

## 33.150 Campus Institutional Zones

# 150

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### General

#### 33.150.010 Purpose

The campus institutional zones implement the campus institution policies and Institutional Campus (IC) land use designation of the Comprehensive Plan. The zones are for institutions such as medical centers and colleges that have been developed as campuses, and for other uses that are compatible with surrounding neighborhoods. The differences between the zones reflect the diversity and location of campus institutions. Allowed uses and development standards promote the desired character of each

zone, and reflect the character and development intensity of surrounding neighborhoods. The CI1 and IR zones encourage development that is at a low to medium density residential scale, while the CI2 zone encourages development that is at a more intense, urban scale. The development standards allow flexibility for development and provide guidance to property owners, developers, and neighbors about the limits of what is allowed.

**33.150.020 List of the Campus Institutional Zones**

The full and short names of the campus institutional zones and their map symbols are listed below. When this Title refers to the campus institutional zones, it is referring to the three zones listed here. When this Title refers to the CI zones, it is referring only to CI1 and CI2.

Full Name	Short Name/Map Symbol
Campus Institutional 1	CI1
Campus Institutional 2	CI2
Institutional Residential	IR

**33.150.030 Characteristics of the Zones**

- A. Campus Institutional 1 zone.** The Campus Institutional 1 (CI1) zone is intended for large colleges and medical centers located in or near low and medium density residential neighborhoods. Retail Sales and Service and other uses that serve or support the campus and neighborhood are allowed. Development is intended to be internally focused and compatible with the scale of the surrounding neighborhood. Setback and open space requirements create a buffer between the institution and the surrounding community.
- B. Campus Institutional 2 zone.** The Campus Institutional 2 (CI2) zone is intended for large medical centers, colleges and universities located in or near a Regional, Town or Neighborhood Center, or along a civic or neighborhood corridor that is served by frequent transit service. Development is intended to be pedestrian-oriented and at a scale that encourages urban-scale medical and educational facilities, while also ensuring compatibility with nearby mixed-use commercial and residential areas. Retail Sales and Service and Office uses are allowed to support the medical or college campus, and to provide services to the surrounding neighborhoods.
- C. IR zone.** The IR zone is a multi-use zone that provides for the establishment and growth of large institutional campuses as well as higher density residential development. The IR zone recognizes the valuable role of institutional uses in the community. However, these institutions are generally in residential areas where the level of public services is scaled to a less intense level of development. Institutional uses are often of a significantly different scale and character than the areas in which they are located. Intensity and density are regulated by the maximum number of dwelling units per acre and the maximum size of buildings permitted. Some commercial and light industrial uses are allowed, along with major event entertainment facilities and other uses associated with institutions.

Residential development allowed includes all structure types. Mixed use projects including both residential development and institutions are allowed as well as single use projects that are entirely residential or institutional. IR zones will be located near one or more streets that are designated as District Collector streets, Transit Access Streets, or streets of higher classification. The IR zone will be applied only when it is accompanied by the Design overlay zone.

### **33.150.040 Other Zoning Regulations**

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

### **33.150.060 Neighborhood Contact and Outreach**

- A. Purpose.** The requirements of this section promote ongoing communication between campus institutions and other uses and the surrounding communities. In addition to neighborhood contact, Colleges and Medical Centers are required to annually update the community on campus operations and development proposals. The annual meeting allows neighbors and campus administrators the opportunity to discuss and resolve potential impacts or conflicts. While the comments from the community are not binding, a collaborative approach is encouraged.
- B. Neighborhood contact.** Neighborhood contact is a set of outreach steps that must be taken before certain developments can be submitted for approval. Neighborhood contact is required as follows:
1. Neighborhood contact I.
    - a. Neighborhood contact I requirements. When proposed development will add at least 10,000 square feet and not more than 25,000 square feet of net building area to a site, the neighborhood contact steps of 33.705.020.A., Neighborhood contact I, are required. All the steps in 33.705.020.A. must be completed before an application for a building permit can be submitted.
    - b. Exemption. If the proposed development has already met the neighborhood contact requirements as part of a land use review process, it is exempt from the neighborhood contact requirements.
  2. Neighborhood contact II.
    - a. Neighborhood contact II requirements. When the proposed development will add more than 25,000 square feet of net building area to a site, the neighborhood contact steps of 33.705.020.B., Neighborhood contact II, are required. All of the steps in 33.705.020.B. must be completed before an application for a building permit can be submitted.
    - b. Exemption. If the proposed development has already met the neighborhood contact requirements as part of a land use review process, it is exempt from the neighborhood contact requirements.
- C. Annual meeting.** Colleges and Medical Centers must conduct at least one community meeting per year. The annual community meeting is intended to ensure that the College or Medical Center updates the community at least once a year regarding future development and other potential changes that could affect the surrounding area, and to provide a forum for discussion of a Good Neighbor Agreement:
1. The following information must be provided during the meeting:

- a. The status of and any updates to the College's or Medical Center's Transportation and Parking Demand Management Plan, Transportation Impact Analysis, and related mitigation measures;
  - b. Development that is anticipated to take place on the site during the next 12 months;
  - c. Potential impacts of other on-site activities that could affect the surrounding neighborhood; and
  - d. Updated contact information for the College or Medical Center;
2. The College or Medical Center must send notice of the meeting to the neighborhood association and business association for the area at least 30 days before the meeting. Notice must be by registered or certified mail, and must include the following:
    - a. The purpose of the meeting;
    - b. Information on how to contact the institution regarding details about this meeting;
    - c. The date, time, and location of the meeting.
  3. A copy of the notification, the mailing list, and registered or certified mail receipt must be retained by the College or Medical Center for at least 5 years and must be available for inspection by City staff upon request.

### Use Regulations

#### 33.150.100 Primary Uses

- A. Allowed uses.** Uses allowed in the campus institutional zones are listed in Table 150-1 with a "Y". These uses are allowed if they comply with the development standards and other regulations of this Title. Being listed as an allowed use does not mean that a proposed development will be granted an adjustment or other exception to the regulations of this Title. In addition, a use or development listed in the 200s series of chapters is also subject to the regulations of those chapters.
- B. Limited uses.** Uses allowed that are subject to limitations are listed in Table 150-1 with an "L". These uses are allowed if they comply with the limitations listed below and the development standards and other regulations of this Title. In addition, a use or development listed in the 200s series of chapters is also subject to the regulations of those chapters. The paragraphs listed below contain the limitations and correspond with the footnote numbers from Table 150-1.
  1. Retail Sales And Service uses in the CI1 zone. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 150-1 that have note [1]. Up to 10,000 square feet of Retail Sales And Service use per site may be allowed as a conditional use in the CI1 zone.
  2. Manufacturing And Production and Industrial Service in the CI1 and CI2 zones. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 150-1 that have note [2]. In the CI 1 and CI2 zones, up to 10,000 square feet of Manufacturing And Production use and 10,000 square feet of Industrial Service use is allowed per site. More than 10,000 square feet of Manufacturing and Production use and 10,000 square feet of Industrial Service use may be allowed as a conditional use in the CI2 zone. More than 10,000 square feet of Manufacturing and Production and Industrial Service is prohibited in the CI1 zone.

3. Basic Utilities. These regulations apply to all parts of Table 150-1 that have note [3].
  - a. Basic Utilities that serve a development site are accessory uses to the primary use being served on that site.
  - b. Small Scale Energy Production that provides energy for on-site or off-site use are considered accessory to the primary use on the site. Installations that sell power they generate—at retail (net, metered) or wholesale—are included. However, they are only considered accessory if they generate energy primarily from biological materials or byproducts from the site itself, or conditions on the site itself. Not more than 10 tons per week of biological material or byproducts from other sites may be used to generate energy. Not more than 20 percent of the floor area on a site, exclusive of parking area may be devoted to small scale energy production.
  - c. All other Basic Utilities are conditional uses.
4. Community Service. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 150-1 that have note [4]. Most Community Service uses are regulated by Chapter 33.815, Conditional Uses.
  - a. In the CI1 and IR zones, most Community Service uses are regulated by Chapter 33.815, Conditional Uses. Short term, mass, and outdoor shelters are regulated by Chapter 33.285, Short Term, Mass, and Outdoor Shelters.
  - b. In the CI2 zones, most Community Service uses are allowed by right. Short term, mass, and outdoor shelters are regulated by Chapter 33.285, Short Term, Mass, and Outdoor Shelters.
5. Parks And Open Areas. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 150-1 that have note [5]. Parks And Open Areas uses are allowed by right. However, certain accessory uses and facilities that are part of a Parks And Open Areas use require a conditional use review. These accessory uses and facilities that require a conditional use review are listed below.
  - a. Swimming pools.
  - b. Cemeteries, including mausoleums, chapels, and similar accessory structures associated with funerals or burial.
  - c. Golf courses, including club houses, restaurants, and driving ranges.
  - d. Boat ramps.
  - e. Parking areas.
  - f. Recreational fields for organized sports. Recreational fields used for organized sports are subject to the regulations of Chapter 33.279, Recreational Fields for Organized Sports.
6. Colleges. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 150-1 that have note [6]. Colleges are allowed by right. However, outdoor sports facilities that include more than 1,500 square feet of accessory building floor area, more than 500 linear feet of spectator seating, outdoor lighting, or voice amplification require a conditional use review.
7. Agriculture. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 150-1 that have note [7]. If the use and site do not meet the regulations of Chapter 33.237, Food Production and Distribution, Agriculture is prohibited.

