

Chapter 3.1 — Access and Circulation

Sections:

3.1.100 - Purpose

3.1.200 - Vehicular Access and Circulation

3.1.300 - Pedestrian Access and Circulation

The purpose of this chapter is to help insure that developments provide safe and efficient access and circulation, for pedestrians and vehicles. Section 3.1.200 provides standards for vehicular access and circulation. Section 3.1.300 provides standards for pedestrian access and circulation. Standards for transportation improvements are provided in Chapter 3.4.100.

3.1.200 Vehicular Access and Circulation.

- A. Intent and Purpose.** The intent of this Section is to manage vehicle access to development through a connected street system, while preserving the flow of traffic in terms of safety, roadway capacity, and efficiency. Access shall be managed to maintain an adequate “performance standards” and to maintain the “functional classification” of roadways as required by the City’s Transportation System Plan. Major roadways, including highways, arterials, and collectors, serve as the primary system for moving people and goods. “Access management” is a primary concern on these roads. Local streets and alleys provide access to individual properties. If vehicular access and circulation are not properly designed, these roadways will be unable to accommodate the needs of development and serve their transportation function. This Section attempts to balance the right of reasonable access to private property with the right of the citizens of the City and the State of Oregon to safe and efficient travel. It also requires all developments to construct planned streets (arterials and collectors) and to extend local streets.

To achieve this policy intent, state and local roadways have been categorized in the Comprehensive Plan by function. (See Chapter 3.4.100.) Regulations have been applied to these roadways for the purpose of reducing traffic accidents, personal injury, and property damage attributable to access systems, and to thereby improve the safety and operation of the roadway network. This will protect the substantial public investment in the existing transportation system and reduce the need for expensive remedial measures. These regulations also further the orderly layout and use of land, protect community character, and conserve natural resources by promoting well-designed road and access systems and discouraging the unplanned subdivision of land.

- B. Applicability.** This ordinance shall apply to all public streets within the City and to all properties that abut these streets.

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- C. Access Permit Required.** Access to a public street requires an Access Permit in accordance with the following procedures:
1. Permits for access to City streets shall be subject to review and approval by the City Engineer based on the standards contained in this Chapter, and the provisions of Chapter 3.4.100 - Transportation Standards. An access permit may be in the form of a letter to the applicant, or it may be attached to a land use decision notice as a condition of approval.
 2. Permits for access to State highways shall be subject to review and approval by Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT). In that case, the City or County shall determine whether access is granted based on its adopted standards.
 3. Permits for access to County highways shall be subject to review and approval by Umatilla County, except where the County has delegated this responsibility to the City, in which case the City shall determine whether access is granted based on adopted County standards.
- D. Traffic Study Requirements.** The City or other agency with access jurisdiction may require a traffic study prepared by a qualified professional to determine access, circulation and other transportation requirements. (See Section 3.4.100 - Transportation Standards and Chapter 4.10, Traffic Impact Study.)
- E. Conditions of Approval.** The City or other agency with access permit jurisdiction may require the closing or consolidation of existing curb cuts or other vehicle access points, recording of reciprocal access easements (i.e., for shared driveways), development of a frontage street, installation of traffic control devices, and/or other mitigation as a condition of granting an access permit, to ensure the safe and efficient operation of the street and highway system. Access to and from off-street parking areas shall not permit backing onto a public street.
- F. Access Options.** When vehicle access is required for development (i.e., for off-street parking, delivery, service, drive-through facilities, etc.), access shall be provided by one of the following methods. These methods are “options” to the developer/subdivider, unless one method is specifically required by Chapter 2 (i.e., under “Special Standards for Certain Uses”). A minimum of 10 feet per lane is required.
1. Option 1. Access is from an existing or proposed alley or mid-block lane. If a property has access to an alley or lane, direct access to a public street is not permitted.
 2. Option 2. Access is from a private street or driveway connected to an adjoining property that has direct access to a public street (i.e., “shared driveway”). A public access easement covering the driveway shall be recorded in this case to assure access to the closest public street for all users of the private street/drive.

