Creek, and Johnson Creek in the downtown area. The desired character for the Open Space Zone includes parkland, open space, and riverfront amenities.

Figure 19.304-1
Downtown Zoning



19.304.2 Uses

A. Permitted Uses

Uses allowed in the downtown zones are listed in Table 19.304.2 with a “P.” These uses are allowed if they comply with the development and design standards, any applicable design guidelines, and other regulations of this title.

B. Conditional Uses

Uses listed in Table 19.304.2 as “CU” are permitted only as conditional uses in conformance with Section 19.905. Type III review is required to establish a new CU or for major modification of an existing CU. Type I review is required for a minor modification of an existing CU.

C. Nonconforming Uses, Structures, and Development

Existing structures and uses that do not meet the standards for the downtown zones may continue in existence. Alteration or expansion of a nonconforming use, structure, or development that brings the use, structure, or development closer to compliance may be allowed through a Type II downtown design review pursuant to Section 19.907. Alteration or expansion of a nonconforming use or structure that does not bring the use or structure closer to compliance may be allowed through a Type III Variance pursuant to Section 19.911. Except where otherwise stated in this section, the provisions of Chapter 19.800 Nonconforming Uses and Development apply.

D. Prohibited Uses

Uses listed in Table 19.304.2 with an “N,” or uses not listed below, are prohibited as new uses. In addition, drive-through facilities are prohibited in the downtown zones.

E. Accessory Uses

Uses that are accessory to a primary use are allowed if they comply with all development standards. Accessory uses include but are not limited to restrooms in City parks and refreshment stands at the library.

F. Similar Uses

Similar uses not listed in Table 19.304.2 may be allowed through a Director determination pursuant to Section 19.903.

**Table 19.304.2
Uses Allowed in Downtown Zones**

Uses and Use Categories	DMU	OS	Standards/ Additional Provisions
Residential			
Boarding house	CU	N	Section 19.905 Conditional Uses
Rowhouse <u>Townhouse</u>	P	N	Subsection 19.304.3.A.1 Downtown residential use limitations Figure 19.304-2 <u>Downtown Residential Use Limitations</u> Subsection 19.505.5 Rowhouses <u>Townhouses</u>
Multifamily	P	N	Figure 19.304-2 Ground-Floor Residential Permitted Downtown Residential Use Limitations Subsection 19.304.3.A.1 Downtown residential use limitations Subsection 19.505.3 Multifamily Housing
Live/work units	P	N	Subsection 19.304.3.A.1 Downtown residential use limitations Subsection 19.505.6 Live/Work Units
Second-story housing	P	N	Section 19.508 Downtown Site and Building Design Standards
Senior and retirement housing	P	N	Subsection 19.304.3.A.1 Downtown residential use limitations Subsection 19.505.3 Multifamily Housing
Commercial			
Traditional office Traditional office uses are characterized by activities that generally focus on business, government, professional, medical, or financial services. These office uses generally involve a high level of face-to-face customer contact and are typically expected to generate foot traffic. Examples include: professional services such as lawyers, architects, or accountants; financial businesses such as lenders, brokerage houses, bank headquarters, or real estate agents; sales offices; government offices and public utility offices; and medical and dental clinics.	P/CU	N	Subsection 19.304.3.A.3 Commercial use limitations Section 19.905 Conditional Uses

Table 19.304.2 CONTINUED
Uses Allowed in Downtown Zones

Uses and Use Categories	DMU	OS	Standards/ Additional Provisions
Commercial CONTINUED			
Production-related office Production-related office uses are characterized by activities that, while conducted in an office-like setting, involve less face-to-face customer contact and do not tend to generate foot traffic. Their operations are less service-oriented than traditional office uses and focus on the development, testing, research, production, processing, packaging, or assembly of goods and products. Examples include: software and internet content development and publishing; telecommunication service providers; data processing; television, video, radio, and internet studios and broadcasting; scientific and technical services; call centers, marijuana testing and research facilities, and medical and dental labs.	P/CU	N	Subsection 19.304.3.A.2 Main Street limitations Subsection 19.304.3.A.3 Commercial use limitations Subsection 19.509.2 Security and odor control for certain marijuana business Section 19.905 Conditional Uses Note: Production, processing, packaging, and assembly uses must meet the standards listed below under Manufacturing.
Eating and drinking establishment Eating and drinking establishments primarily involve the sale of prepared food and beverages for on-site consumption or takeaway. Examples include restaurants, delicatessens, retail bakeries, taverns, brewpubs, coffee shops, concession stands, wine bars, and espresso bars.	P/CU	CU	Subsection 19.304.3.A.3 Commercial use limitations Section 19.905 Conditional Uses
Indoor recreation Indoor recreation consists of facilities providing active recreational uses of a primarily indoor nature. Examples include gyms; dance studios; tennis, racquetball, and soccer centers; recreational centers; skating rinks; bowling alleys; arcades; shooting ranges; and movie theaters.	P/CU	N	Subsection 19.304.3.A.3 Commercial use limitations Section 19.905 Conditional Uses

Table 19.304.2 CONTINUED
Uses Allowed in Downtown Zones

Uses and Use Categories	DMU	OS	Standards/ Additional Provisions
Commercial CONTINUED			
Retail-oriented sales Sales-oriented retail firms are involved in the sale, leasing, and rental of new or used products to the general public. Examples include stores selling, leasing, or renting consumer, home, and business goods including art, art supplies, bicycles, clothing, dry goods, electronics, fabric, gifts, groceries, hardware, household products, jewelry, pets and pet products, pharmaceuticals, plants, printed materials, stationery, and printed and electronic media.	P/CU	P/CU	Subsection 19.304.3.A.3 Commercial use limitations Section 19.905 Conditional Uses
Personal/business services Personal/business services are involved in providing consumer services. Examples include hair, tanning, and spa services; pet grooming; photo and laundry drop-off; dry cleaners; and quick printing.	P/CU	N	Subsection 19.304.3.A.3 Commercial use limitations Section 19.905 Conditional Uses
Repair-oriented Repair-oriented uses are establishments providing product repair of consumer and business goods. Examples include repair of televisions and radios, bicycles, clocks, jewelry, guns, small appliances, office equipment, tailors and seamstresses, shoe repair, locksmiths, upholsterers, and some automobile service and repair.	P/CU	N	Subsection 19.304.3.A.3 Commercial use limitations Section 19.905 Conditional Uses
Day care Day care is the provision of regular child care, with or without compensation, to 4 or more children by a person or person(s) who are not the child's parent, guardian, or person acting in place of the parent, in a facility meeting all State requirements. Examples include nursery schools, before- and after-school care facilities, and child development centers.	P	N	Subsection 19.304.3.A.5 Day care limitation

Table 19.304.2 CONTINUED
Uses Allowed in Downtown Zones

Uses and Use Categories	DMU	OS	Standards/ Additional Provisions
Commercial CONTINUED			
Commercial lodging Commercial lodging includes for-profit residential facilities where tenancy is typically less than 1 month. Examples include hotels, motels, vacation rentals, and bed-and-breakfast establishments. Does not include senior and retirement housing.	P/CU	N	Section 19.905 Conditional Uses (for vacation rentals only)
Parking facility Parking facilities provide parking that is not accessory to a specific use. A fee may or may not be charged. A facility that provides both accessory parking for a specific use and regular fee parking for people not connected to the use is also classified as a parking facility. Examples include short- and long-term fee parking facilities, commercial district shared parking lots, and commercial shuttle parking.	CU	P	Subsection 19.304.3.A.6 OS Zone parking limitations Section 19.905 Conditional Uses Chapter 19.600 Off-Street Parking and Loading
Marijuana retailer Marijuana retailer means a state-licensed business that sells or distributes marijuana and marijuana-derived products to consumers. A marijuana retailer may sell or distribute recreational or medical marijuana.	P/CU	N	Subsection 19.509.1 Standards for Marijuana Retailers
Manufacturing			
Manufacturing and production Uses are involved in the manufacturing, processing, fabrication, packaging, or assembly of goods. Natural, man-made, raw, secondary, or partially completed materials may be used. Examples include processing of food and related products; catering establishments; breweries, distilleries, and wineries; marijuana processors; weaving or production of textiles or apparel; woodworking, including cabinet makers; manufacture or assembly of machinery, equipment, instruments (including musical instruments), vehicles, appliances, precision items, and other electrical items; and production of artwork and toys.	P	N	Subsection 19.304.3.A.8 Manufacturing and production limitations Subsection 19.509.2 Security and odor control for certain marijuana businesses

Table 19.304.2 CONTINUED
Uses Allowed in Downtown Zones

Uses and Use Categories	DMU	OS	Standards/ Additional Provisions
Institutional			
Parks and open space Parks and open space uses are lands focusing on natural areas, large areas consisting mostly of vegetative landscaping or outdoor recreation, community gardens, or public squares. Lands tend to have few buildings. Examples include parks, public squares, plazas, recreational trails, botanical gardens, farmers markets, boat launching areas, nature preserves, and community gardens.	P	P	
Community service uses	CSU	CSU	Section 19.904 Community Service Uses
Accessory and Other			
Accessory use	P	P	Subsection 19.304.2.E Accessory Uses Section 19.503 Accessory Uses
Home occupation	P	N	Section 19.507 Home Occupation Standards
Short-term rentals	P	P	Section 19.507 Home Occupation Standards

P = Permitted.

N = Not permitted.

CSU = Permitted with community service use approval subject to provisions of Section 19.904. Type III review required to establish a new CSU or for major modification of an existing CSU. Type I review required for a minor modification of an existing CSU.

CU = Permitted with conditional use approval subject to the provisions of Section 19.905. Type III review required to establish a new CU or for major modification of an existing CU. Type I review required for a minor modification of an existing CU.

19.304.3 Use Limitations, Restrictions, and Provisions

A. Use Limitations and Restrictions

The following provisions describe the limitations for uses listed in Table 19.304.2.

1. Residential uses are permitted throughout downtown Milwaukie, subject to the following limitations and as shown in Figure 19.304-2.
 - a. Along Main Street south of the intersection with Scott Street, as shown in Figure 19.304-2, residential dwellings are only allowed on the second floor or above; they are not permitted on the ground floor. Lobbies for upper-level dwellings are allowed on the ground floor only if a commercial use is located along a majority of the property's street frontage.

- b. ~~Lobbies for upper-level dwellings are allowed on the ground floor only if a commercial use is located along a majority of the property's street frontage. Along Main Street~~
nNorth of the intersection with Scott Street and on all other streets, residential dwellings and/or lobbies are permitted anywhere on the ground floor along Main Street.
- c. Live/work units and ~~rowhouses~~ townhouses are not permitted on Main Street.

Figure 19.304-2
Downtown Residential Use Limitations

FIGURE 19.304 -2- MAIN STREET GROUND-FLOOR RESIDENTIAL PERMITTED



2. Production-related office uses are not permitted on the ground floor along Main Street.
3. Commercial uses are permitted throughout downtown, subject to the following limitations:
 - a. In the ~~Downtown Mixed-Use DMU~~ Zone, the following uses are limited to 20,000 sq ft in floor area per use on the ground floor.

- (1) Traditional office
 - (2) Eating/drinking establishments
 - (3) Indoor recreation
 - (4) Retail-oriented sales
 - (5) Personal-service-oriented
 - (6) Repair-oriented
- b. In the ~~Open Space~~ OS Zone, retail-oriented sales are limited to 20,000 sq ft in floor area per use on the ground floor.
 - c. Uses listed in Subsections 19.304.3.A.3.a-b that are larger than 20,000 sq ft in floor area on the ground floor may be approved through a conditional use review pursuant to Section 19.905.
 - d. In the DMU Zone, production-related office uses are limited to 20,000 sq ft in total area.
 - e. Uses listed in Subsection 19.304.3.A.3.d that are larger than 20,000 sq ft in total area may be approved through conditional use review pursuant to Section 19.905.
4. Automobile/motor vehicle repair (excluding body and fender repair and painting) is permitted in the ~~Downtown Mixed Use~~ DMU Zone only when conducted within a completely enclosed building.
 5. Day care and childcare uses are limited to 5,000 sq ft.
 6. Parking facilities in the ~~Open Space~~ OS Zone are limited to surface lots that are intended primarily for the users of the related park or open space.
 7. Manufacturing and production uses are limited to 5,000 sq ft in floor area per use on the ground floor and are only permitted when associated with, and accessory to, a related retail-oriented sales or eating/drinking establishment use. For purposes of this subsection, manufacturing and production involve goods that are sold or distributed beyond or outside of the associated on-site eating or drinking establishment or retail trade use. For example, a brewing facility that distributes or sells its products elsewhere would be considered a manufacturing and production use, while a restaurant kitchen that prepares food that is purchased on-site would not be considered manufacturing or production. Marijuana production is prohibited.

B. Use Provisions

1. The limit of 4 consecutive ~~rowhouses~~ townhouses established in Subsection 19.505.5.D does not apply in the DMU Zone. In the DMU Zone, there is no limit on the number of consecutive ~~rowhouses~~ townhouses.

19.304.4 Development Standards

In the downtown zones, the development standards in Table 19.304.4 apply. Notes and/or cross references to other applicable code sections are listed in the “Standards/Additional Provisions” column. Additional standards are provided in Subsection 19.304.5.

See Sections 19.201 Definitions and 19.202 Measurements for specific descriptions of standards and measurements listed in the table.

The development standards address several issues of particular importance to maintaining the appropriate character for the downtown. Table 19.304.4 summarizes some of the development standards that apply downtown. Development standards are presented in full in Subsection 19.304.5.

Table 19.304.4 Downtown Zones—Summary of Development Standards			
Standard	DMU	OS	Standards/ Additional Provisions
A. Lot Standards			
1. Minimum lot size (sq ft)	750	None	
2. Minimum street frontage (ft)	15	None	Section 19.201 Definitions
B. Development Standards			
1. Floor area ratio a. Minimum b. Maximum	0.5:1–1:1 4-6:1 (FAR bonus available)	None None	Section 19.201 Definitions Subsection 19.304.5.A Floor Area Ratios Figure 19.304-3 Minimum Floor Area Ratios Subsection 19.611.4 Incentives for Provision of Structured Parking
2. Building height (ft) a. Minimum b. Maximum	25 45–60–55 (height bonus available)	None 15	Subsection 19.304.5.B Building Height Figure 19.304-4 Base Maximum Building Heights Subsection 19.304.5.I Transition Measures Subsection 19.304.5.B.3 Height Bonuses Section 19.510 Green Building Standards Subsection 19.911.6 Building Height Variance in the Downtown Mixed Use Zone
3. Flexible ground floor space	Yes, where applicable	None	Subsection 19.304.5.C Flexible Ground Floor Space
43. Street setbacks/build to lines (ft) a. Minimum street setback b. Maximum street setback eb. Side and rear setbacks	0 10–20 None	0 None None	Figure 19.304-5 First Floor Build To Lines Subsection 19.304.5.DC Street Setbacks/Build To Lines Subsection 19.304.5.I Transition Measures Subsection 19.501.2 Yard Exceptions

Table 19.304.4 CONTINUED Downtown Zones—Summary of Development Standards			
Standard	DMU	OS	Standards/ Additional Provisions
B. Development Standards CONTINUED			
5. Frontage occupancy requirements	50–90%	None	Subsection 19.304.5.E Frontage Occupancy Requirements Figure 19.304.6 Minimum Frontage Occupancy
6. Primary entrances	Yes	No	Subsection 19.304.5.F Primary Entrances
74. Off-street parking required	Yes, where applicable	Yes, where applicable	Subsection 19.304.5.GD Off- Street Parking Chapter 19.600 Off-Street Parking and Loading
8. Open space	Yes, where applicable	Yes, where applicable	Subsection 19.304.5.H Open Space Subsection 19.508.4.G Open Space/Plazas
9. Transition measures	Yes, where applicable	No	Subsection 19.304.5.I Transition Measures Subsection 19.504.6 Transition Area Measures
C. Other Standards			
1. Residential density requirements (dwelling units per acre)			Subsection 19.202.4 Density Calculations Subsection 19.304.5.JE Residential Density Subsection 19.501.4 Density Exceptions
a. Rowhouses-Townhouses and live/work units			
(1) Minimum	40–25	None n/a	
(2) Maximum	None	None n/a	
b. Stand-alone multifamily			
(1) Minimum	30	None n/a	
(2) Maximum	None	None n/a	
c. Mixed-use buildings	None	None n/a	
2. Signs	Yes	Yes	Section 14.16.060 Downtown Zones

Table 19.304.4 is supplemented by the explanation of the development standards provided in Subsection 19.304.5 below, and the following figures:

Figure 19.304.3 Minimum Floor Area Ratios

Figure 19.304.4 Base Maximum Building Heights

Figure 19.304.5 First Floor Build To Lines

Figure 19.304.6 Minimum Frontage Occupancy

Figure 19.304-3
Minimum Floor Area Ratios

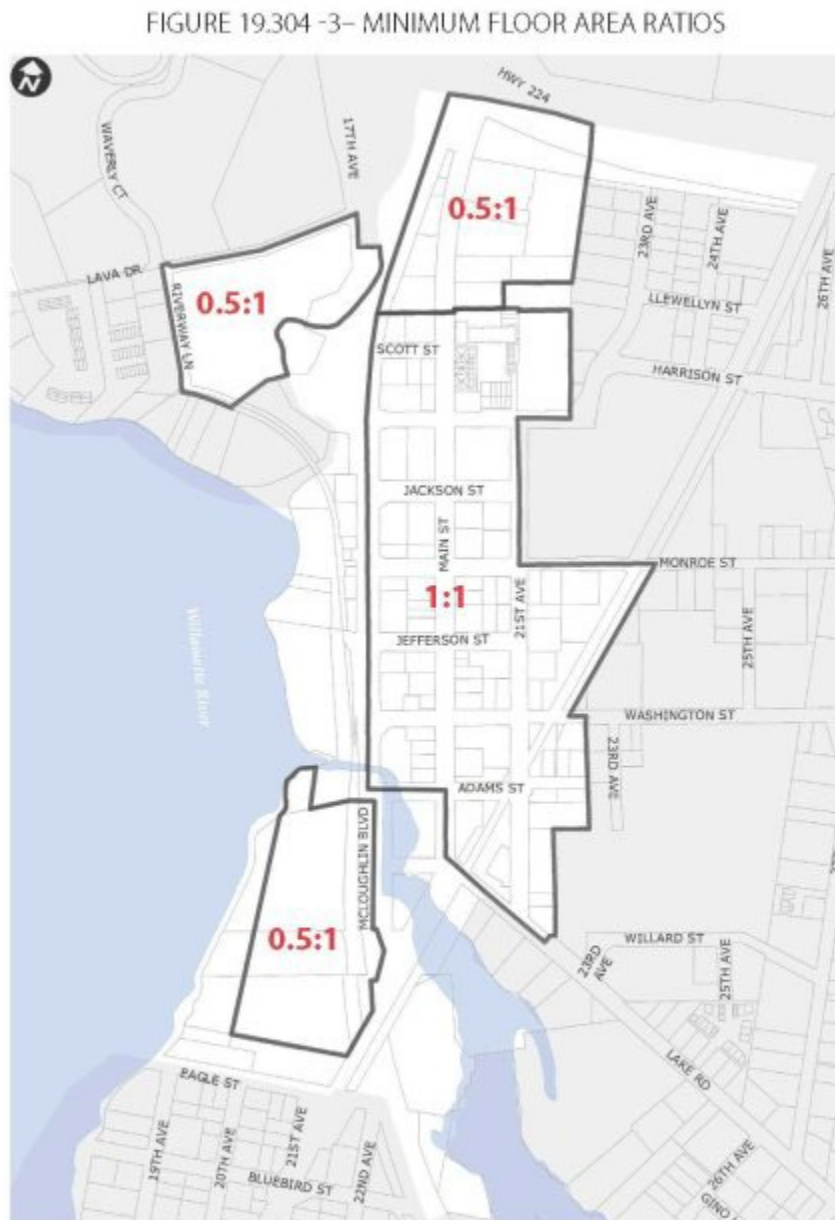
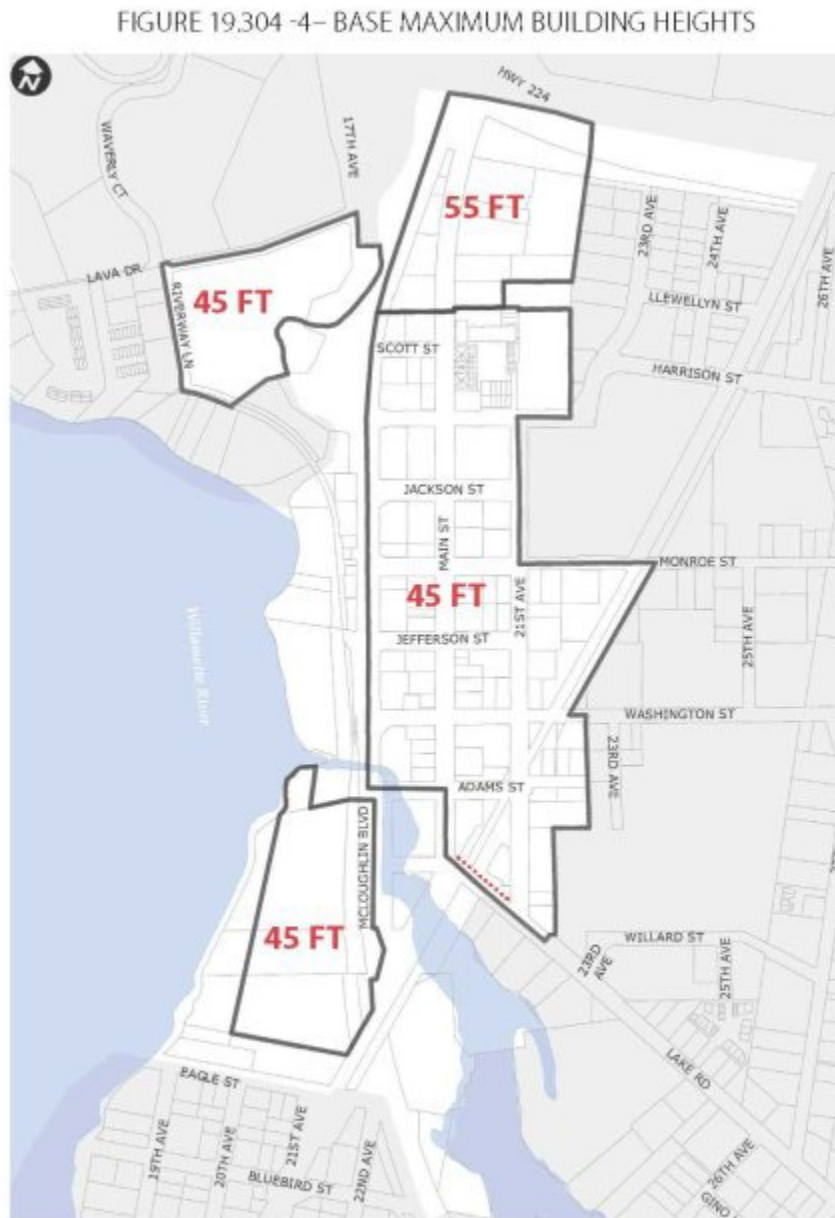
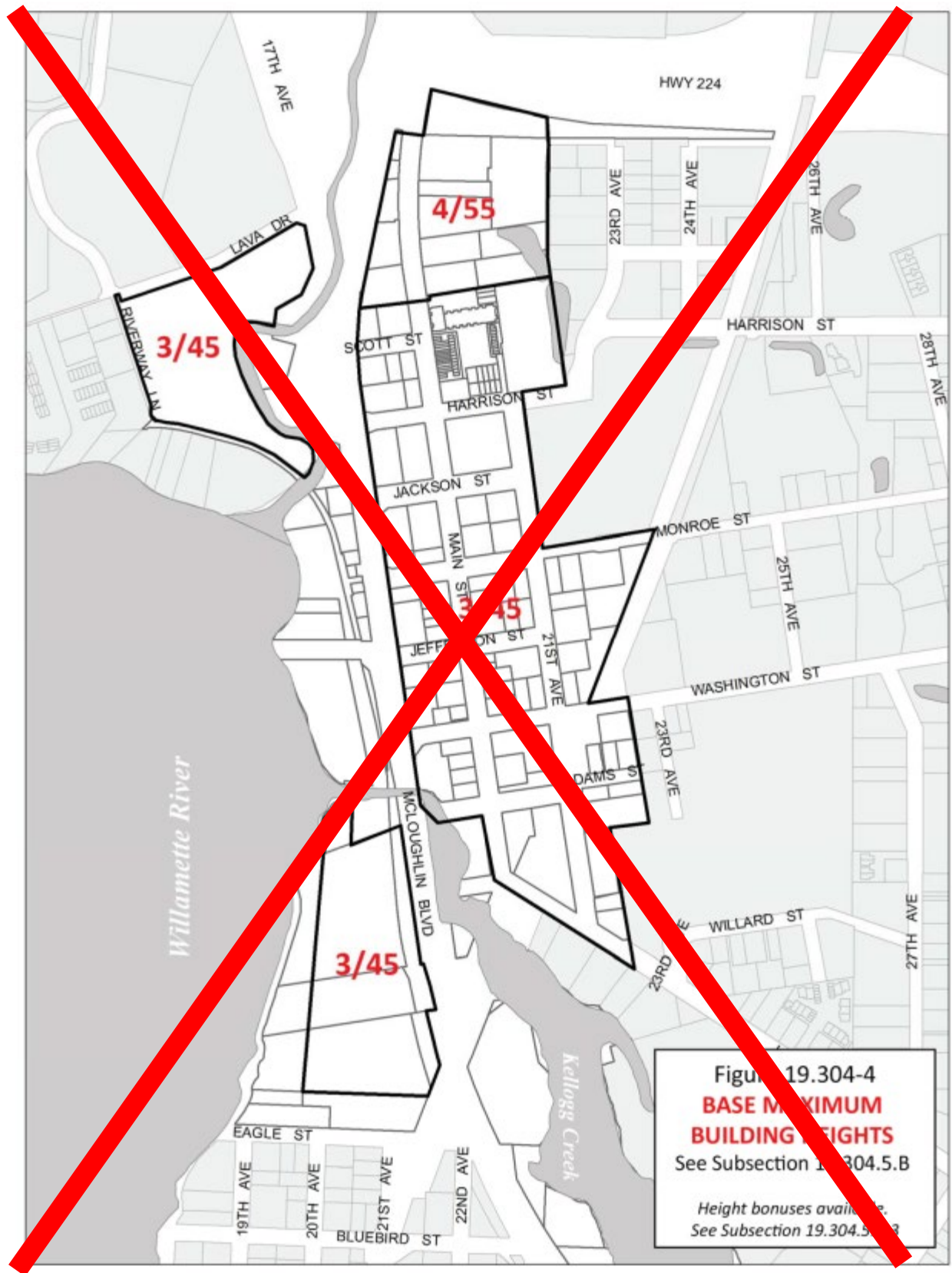


Figure 19.304-4
Base Maximum Building Heights



[delete the four following existing maps]









19.304.5 Detailed Development Standards

The following detailed development standards describe additional allowances, restrictions, and exemptions related to the development standards of Table 19.304.4.

A. Floor Area Ratios

1. Intent

The floor area ratio (FAR) is a tool for regulating the intensity of development. Minimum floor area ratios help to ensure that the intensity of development is controlled and that more intense forms are confined to appropriate areas of the downtown. In some cases, FAR densities are provided for provision of a public benefit or amenity to the community.

2. Standards

- a. The minimum floor area ratios in Subsection 19.304.4.B.1 apply to all nonresidential building development. Stand-alone residential densities are controlled by minimum density requirements.
- b. Required minimum floor area ratios shall be calculated on a project-by-project basis and may include multiple contiguous parcels. In mixed-use developments, residential floor space will be included in the calculations of floor area ratio to determine conformance with minimum FARs.
- c. If a project is to be developed in phases, the required FAR must be met for the land area in the completed phase(s), without consideration of the land area devoted to future phases.
- d. FAR bonuses are available for provision of structured parking per Subsection 19.611.4.

3. Exemptions

The following are exempt from the minimum floor area ratio requirement.

- a. Parking facilities
- b. Public parks and plazas

B. Building Height

1. Intent

Minimum and maximum building height standards serve several purposes. They promote a compatible building scale and relationship of one structure to another. A minimum building height is established to ensure that the traditional building scale for the downtown area is maintained.

2. Standards

- a. The minimum building height standards apply to new commercial, office, residential, and mixed-use buildings.
- b. Minimum building heights are specified in Table 19.304.4. The minimum building height of 25 ft shall be met along all street frontages for a depth of at least 25 ft from the front of the building.

- c. Base maximum building heights are specified in Figure 19.304-4. Height bonuses are available for buildings that meet the standards of Subsection 19.304.5.B.3.

3. Height Bonuses

To incentivize the provision of additional public amenities or benefits beyond those required by the baseline standards, height bonuses are available for buildings that include desired public amenities or components; increase downtown vibrancy; and/or help meet sustainability goals.

A building can utilize up to ~~2~~two of the development incentive bonuses of this subsection, for a total of ~~2 stories or~~ 24 ft of additional height, ~~whichever is less,~~ above the height maximum specified in Figure 19.304-4.

Height bonuses cannot be applied within 50 ft of the moderate density residential (R-MD) zone.

a. Residential

New buildings that devote at least one story or 25% of the gross floor area to residential uses are permitted ~~1 additional story or~~ an additional 12 ft of building height, ~~whichever is less.~~ The residential height bonus cannot be used in combination with the lodging height bonus.

b. Lodging

New buildings that devote at least one story, or 25% of the gross floor area, to lodging uses are permitted ~~1 additional story, or~~ an additional 12 ft of building height, ~~whichever is less.~~ The lodging height bonus cannot be used in combination with the residential height bonus.

c. Green Building

Project proposals that receive approvals and certification as identified in Section 19.510 are permitted ~~1 additional story or~~ an additional 12 ft of building height, ~~whichever is less.~~

d. Building Height Variance

Additional building height may be approved through Type III variance review, per Subsection 19.911.6 Building Height Variance.

4. Exemptions

The following are exempt from the minimum building height standards.

- a. Additions to existing buildings.
- b. Accessory structures.
- c. Buildings with less than 1,000 sq ft of floor area.