8. Radio Frequency Transmission Facilities. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 150-1 that have an [8]. Some Radio Frequency Transmission Facilities are allowed by right. See Chapter 33.274.
9. Group Living in the IR Zone. This regulation applies to all parts of table 150-1 that have a note [9]. Group Living uses in the IR zone are regulated as follows:
  - a. The Group Living use must be included in the mission statement of the campus's impact mitigation plan; and
  - b. The impact mitigation plan's implemented mitigation measures must accommodate the impacts the Group Living use will create.
10. Retail Sales And Services and Office uses in the IR zone. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 150-1 that have a note [10].
  - a. Purpose. Retail Sales And Service uses are allowed as part of an institutional campus in recognition of the large size of such campuses and the needs of the people present for nearby goods and services. Office uses are allowed in recognition of the multifaceted nature of colleges and medical centers.
  - b. Retail Sales and Service uses allowed as accessory activities. These uses are allowed by right when the use is identified as a permitted accessory use in the institution's approved impact mitigation plan or conditional use master plan; and
  - c. Retail Sales and Service and Office uses are allowed on an institutional campus as primary uses when the following regulations are met:
    - (1) The location is identified as a site for a primary retail, service or office use in the institution's approved impact mitigation plan;
    - (2) The impact mitigation plan's mitigation measures for commercial use at the site are met; and
    - (3) Retail Sales and Services uses in combination with office uses which are not listed as primary or accessory uses in the mission statement of the impact mitigation plan are limited. These uses are limited to no more than 50,000 square feet of floor area or 10 percent of the campus floor area, whichever is less. When structured parking is provided 250 square feet of parking structure floor area is included in the area subject to this floor area limitation for each accessory parking space for the use. Size exceptions are prohibited.
  - d. Institutional Office uses allowed as accessory activities. These uses are allowed by right when the use is identified as a permitted accessory use in the institution's approved impact mitigation plan or conditional use master plan; and
  - e. Institutional Office uses allowed as primary uses. Office uses related to the mission of the institution are allowed by right when all of the following are met:
    - (1) The amount of office space development is mitigated for at the level specified in the institution's approved impact mitigation plan;
    - (2) The office uses allowed are limited to the following:
      - Institutional administrative, faculty, staff, student, and educational offices;

- Blood collection facilities;
  - Medical office space and medical office buildings; and
  - Medical, scientific, educational research and development facilities and laboratories.
- (3) Limit the aggregate size of medical, scientific, educational research and development facilities and laboratories; non institution-owned medical office buildings; and major event entertainment facilities and their associated structured parking to 30 percent or less of the campus floor area. Exceptions to the 30 percent maximum are prohibited.
11. Schools, Colleges, and Medical Centers in the IR zone. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 150-1 that have a note [11].
- a. Purpose. High Schools, Colleges, and Medical Centers located in IR Zones are limited to the large institutional campuses the IR Zone is intended to foster. The IR zone was created in recognition of the role such institutions play in meeting the needs of Portland's citizens.
  - b. Regulations for institutional campuses. High Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, and Medical Centers are allowed to develop as institutional campuses when they meet the following regulations.
    - (1) The institution is located or is to be located on a site that is at least 5 acres in total area. Exceptions to this minimum size requirement are prohibited.
    - (2) The institution has an approved impact mitigation plan or conditional use master plan.
    - (3) Trade schools and business schools are commercial uses and are not allowed in an IR zone through a conditional use.
  - c. Regulations for other institutions. Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, and Medical Centers are allowed as a conditional use only.
  - d. Regulations for recreational fields for organized sports. Recreational fields used for organized sports on a school, school site, or in a park, are subject to the regulations of Chapter 33.279, Recreational Fields for Organized Sports.
12. Daycare in the IR zone. This regulation applies to all parts of Table 150-1 that have a note [11]. Daycare facilities are allowed if included in the institution's approved impact mitigation plan or conditional use master plan.
- C. Conditional uses.** Uses that are allowed if approved through the conditional use review process are listed in Table 150-1 with a "CU". These uses are allowed provided they comply with the conditional use approval criteria for that use, the development standards, and other regulations of this Title. Uses listed with a "CU" that also have a footnote number in the table are subject to the regulations cited in the footnote. In addition, a use or development listed in the 200s series of chapters is also subject to the regulations of those chapters. The conditional use review process and approval criteria are stated in Chapter 33.815, Conditional Uses.
- D. Prohibited uses.** Uses listed in Table 150-1 with an "N" are prohibited. Existing uses in categories listed as prohibited may be subject to the regulations of Chapter 33.258, Nonconforming Uses and Development.

**33.150.110 Accessory Uses**

Uses that are accessory to a primary use are allowed if they comply with specific regulations for the accessory use and all applicable development standards. In addition, Retail Sales and Service, Manufacturing and Production, and Industrial Service uses that are on a site with a College or a Medical Center in a CI1 or CI2 zone that have exterior access within 150 feet of a public right-of-way or have exterior signage are primary uses. Retail Sales and Service, Manufacturing and Production, and Industrial Service uses that have exterior access more than 150 from a public right-of-way and do not have exterior signage are accessory uses.

<b>Table 150-1 Campus Institutional Zone Primary Uses</b>			
<b>Use Categories</b>	<b>CI1</b>	<b>CI2</b>	<b>IR</b>
<b>Residential Categories</b>			
Household Living	N	Y	Y
Group Living	N	Y	Y [9]
<b>Commercial Categories</b>			
Retail Sales And Service	CU [1]	Y	L/CU [10]
Office	N	Y	L/CU [10]
Quick Vehicle Servicing	N	N	N
Vehicle Repair	N	N	N
Commercial Parking	N	Y	N
Self-Service Storage	N	N	N
Commercial Outdoor Recreation	N	N	N
Major Event Entertainment	CU	CU	CU
<b>Industrial Categories</b>			
Manufacturing And Production	L [2]	L/CU [2]	CU
Warehouse And Freight Movement	N	N	N
Wholesale Sales	N	N	N
Industrial Service	L [2]	L/CU [2]	CU
Bulk Fossil Fuel Terminal	N	N	N
Railroad Yards	N	N	N
Waste-Related	N	N	N

Y = Yes, Allowed

L = Allowed, But Special Limitations

CU = Conditional Use Review Required

N = No, Prohibited

Notes:

- The use categories are described in Chapter 33.920.
- Regulations that correspond to the bracketed numbers [ ] are stated in 33.150.100.B.
- Specific uses and developments may also be subject to regulations in the 200s series of chapters.

<b>Table 150-1 Campus Institutional Zone Primary Uses</b>			
<b>Use Categories</b>	<b>CI1</b>	<b>CI2</b>	<b>IR</b>
<b>Institutional Categories</b>			
Basic Utilities	L/CU [3]	L/CU [3]	L/CU [3]
Community Service	L/CU [4]	L/CU [4]	L/CU [4]
Parks And Open Areas	L/CU [5]	L/CU [5]	L/CU [5]
Schools	N	N	L/CU [11]
Colleges	Y/CU [6]	Y/CU [6]	L/CU [11]
Medical Centers	Y	Y	L/CU [11]
Religious Institutions	CU	CU	CU
Daycare	Y	Y	L/CU [12]
<b>Other Categories</b>			
Agriculture	L [7]	L [7]	L [7]
Aviation And Surface Passenger Terminals	N	N	N
Detention Facilities	N	N	N
Mining	N	N	N
Radio Frequency Transmission Facilities	L/CU [8]	L/CU [8]	L/CU [8]
Rail Lines And Utility Corridors	CU	CU	CU

Y = Yes, Allowed

L = Allowed, But Special Limitations

CU = Conditional Use Review Required

N = No, Prohibited

Notes:

- The use categories are described in Chapter 33.920.
- Regulations that correspond to the bracketed numbers [ ] are stated in 33.150.100.B.
- Specific uses and developments may also be subject to regulations in the 200s series of chapters.

### Development Standards

#### 33.150.200 Lot Size

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

#### 33.150.205 Floor Area Ratio

- A. Purpose.** Floor area ratios (FARs) regulate the amount of use (the intensity) allowed on a site. FARs provide a means to match the potential amount of uses with the desired character of the area and the provision of public services. FARs also work with the height, setback, and building coverage standards to control the overall bulk of development.
- B. FAR standard.** The floor area ratios are stated in Table 150-2 and apply to all development.
- C. Inclusionary housing bonus FAR.** The following FAR bonus options are allowed in the CI2 zone. Sites in the CI1 and IR zone are not eligible for the bonus FAR options. Adjustments to this Subsection, or to the amount of maximum floor area allowed through the bonuses, are prohibited.
  1. **Mandatory inclusionary housing.** Bonus FAR is allowed up to the maximum FAR allowed with inclusionary housing bonus stated in Table 150-2 for development that triggers the requirements of 33.245, Inclusionary Housing. The amount of bonus floor area allowed is

an amount equal to the net building area of the building that triggers 33.245, up to the maximum FAR allowed with bonus stated in Table 150-2. To qualify for this bonus, the applicant must provide a letter from the Portland Housing Bureau certifying that the regulations of 33.245 have been met.