3.1.200 Vehicular Access and Circulation *(continued)*

3. Option 3. Access is from a public street adjacent to the development parcel. If practicable, the owner/developer may be required to close or consolidate an existing access point as a condition of approving a new access. Street accesses shall comply with the access spacing standards in Section G.
4. Subdivisions Fronting Onto an Arterial Street. New residential land divisions fronting onto an arterial street shall be required to provide alleys or secondary (local or collector) streets for access to individual lots. When alleys or secondary streets cannot be constructed due to topographic or other physical constraints, access may be provided by consolidating driveways for clusters of two or more lots (e.g., includes flag lots and mid-block lanes).
5. Double-Frontage Lots. When a lot has frontage onto two or more streets, access shall be provided first from the street with the lowest classification. For example, access shall be provided from a local street before a collector or arterial street. Except for corner lots, the creation of new double-frontage lots shall be prohibited in the Residential District, unless topographic or physical constraints require the formation of such lots. When double-frontage lots are permitted in the Residential District, a landscape buffer with trees and/or shrubs and ground cover not less than 20 feet wide shall be provided between the back yard fence/wall and the sidewalk or street; maintenance shall be assured by the owner (i.e., through homeowner's association, etc.). Double frontage lots are further discussed in Chapter 4.3.

Important cross-references to other code sections:

Chapters 2 and 3 may require buildings placed at or near the front property line and driveways and parking areas oriented to the side or rear yard. The City may require the dedication of public right-of-way and construction of a street (e.g., frontage road, alley or other street) when the development impact is proportionate to the need for such a street, and the street is identified by the Comprehensive Plan or an adopted Local Streets Plan. (Please refer to Section 3.4.100 - Transportation Standards.)

G. Access Spacing. Driveway accesses shall be separated from other driveways and street intersections in accordance with the following standards and procedures:

1. Local Streets. A minimum of 50 feet separation (as measured from the sides of the driveway/street) shall be required on local streets (i.e., streets not designated as collectors or arterials), except as provided in subsection 3, below.
2. Arterial and Collector Streets. Access spacing on collector and arterial streets and at controlled intersections (i.e., with four-way stop sign or traffic signal) shall be determined based on the policies and standards contained in the City's Transportation System Plan. Access to US Highway 395 shall be subject to the applicable standards and policies contained in the Umatilla County Transportation Plan.

3.1.200 Vehicular Access and Circulation *(continued)*

3. Special Provisions for All Streets. Direct street access may be restricted for some land uses, in conformance with the provisions of Chapter 2 - Land Use Districts. For example, access consolidation, shared access, and/or access separation greater than that specified by subsections 1-2, may be required by the City, County or ODOT for the purpose of protecting the function, safety and operation of the street for all users. (See Section 'I', below.) Where no other alternatives exist, the permitting agency may allow construction of an access connection along the property line farthest from an intersection. In such cases, directional connections (i.e., right in/out, right in only or right out only) may be required.
4. Corner Clearance. The distance from a street intersection to a driveway or other street access shall meet or exceed the minimum spacing requirements for the street classification in the City's Transportation System Plan.

H. Number of Access Points. For single-family (detached and attached), two-family, and three-family housing types, one street access point is permitted per lot, when alley access cannot otherwise be provided; except that two access points may be permitted for two-family and three-family housing on corner lots (i.e., no more than one access per street), subject to the access spacing standards in Section 'G', above. The number of street access points for multiple family, commercial, industrial, and public/institutional developments shall be minimized to protect the function, safety and operation of the street(s) and sidewalk(s) for all users. Shared access may be required, in conformance with Section I, below, in order to maintain the required access spacing, and minimize the number of access points.

I. Shared Driveways. The number of driveway and private street intersections with public streets shall be minimized by the use of shared driveways with adjoining lots where feasible. The City shall require shared driveways as a condition of land division or site design review, as applicable, for traffic safety and access management purposes in accordance with the following standards:

1. Shared driveways and frontage streets may be required to consolidate access onto a collector or arterial street. When shared driveways or frontage streets are required, they shall be stubbed to adjacent developable parcels to indicate future extension. "Stub" means that a driveway or street temporarily ends at the property line, but may be extended in the future as the adjacent parcel develops. "Developable" means that a parcel is either vacant or it is likely to receive additional development (i.e., due to infill or redevelopment potential).
2. Access easements (i.e., for the benefit of affected properties) shall be recorded for all shared driveways, including pathways, at the time of final plat approval (Chapter 4.3) or as a condition of site development approval (Chapter 4.2).
3. Exception. Shared driveways are not required when existing development patterns or physical constraints (e.g., topography, parcel configuration, and similar conditions) prevent extending the street/driveway in the future.

