
Below are proposed changes to Title 17 identified by the Historic Review Board (HRB). These changes are subject to Planning Commission consideration via Public Hearing set for September 6, 2022.

Text shown ~~highlighted in yellow and struck through~~ is proposed by HRB for removal.

Text shown **highlighted in blue and in bold italic** is proposed by HRB for addition.

Comment boxes follow key areas of change and include notes provided by HRB to explain the proposed change. Comment boxes also include notes by the Planning Commission in review of HRB changes.

Title 17 - HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Chapter 17.04 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

17.04.010 - Short title.

This title shall be known as the "Historic Preservation Ordinance of the City of Aurora" and shall be referred to herein as "this title."

(Ord. 416 § 8.10.010, 2002)

17.04.020 - Purpose.

The purpose of this title is to provide the principal means for the preservation of the buildings and sites and the visual character of the historic Aurora Colony, consistent with existing state and federal laws regarding historic preservation. This title regulates the design of buildings and structures within the historic commercial and residential overlays defined in Title 16 of the Aurora Municipal Code.

This title promotes preservation and restoration of existing structures and construction of new structures with consideration of Aurora's unique heritage and recognizes the role of historic preservation in protecting and enhancing real property values, and safeguarding and enhancing the livability and appearance of the city.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.10.020, 2002)

17.04.030 - Adoption of Guidelines.

The Aurora Design Guidelines for Historic District Properties are incorporated as Appendix A to this code. These guidelines provide a wealth of useful information which supports historic preservation in Aurora, and all applicants shall be instructed to review the guidelines upon their first contact with the City. However, the guidelines do not include standards or criteria for applications under this title or other titles of the Municipal Code.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.10.010, 2002)

17.04.040 - Adoption of Inventory.

The Aurora Historic District Properties Inventory, herein referred to as "Inventory" is incorporated as Appendix B to this code. The Inventory is the primary reference for Landmarks, structures and sites within the historic district, and all applicants shall be instructed to review the Inventory for information about their property upon their first contact with the City. However, the Inventory does not include standards or criteria for applications under this title or other titles of the Municipal Code.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.04.050 - Applicability.

- A. Except as described in Subsection B immediately below, all exterior changes to a building or site within the Historic Commercial Overlay and the Historic Residential Overlay must be approved under this title. It is unlawful for any person to erect, demolish, remove, establish, construct, move, externally alter, enlarge, use, or cause to be used, any building, structure, improvement or use of premises located in the Historic Commercial or Historic Residential Overlays in a manner contrary to the provisions of this title **(see 17.04.050.C, below)**.
- B. The only exterior changes not subject to the requirement for approval by the Historic Review Board under this title are:
1. Exterior painting, reroofing and general repairs when the new materials and/or colors **match are the same as** those already in use; and
 2. **With respect to existing structures, routine** ~~landscaping~~ **landscaping** not exceeding ~~two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00)~~ **the sum of \$5,000** in cost **per year. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the following requires approval by the Historic Review Board regardless of costs:**
 - a. The removal of **non-hazardous** trees greater than twenty-four (24) inches in diameter requires approval. (Ord. 416 § 8.10.040, 2002).
 - b. Any alteration to the grading;**
 - c. Construction or demolition of retaining walls; and**
 - d. Hardscaping, including walkways, patios, and terraces.**
 3. Exterior painting of all contributing structures, and of noncontributing structures in the Historic Commercial Overlay, with colors listed in Appendix A **which is available at City Hall.**
 4. Installation of black roof shingles **upon approval of a sample board and a manufacturer's photograph of a finished roof.** (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)
- C. Exterior changes under Section 17.04.050(B) shall require review and approval by the Planning Director, or designee. The applicant shall submit for the City's review sufficient information for the City to determine the criteria under Section 17.04.050(B) have been met.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

Notes provided by HRB: [Above] combines previous two boxes for 17.040.050.B.2 and B.3 - 1. Deletes reroofing 2. Increases spending threshold, adds exceptions for hardscaping and grading 3. Adds note re location of App. A 4. Adds specific approval of a sample board and manufacturer's photograph.

Notes from Planning Commission: Clarifications needed on spending threshold. Also need for exception of all allowing removal of non-hazardous trees.

17.04.060 - Pre-existing Approvals.

All development applications approved more than two years prior to the adoption of the ordinance codified in this title shall be considered void, unless the Historic Review Board determines that the conditions of approval are substantially completed. All development applications approved less than two years prior to the adoption of said ordinance may occur according to such approvals. All development applications received by the city after the adoption of said ordinance shall be subject to review for conformance with the standards under this title or as otherwise provided by state law.

(Ord. 416 § 8.10.060, 2002; Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.04.070 - Interpretation.

- A. An interpretation is a decision which is made under land use standards that require an exercise of policy or legal judgment. By definition, an interpretation does not include approving or denying a building permit issued under clear and objective land use standards.
- B. Each development and use application and other procedure initiated under this title shall be consistent with the adopted comprehensive plan of the city as implemented by this title and applicable state and federal laws and regulations. All provisions of this title shall be construed in conformity with the adopted comprehensive plan.
- C. Where the conditions imposed by any provision of this title are less restrictive than comparable conditions imposed by any other provision of this title or of any other ordinance, or resolution, the most restrictive or that imposing the higher standard shall govern.
- D. The Historic Review Board shall have the initial authority and responsibility to interpret all terms, provisions and requirements of this title. All requests for interpretations shall be in writing and on forms provided by the City Recorder. Upon receipt of such a request, the Historic Review Board shall schedule the interpretation as a consideration item at the next regularly scheduled meeting unless a special meeting is requested pursuant to Section 17.16.040. A Notice of Decision shall be issued for all interpretations. If the person making the request disagrees with the Historic Review Board's interpretation, they may appeal it to the City Council. The Council will hear the appeal as a consideration item at the next month's regularly scheduled meeting. The decision of the Council shall be conclusive upon the parties.
- E. The City Recorder shall keep a written record of all interpretations and shall make the record available for review on written request.

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- F. The City Council may exempt special events from the provisions of this title. A special event is an activity lasting a total of seven contiguous calendar days or less in a one-year period and approved by the City Council.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.10.070, 2002)

17.04.080 - Fees.

To defray expenses incurred in connection with the processing of applications, the city may charge fees as established by resolution of the Council. The filing of an application shall not be considered complete, nor shall action be taken to process it, until the required fee has been paid.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.10.080, 2002)

17.04.090 - Enforcement.

Enforcement of this title shall be as codified in Chapter 16.82 of the Aurora Municipal Code.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.10.090, 2002)

17.04.100 - Applicability of Building Codes.

Most development approved under this title requires building permit review and approval subsequent to completing the procedures described herein. The City Building Official shall have the authority to waive certain building code requirements for contributing structures pursuant to the Oregon Structural Specialty Code Section 3409, Historic Buildings, as amended.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

Chapter 17.08 - DEFINITIONS

17.08.010 - Meaning of words generally.

All of the terms used in this title have their commonly accepted, dictionary meaning unless they are specifically defined in this chapter or definition appears in the Oregon Revised Statute, or the context in which they are used clearly indicates to the contrary.

(Ord. 416 § 8.40.010, 2002)

17.08.020 - Meaning of common words.

- A. All words used in the present tense include the future tense.
- B. All words used in the plural include the singular, and all words used in the singular include the plural unless the context clearly indicates to the contrary.

- C. All words used in the masculine gender include the feminine gender.
- D. The word "building" includes the word "structure."
- E. The phrase "used for" includes the phrases "arranged for," "designed for," "intended for," "maintained for" and "occupied for."
- F. The words "land" and "property" are used interchangeably unless the context clearly indicates to the contrary.
- G. The word "shall" is mandatory and the word "may" is permissive.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 419 § 20D, 2002; Ord. 416 § 8.40.020, 2002)

17.08.030 - Meaning of specific words and terms.

The meaning of all specific words and terms, except as specifically defined in this title, shall be as defined in Aurora Municipal Code Title 16.

Adaptive use means the process of converting a building to a new use that is different from that which its design reflects. For example, converting a residential structure to offices is adaptive use. Good adaptive use projects retain the historic character while accommodating the new functions.

Alternation of historic site -means any exterior change or modification, through public or private action, of any cultural resource or of any property located within the historic districts, including, but not limited to: demolition, relocation or exterior changes to or modification of structure, architectural details or visual characteristics such as building materials, paint, color and surface texture, grading, surface paving, new building materials, cutting or removal of trees and other natural features; disturbance of archeological sites or areas; and the placement or removal of any exterior objects such as signs, plaques, light fixtures, street furniture, walls, fences, steps, plantings and landscape accessories affecting the exterior visual qualities of the property.

Notes: Existing def. "Alternation of historic site" (above) is from Title 16. Planning Commission, via work session, supports addition of same def. to Title 17.

Awning means a fabric structure extending over or in front of a place, such as a storefront.

Booth means an open-air structure typically consisting of partial walls, counter and roof and which is portable, either as a whole or in parts.

Canopy means a protective exterior cover consisting of a roof, typically made of cloth, plastic or other materials that may be self-supported or using the support of another structure. Canopies may contain partial walls.

Colony structure means a structure built during the Aurora Colony period, from 1856 to 1883.

Contributing structure means a structure built before 1921 and includes all structures designated as Historic Landmarks.

Façade means any face of a building and its accompanying architectural features.

Finish material includes siding, trim, masonry and color of the exterior walls.

Height means the vertical distance from the highest adjoining sidewalk or ground surface within a five-foot horizontal distance of the exterior wall of the building to the peak of the roof.

Landmark means a structure designated as a Historic Landmark in the Historic Resources Inventory.

Masonry means natural stone, imitation stone, brick, concrete masonry blocks, and similar materials.

Noncontributing structure means a structure built in 1921 or later.

Planning Director means the staff person assigned to handle applications pursuant to this title.

Preservation means the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials, and the conscious retention of the property's form as it has evolved over time. This method of treatment focuses on maintenance and repair of historic materials and features, rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not part of this treatment. Sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make a property function is appropriate.

Rehabilitation means there is a need to alter or add to an historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historical, cultural, or architectural values. This method of treatment is used when repair and replacement of deteriorated features is necessary; when alterations and additions to the property are planned for a new or continued use; when depiction of a particular period is not appropriate.

Remodeling means to remake or to make over the design image of a building. The appearance is changed by removing original detail and by adding new features that are out of character with the original. A "stylistic" change is often involved. A remodeling project is inappropriate on an historic building in Aurora, because it would involve altering its historic character.

Renovation means to improve by repair, to revive. In renovation, the usefulness and appearance of the building is enhanced. The basic character and significant details are respected and preserved, but some sympathetic alterations may also occur. Alterations that are made are generally reversible, should future owners wish to restore the building to its original design.

Restoration means to reproduce the appearance of a building exactly as it looked at a particular moment in time; to reproduce a pure style, either interior or exterior. This process may include the removal of later work that deviates from the original style or the replacement of missing historic features. Use a restoration approach for missing details or features of an historic building when the features are determined to be particularly significant to the character of the structure and when the original configuration is accurately documented.

Tent means a protective exterior cover consisting of roof and walls typically made of cloth, plastic or other flexible material and having a supporting structure.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 419 § 20E, 2002; Ord. 416 § 8.40.030, 2002)

Chapter 17.16 - HISTORIC REVIEW BOARD

17.16.010 - Authority.

The Historic Review Board shall have the authority to approve, deny, or approve with conditions, development applications for exterior modifications to cultural resources throughout the city or exterior modifications located on properties within the historic commercial overlay and the historic residential overlay, and applications for designation of Historic Landmarks. All standards and criteria for applications and permits are included in this title.

The Historic Review Board shall not be authorized to limit or regulate where growth and land development takes place or control the interior space of a building design.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.20.010, 2002)

17.16.020 - Responsibilities.