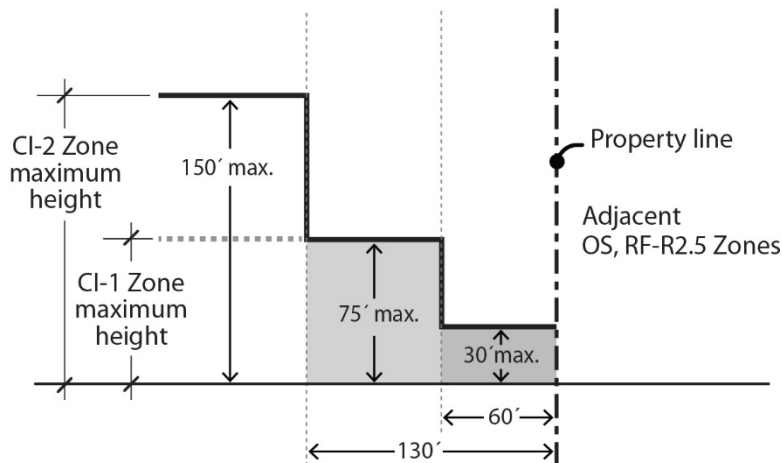
2. Voluntary inclusionary housing. Bonus FAR up to the maximum with inclusionary housing bonus stated in Table 150-2 is allowed when one of the following voluntary bonus options is met:
  - a. Bonus density or FAR is allowed for projects that voluntarily comply with the standards of 33.245.040 and 33.245.050. The amount of bonus floor area allowed is an amount equal to the net building area of the building that complies with 33.245.040 and .050, up to the maximum FAR allowed with bonus stated in Table 150-2. To qualify for this bonus, the applicant must provide a letter from the Portland Housing Bureau certifying that the regulations of 33.245 have been met. The letter is required to be submitted before a building permit can be issued for development, but is not required in order to apply for a land use review; or
  - b. Affordable Housing Fund. Bonus FAR is allowed in exchange for payment into the Affordable Housing Fund. For each square foot of floor area purchased a fee must be paid to the Portland Housing Bureau (PHB). The Portland Housing Bureau collects and administers the Affordable Housing Fund, and determines the fee. PHB determines the fee per square foot and updates the fee at least every three years. The fee schedule is available from the Bureau of Development Services. To qualify for this bonus, the applicant must provide a letter from PHB documenting the amount that has been contributed. The letter is required to be submitted before a building permit can be issued for development, but is not required in order to apply for a land use review.

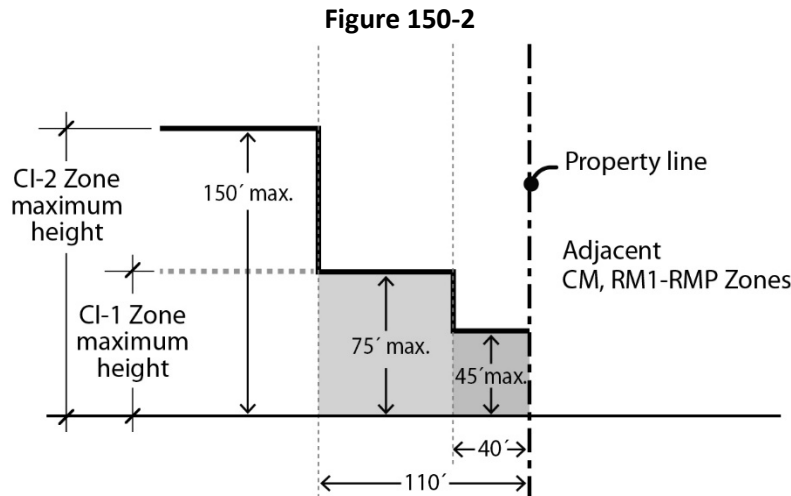
### 33.150.210 Height

- A. **Purpose.** Maximum height limits work with other development standards to control the overall scale of buildings. The height limits in the CI zones allow for urban scale development that generally reflects the intent of each zone. Height limits adjacent to residential and mixed use areas preserve light, air, and the potential for privacy in the adjacent zones, and discourage buildings that visually dominate adjacent development.
- B. **Maximum height.** The maximum height standards for all structures are stated in Table 150-2, or are shown on Maps 150-1 through 150-4. Maximum height is reduced adjacent to certain zones as described in Subsection C. The maximum heights shown on Maps 150-1 through 150-4 supersede the maximum height standards in Table 150-2 and Subsection C. Exceptions to all the maximum height standards are stated in Subsection E.
- C. **Reduced maximum height.** Maximum height is reduced adjacent to certain zones.
  1. In the CI1 zone, maximum height is reduced as follows.
    - a. On the portion of the site within 60 feet of a lot line abutting or across the street from a site zoned OS or RF through R2.5, the maximum height is 30 feet. See Figure 150-1.

- b. On the portion of the site within 40 feet of a lot line abutting or across the street from a site zoned RM1 through RMP or commercial/mixed use zones the maximum height is 45 feet. See Figure 150-2.
2. CI2 zone.
- a. Maximum height is reduced on sites in the CI2 zone that abut or are across the street from a site zoned OS, or RF through R2.5 as follows:
    - (1) On the portion of the site within 60 feet of a lot line abutting or across the street from a site zoned OS, or RF through R2.5, the maximum height is 30 feet. See Figure 150-1.
    - (2) On the portion of the site that is more than 60 feet but within 130 feet of a lot line abutting or across the street from a site zoned OS, or RF through R2.5, the maximum height is 75 feet. See Figure 150-1.
  - b. Maximum height is reduced on sites in the CI2 zone that abut or are across the street from a site zoned RM1 through RMP, or commercial/mixed use zones as follows:
    - (1) On the portion of the site within 40 feet of a lot line abutting or across the street from a site zoned RM1 through RMP, or commercial/mixed use zones, the maximum height is 45 feet. See Figure 150-2.
    - (2) On the portion of the site more than 40 feet but within 110 feet of a lot line abutting or across the street from a site zoned RM1 through RMP, or commercial/mixed use zones, the maximum height is 75 feet. See Figure 150-2.

Figure 150-1





#### D. Exceptions

1. Chimneys, flag poles, satellite receiving dishes, and other items similar with a width, depth, or diameter of 5 feet or less may extend 10 feet above the height limit, or 5 feet above the highest point of the roof, whichever is greater. If they are greater than 5 feet in width, depth, or diameter, they are subject to the height limit.
2. Parapets and rooftop railings may extend 4 feet above the height limit.
3. Rooftop mechanical equipment and stairwell enclosures that provide rooftop access may extend above the height limit as follows, provided that the equipment and enclosures are set back at least 15 feet from all roof edges on street facing facades:
  - a. Elevator mechanical equipment may extend up to 16 feet above the height limit; and
  - b. Other mechanical equipment and stairwell enclosures that cumulatively cover no more than 10 percent of the roof area may extend up to 10 feet above the height limit.
4. Antennas, utility power poles, and public safety facilities are exempt from the height limit.
5. Small wind turbines are subject to the standards of Chapter 33.299. Roof mounted solar panels are not included in height calculations, any may exceed the maximum height limit if the following are met:
  - a. For flat roofs or the horizontal portion of mansard roofs, they may extend up to 5 feet above the top of the highest point of the roof.
  - b. For pitched, hipped, or gambrel roofs, they must be mounted no more than 12 inches from the surface of the roof at any point, and may not extend above the ridgeline of the roof. The 12 inches is measured from the upper side of the solar panel.
6. Towers and spires with a footprint of 200 square feet or less may exceed the height limit, but still must comply with the setback standard.

<b>Table 150-2 Summary of Development Standards in Campus Institutional Zones</b>			
<b>Standard</b>	<b>CI1</b>	<b>CI2</b>	<b>IR</b>
Maximum FAR [1] (see 33.150.205)	0.5 to 1	3 to 1 [2] [3]	2 to 1
Maximum FAR with Inclusionary Housing Bonus [1] (see 33.150.205.C)	NA	3.75 to 1 [2] [3]	NA
Maximum Height (see 33.150.210)	75 ft. [4]	150 ft. [4]	75 ft.
Minimum Building Setbacks [1] (see 33.150.215)			
- Lot line abutting or across the street from an OS, RF-R2.5 zoned lot	15 ft.	10 ft.	1 ft. for every 2 ft. of building height but not less than 10 ft.
- Lot line abutting or across the street from an RM1-RMP, IR zoned lot	10 ft.	10 ft.	
- Lot line abutting or across the street from a C, CI, E, or I zoned lot	0 ft.	0 ft.	
Maximum Building Setbacks Street Lot Line, Transit Street or Pedestrian District [5] (See 33.150.215)	None	10 ft.	10 ft.
Maximum Building Coverage [1] (see 33.150.220)	50% of site area	85% of site area	70% of site area
Maximum Building Length [1] (see 33.150.235 and 33.150.255)	200 ft.	200 ft.	None
Minimum Landscaped Area (see 33.150.240)	25% of site area	15% of site area	20% of site area
Landscaping Abutting an R zoned lot (see 33.150.240.C)	10 ft. @ L3	5 ft. @ L3	10 ft. @L3
Landscaping across the street from an R zoned lot (see 33.150.240.C)	10 ft. @ L1	5 ft. @ L1	10 ft. @L1
Building Facade Articulation [1] (see 33.150.255)	No	Yes	No
Ground Floor Window Standards [1] (see 33.150.250)	No	Yes	Yes
Transit Street Main Entrance [1] (See 33.150.265)	No	Yes	No

Notes:

[1] For Colleges and Medical Centers, the entire CI zone is treated as one site regardless of ownership. In this case, FAR is calculated based on the total square footage of the parcels within the zone rather than for each individual parcel, and setbacks, building length, facade articulation, ground floor windows and transit street main entrance regulations are measured from, or only apply to, the perimeter of the zone.

[2] Maximum FAR within the Legacy Good Samaritan Hospital and Health Center campus boundary shown on Map 150-3 is 3.7 to 1, and is 4.5 to 1 with inclusionary housing bonus.