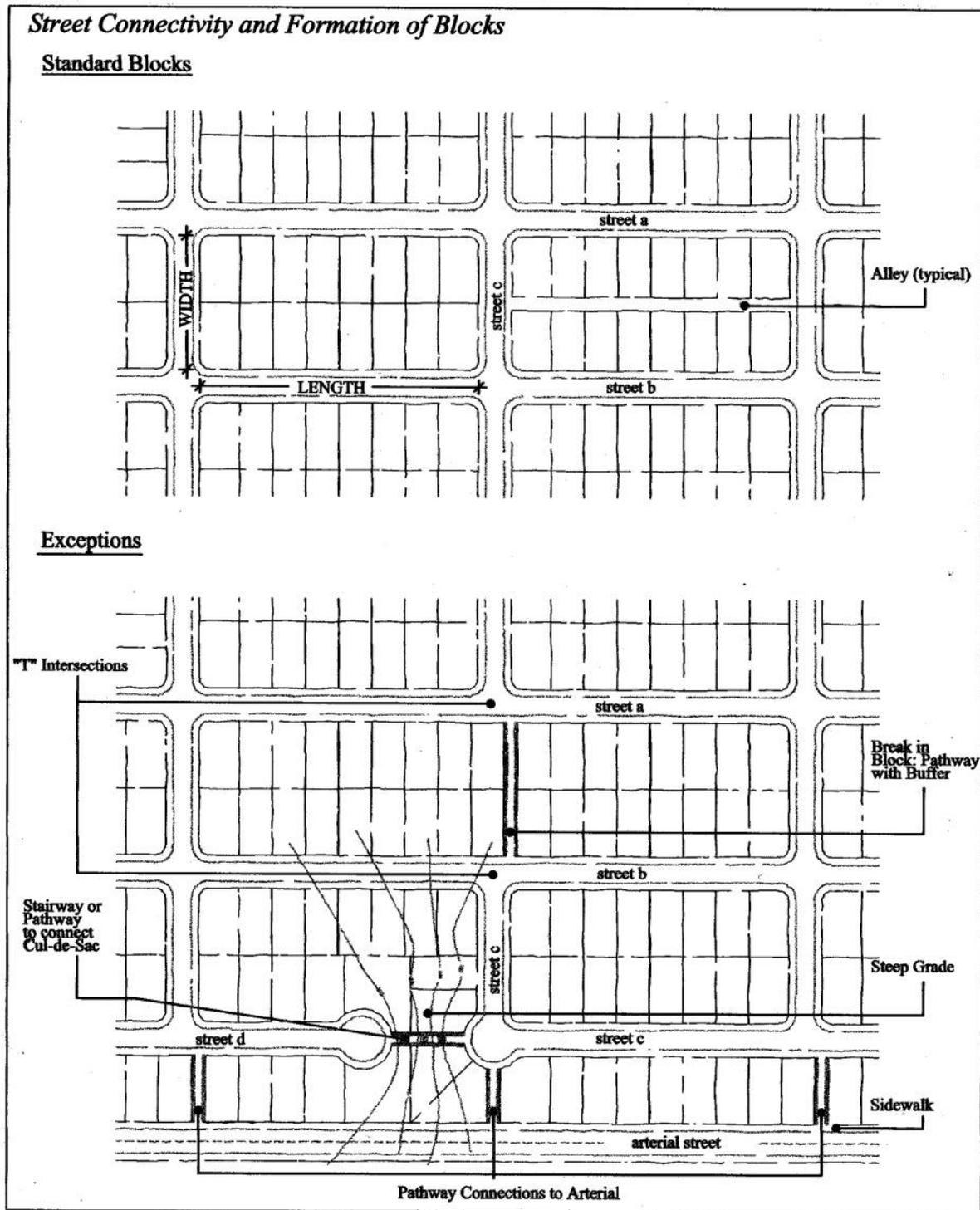
3.1.200 Vehicular Access and Circulation. *(continued)*

4. Cross Access. Cross access is encouraged, and may be required, between contiguous sites in Commercial and Industrial Districts and for multi-family housing in the Residential Multi-family Sub-district of the Residential District, in order to provide for more direct circulation between sites and uses for pedestrians, bicyclists, and drivers.

J. Street Connectivity and Formation of Blocks Required. Land divisions and large site developments often involve development of land not previously developed. This creates opportunities to help insure that pedestrian and vehicular circulation is preserved both to and from the new development. To accomplish this, site developments shall produce complete blocks bounded by a connecting network of public and/or private streets, in accordance with the following standards:

1. Block Length and Perimeter. The maximum block length and perimeter shall not exceed:
 - a. 300 feet length and 1,600 feet perimeter in the Residential District;
 - b. 300 feet length and 1,200 feet perimeter in the Downtown, except as provided by Section 2.2.140 - Block Layout and Building Orientation;
 - c. Not applicable to the General Industrial District;
 - d. 600 feet length and 2,000 feet perimeter in the Light Industrial District, except as required for commercial developments subject to Section 2.2.140.
2. Street Standards. Public and private streets shall also conform to Section 3.4.100 - Transportation Standards and Section 3.1.300 - Pedestrian Circulation and applicable Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) design standards.
3. Exception. Exceptions to the above standards may be granted when blocks are divided by one or more pathway(s), in conformance with the provisions of Section 3.1.300.A. Pathways shall be located to minimize out-of-direction travel by pedestrians and may be designed to accommodate bicycles. Additional exceptions may be granted for issues of topography, existing development and features such as railroad lines that do not allow connections.