- A. The Historic Review Board shall maintain the Aurora Historic District Properties Inventory of cultural resources, including those within the historic commercial overlay, the historic residential overlay and within the city's urban growth boundary, consistent with the standards of the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office.
- B. With the assistance of the State Historic Preservation Office, the Historic Review Board shall draft and recommend to the Council for adoption the prescriptive standards to be used by the Historic Review Board in reviewing applications to construct any structure, alter the exterior of any existing structure or any activity that visually impacts properties identified in the Aurora comprehensive plan as a cultural resource or located within the historic commercial overlay and the historic residential overlay district.
- C. The Historic Review Board shall be responsible for participation in, promoting and conducting public informational, educational and interpretive programs pertaining to local resources.
- D. The Historic Review Board may review and comment upon potential conflicts of land use, housing, redevelopment, municipal improvements, and other types of planning and programs undertaken by any agency of the city, county or state as these relate to the cultural resources of the community.
- E. The Historic Review Board shall perform other functions as may be designated by the City Council.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.20.020, 2002)

17.16.030 - Membership.

- A. Persons who want to be considered for appointment shall submit a written letter of interest to the Mayor. The Historic Review Board shall consist of five unpaid members who are nominated by the Mayor and appointed by City Council. Members may include persons residing within or outside the boundaries of the historic commercial or historic residential overlays. Three members shall own, rent or lease property in the boundaries of the historic commercial or historic residential overlays.

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- B. Three members shall reside within the city limits. Those members required to be residents of the corporate city limits must have a minimum of six months of such residency before considered eligible for appointment to the board.
- C. As available, board members shall be appointed from the following categories:
1. An architect with preservation expertise;
 2. A historian with knowledge of local history;
 3. A professional in the field of landscape architecture, real estate, urban planning, construction, community development, archeology, law, finance, cultural geography, cultural anthropology, or related fields with demonstrable interest, competence or knowledge of historic preservation;
 4. A member of the Aurora Colony Historical Society; and/or
 5. Interested persons residing within the corporate limits of the city.
- D. No member of the Historic Review Board may concurrently hold elected office in the city, with the exception of members of the budget committee. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)
- E. All appointments to the Historic Review Board shall be for a three-year term, with staggered expiration years. A vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments, and the appointee shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term. A member who is absent for three consecutively scheduled meetings without having been excused by the board may be removed and the vacancy filled.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.20.030, 2002)

17.16.040 - Meetings.

- A. The regular meeting of the Historic Review Board shall be held ~~on the fourth Thursday of every month.~~ **monthly at such times as determined by the Historic Review Board.**
- B. Special meetings may be called by the chairperson of the Historic Review Board with five days' notice posted on the bulletin board in front of City Hall.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.20.040, 2002)

Chapter 17.20 - APPLICATION PROCEDURES

17.20.010 - Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to establish procedures for the consideration of applications for a Notice of Decision.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.30.010, 2002)

17.20.020 - Applications not consolidated.

An application under this title shall not be consolidated with applications under Title 16 or other titles of the Aurora Municipal Code. Applications requiring approval under both titles may be processed simultaneously, however, the Title 17 application must be decided before a decision can be made under Title 16.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.30.020, 2002)

7.20.030 - Application process.

- A. The applicant shall be the recorded owner of the property or an agent authorized in writing by the owner. For designation of a Historic Landmark, the property owner(s) shall provide to the City a written statement acknowledging that the owner understands the nomination process and the results of such a designation, and wishes to have their property designated as a Historic Landmark in the Historic Resources Inventory.
- B. The application shall be made on forms provided by the city.
- C. The application shall:
 - 1. Include the information requested on the application form;
 - 2. Address appropriate criteria in sufficient detail for review and action; and
 - 3. Be accompanied by the required fee.
- D. An application shall be deemed incomplete unless it addresses each standard or criterion required to be considered under applicable provisions of this title and the application form, unless that requirement has been found inapplicable by the city staff.
- E. If an application is incomplete, city staff shall:
 - 1. Notify the applicant in writing within thirty (30) days of receipt of the application of exactly what information is missing; and
 - 2. Allow the applicant thirty (30) days to submit the missing information. The application shall be deemed complete upon:
 - a. Receipt of the missing information; or
 - b. Upon receipt of some of the missing information and written notice from the applicant that no additional information will be submitted; or
 - c. Upon receipt of written notice from the applicant that none of the missing information will be provided.
- F. On the 181st day after first being submitted, the application is void if the applicant has been notified of the missing information and fails to respond in accordance with [Section] 17.20.030(E).

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.36.030, 2002)

17.20.040 - Time period for decision making.

The city shall take final action on an application, including the resolution of all local appeals, within one hundred twenty (120) days after the application is deemed complete, except:

- A. The one-hundred-twenty day period may be extended for a reasonable period of time at the written request of the applicant;
- B. The one-hundred-twenty day period applies only to a decision wholly within the authority and control of the city.
- C. If the Historic Review Board fails to approve, approve with conditions, or deny an application within seventy-five (75) days after the application is determined to be complete, the Historic Review Board shall cause notice to be given and the matter to be placed on the City Council's agenda. A public hearing shall be held by the Council and the decision shall be made by the City Council. No further action shall be taken by the Historic Review Board.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.36.040, 2002)

17.20.050 - Approval authority responsibilities.

- A. The Historic Review Board shall make a public decision in the manner prescribed by this chapter and shall have the authority to approve, approve with conditions, or deny the following:
 1. Interpretations subject to Section 17.04.060;
 2. Signs subject to Chapter 17.24;
 3. Accessory dwelling units and structures subject to Chapter 17.28;
 4. Applications for approval under this title;
 5. Recommendations to City Council for amending this title;
 6. Appeals of decisions by the administrative approval authority;
 7. Amendments to the Aurora Design Guidelines for Historic District Properties (Appendix A);
 8. Amendments to the Aurora Historic District Properties Inventory (Appendix B)
 9. Amendments to the Historic Landmark Inventory.
 10. Any other matter not specifically assigned to the administrative approval authority, or the City Council under this title.
- B. The City Council shall make a public decision in the manner prescribed by this chapter and shall have the authority to approve, deny, or approve with conditions the following:
 1. Appeals of decisions made by the Historic Review Board;
 2. Matters referred to the City Council by the Historic Review Board;
 3. Review of decisions of the Historic Review Board, whether on the City Council's own motion or otherwise.
 4. Appeals to amendments to the Aurora Design Guidelines for Historic District Properties (Appendix A);

5. Appeals to amendments to the Aurora Historic District Properties Inventory (Appendix B);
 6. Appeals of Historic Landmark designations.
- C. The Planning Director, or designee, shall have the authority to approve, deny, or approve with conditions the following applications:
1. Temporary uses pursuant to Section 17.32.030.
 2. Landscaping not exceeding ~~two~~ **five** thousand ~~five hundred~~ dollars ~~(\$2,500.00)~~ **(\$5,000)** in cost, **excluding** ~~the~~ removal of trees greater than twenty-four (24) inches in diameter ~~requires approval.~~ **as measured four feet, six-inches from grade, and excluding grade alterations, construction of retaining walls and hardscape features subject to Historic Review Board approval.** (Ord. 416 § 8.10.040, 2002). ab
 3. Exterior painting of all contributing structures, and of noncontributing structures within the Historic Commercial Overlay, with colors listed in Appendix A.
 4. Installation of black roof shingles.

Notes: Proposed change corresponds with HRB proposed changes to 17.04 (above)

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 419 §§ 20A, 32A (part), 2002; Ord. 416 § 8.36.050, 2002)

17.20.060 - Decision procedure.

The Historic Review Board decision shall be conducted as follows:

- A. Request the applicant present the application, explain any graphic or pictorial displays which are a part of the application and provide such other information as may be requested by the approval authority;
- B. Read all written comments into the record;
- C. Allow the applicant to respond to all written comments;
- D. Because this is a limited land use decision process, there is no procedural requirement for the board to allow oral testimony. Oral testimony may be permitted at the discretion of the board. If permitted, the applicant shall be allowed to respond to all oral testimony.
- E. Make a decision pursuant to Section 17.20.080 or continue the decision to gather additional evidence or to consider the application further.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.36.070, 2002)

17.20.070 - Standards for the decision.

- A. The decision shall be based on proof by the applicant that the application fully complies with this title.

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- B. The approval authority shall:
1. Adopt findings of fact and conclusions addressing all applicable standards and criteria; or
 2. Adopt findings of fact and conclusions submitted by any party provided all parties have had an opportunity to review the findings and comment on the same; or
 3. Adopt findings of fact and conclusions from another source, either with or without modification, having made a tentative decision, and having directed staff to prepare findings for review and to provide an opportunity for all parties to comment on the same.
- C. The decision may be for denial, approval or approval with conditions.
1. Conditions may be imposed where such conditions are necessary to:
 - a. Carry out applicable provisions of the Aurora Comprehensive Plan;
 - b. Carry out the applicable implementing ordinances; and
 2. Prior to the commencement of the issuance of any permits or the taking of any action under the approved decision, the owner and any contract purchasers of the property which is the subject of the approved application may be required to sign and deliver to the city their acknowledgment in a development agreement and consent to such conditions:
 - a. The Mayor shall have the authority to execute the development agreement on behalf of the city;
 - b. No building permit shall be issued for the use covered by the application until the executed contract is recorded and filed in the county records; and
 - c. Such development agreement shall be enforceable against the signing parties, their heirs, successors and assigns by the city.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 419 § 29A and 32A (part), 2002; Ord. 416 § 8.36.080, 2002)

17.20.080 - Notice of Decision.

- A. All decisions require a Notice of Decision. The Notice of Decision shall include a brief statement that explains the decision with reference to the standards, criteria and facts in the record, the date the final decision was made, along with the deadline for appeal.
- B. The applicant and property owners within one hundred (100) feet of the subject property shall be provided with the Notice of Decision.
- C. City staff shall include a copy of the Notice of Decision and a copy of the mailing labels in the administrative record.
- D. The Notice of Decision shall be reduced to writing, signed by the Historic Review Board chair, and mailed to the applicant and all property owners within one hundred (100) feet of the subject application within ten (10) calendar days after the decision is made. The vice chair is authorized to sign the Notice of Decision when the Chair of the Historic Review Board is not available to sign.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 419 §§ 20B, 32(A) (part), 2002; Ord. 416 § 8.36.090, 2002)

17.20.090 - Record of proceeding.

The record shall include:

- A. A copy of the application and all supporting information, plans, exhibits, graphics, etc.;
- B. A copy of the Notice of Decision and a list of all persons who were given mailed notice;
- C. All testimony, evidence and correspondence relating to the application;
- D. All information considered by the approval authority in making the decision;
- E. A copy of the Notice of Decision signed by the approval authority;
- F. A list of the conditions, if any, attached to the Notice of Decision; and
- G. A copy of the Notice of Decision, which was given pursuant to Section 17.20.090, and a list of all persons who were given mailed notice.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 419 § 32(A), 2002; Ord. 416 § 8.36.100, 2002)

17.20.100 - Appeal.