[3] Maximum FAR within the PCC Sylvania campus boundary shown on Map 150-5 is .75 to 1, and is 1 to 1 with inclusionary housing bonus.

[4] Heights reduced on sites that are across the street from, or adjacent to, certain zones. See 33.150.210.C.

[5] For frontages where the maximum building setback applies, there is no minimum setback.

### 33.150.215 Setbacks

- A. Purpose.** The required building setbacks promote streetscapes that are consistent with the desired character of the campus institutional zones, and reflect the diversity of neighborhoods within which the campus institutional zones are located. In instances where a campus institutional zone abuts a residential zone, the required setbacks centers complement the residential character of surrounding neighborhood and result in development that will maintain light, air, and the potential for privacy for adjacent residential zones. In instances where a campus institutional zone abuts a mixed-use zone, pedestrian district and/or transit street, the setback requirements promote buildings and activity that are inviting to pedestrians, and contribute to an active pedestrian environment.
- B. Minimum building setbacks.** The minimum building setback standards apply to all buildings and structures on the site. Minimum required building setbacks are stated in Table 150-2, or are shown on Maps 150-1 through 150-5. Minimum building setbacks shown on Maps 150-1 through 150-5 supersede Table 150-2. Exceptions to the minimum building setback standards are stated below:
1. Minor projections allowed. Minor features of a building, such as eaves, chimneys, fire escapes, water collection cisterns and planters, bay windows, uncovered stairways, wheelchair ramps, and uncovered decks or balconies, may project into a required building setback up to 20 percent of the depth of the setback. However, they may not be within 3 feet of a lot line. Bays and bay windows extending into the setback also must meet the following requirements:
    - a. Each bay and bay window may be up to 12 feet long, but the total area of all bays and bay windows on a building facade cannot be more than 30 percent of the area of the facade;
    - b. At least 30 percent of the area of the bay which faces the property line requiring the setback must be glazing or glass block;
    - c. Bays and bay windows must cantilever beyond the foundation of the building; and
    - d. The bay may not include any doors.
  2. Full projection allowed. In addition to Paragraph 1 above, the following features are allowed to fully project into required building setbacks:
    - a. Canopies, marquees, awnings, and similar features may fully extend into a street setback;
    - b. Uncovered stairways and wheelchair ramps that lead to one entrance on the street-facing facade of a building may fully extend into a street setback;
    - c. Uncovered decks and stairways that are no more than 2-1/2 feet above the ground may fully extend into a required building setback; and
    - d. On lots that slope down from the street, vehicular and pedestrian entry bridges that are no more than 2-1/2 feet above the average sidewalk elevation may fully extend into a required building setback.

3. Projections not allowed. Attached mechanical structures such as heat pumps, air conditioners, emergency generators, and water pumps are allowed in a street setback but not a required setback from an abutting residential zone.

**C. Maximum building setbacks in the CI2 and IR zones.**

1. Where the building is within 100 feet a transit street or street lot line within a pedestrian district, the maximum the building can be set back is 10 feet. Where an existing building is being altered, the standard applies to the portion of the building being altered. If the site has street lot lines on three or more streets, the maximum setback standard only applies to two of the streets. When this occurs, the standard must be applied to the streets with the highest transit street classifications. If multiple streets have the same highest transit street classification, the applicant may choose which streets to apply the standard.
2. Exception. The maximum building setbacks do not apply to primary structures under 500 square feet in floor area, or to detached accessory structures. The street-facing facades of detached accessory structures do not count towards meeting maximum setback standard.

- D. Improvements within maximum building setbacks.** At least 50 percent of the setback area between the street lot line and the portion of the building that complies with the maximum building setback must be hard surfaced for use by pedestrians. Residential buildings are exempt from this standard.

**33.150.220 Building Coverage**

- A. Purpose.** The building coverage standards limit the footprint of buildings and work with the FAR, height, and setback standards to control the overall scale of development. The standards promote development consistent with the desired character of the zone. In the CI1 zone, the standard promotes open spaces, both formal and informal, together with buildings at a scale that are compatible with surrounding single family residential development. In the CI2 zone the standards allow for buildings that represent an urban level of development and are consistent with adjacent mixed use zones.
- B. Building coverage standards.** The maximum building coverage covered structures are stated in Table 150-2

**33.150.235 Building Length in the CI1 Zone**

- A. Purpose.** The maximum building length standard, along with the height and setback standard, limits the amount of bulk that can be placed close to the street. The standard assures that long building walls close to streets will be broken up into separate buildings. This will provide a feeling of transition from lower density development and help create the desired character of development in these zones.
- B. Maximum building length.** In the CI1 Zone, the maximum building length for the portion of buildings located within 30 feet of a street lot line is 200 feet. The portions of buildings subject to this standard must be separated by a minimum of 20 feet when located on the same site.

**33.150.240 Landscaped Areas**

- A. Purpose.** Landscaping is attractive and it helps to soften the effects of built and paved areas. Landscaping also helps cool the air temperature, intercept rainfall and reduce stormwater runoff by providing non-paved permeable surface. Landscaping is required for all campus

institutional zoned lands that abut or are across a street from residential zoned lands to provide buffering and promote the livability of the residential lands.

- B. Minimum landscaped area.** The required amount of landscaped areas is stated in Table 150-2. Required landscaped areas must be at ground level and comply with at least the L1 standard as stated in Chapter 33.248, Landscaping and Screening. However, up to one-third of the required landscaped area may be improved for active or passive recreational use, or for use by pedestrians. Examples include walkways, play areas, plazas, picnic areas, and unenclosed recreational facilities. Any required landscaping, such as for required setbacks or parking lots, applies towards the landscaped area standard.
- C. Landscaping required in minimum building setbacks.** Landscaping is required in minimum building setbacks from lot lines abutting or across the street from a residential zoned lot. The depth and type of required landscaping are stated in Table 150-2.

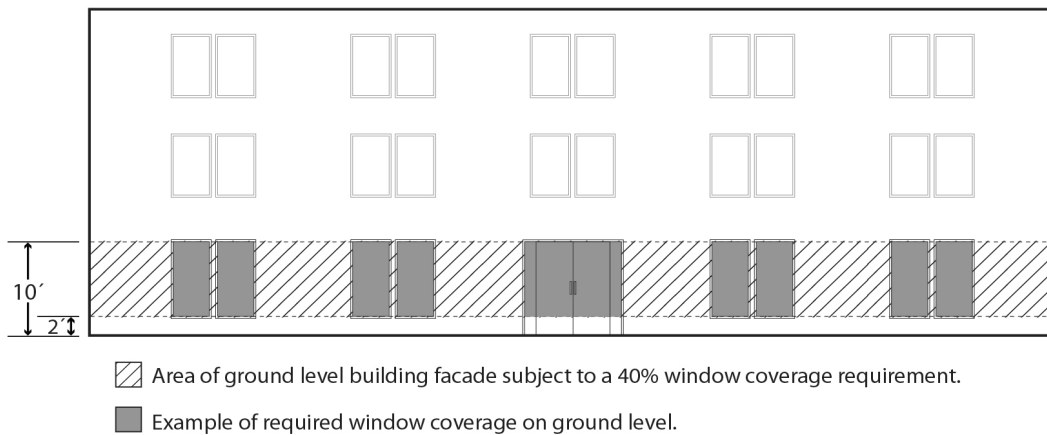
### **33.150.245 Trees**

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

### **33.150.250 Ground Floor Windows in the CI2 and IR Zones.**

- A. Purpose.** In the CI2 and IR zones, blank walls on the ground level of buildings are limited in order to:
- Provide a pleasant, rich, and diverse pedestrian experience by connecting activities occurring within a structure to adjacent sidewalk areas, or allowing public art at the ground level;
  - Encourage continuity of active street level uses;
  - Encourage surveillance opportunities by restricting fortress-like facades at street level; and
  - Avoid a monotonous pedestrian environment.
- B. Ground floor window standard.** The following standards apply in the CI2 and IR zones:
1. General standard.
    - a. Windows must cover at least 40 percent of the ground floor wall area of street-facing facades that are 20 feet or closer to a street lot line or a publicly-accessible plaza. For the purposes of this standard, ground floor wall areas include all exterior wall areas from 2 feet to 10 feet above the finished grade, and include openings in the walls of structured parking. See Figure 150-3.