Figure 3.1.200.J Street Connectivity and Formation of Blocks

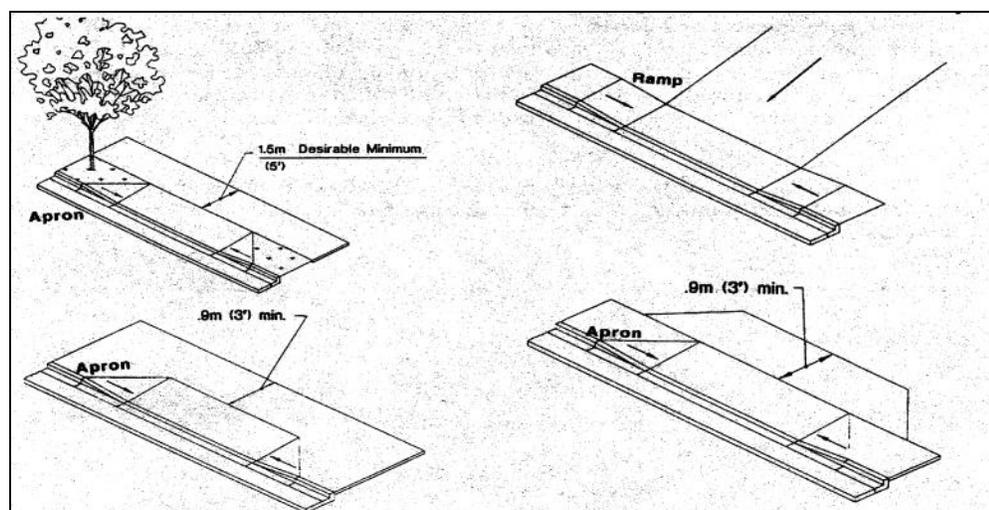


3.1.200 Vehicular Access and Circulation. (continued)

K. Driveway Openings. Driveway openings [or curb cuts] shall be the minimum width necessary to provide the required number of vehicle travel lanes (10 feet for each travel lane). The following standards (i.e., as measured where the front property line meets the sidewalk or right-of-way) are required to provide adequate site access, minimize surface water runoff, and avoid conflicts between vehicles and pedestrians:

1. Single family, two-family, and three-family uses shall have a minimum driveway opening of 10 feet, and a maximum width of 24 feet. One recreational vehicle pad driveway may be provided in addition to the standard driveway.
2. Multiple family uses with between 4 and 7 dwelling units shall have a minimum driveway width of 20 feet, and a maximum width of 24 feet.
3. Multiple family uses with more than 8 dwelling units, and off-street parking areas with 16 or more parking spaces, shall have a minimum driveway width of 24 feet, and a maximum width of 30 feet. These dimensions may be increased if the City Engineer determines that more than two lanes are required based on the number of trips generated or the need for turning lanes.
4. Access widths for all other uses shall be based on 10 feet of width for every travel lane, except that driveways providing direct access to parking spaces shall conform to the parking area standards in Chapter 3.3.
5. Driveway approaches should be designed and located to provide an existing vehicle with an unobstructed view. Construction of driveways along acceleration or deceleration lanes or tapers should be avoided due to the potential for vehicle conflicts. This criterion is mandatory for accesses to State highways.