- A. Standing to Appeal. Any person shall be considered a party to a matter, thus having standing to seek appeal, provided the person submitted written comments to the approval authority during the fourteen-day period prior to the decision or the person was entitled as of right to notice prior to the decision to be reviewed.
- B. Computation of Appeal Period.
 1. The length of the appeal period shall be fifteen (15) days from the date the final decision is signed and mailed.
 2. In computing the length of the appeal period, the day of the decision is mailed shall be excluded and the last day for filing the appeal shall be included unless the last day falls on a legal holiday for the city or on a Saturday, in which case, the last day shall be the next business day.
- C. Determination of Appropriate Appeal Body.
 1. Any decision made by the Historic Review Board under this chapter, may be reviewed by the City Council by:
 - a. The filing of a notice of appeal and payment of required fees by any party to the decision before 5:00 p.m. on the last day of the appeal period;
 - b. The Council, on its own motion, seeking appeal by voice vote prior to the end of the appeal period.
 2. Failure to file an available appeal shall be considered a failure to exhaust administrative remedies. The local appeals process must be completed before any appeal is made to the land use board of appeals.
- D. The notice of appeal shall be filed within the appeal period and contain:
 1. A reference to the application sought to be appealed;
 2. A statement of the petitioner's standing to the appeal;

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3. The specific grounds for the appeal;
 4. The date of the decision on the action;
 5. The applicable fees.
- E. The appeal hearing shall be confined to the record of the decision.
- F. Upon appeal, notice shall be given to parties who are entitled to notice under Section 17.20.060 and Section 17.20.090.
- G. The appellate authority shall affirm, reverse or modify the decision, which is the subject of the appeal. The decision shall be made in accordance with the time provisions of Section 17.20.040; or upon the written consent of all parties to extend the one-hundred-twenty day limit, the appellate authority may remand the matter if it is satisfied that testimony or other evidence could not have been presented or was not available at the time of the initial decision. In deciding to remand the matter, the appellate authority shall consider and make findings and conclusions regarding:
1. The prejudice to parties;
 2. The convenience or availability of evidence at the time of the initial hearing;
 3. The surprise to opposing parties;
 4. The date notice was given to other parties as to an attempt to admit; or
 5. The competency, relevancy and materiality of the proposed testimony or other evidence.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 419 §§ 20C, 32A (part), 2002; Ord. 416 § 8.36.110, 2002)

17.20.110 - Modification and revocation of approvals.

The approval authority may modify or revoke any approval granted pursuant to this chapter for any of the following reasons:

- A. A material misrepresentation or mistake of fact made by the applicant in the application or in testimony and evidence submitted, whether such misrepresentation is intentional or unintentional;
- B. A failure to comply with the terms and conditions of approval;
- C. A material misrepresentation or mistake of fact or policy by the city in the written or oral report regarding the matter whether such misrepresentation is intentional or unintentional.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.36.130, 2002; Ord. 419 § 32A (part), 2002)

17.20.120 - Re-submittal of an application previously denied.

An application which has been denied or an application which was denied and which on appeal has not been reversed by a higher authority, including the Land Use Board of Appeals, the Land Conservation and Development Commission or the courts, may not be resubmitted for the same or a substantially similar proposal or for the same or substantially similar action for a period of at least twelve (12) months from the date the final city action is made denying the application unless there is a substantial change in the facts or a change in city policy which would change the outcome.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 419 §§ 32A (part), 2002; Ord. 416 § 8.36.130, 2002)

17.20.130 - Expiration and extension of approvals.

- A. Approval under this title shall be effective for two years from the date of approval.
- B. Approvals shall lapse if:
 - 1. Substantial construction of the approved plan has not been completed within a two-year period;
 - 2. Construction on the site is a departure from the approved plan.
- C. City staff may, upon written request by the applicant, grant an extension of the approval period not to exceed one year; provided, that:
 - 1. No material changes are made on the approved plan;
 - 2. The request for extension is submitted in a written request to the City prior to expiration of the approval.
 - 3. There have been no material changes to the standards and criteria of this title on which the approval was based.
 - 4. Written notice of the decision regarding an extension of time shall be provided to the applicant.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 419 § 32A (part), 2002; Ord. 416 § 8.36.140, 2002)

Chapter 17.24 - SIGNS

17.24.010 - General authority.

Before any construction, erection, placing, painting, carving or otherwise giving public exposure of any sign occurs in the historic commercial overlay or the historic residential overlay, application must be made to both the Historic Review Board and a city building official. The applicant must receive approval from the Historic Review Board before a structure or sign permit can be issued by the City. The sign provisions of this chapter may be considered as a part of a development application or individually. Applications shall be filed with the City Recorder on an appropriate form in any manner prescribed by the city, accompanied with an application fee in the amount established by general resolution of the City Council.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.50.010, 2002)

17.24.020 - Purpose.

Sign guidelines and criteria can enhance the economic vitality and contribute to the visual quality of the city's **National Historic District**. Well-designed signs attract the eye, complement each other and draw attention to the buildings containing the businesses for which they are intended to advertise. In the review of sign applications within the city, the following criteria and standards will be considered by the Historic Review Board.

- A. Signs are necessary to communicate information about places, goods, services and amenities. As such, they have a useful function; ~~they should not confuse;~~ **and** they should inform with clarity.
- B. ~~Signs are a part of the town's streetscape. Signage, in a collective sense, has a civic obligation to be in character with the rest of the streetscape.~~ **Signage is visual. Good signage is an art form that should be addressed with sensitivity. In addition to communicating information, signage is an architectural element.**
- C. ~~Signs on Buildings are signs in that they represent a kind of imagery through their architecture.~~ **Signs on Buildings should not dominate or obscure the architecture of the building. A sign on a building should be compatible or integrated with its architecture and original historic use.**
- D. ~~Signage is visual. Good signage is an art form that should be addressed with sensitivity. In addition to communicating information, signage is an architectural element.~~ **Signs are a part of the town's historic streetscape and best contribute by being in character with the rest of the streetscape.**
- E. ~~Signs on buildings should not dominate or obscure the architecture of the building. A sign on a building should be compatible or integrated with its architecture.~~

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.50.020, 2002)

Notes: Changes are proposed by HRB.

17.24.030 - Sign permits required.

- A. As of the effective date of the ordinance codified in this title, the Historic Commercial Overlay contains ~~four~~ **two** existing backlit reader boards, specifically for the business of the **"General Store," "Aurora Colony Market," and "Nagl Floor Covering," and "Aurora Cycle."** Due to the historic business related use of these signs and notwithstanding Section 17.24.110(B)(2), these ~~four~~ **two** reader board signs may continue, for their useful life, as nonconforming uses. Non-conforming signs shall be subject to AMC 16.62 for restoration of non-conforming uses and discontinuance.
- B. Proposed Signs. No person shall place on, or apply to, the surface of any building, any painted sign, or erect, construct, place or install any other sign, unless a sign permit has been issued by the city for such sign. Application for a sign permit shall be made by the permittee in accordance with Section 17.24.040. The person(s) in control of the building or property or in control of each business contained thereon, shall make application for a sign permit in writing upon forms provided by the city. Such application shall contain the proposed location of each sign on the premises, the street and number of the premises, the name and address of the sign owner, the type of construction of each sign, the design and dimensions of each sign, type of sign supports, location of each sign on the premises, and other such information as may be required by the city.
- C. No person having a permit to erect a sign shall construct or erect same in any manner, except in the manner set forth in the approval. All departures from signage plans for which an approval has been issued shall be approved in advance by the Historic Review Board.

- D. Sign Permit Fees. The application for approval of a sign shall be accompanied by a filing fee in an amount established by general resolution of the City Council.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 419 §§ 19, 23H, 2002; Ord. 416 § 8.50.030, 2002)

17.24.040 - Application.

- A. The applicant shall submit three copies of:
1. A drawing of the sign indicating its colors, lettering, symbols, logos, materials, size, and area;
 2. An elevation and plot plan indicating where the proposed sign will be located on the structure or lot, method of illumination, if any, and similar information.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.24.050 - Definitions.

The meaning of all specific words and terms, except as specifically defined in this title, shall be as defined in Aurora Municipal Code Title 16.

Advertising structure means any notice or advertisement, pictorial or otherwise, and any structure used as, or for the support of, any notice or advertisement for the purpose of making anything known about goods, services or activities not on the same lot as the advertising structure.

Alterations means any change in size, shape, and method of illumination, position, location, construction or supporting structure of a sign.

Balcony means a platform projecting from the exterior wall, enclosed by a railing, supported by brackets or columns or cantilevered out.

Banner means a temporary paper, cloth, or plastic sign advertising a single event of civic or business nature.

Billboard means the same as "advertising structure."

~~*Building façade* means the vertical exterior wall of a building including all vertical architectural features.~~

Notes by HRB: Duplicative (See definition of façade in 17.08.030 – “any face of a building and its accompanying architectural features”)

Building register sign means a sign that identifies four or more businesses contained within a single building structure or complex.

Bulletin board means a sign of a permanent nature, but which accommodates changeable copy, indicating the names of persons associated with, events, conducted upon or products or services offered upon, the premises upon which the sign is located.

Business means commercial or industrial enterprise.

Business frontage means the lineal front footage of the building or a portion thereof, devoted to a specific business or enterprise, and having an entrance/exit opening to the general public.

Cartoon means a caricature of an animate or inanimate object intended as humorous.

Construction sign means a sign stating the names, addresses or telephone numbers of those individuals or businesses directly associated with a construction project on the premises.

Copyright means the exclusive legal right to reproduce, publish, sell or distribute the matter or form of something.

Curvilinear means represented by curved lines.

Direct illumination means a source of illumination directed towards such signs so that the beam of light falls on the exterior surface of the sign.

Flag means a light flexible cloth, usually rectangular and bearing a symbol(s) representing a nationality, statehood, or other entity.

Flashing sign means a sign incorporating intermittent electrical impulses to a source of illumination, or revolving in a manner, which creates the illusion of flashing, or which changes color or intensity of illumination.

Fluorescent colors means extra bright and glowing type colors; including dayglow orange, fluorescent green, etc.

Fluorescent lighting means light provided by tubes.

Free-standing means a sign, which is entirely supported by a sign structure in the ground.

Frontage means the single wall surface of a building facing a given direction.

Illustration means a line drawing or silhouette of a realistic object.

LED light means a light emitting diode bulb or bulbs.

Logo means a graphic representation or a symbol of a name, trademark or abbreviation.

Marquee means a permanent roofed, non-enclosed structure projecting over an entrance to a building, which may be attached to the ground surface, or not.

Neighborhood identification means a sign located at the entry point to a single-family subdivision comprising not less than two acres, or a sign identifying a multiple-family development.

Neon light means a form of illumination using inert gases in glass tubes and includes black light and other neon lights.

Parcel or premises means a lot or tract of land under separate ownership, as depicted upon the count assessment rolls, and having frontage abutting on a public street.

Parapet means an extension of an exterior wall above the roof line and may be a decorative element in the architecture of a building.

Primary revenue source means no less than seventy-five (75) percent of gross total principal income derived from a business.

Public right-of-way means the area used by pedestrians and vehicles for right of passage. An easement for public travel or access including street, alley, walkway, driveway, trail or any other public way; also, the land within the boundaries of such easement.

Quality material means materials that are appropriate to make temporary window signs, including poster board, heavy bond paper or wood. All temporary signs will be lettered using the approved lettering styles. Brown paper or brown bags, ragged edges or light-weight paper are not allowed.

Readerboard Sign is a sign with changeable lettering or images.

Real estate sign means a sign indicating that the premises on which the sign is located, or any portion thereof, is for sale, lease or rent.

Reverse Lettering means light color lettering against a dark background.

Sidewalk means hard surface strip within a street right-of-way to be used for pedestrian traffic.

Sign means any notice or advertisement, pictorial or otherwise, used as an outdoor display for the purpose of advertising a property or the establishment or enterprise, including goods and services, upon which the signs are exhibited. This definition shall not include official notices issued by a court or public body or officer, or directional, warning or information signs or structures required by or authorized by the law or by federal, state, county or city authority.

Sign means any material, structure, or device or part thereof, composed of lettered or pictorial matter upon which lettered or pictorial matter is placed in such a manner as to be viewed by persons out of doors, including window display of an advertisement, announcement, notice, directional matter, or name, and including sign frames, billboards, signboards, painted wall signs, hanging signs, illuminated signs, pennants, festoons, banners, projecting signs, or ground signs, and shall also include any announcement, declaration, demonstration, display, illustration, or insignia used to advertise or promote the interests of any person or business when the same is placed in view of the general public.

Notes: Change shown highlighted in blue is recommended by HRB. Alternative to consider: “*Sign means any lettered or pictorial device designed to inform or attract attention.*” for simplicity and consistency with definition of Sign in Title 16.