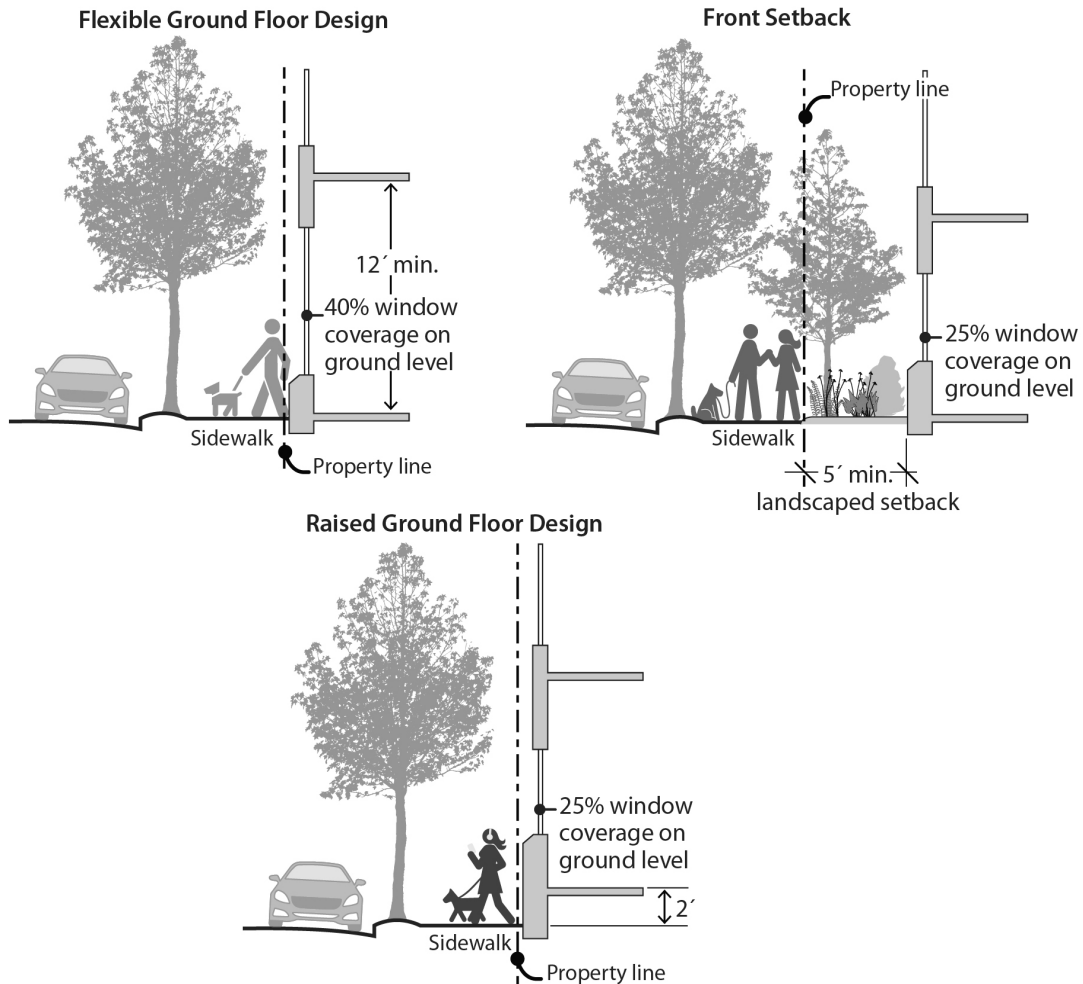
**Figure 150-3**  
**Ground Floor Windows**



- b. If the lot has more than one street frontage, then the ground floor window standard in Subparagraph B.1.a. applies to the facade that faces the highest transit street classification. All other ground level street-facing facades that are 20 feet or closer to the street lot line must have windows that cover 25 percent of the ground level wall area. The walls of structured parking along these facades may be set back at least 5 feet and landscaped to the L2 standard instead of providing 25 percent windows. If two or more streets have the same highest transit street classification, then the applicant may choose on which of those streets to meet the higher standard. Transit street classifications are identified in the Transportation Element of the Comprehensive Plan.
2. Exemptions:
    - a. Houses, attached houses, manufactured homes, duplexes, attached duplexes, and triplexes are exempt from this Section;
    - b. Ground floor street-facing walls of dwelling units are exempt from Paragraph B.1., but the walls must meet one of the standards in Subsection D; and
    - c. If the portion of the ground floor wall area that is not a dwelling unit is less than 250 square feet in area, then it is exempt from this Section.
  - C. **Qualifying window features.** Required ground floor window areas must be windows that allow views into working areas, lobbies, residential units or residential building common areas; glazing in pedestrian entrances; or display windows that are at least 24 inches deep set into a wall. Windows into storage areas, vehicle parking areas, mechanical and utility equipment areas, garbage and recycling areas, and display cases attached to outside walls do not qualify. Windows into bicycle parking areas are allowed to qualify for up to 25 percent of the ground floor windows coverage requirement. Except for the windows of residential units and clerestory windows located above doors or other windows, the bottom of qualifying windows must be no more than 4 feet above the adjacent exterior grade.

- D. Ground floor window and frontage standards for dwelling units.** The ground floor wall area of street-facing facades of dwelling units that are 20 feet or closer to a street lot line must meet at least one of the following standards:
1. Flexible ground floor design. The ground floor window standard of Subparagraph B.1.a. must be met, and the ground level of the building must be designed and constructed as follows:
    - a. The distance from the finished floor to the bottom of the ceiling structure above must be at least 12 feet. The bottom of the structure above includes supporting beams;
    - b. The area meeting this standard must be at least 25 feet deep, measured from the street-facing facade; and
    - c. Each unit must include a front entrance that is located at the level of the finished grade and can be accessed without steps.
  2. Front setback.
    - a. The portions of the building with residential dwelling units on the ground-floor must be set back at least 5 feet from the street lot line. The setback must be landscaped to at least the L1 level and/or hard-surfaced for use by pedestrians; and
    - b. Windows must cover at least 25 percent of the ground level wall area of the portion of the building with residential dwelling units on the ground-floor.
  3. Raised ground floor.
    - a. The portion of the building with residential dwelling units on the ground-floor must have the finished floor of each residential unit at least 2 feet above the grade of the closest adjoining sidewalk.
    - b. Window must cover at least 25 percent of the ground level wall area of the portion of the building with residential dwelling units on the ground-floor.

**Figure 150-4**  
**Ground Floor Window Options**



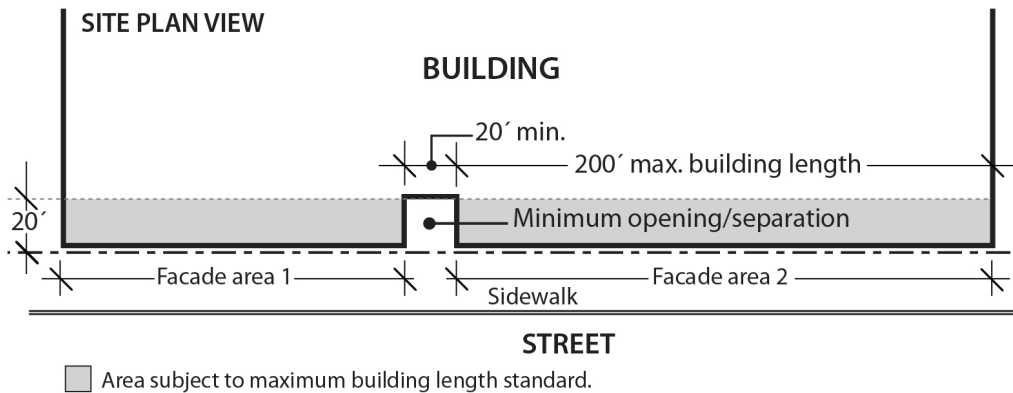
- E. Exception for Public Art.** Public art may be used to meet up to one half of the required window coverage of the ground floor window provision. Covenants for the public art will be required, following the regulations of Section 33.700.060, Covenants with the City, to ensure the installation, preservation, maintenance, and replacement of the public art. To qualify for this exception, documentation of approval by the City Arts Program or its designee must be provided prior to approval of the building permit.

### 33.150.255 Building Length and Facade Articulation in the CI2 Zone

- A. Purpose.** These standards, along with the height and setback standards, limit the bulk of buildings close to the street. These standards help ensure that large buildings will be divided into smaller components that relate to the scale and patterns of Portland's commercial/mixed-use areas and add visual interest and variety to the street environment.
- B. Maximum building length.** In the CI2 zone, the maximum building length for the portion of a building located within 20 feet of a street lot line is 200 feet. The portions of buildings subject

to this standard must be separated by a minimum of 20 feet when located on the same site. See Figure 150-5.

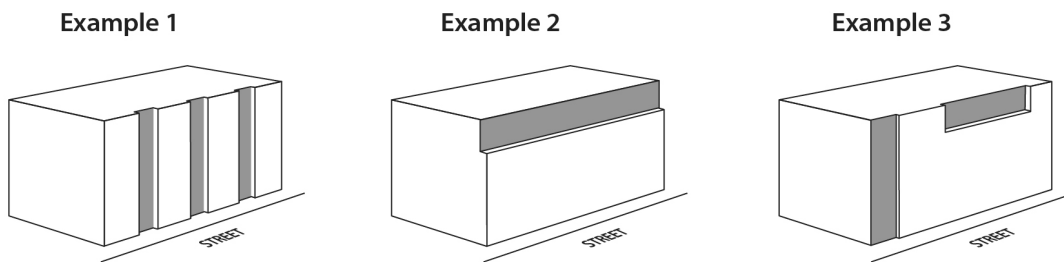
**Figure 150-5  
Maximum Building Length**



**C. Building Facade articulation in the CI2 Zone.**

1. The standard applies to buildings more than 35 feet high and that have more than 3,500 square feet of street-facing facade area within 20 feet of a street property line.
2. The standard. At least 25 percent of each facade within 20 feet of a street lot line must be divided into facade planes that are off-set by at least 2 feet from the rest of the facade. Facade area used to meet the facade articulation standard may be recessed behind or project out from the primary facade plane, but projections into street right-of-way do not count toward meeting this standard. See Figure 150-6.

**Figure 150-6  
Facade Articulation**



**33.150.260 Screening**

- A. Purpose.** The screening standards address specific unsightly features that detract from the appearance of campus institutional areas.
- B. Garbage and recycling collection areas.** All exterior garbage cans, garbage collection areas, and recycling collection areas must be screened from the street and any adjacent properties. Trash

receptacles for pedestrian use are exempt. Screening must comply with at least the L3 or F2 standards of Chapter 33.248, Landscaping and Screening.