~~G. Flexible Ground Floor Space~~

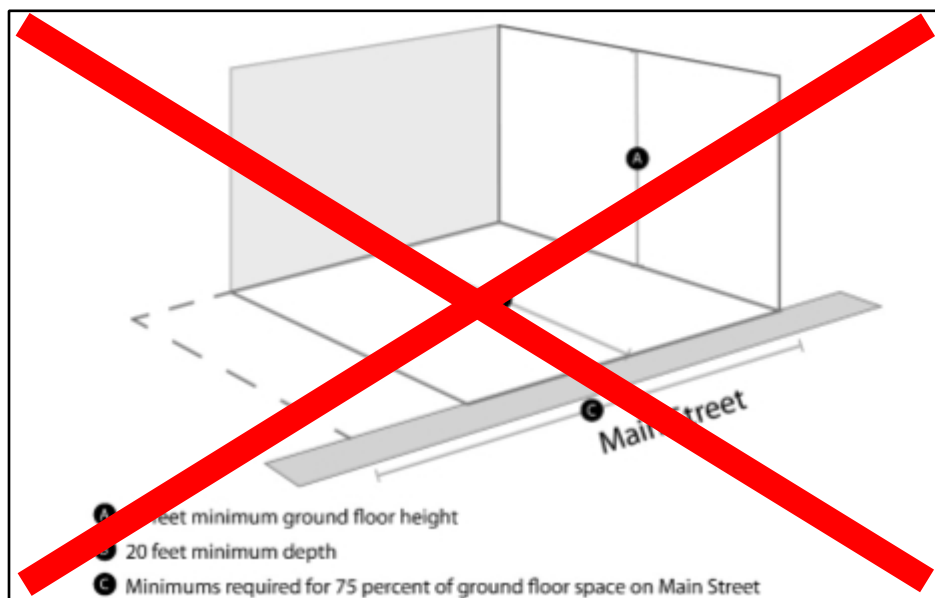
~~1. Intent~~

~~To ensure that new buildings in the downtown are designed and constructed to accommodate active uses such as retail and eating/drinking establishments.~~

~~2. Standards~~

- a. ~~This standard applies to new buildings fronting Main St.~~
- b. ~~This standard is met when at least 75% of the ground floor space in a new building meets the following requirements.~~
 - (1) ~~The ground floor height must be at least 14 ft, as measured from the finished floor to the ceiling, or from the finished floor to the bottom of the structure above (as in a multistory building). The bottom of the structure above is the lowest portion of the structure and includes supporting beams, and any heating, ventilation and/or fire suppression sprinkler systems.~~
 - (2) ~~The interior floor area adjacent to Main St must be at least 20 ft deep, as measured from the inside building wall or windows facing Main St.~~

Figure 19.304.5.C.2
Flexible Ground Floor Space Standards



3. ~~Exemptions~~

~~Stand-alone residential buildings on Main St as specified in Figure 19.304-2 are exempt from this requirement.~~

DC. ~~Street Setbacks/Build-To Lines~~

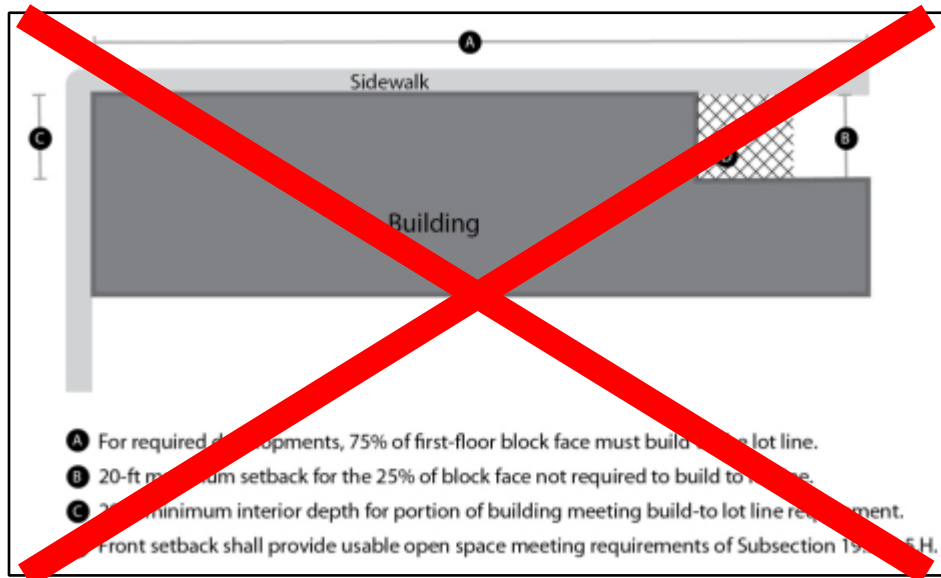
1. Intent

Buildings are allowed and encouraged to build up to the street right-of-way in the DMU Zone to ensure that the ground floors of buildings engage the street right-of-way. ~~Required build-to lines are used in combination with the frontage occupancy requirements of Subsection 19.304.5.E and are established in specific areas of the downtown to ensure that the ground floors of buildings engage the street right of way (see Figure 19.304-5). The build-to line ensures compatibility and harmony between buildings, enabling a series of different buildings to maintain or establish a continuous vertical street wall.~~

2. Standards

- a. No minimum street setbacks are required.
- b. Minimum setbacks are used in combination with the Site Frontage design element in Subsection 19.508.4.A.
- ~~b. First floor build to lines (required zero setbacks) are established for block faces identified on Figure 19.304-5. The build to line applies to the portion of the building that is subject to the frontage occupancy requirements of Subsection 19.304.5.E as follows:~~
 - ~~(1) For those block faces identified on Figure 19.304-5, 75% of the first floor shall be built to the front lot line (zero setback). The remaining 25% may be set back from the front lot line a maximum of 20 ft. The front setback shall provide usable open space, such as a public plaza or pedestrian amenities, that meets the requirements of Subsection 19.304.5.H.~~

**Figure 19.304.5.D.2.b(1&3)
First-Floor Build-To Lines
for Block Faces Identified on Figure 19.304-5**



- ~~(2) For other block faces, there is no build to line requirement and the maximum setback shall be 10 ft. The front setback shall provide usable open space that meets the requirements of Subsection 19.304.5.H.~~
- ~~(3) The portions of the building used to meet the build to line requirement in (1) above shall have a depth of at least 20 ft.~~

3. Exemption

The DMU Zone is exempt from the clear vision area requirements of Chapter 12.24 of the Milwaukie Municipal Code, with the exception of driveway and street intersections with McLoughlin Blvd.

~~E. Frontage Occupancy~~

~~1. Intent~~

~~To ensure that buildings are used to create a “street wall” that contributes to a walkable and pedestrian-friendly environment.~~

~~2. Standards~~

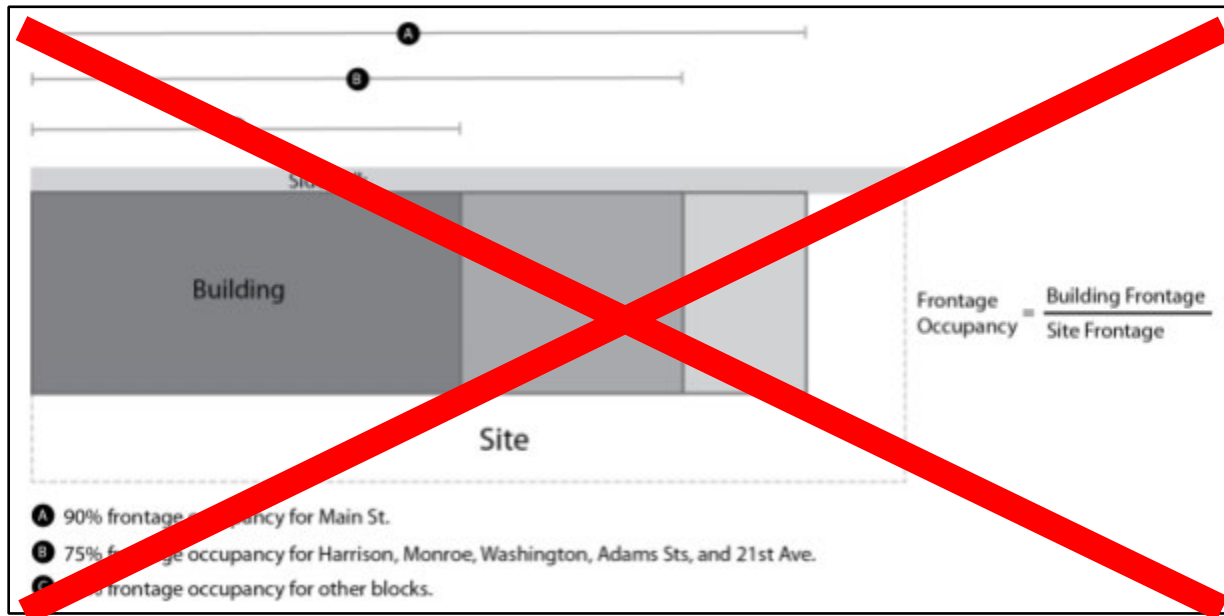
~~Minimum frontage occupancy requirements are established for block faces identified on Figure 19.304-6. Frontage occupancy requirements are used in combination with the required build-to-line of Subsection 19.304.5.D. The frontage occupancy requirements apply as follows:~~

~~**Figure 19.304.5.E.2**
Frontage Occupancy Requirements and Build-To-Line~~



- ~~a. For block faces that front on Main St, 90% of the site frontage must be occupied by a building or buildings. If the development site has frontage on Main St and another street, the frontage occupancy requirement must be met on Main St only.~~
- ~~b. For block faces that front on Harrison, Monroe, Washington, and Adams Sts and 21st Ave, 75% of the site frontage must be occupied by a building or buildings. Except for Subsection 19.304.5.E.2.a above, if the development site has frontage on one of the streets listed here and another street, the frontage occupancy requirement must be met on the streets listed here only.~~
- ~~c. For other block faces, 50% of the site frontage must be occupied by a building or buildings. Except for Subsections 19.304.5.E.2.a b above, if the development site has frontage on more than one street, the frontage occupancy requirement must be met on one street only.~~

**Figure 19.304.5.E.2.a-c
Frontage Occupancy Requirements**



- d. ~~Building façades with recesses incorporated to comply with façade articulation requirements are considered to be occupying the site frontage if the recesses do not exceed 24 in.~~

F. ~~Primary Entrances~~

1. ~~Intent~~

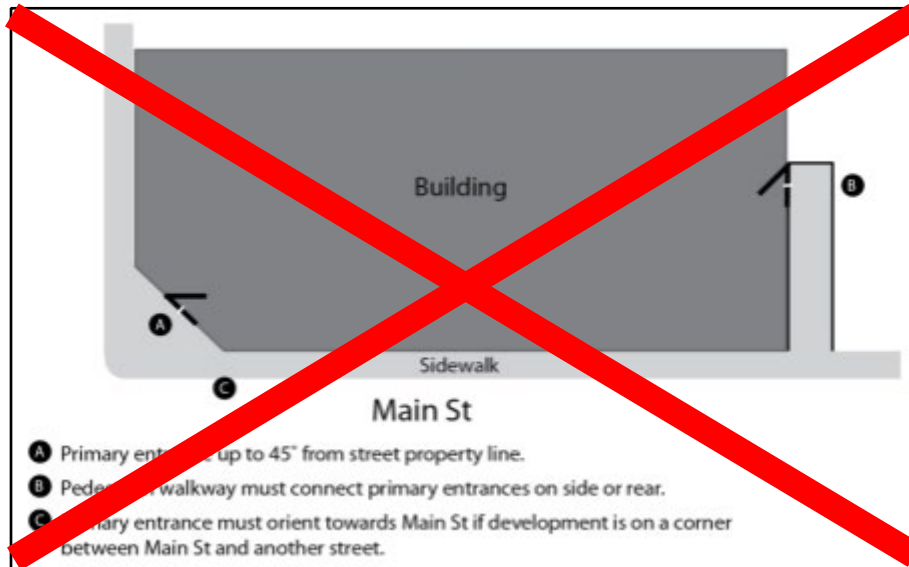
~~To promote pedestrian-friendly development by providing building entrances that are oriented to the sidewalk or other public space and connected with clearly marked pedestrian walkways.~~

2. ~~Standards~~

- a. ~~All new buildings shall have at least one primary entrance facing an abutting street (i.e., within 45° of the street property line) or, if the building entrance must be turned more than 45° from the street (i.e., front door is on a side or rear elevation) due to the configuration of the site or similar constraints, a pedestrian walkway must connect the primary entrance to the sidewalk.~~
- b. ~~Where a development contains multiple buildings and there is insufficient street frontage to meet the above building orientation standards for all buildings on the subject site, a building's primary entrance may orient to plaza, courtyard, or similar pedestrian space containing pedestrian amenities. When oriented this way, the primary entrance(s), plaza, or courtyard shall be connected to the street by a pedestrian walkway.~~
- c. ~~If a development is on the corner of Main St and another street, the primary entrance shall be oriented toward Main St. If the development is on the~~

~~corner of McLoughlin Blvd and another street, the primary entrance may be oriented toward either street.~~

Figure 19.304.5.F.2
Primary Entrance Standards



GD. Off-Street Parking

1. Intent

The desired character for the DMU Zone, particularly along Main Street, is defined by a continuous façade of buildings close to the street, with adjacent on-street parking.

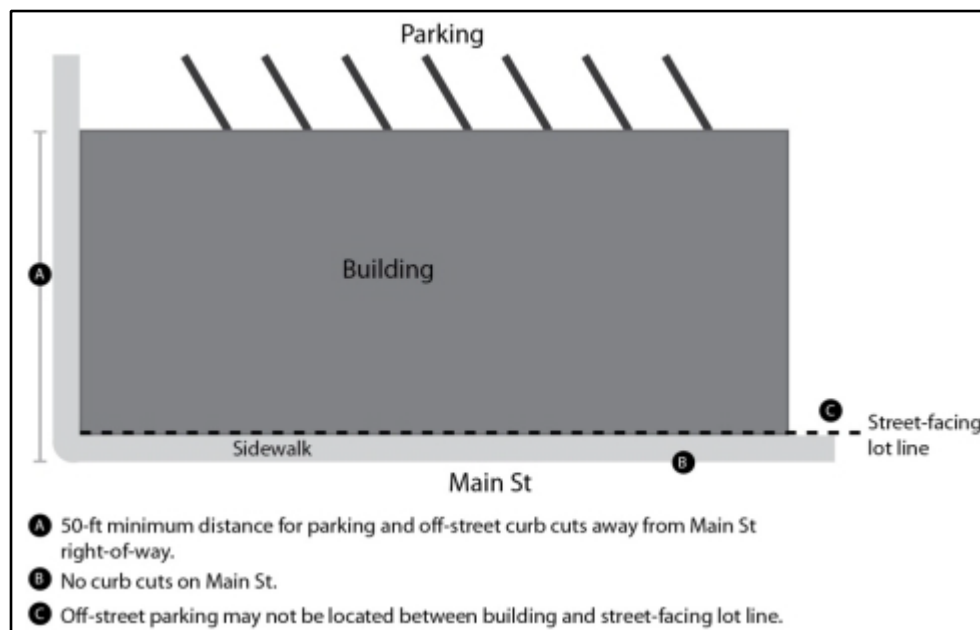
2. Standards

- a. Off-street parking for residential uses is required at the ratios established in Table 19.605.1. All other applicable standards of Chapter 19.600 apply.
- b. No off-street parking is required for nonresidential uses. If off-street parking is provided for nonresidential uses, the parking maximums in Table 19.605.1 shall apply. All other applicable standards of Chapter 19.600 shall also apply.
- c. Off-street surface parking lots (including curb cuts) shall not be located within 50 ft of the Main Street right-of-way. Off-street surface parking lots approved prior to October 31, 2015, the effective date of Ordinance #2106, are exempt from this prohibition. This exemption applies only to the property owner on file with the Clackamas County Assessor as of October 31, 2015, the effective date of Ordinance #2106, and is dissolved upon transfer of ownership.

The Planning Commission may permit off-street parking lots and curb cuts within 50 ft of the Main Street right-of-way only upon finding, through Type III Variance review pursuant to Section 19.911, that:

- (1) The overall project meets the intent of providing a continuous façade of buildings close to Main Street.
 - (2) The off-street parking area or curb cut is visually screened from view from Main Street.
 - (3) The community need for the off-street parking area or curb cut within 50 ft of Main Street outweighs the need to provide a continuous façade of buildings in that area.
- d. Off-street parking shall not be located between a building and the street-facing lot line.

**Figure 19.304.5.G-D.2
Off-Street Parking Standards**



~~3. Exemptions~~

~~All nonresidential uses are exempt from the off-street parking requirements.~~

~~H. Open Space~~

~~1. Intent~~

~~To provide amenities for downtown visitors and residents, promote livability, and help soften the effects of built and paved areas.~~

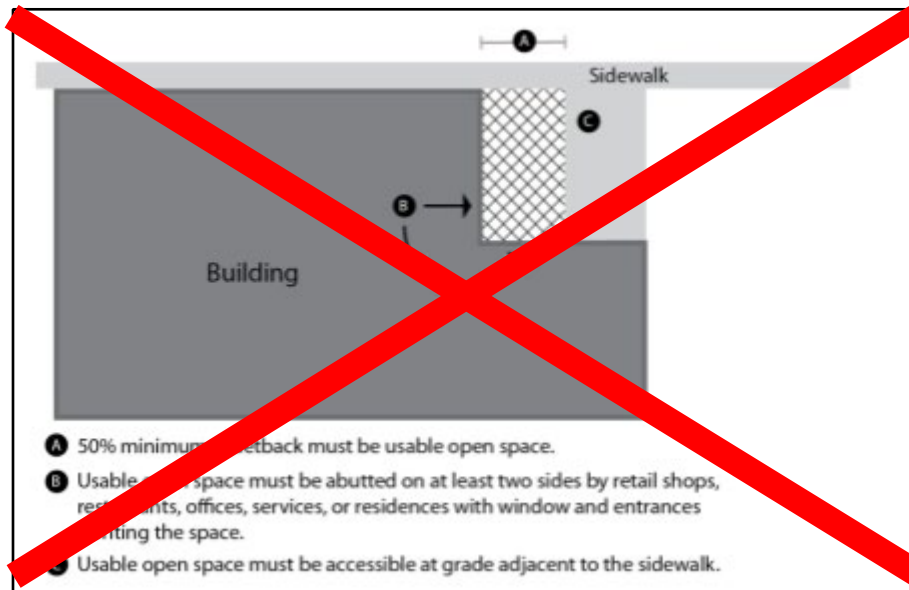
~~2. Standards~~

- a. ~~When a building is set back from the sidewalk, at least 50% of the setback area shall provide usable open space, such as a public plaza or pedestrian amenities, that meets the standards of this subsection. Building setbacks cannot exceed the maximum setbacks established by Subsection~~

~~19.304.5.D and the frontage occupancy requirements of Subsection 19.304.5.E.~~

- ~~b. Usable open space shall be abutted on at least two sides by retail shops, restaurants, offices, services, or residences with windows and entrances fronting on the space.~~
- ~~c. Usable open space must be accessible at grade adjacent to the sidewalk.~~
- ~~d. Open space may be hardscaped or landscaped, including plazas, courtyards, gardens, terraces, outdoor seating, and small parks.~~

**Figure 19.304.5.H.2
Open Space Standards**



~~I. Transition Measures~~

~~1. Intent~~

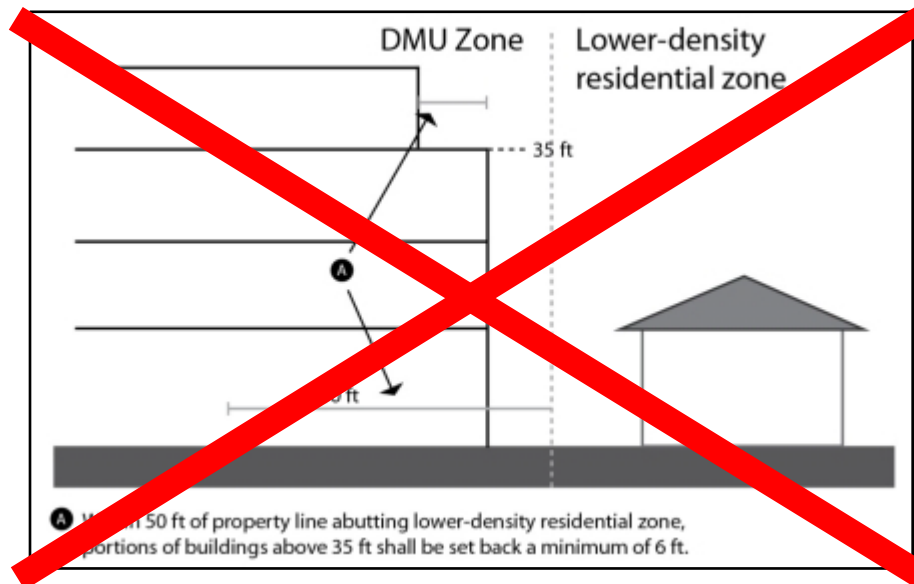
~~To minimize impacts of commercial or mixed-use development on lower-density residential uses.~~

~~2. Standards~~

~~For properties north of Harrison St and located within 50 ft of a lower-density residential zone (R-10, R-7, or R-5), the transition area measures in Subsection 19.504.6 apply. In addition:~~

- ~~a. Within 50 ft of the property line abutting lower-density residential zones, buildings shall provide a step back of at least 6 ft for any portion of the building above 35 ft.~~
- ~~b. The height bonuses in Subsection 19.304.5.B.3 cannot be applied within 50 ft of a lower-density residential zone.~~

**Figure 19.304.5.1.2
Transition Measure Standards**



19.304.5.1.2 Residential Density

1. Intent

There is a minimal amount of land available for new housing development within the downtown zones. Minimum densities are applied to residential development in the DMU Zone to assure efficient use of land at densities that support transit use and nearby downtown businesses.

2. Standards

- a. Minimum densities for ~~rowhouses~~ townhouses and live/work units ~~shall be are 10-25~~ units per acre. There is no maximum residential density for townhouses or live/work units.
- b. Minimum densities for stand-alone multifamily dwellings and senior/retirement housing in the DMU Zone ~~shall be are~~ 30 units per acre. Maximum residential densities are effectively controlled by height limits.

3. Exemption

There are no minimum density requirements when residential units are developed as part of a mixed-use building.

19.304.6 Public Area Requirements

A. Purpose

The Public Area Requirements (PAR) implement the Downtown and Riverfront Land Use Framework Plan. The purpose of the PAR is to ensure that, as revitalization occurs in downtown, there will be a consistent and high-quality public right-of-way that establishes a safe, comfortable, contiguous pedestrian-oriented environment. Public area requirements are defined as improvements within the public right-of-way and include, but are not limited to, sidewalks, bicycle lanes, on-street parking, curb

extensions, lighting, street furniture, and landscaping. The PAR is implemented through Chapter 19.700 and the Milwaukie Public Works Standards.

B. Applicability, Review Process, and Standards

Development in downtown zones is subject to the review process and standards of Chapter 19.700 as specified in the chapter's applicability provisions. Required public improvements along rights-of-way included in the PAR shall be consistent with the PAR as implemented in the Milwaukie Public Works Standards.

19.304.7 Additional Standards

Depending upon the type of use and development proposed, the following sections of Chapter 19.500 Supplementary Development Regulations may apply. These sections are referenced for convenience and do not limit or determine the applicability of other sections within the Milwaukie Municipal Code.

- A. Section 19.504 Site Design Standards
- B. Section 19.505 Building Design Standards
- C. Section 19.508 Downtown Site and Building Design Standards and Guidelines

19.304.8 Variances

The Planning ~~Director~~ Manager or Planning Commission may authorize variances to the development standards under Subsection 19.304.4 in accordance with procedures of Section 19.911.

Note: Although the bulk of MMC 19.508 is effectively being repealed and replaced, the introductory sections will remain largely intact. The strikeout-underline format is used for these sections to more clearly show where minor changes are proposed.

19.508 DOWNTOWN SITE AND BUILDING DESIGN STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

~~This section contains building design standards to be used with Type I and II downtown design reviews, as established in Section 19.907, and to provide additional direction when the Downtown Design Guidelines are applied through a Type III downtown design review process.~~

19.508.1 Purpose

The design standards and guidelines contained in this section are intended to encourage high-quality building design and construction ~~with durable, high-quality materials that complements district development patterns, fosters human-scale design, and adds vitality.~~ The design standards and guidelines will support the development of a cohesive, attractive, and safe downtown area and encourage private investment. The design standards and guidelines do not prescribe a particular building or architectural style. ~~Compliance with the standards is reviewed as part of a Type I or II~~ These standards and guidelines apply to all downtown design reviews.

19.508.2 Applicability

The design standards and guidelines in this section generally apply to the street-~~abutting-facing~~ façades, as defined in Section 19.201, of nonresidential, mixed-use, and residential-only multifamily buildings within the downtown zones. ~~More detailed applicability language is provided at the beginning of~~ Any exceptions are detailed within each specific standard design element. Development is subject to the standards of this section as described below.

A. New Development

1. All new development is subject to the ~~standards~~ design elements of this section.
- ~~2. New development that does not meet one or more standards of this section is subject to Type III downtown design review per Section 19.907 and review against the purpose statement and Downtown Design Guideline(s) related to that standard.~~
2. Townhouse and live/work units, where permitted, are subject to the following design elements and additional standards:
 - a. Subsection 19.508.4.A Site Frontage.
 - b. Subsection 19.508.4.E Building Entrances.
 - c. Subsection 19.508.4.M Plazas and Usable Open Space.
 - d. Townhouses are subject to the standards of Subsection 19.505.5 Townhouses, as revised by Subsection 19.304.3.B.1.
 - e. Live/work units are subject to the standards of Subsection 19.505.6 Live/Work Units.

B. Expansions, Additions, and/or Changes to Existing Buildings or Structures

The following elements are applicable to expansions of, and/or additions to, existing buildings or structures. Elements that are applicable to expansions or additions do not apply to existing buildings unless stated below. Expansions or additions that bring the building or structure out of conformance, or further out of conformance if already nonconforming, with the applicable design standard or standards are subject to Chapter 19.800 Nonconforming Uses and Development or Section 19.907 Downtown Design Review.

1. Expansions or additions that add 250 sq ft or less—and are not visible from the pedestrian level of adjacent streets, sidewalks, courtyards, and/or public parks or pedestrian walkways—are exempt from the design ~~standards~~ elements of Section 19.508.
2. Expansions or additions to the street—~~abutting~~ facing façade are subject to the following ~~standards~~ elements.
 - a. Subsection 19.508.4.A Site Frontage.
 - ~~a.b.~~ Subsection 19.508.4.A.2 Wall Structure and Building Façade Details, Nonresidential and Mixed-Use Buildings, for the area of expansion or addition only.
 - c. Subsection 19.508.4.C Exterior Building Materials, For Existing Buildings, only for the area of the expansion.
 - d. Subsection 19.508.4.D Façade Transparency and Activation, only for the area of expansion or addition.
 - e. Subsection 19.508.4.E Building Entrances, if the addition or expansion includes a building entry.
 - f. Subsection 19.508.4.F Windows, only for the area of expansion or addition.
 - ~~b.g.~~ Subsection 19.508.4.BG Corners, if applicable.
 - ~~e.h.~~ Subsection 19.508.4.GI Weather Protection, if the addition or expansion includes a building entry.
 - ~~d.~~ Subsection 19.508.4.D.3 Exterior Building Materials, For Existing Development, only for the area of the expansion.
 - ~~e.~~ Subsection 19.508.4.E Windows and Doors, only for the area of expansion or addition.
 - f.i. Subsection 19.508.4.FJ Roofs and Rooftop Equipment Screening, for expansions that include an additional floor, a new roof, and/or new rooftop equipment.
 - g.j. Subsection 19.508.4.GL Resident Open Space/Plazas.
 - k. Subsection 19.508.4.M Plazas and Usable Open Space.
 - l. Subsection 19.508.4.N Outdoor and Exterior Building Lighting, if the addition or expansion includes lighting.

C. Replacement of Materials

The following elements are applicable for work that would replace any of the façade materials on a building or change elements of the façade such as windows, doors, awnings, canopies, and other structural elements. The element applies only to the portion of the façade on which the new materials are installed or the structural element being replaced.

1. ~~Subsection 19.508.4.A.2.a(1)(b)~~ B.2.a(1) for replacement of more than 25% of the building façade materials.
2. ~~Subsection 19.508.4.A.2.a(2)(b)~~ B.2.a(2) for replacement of more than 25% of the building façade materials.
3. ~~Subsection 19.508.4.A.2.b~~ B.2.b, for replacement of more than 25% of the building façade materials.

4. Subsection 19.508.4.D-3-C.2.b for existing development.

D. Other Activities

Any activity not described in Subsections 19.508.2.A-C is exempt from the design standards elements of this section.

19.508.3 Review Process

Design standards and guidelines for development in downtown Milwaukie are applied through downtown design review as established in Section 19.907. Projects subject to downtown design review are described in the applicability language in Subsection 19.907.2.

For those projects that are subject to downtown design review, ~~there are three possible review paths. Regardless of the review process,~~ the applicant must demonstrate how the applicable standards or guidelines are being met.

A. Applicants may elect to meet all of the applicable design standards for each design element in Section 19.508.4. Such projects can be reviewed through an administrative Type I downtown design review as established in Section 19.907.

B. Applicants that do not meet all of the applicable design standards may demonstrate compliance with individual design elements by meeting either the design standards or the design guidelines for a specific element. Such projects must be reviewed through a discretionary Type II or III downtown design review as established in Section 19.907.

~~A. Type I~~

~~This provides for a Type I review process using clear and quantifiable design standards. It is intended to apply limited design standards to smaller building and site renovation projects.~~

~~B. Type II~~

~~This provides for a Type II process that requires staff review utilizing clear and quantifiable design standards. It generally applies to new development and renovation/remodeling projects.~~

~~C. Type III~~

~~This provides for a discretionary Type III review process through which the Design and Landmarks Committee and Planning Commission determine substantial consistency with the Milwaukie Downtown Design Guidelines document. The discretionary process uses design guidelines that are more discretionary in nature and are intended to provide the applicant with more design flexibility.~~

~~Designing a project to meet the quantifiable design and development standards would result in an administrative (Type I or II) review process. However, applicants, at their discretion, may choose to use the Type III process with the Design and Landmarks Committee and Planning Commission.~~

19.508.4 Building Downtown Design Standards Elements

All buildings development that meets the applicability provisions in Subsection 19.508.2 ~~shall must~~ meet the following design standards or guidelines for each design element. An architectural design feature may be used to comply with more than one standard or guideline.