Sign, Area of. In determining whether a sign is within the area limitations of this title, the area of the total exterior surface shall be measured and computed in square feet; provided, that where the sign has two or more faces, the area of the total exterior surface shall be measured and divided by the number of faces; and provided further, that if the interior angle between the two planes of two faces exceeds one hundred thirty-five (135) degrees, they shall be deemed a single face for the purposes hereof. Measurement shall be made at the extreme horizontal and vertical limit of a sign.

Street frontage means the lineal dimension in feet of the property upon which a structure is built, each frontage having one street frontage.

Trademark means a symbol, word or words legally registered or established by use as representing an entity or product and that is restricted to use by its owner.

Wind sign or device means any sign or device in the nature of a series of one, two or more banners fastened in such a manner as to move upon being subject to pressure by wind or breeze.

Window means all the glass included with one casement.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.50.050, 2002)

17.24.060 - Exempt signs.

The following signs and devices shall not be subject to the provisions of this chapter and shall not require a Historic Review Board approval or a sign permit application:

A. Identification Signs.

1. Memorial and Historic Identification Signs. Memorial tablets, cornerstones or similar plaques, such as National Register listing, not exceeding six square feet.
2. Small Business-Related Informational Signs. Small non-illuminated informational signs such as "open/closed" signs (including one three-foot by five-foot flag or banner per storefront entrance), credit card signs, rating or professional association signs, and signs of a similar nature. Only one of each type of sign is permitted and no more than four of these signs are allowed for any individual business or on any parcel of property. The total area for these types of signs may not exceed three square feet in area. If logos are used, they should be no larger than one square foot. Historic Review Board approved colors and lettering styles must be utilized.
3. Occupant or Owner Sign. A sign identifying the name of the occupant or owner, provided the sign is not larger than one square foot, is not illuminated, and is either attached to the structure or located within the front yard setback.
4. Donation Name Plates. Donation nameplates located on benches are allowed.
5. One interior LED sign per business, not exceeding three square feet in area, and limited to two colors. Flashing or other changes in illumination are prohibited.

B. Signs as Symbols.

1. Flags. Flags of national, state, or local government, and flags of U.S. historical significance. No more than two flags per store front, each flag not to exceed a size of three feet by five feet).

C. Temporary Signs.

1. ~~Political~~ **Temporary** Signs **Prior to Election Date**. Temporary ~~political~~ signs not exceeding four square feet, provided the signs located on private property, and are erected not more than thirty (30) days prior to, and removed within seven days following, the election for which they are intended.

Notes: HRB proposed change from political signs to campaign signs. Planning Commission preferred "Temporary signs prior to election date"

2. Real Estate or Construction Signs. Temporary, non-illuminated real estate or construction signs (no more than one per parcel) not exceeding four square feet, provided such signs are removed within fifteen (15) days after sale, lease or rental of the property, or the completion of the project.
3. New Business Signs. Temporary signs for new businesses, after the city has been notified through a business permit license, for a period not exceeding ninety (90) days.

4. Sale or Product Advertising Window Signs, Grand Opening and Going Out of Business Signs. Temporary fabric or paper signs for special events, sales, or grocery store type products may be placed upon the window opening of a nonresidential building, when such signs do not obscure more than twenty (20) percent of the window or wall area and no more than ten (10) percent of the total primary façade area. These temporary signs will not be put up more than fifteen (15) days prior to the event or sale and will be removed immediately after the event or sale. These temporary signs need to be of quality material and in keeping with the Aurora's historic character.
5. Business Change of Location. Businesses that are changing location may place a single one square foot inside a window facing outward for sixty (60) days before moving and up no more than sixty (60) days after vacancy.
6. Garage Sale Signs. Garage sale signs shall include the address of the person giving the sale, dates of the sale and be limited to three weekends per year per address. Signs are to be removed immediately at the close of the sale. Signs shall be maximum size of two square feet, signs shall be no more than four feet in height, and shall be self-supported and not affixed to public signs or utility poles. Signs shall not be placed in the city's park. Signs may be placed in the city right-of-way if placed no closer than four feet from the street. Sign may also be placed on private property with the owner's permission.
- ~~7. Holiday Lighting and Seasonal Decorations. Noncommercial decorations, including blinking lights, displayed on traditionally accepted civic, patriotic, and/or religious holiday, provided that such decorations are maintained in a safe condition and do not constitute a fire hazard. Decorations, including light strips, in the Historic Commercial Overlay must be removed, or cease to be used, within thirty (30) days following the holiday or event to which they relate.~~

Notes: Change proposed by HRB. Retain content but move to new lighting standards (below).

- ~~8-7~~ Civic and Special Event Banners and Signs. Temporary banners, pennants, signs and flags advertising civic and special (not sale) events shall be permitted for no more than sixty (60) days before the event and must be removed within forty-eight (48) hours after the event concludes. Sponsor logos may appear on special event banners and signs so long as the logo is smaller than the largest text describing the event.

D. Government Signs.

1. Construction Signs. Signs placed by state or federal governments for the purpose of construction, maintenance or identification of roads or other public agencies for the direction of traffic, and designed to fulfill the requirements of state and federal funding agencies.
2. Public Meeting Notices. Temporary paper signs that serve as notice of a public meeting when removed promptly after such meeting is held.
3. Town Identification Signs. One town identification sign shall be permitted at each entry to town located on major roadways, not exceeding twenty (20) square feet.

- E. Security Signs. Signs relating to security monitoring which may include company logo are exempt and limited to twelve (12) square inches in size when located on a window or two square feet when free-standing. (Ord. 419 §§ 23A, 23B, 2002; Ord. 416 § 8.50.060, 2002)
- F. Chalk Board Signs. Chalk boards with chalk are permitted. White boards with felt pens are prohibited.
- G. Signs within a building, so long as they are not readily visible from outside the building.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.24.070 - General sign provisions.

The following general sign provisions apply to all signs, except those exempt signs specifically listed in Section 17.24.060, within the city:

A. Sign Design.

- 1. Materials. ~~Wood and metal are the permitted materials for both the sign and the stanchion (in the case of free-standing signs). Signs, which use plastic as part of the exterior visual effects, are prohibited. Corex is a prohibited material even when attached to wood or metal.~~ **Except when other materials are expressly permitted by other provisions of this chapter, all signs and the stanchion (in the case of free-standing signs) must be constructed of wood or metal. All other materials are prohibited, including Corex and plastic, even when attached to wood or metal.**

Notes: Change proposed by HRB.

- 2. Shape. Rectangular, straight-edge and oval signs are the preferred shape for signs. Signs with highly stylized, round or curvilinear edges are prohibited. Refer to the approved sample sign styles available at City Hall.

B. Sign Color.

- 1. Maximum of Four Colors. The number of colors used on signs shall be minimized for maximum effect. As a result, each sign may contain only four colors, not including the background.
- 2. Fluorescent Colors. Fluorescent colors are not allowed.
- 3. Dark Letters over Light Background. All signs shall have dark colored letters placed on top of a light colored background, except for an accent section not exceeding ten (10) percent of the sign area.

C. Sign Graphics, Lettering and Content.

- 1. Graphics. Sign graphics shall be carved, applied, painted, screened or stained. Vinyl lettering may be used in approved fonts (See Appendix A).

2. Keep Graphics Simple. Sign graphics shall be simple and bold and in keeping with the Historic Review Board guidelines. Sign graphics can contain line drawings or silhouette images of live or inanimate objects. Cartoon images, either line drawn or silhouette, of live or inanimate objects are prohibited.
3. Lettering. To maintain continuity, all sign lettering shall be stylistically similar to the list of approved fonts in Section 17.24.140. All lettering shall be uniformly aligned, evenly spaced, precise, cleanly executed and legible.
4. Historic Building Name Signs. Signs placed flat against the façade of the building that identify the historic name of a building are encouraged, provided they are of uniform color and design throughout the city and are no more than six square feet in area.
5. City Directional Signs. Signs and graphics for which the city is responsible (i.e., parking lots, public facilities, street signs, etc.) shall have a single lettering style and use black for the lettering and white as a background. Signs for city parks shall not exceed twelve (12) square feet.
6. Logo. Entity logo images that include unapproved font styles are permitted when trademark, copyright or prior use is demonstrated. All other lettering on the sign must use approved fonts.

D. Sign Lighting.

1. External Lighting Only. When lighting is used for signs, only subdued external and indirect incandescent, compact fluorescent or LED lighting is allowed. Internal illumination and fluorescent and/or internal neon lighting is not allowed. Special illumination circumstances, such as lottery signs and product advertising signs, will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
2. No Flashing or Blinking Lights. No sign shall contain any flashing lights, blinking or moving letters, characters or other elements, nor shall it be rotating or otherwise movable.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 419 § 23C, 2002; Ord. 416 § 8.50.070, 2002)

17.24.080 - Prohibited signs.

- A. Paper Signs. Paper signs are not allowed on the exterior of any building or attached to any sign, except as provided in Section 17.24.060.
- B. Flashing **or Rotating** Signs. Signs, **including those** with lights or illuminations, which flash, move, rotate, scintillate, blink, flicker, vary in intensity, vary in color, or use intermittent electrical pulsations are prohibited.
- C. Bench Signs. Advertising murals and bench signs are prohibited. However, donation name plates are allowed.
- D. Logo or Trademark Signs. Signs placed on the outside of a business that display the symbol, slogan or trademark of brands may not exceed one square foot in area and are limited to one per storefront. Vending machines are prohibited outdoors.

- E. Misleading Signs. Any unofficial sign which purports to be, is in imitation of or resembles an official traffic light or a portion thereof, or which hides from view any official traffic sign or signal, is prohibited.
- F. Signs Obstructing Egress. No sign or portion thereof shall be so placed as to obstruct any fire escape, standpipe or human exit from a window located above the first floor of a building; obstruct any door or exit from a building; or obstruct any required light or ventilation.
- G. Utility Poles. No sign shall be attached to a utility pole, **except for citywide use of light pole banners when approved by the Historic Review Board and as otherwise permitted by the utility company.**
- H. Reader Board Sign. Except as exempted in Section 17.24.030, reader board signs are prohibited.
- I. Signage on vehicles which are parked conspicuously more than six hours for the purpose of advertising are prohibited, **unless directly affiliated with an adjacent business.**

Notes: Changes are proposed by HRB.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 419 § 23E, 2002; Ord. 416 § 8.50.075, 2002)

17.24.090 - Historic Residential (HR) overlay.

Signs in the historic residential overlay shall be permitted as follows:

- A. Neighborhood Identification. One sign shall be permitted at each entry point to developments, with more than eight lots or dwelling units, not exceeding an area of eight square feet per sign, nor five feet in height above grade. See also the general sign provisions Section 17.24.070.
- B. Conditional Uses. Where otherwise permitted, one sign of not more than four square feet, either attached to the building or freestanding, shall be permitted for conditional uses. If freestanding, the sign shall be mounted in a planter or landscaped area and shall not exceed five feet in height, nor shall it be located within ten (10) feet of any property line.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.50.080, 2002)

17.24.100 - Historic Commercial (HC) overlay.

All signs in the historic commercial overlay shall require approval by the Historic Review Board pursuant to this chapter. Signs should not be the dominant feature of a building or site, yet they are a key component in identifying businesses and contributing to the livelihood of the street with their individuality. These guidelines create a system whereby signs identifying businesses are visible to both pedestrian and automobile traffic without detracting from the architecture or overpowering the streetscape. Special consideration may be granted for signage design that is consistent with the historical age and style of the building. The following types of signs are permitted within the historic commercial overlay:

- A. Right-Angle Signs. Right-angle signs (those signs placed perpendicular to the building façade) may be either attached to the wall surface or hung from the underside of a marquee or balcony.

Right-angle signs are designed for viewing by pedestrians walking under such signs. See also the general sign provisions, Section 17.24.070.