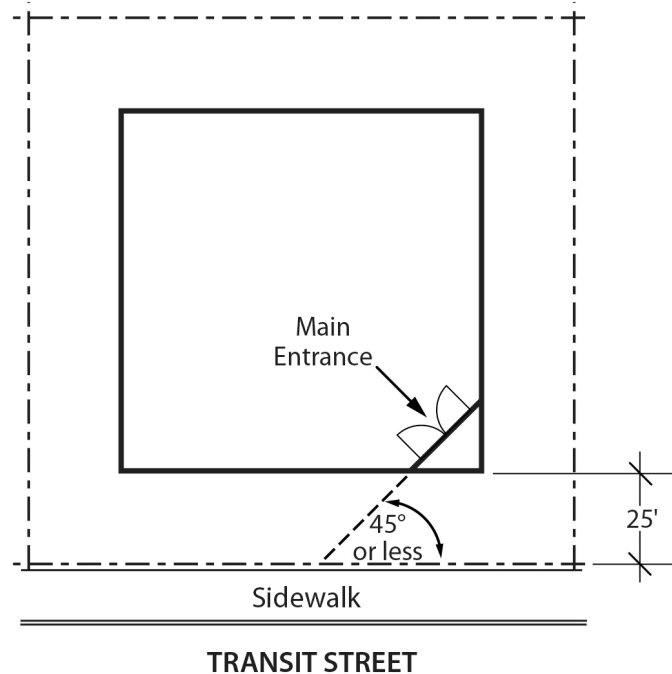
- C. Mechanical equipment.** Mechanical equipment located on the ground, such as heating or cooling equipment, pumps, or generators must be screened from the street and any abutting residential zones by walls, fences, or vegetation. Screening must comply with at least the L2 or F2 standards of Chapter 33.248, Landscaping and Screening, and be tall enough to screen the equipment. Mechanical equipment placed on roofs must be screened in one of the following ways, if the equipment is within 50 feet of an R zone:
1. A parapet along facades facing the R zone that is as tall as the tallest part of the equipment;
  2. A screen around the equipment that is as tall as the tallest part of the equipment; or
  3. The equipment is set back from roof edges facing the R zone 3 feet for each foot of height of the equipment.

### 33.150.265 Transit Street Main Entrance

- A. Purpose.** Locating the main entrance to a use on a transit street provides convenient pedestrian access between the use and public sidewalks and transit facilities, and so promotes walking and the use of transit.
- B. Applicability.**
1. Generally. All sites with at least one frontage on a transit street, and where any of the floor area on the site is in nonresidential uses, or residential use in a multi-dwelling structure, must meet the following standards. If the site has frontage on more than one transit street, the standards of Subsection C must be met on at least one of the transit streets;
  2. Small housing types. Houses, attached houses, manufactured homes, duplexes, attached duplexes, triplexes, and fourplexes must meet the standards of 33.130.250.B, Residential Main Entrance, instead of the requirements of this section.
- C. Location.** For portions of a building within the maximum building setback, at least one main entrance for each nonresidential tenant space on the ground floor, and one main entrance to a multi-dwelling structure must meet the standards of this section. The ground floor is the lowest floor of the building that is within four feet of the adjacent transit street grade. The main entrance must:
1. Be within 25 feet of the transit street;
  2. Allow pedestrians to both enter and exit the building; and
  3. Meet one of the following:
    - a. Face the transit street;
    - b. Be at an angle of up to 45 degrees from the transit street, measured from the street property line, as shown in Figure 150-7; or
    - c. If it is an entrance to a multi-dwelling structure:
      - (1) Face a courtyard at least 15 feet in width that abuts the transit street and that is landscaped to at least the L1 level, or hard-surfaced for use by pedestrians; and

- (2) Be within 60 feet of the transit street.

**Figure 150-7**  
**Transit Street Main Entrance**



- D. Distance between entrances.** For portions of a building with any nonresidential uses within the maximum building setback, a minimum of one entrance is required for every 200 feet of building length.

### **33.150.267 Additional Development Standards for Institutional Campuses in the IR Zone**

- A. Purpose.** The general base zone development standards in the IR zone are designed for institutional campuses with approved impact mitigation plans. The intent is to maintain compatibility with and limit negative impacts on surrounding areas.
- B. Where these standards apply.** The standards of this section apply to all development that is part of an institutional campus with an approved impact mitigation plan or conditional use master plan in the IR zone, whether allowed by right, allowed with limitations, or subject to a conditional use review. The standards apply to new development, exterior alterations, and conversions from one use category to another.
- C. The standards.**
1. Access to accessory Retail Sales And Service uses must be from an interior space, or from an exterior space that is at least 150 feet from a public right of way.
  2. Exterior signage for accessory Retail Sales And Service uses is prohibited.
  3. The following subsections apply to development in the IR zone unless superseded by development standards in an approved impact mitigation plan or approved conditional use master plan:

- a. 33.120.200 Housing Types Allowed;
- b. 33.120.232 Street-Facing Facades;
- c. 33.120.240 Required Outdoor Areas; and
- d. 33.120.255 Pedestrian Standards.

### **33.150.270 Exterior Display and Storage,**

- A. Purpose.** The standards of this section are intended to assure that exterior display, storage, and work activities:
  - Will be consistent with the desired character of the zone;
  - Will not be a detriment to the overall appearance of a commercial area;
  - Will not have adverse impacts on adjacent properties, especially those zoned residential; and
  - Will not have an adverse impact on the environment.
- B. Exterior display.** Exterior display of goods is prohibited except for the display of plants and produce.
- C. Exterior storage.** Exterior storage is allowed when the following are met:
  1. Exterior storage is limited to 10 percent of the site area; and
  2. Exterior storage areas must be set back 10 feet from lot lines and the setback area must be landscaped to at least the L3 standard. Exterior storage areas located more than 100 feet from the perimeter of a College or Medical Center site are exempt from the landscape requirement. For colleges and medical centers, the entire CI zone is considered one site regardless of ownership.
- D. Paving.** All exterior display and storage areas, except for plant nurseries, must be paved.

### **33.150.275 Trucks and Equipment**

- A. Purpose.** The parking and storage of trucks and equipment is regulated to ensure that it will be consistent with the desired character of the campus institutional zones, and to limit adverse effects on adjacent residential lands.
- B. Truck and equipment parking standards.** The standards for truck and equipment parking apply to business vehicles that are parked regularly at a site. The regulations do not apply to pick-up and delivery activities, to the use of vehicles during construction, or to services at the site that occur on an intermittent and short term basis. The truck categories are defined in Chapter 33.910.
  1. Light trucks. The parking of passenger vehicles, light trucks, and similar equipment is allowed in all campus institutional zone areas that comply with the development standards for auto parking areas.
  2. Medium trucks. The parking of pickup trucks in the medium truck category is allowed in all campus institutional zones. The parking of all other medium trucks and similar equipment is allowed only in the CI2 zone. Truck parking areas must comply with the development standards for auto parking areas.
  3. Heavy trucks. The parking of heavy trucks and similar equipment is not allowed in any campus institutional zone.

### **33.150.277 Drive-Through Facilities**

Drive-through facilities are prohibited in the campus institutional zones.

### **33.150.280 Detached Accessory Structures**

- A. Purpose.** These standards are intended to maintain separation and privacy for abutting residential zoned lots from nonresidential development.
- B. General standards.**
  - 1. The regulations of this section apply to detached accessory structures.
  - 2. The height and building coverage standards of the base zone apply to detached accessory structures.
- C. Setbacks.**
  - 1. Uncovered accessory structures. Uncovered accessory structures such as flag poles, lamp posts, signs, antennas and dishes, mechanical equipment, uncovered decks, play structures, and tennis courts are allowed in a street setback, but not in a required setback from an abutting residential zone.
  - 2. Covered structures.
    - a. Covered structures such as storage buildings, greenhouses, work shed, covered decks, and covered recreational structures are subject to the setbacks for buildings.
    - b. Water cisterns that are 6 feet or less in height are allowed in side and rear setbacks, including setbacks for abutting a residential zone.

### **33.150.285 Fences**

- A. Purpose.** The fence regulations promote the positive benefits of fences without negatively impacting the community or endangering public or vehicle safety. Fences near streets are kept low in order to allow visibility into and out of the site and to ensure visibility for motorists. Fences in any required side or rear setback are limited in height so as to not conflict with the purpose for the setback.
- B. Types of fences.** The standards apply to walls, fences, and screens of all types whether open, solid, wood, metal, wire, masonry, or other material.
- C. Location and heights.**
  - 1. Fences up to 8 feet high are allowed in required building setbacks except for required building setbacks along street lot lines or pedestrian connections. The following height limits apply to fences located within 10 feet of a street lot line or pedestrian connection. In the case of a college or medical center these limits apply to fences within 10 feet of all street lot lines or pedestrian connections within the zone.
    - a. Fences that are more than 50 percent sight-obscuring may be up to 3-1/2 feet high.
    - b. Fences that are 50 percent or less sight-obscuring may be up to 8 feet high.
  - 2. Fences in all other locations. The height for fences in locations other than described in Paragraphs C.1 and C.2 is the same as the regular height limits of the zone.

**D. Reference to other regulations**

1. Building permits. Building permits are required by PP&D for certain fences pursuant to the building code.
2. Fence materials regulated by other bureaus. Electrified fences are regulated under Title 26, Electrical Regulations. The use of barbed wire is regulated under Title 24, Building Regulations.