[Proposal is to repeal and replace the rest of the existing MMC 19.508.4.]

A. Site Frontage

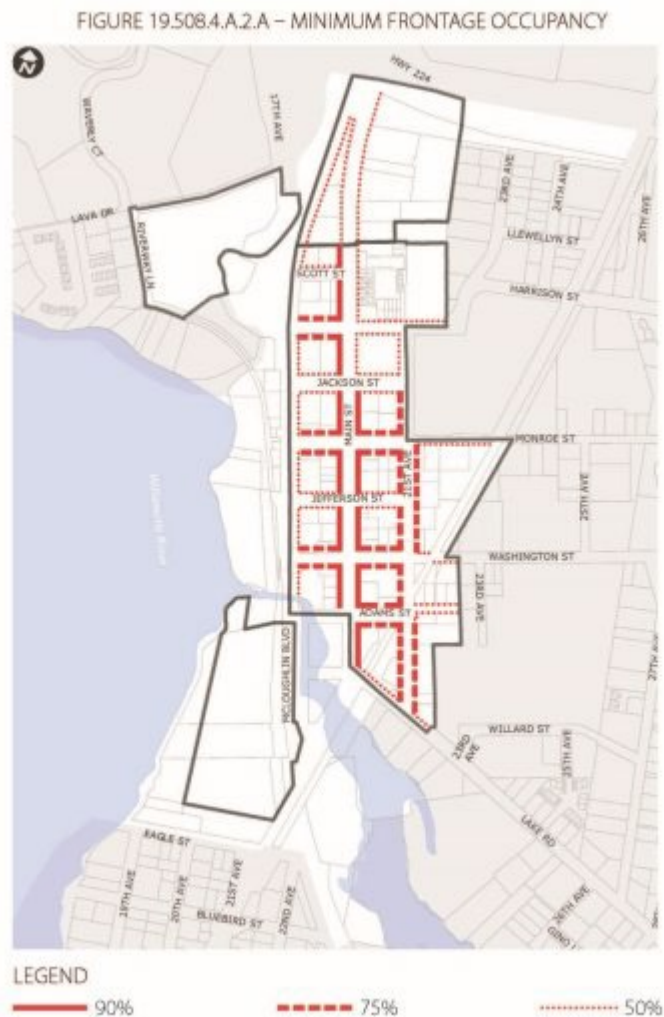
1. Purpose

To encourage building design and site placement that enlivens the public realm and streetscape through significant building presence along site frontages and active ground-floor uses.

2. Design Standards

a. Frontage Occupancy

Figure 19.508.4.A.2.a
Minimum Frontage Occupancy



- (1) Minimum frontage occupancy requirements are established for block faces identified in Figure 19.508.4.A.2.a and detailed in Table 19.508.4.A.2.a.(1).

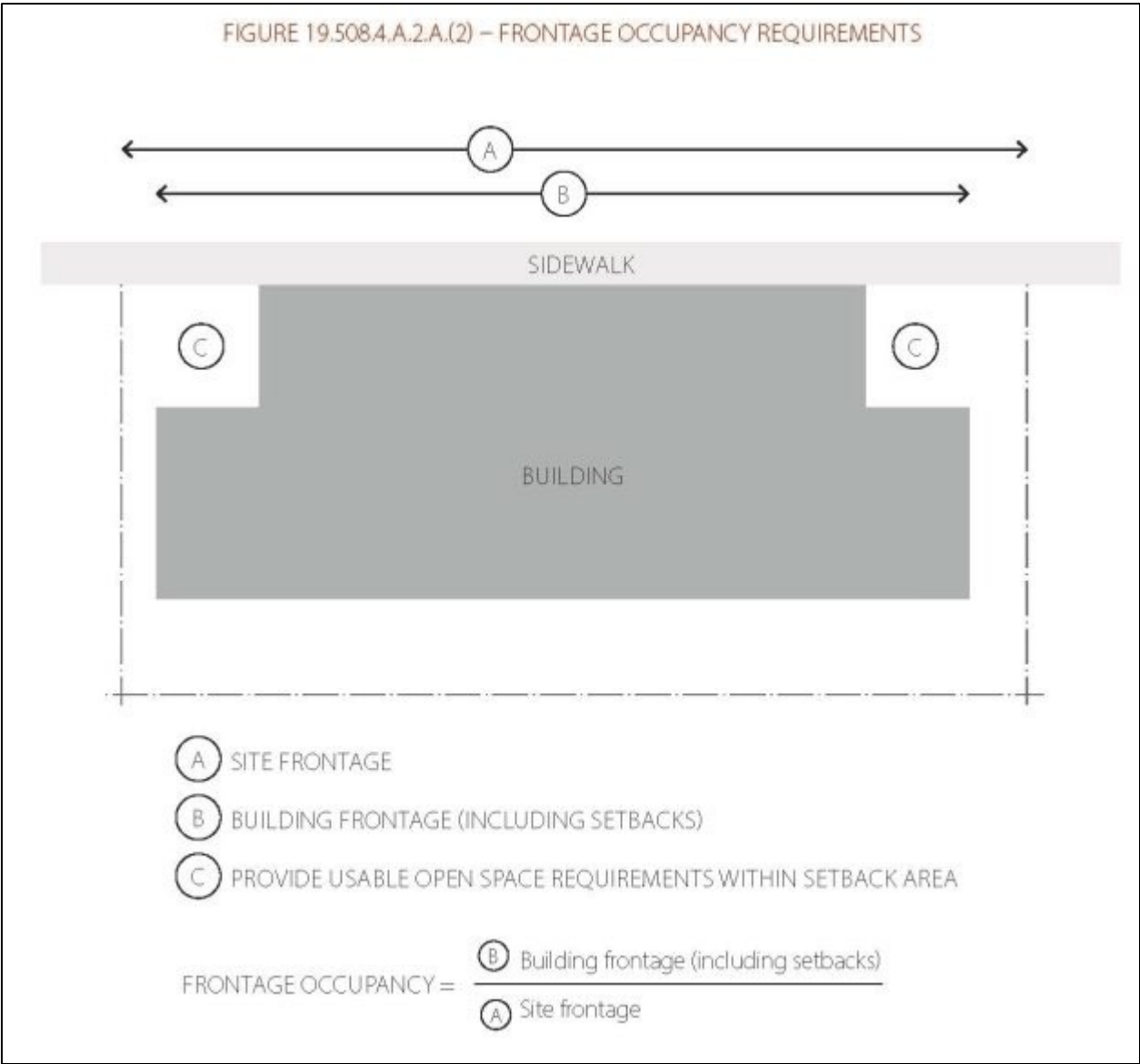
Frontage occupancy requirements are used in combination with the required build-to line of Subsection 19.508.4.A.2.b.

Table 19.508.4.A.2.a.(1) Minimum Frontage Occupancy Requirements		
Block Faces¹	Minimum Frontage Occupancy Requirement	Notes
Main Street	90%	If the development site has frontage on Main Street and another street, the frontage occupancy requirement must be met on Main Street only.
Secondary Streets (Harrison Street, Monroe Street, Washington Street, Adams Street, and 21 st Avenue)	75%	If the development site has frontage on one of the streets listed here and another street where neither frontage is on Main Street, the frontage occupancy requirement must be met on the streets listed here only.
Tertiary Streets (All others)	50%	

1. As illustrated in Figure 19.508.4.A.2.a, which controls in the instance of a conflict with the street names as listed here.

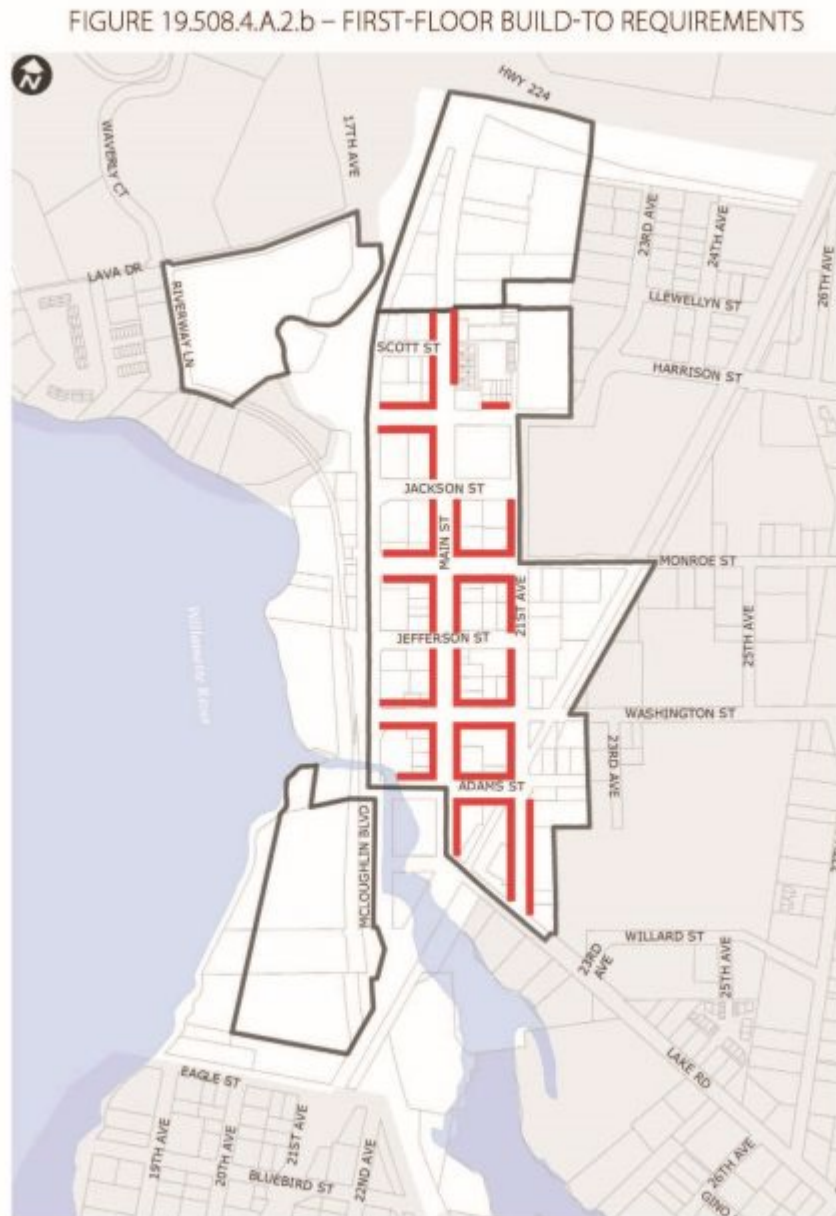
- (2) Frontage occupancy is calculated as the building frontage divided by the site frontage, as illustrated in Figure 19.508.4.A.2.a.(2). The building frontage includes both portions of the building at the build-to line and portions of the building set back from the front lot line consistent with maximum setbacks, as specified in Subsection 19.508.4.A.2.b.

Figure 19.508.4.A.2.a.(2)
Frontage Occupancy Requirements



- b. Build-To Lines / Street Setbacks
 - (1) A build-to line as illustrated in in Figure 19.508.4.A.2.b.(1) must be met for those block faces identified in Figure 19.508.4.A.2.b as follows:

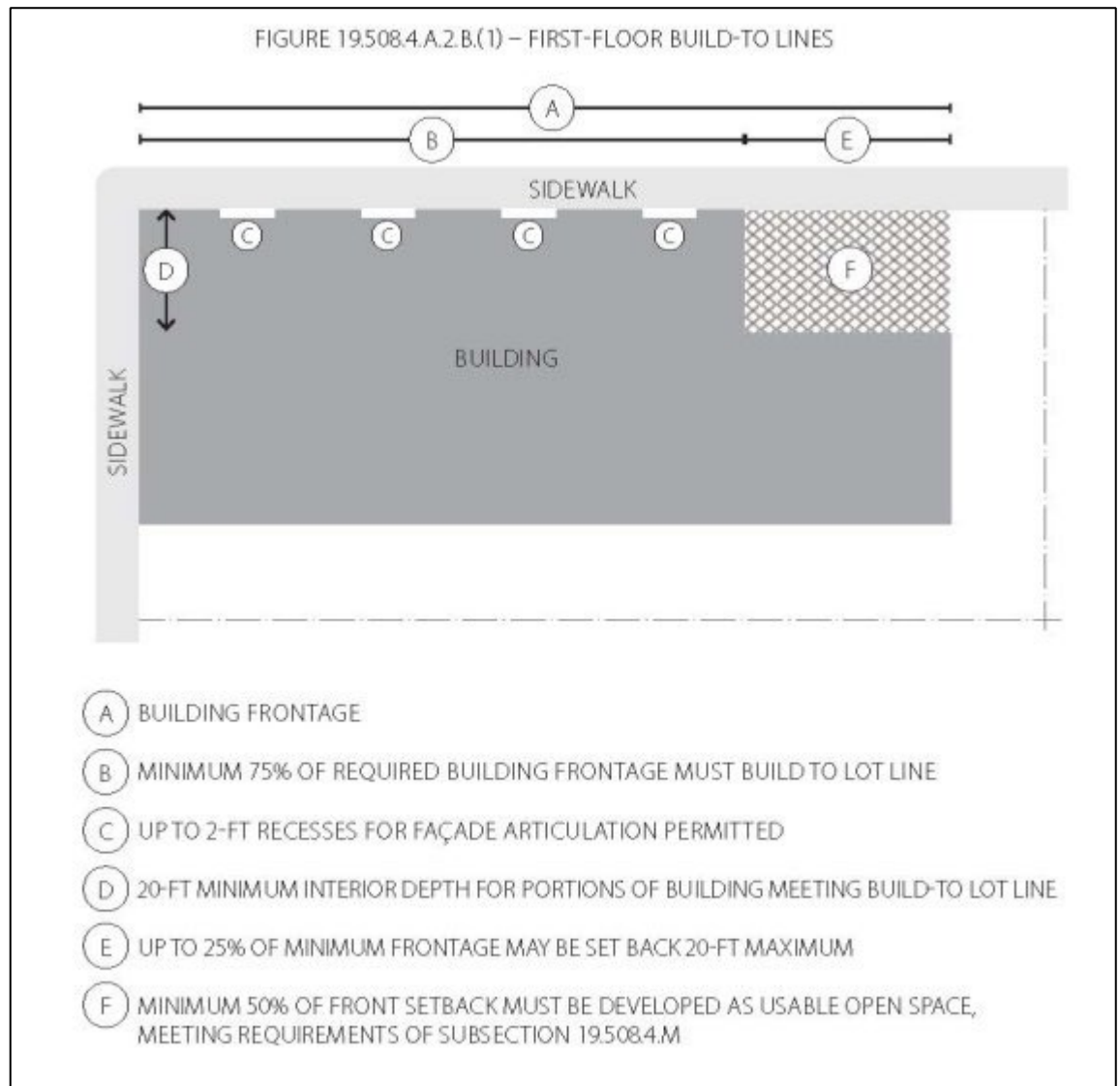
Figure 19.508.4.A.2.b
First-Floor Build-to Requirements



- (a) Of the minimum frontage occupancy required for the site per Subsection 19.508.4.A.2.a, a minimum of 75% of the building's first floor must be built to the front lot line with a zero-foot setback, or up to a 2-ft setback for recesses in the building façade incorporated to comply with façade articulation requirements.
- (b) The portions of the building used to meet the build-to-line requirement must have an interior depth of at least 20 ft.
- (c) The remaining 25% of the first floor used to meet the build-to-line requirement may be set back from the front lot line a maximum of 20 ft. At least 50% of any front setback area must be developed as usable open space, such as a plaza or pedestrian amenities, that meets the requirements of Subsection 19.508.4.M.2.

Figure 19.508.4.A.2.b.(1)

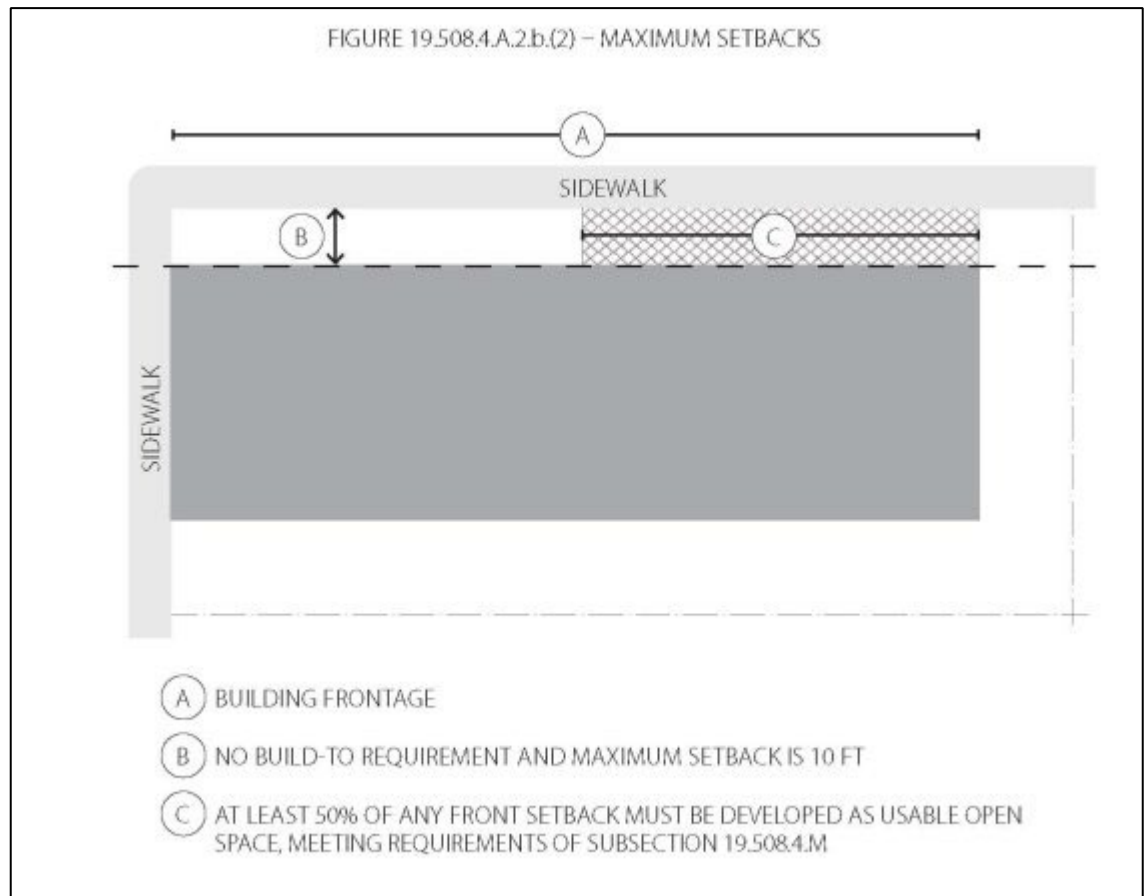
First-Floor Build-To Lines



- (2) For other block faces, there is no build-to-line requirement and the maximum setback is 10 ft. At least 50% of any front setback area must be developed as usable open space, such as a plaza or pedestrian amenities, that meets the requirements of 19.508.4.M.2. (See Figure 19.508.4.A.2.b.(2).)

Figure 19.508.4.A.2.b.(2)

Maximum Setbacks



- (3) The Downtown Mixed Use (DMU) zone is exempt from the clear vision area requirements of Chapter 12.24, with the exception of driveway and street intersections with McLoughlin Boulevard.

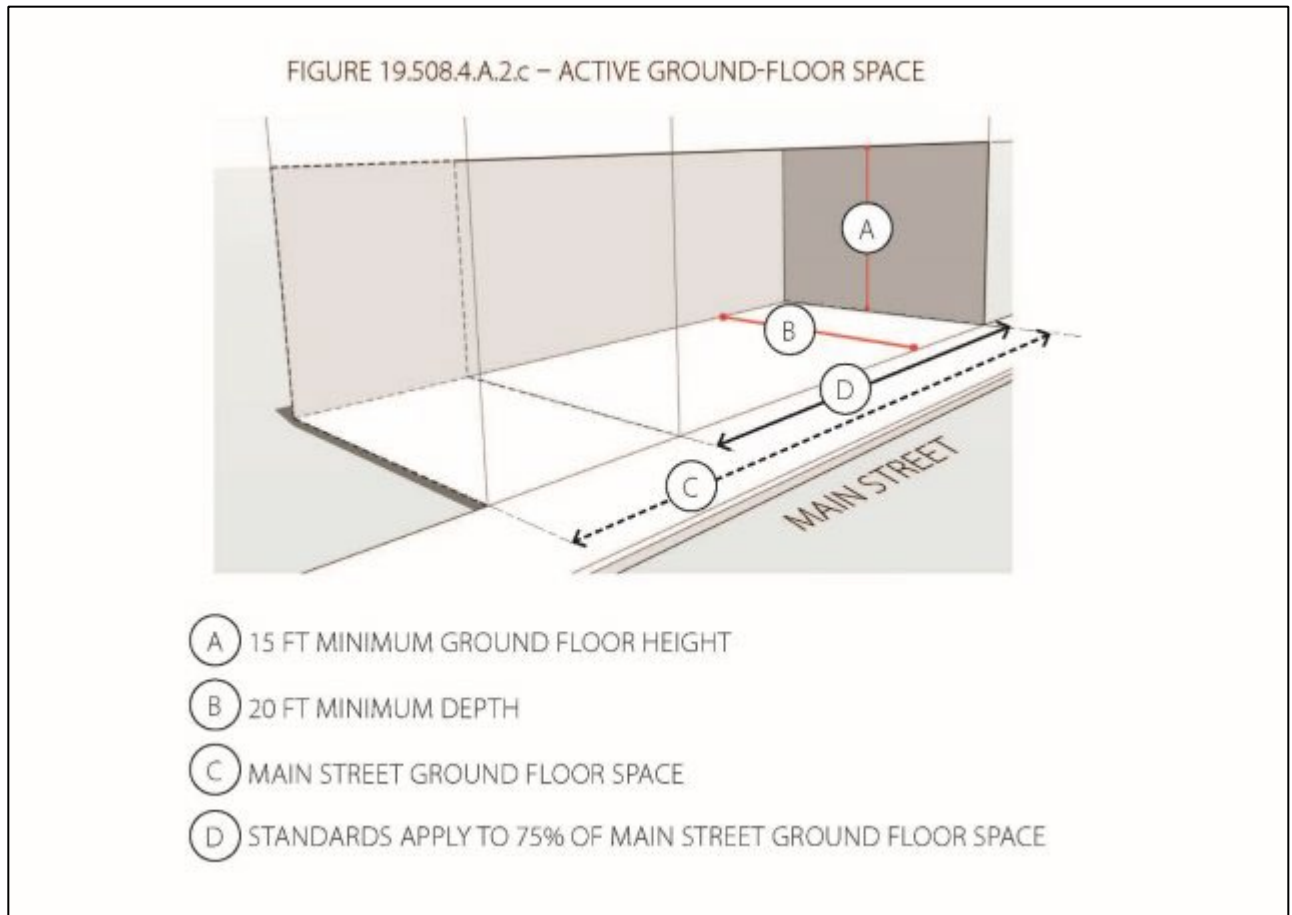
c. Active Ground-Floor Space

For new buildings fronting Main Street, excluding ground-floor residential, the following standards must be met as illustrated in Figure 19.508.4.A.2.c:

- (1) At least 75% of the ground-floor height must be at least 15 ft, as measured from the finished floor to the ceiling, or from the finished floor to the bottom of the structure above (as in a multistory building). The bottom of the structure above is the lowest portion of the structure and includes supporting beams.

- (2) At least 75% of the interior floor area adjacent to Main Street must be at least 20 ft deep, as measured from the inside building wall or windows facing Main Street.

Figure 19.508.4.A.2.c
Active Ground-Floor Space Standards



3. Design Guidelines

- a. A strong and high-percentage presence of buildings on the site edge, and spacious active ground-floor spaces and uses should be provided to create a continuous building frontage on the street to create compatibility and harmony between buildings and to encourage pedestrian activities. Building placement along the street should contribute to a continuous street wall that integrates storefront opportunities and architectural interest along the street, and should bring buildings up to the sidewalk for pedestrian interest. The amount of building presence should be scaled to the uses and intensity of the street.
- b. Where buildings are set back from the property line and sidewalk, the setback distance should be minimized and plazas and open space should be located between the building and sidewalk edge, helping to enliven the street edge and pedestrian realm. The plaza and open space area should incorporate pedestrian-scale features consistent with guidelines in Subsection 19.508.4.M.

- c. Ground floors of commercial, public, and mixed-use buildings should be flexible and offer ample space for active uses serving occupants and visitors, such as retail, service, or food service. The amount of active ground-floor space should be scaled to match the uses and intensity of the street, with the greatest amount in new buildings along Main Street. High ground-floor heights and adequate depths should provide flexible interior spaces for active uses.

B. Wall Structure and Building Façade Detail

1. Purpose

To add visual interest to buildings and enhance the street environment with engaging and varied wall structures. Use design features and details to break down the scale and mass of a building to create comfortable, pedestrian-friendly environments and enclosure to public areas.

2. Design Standards

a. Vertical Articulation

Buildings of two stories and above must be divided vertically to create a defined base, middle, and top by incorporating the following elements as shown in Figure 19.508.4.B.2.a:

Figure 19.508.4.B.2.a
Vertical Articulation Features

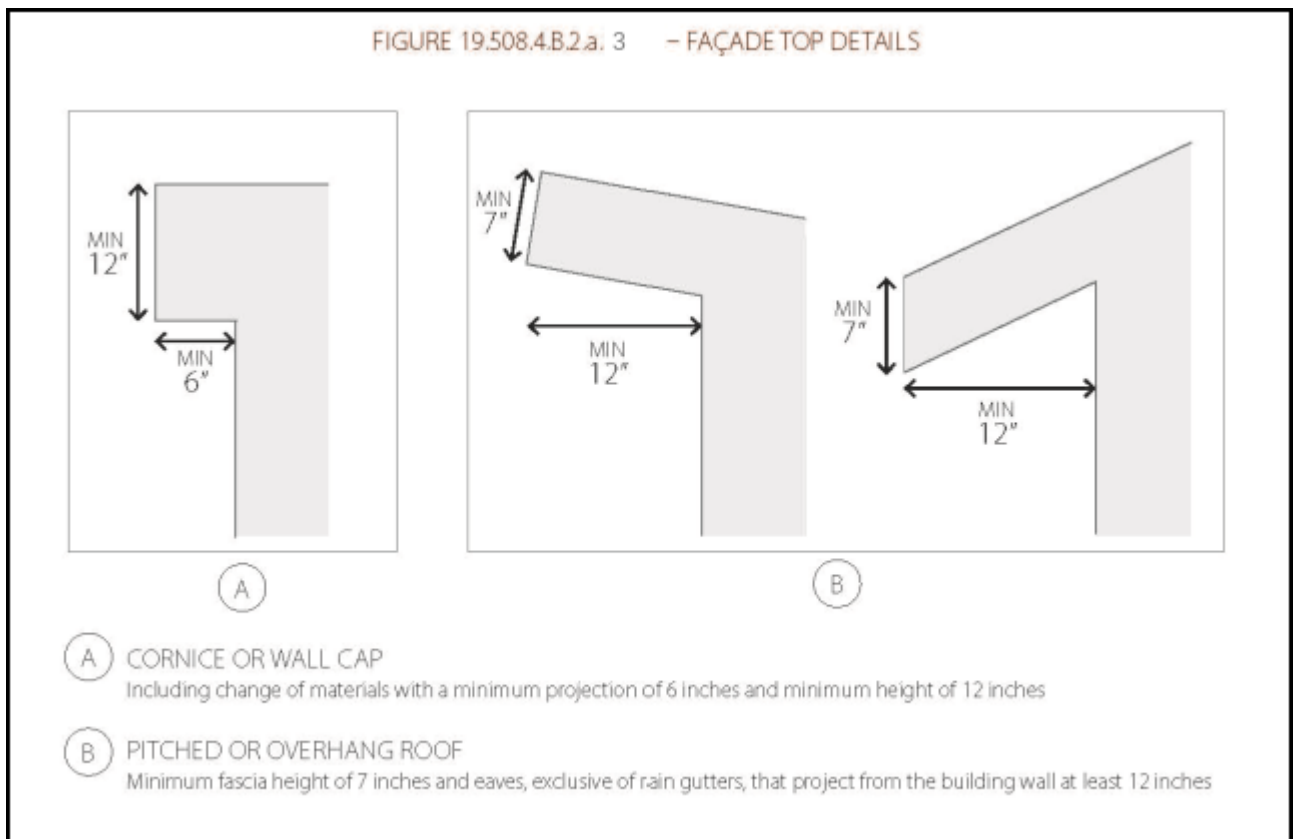


- (1) Base. The base of the building extends between the sidewalk and the top of the ground floor or the belt course/string course that separates the ground floor from the middle of the building. A minimum of the first 2 ft above finished grade of the ground-floor street-facing façade must be constructed of brick, stone, or concrete, excluding windows, entrances, and garage openings. The remainder of the base must meet the exterior building materials standards in Subsection 19.508.4.C.
- (2) Middle. The middle of the building between the top of the ground floor and top of the highest floor must incorporate at least one of the following elements:
 - (a) A change in exterior building materials and/or material color between the ground floor and upper floors.

- (b) Street-facing balconies or decks at least 2 ft deep and 4 ft wide for at least 25% of the length of the building façade.
 - (c) Horizontal architectural elements such as masonry string courses, ledges, and water tables at least 8 in tall that project or recess at least 1 in from the building face and extend across a minimum of 75% of the façade length.
- (3) Top. The top of the building extends from the ceiling of the uppermost floor to the highest vertical point on the roof of the building. The building top must be distinguished from the building façades by one of the following (see Figure 19.508.4.B.2.a.(3)):

Figure 19.508.4.B.2.a.(3)

Façade Top Details



- (a) Cornice or wall cap including a change of materials with a minimum projection of 6 in and minimum height of 12 in.
 - (b) A pitched or overhang roof with a minimum fascia height of 7 in and eaves, exclusive of rain gutters, that project from the building wall at least 12 in.
- b. Horizontal Articulation
- (1) The street-facing façade must create a sense of rhythm and variation by incorporating the following as illustrated in Figure 19.508.4.B.2.b:

- (a) The ground floor façade must include columns, piers, pilasters or revealed structural elements projecting a minimum of 4 in from the building face no less than every 30 ft.
 - (b) The upper story façade must include one of the following no less than every 30 ft:
 - (1) A change in wall plane of not less than 2 ft deep and 2 ft wide. Breaks may include but are not limited to an offset, recess, window reveal, pilaster, pediment, coursing, column or similar architectural feature.
 - (2) Architectural bays at least 6 ft wide projecting 4 inches or more from the building face, with windows covering at least 50% of the projected wall area.
 - (c) As an alternative to complying with (a) and (b) separately, features meeting the requirements of either (a) or (b) may be extended vertically across all stories.
- (2) Horizontal datum lines—such as belt lines, cornices, or upper-floor windows—must line up with adjacent facades if applicable.