Figure 3.1.200.K.5 Examples of Acceptable Driveway Openings

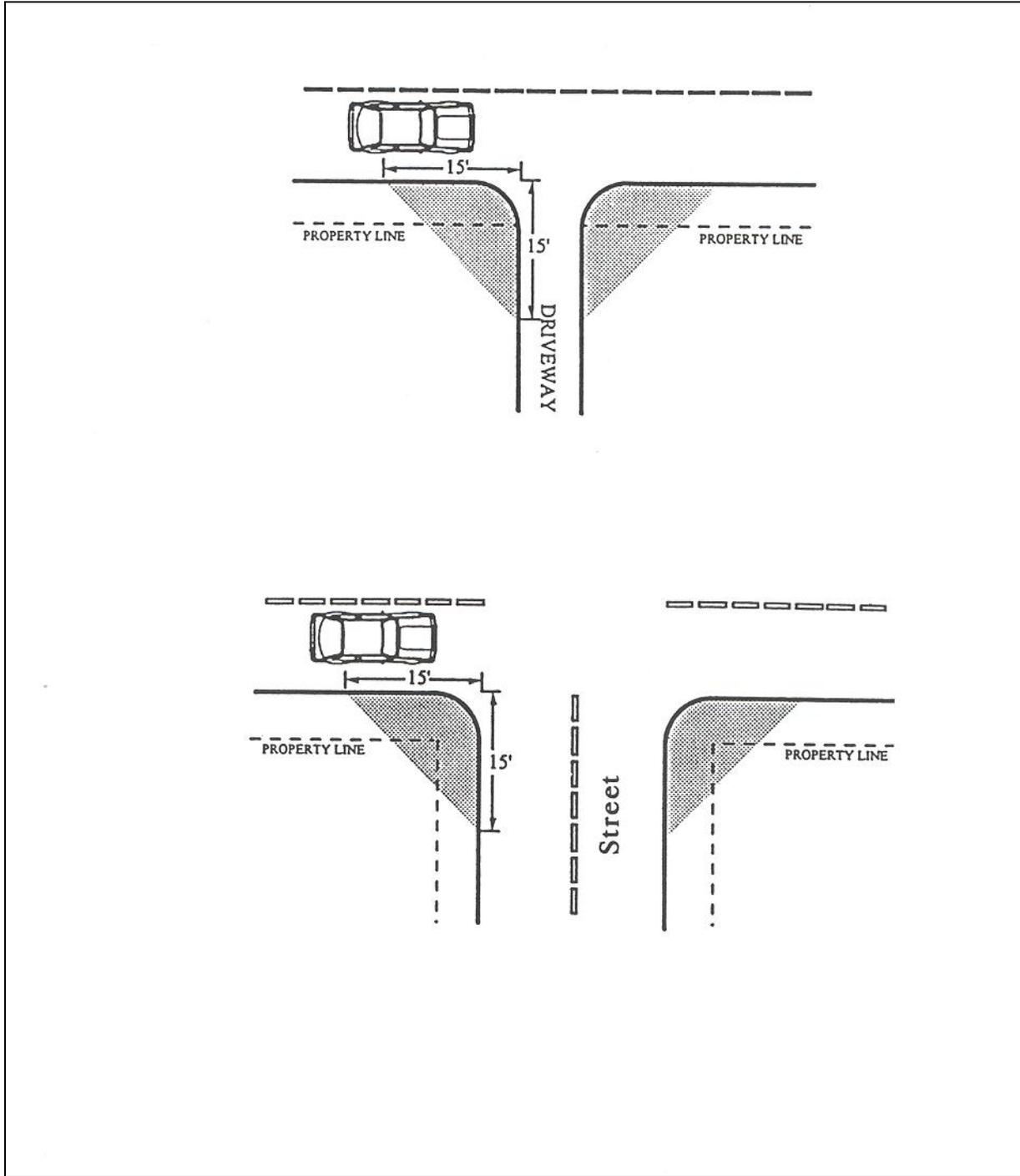


3.1.200 Vehicular Access and Circulation *(continued)*

6. **Driveway Aprons.** Driveway aprons (when required) shall be constructed of concrete and shall be installed between the street right-of-way and the private drive, as shown above. Driveway aprons shall conform to ADA standards for sidewalks and pathways, which require a continuous route of travel, that is a minimum of 3 feet in width, with a cross slope not exceeding 2 percent. (See Figure 3.1.200 Examples of Acceptable Driveway Openings.)
7. **Loading Area Design.** The design of driveways and on-site maneuvering and loading areas for commercial and industrial developments shall consider the anticipated storage length for entering and existing vehicles to prevent vehicles from backing into the flow of traffic on the public street or causing unsafe conflicts with on-site circulation.
- L. **Fire Access and Parking Area Turn-arounds.** A fire equipment access drive shall be provided for any portion of an exterior wall of the first story of a building that is located more than 150 feet from an existing public street or approved fire equipment access drive. Parking areas shall provide adequate aisles or turn-around areas for service and delivery vehicles so that all vehicles may enter the street in a forward manner. For requirements related to cul-de-sacs, please refer to Section 3.4.100.M.
- M. **Vertical Clearances.** Driveways, private streets, aisles, turn-around areas and ramps shall have a minimum vertical clearance of 13' 6 " for their entire length and width.
- N. **Vision Clearance.** No public or private signs, structures or vegetation in excess of three feet in height shall be placed in "vision clearance areas", as shown in Figure 3.1.200.N. The minimum vision clearance area may be increased by the City Engineer upon finding that more sight distance is required (i.e., due to traffic speeds, roadway alignment, etc.). These standards are applicable to all public and private streets except for alleyways as defined in this Code.
- O. **Construction.** The following development and maintenance standards shall apply to all driveways and private streets, except that the standards do not apply to driveways serving one single-family detached dwelling:
 1. **Surface Options.** Driveways, parking areas, aisles, and turn-arounds may be paved with asphalt, concrete or comparable surfacing, or a durable non-paving material may be used to reduce surface water runoff and protect water quality. Paving surfaces shall be subject to review and approval by the City Engineer.
 2. **Surface Water Management.** When a paved surface is used, all driveways, parking areas, aisles and turn-arounds shall have on-site collection or infiltration of surface waters to eliminate sheet flow of such waters onto public rights-of-way and abutting property. Surface water facilities shall be constructed in conformance with City standards.
 3. **Driveway Aprons.** When driveway approaches or "aprons" are required to connect driveways to the public right-of-way, they shall be paved with concrete surfacing. (See also, Section K.)