**33.150.290 Demolitions**

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

**33.150.295 Nonconforming Development**

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

**33.150.300 Parking, Loading, and Transportation and Parking Demand Management**

The regulations for vehicle parking, bicycle parking, loading, and transportation and parking demand management are stated in Chapter 33.266, Parking, Loading, and Transportation and Parking Demand Management.

**33.150.305 Signs**

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

**33.150.310 Superblock Requirements**

Development on land that includes vacated rights-of-way may be subject to the superblock standards of Chapter 33.293, Superblocks.

**33.150.315 Recycling Areas**

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

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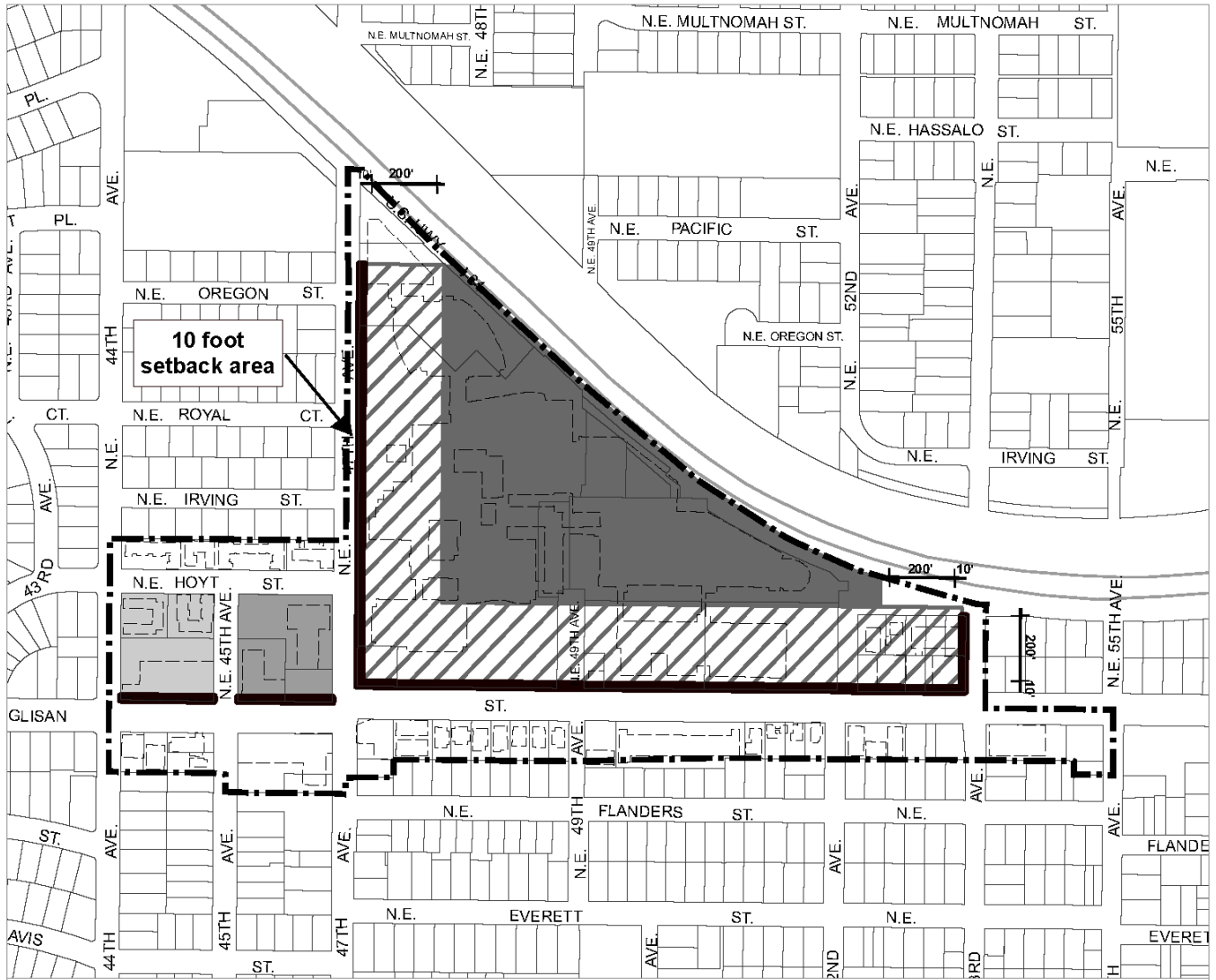
*(Adopted by Ord. No. 188177, effective 5/24/18. Amended by Ord. No. 188958, effective 5/24/18; Ord. No. 189137, effective 8/22/18; Ord. No. 189488, effective 12/2/19; Ord. No. 189807, effective 12/18/19; Ord. No. 189805, effective 3/1/20; Ord. No. 190380, effective 4/30/21 and 8/1/21; Ord. No. 190477, effective 8/1/21; Ord. No. 190978, effective 8/31/22; Ord. No. 191310, effective 6/30/23; Ord. No. 191779, effective 10/1/24; Ord. No. 191961, effective 3/1/25.)*








# Maximum Heights and Minimum Setbacks Providence Portland Medical Center

# Map 150-1




Map Revised May 24, 2018

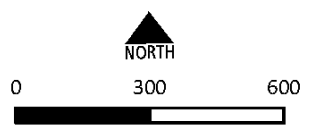


### Legend

-  Minimum 10' setback area
-  30' maximum building height
-  65' maximum building height
-  50'-150' maximum building height (1 foot of height for every 2 feet of setback)
-  150' maximum building height

Note:  
Parcels not subject to maximum height and minimum setback requirements portrayed on this map are subject to the base zone standards described in table 150-2.

-  Campus Boundary
-  Building footprints
-  Setback dimensions

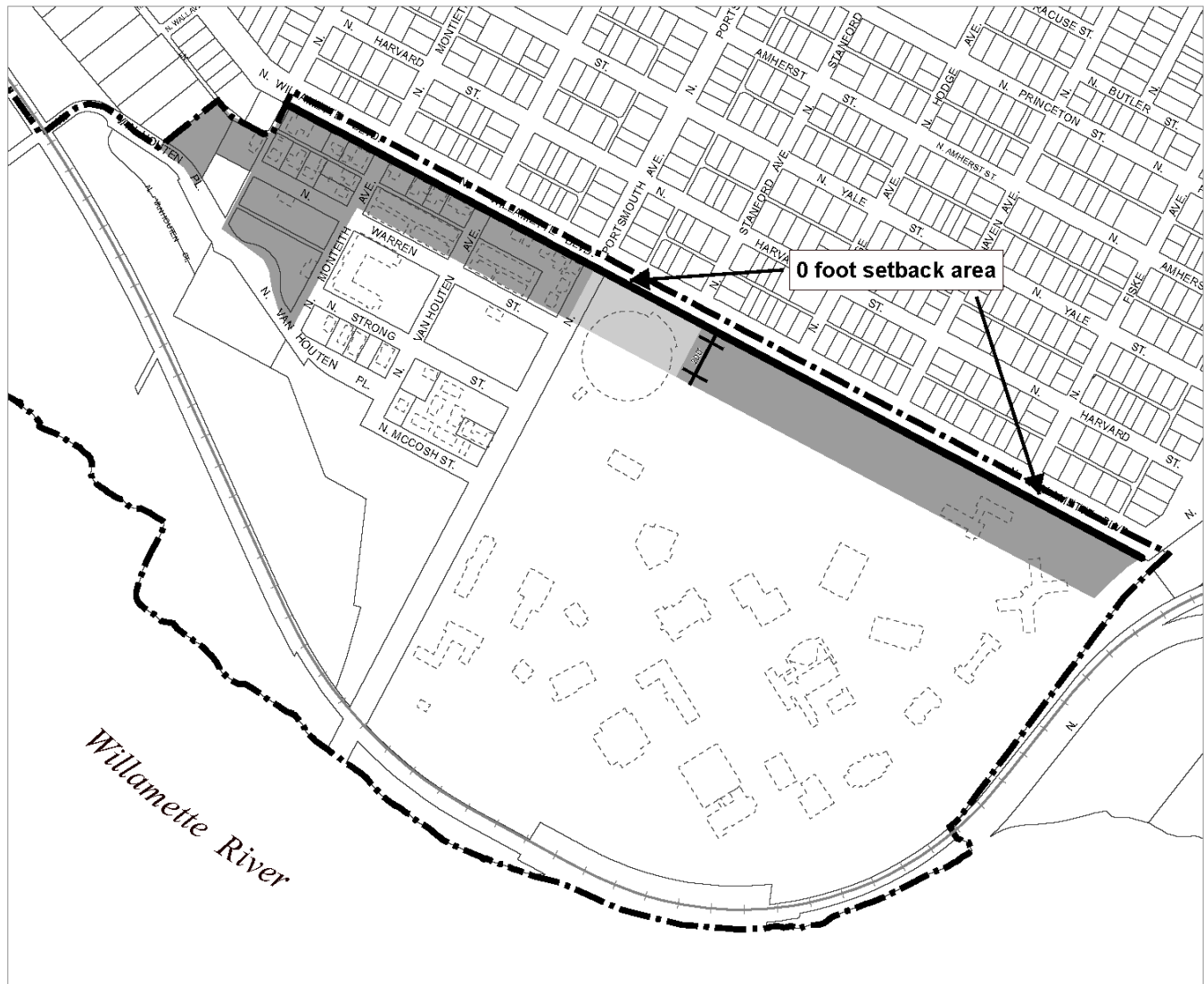


Scale in Feet  
Bureau of Planning and Sustainability  
Portland, Oregon

# Maximum Heights and Minimum Setbacks University of Portland

# Map 150-2




Map Revised May 24, 2018



**Legend**

-  50' maximum building height
-  75' maximum building height
-  0' minimum building setback

**Note:**  
Parcels not subject to maximum height and minimum setback requirements portrayed on this map are subject to the base zone standards described in table 150-2.