1. Number. There shall be no more than one right-angle sign for every seventeen (17) feet of street frontage.
 2. Area. The square footage of all right-angle signs on a single building frontage shall not exceed one percent of the area of that building façade to which the sign is attached. No individual sign shall be more than six square feet in area. A single right-angle sign identifying four or more businesses may be a maximum of ten (10) square feet.
 3. Placement. Right-angle signs shall be below the sill of the second story windows or below the roofline, eave or parapet of a one-story building. No sign projecting over the public right-of-way shall be less than eight feet from the ground level. No sign shall project more than six feet from the vertical surface of a building façade, provided it is no closer than two feet from the face of the curb or edge of pavement.
- B. Wall Signs. Wall signs are those signs attached and parallel to the building façade, and which extend no more than six inches from the surface of the wall. (Parapet signs are a type of wall sign, but are treated separately). See also the general sign provisions, Section 17.24.070.
1. Number. Only one wall sign is permitted for every seventeen (17) feet of building street frontage.
 2. Area. The square footage of all wall signs on a single building frontage shall not exceed six percent of the area of that building façade to which the signs are attached.
 3. Placement. Wall signs shall not extend above an eave or ridge line.
 4. Former Residential Use. Wall signs on commercial buildings originally built as houses shall not exceed four square feet, be placed sensitively to the architecture, and contain only the business name and/or business category.
- C. Parapet Signs. Parapet signs are a distinctive type of wall sign, which are generally located above the lintels of the upper story windows and continue upward on a wall that extends beyond the roof edge (or false front). They are designed to be legible to pedestrians across the street and persons traveling on the street. Parapet signs generally identify the name of the business establishment. See also the general sign provisions, Section 17.24.070.
1. Number. No more than one parapet sign is permitted per building.
 2. Area. A parapet sign shall not exceed six percent of the total square footage of the building façade to which it is attached. A parapet sign shall be no more than two feet in vertical dimension.
 3. Placement. Parapet signs shall not extend above the upper edge of the parapet wall. A parapet sign shall not extend any nearer than one foot from either edge of the building. Recessed sign panels located in building parapets should be used when possible.
- D. Window and Door Signs. Window and door signs are those, which are painted, displayed or placed inside a translucent or transparent surface facing outward. Window graphics are usually most effective when they are simple and clearly. Generally these types of signs do not identify the primarily business to persons outside the building. As a result, these types of signs should be kept to a minimum. See also the general sign provisions, Section 17.24.070.
1. Number. Each building frontage shall have no more than a total of two window/door signs.

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2. Area. The total of all window or door signs shall not exceed twenty (20) percent of the total window and/or door area for each building.
 3. Placement. In all cases, window graphics shall be limited to the first and second story window.
 4. Former Residential Use. Window signs are not allowed on commercial buildings originally built as houses.
- E. Balcony or Marquee Signs. Balcony or marquee signs are those signs that are attached to the fascia of the balcony or marquee and are parallel to the street and building façade. They are intended for viewing by travelers on the street or pedestrians on the opposite side of the street. There is little historical precedent for balcony or marquee signs that hang from the fascia, hence signs that are hanging from the outside edge of a balcony or marquee roof are prohibited. See also the General Sign Provisions, Section 17.24.070.
1. Number. Only one attached balcony or marquee sign shall be permitted per building.
 2. Area. No more than eighty (80) percent of a balcony or marquee fascia shall be covered with signage.
 3. Placement. The attached balcony or marquee sign shall be centered in the middle of the balcony or marquee fascia. The signs shall not project above the marquee roofline or balcony floor line, or below the bottom edge of the balcony or marquee fascia.
- F. Free-standing Signs. Free-standing signs are those, which are provided with their own support and are not attached to a building. Typically they are attached or are suspended from a post, pole or stanchion. Aurora had few if any free-standing signs in the late 1880s. Most business activities were conducted in buildings built on the front property line, allowing little room for placement of free-standing signs. See also the General Sign Provisions, Section 17.24.070.
1. Former Residential Use. Free-standing signs are especially appropriate for commercial buildings originally built as houses.
 2. Number. No more than one free-standing sign is permitted for each parcel containing one or more business activities within a building structure.
 3. Area. A free-standing sign shall not exceed thirty-two (32) square feet in area.
 4. Placement. A free-standing sign shall be within the parcel boundaries.
 5. Height. A free-standing sign shall not exceed eight feet in height from the top edge of such sign to the grade below.
- G. Sandwich and A-Board Signs. Sandwich or A-Board Signs are signs that are ordinarily in the shape of an "A" or some variation thereof, on the ground, easily moveable and which is usually two sided. See also the General Sign Provisions, Section 17.24.070.
1. Number. One sandwich board type sign is permitted per business. Additional sandwich boards granted only on businesses with more than one frontage and then only at the discretion of the governing body.
 2. Placement. Sandwich boards shall not obstruct pedestrian walkways, or in any way impede the normal flow of vehicular traffic. These signs shall be placed in a manner that maintains a walkway of not less than thirty-six (36) inches in width and shall be no larger than three feet wide, nor more than four feet high when measured vertically.

3. Removal. Sandwich board signs shall be moveable at all times and displayed only during the open hours of the business.
4. Distance Between Sandwich Boards. Sandwich boards must maintain a minimum distance of fifteen (15) feet from any other sandwich board sign.
5. Location. Location of sandwich boards must be approved at the time of sign application review.
- 6. Material. Sandwich boards must be constructed of wood, metal, or plastic. A sandwich board may be constructed of a combination of wood and metal; however, a plastic sandwich board must be constructed entirely of plastic and no other material.**
- 7. Design. Plastic sandwich boards must be white, including the legs, frame, and background, with black text in an approved font. Wood or metal sandwich boards are permitted to have four unique colors, not including the background.**

Notes by HRB: The general sign provisions in Section 17.24.070 are applicable, including 17.24.070.C.3. (Lettering. To maintain continuity, all sign lettering shall be stylistically similar to the list of approved fonts in Section 17.24.140. All lettering shall be uniformly aligned, evenly spaced, precise, cleanly executed and legible.)

Notes from Planning Commission meeting: To #7 – Commission addition of unique.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 419 §§ 23F, 23G, 2002; Ord. 416 § 8.50.090, 2002)

17.24.110 - Nonconforming signs.

All signs existing on the date of adoption of the ordinance codified in this title, and not conforming with the provisions of this chapter are deemed nonconforming signs, except those signs approved by the Historic Review Board after October 26, 1995.

- A. No nonconforming sign shall be changed, expanded or altered in any manner which would increase the degree of its nonconformity, or be structurally altered to prolong its useful life, or be moved in whole or in part to any other location where it would remain nonconforming.
- B. Termination of Nonconforming Signs.
 1. Immediate Termination. Nonconforming signs which advertise a business no longer conducted or a product no longer sold on the premises where such sign is located shall be terminated within thirty (30) days after the effective date of said ordinance.
 2. Termination by Change of Business. Any nonconforming sign advertising or relating to a business on the premises on which it is located shall be terminated upon any change in the ownership or control of such business.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 419 §§ 20, 23I, 2002; Ord. 416 § 8.50.100, 2002)

17.24.120 - Termination of signs by abandonment.

- A. **Obsolete Business Signs.** Any sign advertising or relating to a business, except a regular seasonal business, on the premises on which it is located, which business is discontinued for a period of thirty (30) consecutive days, regardless of any intent to resume or not to abandon such use, shall be presumed to be abandoned and all such signage, whether conforming or nonconforming to the provisions of this title shall be removed within thirty (30) days thereafter. Any period of such non-continuance caused by government actions, strikes, materials shortages or acts of God, and without any contributing fault by the business or user, shall not be considered in calculating the length of discontinuance for purposes of this subsection.
- B. **Appeal.** An extension of time for removal of signage of an abandoned business, not to exceed an additional thirty (30) days, may be granted by the City Council upon an appeal filed by the legal owner of the premises or person in control of the business.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.50.110, 2002)

17.24.130 - Relief from sign standards.

The Historic Review Board may grant relief from strict compliance with standards contained in this chapter in cases where documented evidence suggests it is impossible or impractical to comply with the standard for one or more of the reasons set forth in the preceding subsections. The facts and conclusions relied upon to grant relief from a particular standard shall clearly be set forth in the final order of the Historic Review Board.

- A. Exceptional or extraordinary conditions applying to the property which do not apply generally to other properties in the same zone or vicinity, which conditions are a result of building location or style, or other circumstances over which the applicant has no control make strict compliance impossible or impractical; or
- B. Relief from the standard for reason set forth, will result in equal or greater compatibility with the architectural style and features, which exist on the building or nearby historical buildings; or relief is necessary to restore or replace a sign in a way which is historically accurate or compatible.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.50.120, 2002)

17.24.140 - List of approved font types.

List of approved font types are included in the Aurora Design Guidelines for Historic District Properties (Appendix A).

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 419 § 23D, 2002; Ord. 416 § 8.50.130, 2002)

Chapter 17.28 - ACCESSORY DWELLINGS AND STRUCTURES

17.28.010 - Purpose.

Accessory dwellings and structures are allowed in certain situations to:

- A. Create new housing units while respecting the look and scale of single-dwelling neighborhoods;
- B. Allow more efficient use of existing housing stock and infrastructure;
- C. Provide a mix of housing that responds to changing family needs and smaller households;
- D. Provide a means for residents, particularly seniors, single parents, and families with grown children, to remain in their homes and neighborhoods, and obtain extra income, security, companionship and services; and
- E. Provide a broader range of accessible and more affordable housing. (Ord. 416 § 8.60.010, 2002)
- F. Provide storage and workshop spaces.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.28.020 - Applicability and administration.

- A. An accessory dwelling unit may be added to any single-family detached dwelling in the historic residential overlay.
- B. Accessory dwellings requiring exterior modifications and detached accessory dwelling units on properties located in the historic residential overlay shall require approval by the Historic Review Board pursuant to Chapter 17.20.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.60.020, 2002)

17.28.030 - Application submittal requirements.

All applications for accessory dwelling units shall be made on forms provided by the city and shall be accompanied by:

- A. The information requested on the application form;
- B. A narrative discussing the appropriate criteria in sufficient detail for review and action;
- C. The required fee;
- D. A site plan drawn to standard engineering scale showing the location of the accessory dwelling unit, the entrance and exits from the site, and areas to be designated for parking; and
- E. A completed building permit application.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.60.030, 2002)

17.28.040 - Approval standards.

- A. Only one entrance to a residence may be located on the front façade of the single-family dwelling facing the street, unless the single-family dwelling contained additional front doors entrances before the conversion accessory dwelling unit was created. An exception to this regulation is entrances that do not have access from the ground such as entrances from balconies or decks.
- B. The size of the accessory dwelling unit may be no more than fifty (50) percent of the living area of the single-family detached dwelling or the maximum allowed for an accessory dwelling unit in the applicable zone or overlay, whichever is less.
- C. Accessory dwelling units created through the addition of floor area must meet the following:
 - 1. Where the primary dwelling is a contributing structure, the exterior finish materials must be compatible in substance, size and placement to the exterior finish material of the existing structure. Where the primary dwelling is a noncontributing structure within the historic commercial overlay, exterior finish materials must meet the standards for new construction within that overlay. Where the primary dwelling is a noncontributing structure in the historic residential overlay, exterior finish materials must be consistent with the existing structure.
 - 2. The roof pitch must be the same as the predominant roof pitch of the primary single-family detached dwelling.
 - 3. Windows must match those in the existing single-family detached dwelling in proportion (relationship of width to height) and be oriented vertically. Where the primary dwelling is a contributing structure, the windows must be identical in substance, size and placement to the windows of the existing structure.
- D. Detached accessory dwellings and structures must meet the following:
 - 1. The accessory dwelling unit must be located in the side or rear yard of the primary detached single-family dwelling, except where the primary dwelling is a contributing structure, in which case the accessory dwelling must be located in the rear yard.
 - 2. The maximum height allowed for a detached accessory dwelling unit is eighteen (18) feet or seventy-five (75) percent of the height of the primary dwelling unit, whichever is greater.
 - 3. The maximum footprint of the detached accessory dwelling is eight hundred (800) square feet.
 - 4. The exterior finish and trim material must be visually compatible in type, size and placement, the exterior finish material of the single-family detached dwelling. Where the primary dwelling is a contributing structure, the exterior finish materials must be compatible in substance, size and placement to the exterior finish material of the existing structure.
 - 5. The roof pitch must be the same as the predominant roof pitch of the existing dwelling or 8:12, whichever is steeper.
 - 6. Windows must match those in the existing single-family detached dwelling in proportion (relationship of width to height) and be oriented vertically. Where the primary dwelling is a contributing structure, the windows must be compatible in substance, size and placement to the windows of the existing structure.
- E. All parking must meet the requirements of Chapter 16.42, Off-Street Parking and Loading, for single-family residences, except as follows:

1. No additional parking space is required for the accessory dwelling unit if it is created on a site with an existing single-family dwelling and, the roadway surface on at least one abutting street is at least eighteen (18) feet wide.
 2. One additional parking space is required for the accessory dwelling unit when:
 - a. None of the abutting street roadway surfaces are at least eighteen (18) feet wide;
 - b. When the accessory dwelling unit is created at the same time as the single-family detached dwelling is constructed. (
- F. In addition to the above standards, accessory dwellings and structures shall comply with Title 17.40, Design Standards.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 416 § 8.60.040, 2002)

Chapter 17.32 - TEMPORARY USES AND STRUCTURES

17.32.010 - Purpose.