Figure 19.508.4.B.2.b
Horizontal Articulation Details



3. Design Guidelines

- a. Street-facing façades should engage the street, achieving a distinct and high-quality treatment that contributes to the downtown as the center of the community.
- b. Building façades should create a sense of coherence through holistic and human-scale design. They should be designed with vertical divisions such as a tripartite façade of base, middle, and top, and horizontal design elements that reference traditional storefront widths and create a sense of rhythm, or an alternative design of vertical and horizontal elements that bring a human scale to the space of the street. Such vertical and horizontal architectural elements should create a coherent pattern and visual interest at a pedestrian scale, particularly for larger buildings.
- c. Buildings should avoid blank wall faces on street-facing façades, particularly on ground floors and building corners at street intersections.

- d. Building façades should integrate façade articulation techniques to add visual interest to the built environment and clearly demarcate areas of visual interest, highlighting entries or displays.
- e. Massing should be purposeful and cohesive, boldly showing depth and/or visual lightness to enrich the pedestrian zone, integrating façade articulation techniques to reduce the perceived scale of larger buildings.

C. Exterior Building Materials

1. Purpose

To encourage the use of high-quality building materials that highlight architectural elements, create a sense of permanence, are compatible with downtown Milwaukie and the surrounding built and natural environment, and activate the building around the pedestrian realm.

2. Design Standards

Table 19.508.4.C.2 specifies the primary, secondary, accent, and prohibited material types referenced in this standard.

Table 19.508.4.C Exterior Building Materials for Street-Facing Façades		
	Allowed Status of Material P = Primary S = Secondary A = Accent R = Review needed X = Prohibited	
Material Type	Ground Floor (First story down to sidewalk grade)	Upper Floors
Brick or brick veneer	P	P
Architectural concrete block or veneer	P	S
Architectural treated poured in place concrete	P	S
Tilt-up concrete walls (finished)	P	P
Pre-cast concrete	P	P
Stone veneer (natural or manufactured)	A-R	A-R
Stucco (topcoat with sand finish)	P	P
Exterior insulation finishing system (EIFS) or other synthetic stucco panels	P-R	P-R
Metal siding = Finished metal panels (e.g., anodized aluminum, stainless steel, copper) featuring a polished, brushed, or patina finish	P	P
Composite wall panels	P	P
Ceramic tile	A	S
Finished natural wood siding and composite wood siding	A	A
Fiber-reinforced cement siding and panels (5/16-in or thicker)	A	P
Through color reinforced cement siding and panels	A	S

Glazing (refer to Façade Transparency element)	P	P
Vinyl siding	X	X
Plywood paneling	X	X
Plastic or vinyl fencing	X	X
Chain-link fencing	X	X

a. New Buildings

The following standards are applicable to the street-facing façades of all new buildings, as well as façades facing plazas and/or open spaces.

(1) Façade coverage

(a) Table 19.508.4.C.2.a.(1) establishes façade coverage requirements.

Table 19.508.4.C.2.a.(1) Façade Coverage Materials Requirements			
Façade Type	Primary Materials (Minimum)	Secondary Materials (Maximum)	Accent Materials (Maximum)
Ground-floor façades	90%	n/a	10%
Upper-floor façades	65%	35%	10%

(b) The use of the following materials requires a Director's Determination consistent with Section 19.903. The Planning Manager must consult with Design and Landmarks Commission in making the determination, and the applicant must provide materials specifications and proposed installation details to inform the determination.

i. Materials permitted as review uses in Table 19.508.4.C.

ii. Materials similar to the primary, secondary, and accent materials listed in Table 19.508.4.C.

(c) Materials prohibited in Table 19.508.4.C may not be used on any exterior wall, whether or not it is a street-facing façade.

(2) Ground-floor or street-level materials must wrap around to the non-street-facing façade of the building to minimum depth of 10 ft or to the edge of the abutting building, whichever is less.

b. Existing Buildings

(1) Street-facing façade modifications that affect more than 50% of the existing façade area must comply with standards of Subsection 19.508.4.C.2.a for the modified portion of the façade.

(2) Building expansions or additions that add street-facing façade area greater than 25% of the existing façade area, as measured in square feet, or 500 sq ft of façade area, whichever is less, must meet the standards of Subsection 19.508.4.C.2.a for the façade of the building expansion or addition.

3. Design Guidelines

a. Exterior materials and finishes should be durable, long-lasting, and low-maintenance and create a sense of permanence and high quality.

- b. Exterior materials for street-facing façades should include a palette that is visually interesting, coherent, compatible, related to its place, and observant of environmental elements of our region.
- c. Ground-floor materials should consist primarily of a simple palette of long-lasting materials such as brick, stone, or concrete to create a sense of groundedness.
- d. Upper-floor materials should be attractive and compatible with the dominant materials and colors used on ground-floor facades of the building. Upper-floor materials should not overwhelm ground floor materials.
- e. Street-facing façade materials should be wrapped around the edge to non-street facing façades to create a seamless appearance.
- f. For renovations to existing development, new and existing materials should create a unified appearance.

D. Façade Transparency and Activation

1. Purpose

To activate building interiors and exteriors by ensuring transparency through the building, allowing for daylighting of ground-floor commercial and public uses of buildings, and promoting a safe and vibrant pedestrian environment through visual and physical connections between interior and exterior spaces. To limit blank walls and promote alternatives to glazing where needed to activate façades and engage pedestrians viewing building exteriors.

2. Design Standards

- a. Transparency must be created through glazing, defined here as windows and the glazed portions of doors.

- b. Nonresidential and Mixed-Use Buildings

- (1) Ground Floor

- (a) Along Main Street, a minimum of 50% of the ground-floor street-facing wall area must consist of glazing.
 - (b) For all other block faces, a minimum of 40% of the ground-floor street-facing wall area must consist of glazing.
 - (c) The ground-floor street-facing wall area is defined as the area from 3 ft above finished grade to 12 ft above finished grade or to the bottom of the ceiling joists or, where there is no ceiling, to the bottom of the roof rafters of the space fronting the street, whichever is less.

- (2) Upper Floors

Along all block faces, the following standards are applicable on street-facing upper-floor building façades:

- (a) The wall area of street-facing upper floors must include a minimum of 30% glazing.
 - (b) The required street-facing upper-floor glazing does not apply to floors where sloped roofs and dormer windows are used.

See Figure 19.508.4.D.2.b for an illustration of these standards.

Figure 19.508.4.D.2.b
Glazing Standards for Nonresidential and Mixed-Use Buildings



- (3) Street-facing blank walls that contain no glazing are limited to 450 sq ft or 30 linear ft, whichever is less. In instances where a blank wall exceeds 450 sq ft or 30 linear ft, at least one of the following techniques must be employed in addition to the horizontal articulation requirements of Subsection 19.508.4.B.2.a.(2):

- (a) Provide a landscaped planting bed(s) with plant materials capable of obscuring or screening at least 50% of the blank wall's surface area within three years.
 - (b) Provide a public art mural or original art mural, as defined in Section 20.04.020, over at least 50% of the blank wall surface.
- (4) Blank walls on façades that are not street-facing must also employ one or more of the techniques in Subsections 19.508.4.D.2.(3)(a) and (b) if they meet any of the following criteria:
 - (a) Ground-floor blank walls that exceed 450 sq ft or 30 linear ft, whichever is less, without glazing, that are visible from an adjacent public street. A side or rear façade is considered visible if there is no intervening building, wall, fence, or landscaping with a ground-floor wall area equal to at least 50% of the ground-floor wall area of the subject building between the subject façade and the adjacent public street. Ground-floor wall area is defined as the area from finished grade to 12 ft above finished grade or to the bottom of the ceiling joists or, where there is no ceiling, to the bottom of the roof rafters, whichever is less.
 - (b) Upper-floor blank walls that exceed 750 sq ft or 50 linear ft, whichever is less, without glazing, that face, or are within 45 degrees of, a shared property line where the abutting lot has no building taller than 25 ft between the subject façade and an adjacent public street.
 - (c) Blank walls on façades facing, or within 45 degrees of, on-site pedestrian walkways, that exceed 450 sq ft or 30 linear ft, whichever is less, without glazing.
 - (d) A blank wall spanning both the ground floor and upper floors may provide a unified landscaping or mural treatment meeting the requirements of Subsections 19.508.4.D.2.(3)(a) and (b).

c. Residential-Only Buildings

- (1) Twenty-five percent (25%) of the total street-facing façade for all floors must consist of glazing.
- (2) Street-facing blank walls that contain no glazing are limited to 450 sq ft or 30 linear ft. In instances where a blank wall exceeds 450 sq ft or 30 linear ft, at least one of the following techniques must be employed:
 - (a) Articulate the wall with projections or recesses consistent with Subsection 19.508.4.B.2.a.(2).
 - (b) Provide a landscaped planting bed or raised planter bed at least 3 ft wide in front of the wall, with plant materials that obscure or screen at least 50% of the wall's surface within three years.
 - (c) Provide artwork (mosaic, mural, sculpture, relief, etc.) over at least 50% of the blank wall surface.
- (3) Façades that are not street-facing are subject to the blank wall standards of Subsection 19.508.4.D.2.b.(4).

3. Design Guidelines

- a. Design street-facing nonresidential and mixed-use ground floors with a high percentage of glazing to create transparency and engagement at the pedestrian eye level.
- b. Design nonresidential and mixed-use street-facing upper floors with sufficient glazing coverage to create visual interest along the façade and access to views, light, and air for building inhabitants.
- c. Design residential street-facing façade glazing coverage to balance transparency and privacy for residents.
- d. Arrange glazing to provide balanced coverage of the façade and limit blank walls on both street-facing and street-visible façades. If blank walls are proposed, use alternatives to glazing such as artwork, murals, vertical landscaping, and changes in materials or articulation to create visual interest.
- e. Design window and doors to maximize transparency and flexibility for ongoing use and adaptation that can be integrate into planned and future building uses and operations, considering such future treatments as shades, curtains, security fencing, and product shelving near windows or doors.

E. Building Entrances

1. Purpose

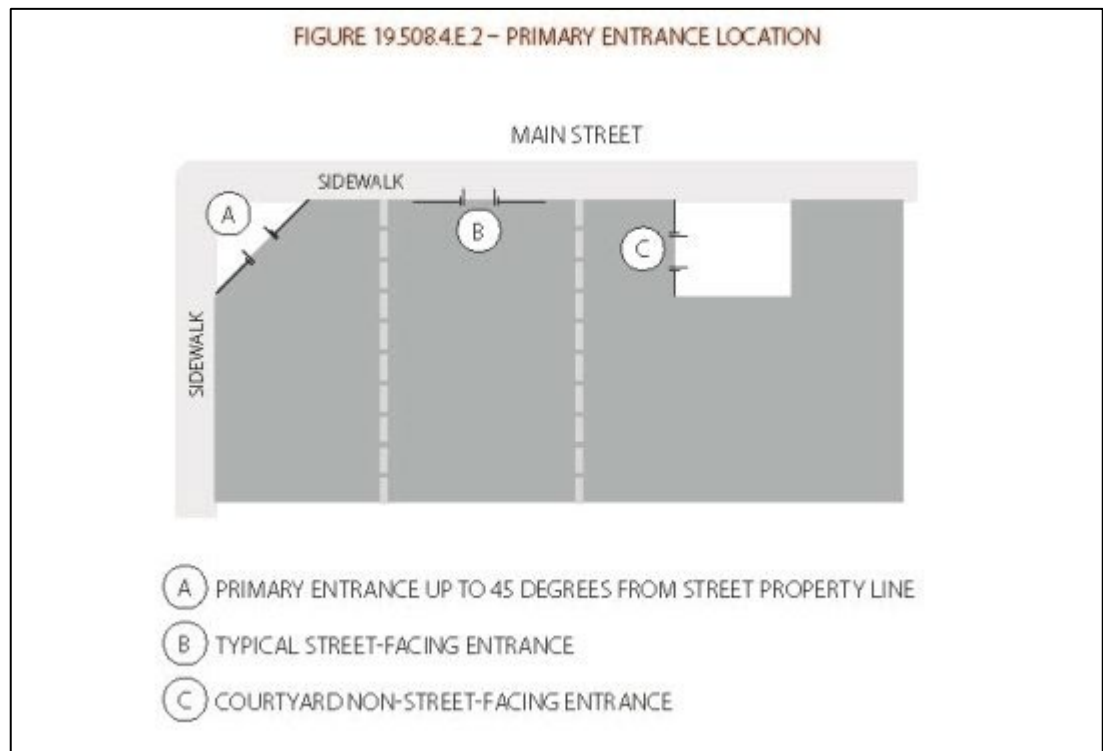
To create pedestrian-friendly development by providing building entrances that are oriented to the sidewalk or other public space and connected with clearly marked pedestrian walkways.

2. Design Standards

- a. All new buildings must have at least one primary entrance facing an abutting street. For purposes of this standard, “facing” means within 45 degrees of the street property line.
- b. For lots with frontage along more than one street, including multiple lots under common ownership being developed as a single site, the primary entrance must be located as follows:
 - (1) For lots with one frontage along a transit street, the primary entrance must be oriented to the transit street with the exception of Subsection 19.508.4.E.2.c.
 - (2) For lots with frontage along two transit streets, the primary entrance must be oriented to the street with higher-frequency transit service or the corner of the two streets.
 - (3) For lots with frontage along Main Street, the primary entrance must be oriented to Main Street or the corner of the two streets, even if the other frontage is along a transit street.
 - (4) For lots without frontage on Main Street or a transit street, the primary entrance may be oriented to either street.
- c. Where a development contains multiple buildings or multiple individual storefronts or residential units and there is insufficient street frontage to meet the above entrance location standards for all buildings, storefronts, or residential units on the subject site,

the primary entrances for each building, storefront, or residential unit may orient to a plaza, courtyard, or similar pedestrian space designed as usable open space meeting the standards of Subsection 19.508.4.M. When oriented this way, the primary entrances must be connected to the street by an on-site pedestrian walkway either directly or through a plaza, courtyard, or similar pedestrian space as shown in Figure 19.508.4.E.2.

Figure 19.508.4.E.2
Primary Entrance Locations



- d. For nonresidential and mixed-use buildings:
 - (1) Primary entrances for mixed-use and nonresidential buildings must be clearly defined and distinguished from other parts of the building by incorporating at least one of the following design elements:
 - (a) Recessed or projected entry.
 - (b) Entry surrounds such as arches, columns, insets, and design elements above and/or flanking the entrance.
 - (c) Transom windows above the entrance door.
 - (2) The glazed portions of doors for primary entrances must be 75% or more of the door area.
- e. For residential-only buildings, primary entrances must:
 - (1) Incorporate one of the design elements in Subsection 19.508.4.E.2.d.(1) above;
or

- (2) Incorporate a covered porch, stoop, or patio with a minimum depth of 4 ft that may be elevated from sidewalk grade by no more than 8 ft.

f. All entrances must be lighted consistent with Subsection 19.508.4.N.

3. Design Guidelines

- a. Entryways should be sited to provide access where the highest amount of pedestrian activity is planned and where the pedestrian experience is designed to be exceptional. Primary building entries should be located along the Main Street or transit street frontage, where present, or at the corner of two such frontages for corner lots, whenever possible. Primary entries should not be oriented towards parking lots and service areas.
- b. Building entries should be designed as prominent architectural features that are clearly defined and demarcated. Entryways should integrate features such as scale, materials, glazing, projecting or recessed forms, architectural details, and color in entryway areas, along with accent features such as lighting and landscaping to set an entry apart.
- c. Nonresidential doors should create a strong connection to the street through the use of techniques such as storefront doors and surrounding windows with a high percentage of glazing, double doors, and large glazed sectional doors.
- d. Residential entryways should incorporate vertical and horizontal layering by including a comfortable change of grade or entry features such as porches, terraces, stoops, or covered landings to create a connection to the street while maintaining a respectful separation for resident privacy. Residential doors should be substantial enough to suggest privacy yet still express a welcoming sense of friendly contact for those who approach and enter.

F. Windows

1. Purpose

To integrate windows made of high-quality materials that are compatible with the building design to create visually interesting exterior façades and that function to create sufficient interior light and enhance connections between interior and exterior spaces.

2. Design Standards

a. General Standards

- (1) Window openings must provide shadowing by recessing windows 4 in into the façade and/or incorporating exterior trim of at least 4-in reveal and of a contrasting material or color.
- (2) The following materials are approved for new window frames:
 - (a) Anodized or painted aluminum windows
 - (b) Wood
 - (c) Fiberglass
 - (d) Alternatively, frameless window systems may be used.
- (3) The use of spandrel glass is limited to floor lines and parapets.

- (4) For modification and expansion of existing buildings, replacement windows must match existing windows with respect to materials and dimensions. Alternatively, landmarks subject to Section 19.403 must comply with Subsection 19.403.5.E.4.

b. Prohibited Window Elements

For all street-facing building windows, the following window elements are prohibited:

- (1) Opaque, reflective or mirrored glazing. Opaque glazing is allowed on non-Main-Street façades as necessary for privacy (such as for bathrooms).
- (2) Glazing tinted beyond energy code requirements.
- (3) Simulated divisions (internal or applied synthetic materials).

c. Window Placement and Proportion

- (1) For nonresidential ground-floor windows, the bottom edge of windows along pedestrian walkways must be an average of no less than 1 ft and an average of no more than 3 ft above the abutting finished grade.
- (2) For all windows on street-facing façades, each window must comply with at least one of the following to create a sense of pattern and compatible design:
 - (a) Window shares the same width or height as another window on the same façade.
 - (b) The top or bottom edge of the window aligns with the top or bottom edge of another window on the same façade.

- d. For modification and expansion of existing buildings, replacement windows must match existing windows with respect to materials and dimensions. Alternatively, landmarks subject to Section 19.403 must comply with Subsection 19.403.5.E.4.

3. Design Guidelines

- a. Window materials should be compatible with other primary wall and surface materials while providing a degree of contrast. Materials should be high quality and provide a high degree of transparency. Windows should provide shadowing through use of trim and/or recesses.
- b. Nonresidential uses should provide windows at the street level, inviting pedestrians in and providing views both in and out, maintaining transparency and visibility regardless of the time of day.
- c. Ground-floor street-facing nonresidential windows should engage with the street and connect indoor and outdoor spaces, such as through the use of operable, opening windows (e.g., sliding, pivoting, or articulating windows).
- d. Window groupings, proportions and orientation should create a sense of rhythm and pattern to provide architectural interest to the overall building composition.

G. Corners

1. Purpose

To create a strong architectural statement at street corners, provide opportunities for pedestrian-scale activity, establish visual landmarks, and enhance visual variety.

2. Design Standards

a. Nonresidential or Mixed-Use Buildings

On corner lots or development sites consisting of more than one lot under common ownership at the corner of two public streets—or at the corner of a street and a public area, park, or plaza—nonresidential or mixed-use buildings must incorporate at least two of the following features:

- (1) The primary entrance located within 5 ft of the corner of the building.
- (2) A lobby or retail space a minimum of 100 sq ft in floor area with 90% transparency on facing windows and entrances within 5 ft of the corner of the building.
- (3) A pedestrian canopy or marquee at least 10 ft long at the corner of the building.
- (4) A chamfered corner at least 10 ft wide with an entry on the chamfer, or a similarly dimensioned rounded or stepped corner.
- (5) Enhanced pedestrian amenities including at least two of the following three options adjacent to the public right-of-way: a minimum of 100 sq ft of special paving materials, a minimum of two pieces of street furniture such as a bench or garbage can, water fountain, and/or a minimum of 20 sq ft of landscaping or planters.
- (6) Only for corner lots with frontage along Main Street and either Harrison, Monroe, Washington or Adams Streets, a prominent architectural element including one of the following:
 - (a) Height modulation element such as tower, turret or cupola, defined as an architectural feature that projects a minimum of 5 ft and maximum of 10 ft above the surrounding building, with a minimum width of 8 ft, which has a separate roof structure and is uniquely identifiable from the rest of the building. Such features are exempt from maximum height standards in 19.304.4.B provided they are not used for human occupancy.
 - (b) Corner offset projecting at least 2 ft from the main façade and extending at least 10 linear ft on both sides of the corner, incorporating distinctive materials compared to the main facade and extending a minimum height of one story.
 - (c) Corner inset from the building face by at least 8 ft on at least the first story and extending at least 10 linear ft on both sides of the corner, including a recessed entrance. A pedestrian canopy or marquee at least 10 ft long at the corner of the building. A chamfered corner at least 10 ft wide with an entry on the chamfer, or a similarly dimensioned rounded or stepped corner. Enhanced pedestrian amenities including at least two of the following three options adjacent to the public right-of-way: a minimum of 100 sq ft of special paving materials, a minimum of two pieces of street furniture such as a bench or garbage can, water fountain, and/or a minimum of 20 sq ft of landscaping or planters.

3. Design Guidelines

- a. For all nonresidential and mixed-use buildings at the corner of two public streets or at the corner of a street and a public area, park, or plaza, highlight and make the corner prominent through the use of features such as:
 - (1) Change in building material
 - (2) Window coverage pattern
 - (3) Chamfered, rounded or stepped corner
 - (4) Increased building height at the corner, potentially incorporating features such as tower, turret or cupola
 - (5) Façade articulation
 - (6) Projecting or recessed building entrances
 - (7) Canopies or marquees
 - (8) Active retail and semi-public spaces such as building lobbies
- b. Design of the corner should have a scale and character compatible with the scale of the corner and other buildings at the corner and the level of activity at the corner.
- c. For all nonresidential and mixed-use buildings, create active exterior spaces at site corners, particularly where building corners are set back, in ways that emphasize pedestrian use and encourage people to come together and gather through features such as street furnishings, special paving materials and planting materials.

H. Building Massing and Transitions

1. Purpose

To promote building massing that creates compatible building scale and relationships between adjacent downtown buildings including massing variation that reflects the rhythm of traditional storefronts and breaks up the perceived massing of larger buildings, while creating an inviting pedestrian realm on the street by increasing access to light and air. To provide scaled transitions to adjacent residential uses to minimize impacts of building massing.

2. Design Standards

a. Building Massing

For any street-facing portion of the building above the base maximum height as identified in Figure 19.304-4, buildings must include:

- (1) A step back of at least 6 ft along the street-facing portion of the building.
- (2) The step back area may be used for balconies, roof-top gardens, or other common or private open spaces.

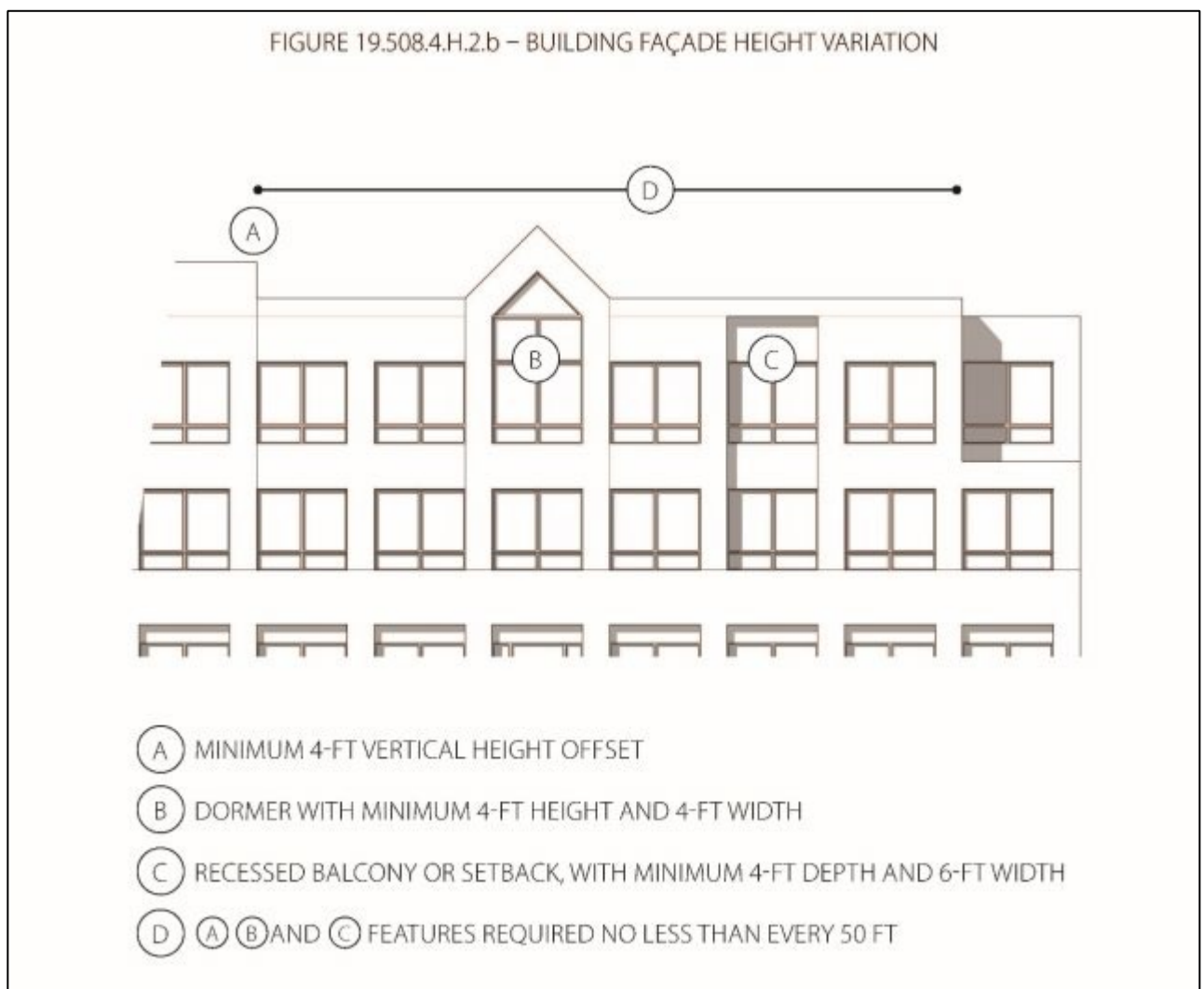
b. Building Façade Height Variation

The height of building elements along street-facing façades must be varied in order to break up the overall bulk and mass of buildings as illustrated in Figure 19.508.4.H.2.b. At least one variation in height along the street-facing façade(s) shall be provided for every 50-ft interval or portion thereof. Exact spacing of variations may vary provided that the total number of variations required is met and no portion

of the façade exceeds 50 ft without a variation. Building façade height variation must be accomplished by using one or more of the following methods:

- (1) Vertical offset of height along the façade by minimum of 4 ft.
- (2) Dormer or other projecting element along or within 2 ft of the façade with minimum 4-ft height and 4-ft width.
- (3) Recessed balcony or step back from the façade on the upper floor with a minimum 4-ft depth and minimum 6-ft width.
- (4) Other techniques approved by the Planning Manager, shown to create variation along the top of street-facing façade through modulations in height, mass or bulk.

Figure 19.508.4.H.2.b
Building Façade Height Variation

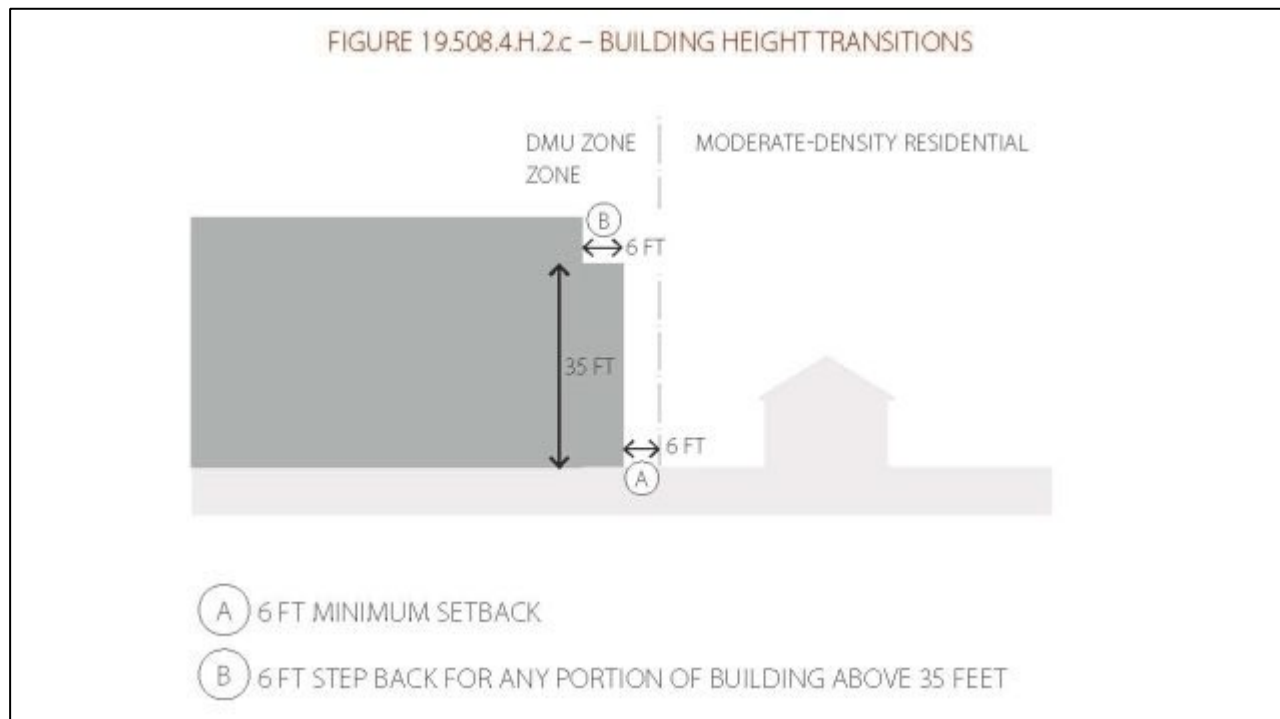


c. Building Transitions

For any property in the Downtown Mixed Use (DMU) zone that is north of Harrison Street and within 50 ft of the property line abutting the moderate density residential zone (R-MD), the following transition measures are required for any new building (see Figure 19.508.4.H.2.c):

- (1) The new building must be located at least 6 ft from any property line abutting a low-density residential zone. This requirement supersedes the applicability of the transition area measures provided in Subsection 19.504.6.
- (2) The new building must provide a step back of at least 6 ft for any portion of the building above 35 ft in height above grade.