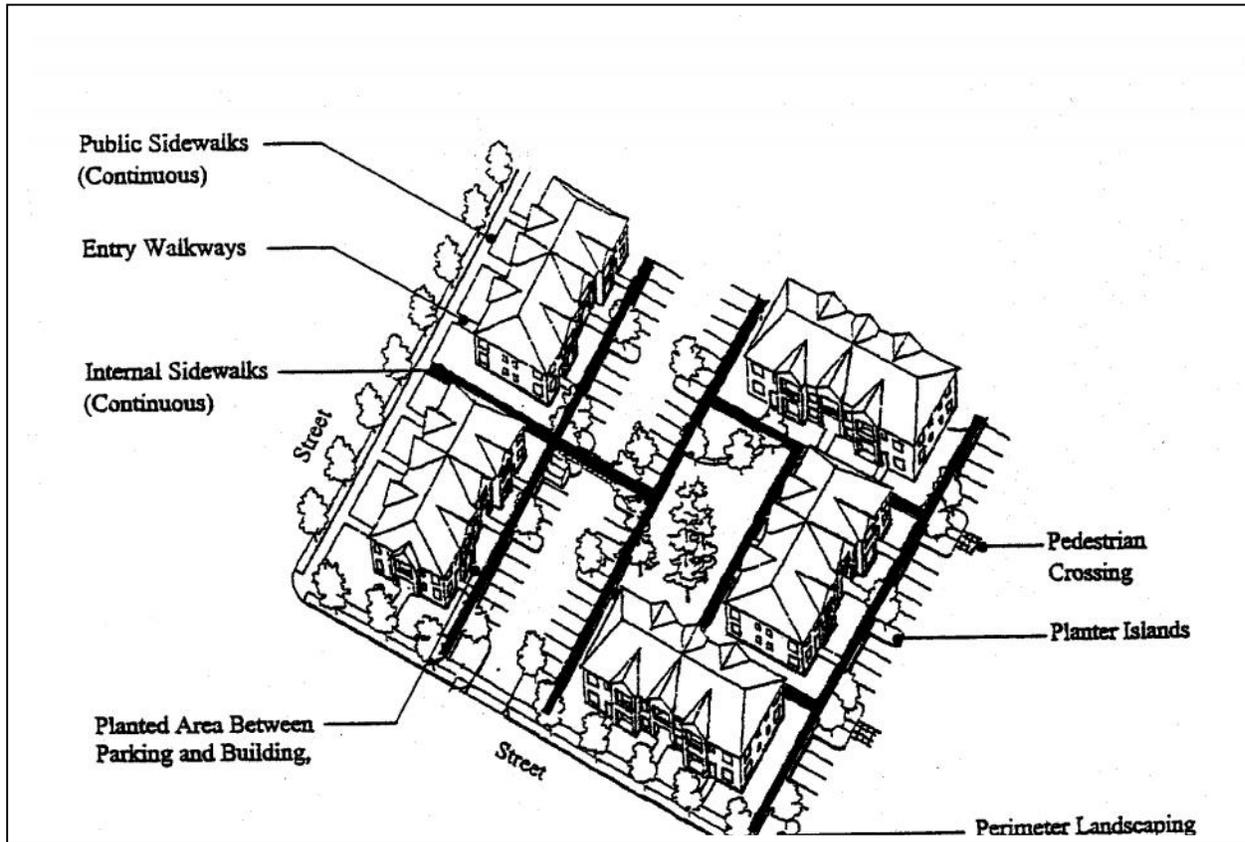
3.1.200 Vehicular Access and Circulation *(continued)*