The purpose of the temporary use permit is to permit commercial activities that are small scale and short term in nature and generally promote celebration of specific events, holidays and seasons. Examples include, but are not limited to, temporary uses associated with existing licensed businesses, seasonal produce sales and farmers markets.

The purpose of the temporary structure approval is: (1) to permit property owners to utilize temporary structures for up to one year for approved longer term temporary uses, including but not limited to, temporary construction offices and leasing offices for previously approved developments; or (2) to permit property owners to utilize shorter term temporary open air structures, such as tents, booths and canopies of greater than one hundred twenty (120) square feet with approved shorter term temporary uses.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 419 § 21A (part), 2002; Ord. 416 § 8.70.010, 2002)

17.32.020 - Application submission requirements.

All applications for temporary uses or temporary structures shall be made on forms provided by the city and shall be accompanied by:

- A. A site plan drawn to standard engineering scale showing the location of the temporary use or temporary structure, the entrance and exits from the site, areas to be designated for parking, if applicable, and any requested signs; and
- B. For structures subject to Section 17.32.040, a letter from the property owner of record giving approval for the proposed temporary structure; and
- C. A completed business license application for the temporary use.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 419 § 21A (part), 2002; Ord. 416 § 8.70.020, 2002)

17.32.030 - Temporary use administration and approval.

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- A. The planning director may approve a temporary use based on following criteria:
1. The temporary use is located in the historic commercial overlay and the parcel of land on which the temporary use will be located is zoned consistent with the proposed temporary use.
 2. Where the temporary use is sited on a property containing an existing business, the temporary use shall directly relate to the existing business.
 3. The temporary use will last for no more than two, separate, contiguous seven-day periods in any one calendar year and the two periods shall not be permitted back-to-back.
 4. The temporary use and all items related to the temporary use shall be removed from the site prior to expiration of the approval period.
 5. No regulations prohibiting the activity are identified in a review of the Aurora Municipal Code and Oregon Revised Statutes.
 6. Temporary use of tents, booths or canopies less than one hundred twenty (120) square feet are permitted under this section without a temporary structure permit under Section 17.32.040. For temporary uses of tents, booths and canopies greater than one hundred twenty (120) square feet, a temporary structure permit under Section 17.32.040 is required.
 7. Tents, booths or canopies shall comply with the requirements of Section 14, Aurora Design Guidelines for Historic District Properties (Appendix A).
- B. Temporary uses during special events approved by the City Council shall be exempt from temporary use permit requirements.
- C. No Notice of Decision is required, but the planning director shall issue an approved temporary use permit stating how the application satisfies the criteria in Section 17.32.030(A) and specifying the dates for which the approval is valid. A copy of this permit shall be attached to the business license application as filed in City Hall.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013; Ord. 419 § 21A (part), 2002; Ord. 416 § 8.70.030, 2002)

17.32.040 - Temporary structure administration and approval.

All applications for temporary structures shall be submitted and processed according to the requirements of this section. Approval from the Historic Review Board is required for sites located in the historic commercial or historic residential overlay.

(Ord. 419 § 21A (part), 2002; Ord. 416 § 8.70.040, 2002; Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.32.050 - Outdoor Display.

- A. Outdoor display of merchandise shall conform to the standards and regulations as included in the applicable base zone for open inventory displays.
- B. Outdoor displays may only occur in locations other than that of the fronting business during city-sanctioned special events, such as Aurora Colony Days.
- C. Children's play equipment, and recycling and waste containers, shall be located to the rear or side of contributing structures.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

Chapter 17.36 - MOVING AND DEMOLITION OF STRUCTURES

17.36.010 - Moving Contributing Structures.

All relocations of contributing structures within the Historic District must meet the following standards and criteria:

- A. Relocation of contributing structures in the Historic District is prohibited with only these exceptions:
 - 1. The contributing structure was previously moved to its current location.
 - 2. The current location of the contributing structure is being acquired for a public purpose under eminent domain, in which case the structure shall be moved to another location at the expense of the public agency acquiring the property.
 - 3. The contributing structure is located within the floodplain, on unstable soils, or other natural hazards.
- B. Structures to be moved shall be carefully documented for the inventory prior to approval of the relocation.
- C. The relocation proposal shall describe how the structure will be preserved during the relocation.
- D. The relocation is to another site within the Historic District unless an alternate site is approved by the Historic Review Board.
- E. An approved building permit for the new location is required prior to approval of the relocation.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.36.020 - Moving Structures into the Historic District.

Structures proposed for moving into the Historic District shall have been originally constructed before 1921, and shall meet the design standards of Chapter 17.36.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.36.030 - Demolition of Contributing Structures.

- A. A contributing structure may be partially or completely demolished if the Building Official attests in writing that the condition of the structure poses a clear and immediate hazard to public safety. The Building Official's decision is final and not a land use decision.
- B. Demolition of noncontributing structures is not regulated by this title.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

Chapter 17.40 - DESIGN STANDARDS

17.40.010 - Purpose.

The purpose of these design standards is to protect the historic scale, form, appearance, and integrity of the Aurora Colony National Historic District.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.40.020 - Additions to Structures.

A. Contributing Structures—Commercial Overlay.

1. New additions may only be placed on the rear elevation. Architectural detailing including roofing, siding, trim, doors, and windows shall match the existing structure in design and materials unless supported by evidence in the historic inventory.
2. Previous additions to the original structure that were added prior to 1921 shall be subject to the same standards and criteria as the original portion of the structure; however, in the event that the addition does not match the original, the exterior features of the addition may be altered to match the original.
3. Additions to contributing structures that were built in 1921 or later may be removed, and following removal, the exterior materials on that portion of the structure must match the remainder of the structure.
4. Additions to commercial structures are exempt from the parking requirements in Title 16. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

B. Contributing Structures—Residential Overlay.

1. New additions may only be placed on the rear elevation. Architectural detailing including roofing, siding, trim, doors, and windows shall be compatible with the existing structure in design and materials.
2. Previous additions to the original structure that were added prior to 1921 shall be subject to the same standards and criteria as the original portion of the structure; however, in the event that the addition does not match the original, the exterior features of the addition may be altered to match the original.
3. Additions to contributing structures that were built in 1921 or later may be removed, and following removal, the exterior materials on that portion of the structure must match the remainder of the structure. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

C. Non-contributing Structures—Commercial Overlay.

1. Additions to commercial structures are exempt from the parking requirements in Title 16. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

D. Non-contributing Structures—Residential Overlay.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.40.030 - Awnings.

A. Contributing Structures—Commercial Overlay.

1. Awning styles must be in character with historic buildings. Brightly colored and curvilinear patterns or shapes are prohibited. Examples of permitted awnings are included under Appendix A.
2. Backlighting of awnings is prohibited.
3. Text on awnings is limited to border areas.
4. Awnings are prohibited on residential structures that have been converted to commercial uses. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

B. Contributing Structures—Residential Overlay.

1. Awning styles must be in character with historic buildings. Brightly colored and curvilinear patterns or shapes are prohibited. Examples of permitted awning are included under Appendix A.
2. Backlighting of awnings is prohibited.
3. Text on awnings is prohibited.
4. Awnings are prohibited on residential structures that have been converted to commercial use.
5. Awnings shall be limited to rear elevations. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

C. Non-Contributing Structures—Commercial Overlay.

1. Awning styles must be in character with historic buildings. Brightly colored and curvilinear patterns or shapes are prohibited. Examples of permitted awnings are included under Appendix A.
2. Backlighting of awnings is prohibited.
3. Text on awnings is limited to border areas.
4. Awnings are prohibited on residential structures that have been converted to commercial use. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

D. Non-Contributing Structures—Residential Overlay.

1. Awnings are prohibited on residential structures that have been converted to commercial use.
2. Awning styles must be in character with historic buildings. Brightly colored and curvilinear patterns or shapes are prohibited. Examples of permitted awnings are included under Appendix A.
3. Backlighting of awnings is prohibited.
4. Awnings shall be limited to rear elevations.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.40.040 - Chimneys.

- A. Contributing Structures—Commercial Overlay.
 - 1. Masonry chimneys shall be faced with traditional red clay brick.
 - 2. Masonry chimneys shall be preserved, or replaced with traditional red clay brick if preservation is not feasible. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)
- B. Contributing Structures—Residential Overlay.
 - 1. Chimneys shall be masonry faced with traditional red clay brick.
 - 2. Masonry chimneys shall be preserved, or replaced with traditional red clay brick if preservation is not feasible. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)
- C. Non-contributing Structures - Commercial Overlay
 - 1. Non-masonry materials may be used. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)
- D. Non-contributing Structures—Residential Overlay.
 - 1. Non-masonry materials may be used.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.40.050 - Doors.

- A. Contributing Structures—Commercial Overlay.
 - 1. The original location, materials, size, and decorative features of doors shall be preserved, and when doors are being replaced, all those elements shall be replaced in kind. Restoration of original door features is permitted.
 - 2. New door openings may only be located on the rear elevation.
 - 3. Doors shall be made of wood; fiberglass and metal doors are prohibited. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)
- B. Contributing Structures—Residential Overlay.
 - 1. The original location, materials, size, and decorative features of doors shall be preserved, and when doors are being replaced, all those elements shall be replaced in kind. Restoration of original door features is permitted.
 - 2. New door openings may only be located on the rear elevation.
 - 3. Doors shall be made of wood; fiberglass and metal doors are prohibited. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)
- C. Non-contributing Structures—Commercial Overlay.
 - 1. Door design and materials are not regulated on these structures. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)
- D. Non-contributing Structures—Residential.
 - 1. Door design and materials are not regulated on these structures.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.40.060 - Drive-in and Drive-Thru Structures.

A. All Structures within Historic District.

1. Drive-in and drive-thru commercial structures and businesses are prohibited within the Historic District.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.40.070 - Fences.

A. Contributing Structures—Commercial Overlay.

1. Fences shall be wood picket fences, three to four feet high, painted white or with a natural protective finish.

2. Wrought iron fences with an open character and three to four feet high may be permitted when the applicant demonstrates a legal safety need or hardship related to the property.

2-3 Chain link, wire, stock fencing, rail or split rail, plastic or vinyl, lattice and fences taller than four feet are only permitted on rear property lines when they are screened with landscaping from the right-of-way. However, these types of fences are not permitted adjacent to, or along a common boundary with, a property that includes a contributing structure, **except upon mutual agreement of the owner of the property sharing the common boundary and approval of HRB.**

3-4 Fences not expressly permitted are prohibited unless there is evidence of a different fence type in the historic **inventory. records or Aurora Colony Resources Inventory** (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

B. Contributing Structures—Residential Overlay.

1. Fences **in the Historic Commercial overlay and fences for contributing structures throughout the Historic district** shall be wood picket fences, three to four feet high, painted white or with a natural protective finish.