Figure 19.508.4.H.2.c
Building Transition Measures



3. Design Guidelines

- a. Building massing should contribute to a welcoming and pedestrian-scaled sense of enclosure and definition of the street.
- b. Buildings that utilize bonus height should mitigate impacts of additional height and mass by including step backs, façade insets, high façade permeability, and other perceived mass-reducing techniques to ensure access to light, privacy, and sky views for nearby building occupants and people on the street.
- c. Building façades should incorporate variation in height or character to break up the perceived bulk and mass of the building into pedestrian-scale components that create a sense of pattern and rhythm. Such variation should be aligned with

horizontal articulation elements to create a harmonious design. (See Subsection 19.508.4.B.3.)

- d. For buildings abutting the moderate density residential zone, building setbacks, step backs, façade articulation, landscaping, fencing, and/or transition measures should be deployed to blend building massing between downtown and any adjacent residentially zoned neighborhoods to reduce perceived mass of buildings.

I. Weather Protection

1. Purpose

To create an all-season pedestrian environment shielded from the elements, whether by the building structure itself or with added-on features such as awnings and canopies, that is integrated with rather than obscures the building design. Overhead protection encourages window shopping and lingering, and weather protection features can provide interest and detail to a façade as well as create outdoor sidewalk seating areas for restaurants and cafés.

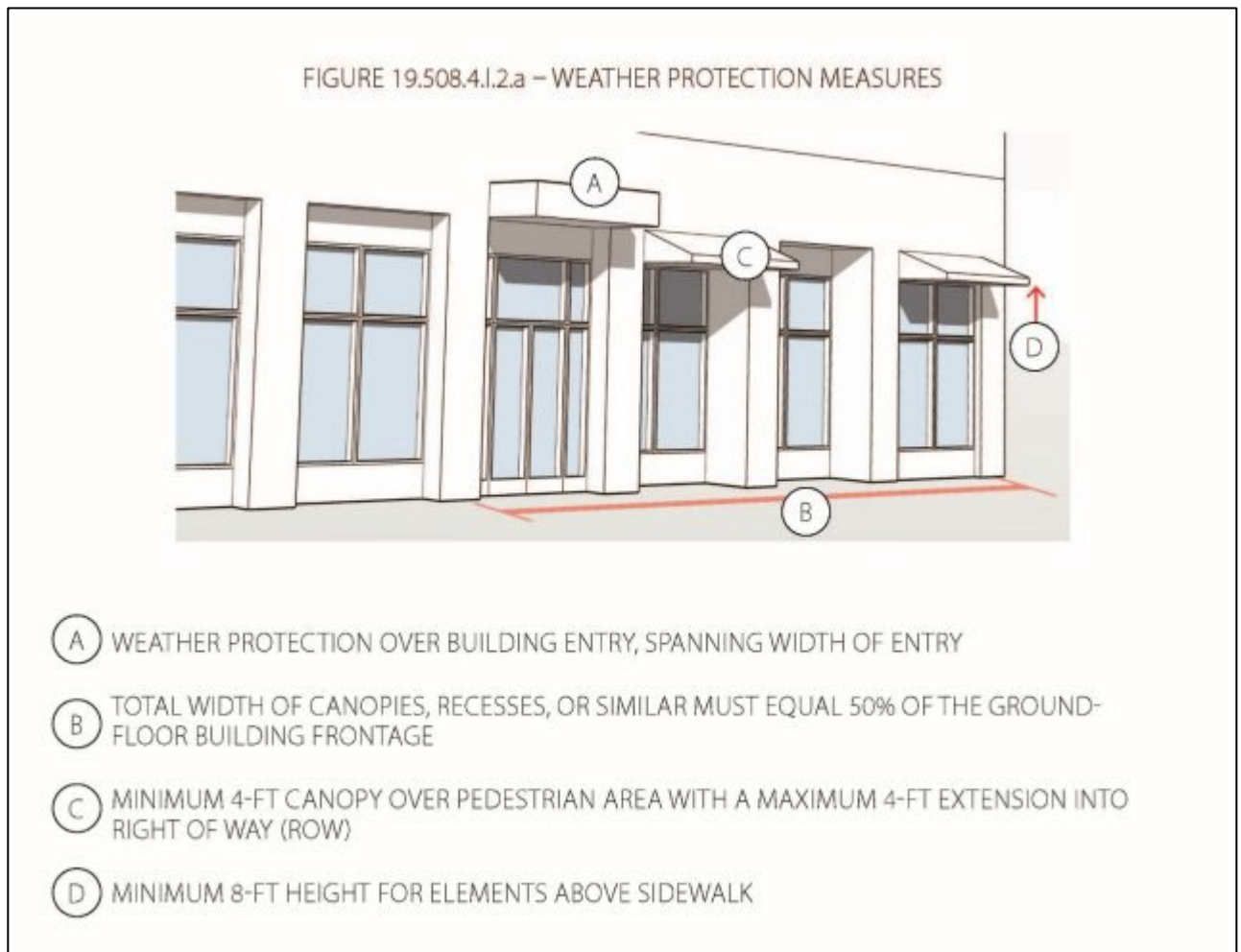
2. Design Standards

a. Minimum Weather Protection Coverage

- (1) All ground-floor building entries must be protected from the weather by awnings, canopies, marquees, recesses, or similar weather protection.
- (2) Awnings, canopies, marquees, recesses, or similar weather protection must be provided along at least 50% of the ground-floor elevation(s) of a nonresidential or mixed-use building where the building abuts a sidewalk, plaza, courtyard, or similar pedestrian space designed as usable open space meeting the standards of Subsection 19.508.4.M, or on-site pedestrian walkway.
- (3) Weather protection used to meet this section must extend at least 4 ft over the pedestrian area but no more than 4 ft into the right-of-way. Balconies and recesses meeting these dimensional requirements can be counted toward this requirement.
- (4) Weather protection used to meet the above standards must be at least 8 ft above the finished grade, including any valance.

See Figure 19.508.4.I.2.a for an illustration of these standards.

Figure 19.508.4.I.2.a
Weather Protection Requirements



b. Weather Protection Materials, Design, and Details

(1) Materials

- (a) Awnings must be constructed of a non-vinyl cloth or canvas with a matte finish or a material similar in appearance and texture.
- (b) Canopies must be constructed of rigid plastic, metal, glass, or a material similar in appearance and texture.
- (c) Marquees must be constructed of metal, glass, wood, or a material similar in appearance and texture.
- (d) Vinyl or any similar flexible plastic sheet material is prohibited for all weather protection features.
- (e) The structure or frame materials for awnings and canopies must be aluminum or steel.

- (2) Awnings or canopies must be attached directly above an entry or window. Awning and canopy width must not exceed the width of the entry or associated window opening and may not extend over more than one storefront opening. Marquees must be attached to the building directly above the entrance and may extend past the entrance.
- (3) For awnings and canopies, only lighting that illuminates the building and/or sidewalk is allowed. Awnings and canopies must not be illuminated from below or internally.
- (4) Any signage on awnings, canopies or marquees must be consistent with requirements of Subsection 14.16.060.C.

3. Design Guidelines

- a. Along the ground floor, buildings should protect pedestrians from inclement weather and provide shade in the summer through use of awnings, canopies, marquees, or elements of the building structure itself such as recesses or balconies. The total amount of awning, canopy, and/or marquee coverage along a façade should provide adequate weather protection for pedestrians without overly shadowing the sidewalk.
- b. Awnings, canopies, and marquees should be placed over all building entrances and storefront windows or other similar locations and integrated with other entryway design features. (See Subsection 19.508.4.E.) The total amount of awning, canopy and/or marquee coverage along a façade should provide adequate weather protection for pedestrians without overly shadowing the sidewalk.
- c. The design of awnings, canopies, marquees, and elements of the building structure should be an integral and well-proportioned component of the building façade. Awnings, canopies and marquees should not obscure or negatively impact the character-defining features of the subject building.
- d. Canopies and awnings should be sized to match individual entrances and storefront windows. They should be placed directly above such features and should not extend outside the piers and lintel of the storefront opening. A single awning or canopy spanning across multiple commercial storefronts and that obscures character-defining features is strongly discouraged.
- e. Weather protection features should be well proportioned relative to the sidewalks. Features should not be so project so far into the public right-of-way as to detract from street trees, light fixtures, or street furniture, but should extend far enough to provide coverage for pedestrians at entrances and windows. Features should provide adequate vertical clearance for pedestrian movement.
- f. Awnings, canopies, and marquees should be of high-quality materials and should not include vinyl.
- g. Awning or canopy lighting, if provided, should highlight the building or illuminate the sidewalk and should not illuminate awnings or canopies from below or internally.

J. Roofs and Rooftop Equipment Screening

1. Purpose

To create a visually interesting feature at the top of the building that enhances the quality and character of the building and complements the building design, while reducing or

eliminating the visual impact of rooftop equipment on the street pedestrian environment by providing screening or other concealing design features that also contribute to the high-quality design and visual interest of the building.

2. Design Standards

a. Rooftop Design

- (1) The roof of a building must follow one (or a combination) of the following forms:
 - (a) Flat roof (less than 1/12 pitch) or low-slope roof (between 1/12 and 4/12 pitch)
 - (b) Hip roof
 - (c) Gabled roof
 - (d) Dormers
 - (e) Shed roof
- (2) Roofs are subject to the following standards as applicable:
 - (a) All flat or low-slope roofs must be architecturally treated or articulated with a parapet wall that projects vertically above the roofline at least 12 in and/or a cornice that projects from the building face at least 6 in. See Figure 19.508.4.B.2.a(3).
 - (b) All hip or gabled roofs exposed to view from adjacent public streets and properties must have a minimum 4/12 pitch.
 - (c) Sloped roofs with a 4/12 pitch or higher must have eaves, exclusive of rain gutters, that project from the building wall at least 12 in.
 - (d) When an addition to an existing structure, or a new structure, is proposed in an existing development, the roof forms for the new structure(s) must have the same slope and be constructed of the same materials as the existing roofing.

b. Rooftop Equipment Screening

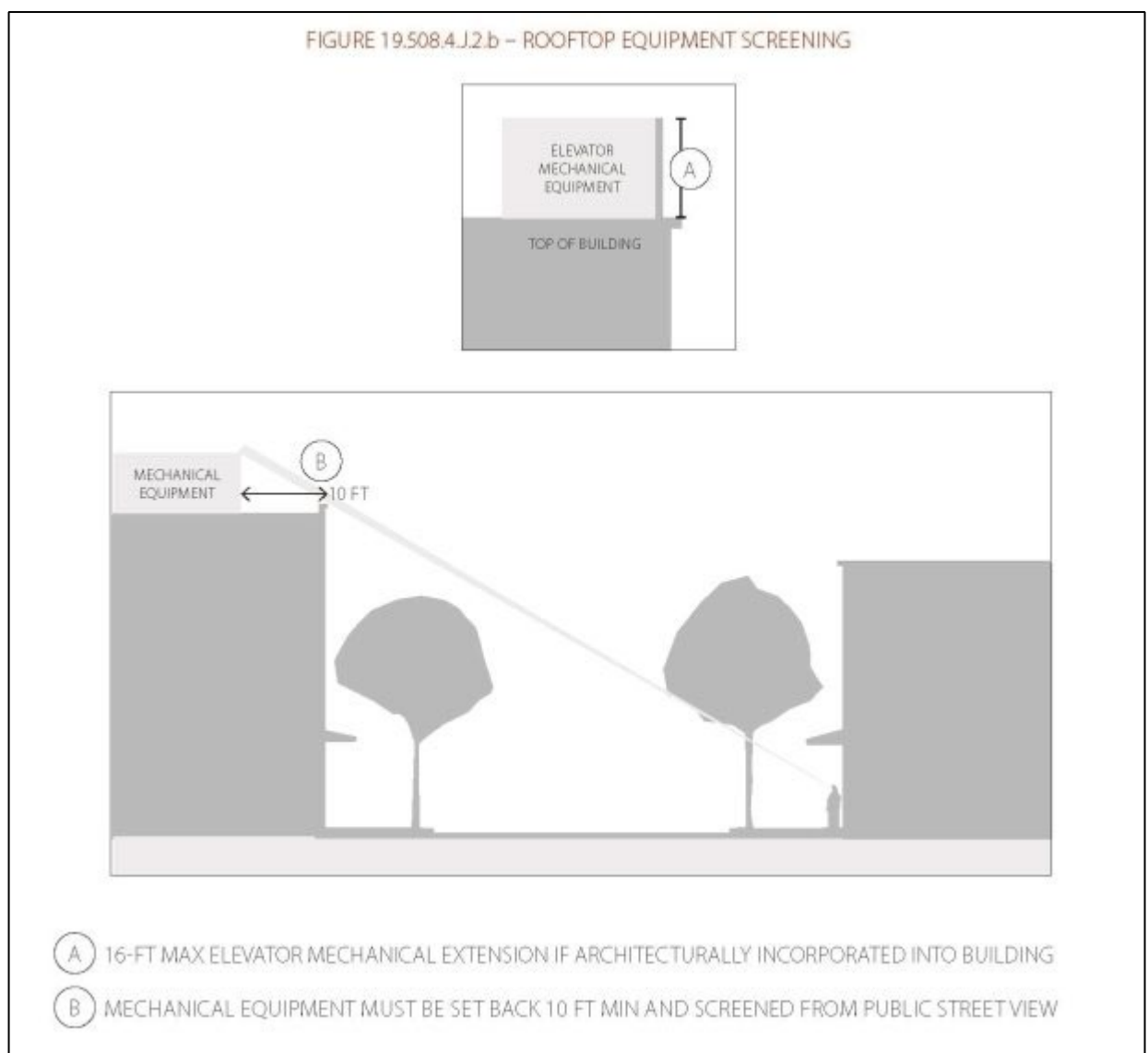
- (1) The following rooftop elements do not require screening:
 - (a) Solar panels, wind generators, and green roof features.
 - (b) Equipment under 2 ft high, if set back a minimum of 10 ft from the outer edge of the roof.
- (2) If visible from public street view, elevator mechanical equipment or a mechanical penthouse may not extend above the height limit by more than 16 ft, and must use a consistent exterior building material for the mechanical shaft or penthouse.
- (3) Satellite dishes, communications equipment, and all other roof-mounted mechanical equipment must be set back a minimum of 10 ft from the roof edge and must be screened from public street view. For purposes of this standard, “public street view” means the pedestrian level from across the adjacent public street and does not include views from adjacent buildings. If necessary, screening from public street view must be achieved by one of the following

methods that is at least as tall as the tallest part of the equipment being screened:

- (a) A screen around the equipment that is made of an exterior building material used on other portions of the building, or masonry.
 - (b) Vertical green roof features or regularly maintained, dense foliage that forms an opaque barrier year-round when planted.
- (4) Required screening will not be included in the building's maximum height calculation.

See Figure 19.508.4.J.2.b for an illustration of these standards.

Figure 19.508.4.J.2.b
Rooftop Equipment Screening



3. Design Guidelines

- a. Building rooflines should enliven the pedestrian experience and be of visual interest, with detail and variation that will create a skyline composed of interesting forms and shadows. Building silhouette should be compatible with those of other buildings along the existing streetscape.
- b. Roof shape, surface materials, colors, mechanical equipment and other penthouse functions should all be integrated into the overall building design and should be considered an additional façade to complement the building's design.
- c. Roof mounted mechanical equipment should be hidden from public street view by parapets, screening walls, vertical landscaping or green roof features, enclosures installed as an integral part of the architectural composition, strategic placement, or similar treatments. If such treatments are not practicable, mechanical units may be painted in lieu of screening with muted, neutral colors that make the equipment visually subordinate to the building and any adjacent buildings.

K. Service Areas (Screening)

1. Purpose

To preserve well-designed building frontages and pedestrian environments by minimizing the potential negative impacts of service areas on visual design and circulation while maintaining sufficiently accessible and functional loading, waste collection, utility, and other service areas.

2. Design Standards

Service areas include external utility structures, loading docks, recycling facilities, trash containers, and other similar areas; they exclude off-street parking areas which are subject to Subsection 19.304.5.C.

- a. Service areas must be located for access from the most minor street.
- b. Screening must be established on all sides of service areas, except where an opening is required for access. If access is possible only on a side that is visible from a public street, a solid gate or door is required.
- c. Landscaping, structural elements, painting, and/or murals or other public art must be used to screen service areas that are located along a public street frontage. The required screening must result in an opaque barrier to a minimum height of 6 ft.
- d. Where structural forms of screening are utilized, the materials must match the primary or secondary building materials and colors as described in Subsection 19.508.4.C.
- e. For new buildings, waste collection areas must be located within the building itself rather than a stand-alone waste enclosure.
- f. Residential-only multifamily and mixed-use buildings must meet the recycling area standards of Table 19.505.3.D.10.

3. Design Guidelines

- a. Service areas, loading docks, waste enclosures, external utility structures, and other similar features should be located away from pedestrian areas, public street

frontages especially Main Street, or at a less visible portion of the site to reduce possible impacts of these facilities on building aesthetics and pedestrian circulation.

- b. Whenever possible, all sides of service areas, loading docks, waste enclosures, and other outbuildings should be screened and concealed. Solid gates or doors should be used on sides requiring access.
- c. Screening, fencing, landscaping, decorative walls, or other treatments should be used to provide screening, using materials and designs compatible with the primary building they serve. Screening should be of a height, width, and opacity necessary to sufficiently screen all equipment and service areas.
- d. Waste collection areas should be located and designed to minimize visual, odor, and noise nuisances, and should be integrated into the building. If separate waste collection enclosures are utilized, they shall be screened, covered with a roof or be self-contained.
- e. Residential-only multifamily and mixed-use buildings should provide recycling areas that are appropriately sized to accommodate the amount of recyclable materials generated by residents. Areas should be located such that they provide convenient access for residents and for waste and recycling haulers. Recycling areas located outdoors should be appropriately screened or located so that they are not prominent features viewed from the street.

L. Resident Open Space

1. Purpose

To promote livability in the downtown environment by providing open space amenities within the development site for use by residents.

2. Design Standards

- a. The following standards apply to mixed-use buildings and residential-only multifamily buildings with four or more units.
- b. Fifty (50) sq ft of resident open space is required for each dwelling unit. The open space may be developed entirely as private open space or common open space, or it may be a combination of the two types of open space. Usable open space required by Subsection 19.508.4.A.2.b that meets the design standards of Subsection 19.508.4.M.2 may also be counted towards the resident open space requirement.
- c. Private Open Space
 - (1) Private open space, if provided, must be contiguous to the unit it serves shall be directly accessible from the interior of the dwelling unit.
 - (2) Private open space may be provided in the form of a porch, deck, balcony, patio, terrace, or other private outdoor area.
 - (3) Areas used for entrances or exits will not be considered as private open space except where such entrances or exits are for the sole use of the unit they serve.
 - (4) Balconies, decks, porches and patios must have a minimum depth of 4 ft and may project up to a minimum of 4 ft into the public right-of-way.

d. Common Open Space

- (1) Common open space, if provided, must be at least 15 ft by 15 ft in dimension and may be provided in the form of decks, shared patios, plazas, courtyards, landscaped areas, roof gardens, recreation rooms, lobbies, or other gathering spaces created strictly for the occupants and not associated with storage or circulation.
- (2) Outdoor common open space areas must integrate amenities such as tables, benches, movable seating, trees, shrubs, landscaping areas or planters, garden plots, and/or fountains.
- (3) Outdoor common open space must be lighted as required by Subsection 19.508.4.N.
- (4) When provided at ground level, outdoor common open space must be abutted on at least one side by the building, with at least 1 window and 1 door to access the space; and must be bordered on at least one other side by fencing or walls less than 42 in high, landscaping strip or planters at least 2 ft wide, site furnishings, or other building walls.
- (5) Regardless of location (ground-level or above), where any building wall abuts an outdoor common open space, the wall must include at least 1 window or door with a minimum of 50% glazing.

3. Design Guidelines

- a. Building design should incorporate ample open space opportunities for residents with a mix of private and/or common open spaces to provide access to outdoor recreation, scenic amenity, or shared outdoor space for people to gather.
- b. Any private open spaces should be scaled to enhance usability by residents and have direct access from the dwelling unit and should be visually and/or physically separate from common areas.
- c. Any common open spaces should be inviting and enhance opportunities for use by residents. These spaces should be human-scaled, accessible, durable, attractive, and secure.
- d. Any common open spaces should integrate amenities for residents' use and enjoyment, including landscaping in outdoor spaces.
- e. Any common open spaces should be well-defined by surrounding buildings, walls, fences, landscaping, or other techniques to provide visual definition for the space. Adjacent buildings should incorporate transparent windows and doors to provide physical and visual access to the space and should include active use areas that front the open space.

M. Plazas and Usable Open Space

1. Purpose

To ensure that downtown plazas and open spaces are designed for usability and a variety of activities during all hours and seasons; provide amenities for downtown visitors, businesses, and residents; promote livability; and help soften the effects of built and paved areas.

2. Design Standards

Open spaces such as plazas, courtyards, gardens, terraces, outdoor seating, small parks, and similar spaces, including usable open space provided to meet the standards of Subsection 19.508.4.A.2.b, must meet the following standards.

- a. Where any building wall abuts an open space, the wall must include at least one window or door with a minimum of 50% glazing.
- b. Usable open space must be directly accessible at grade adjacent to the public sidewalk.
- c. Hardscaping in open spaces must utilize concrete or unit paving and may not use asphalt or gravel surfacing.
- d. Landscaping must be integrated into open spaces to meet the following:
 - (1) A minimum of 10% of the open space area must be landscaped areas incorporating trees, shrubs, and ground cover.
 - (2) No more than 20% of this landscaped area can be covered in mulch or bark dust. This requirement excludes mulch or bark dust under the canopy of trees or shrubs.
 - (3) Nuisance species listed in the Milwaukie Native Plant List are prohibited.
- e. Open spaces must provide at least 3 ft of seating area (e.g., bench, ledge, etc.) or one individual seat, including movable seating for outdoor seating areas, per 60 sq ft of plaza or open space area.
- f. Open spaces must be lighted as required by Element N (Outdoor and Exterior Building Lighting).

3. Design Guidelines

- a. Plazas and open spaces should be inviting and create opportunities for a variety of uses.
- b. Plazas and open spaces should avoid separation from the street by visual barriers or significant change of grade. Plazas and open spaces should create visual and physical connections to abutting buildings.
- c. Plazas and open spaces should be human-scaled, accessible, durable, and attractive, and should enhance users' comfort and enjoyment by integrating features such as:
 - (1) Pedestrian amenities such as water features, drinking fountains, and/or distinctive paving or artwork
 - (2) Permanent or movable seating
 - (3) Weather protection, especially weather protection that can be moved or altered to accommodate conditions
 - (4) Transitional zones along building edges to allow for outdoor eating areas and a planted buffer
 - (5) Lighting

- d. Plazas and open spaces should create visual interest by including a mix of hardscape and landscape elements such as trees, shrubs, and plants.
- e. Landscaping in plazas and open spaces should be integrated to provide shade for hardscaped areas and to provide visual interest and texture.
- f. Buildings adjacent to plazas and open spaces should incorporate transparent windows and doors to provide physical and visual access to the space and should include active use areas that front the open space.
- g. Plazas and open space should be designed to integrate sustainability and enhance the relationship to the natural environment, including consideration of the sun angle at noon and the wind pattern in the design of the space and incorporation of water treatment features such as rain gardens.

N. Outdoor and Exterior Building Lighting

1. Purpose

To incorporate outdoor and exterior building lighting that increases pedestrian comfort, accentuates design and architectural features, enhances safety, and minimizes light pollution (both spill and casting or glare).

2. Design Standards

- a. Lighting must be designed to comply with the following standards:
 - (1) Primary building entrances required in Subsection 19.508.4.E must have a minimum illumination of 2.0 foot-candles.
 - (2) All other building entrances and areas underneath weather protection elements described in Element I (Weather Protection) must have a minimum illumination of 1.0 foot-candles.
 - (3) Common open spaces for residents subject to Subsection 19.508.4.L must be lighted with pedestrian-scaled lighting (no more than 14 ft in height) at a level at least 1.0 foot-candles throughout the space.
 - (4) Plazas and usable open space subject to Subsection 19.508.4.M must be lighted with pedestrian-scaled lighting (no more than 14 ft in height) at a level at least 2.0 foot-candles throughout the space.
 - (5) If off-street parking areas are present, lighting must comply with standards in 19.606.3.F.
- b. Lighting luminaires must have a cutoff angle of 90 degrees or greater to ensure that lighting is directed downward, except as provided for up-lighting of flags and permitted building-mounted signs.
- c. Lighting must not cause a light trespass of more than 0.5 footcandles measured vertically at all shared property lines of the site, with the exception of property lines along public right-of-way.
- d. Flashing or strobe lights, fluorescent tube lights, and security spotlights are prohibited on building exteriors.

3. Design Guidelines

- a. Exterior lighting should be used to articulate the building elements, including (but not limited to) entrances, common open spaces for residents, plazas and usable open space, signage, canopies, cornices, storefronts, and other architectural features. Lighting levels of entrances, areas underneath weather protection elements, and all open spaces should be pedestrian scale and provide a sense of safety.
- b. All lighting should be designed to prevent unnecessary illumination of adjacent sites, with the exception of adjacent sidewalks within a public-right-of-way where illumination is desired. As a rule of thumb, lighting levels should be no greater than necessary to provide for pedestrian safety, property or business identification, and crime prevention.
- c. Flashing or strobe lights, fluorescent tube lights, and security spotlights are strongly discouraged from use on building exteriors.

19.508.5 Variances

Variances cannot be granted for the design ~~standards elements~~ of Section 19.508. Projects that ~~cannot~~ must meet the design standards and/or guidelines in this section ~~must be reviewed through a Type III downtown design review and demonstrate compliance with the Milwaukie Downtown Design Guidelines, pursuant to Section 19.907.~~

19.907 DOWNTOWN DESIGN REVIEW**19.907.1 Purpose**

Downtown design review is intended to achieve the following purposes:

- A. Preserve and enhance the character of downtown Milwaukie.
- B. Ensure a degree of order, harmony, and quality in the downtown, providing buildings and projects that are attractive individually yet contribute to a downtown that is distinctive as a whole.
- C. Ensure that new development, and alterations or enlargement of existing development, are consistent with the downtown site and building design standards and guidelines of Section 19.508 ~~or Downtown Design Guidelines~~.
- D. Implement the vision of the Downtown and Riverfront Land Use Framework Plan.
- E. Provide a design review process that allows applicants to choose standards or more flexible discretionary guidelines.

19.907.2 Applicability

Applications for downtown design review shall be processed through a Type I, II, or III procedure, in accordance with Chapter 19.1000, as follows:

A. Exemptions

Downtown design review does not apply to the following projects:

- 1. Demolition, unless listed on the City of Milwaukie Historic Resource Inventory and subject to the standards of Section 19.403.
- 2. Building additions of less than 250 sq ft that are not visible from streets, sidewalks, courtyards, public parks, and/or pedestrian walkways.
- 3. Maintenance, restoration, and repair of a building in a manner that is consistent with previous approvals and/or necessary for safety. Examples include paint retouching, and other routine upkeep of the building exterior, and in-kind restoration or replacement of damaged materials. Maintenance, restoration, and repair does not include replacement of materials due to obsolescence.
- 4. Minor building or site upgrades needed to bring an existing development into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- 5. Exterior painting and weatherproofing.
- 6. Any exterior project that doesn't require a building permit.
- 7. Interior remodeling.
- 8. Minor site improvements, including, but not limited to, installation of benches, trash cans, bicycle racks, informational kiosks, site lighting, signs, and other similar improvements as determined by the Planning Director. A guide for determining whether a proposed improvement is exempt shall be the consideration of whether there are any applicable design standards provided in Section 19.508.
- 9. In City parks, improvements that are consistent with an approved master plan.
- 10. Fences and/or retaining walls, which are subject to Subsection 19.502.2.B, including the standards for commercial zone fencing in Subsection 19.502.2.B.1.b.

B. Type I

The following projects are subject to Type I downtown design review:

- ~~1. Demolition or replacement of less than 25% of the surface area of any exterior wall or roof.~~
- ~~2. Addition, elimination, or change in location of windows that does not decrease the overall percentage of window coverage.~~
- ~~3. Addition, elimination, or change in location of entry doors and loading doors.~~
- ~~4. Addition of new, or change to existing, awnings, canopies, and other mounted structures to an existing façade.~~
- ~~5. For commercial and mixed-use developments, modification of up to 15% of on-site landscaping with no reduction of the overall landscaping percentage. Modification refers to changing the hardscape elements and the location of required landscaped areas and/or trees.~~
- ~~6. Modification of an off-street parking area with no reduction in parking spaces or increase in paved area, including restriping.~~
- ~~7. Addition of new fences and/or retaining walls of 4 ft height or less.~~
- ~~8. Change of existing grade.~~
- ~~9. An increase in floor area proposed for a nonresidential use of less than 10% up to a maximum of 2,000 sq ft.~~
- ~~10. A reduction in the area reserved for common open space and/or usable open space which does not reduce the open space area below the minimum required or which reduces the open space area by less than 10%. Reduction of the open space area below the minimum required requires variance review per Chapter 19.911.~~
- ~~11. A new stand-alone multifamily residential building or addition that meets the objective design standards in Table 19.505.3.D. Applicants may elect to process a stand-alone residential building through Type II downtown design review if the applicant prefers to meet the design standards of Section 19.508.~~
1. New development and expansions or modifications of existing development that meet the applicable downtown design standards of Section 19.508.