Figure 3.1.200.N. Vision Clearance



3.1.300 Pedestrian Access and Circulation.

Figure 3.1.300A – Pedestrian Pathway System



- A. To ensure safe, direct and convenient pedestrian circulation, all new development, except single family detached housing (i.e., on individual lots), shall provide a continuous pedestrian and/or multi-use pathway system. (Pathways only provide for pedestrian circulation. Multi-use pathways accommodate pedestrians and bicycles.) The system of pathways shall be designed based on the standards in subsections 1-3, below:
1. **Continuous Pathways.** The pathway system shall extend throughout the development site, and connect to all future phases of development, adjacent trails, public parks and open space areas whenever possible. The developer may also be required to connect or stub pathway(s) to adjacent streets and private property, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.1.200 - Vehicular Access and Circulation, and Section 3.4.100 - Transportation Standards.

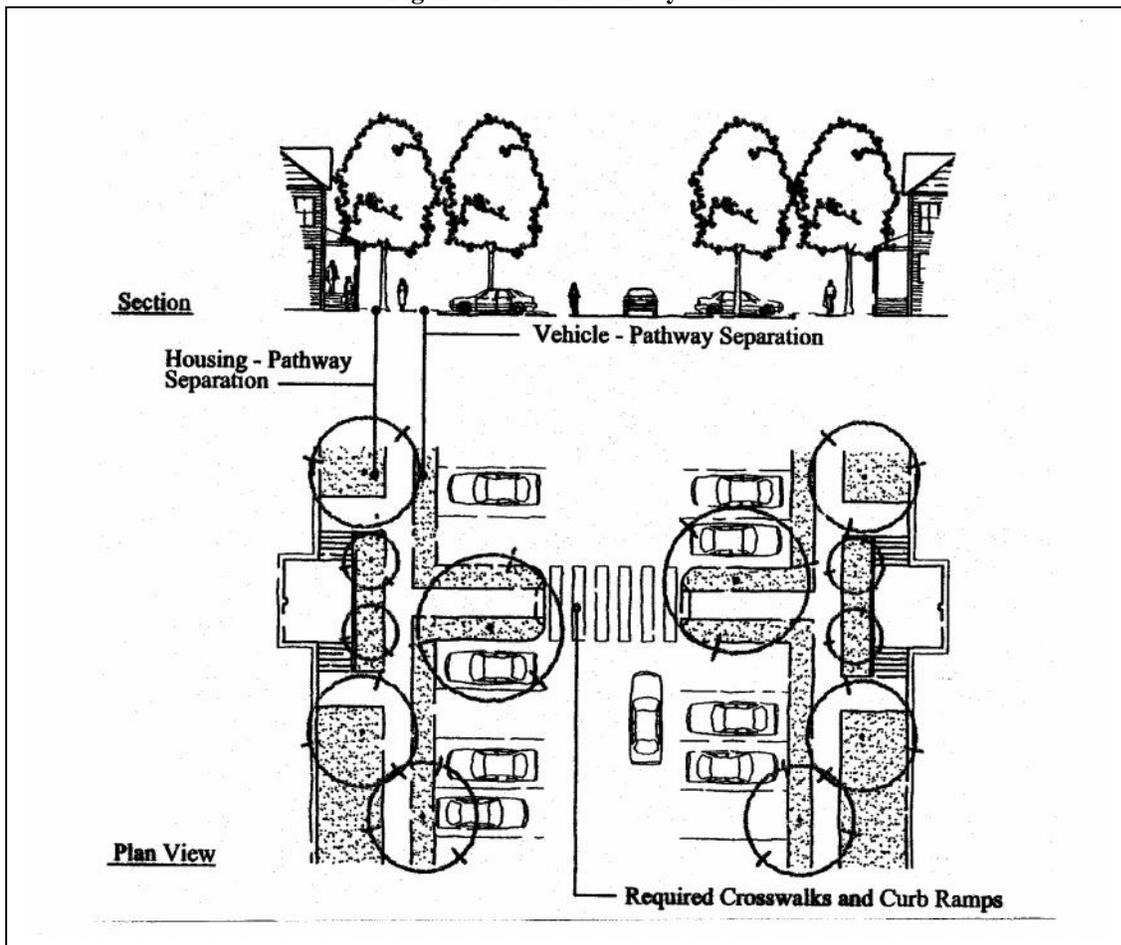
3.1.300 Pedestrian Access and Circulation *(continued)*