2. Chain link, wire, stock fencing, rail or split rail, plastic or vinyl, lattice and fences taller than four (4) feet are only permitted on rear property lines when they are screened with landscaping from the right-of-way. However, these types of fences are not permitted adjacent to, or along a common boundary with, a property that includes a contributing structure, **except upon mutual agreement of the owner of the property sharing the common boundary and approval of HRB.**

3. Fences not expressly permitted are prohibited unless there is evidence of a different fence type in the historic **inventory. records or Aurora Colony Resources Inventory** (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

Notes by HRB: Adds flexibility for fences abutting properties that include contributing structure with abutting owner agreement and HRB approval.

C. Non-contributing Structures—Commercial Overlay.

1. Fences shall be wood picket fences, three to four feet high, painted white or with a natural protective finish.

2. Wrought iron fences with an open character and three to four feet high may be permitted when the applicant demonstrates a legal safety need or hardship related to the property.

2-3 Chain link, wire, stock fencing, rail or split rail, plastic or vinyl, lattice and fences taller than four feet are only permitted on rear property lines when they are screened with landscaping from the right-of-way. However, these types of fences are not permitted adjacent to, or along a common boundary with, a property that includes a contributing structure, **except upon mutual agreement of the owner of the property sharing the common boundary and approval of HRB.**

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

~~3-4~~ 4. Fences not expressly permitted are prohibited. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

Notes by HRB: Add wrought iron fence as permissible in certain circumstances. Adds flexibility for fences abutting properties that include contributing structure with abutting owner agreement and HRB approval.

D. Non-contributing Structures—Residential Overlay.

1. Fences shall be wood picket fences, three to four feet high, painted white or with a natural protective finish.

2. Chain link, wire, stock fencing, rail or split rail, plastic or vinyl, lattice and fences taller than four feet are only permitted on rear property lines or side property lines in rear yards only (back of house) when they are screened with landscaping from the right-of-way. However, these types of fencing are not permitted adjacent to, or along a common boundary with, a property that includes a contributing structure, **except upon mutual agreement of the owner of the property sharing the common boundary and approval of HRB.**

3. Fences not expressly permitted are prohibited.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.40.080 - Foundations.

A. All Structures within Historic District.

1. Concrete block, brick, and poured concrete foundations are permitted.

2. Textured paint and thin coat stucco may be applied on foundations.

3. The height of replacement foundations may be altered to improve accessibility.
4. Rusticated and decorative concrete block are prohibited.
5. On contributing structures with vertically oriented wood skirting, the wood skirting shall be replaced after a foundation is repaired or replaced.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.40.090 - Garage Doors.

A. Contributing Structures—Commercial Overlay.

1. Commercial garage doors may not exceed twelve (12) feet in width.
2. Multiple garage doors shall be separated by a minimum of two feet.
3. On contributing structures and detached garages serving them, visible garage door finish materials must be painted wood.
4. Windows are permitted in garage doors. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

B. Contributing Structures—Residential Overlay.

1. Front facing garage doors shall be set back a minimum of four feet from the front façade of residential structures.
2. Residential garage doors may not exceed eight feet in width.
3. Multiple garage doors shall be separated by a minimum of two feet.
4. On contributing structures and detached garages serving them, visible garage door finish materials must be painted wood.
5. Windows are permitted on garage doors. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

C. Non-Contributing Structures—Commercial Overlay.

1. Commercial garage doors may not exceed twelve (12) feet in width.
2. Multiple garage doors shall be separated by a minimum of two feet.
3. Windows are permitted in garage doors. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

D. Non-Contributing Structures—Residential Overlay.

1. Front facing garage doors shall be set back a minimum of four feet from the front façade of residential structures.
2. Residential garage doors may not exceed eight feet in width.
3. Multiple garage doors shall be separated by a minimum of two feet.
4. Windows are permitted in garage doors.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.40.100 - Height.

- A. All Structures within Historic District.
 - 1. The maximum height of structures is thirty-five (35) feet.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.40.110 - New Construction in the Historic District.

- A. Non-contributing Structures—Commercial Overlay.
 - 1. New structures shall be subject to the design standards in Section 17.40.
 - 2. New commercial structures are exempt from the parking requirements in Title 16. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)
- B. Non-contributing Structures—Residential Overlay.
 - 1. New structures shall be subject to the design standards in Section 17.40.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.40.120 - Paint.

- A. Contributing Structures—Commercial Overlay.
 - 1. Contributing Structures shall be painted with colors selected from the list in Appendix A for contributing structures. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)
- B. Contributing Structures—Residential Overlay.
 - 1. Contributing Structures shall be painted with colors selected from the list in Appendix A for contributing structures. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)
- C. Non-contributing Structures—Commercial Overlay.
 - 1. Non-Contributing commercial Structures shall be painted with colors selected from the list in Appendix A for non-contributing structures. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)
- D. Non-contributing Structures—Residential Overlay.
 - 1. Paint color for noncontributing structures are not regulated by this title.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.40.130 - Porches.

- A. Contributing Structures—Commercial Overlay.
 - 1. Porches shall be painted.

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2. Porches shall be preserved in their original design, and repair or replacement shall match the original in both materials and design, except that modern foundations, which are not visible, may be installed.
 3. Front porches shall not be enclosed by walls, screens, or windows. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)
- B. Contributing Structures—Residential Overlay.
1. Porches shall be painted.
 2. Porches shall be preserved in their original design, and repair or replacement shall match the original in both materials and design, except that modern foundations, which are not visible, may be installed.
 3. One porch entrance shall be located on the front elevation and have a direct pedestrian path from the porch to the sidewalk.
 4. Front porches shall not be enclosed by walls, screens, or windows. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)
- C. Non-contributing Structures—Commercial Overlay.
1. Front porches shall not be enclosed by walls, screens, or windows.
 2. Porches on front elevations shall be painted. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)
- D. Non-contributing Structures—Residential Overlay.
1. One porch entrance shall be located on the front elevation and have a direct pedestrian path from the porch to the sidewalk.
 2. Porches on front elevations shall be painted.
 3. Front porches shall not be enclosed by walls, screens, or windows.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.40.140 - Public Right-of-Way.

- A. Commercial Overlay.
1. Sidewalks shall be concrete without coloring. The finish shall be broom finished and scored perpendicular to the path, in traditional squares of twenty-four (24) to thirty-six (36) inches. Troweled edges are required.
 2. Streetlights in the Historic Commercial Overlay shall be lamp style only.
 3. Curb cuts for residential properties may not exceed twenty (20) feet in width. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)
- B. Residential Overlay.
1. Sidewalks shall be concrete without coloring. The finish shall be broom finished and scored perpendicular to the path, in traditional squares of twenty-four (24) to thirty-six (36) inches. Troweled edges are required.
 2. Streetlights in the Historic Commercial Overlay shall be lamp style only.
 3. Curb cuts for residential properties may not exceed twenty (20) feet in width.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.40.150 - Roofs.

A. Contributing Structures—Commercial Overlay.

1. The repair and alteration of roofs shall match the original style and pitch.
2. The addition of new roof elements such as vents, chimneys, and dormers shall not be readily visible from the right-of-way, unless the property has frontage on more than one right-of-way, in which case new elements shall be on a side elevation and screened from view.
3. New decorative features such as cupolas or cresting shall be permitted only when historic evidence demonstrates those features were included in the original structure.
4. For residential structures, the roof pitch shall be 8:12 (equal to 34°) or steeper. On mansard roofs, the upper areas of the roof may have a shallower pitch so long as the lowest roof planes are steeper than 12:12 (equal to 45°).
5. For all structures, roofing materials on all sloped roofs shall be black composition shingles or wood shingles. Metal roofing on sloped roofs is prohibited.
6. Flat roofs are permitted on commercial structures when the roof and all mechanical equipment on the roof, including railings, are screened by a parapet. The materials used for flat roofs are not regulated by this section.
7. Skylights are prohibited. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

B. Contributing Structures—Residential Overlay.

1. The repair and alteration of roofs shall match the original style and pitch.
2. The addition of new roof elements such as vents, chimneys, and dormers shall not be readily visible from the right-of-way, unless the property has frontage on more than one right-of-way, in which case new elements shall be on a side elevation and screened from view.
3. New decorative features such as cupolas or cresting shall be permitted only when historic evidence demonstrates those features were included in the original structure.
4. For residential structures, the roof pitch shall be 8:12 (equal to 34°) or steeper. On mansard roofs, the upper areas of the roof may have a shallower pitch so long as the lowest roof planes are steeper than 12:12 (equal to 45°).
5. For all structures, roofing materials on all sloped roofs shall be black composition shingles or wood shingles. Metal roofing on sloped roofs is prohibited.
6. Skylights are prohibited. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

C. Non-contributing Structures—Commercial Overlay.

1. For residential structures the roof pitch shall be 8:12 (equal to 34°) or steeper. On mansard roofs, the upper areas of the roof may have a shallower pitch so long as the lowest roof planes are steeper than 12:12 (equal to 45°).
2. For all structures, roofing materials on all sloped roofs shall be black composition shingles or wood shingles. Metal roofing on sloped roofs is prohibited.

3. Flat roofs are permitted on commercial structures when the roof and all mechanical equipment on the roof, including railings, are screened by a parapet. The materials used for flat roofs are not regulated by this section. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

D. Non-contributing Structures—Residential Overlay.

1. For residential structures, the roof pitch shall be 8:12 (equal to 34°) or steeper. On mansard roofs, the upper areas of the roof may have a shallower pitch so long as the lowest roof planes are steeper than 12:12 (equal to 45°).
2. For all structures, roofing materials on all sloped roofs shall be black composition shingles or wood shingles. Metal roofing on sloped roofs is prohibited.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.40.160 - Setbacks.

A. All Structures within Historic District.

1. Residential structures shall be set back a minimum of ten (10) feet from side lot lines, and minimum of twenty (20) feet from rear lot lines.
2. Commercial and mixed-use structures shall be set back a minimum of ten (10) feet from rear lot lines, and a maximum of ten (10) feet from front lot lines. There is no minimum setback from front lot lines.
3. For new structures or additions to structures, including porches, the front setback shall not exceed four feet more or less than the average front setback of the adjacent structures.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.40.170 - Siding.

A. Contributing Structures—Commercial Overlay.

1. Horizontal lap wood siding is required and historic siding patterns shall be matched when repairing or replacing siding.
2. Siding shall be painted; unpainted and stained wood is prohibited.
3. Decorative shingle patterns are prohibited on contributing structures, unless originally used as documented in the Historic Resources Inventory.
4. The paint color of siding shall be uniform on all sides of a structure. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

B. Contributing Structures—Residential Overlay.

1. Horizontal lap wood siding is required and historic siding patterns shall be matched when repairing or replacing siding.
2. Siding shall be painted; unpainted and stained wood is prohibited.
3. Decorative shingle patterns are prohibited on contributing structures, unless originally used as documented in the Historic Resources Inventory.

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4. The paint color of siding shall be uniform on all sides of a structure. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)
- C. Non-contributing Structures—Commercial Overlay.
1. Wood horizontal lap siding shall have a reveal not exceeding six inches, with the exception of board and batten siding comprised of solid sawn wood.
 2. Masonry is permitted.
 3. Composite smooth surface materials are permitted.
 4. Siding shall be painted; unpainted and stained wood is prohibited.
 5. The paint color of siding shall be uniform on all sides of a structure. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)
- D. Non-contributing Structures—Residential Overlay.
1. Siding shall be masonry or horizontal lap siding with a reveal not exceeding six inches is required, with the exception of board and batten siding comprised of solid sawn wood.
 2. Siding shall be painted; unpainted and stained wood is prohibited.
 3. The paint color of siding shall be uniform on all sides of a structure.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.40.180 - Façades.