C. Type II

The following projects are subject to Type II downtown design review:

- ~~1. New development that meets the design standards of Section 19.508.~~
- ~~21. Demolition or replacement of more-less than 25% of the surface area of any exterior wall or roof that does not meet the applicable standards of Section 19.508.~~
- ~~32. Addition, elimination, or change in location of windows that decreases the overall percentage of window coverage and that does not meet the applicable standards of Section 19.508.~~
- ~~4. For commercial and mixed-use developments, modification of more than 15% of on-site landscaping or modification that results in a reduction of overall landscaping percentage.~~

~~Modification refers to changing the hardscape elements and the location of required landscaped areas and/or trees.~~

- ~~5. Modification of an off-street parking area that results in a reduction in parking spaces and/or an increase in paved area.~~
- ~~6. Addition of new fences and/or retaining walls more than 4 ft high.~~
- ~~7. An increase in floor area proposed for a nonresidential use by more-less than 10% or 2,000 sq ft, whichever is greater.~~
- ~~8. A reduction in the area reserved for common open space and/or usable open space which-that reduces the open space area below the minimum required or by 10% or more less.~~
- ~~9. An increase in the height of an existing building up to the maximum height.~~
- ~~10. A reduction in the area reserved for common open space and/or usable open space which reduces the open space area below the minimum required or reduces the open space area by more than 10%.~~
- ~~11. A new stand-alone multifamily residential building or addition that satisfies the design guidelines in Table 19.505.3.D. An applicant may elect to process a stand-alone residential building through Type II downtown design review if the applicant prefers to meet the design standards of Section 19.508.~~

D. Type III

The following projects are subject to Type III downtown design review:

1. Any project, at the applicant's option.
2. A project, addition, or expansion that is-unable-proposes to meet one or more of the design standards guidelines of Section 19.508 in lieu of complying with the design standards of Section 19.508 because additional design flexibility is desired.
3. A project that does not fit the applicability for Type I or II review.
- ~~4. A stand-alone multifamily residential building, if applicants elect to process through Type III downtown design review rather than Type I or II Development Review because additional design flexibility is desired.~~

19.907.3 Review Process

A. General Provisions

Downtown design review generally includes review of the proposed structure(s) and site improvements for compliance with applicable design standards and/or guidelines. For expansions or modifications of existing development, the review is limited to the modified portions of the site or structure and any other site improvements that may be affected by the proposed modifications.

B. Review Types

To achieve the purpose of the downtown design standards and guidelines, there are three downtown design review processes through which to apply for approval:

1. Type I

The ministerial review track provides for a Type I review process pursuant to Section 19.1004 using the design standards in Section 19.508. ~~It is generally intended for smaller building and site renovation projects, as listed in Subsection 19.907.2.B.~~

2. Type II

The administrative review track provides for a Type II process pursuant to Section 19.1005 that requires staff review utilizing the design standards and applicable guidelines in Section 19.508. ~~It generally applies to new development and renovation/remodeling projects, as listed in Subsection 19.907.2.C.~~

3. Type III

The discretionary review track provides for a Type III review process pursuant to Section 19.1006, through which the Design and Landmarks Committee and Planning Commission determine substantial consistency compliance with the purpose statement of the relevant standard or standards and the Milwaukee Downtown Design Guidelines downtown design guidelines in Section 19.508. ~~It generally applies to new development and renovation/remodeling projects, as listed in Subsection 19.907.2.D.~~

C. Review Options

Designing a project to the design standards would result in a Type I ~~or II~~ review process. However, applicants, at their option, may choose to use Type III discretionary review.

Through Type ~~II or III~~ review, applicants can address downtown design review requirements through a combination of satisfying certain design standards in Section 19.508 and, in instances where they elect not to utilize design standards, satisfying ~~the purpose statement of the applicable standard or standards and the applicable design guidelines in Section 19.508~~ instead. In such a case, the public hearing and decision will focus on whether or not the project satisfies the requirements of the applicable design guidelines only.

19.907.4 Application

Applications for downtown design review shall be filed with the Planning Department on forms prescribed by the Planning ~~Director~~ Manager. The applicant shall demonstrate compliance with applicable zoning criteria. In addition to all information specified on the “Submittal Requirements” and “Site Plan Requirements” forms, each application for downtown design review shall be accompanied by the following information:

~~A. Completed downtown design review checklist (for Type III only).~~

~~BA.~~ A. Written statement that describes the following:

1. For Type I ~~and II~~ downtown design review, how the proposal is consistent with applicable downtown design standards in Section 19.508.
2. For Type II and III Design Review, how the proposal meets applicable design standards and/or design guidelines in the Milwaukee Downtown Design Guidelines document Section 19.508.

~~CB.~~ B. Footprints of surrounding buildings, including driveways and pedestrian connections.

~~DC.~~ C. Location, dimension, and setbacks of all proposed buildings, structures, walls, and fences.

~~ED~~. Dimensioned building elevations indicating height, exterior materials, colors, and details of exterior architectural features, such as cornices, windows, and trim.

~~FE~~. A streetscape drawing showing the relationship of the proposed project to adjacent buildings.

~~GE~~. Frontage improvements in the public right-of-way per the Public Works Standards.

19.907.5 Approval Criteria

A. Type I Downtown Design Review

An application for Type I downtown design review ~~shall~~will be approved when all of the following criteria have been met:

1. Compliance with Title 19.
2. Compliance with applicable design standards in Section 19.508 and any prior land use approvals.

B. Type II Downtown Design Review

An application for Type II downtown design review ~~shall~~will be approved when all of the following criteria have been met:

1. Compliance with Title 19.
2. Compliance with applicable design standards and/or design guidelines in Section 19.508.

C. Type III Downtown Design Review

An application for Type III downtown design review ~~shall~~will be approved when all of the following criteria have been met:

1. Compliance with Title 19.
2. Compliance with applicable design standards in Section 19.508.
3. ~~Substantial consistency with the purpose statement of the applicable design standard and the applicable Downtown Design Guideline(s)~~ Compliance with the applicable design guidelines in Section 19.508 being utilized in place of the applicable design standard(s).

19.907.6 Report and Recommendation by Design and Landmarks Committee

The Design and Landmarks Committee ~~shall~~will hold a public meeting and prepare a downtown design review report for Type III applications pursuant to Section 19.1011. The Planning Commission shall consider the findings and recommendations contained in the downtown design review report during a public hearing on the proposal.

19.907.7 Variances

A. Variances cannot be granted for the downtown design standards of Section 19.508.

Applications unable to meet one or more standards must meet the applicable downtown design guideline(s) in Subsection 19.508.4 instead and use the Type III discretionary downtown design review process.

B. ~~For applications using the Type III downtown design review process, variances will only be allowed for the development standards and design standards that are not met. Variances to the design guidelines themselves will not be granted. Variances can be granted for the downtown development standards of Section 19.304 unless otherwise specified, through the variance review process in Section 19.911.~~

19.911 VARIANCES**19.911.6 Building Height Variance in the Downtown Mixed Use Zone****A. Intent**

To provide a discretionary option for variances to maximum building heights in the Downtown Mixed Use Zone to reward buildings of truly exceptional design that respond to the specific context of their location and provide desired public benefits and/or amenities.

B. Applicability

The Type III building height variance is an option for proposed buildings that exceed the maximum heights or stories allowed through the bonuses specified in Figure 19.304-4, Subsection 19.304.5.B.3, and Section 19.510.

C. Review Process

The building height variance shall be subject to Type III review and approval by the Design and Landmarks Committee and the Planning Commission, in accordance with Chapter 19.907 and Section 19.1011. The building height variance shall be consolidated with downtown design review.

1. Because the building height variance provides substantial flexibility and discretion, additional time will be required for public input and technical evaluation of the proposal. To use this option, the applicant shall sign a waiver of the 120-day decision requirement.
2. The applicant may request design advice from the Design and Landmarks Committee prior to submitting an application. Design advice requests provide the opportunity to assess approval potential prior to committing excessive time or money to detailed design plans.
3. Design advice requests may not be made for a specific project or site with an active land use review application.
4. A special application fee may be required to use this Type III option to allow the City to contract with a registered architect to assist in the review of the height variance application.

D. Approval Criteria

The approval authority may approve, approve with conditions, or deny the building height variance based on the following approval criteria:

1. ~~Substantial consistency~~ Compliance with the Downtown Design Guidelines downtown design guidelines in Subsection 19.508.4.
2. The proposed height variance will result in a project that is exceptional in the quality of detailing, appearance and materials or creates a positive unique relationship to other nearby structures, views or open space.
3. The proposed height variance preserves important views to the Willamette River, limits shadows on public open spaces and ensures step downs and transitions to neighborhoods at the edge of the Downtown Mixed Use Zone.
4. The proposed height variance will result in a project that provides public benefits and/or amenities beyond those required by the base zone standards and that will increase downtown vibrancy and/or help meet sustainability goals.

Summary of Proposed Amendments (2022)

Downtown Design Review Update

Key Changes to MMC 19.508.4 (downtown design standards)

A. Site Frontage *(new element)*

Purpose/Intent – *To encourage building design and site placement that enlivens the public realm and streetscape through significant building presence along site frontages and active ground-floor uses.*

Background – The current code includes three different development standards that all relate to a site's frontage: (1) Flexible Ground-Floor Space, intended to ensure that new buildings are designed to accommodate active uses (e.g., retail and eating/drinking establishments); (2) Street Setbacks / Build-To Lines, to ensure that the ground floors of buildings engage the street right-of-way, for compatibility and harmony between buildings; and (3) Frontage Occupancy, to ensure that buildings are used to create a "street wall" that contributes to a walkable and pedestrian-friendly environment.

In the current code, a proposal that does not meet these development standards would have to request a variance. The proposed amendments combine the standards into a new design element and establish some guidelines for use in the discretionary review process, allowing an opportunity for alternative designs that still meet the intent.

Key Changes

- Frontage Occupancy
 - Revise Figure 19.304-6 to more clearly indicate the frontages that have the 50% standard.
- Street Setbacks / Build-To Lines
 - No changes proposed.
- Active Ground-Floor Space
 - Rename from "flexible ground-floor space" to be clearer about the intention.
 - Raise the minimum ground-floor height from 14 ft to 15 ft, to allow slightly more flexibility for ground-floor uses and the infrastructure that may be necessary (e.g., HVAC, etc., such as for restaurants).

B. Wall Structure and Building Façade Detail *(existing element)*

Purpose/Intent – *To add visual interest to buildings and enhance the street environment with engaging and varied wall structures. Use design features and details to break down the scale and mass of a building to create comfortable, pedestrian-friendly environments and enclosure to public areas.*

Background – This element is currently labeled simply as Building Façade Details and is intended to provide cohesive and visually interesting building façades, particularly along the ground floor. The design standards are focused on nonresidential and mixed-use buildings and address both vertical and horizontal aspects of the façade.

Key Changes

- Vertical Articulation
 - Base
 - ❖ Shift the ground-floor architectural bay requirement into the Horizontal Articulation subsection of this element.
 - ❖ Eliminate the redundant requirements to comply with the standards of the Weather Protection and Windows elements, leaving only the requirement to construct the ground-floor façade of brick, stone, or concrete.
 - ❖ The updated guidelines allow flexibility for tripartite design or an alternative “human scale” design.
 - Middle
 - ❖ Reduce the design requirement from providing each of three different features to choosing from a menu of options.
 - ❖ The requirement for changes in wall plane has been shifted to the Horizontal Articulation section in favor of a more general requirement to provide horizontal architectural features that extend along at least 75% of the façade length.
 - ❖ Move the 6-ft step back option to Building Massing and Transitions (Element H) as a requirement for buildings exceeding the maximum base height.
 - Top
 - ❖ Require that the top be distinguished from the rest of the façade, depending on the roof type (e.g., flat/low-slope versus pitched/overhang). *(The current code has no specific requirement for the building top, only a reference to Roofs and Rooftop Equipment Screening (Element J).)*
- Horizontal Articulation
 - Incorporate some standards previously in the Vertical Articulation subsection to establish more options for dividing the street-facing façade.
 - Eliminate the requirement for a significant break in façades over 150 ft in length to allow for a more coherent design.
- Residential-only Buildings
 - Require residential-only buildings downtown to address the downtown design standards of MMC 19.508 (with no option to address the multifamily MMC Subsection 19.505.3 instead)—this is something that is changing throughout MMC 19.508 for residential-only buildings.

C. Exterior Building Materials *(existing element)*

Purpose/Intent – *To encourage the use of high-quality building materials that highlight architectural elements, create a sense of permanence, are compatible with downtown Milwaukee and the surrounding built and natural environment, and activate the building around the pedestrian realm.*

Background – In the current code, this design element is applicable to the street-facing façades of new buildings and to façade modifications that affect more than 50% of the existing façade area. It distinguishes primary, secondary, and accent materials by percentage of use—primary materials are required on at least 65% of the façade, secondary materials on

no more than 35%, and accent materials on no more than 10%. A table lists material types and indicates whether each is allowed as a primary, secondary, or accent material for either nonresidential/mixed-use or residential buildings. The table also lists five materials that are prohibited.

Key Changes

- Differentiation in the building materials list for ground-floor and upper-floor materials, while eliminating distinctions for residential and nonresidential uses.
- Refinements to the materials themselves are intended to align the list with modern construction practices while retaining a focus on durable and quality materials. For example, finished wood siding is proposed as an accent material rather than a primary material in favor of primary materials such as brick and concrete that provide greater durability and presence.
- Remove prohibited materials from the list, to have the table simply show what materials are allowed.
- For ground-floor façades, raise the standard of required primary materials to a minimum of 90%, with 0% secondary materials and no more than 10% accent materials. For upper-floor façades, maintain the same percentages as present for primary (65% min), secondary (35% max), and accent (10% max) materials.
- Add flexibility to use a Director's Determination to propose similar materials not listed in the table.
- Require ground-floor materials to wrap around to non-street-facing façades to a minimum depth of 10 ft or the edge of the abutting building (whichever is less).
- Establish an applicability threshold for expansions or additions to existing street-facing façades (25% of existing façade area or 500 sq ft, whichever is less). Maintain the 50% threshold for modifications to existing street-facing façades.

D. Façade Transparency and Activation (new element)

Purpose/Intent – *To activate building interiors and exteriors by ensuring transparency through the building, allowing for daylighting of ground-floor commercial and public uses of buildings, and promoting a safe and vibrant pedestrian environment through visual and physical connections between interior and exterior spaces. To limit blank walls and promote alternatives to glazing where needed to activate façades and engage pedestrians viewing building exteriors.*

Background – The current code includes a design element that combines standards for windows and doors.

Key Changes

- Separate the features addressed by windows and doors into three distinct elements, including this one that focuses on the concept of façade transparency. Doors and building entrances are addressed in Element E, and the design and material nature of windows are the focus of Element F.
- Establish distinct standards for transparency at the ground-floor level versus for upper floors and for nonresidential/mixed-use versus residential-only buildings.

- Raise the ground-floor glazing percentage on McLoughlin Boulevard from 30% to 40%.
- Redefine the ground-floor street-facing wall area as 3 ft above finished grade to the bottom of ceiling joists or roof rafters or 12 ft above finished grade (whichever is less). *(The current definition is from grade level up to finished ceiling height or 15 ft above grade. The rationale for change is that the building does not benefit as much from transparency at the lowest part of the façade, so the emphasis should be on providing windows starting at a height where they make the biggest design difference.)*
- Limit blank street-facing walls to no more than 450 sq ft or 30 linear ft (whichever is less) without windows or doorways. Require Horizontal Articulation treatments (from Element B) and offer two alternatives if this blank-wall standard cannot be met: (1) provide landscaping in front of the wall (screening at least 50% of the wall surface in three years), or (2) provide an art mural on at least 50% of the wall.
- Establish similar limits on blank walls that do not abut a public street but that are visible from a public street or pedestrian way due to the configuration of existing development on an adjacent property.
- Eliminate the standards related to views into buildings and limiting window coverings, as these are more about post-construction operation and performance.

E. Building Entrances *(new element)*

Purpose/Intent – *To create pedestrian-friendly development by providing building entrances that are oriented to the sidewalk or other public space and connected with clearly marked pedestrian walkways.*

Background – Currently, there are design standards for windows and doors, with a single development standard for primary entrances.

Key Changes

- With the proposal to establish separate elements for façade transparency and windows, the remaining design standards for doors and primary entrances have been combined and expanded in this new element.
- Establish requirements for entrance locations on higher classification streets, with greater detail on the prioritization of streets.
- Maintain the requirement for a primary entrance facing an abutting street or oriented to within 45° of the abutting street property line. But eliminate the option of meeting this standard by simply providing a connecting walkway to the sidewalk (if the entrance is turned more than 45°), as a walkway is not enough to provide the desired effect.
- Require design elements to define the primary entrance for nonresidential and mixed-use buildings, with a menu of options (choose one of three).
- Require 75% glazing on doors at primary entrances of nonresidential/mixed-use buildings.
- Require illumination of all entrances.
- Remove the requirement to maintain primary entrances and doors on street-facing block faces unlocked during business hours (commercial use)—this is a performance issue and not something to be addressed with design.

F. Windows (existing element)

Purpose/Intent – *To integrate windows made of high-quality materials that are compatible with the building design to visually interesting exterior façades and that function to create sufficient interior light and enhance connections between interior and exterior spaces.*

Background – As noted above, the current code includes design standards for windows. Although windows by their nature are major contributors to façade transparency, they also have physical aspects that need to be addressed specifically as a separate element.

Key Changes

- Eliminate the visible transmittance (VT) requirement to avoid conflict with energy code and building code standards.
- Eliminate requirements to require views into storefronts and limit window coverings—this is more of a performance standard and not directly a design issue.
- Eliminate the requirement about sign coverage in windows as unnecessary/redundant—the sign code sets the standard.
- Limit the use of spandrel glass to floor lines and parapets.
- Eliminate the requirement that a minimum of 60% of all upper-floor windows be vertically oriented. (*The nature of contemporary design and the challenges of multistory construction naturally push windows to be vertically oriented.*)
- Adjust the requirement for the bottom edge of nonresidential/mixed-use windows along pedestrian walkways to no more than 1 ft above grade and no more than 3 ft above grade. (*The 3-ft maximum is intended to be consistent with the Façade Transparency and Articulation element (Element D), which only counts transparency starting at 3 ft above grade.*)
- Establish a list of approvable materials for new window frames (anodized or painted aluminum, frameless, fiberglass, wood).
- Require consistency of materials and dimensions when replacing windows.
- With respect to prohibited elements, acknowledge that tinting can be allowed in conjunction with the energy code. Remove the prohibition on unpainted metal frame windows, due to the clarification above that anodized or painted aluminum windows are the only kind of new metal windows allowed. Allow opaque glazing on non-Main-Street façades, since it may be necessary for privacy (e.g., bathrooms).

G. Corners (existing element)

Purpose/Intent – *To create a strong architectural statement at street corners, provide opportunities for pedestrian-scale activity, establish visual landmarks, and enhance visual variety.*

Background – The current code includes a Corners element, with standards for nonresidential and mixed-use buildings only—the proposed amendments maintain that focus.

Key Changes

- Add to and clarify the menu of design options for distinct corner treatment:
 - A lobby or retail space (100-sq-ft minimum) with 90% transparency within 5 ft of the corner.

- Pedestrian canopy or marquee (10-ft-long minimum).
- Chamfered corner (or rounded or stepped corners) at least 10 ft wide.
- More specific options for providing “enhanced pedestrian amenities.”
- Create subset of priority corners along Main Street at prominent east-west streets identified in the Downtown Framework Plan, where stronger building presence directly on the corner (elements like a tower or corner inset that anchor the corner) is promoted.

H. Building Massing and Transitions *(new element)*

Purpose/Intent – *To promote building massing that creates compatible building scale and relationships between adjacent downtown buildings, including massing variation that reflects the rhythm of traditional storefronts and breaks up the perceived massing of larger buildings, while creating an inviting pedestrian realm on the street by increasing access to light and air. To provide scaled transitions to adjacent residential uses to minimize impacts of building massing.*

Background – There are currently development standards for both building height and transition measures. Building height would continue to be addressed as a development standard; but building mass and transition measures are aspects that are better addressed together as design standards, where the option for discretionary design review would allow consideration of alternative methods for mitigating mass. Options for height bonuses and a special variance for building height would continue to be addressed as a development standard and not a design standard, though the DLC’s recommendations for clarifying language would be incorporated into the development standard.

Key Changes

- Maintain the current requirement for a 6-ft step back for street-facing portions of a building over the base maximum height. Provide an option to design the step back area as recessed balconies, roof-top gardens, or other open spaces.
- Establish a requirement to vary building façade height, with options for breaking up bulk and mass. At least one variation in height must be provided for every 50-ft interval along the street-facing façade.
- Alternative approaches may be proposed to meet the design guidelines for this element, utilizing techniques to mitigate impacts of additional height and mass, ensuring access to light, privacy, and views for pedestrians and building occupants.

I. Weather Protection *(existing element)*

Purpose/Intent – *To create an all-season pedestrian environment shielded from the elements, whether by the building structure itself or with added-on features such as awnings and canopies, that is integrated with rather than obscures the building design. Overhead protection encourages window shopping and lingering, and weather protection features can provide interest and detail to a façade as well as create outdoor sidewalk seating areas for restaurants and cafés.*

Background – The current code includes a Weather Protection element.

Key Changes

- Minimum Weather Protection Coverage

- Eliminate the 3-ft minimum depth requirement for recesses (keep it general).
- Adjust the maximum distance that weather protection can extend into the public right-of-way as needed to remain consistent with the Public Works Standards.
- Add a requirement to provide a minimum of 8 ft of clearance between any weather protection and the finished grade.
- Weather Protection Materials, Design, and Details
 - Provide specific material standards for awnings, canopies, and marquees.
 - Provide additional standards related to the location, installation, and illumination of awnings, canopies, and marquees.
 - Insert reference to ensure consistency with the applicable sign code standards.

J. Roofs and Rooftop Equipment Screening *(existing element)*

Purpose/Intent – *To create a visually interesting feature at the top of the building that enhances the quality and character of the building and complements the building design, while reducing or eliminating the visual impact of rooftop equipment on the street pedestrian environment by providing screening or other concealing design features that also contribute to the high-quality design and visual interest of the building.*

Background – The current code includes design standards for Roofs and Rooftop Equipment.

Key Changes

- Add “screening” to the title of this element, to emphasize that screening is a key part of this aspect of consideration.
- Enhance the design guidelines to facilitate use of the discretionary design review process if needed to achieve the goal of creating a visually interesting building.
- Clarify that the way elevator mechanical equipment is “incorporated into the architecture of the building” *(existing language)* is by using consistent exterior building materials for the mechanical shaft or penthouse.
- Clarify the idea that “screened from public view” is about being viewable from the pedestrian level from across the adjacent public street rather than being viewable from adjacent buildings.
- Clarify that rooftop screening does not count in the calculation of maximum building height.

K. Service Areas (Screening) *(new element)*

Purpose/Intent – *To preserve well-designed building frontages and pedestrian environments by minimizing the potential negative impacts of service areas on visual design and circulation while maintaining sufficiently accessible and functional loading, waste collection, utility, and other service areas.*

Background – There are currently no standards that require screening for the utilitarian aspects of new buildings. At present, garbage and recycling facilities for existing buildings are sometimes stored on public sidewalks. Some requirements are necessary to ensure that

new buildings are designed to efficiently meet their utilitarian needs while maintaining a pedestrian-friendly street environment.

Key Changes

- Define service areas as including external utility structures, loading docks, recycling facilities, and trash containers, among others.
- Require that service areas be located on the more minor street (for multi-frontage sites).
- Require screening. When structural forms of screening are used, materials must match the primary or secondary materials and colors of the building.
- Require waste collection areas to be located within the building itself.

L. Resident Open Space *(existing element)*

Purpose/Intent – *To promote livability in the downtown environment by providing open space amenities within the development site for use by residents.*

Background – The current code includes design standards for open space and plazas that primarily address the open space intended for residents of mixed-use and residential-only buildings (MMC Subsection 19.508.4.G). There are requirements for both private and common open space.

Key Changes

- Establish minimum dimensions for common open space (15 ft by 15 ft).
- Eliminate the limitation on counting landscaped buffer areas as common open space—the minimum required dimensions should prevent conflicts with adjacent uses, and the provision regarding the integration of active and passive uses was too discretionary for the objective review process.
- Revise the requirement that at least two sides of common open space abut the building, down to abutting the building on at least one side (including with at least one window and one door) and to be bordered on at least one other side by fencing, landscaping, low walls, or other building walls.
- Eliminate the existing 50% open-space credit for adjacency to an improved public park, to ensure that usable open space is provided on site.
- Introduce a reference to Outdoor and Exterior Building Lighting (Element N).

M. Plazas and Usable Open Space *(new element)*

Purpose/Intent – *To ensure that downtown plazas and open spaces are designed for usability and a variety of activities during all hours and seasons; provide amenities for downtown visitors, businesses, and residents; promote livability; and help soften the effects of built and paved areas.*

Background – The current code includes development standards for open space that serves not just building residents but also the larger public passing by (more externally oriented space).

Key Changes

- Move the requirement that at least 50% of any building setback area be developed as usable open space to Site Frontage (Element A).

- Eliminate the requirement that usable open space be abutted on at least two sides by a building; replace with requirement to provide at least one window or door with at least 50% glazing when abutted by a building wall.
- Clarify that hardscaping must be concrete or unit paving and not asphalt or gravel.
- Establish new requirements for at least 10% landscaping of open space areas, with a limit on bark dust or mulch (20% max) and prohibition of nuisance species from the Milwaukie Native Plant List.
- Require at least 3 ft of bench seating for each 60 sq ft of plaza or open space area.
- Introduce a reference to Outdoor and Exterior Building Lighting (Element N).

N. Outdoor and Exterior Building Lighting (*new element*)

Purpose/Intent – *To incorporate outdoor and exterior building lighting that increases pedestrian comfort, accentuates design and architectural features, enhances safety, and minimizes light pollution (both spill and casting or glare).*

Background – The current Downtown Design Guidelines address lighting, but there are no current standards requiring exterior building lighting or lighting of outdoor open spaces.

Key Changes

- Establish standards for lighting, though applicable only when lighting is provided. The standards address minimum lighting for building entrances, resident open space, and plazas and usable open space. A photometric plan will be required with proposed developments to determine compliance.
- Establish additional standards to limit light trespass.

Changes to MMC 19.304 (downtown development standards)

- Change “rowhouse” term to “townhouse,” to be consistent with other recent code changes related to middle housing.
- Remove building height limit based on number of stories—focus instead only on the height in feet.
- Adjust the maximum floor area ratio (FAR) from 4:1 to 6:1, acknowledging the available height bonuses.
- Move certain development standards out of this section, incorporating them into the design standards of MMC 19.508.4:
 - Flexible ground-floor space (*move to Site Frontage element*)
 - Maximum street setback and build-to lines (*to Site Frontage element*)
 - Frontage occupancy requirements (*to Site Frontage element*)
 - Primary entrances (*to Building Entrances element*)
 - Open space (*to Plazas and Usable Open Space element*)
 - Transition measures (*to Building Massing and Transitions element*)

Changes to MMC 19.907 (downtown design review process)

- Eliminate the option for residential-only buildings downtown to use the multifamily design standards/guidelines of MMC Subsection 19.505.3—instead, require multifamily buildings downtown to address the downtown design standards of MMC Section 19.508.
- Allow all new buildings downtown to use the Type I review process if they meet applicable downtown design standards. In addition, simplify the list of Type I actions to clarify that any expansion or modification of existing development that meets the applicable design standards of MMC 19.508 can be processed with Type I review. This effectively eliminates the applicability of the design review process to those actions for which there are no development or design standards to use as approval criteria.
- Preserve the Type II review process for a few specific actions that do not meet the design standards but are small enough in scale that Type III review and a public hearing are not warranted. Adjust the Type II approval criteria to include the design guidelines when applicable.
- Eliminate references to variances being needed for issues that shift from being development standards to design standards, since the design review process has a discretionary option that can consider what previously needed a variance.
- Remove the application requirement for a Downtown Design Review Checklist, since there will be greater clarity about which design guidelines are applicable to a project. Likewise, remove references to “substantial consistency” with the purpose statement of the relevant design standard, as the new criterion is to simply show compliance with the applicable standards and guidelines.



COUNCIL ORDINANCE No.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKIE, OREGON, AMENDING MUNICIPAL CODE (MMC) TITLE 19 ZONING ORDINANCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF UPDATING AND REORGANIZING THE DOWNTOWN DESIGN REVIEW PROCESS (FILE #ZA-2022-003).

WHEREAS, the City's zoning code includes standards and requirements for design review in downtown Milwaukie, established in Sections 19.304, 19.508, and 19.907 as well as Subsection 19.911.6 of the MMC; and

WHEREAS, additional guidance for the downtown design review process is provided in a separate Downtown Design Guidelines (DDG) document, which was adopted by the City Council in 2003 (Resolution 11-2003); and

WHEREAS, an assessment of the downtown design review process has determined that there are significant gaps and inconsistencies that prevent the process from being clear and internally consistent; and

WHEREAS, the Milwaukie Design and Landmarks Committee (DLC) has worked extensively to prepare amendments to the applicable provisions in the zoning code that will reorganize and improve the process for downtown design review; and

WHEREAS, on October 25, 2022, and January 24, 2023, the Planning Commission conducted a public hearing as required by MMC Subsection 19.1008.5 and adopted a motion in support of the proposed amendments; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that the proposed amendments are in the public interest of the City of Milwaukie;

Now, Therefore, the City of Milwaukie does ordain as follows:

Section 1. Findings. Findings of fact in support of the proposed amendments are adopted by the City Council and are attached as Exhibit A.

Section 2. Amendments. The MMC is amended as described in Exhibit B (underline/strikeout version) and Exhibit C (clean version). This ordinance supersedes and replaces the DDG document attached as Exhibit 1 to Resolution 11-2003.

Section 3. Effective Date. The amendments shall become effective 30 days from the date of adoption.

Read the first time on _____, and moved to second reading by _____ vote of the City Council.

Read the second time and adopted by the City Council on _____.

Signed by the Mayor on _____.

Lisa Batey, Mayor

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Scott S. Stauffer, City Recorder

Justin D. Gericke, City Attorney

**Recommended Findings in Support of Approval
File #ZA-2022-003
Downtown Design Review Code Amendments**

Sections of the Milwaukie Municipal Code not addressed in these findings are found to be inapplicable to the decision on this application.

1. The applicant, the City of Milwaukie, proposes to amend Title 19 Zoning to update and reorganize the provisions of the zoning code that relate to the process of downtown design review. Amendments are proposed to MMC Section 19.304 Downtown Zones, Section 19.508 Downtown Site and Building Design Standards, Section 19.907 Downtown Design Review, and Subsection 19.911.6 Building Height Variance in the Downtown Mixed Use Zone. The land use application file number is ZA-2022-003.
2. The proposal is subject to the following provisions of the Milwaukie Municipal Code (MMC):
 - MMC Section 19.902 Amendments to Maps and Ordinances
 - MMC Section 19.1008 Type V Review

The application has been processed and public notice provided in accordance with MMC Section 19.1008 Type V Review. Public hearings were held on October 25, 2022 (continued to January 24, 2023), and March 21, 2023, as required by law.