2. **Safe, Direct, and Convenient Pathways.** Pathways within developments shall provide safe, reasonably direct and convenient connections between primary building entrances and all adjacent streets, based on the following definitions:
 - a. Reasonably direct. A route that does not deviate unnecessarily from a straight line or a route that does not involve a significant amount of out-of-direction travel for likely users.
 - b. Safe and convenient. Bicycle and pedestrian routes that are reasonably free from hazards and provide a reasonably direct route of travel between destinations.
 - c. For commercial, industrial, mixed use, public, and institutional buildings, the “primary entrance” is the main public entrance to the building. In the case where no public entrance exists, street connections shall be provided to the main employee entrance.
 - d. For residential buildings the “primary entrance” is the front door (i.e., facing the street). For multifamily buildings in which each unit does not have its own exterior entrance, the “primary entrance” may be a lobby, courtyard or breezeway which serves as a common entrance for more than one dwelling.
3. **Connections Within Development.** For all developments subject to Site Design Review, pathways shall connect all building entrances to one another. In addition, pathways shall connect all parking areas, storage areas, recreational facilities and common areas (as applicable), and adjacent developments to the site, as applicable.
4. **Street Connectivity.** Pathways (for pedestrians and bicycles) shall be provided at or near mid-block where the block length exceeds the length required by Section 3.1.200. Pathways shall also be provided where cul-de-sacs or dead-end streets are planned, to connect the ends of the streets together, to other streets, and/or to other developments, as applicable. Pathways used to comply with these standards shall conform to all of the following criteria:
 - a. Multi-use pathways (i.e., for pedestrians and bicyclists) are no less than 10 feet wide and located within a 20-foot-wide right-of-way or easement that allows access for emergency vehicles;
 - b. If the streets within the subdivision or neighborhood are lighted, the pathways shall also be lighted;
 - c. Stairs or switchback paths using a narrower right-of-way/easement may be required in lieu of a multi-use pathway where grades are steep;
 - d. The City may require landscaping within the pathway easement/right-of-way for screening and the privacy of adjoining properties;

3.1.300 Pedestrian Access and Circulation. *(continued)*

- e. The City Engineer may determine, based upon facts in the record, that a pathway is impracticable due to: physical or topographic conditions (e.g., freeways, railroads, extremely steep slopes, sensitive lands, and similar physical constraints); buildings or other existing development on adjacent properties that physically prevent a connection now or in the future, considering the potential for redevelopment; and sites where the provisions of recorded leases, easements, covenants, restrictions, or other agreements recorded as of the effective date of this Code prohibit the pathway connection.

Figure 3.1.300.B Pathway Standards



3.1.300 Pedestrian Access and Circulation. *(continued)***B. Design and Construction.** Pathways shall conform to all of the standards in 1-5:

1. Vehicle/Pathway Separation. Where pathways are parallel and adjacent to a driveway or street (public or private), they shall be raised 6 inches and curbed, or separated from the driveway/street by a 5-foot minimum strip with bollards, a landscape berm, or other physical barrier. If a raised path is used, the ends of the raised portions must be equipped with curb ramps.
2. Housing/Pathway Separation. Pedestrian pathways shall be separated a minimum of 5 feet from all residential living areas on the ground floor, except at building entrances. Separation is measured as measured from the pathway edge to the closest dwelling unit. The separation area shall be landscaped in conformance with the provisions of Chapter 3.3. No pathway/building separation is required for commercial, industrial, public, or institutional uses.
3. Crosswalks. Where pathways cross a parking area, driveway, or street (“crosswalk”), they shall be clearly marked with contrasting paving materials, humps/raised crossings, or painted striping. An example of contrasting paving material is the use of a concrete crosswalk through an asphalt driveway. If painted striping is used, it shall consist of thermo-plastic striping or similar type of durable application
4. Pathway Surface. Pathway surfaces shall be concrete, asphalt, brick/masonry pavers, or other durable surface, at least 6 feet wide, and shall conform to ADA requirements. Multi-use paths (i.e., for bicycles and pedestrians) shall be the same materials, at least 10 feet wide. (See also, Section 3.4.1 - Transportation Standards for public, multi-use pathway standard.)
5. Accessible routes. Pathways shall comply with the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA), which requires accessible routes of travel from the parking spaces to the accessible entrance. The route shall be compliant with the following:
 - a. Shall not contain curbs or stairs;
 - b. Must be at least 3 feet wide;
 - c. Is constructed with a firm, stable, slip resistant surface, and
 - d. The slope shall not be greater than 1:12 in the direction of travel.