-  Campus Boundary
-  Building footprints
-  Setback dimensions

NORTH

0      400      800

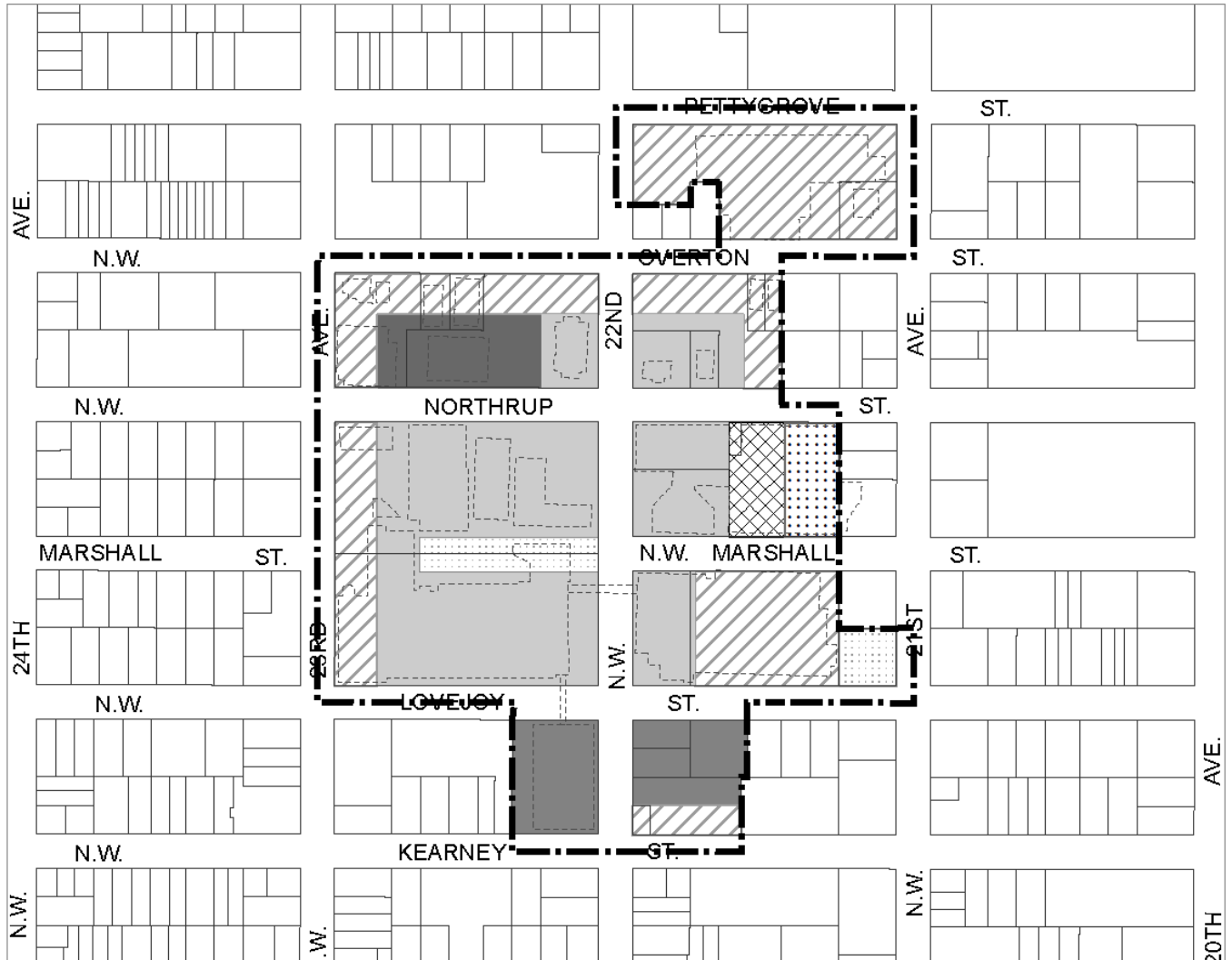
Scale in Feet

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Portland, Oregon

# Maximum Heights, Minimum Setbacks and Maximum Floor Area Ratio Legacy Good Samaritan Hospital and Health Center

## Map 150-3

Map Revised May 24, 2018



**Legend**

- |  |                             |  |                              |
|--|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|
|  | Open space                  |  | 75' maximum building height  |
|  | 50' maximum building height |  | 85' maximum building height  |
|  | 60' maximum building height |  | 100' maximum building height |
|  | 70' maximum building height |  |                              |

**Note:**

- (1) Parcels not subject to maximum height and minimum setback requirements portrayed on this map are subject to the base zone standards described in table 150-2.
- (2) Maximum Floor Area Ratio (FAR) 3.7:1

- Campus Boundary
- Building footprints

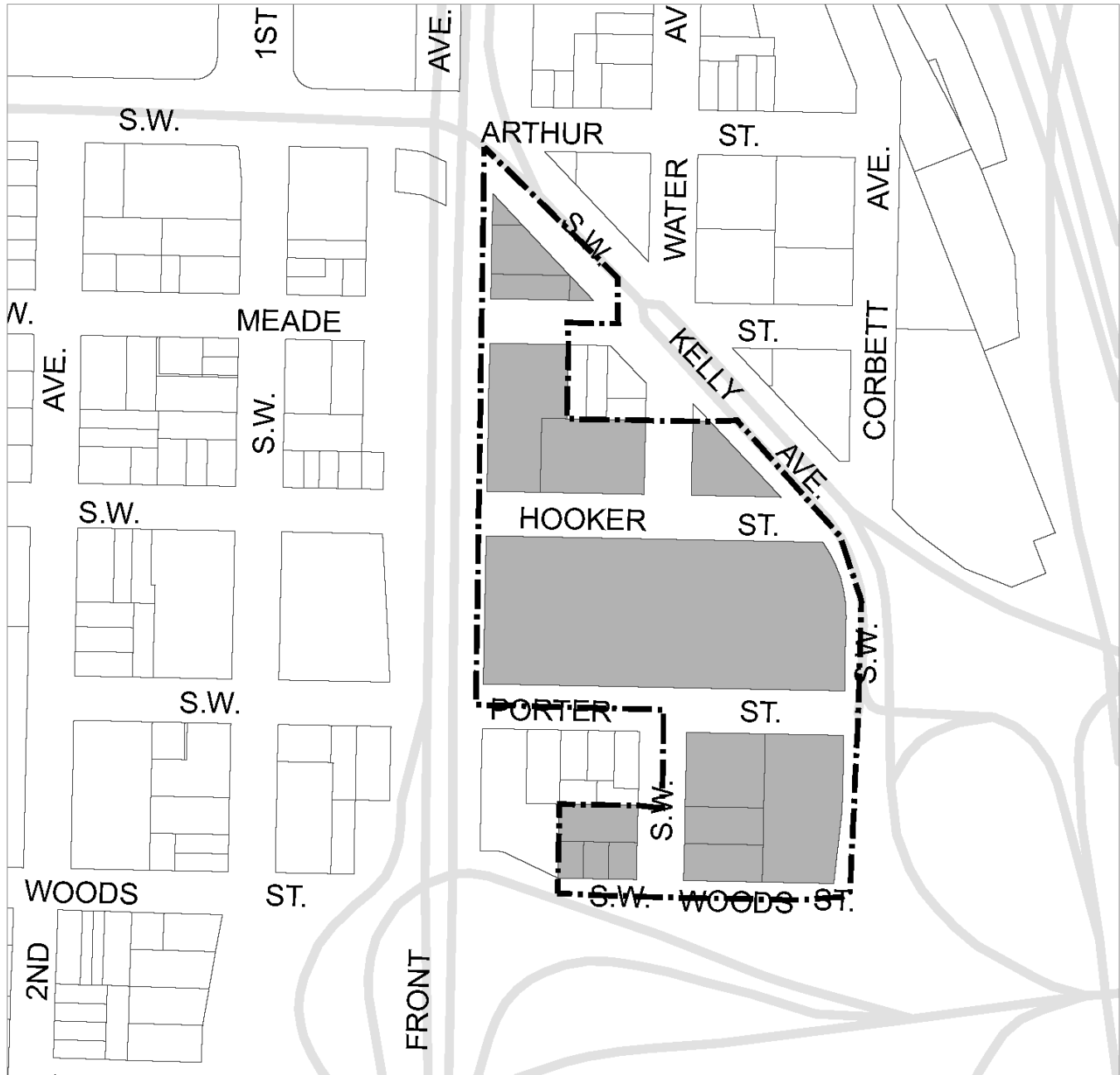





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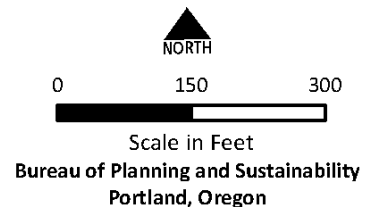
# Maximum Heights and Minimum Setbacks National University of Natural Medicine

# Map 150-4

Map Revised May 24, 2018



-  Campus Boundary
-  75' maximum building height
-  Building footprints



Note: All buildings are subject to the reduced maximum height standards of 33.150.210.C