3. MMC Section 19.902 Amendments to Maps and Ordinances

MMC 19.902 establishes the general process for amending the City's Comprehensive Plan and land use regulations within the municipal code. MMC Subsection 19.902.5 establishes requirements for amendments to the text of the zoning ordinance. The City Council finds that these requirements have been met as follows:

- a. MMC Subsection 19.902.5.A requires that changes to the text of the land use regulations of the municipal code be evaluated through a Type V review per MMC Section 19.1008.

The Planning Commission held a duly advertised public hearings on October 25, 2022 (continued to January 24, 2023), and passed a motion recommending that the City Council approve the proposed amendments. The City Council held a duly advertised public hearing on March 21, 2023, and approved the amendments. Public notice was provided in accordance with MMC Subsection 19.1008.3.

- b. MMC Subsection 19.902.5.B establishes the approval criteria for changes to land use regulations of the Milwaukie Municipal Code.

- (1) MMC Subsection 19.905.B.1 requires that the proposed amendments be consistent with other provisions of the Milwaukie Municipal Code.

The proposed amendments are consistent with other provisions of the Milwaukie Municipal Code, including Title 19 Zoning and Title 14 Signs.

This standard is met.

- (2) MMC Subsection 19.902.5.B.2 requires that the proposed amendments be consistent with the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan.

The following goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan support the amendments to downtown design review process:

Section 8 – Urban Design & Land Use

Promote the design of private development and public spaces and facilities to enhance community livability, environmental sustainability, social interaction, and multimodal connectivity and support the unique function of Milwaukie neighborhoods as the centers of daily life.

Goal 8.1 – Design

Use a design framework that considers location and development typology to guide urban design standards and procedures that are customized by zoning district.

Policy 8.1.1 – Downtown Milwaukie Policies

- a) Allow for a variety of dense urban uses in multi-story buildings that can accommodate a mix of commercial, retail, office, and higher density residential uses.
- b) Provide a high-quality pedestrian environment that supports safe, convenient access to the area's multiple transportation modes.
- e) Ensure that buildings are designed with storefront windows and doors, weather protection, and details that contribute to an active, pedestrian-oriented landscape.
- f) Ensure that design standards and guidelines reflect a well-defined community vision for the downtown.

Goal 8.2 – Livability

Enhance livability by establishing urban design concepts and standards that help improve the form and function of the built environment.

Policy 8.2.4 – Public Space Design Policies

- a) Provide clear standards for the design and improvement of public spaces and streets as set forth in design objectives of adopted project plans or special area plans.
- c) Provide adequate seating in public spaces where people are intended to gather, with consideration of weather protection as appropriate.

Goal 8.3 – Process

Provide a clear and straightforward design review process for development in Milwaukie along with incentives to achieve desired outcomes.

Policy 8.3.1

Use a two-track development review process to ensure that new non-residential development and redevelopment projects are well designed. Provide a clear and objective set of standards as well as an optional, discretionary track that allows for greater design flexibility provided design objectives are satisfied.

Policy 8.3.2

Ensure that a clear and objective process is available for all housing types that meet design standards, provide adequate open space, and fit into the community, while offering an alternative discretionary path for projects that cannot meet these standards.

The proposed amendments implement sections of the comprehensive plan related to urban design, updating and reorganizing the existing downtown design review process. The standards and guidelines address elements such as building height and massing, façade transparency, weather protection, and open space. The proposed amendments clarify and strengthen the two-track review process (clear and objective versus discretionary) and the community's design vision for downtown as expressed in the existing code and related ancillary documents.

This standard is met.

- (3) MMC Subsection 19.902.5.B.3 requires that the proposed amendments be consistent with the Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan and relevant regional policies.

The proposed amendments are consistent with the Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan. A detailed analysis of the Functional Plan will be provided if requested.

This standard is met.

- (4) MMC Subsection 19.902.5.B.4 requires that the proposed amendments be consistent with relevant State statutes and administrative rules, including the Statewide Planning Goals and Transportation Planning Rule.

The proposed amendments are consistent with the following relevant statewide planning goals:

Goal 1 – Citizen Involvement

To develop a citizen involvement program that ensures the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.

The City has an adopted and acknowledged amendment process and has followed that process in making the proposed amendments. Public hearings on the proposed amendments have been held and public notice was published prior to each hearing. In addition, the Planning Commission members are appointed by an elected City Council, following an open and public selection process.

Goal 2 Land Use Planning

To establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decisions and actions related to use of land and to assure an adequate factual base for such decisions and actions.

The City's zoning code has an established process for reviewing the design of downtown development as part of the larger development review framework. The proposed amendments update and reorganize the existing standards and guidelines for downtown design to make the review process, whether clear and objective or discretionary, more comprehensible and internally consistent.

This standard is met.

- (5) MMC Subsection 19.902.5.B.5 requires that the proposed amendment be consistent with relevant federal regulations.

The proposed amendments are not inconsistent with any relevant federal regulations.

This standard is met.

The City Council finds that the proposed amendments to MMC Section 19.304 (Downtown Zones), Section 19.508 (Downtown Site and Building Design Standards), Section 19.907 (Downtown Design Review), and Subsection 19.911.6 (Building Height Variance in the Downtown Mixed Use Zone) are consistent with the applicable approval criteria for zoning text amendments as established in MMC 19.902.5.B.

The City Council finds that the proposed zoning text amendments are approvable in accordance with the applicable procedures and standards of MMC 19.902.

4. MMC Section 19.1008 Type V Review

MMC 19.1008 establishes the procedures and requirements for Type V review, which is the process for legislative actions. The City Council, Planning Commission, Planning Manager, or any individual may initiate a Type V application.

The amendments were initiated by the Planning Manager on August 1, 2022.

- a. MMC Subsection 19.1008.3 establishes the public notice requirements for Type V review.

(1) MMC Subsection 19.1008.3.A General Public Notice

MMC 19.1008.3.A establishes the requirements for public notice

- (a) MMC Subsection 19.1008.3.A.1 requires opportunity for public comment.

The Planning Commission had work sessions about the proposed code amendment language on August 9, and September 27, 2022. Proposed code amendments were first posted on the application webpage on August 1, 2022, and have been updated since as needed. On August 9, 2022, staff emailed Neighborhood District

Association (NDA) leaders with information about the proposed amendments and a link to the August 9 Planning Commission meeting page.

- (b) MMC Subsection 19.1008.3.A.2 requires notice of public hearing on a Type V Review to be posted on the City website and at City facilities that are open to the public at least 30 days prior to the hearing.

A notice of the Planning Commission's October 25, 2022, hearing was posted as required on September 23, 2022. A notice of the City Council's March 21, 2023, hearing was posted as required on February 17, 2023.

- (c) MMC Subsection 19.1008.3.A.3 requires notice be sent to individual property owners if the proposal affects a discrete geographic area or specific properties in the City.

The proposed amendments will apply to all properties broadly in the downtown but do not reduce the permissible uses or development opportunities for those properties. Notice was not sent to individual property owners.

- (2) MMC Subsection 19.1008.3.B DLCD Notice

MMC Subsection 19.1008.3.B requires notice of a Type V application be sent to the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) 35 days prior to the first evidentiary hearing.

Notice of the proposed amendments was sent to DLCD on September 20, 2022.

- (3) MMC Subsection 19.1008.3.C Metro Notice

MMC Subsection 19.1008.3.C requires notice of a Type V application be sent to Metro 35 days prior to the first evidentiary hearing.

Notice of the proposed amendments was sent to Metro on September 20, 2022.

- (4) MMC Subsection 19.1008.3.D Property Owner Notice (Measure 56)

MMC Subsection 19.1008.3.D requires notice to property owners if, in the Planning Director's opinion, the proposed amendments would affect the permissible uses of land for those property owners.

The proposed amendments will not affect the permissible uses of land. The proposed amendments simply update and reorganize the existing downtown design review process.

- b. MMC Subsection 19.1008.4 Type V Decision Authority

MMC 19.1008.4 establishes that the City Council is the review authority for Type V applications and may approve, approve with conditions, amend, deny, or take no action on a Type V application after a public hearing.

The City Council held a public hearing to consider this application on March 21, 2023, and approved the proposed amendments as presented.

c. MMC Subsection 19.1008.5 Type V Recommendation and Decision

MMC 19.1008.5 establishes the procedures for review and a decision on Type V applications. The process includes an initial evidentiary hearing by the Planning Commission and a recommendation to the City Council, followed by a public hearing and decision by the City Council.

The Planning Commission held an initial evidentiary hearing on October 25, 2022 (continued to January 24, 2023), and passed a motion recommending that the City Council approve the proposed amendments. The City Council held a duly advertised public hearing on March 21, 2023, and approved the proposed amendments as presented.

The City Council finds that the applicable requirements of MMC 19.1000 have been met.



Downtown Design Review Code Amendments

City Council Study Session
February 14, 2023

Brett Kelter, Senior Planner

GOALS FOR STUDY SESSION

- Orient Council to the material
- Summarize key changes
- Field any questions
- Prepare for adoption hearing on March 21



Milwaukie Downtown Design Guidelines

Milwaukie, Oregon

Adopted by Milwaukie City Council
April 1, 2003
Resolution 11-2003

PROJECT HISTORY

Effort led by Design and Landmarks Committee (DLC)

- **March 2016 to March 2018:** Initial assessment of issues
 - 20+ sessions with DLC led by staff
 - Initial focus on updating photos—added goal of refreshing the text
- **April 2018 to Dec 2019:** Secondary assessment
 - Consultant help from SERA Architects & JET Planning
 - Decision to eliminate DDG document and integrate into code
- **January 2020 to present:** Final push to adoption
 - Code work by JET Planning



Recommended: Ornamental flowering trees (McCall Waterfront Park, Portland)



Recommended: Manicured, landscaped gardens and courtyards (Washington Park, Portland)

CURRENT CODE – DOWNTOWN DESIGN REVIEW

Downtown **Development Standards** (MMC 19.304)

- Floor Area Ratio, Height, Setbacks, etc.

Downtown **Design Standards** (MMC 19.508)

- Building Façade Details, Corners, Weather Protection, etc.

Downtown **Design Guidelines** (separate document)

- Milwaukie Character, Pedestrian Emphasis, Architecture, Lighting, Signs



CURRENT REVIEW PROCESS

Nonresidential or mixed-use buildings downtown:

Type II review = meet the design standards

OR

Type III review = address the applicable design guidelines



CURRENT REVIEW PROCESS

Multifamily buildings downtown:

Type I review = meet multifamily design standards of MMC 19.505.3

Type II review = meet multifamily design guidelines of MMC 19.505.3

OR

Meet downtown design standards of MMC 19.508

Type III review = address the downtown design standards & guidelines of MMC 19.508



PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT CODE

- Misalignment of design standards with design guidelines (gaps)
- Unclear applicability of guidelines (for applicants, staff, reviewers)
- Some development standards impact design (but need a variance if not specifically met)

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

- Revise sections of code related to downtown design review (MMC 19.304, 19.508, 19.907)
- Align design guidelines with design standards and eliminate gaps
- Establish two review paths for downtown projects (Type I & III)
- Repeal Downtown Design Guidelines document

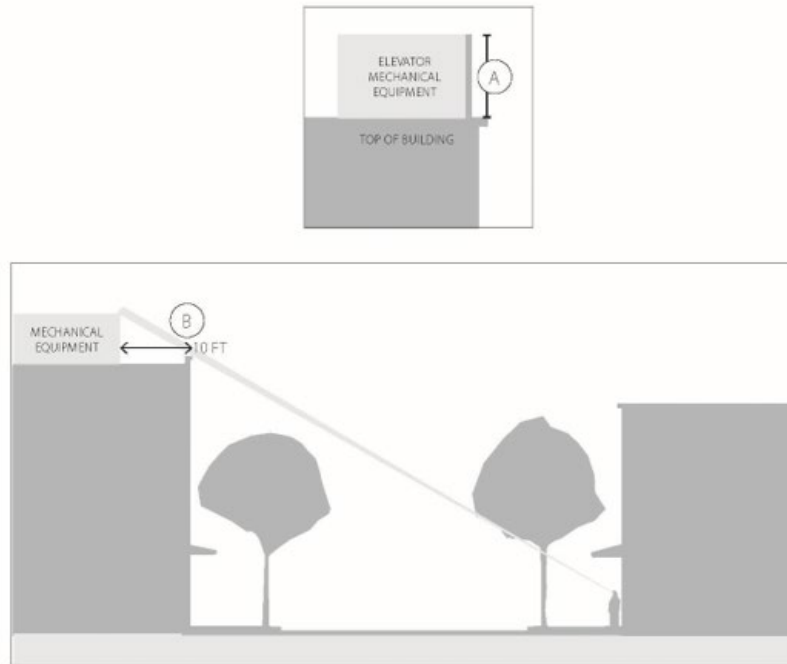
Make the standards architecturally sound so that all new buildings are guaranteed to look good!

NEW LIST OF DESIGN ELEMENTS

1. Site Frontage
2. Wall Structure & Building Façade Detail
3. Exterior Building Materials
4. Façade Transparency & Activation
5. Building Entrances
6. Windows
7. Corners
8. Building Massing & Transitions
9. Weather Protection
10. Roofs & Rooftop Equipment Screening
11. Service Areas (Screening)
12. Resident Open Space
13. Plazas & Usable Open Space
14. Outdoor & Exterior Building Lighting

KEY CHANGES

FIGURE 19.508.4.J.2.b – ROOFTOP EQUIPMENT SCREENING

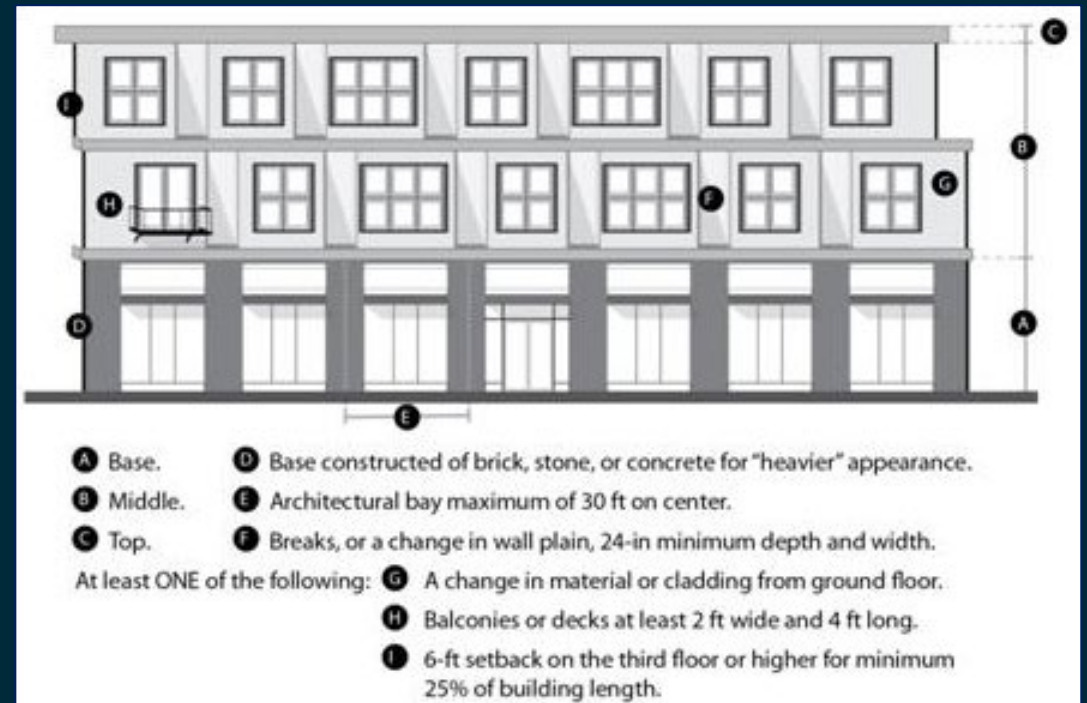


- (A) 16-FT MAX ELEVATOR MECHANICAL EXTENSION IF ARCHITECTURALLY INCORPORATED INTO BUILDING
- (B) MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT MUST BE SET BACK 10 FT MIN AND SCREENED FROM PUBLIC STREETVIEW

- Design-related development standards moved into design standards
- Expanded design standards from 7 elements to 14
- Multifamily buildings downtown must address downtown design standards
- All new buildings that meet standards get Type I review
- Updated graphics

OTHER NOTES

Kept 6-ft step back requirement above the base maximum height.
Added provisions to address blank walls on street-visible façades.



HOUSEKEEPING ADJUSTMENTS

- Eliminate review for actions with no corresponding standards (i.e., landscaping, parking, fences)
- Increase townhouse minimum density in DMU to equal that of Moderate Density zone (R-MD)
- Remove stories from height max (only ft)
- Increase max FAR to be consistent with max building height (6:1)

FOR COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

Establish the practice of providing public notice for new buildings, even when using Type I review.

For new buildings downtown, consider requiring applicants to meet with the Historic Milwaukie NDA prior to submittal of design review application.

RECENT ACTIVITY & NEXT STEPS

- ✓ PC work sessions = Aug 9 & Sept 27, 2022
- ✓ PC hearings = Oct 25, 2022 & Jan 24, 2023
- ✓ Council work session = Feb 14
- ❑ Council hearing (for adoption) = March 21



Nicole Madigan

From: Jacob Sherman <jdbsherman@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 14, 2023 5:23 PM
To: Lisa Batey; Desi Nicodemus; Robert Massey; Rebecca Stavenjord; Adam Khosroabadi
Cc: Ann Ober; Brett Kelter; Laura Weigel; OCR
Subject: Planning Commission feedback to City Council on Downtown Design Review

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

This Message originated outside your organization.

Dear Mayor Batey and City Councilors,

On behalf of the Milwaukie Planning Commission, I am writing to request that Milwaukie City Council consider implementing new strategies and potential code changes to increase the amount of art and artistic elements located on buildings and properties within the Downtown Mixed Use zone.

As staff will share with City Council at your work session tonight on the Downtown Design Review code amendments, many members of the Planning Commission feel strongly that the DMU would be enhanced by more art and artistic elements included in the built environment. The Planning Commission would like to see more features that could enrich the pedestrian experience and create a more attractive DMU, which would support community building and local economic development goals. In conversations with other stakeholders, the Planning Commission believes our interest is shared by others on the Design and Landmarks Commission, as well as the Arts Committee too.

The Planning Commission would like to thank the Planning Staff for exploring these topics more deeply with us in both our October 25, 2022 and January 24, 2023 meetings. We appreciate their hard work and hope that Milwaukie City Council can continue to work with our City's talented staff to identify implementable strategies to make downtown Milwaukie a more vibrant and thriving place.

Sincerely,

Jacob Sherman
Chair, Milwaukie Planning Commission

jdbsherman@gmail.com | Cell: 971-570-7167

COUNCIL STAFF REPORT

To: Mayor and City Council
Ann Ober, City Manager

Reviewed: Adam Moore, Parks Development Coordinator, and
Toby LaFrance, Finance Director

From: Peter Passarelli, Public Works Director

Subject: **Parks Levy Discussion**

Date Written: January 30, 2023

ACTION REQUESTED

Council is asked to consider and provide feedback on a potential parks levy if the city were to leave North Clackamas Park District (NCPRD).

HISTORY OF PRIOR ACTIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

[May 10, 2022:](#) Council directed staff to investigate leaving NCPRD.

[August 9, 2022:](#) Council heard a presentation about parks that included a discussion about NCPRD system development charges (SDCs) and the 2018 Council resolution that supported the comingling of SDC zone funds.

[August 16, 2022:](#) Council reviewed and approved a resolution and ballot measure for city voters to establish a five-year parks and recreation local option levy in place of the NCPRD tax.

[September 6, 2022:](#) Council delayed the referral of a ballot measure for city voters to establish a five-year parks and recreation local option levy from November 2022 to March 2023.

[October 4, 2022:](#) Council heard a presentation about Parks Operations and Maintenance.

November 10, 2022: The City held a Parks Townhall at the Ledding Library.

ANALYSIS

City staff have conducted several analyses to determine operational and maintenance costs for parks within Milwaukie city limits. Using existing data sources, discussions with NCPRD staff, other park providers, and some reasonable cost, labor, and other resource impact assumptions, Milwaukie staff developed cost and labor estimates for park operations, maintenance, and recreational programming to provide an acceptable level of parks service for the community. These analyses have been iterative as new and relevant information was learned. The earliest iteration only contemplated that the city would operate and maintain Milwaukie Bay Park and its neighborhood parks with minor recreational programming. The most recent iteration considers the inclusion of the North Clackamas Park, the Milwaukie Community Center (MCC) and a more robust recreational programming. The addition of these facilities and services pose some additional considerations and challenges operationally and financially.

Milwaukie Community Center (MCC)

The addition of the MCC to inventory of facilities required some additional analysis and the city engaged with Ballard King Associates to help with the analysis. In particular they evaluated the operational and financial requirements to support recreation programs and services that are provided at the MCC as well as other recreation programming.

A review of the center's operations finds that the center has a focus on senior services. These senior focused services include:

- Social services
- Nutrition program (daily meal program and Meals on Wheels)
- Transportation (through Ride Connection)

In addition to these services, the center provides recreation programs for the general public on a fee basis as well as rental space rental space. Most of the programs and services are offered by contract providers.

The MCC is one of the largest meal providers in the State. The MCC delivers on average 250 meals a day through the Meals on Wheels program. There are a total of 300 meals on wheels program recipients throughout the district. According to MCC staff about 50 of these meals go to Milwaukie residents. This program is currently funded through a combination of federal grants via the Olde Americans Act, client contributions, gifts from the community and support from the NCPRD general fund.

The MCC provides coordinated transportation services to the community's seniors and those with disabilities. These services are currently funded through a combination of federal grants via the Older Americans Act, client contributions, gifts from the community, and support from the NCPRD general fund.

In addition to these services the MCC provides educational and social service programming to seniors and those with disabilities with an emphasis on memory programming and caregiver support. These services have similar funding sources.

The Milwaukie Community Center Foundation has an endowment of approximately \$1.5 million that is used to support the MCC. They raise funds through annual appeal, Bingo, the Artisan Gift Shop, and other events to support the programs and services of the MCC. According to MCC staff, the foundation has provided approximately \$75,000 towards the Meals on Wheels program.

A summary of the revenues and expenses for the MCC shows that the center is not self-sufficient, and its operations are subsidized by the district. The difference is made up from the district wide levy. A more detailed accounting of costs is included as an attachment.

Milwaukie Community Center Operational Budget Summary	
Category	Facility
Expenses	\$ 1,625,320
Revenues	\$ 914,261
Difference	(711,059)
Recovery %	56%

It has been assumed that the city will continue to operate the center as it is currently being operated by NCPRD. The transition of operations of this center to Milwaukie would mean that Milwaukie would be the senior services provider not just to its residents but also to those seniors residing within the current NCPRD boundaries. The consequence of this is that Milwaukie taxpayers would be subsidizing these services for those outside the city through its levy.

There are some additional options for consideration:

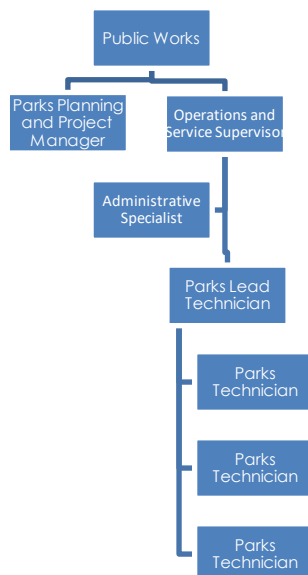
1. Negotiate an agreement with the county/ district to pay for those non-residential services.
2. Negotiate an agreement with the county/district in which the district continues operation of the center and the city subsidizes the services for its residents.
3. Only provide senior services to Milwaukie residents.

Organizational Structure

Based on these changes staff have refined the previous organizational structure to include the additional facilities and services. This option contemplates the creation of these divisions within the city's public works department.

Operations and Maintenance Division

This division would provide for the operations and maintenance of the city's parks. With the inclusion of the North Clackamas Park to the inventory. The previous structure was modified to include an additional parks technician and an operations and services manager. Staff would recruit for the operations and services manager Spring 2023 to assist and manage the transition. The proposed division would include seven fulltime staff, consisting of an operations and services manager, a parks planning and project program manager, an administrative specialist, a lead parks technician, and three parks technicians. This fulltime staff would be supplemented with up to four seasonal employees. Job descriptions for these positions will need to be created or updated. An organizational chart is provided below.

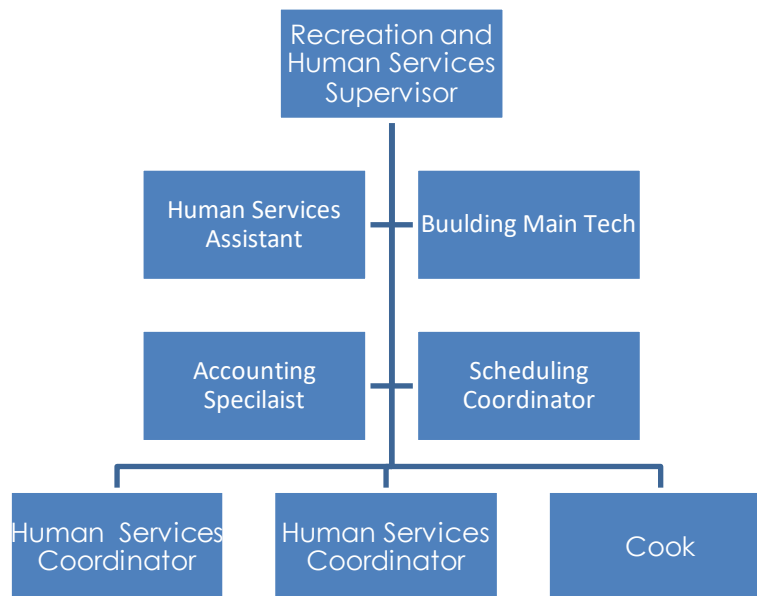


Recreation and Programming Division

As mentioned previously, it is assumed that the city will continue to operate the center as it is currently being operated by the NCPRD with the focus on senior services. This division's structure is based on the current organizational structure of the MCC. Staff suggests that through the transition of services from NCPRD to the city and for a period moving forward that the city maintain this current structure until it has sufficient time to analyze effectiveness and efficiency of the programs and services provided.

This division includes nine fulltime staff, consisting of a recreation and human services supervisor, two human services coordinators, a human services assistant, a scheduling coordinator, a building maintenance technician, a cook, and an accounting specialist. This

fulltime staff would be supplemented with part time staff total 4 FTE. The part time staff includes a cook, an office assistant, transportation coordinator, maintenance worker and transportation driver. The MCC also utilizes approximately 500 volunteers to assist with its various programs and services. An organizational chart is provided below.



Parks Financial Forecast

Using the updated organizational structure, forecasted revenue generated from a local option levy and other program revenues, staff developed a preliminary budget and six-year budget forecast for parks operations. Table 1 based on the current NCPRD levy amount forecasts revenues, O&M expenses, and negative income through the forecast years.

Table 1: \$0.5382 Levy: Parks Financial Forecast (6 Years)

	Parks Budget Forecast					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
\$0.5382 Levy	FY 24/25	FY 25/26	FY 26/27	FY 27/28	FY 28/29	FY 29/30
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 2,506,856	\$2,554,884	\$2,603,207	\$2,652,842	\$2,704,767	\$2,757,081
Total Operating Expenses	\$3,244,140	\$3,406,364	\$3,619,914	\$3,802,639	\$4,040,551	\$4,294,736
Operating Income	-\$737,284	-\$851,480	-\$1,016,707	-\$1,149,797	-\$1,335,784	-\$1,537,656
Cash Forward Beginning Year	0	-\$737,284	-\$1,588,764	-\$2,605,471	-\$3,755,268	-\$5,091,051
Balance	-\$737,284	-\$1,588,764	-\$2,605,471	-\$3,755,268	-\$5,091,051	-\$6,628,707

As shown in Table 1, the current \$0.5382 levy does not provide sufficient funding. Earlier projections showing that \$0.5382 levy was adequate did not include the operations of the MCC or the North Clackamas Park.

Table 2 below provides an alternative levy of \$1.00 that does provide positive cash flow through the first four years and a positive balance through the end of year six.

Table 2: \$1.00Levy: Parks Financial Forecast (6 Years)

	Parks Budget Forecast					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
\$1.00 Levy	FY 24/25	FY 25/26	FY 26/27	FY 27/28	FY 28/29	FY 29/30
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 3,652,136	\$3,735,799	\$3,821,284	\$3,908,400	\$3,998,288	\$4,089,743
Total Operating Expenses	\$3,245,140	\$3,407,439	\$3,621,070	\$3,803,881	\$4,041,886	\$4,296,172
Operating Income	\$ 406,996	\$328,360	\$200,214	\$104,519	-\$43,599	-\$206,429
Cash Forward Beginning Year	0	\$406,996	\$735,356	\$935,570	\$1,040,089	\$996,490
Balance	\$ 406,996	\$735,356	\$935,570	\$1,040,089	\$996,490	\$790,062

In both alternatives, capital projects are not included. It is anticipated that any levy will be used to fund operational purposes. An analysis of capital project funding over the six year period is provided below.

Parks Capital Funding

It is anticipated that parks capital projects will generally be funded from SDCs, grants, donations, contributions, debt financing and in some cases general fund contributions. Currently NCPRD holds a Milwaukie SDC fund balance of \$1,943,689 as of December 2022. These funds would be transferred to Milwaukie and could be used on SDC eligible projects. It is anticipated that over the six-year period beginning July 2024 currently programmed projects, projects in process, or projects related to becoming a parks provider include Scott, Balfour, Bowman Brae, Milwaukie Bay Park, Dogwood Park and a comprehensive Parks System Plan.

Project	Project Cost	ARPA	Grants	Metro Local		City	URA	SDC	SAFE SPOT	Funding Gap
				Share						
Balfour	\$1,021,014	X	X							0
Bowman Brae	\$978,192	X							X	0
Scott	\$912,545	X		X						0
Milwaukie Bay Park	\$9,369,000		X	X	X	X	X			\$2,714,396
Parks Master Plan	\$350,000							X		0
Dogwood	\$480,000		X		X	X				0
Total	\$13,110,751									

The Milwaukie Bay Park funding gap assumes \$7,896,000 in construction cost plus \$1,500,000 in soft costs as well as transfers in grants funds from NCPRD. A cost breakdown is shown in the table below.

Milwaukie Bay Park	
Description	
Property Taxes	
Transfers in- General	\$250,000
Intergovernmental	
LGGP	\$750,000
LWCF	\$1,046,125
RFFA	\$624,250
Metro Local Share- Milwaukie	\$750,000
URA	\$600,000
SDC _ Milwaukie Generated NCPRD	\$1,593,689
SDCs Milwaukie Generated	\$1,000,000
Parks Foundation	\$40,000
Total Project Funds	\$6,654,064
Milwaukie Bay Park	\$9,369,000
Total Expenses	\$9,369,000
Balance	\$ (2,714,936)

Interim Parks System Development Charges (SDC)

An important funding resource for capital projects are SDCs. SDCs are one-time charges assessed on new development, additions, and changes of use to pay for the costs of expanding public facilities. As growth creates new infrastructure demand, SDCs provide a mechanism for new growth to pay for new demand on the water, sewer, storm, transportation, and parks systems. Milwaukie currently charges SDCs for development and redevelopment for water, sewer, parks, and street systems. SDCs are the city's principal source of revenue for planning and infrastructure costs related to growth.

Generally, the charges are broken down into two components: 1) a reimbursement charge to recover existing capacity available for growth and 2) an improvement charge to cover planned capacity for growth. In some circumstances, the fee may include an administrative/compliance fee to cover the costs of complying with Oregon's SDC laws.

Not all SDCs collected by Milwaukie are set by the city. The city collects charges set and managed by NCPRD as well as sewer connection fees set by Clackamas County Water Environment Services (WES) and the City of Portland.

With the potential departure of the city from NCPRD it is necessary for the city to develop its own Parks SDC. The city engaged with FCS GROUP to develop an interim Parks SDC. The interim SDC would be updated after the city completes a new Park System Plan. The interim Parks SDC is based on the capital project list developed from existing NCPRD documentation and with minor modifications from city staff. The list which was introduced and discussed at the Parks Townhall is provided below. It is expected that this list would change after the city completes a new Parks System Plan

Project Name	Planning	Acquisition	Development	Site Classification	Planning Cost Estimates	Acquisition Cost Estimates	Development Cost Estimates	Total Cost Estimate
Milwaukie Bay Park	X		X	Community Park			\$9,600,000	\$9,600,000
Balfour Property	X		X	Neighborhood Park			\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Bowman-Brae Property	X		X	Neighborhood Park			\$700,000	\$700,000
Dogwood Park				Neighborhood Park			\$600,000	\$600,000
Scott Park	X		X	Neighborhood Park			\$686,000	\$686,000
Master Plan Development	X			Planning	\$350,000			\$350,000
Milwaukie Community Center	X		X	Recreation Center			\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Robert Kronberg Park				Natural Area			\$2,712,997	\$2,712,997
North Clackamas Park	X	X	X	Community Park		\$2,880,000	\$16,508,250	\$19,388,250
Recreation Center Planning Studies	X			Planning	\$200,000			\$200,000
South Minthorn Springs				Natural Area		\$350,000		\$350,000
Stanley Park	X		X	Neighborhood Park			\$703,248	\$703,248
TOTAL PROJECTS LIST								\$39,290,495

The current NCPRD SDC for Milwaukie is **\$3,985** for a single-family home. The consultants have provided a proposed SDC methodology that provides the maximum defensible charge. The maximum defensible charge from the interim methodology is **\$26,470**. This large increase in the rate is reflective of the \$39.3 million project list and the changes in demand related to Milwaukie growth projections. In setting the actual rate, Council can set the rate lower than the maximum defensible charge. Staff have also asked the consultant team to provide some additional analysis that includes the addition of an aquatic center and skate park which will be presented at the study session.

Levy Discussion

In evaluating the levy options staff considered several levy options. The analysis looked in the current and projected assessed values as well revenue yields. For purposes of the analysis the staff conservatively estimated a 3% increase in total assessed value year to year and 96% revenue yield. The table below presents estimated proceeds from the current \$0.5382 Levy and \$1.00 levy.

All Property Tax Estimate for Parks Levy
City of Milwaukie

	FY24/25	FY 25/26	FY 26/27	FY 27/28	FY 28/29	FY 29/30
Estimated 3% Growth Rate	-	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Current Projected Assessed Value*	\$ 309,725	319,017	328,587	338,445	348,598	359,056
Estimated Parcels*	8,334	8,334	8,334	8,334	8,334	8,334
Estimated Proceeds (\$0.5382)	\$ 1,389,000	\$ 1,431,000	\$ 1,474,000	\$ 1,518,000	\$ 1,564,000	\$ 1,610,000
96% Collection	\$ 1,333,440	\$ 1,373,760	\$ 1,415,040	\$ 1,457,280	\$ 1,501,440	\$ 1,545,600
Estimated Proceeds (\$1.00)	\$ 2,582,000	\$ 2,659,000	\$ 2,739,000	\$ 2,821,000	\$ 2,906,000	\$ 2,993,000
96% Collection	\$ 2,478,720	\$ 2,552,640	\$ 2,629,440	\$ 2,708,160	\$ 2,789,760	\$ 2,873,280

As presented earlier in the financial projections the \$0.5382 does not provide the necessary funding to operate the parks, but the \$1.00 levy does provide positive cash flow through the first four years and a positive balance through the end of year six.

Staff has also analyzed the impacts of the levy on the median assessed value, which is currently \$213,000, for a residential property. The table below provides a comparison.

Median Residential assessed Value Property Tax Impact for Parks Levy (\$213,000)

	FY24/25	FY 25/26	FY 26/27	FY 27/28	FY 28/29	FY 29/30
\$0.54	\$114.64	\$118.08	\$121.62	\$125.27	\$129.02	\$132.90
\$1.00	\$213.00	\$219.39	\$225.97	\$232.75	\$239.73	\$246.93
Difference	\$98.36	\$101.31	\$104.35	\$107.48	\$110.71	\$114.03

Additional consideration for the levy concerns its adoption as local option levy or as part of the permanent tax rate. Milwaukie's annexation to Clackamas Fire District 1 as part of Measure 3-166 that took effect on July 1, 2005, resulted in the city reducing its tax rate by \$2.4012. This was done to avoid an overall tax increase on property within Milwaukie. If approved by voters, the city could certify a higher property tax.

BUDGET IMPACT

The city parks levy at \$1.00 would generate over \$2.5 million in revenues in FY 24/25. Creating the fund would also require a budget adjustment to move existing park funding to a combined account.

WORKLOAD IMPACT

The maintenance and operations of parks by the city will create additional workload operationally and administratively. The operational impacts are reduced by the creation of a parks division with dedicated staff to perform administrative, planning and maintenance needs in parks. The administrative impacts are likely to affect the city manager's office, and public works as well as other departments.

CLIMATE IMPACT

Direct city management of Milwaukie's parks may influence climate adaptation and mitigation opportunities within these parks as the city would have greater control over policy application and resource investments in parks. This may include, but is not limited to, tree planting and preservation efforts, landscaping tool electrification, sustainable landscaping practices, and energy or resilience asset installation and management.

COORDINATION, CONCURRENCE, OR DISSENT

City staff are continuing to coordinate internally with the city manager's office on organizational and resource impacts of internal park management. Staff continues to coordinate with NCPRD staff for current and future parks and recreation services.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that Council consider and provide feedback on a potential parks levy if the city were to leave NCPRD.

ALTERNATIVES

None.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Financial Projections

Parks Budget Forecast

\$0.5382 Levy						
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	FY 24/25	FY 25/26	FY 26/27	FY 27/28	FY 28/29	FY 29/30
Description						
Property Taxes	\$ 1,333,440	\$ 1,373,760	\$ 1,415,040	\$ 1,457,280	\$ 1,501,440	\$ 1,545,600
Transfers in- General	\$134,155	\$140,863	\$147,906	\$155,301	\$163,066	\$171,220
Contributions -MCC Services						
Nutrition	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000
Transportation	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Social Services	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Program Fees -MCC						
Transportation	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$8,500
Social Services	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500
Respite	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Recreation Programs -MCC	\$197,806	\$197,806	\$197,806	\$197,806	\$197,806	\$197,806
Recreation Program Fees						
Parks Program Fees	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
Event Revenue	0	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Special Events-MCC	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Recreation Event Revenues	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
Intergovernmental						
Intergovernmental Dock Removal	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Intergovernmental Fees for Service - MCC						
Nutrition	\$230,000	\$230,000	\$230,000	\$230,000	\$230,000	\$230,000
Transportation	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
Social Services	\$53,000	\$53,000	\$53,000	\$53,000	\$53,000	\$53,000
Local Operating grants- MCC						
Nutrition	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000
Transportation	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Other Federal Grants	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Facility Rentals -MCC	\$78,455	\$78,455	\$78,455	\$78,455	\$78,455	\$78,455
Facility Rentals -fields/Shelters	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000
Misc Revenue						
Vending Services-MCC	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000
Friends of MCC	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Interest Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Misc Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Proceeds from Debt	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Recovered Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 2,506,856	\$2,554,884	\$2,603,207	\$2,652,842	\$2,704,767	\$2,757,081
Operating Expenses MCC:						
Personnel Services	\$1,207,834	\$1,298,422	\$1,395,803	\$1,500,488	\$1,613,025	\$1,734,002
Materials and Services	\$402,486	\$414,561	\$426,997	\$439,807	\$453,002	\$466,592
Operating Expenses Maintenance:						
Personnel Services	\$898,820	\$966,232	\$1,038,699	\$1,116,601	\$1,200,346	\$1,290,372
Materials and Services	\$425,000	\$417,150	\$429,665	\$442,554	\$455,831	\$469,506
Transfer to Other Funds (City Services)	\$275,000	\$275,000	\$288,750	\$303,188	\$318,347	\$334,264
Vehicles	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$40,000			
Total Operating Expenses	\$3,244,140	\$3,406,364	\$3,619,914	\$3,802,639	\$4,040,551	\$4,294,736
Operating Income	-\$737,284	-\$851,480	-\$1,016,707	-\$1,149,797	-\$1,335,784	-\$1,537,656
Cash Forward Beginning Year	\$0	-\$737,284	-\$1,588,764	-\$2,605,471	-\$3,755,268	-\$5,091,051
Balance	-\$737,284	-\$1,588,764	-\$2,605,471	-\$3,755,268	-\$5,091,051	-\$6,628,707

Parks Budget Forecast

\$1.00 Levy		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
		FY 24/25	FY 25/26	FY 26/27	FY 27/28	FY 28/29	FY 29/30
Description							
Property Taxes		\$2,478,720	\$2,552,640	\$2,629,440	\$2,708,160	\$2,789,760	\$2,873,280
Transfers in- General		\$134,155	\$140,863	\$147,906	\$155,301	\$163,066	\$171,220
Contributions -MCC Services							
	Nutrition	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000
	Transportation	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
	Social Services	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Program Fees -MCC							
	Transportation	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$8,500
	Social Services	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500
	Respite	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
	Recreation Programs -MCC	\$197,806	\$197,806	\$197,806	\$197,806	\$197,806	\$197,806
Recreation Program Fees							
	Parks Program Fees	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
Event Revenue		\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
	Special Events-MCC	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
	Recreation Event Revenues	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
Intergovernmental							
	Intergovernmental Dock Removal	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Intergovernmental Fees for Service - MCC							
	Nutrition	\$230,000	\$230,000	\$230,000	\$230,000	\$230,000	\$230,000
	Transportation	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
	Social Services	\$53,000	\$53,000	\$53,000	\$53,000	\$53,000	\$53,000
Local Operating grants- MCC							
	Nutrition	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000
	Transportation	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Other Federal Grants		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Facility Rentals -MCC		\$78,455	\$78,455	\$78,455	\$78,455	\$78,455	\$78,455
Facility Rentals -fields/Shelters		\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000
Misc Revenue							
	Vending Services-MCC	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000
	Friends of MCC	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Interest Income		\$0	\$2,035	\$3,677	\$4,678	\$5,200	\$4,982
Misc Revenue		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Proceeds from Debt		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Recovered Expenditures		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Operating Revenues		\$ 3,652,136	\$3,735,799	\$3,821,284	\$3,908,400	\$3,998,288	\$4,089,743
Operating Expenses MCC:							
	Personnel Services	\$1,207,834	\$1,298,422	\$1,395,803	\$1,500,488	\$1,613,025	\$1,734,002
	Materials and Services	\$402,486	\$414,561	\$426,997	\$439,807	\$453,002	\$466,592
Operating Expenses Maintenance:							
	Personnel Services	\$899,820	\$967,307	\$1,039,854	\$1,117,844	\$1,201,682	\$1,291,808
	Materials and Services	\$425,000	\$417,150	\$429,665	\$442,554	\$455,831	\$469,506
	Transfer to Other Funds (City Services)	\$275,000	\$275,000	\$288,750	\$303,188	\$318,347	\$334,264
Vehicles		\$35,000	\$35,000	\$40,000			
Total Operating Expenses		\$3,245,140	\$3,407,439	\$3,621,070	\$3,803,881	\$4,041,886	\$4,296,172
Operating Income		\$ 406,996	\$328,360	\$200,214	\$104,519	-\$43,599	-\$206,429
Cash Forward Beginning Year		0	\$406,996	\$735,356	\$935,570	\$1,040,089	\$996,490
Balance		\$ 406,996	\$735,356	\$935,570	\$1,040,089	\$996,490	\$790,062



Parks Update

02/14/2023



Recreation Services Analysis and Interim SDC



- Review of the NCPRD Facilities and Services
- Recreation programs and services to be provided
- Recommendations
- Interim SDC Methodology

Milwaukie Community Center



- Senior Service Focus
 - Social Services
 - Nutrition
 - Transportation
- One of the largest meal providers in the State
 - 250 meals per day District wide/ 50 Meals Milwaukie
- Funding – Grants/Contributions/ Support From NCPRD General Fund
- Subsidized by District – (\$710K)

Parks O&M



- Addition of North Clackamas Park
- Updated to include:
 - Additional Parks Tech
 - Ops and Service Supervisor
- Increased Expenses
 - \$277K

Forecasts

	Parks Budget Forecast					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	FY 24/25	FY 25/26	FY 26/27	FY 27/28	FY 28/29	FY 29/30
\$0.5382 Levy						
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 2,506,856	\$2,554,884	\$2,603,207	\$2,652,842	\$2,704,767	\$2,757,081
Total Operating Expenses	\$3,244,140	\$3,406,364	\$3,619,914	\$3,802,639	\$4,040,551	\$4,294,736
Operating Income	-\$737,284	-\$851,480	-\$1,016,707	-\$1,149,797	-\$1,335,784	-\$1,537,656
Cash Forward Beginning Year	0	-\$737,284	-\$1,588,764	-\$2,605,471	-\$3,755,268	-\$5,091,051
Balance	-\$737,284	-\$1,588,764	-\$2,605,471	-\$3,755,268	-\$5,091,051	-\$6,628,707

	Parks Budget Forecast					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	FY 24/25	FY 25/26	FY 26/27	FY 27/28	FY 28/29	FY 29/30
\$1.00 Levy						
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 3,652,136	\$3,735,804	\$3,821,294	\$3,908,416	\$3,998,310	\$4,089,772
Total Operating Expenses	\$3,244,140	\$3,406,364	\$3,619,914	\$3,802,639	\$4,040,551	\$4,294,736
Operating Income	\$ 407,996	\$329,440	\$201,380	\$105,777	-\$42,241	-\$204,964
Cash Forward Beginning Year	0	\$407,996	\$737,436	\$938,816	\$1,044,594	\$1,002,353
Balance	\$ 407,996	\$737,436	\$938,816	\$1,044,594	\$1,002,353	\$797,389

Parks Update

Thank you!

Questions?

Peter Passarelli

Public Works Director

503-786-7614

passarellip@milwaukieoregon.gov





City of Milwaukie Parks SDC

John Ghilarducci, Principal
Zech Hazel, Project
Consultant
February 2023



Agenda

- **Background**
- **Calculations**
- **Comparison**



Agenda

- **Background**
- Calculations
- Comparison



Key Characteristics of SDCs

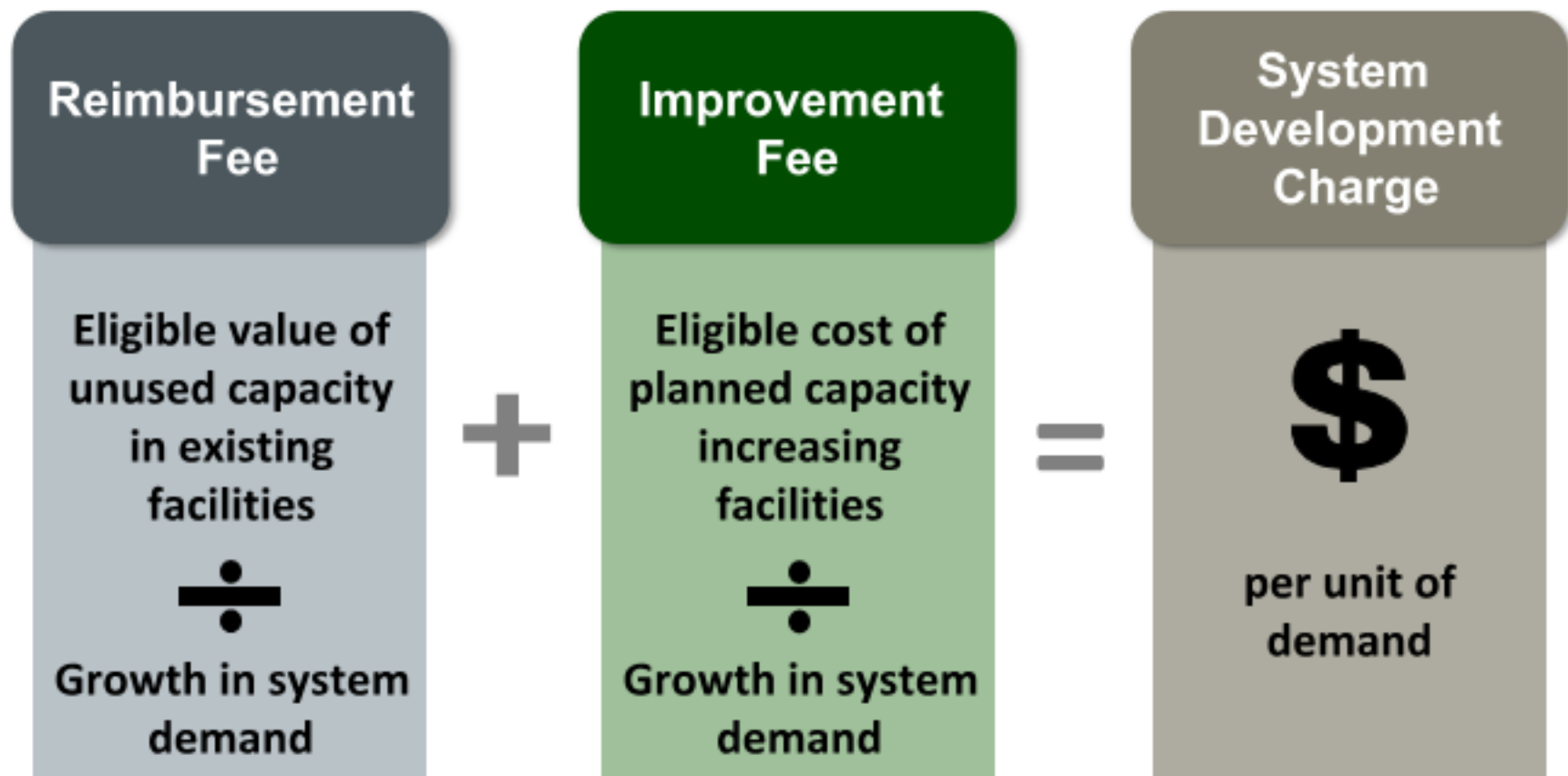
- SDCs are one-time charges, not ongoing rates. Paid at the time of development.
- SDCs are available for water, wastewater, stormwater, transportation, and parks.
- SDCs are for capital only, in both their calculation and in their use.
- SDCs include both existing and future (planned) infrastructure cost components.
- SDCs are for “system” facilities, not “local” facilities.

Legal Framework for SDCs

ORS 223.297 - 316, known as *the SDC Act*, provides “a uniform framework for the imposition of system development charges by governmental units” and establishes “that the charges may be used only for capital improvements.”



The SDC Calculation





Current SDCs - NCPRD

	Zone 1 (Milwaukie)		Zone 1 (UGMA)		Zone 2 (West of I-205)		Zone 3 (East of I-205)	
Single Family	\$	3,985	\$	6,760	\$	6,760	\$	6,075
Multi Family		3,608		5,842		5,842		5,290
Non-residential (per employee)		60		60				60



Agenda

- Background
- **Calculations**
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System Development Charge

- The maximum allowable SDC per single-family dwelling unit is \$26,470

Calculated SDC	
	Future by Unit
Cost Basis:	
Improvement Fee	\$ 36,816,885
Reimbursement Fee	503,474
Compliance Costs	1,866,018
Total Cost Basis	\$ 39,186,376
Growth in Residential Equivalents	3,900
Improvement Fee per Residential Equivalents	\$ 9,439
Reimbursement Fee per Residential Equivalents	129
Compliance Fee per Residential Equivalents	478
Total SDC per Residential Equivalents	\$ 10,047
Fee Schedule:	
Single-family dwelling unit	\$ 26,470
Multi-family dwelling unit	18,055
Mobile home dwelling unit	18,612
Employee	547



Growth in Parks Demand			2020-2040	Growth
		2020	2040	Share
Residents		20,600	24,356	3,756
Employees		14,543	17,195	2,652
Residential-equivalent employees		792	936	144
Total residential equivalents		21,392	25,292	3,900



Inventory and Eligibility					Future LoS			
	Units	2020 Quantity	2020 Units per 1,000 Residents	Net Change in Quantity	2040 Units per 1,000 Residents	2020 Minimum Quantity	Eligibility	Reimbursable Quantity
By Unit of Measurement:								
Acres of Parks and Natural Areas	Acres	90.36	4.39	11.50	4.18	86.15	100.00%	4.21
Miles of Trails	Miles	7.42	0.36	0.00	0.30	6.28	0.00%	1.14

Source: City of Milwaukee, NCPRD, Previous tables



Infill List

	Years to Completion	Total Cost	Eligibility	Eligible Cost
Master Plan Development	2-5	\$ 350,000	15.42%	\$ 53,974
Scott Park	2-5	686,000	15.42%	105,790
Milwaukie Community Center	6-10	3,573,050	15.42%	551,009
Recreation Center Planning Studies	6-10	238,203	15.42%	36,734
Total:		\$ 4,847,253		\$ 747,507

Source: City of Milwaukie



Expansion List

Park Name	Park Type	Years to Completion	Total Cost	Eligibility	Eligible Cost	Acres Added
Balfour Property	Neighborhood Park	2-5	\$ 1,000,000	100.00%	\$ 1,000,000	0.80
Bowman-Brae Property	Neighborhood Park	2-5	700,000	100.00%	700,000	0.69
Dogwood Park	Neighborhood Park	2-5	600,000	100.00%	600,000	0.91
Milwaukie Bay Park	Community Park	2-5	11,433,759	100.00%	11,433,759	3.00
North Clackamas Park	Community Park	6-10	23,091,727	100.00%	23,091,727	22.86
South Minthorn Springs	Natural Area	6-10	350,001	100.00%	350,001	6.50
Stanley Park	Neighborhood Park	6-10	837,580	100.00%	837,580	1.04
Total:			\$ 38,013,067		\$ 38,013,067	35.80

Source: City of Milwaukie



Improvement Fee Cost Basis

Improvement Fee Cost Basis		Future LoS	
		Eligibility	Eligible Cost
By Unit of Measurement			
Acres of Parks and Natural Areas		100.00%	\$ 38,013,067
Miles of Trails		0.00%	-
Expansion Projects Total			\$ 38,013,067
Infill Projects		15.42%	747,507
Total			\$ 38,760,574

Source: Previous tables



Reimbursement Fee Cost Basis

	Inventory	Unit	Capital Expenditures	Milwaukie Investment	Milwaukie Investment per Unit
By Unit of Measurement:					
Acres of Parks and Natural Areas	90.36	Acres	\$ 10,811,058	\$ 10,811,058	\$ 119,644
Miles of Trails	7.42	Miles	-	-	-

Source: Previous tables

	Reimbursable Quantity	Unit	Milwaukie Investment per Unit	Total Reimbursable Cost
By Unit of Measurement:				
Acres of Parks and Natural Areas	4.21	Acres	\$ 119,644	\$ 503,474
Miles of Trails	1.14	Miles	-	-
Total				\$ 503,474

Source: Previous tables



Adjustments

Adjustments to SDC Cost Basis	
	Future by Unit
Unadjusted Improvement Fee Cost Basis	\$ 38,760,574
Estimated Improvement Fee Fund Balance	(1,943,689)
Improvement Fee Cost Basis	\$ 36,816,885

Source: Elizabeth Gomez, North Clackamas Parks & Recreation District



System Development Charge

Calculated SDC	
	Future by Unit
Cost Basis:	
Improvement Fee	\$ 36,816,885
Reimbursement Fee	503,474
Compliance Costs	1,866,018
Total Cost Basis	\$ 39,186,376
Growth in Residential Equivalents	3,900
Improvement Fee per Residential Equivalents	\$ 9,439
Reimbursement Fee per Residential Equivalents	129
Compliance Fee per Residential Equivalents	478
Total SDC per Residential Equivalents	\$ 10,047
Fee Schedule:	
Single-family dwelling unit	\$ 26,470
Multi-family dwelling unit	18,055
Mobile home dwelling unit	18,612
Employee	547



Scalable SDCs by House Size

	EDUs	Max. Parks SDC
Single-Family Residential		
< 500 sqft (use ADU rate)	0.60 \$	15,882
500-800 sqft	0.70	18,529
800-1,799 sqft	0.90	23,823
1,800-2,999 sqft	1.00	26,470
3,000-3,799 sqft	1.10	29,117
≥ 3,800 sqft	1.20	31,764
Accessory dwelling unit (ADU)	0.60	15,882



Scenario Comparison

	Years to Completion	Total Cost	Eligibility	Eligible Cost
Aquatic Center	6-10	12,000,000	15.42%	1,850,550
Skate Park	6-10	2,000,000	15.42%	308,425
Total:		\$ 14,000,000		\$ 2,158,975

Source: City of Milwaukie

Scenario	SDC for a SFR
Original	\$26,470
Skate Park	\$26,689
Aquatic Center	\$27,783
Both	\$28,002



Agenda

- Background
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SDC Comparison

	Parks SDC per SFR	
Milwaukie (Base + Both)	\$	28,002
Milwaukie (Base + Aquatic Center)		27,783
Milwaukie (Base + Skate Park)		26,689
Milwaukie (Base)		26,470
Lake Oswego		15,672
Sherwood		14,997
Tualatin Hills PRD (North Bethany)		14,611
Portland (Non-Central City)		14,500
West Linn		13,791
Tualatin Hills PRD (District-wide no overlay)		12,264
Tigard (Inside River Terrace)		11,830
Beaverton		11,787
Portland (Central City)		11,465
Tigard (Outside River Terrace)		11,225
Happy Valley		9,273
Gladstone		9,027
Tualatin		8,548
Gresham (Springwater)		8,150
Oregon City		7,819
Wilsonville		6,969
NCPRD Zone 2		6,760
Hillsboro		6,577
Canby		6,559
Gresham (Pleasant Valley)		6,355
NCPRD Zone 3		6,075
Hubbard		4,868
Gresham (City Limits)		4,654
Eugene		4,414
NCPRD Zone 1		3,985
Molalla		2,643

Source: FCS Group Survey (8/18/22)

Scott Stauffer

From: Scott Stauffer
Sent: Thursday, March 2, 2023 11:48 AM
To: 'Lisa Lashbrook'; Rebecca Stavenjord; Robert Massey; Desi Nicodemus; Adam Khosroabadi; Lisa Batey
Cc: Ann Ober; Adam Moore; Peter Passarelli
Subject: RE: SDC discussion & Meals on Wheels

Greetings!

We have received your comments. Your comments will be included in the record of the February 14, 2023, City Council study session meeting.

For more information about this meeting visit <https://www.milwaukieoregon.gov/meetings>.

If we may be of further assistance please let us know.

SCOTT STAUFFER, CMC

City Recorder
he • him • his
City of Milwaukie
10722 SE Main St • Milwaukie, OR 97222
p: 503.786.7502 f: 503.786.7540

From: Lisa Lashbrook <lisamlashbrook@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 2, 2023 9:52 AM
To: Robert Massey <MasseyR@milwaukieoregon.gov>
Cc: Ann Ober <OberA@milwaukieoregon.gov>; Rebecca Stavenjord <StavenjordR@milwaukieoregon.gov>; Adam Khosroabadi <KhosroabadiA@milwaukieoregon.gov>; Desi Nicodemus <NicodemusD@milwaukieoregon.gov>; Lisa Batey <BateyL@milwaukieoregon.gov>
Subject: SDC discussion & Meals on Wheels

This Message originated outside your organization.

Robert,

I have been slogging my way through the council work study session of February 14th. During the discussion regarding the recipients of the Meals on Wheels program, it was brought to light that only 20% of the recipients are Milwaukie residents. Additionally, other senior services that are provided are also largely not for Milwaukie residents.

Robert, you brought up a perfectly reasonable way to deal with the shortfall of inflow to the program and suggested reducing expenses by removing non-Milwaukie residents from social services provided through the Milwaukie Community Center. Mayor Batey suggested the County could figure out how to provide services and you added it could be part of the negotiations with NCPRD.

I agree wholeheartedly and think this makes sense financially. As a Meals on Wheels driver for 16 years whose route is in Oak Grove, I don't suggest this lightly. I see the need for my volunteer services, however, I just don't think a shift to independence from the district should burden Milwaukie with the social service needs of unincorporated residents.

Also taken into consideration is the fact that the County had no problem delaying funding for Milwaukie Bay Park. As a Parks and Recreation board member for 8 years, and a founding member of the Milwaukie Parks Foundation, I am frustrated and disappointed by this change in attitude from the County.

So, Robert, thanks for putting something on the table for consideration that I think has merit and should be part of the negotiations with NCPRD.

Respectfully,
Lisa Lashbrook