The purpose of the façade code is to preserve and protect Aurora’s historic, contributing structures in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and to maintain the integrity and authenticity of the Historic District.

- A. All Contributing Structures in the Historic District.
1. The design of the front and side elevations shall be preserved.
 2. ***Modifications, alterations, renovations, and rehabilitation work shall respect the original building design characteristics, including structure, use of materials, and details. All modifications, renovations, alterations, and rehabilitation work to contributing structures in the Historic District shall comply with this section, except as determined to be unfeasible:***
 - a. ***Respect the specific design characteristics of the building’s style.***
 - b. ***Destruction of character-defining features are discouraged.***
 - c. ***Maximize the use of the historic building fabric, including exterior features and finishes and structural systems.***
 - d. ***Protect any distinctive stylistic features or examples of skilled craftsmanship (i.e., window sashes, wood shingle roofs, moldings, porches, picket fences settlement patterns). Protection includes the maintenance of historic material***

through treatments such as dust removal, caulking, limited paint removal, and re-application of paint.

e. Preserve original doors, windows, porches, and other historically significant features, such as turned column brackets and jig-saw ornaments, in their historic configuration.

f. Preserve original façade materials in their historic condition. Most of the contributing structures in Aurora are constructed of naturally found products including wood and masonry; mixed materials include concrete and plaster. Materials that are compatible with the building in color, quality, texture, finish, and dimension must be used when replacement of lost, hidden, or missing elements is necessary.

g. Effort shall be made to repair historic architectural features rather than replace them. In the event replacement is necessary, the new materials must match those being replaced in design, color, texture, and other visual quantities. Replacement shall be limited to those amounts of the original materials beyond repair. Patch, piece-in, splice, consolidate, or otherwise upgrade existing materials using recognized preservation methods, rather than remove the element entirely.

h. Replacement of missing architectural elements shall be substantiated by physical or pictorial evidence.

i. If disassembly of a historic element is necessary for its restoration, use methods that minimize damage to the original materials. When disassembly of historic elements is required, use methods to catalog the elements in their historic condition and replace the disassembled materials in their original configuration. If reconstruct of a historic element is impossible and adequate information exists to allow for an accurate reconstruction of missing features, a compatible new design may be permitted.

j. The primary façades are the sides of the structure orientated to the street or corner. Proposals for alterations to the primary façades will be reviewed more carefully than proposals which are not visible from the street.

i. Original features of the primary façades, such as balconies, porches, bay windows, siding, trim details, and dormers, must be retained and rehabilitated.

ii. Alterations are prohibited except to restore the original design.

- 3. Decorative ornamentation, including installed décor to primary or secondary facades is prohibited in the Commercial Overlay unless it can be supported with historic records or Aurora Colony Resources Inventory.**

Notes by HRB: 22-35 from design code.

Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.40.190 - Windows.

A. Contributing Structures—Commercial Overlay.

1. Windows shall be trimmed with wood, and wood framed storm windows are permitted.
2. Window frames and sashes shall be made of wood.
3. New window openings are only permitted where they are not visible from the right-of-way. New windows and window openings on rear elevations shall match the materials, style, colors, and trim of other windows on the structure.
4. Transom and clerestory windows are permitted above doors. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

B. Contributing Structures—Residential Overlay.

1. Windows visible from the right-of-way shall be vertically oriented.
2. Window frames and sashes shall be made of wood.
3. New window openings are only permitted where they are not visible from the right-of-way. New windows and window openings on rear elevations shall match the materials, style, colors, and trim of other windows on the structure.
4. Transom and clerestory windows are permitted above doors. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

C. Non-contributing Structures—Commercial Overlay.

1. Windows shall be trimmed with wood, and wood framed storm windows are permitted. Storefront windows manufactured with metal frames shall have wood trim covering the exterior of the metal frames.
2. Transom and clerestory windows are permitted above doors. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

D. Non-contributing Structures—Residential Overlay.

1. Windows visible from the right-of-way shall be vertically oriented.
2. Transom and clerestory windows are permitted above doors.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

[New standards]

17.40.200 -Exterior Lighting.

A. All structures in the Historic District.

- 1. Attached lighting fixtures should exhibit design features of the building's original style and period.**
- 2. Free standing lighting fixtures in the front and side yard should exhibit features of the primary structure's original style and period.**
- 3. Security lighting fixtures include lighting that is activated by a motion sensor or in conjunction with an alarm sensor. It should be located as discreetly as possible. The number of security lights should be limited and they should be as small and unobtrusive as possible.**

B. Holiday Lighting and Seasonal Decorations.

- 1. Noncommercial decorations, including blinking lights, displayed on traditionally accepted civic, patriotic, and/or religious holiday, provided that such decorations are maintained in a safe condition and do not constitute a fire hazard. Decorations, including light strips, in the Historic Commercial Overlay must be removed, or cease to be used, within thirty (30) days following the holiday or event to which they relate**

Notes by HRB: 22-35 from design code.

Notes by Planning Commission: Add "fixtures" after security lighting. Also, proposed standards above should be clarified - Q if apply in both residential and commercial zones of the historic district?

[New standards]

17.40.210 -Energy Efficiency.

A. Contributing Structures.

- 1. Improvements to improve energy efficiency of a building shall preserve the exterior appearance of the building to the greatest extent possible and in conformance with any other applicable standards set forth in the Code.**
- 2. New electrical, plumbing, heating and ventilating should preserve the building's historic character and should not damage or obscure historic materials.**
 - a. Mechanical equipment should be located out of the public view.**

b. Mechanical equipment should not be installed on façades or in front yards and should be screened.

3. Solar photovoltaic energy system or a solar thermal energy system may be added to historic contributing structures ~~may be added to Contributing Structures in the Historic District.~~

a. Materials. Non-reflective material and metal panes are allowed. Reflective material and plastic frames are prohibited.

b. Design. Solar photovoltaic energy systems and solar thermal energy systems shall not alter the existing profile of the roof, and shall be mounted parallel to the roof plane on rear-facing roofs or placed on the ground in an inconspicuous location.

Notes by HRB: 22-35 from design code.

Notes by Planning Commission: “may be added to Contributing Structures” redundant.

[New standards]

17.40.220 -Accessibility.

Additions or alterations to improve accessibility are allowed.

A. Materials. To the greatest extent practicable, materials shall be of the same type, quality, design, size, finish, proportions and configuration of the original materials in the building.

B. Design.

1. Additions or alterations to improve accessibility should be designed in a manner that identifies the building’s character -defining spaces and features and prevents their damage or loss.

2. Additions and alterations to improve accessibility should be designed in a manner that is compatible with the building and its setting.

Notes by HRB: 9/27 add design standard for accessibility.

Chapter 17.44 - LANDSCAPING

17.44.010 - Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to establish standards for landscaping, buffering and screening to enhance the appearance of the Historic District using trees and other landscaping materials to mitigate the effects of sun, wind, noise and the lack of privacy.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.44.020 - Applicability.

This section shall apply to all new construction in the Historic District.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.44.030 - General Provisions.

- A. In the Historic Residential Overlay at least ten (10) percent of the total area shall be landscaped.
- B. In the Historic Commercial Overlay, landscaping shall be as follows:
 - 1. Properties up to twenty thousand (20,000) square feet in size shall have at least fifteen (15) percent of the total lot area landscaped.
 - 2. Properties larger than twenty thousand (20,000) square feet in size shall have at least ten (10) percent of the total lot area landscaped.
- C. Unless otherwise provided by the lease agreement, the owner, tenant and their agent, if any, shall be jointly and severally responsible for the maintenance of all landscaping which shall be maintained in good condition so as to present a healthy, neat and orderly appearance and shall be kept free from refuse and debris.
- D. All plant growth in landscaped areas of developments shall be controlled by pruning, trimming of otherwise so that:
 - 1. Public utilities can be maintained or repaired;
 - 2. Pedestrian or vehicular access is unrestricted;
 - 3. Visual clearance provisions are met (See Chapter 16.40).
- E. Certificates of occupancy shall not be issued unless the landscaping requirements have been met or a bond has been posted with the city to ensure the completion of the landscaping requirements.
- F. Existing plant materials may be used to meet landscaping requirements if no cutting or filling takes place within the dripline of the plantings.
- G. Plant materials are to be watered at intervals sufficient to ensure survival and growth.
- H. Synthetic plant materials are not permitted.
- I. Berms and excavations are prohibited in the commercial overlay.

J. Berms and excavations are prohibited in front yards of residential overlay.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.44.040 - Buffering and Screening Requirements.

- A. A minimum landscape buffer width of twenty (20) feet shall be required between any nonresidential use in a non-residential zone which abuts a residential zone.
- B. A buffer shall consist of an area within an interior setback adjacent to a property line, having a width of ten (10) feet or greater and a length equal to the length of the property line.
- C. Occupancy of a buffer area shall be limited to utilities, screening, and landscaping. No buildings, accessways or parking areas shall be allowed in a buffer area.
- D. The minimum improvements within a buffer area shall include:
 - 1. One row of trees, or groupings of trees equivalent to one row of trees. At the time of planting, these trees shall not be less than ten (10) feet high for deciduous trees and five feet high for evergreen trees measured from the ground to the top of the tree after planting.
 - a. Small or narrow stature trees, under twenty-five (25) feet tall or less than sixteen (16) feet wide at maturity shall be spaced no further than fifteen (15) feet apart.
 - b. Medium sized trees between twenty-five (25) feet to forty (40) feet tall and with sixteen (16) feet to thirty-five (35) feet wide branching at maturity shall be spaced no greater than twenty-five (25) feet apart;
 - c. Large trees, over forty (40) feet tall and with more than thirty-five (35) feet wide branching at maturity, shall be spaced no greater than thirty (30) feet apart.
 - 2. In addition, at least one shrub shall be planted for each one hundred (100) square feet of required buffer area.
 - 3. The remaining area shall be planted in groundcover, or spread with bark mulch.
- E. Where screening is required a hedge of narrow or broadleaf evergreen shrubs shall be planted which will form a four-foot continuous screen within two years of planting; or
- F. Buffering and screening provisions shall be superseded by the vision clearance requirements as set forth in Chapter 16.40.
- G. When the use to be screened is downhill from the adjoining property, the prescribed heights of required fences, walls or landscape screening shall be measured from the actual grade of the adjoining property.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.44.050 - Screening.

- A. If four or more off-street parking spaces are provided, off-street parking adjacent to a public street shall provide a minimum of four square feet of landscape screening for each lineal foot of street

frontage. The screening shall consist of shrubbery at least two feet in height located as close to the street as practical and one tree for each fifty (50) lineal feet of street frontage or fraction thereof.

- B. Landscaped screening shall achieve a balance between low lying and vertical shrubbery and trees.
- C. Screening of loading areas and outside storage is required according to the standards of Section 17.44.040(E).
- D. Except for one-family and two-family dwellings, any refuse container or disposal area and service facilities such as gas meters and air conditioners which would otherwise be visible from a public street, customer or resident parking area, any public facility or any residential area, shall be screened from view by placement of a solid wood fence, masonry wall not exceeding six feet in height, or evergreen hedge between five and eight feet in height. All refuse materials shall be contained within the screened area.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

Chapter 17.48 - DESIGNATION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS

17.48.010 - Purpose.

Designation of Historic Landmarks is a means of providing recognition of their significance and providing incentives and regulations for their preservation.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.48.020 - Criteria for Designation.

Any building or structure may be designated as a Historic Landmark if it meets all the criteria listed below:

- A. The building or structure is located within the boundaries of the City.
- B. The building or structure was built prior to 1921.
- C. The building or structure possesses sufficient historic integrity, in that there are no major alterations or additions that have obscured or destroyed the significant historic features. Major alterations that may destroy the historic integrity include, but are not limited to, changes in pitch of the main roof, enlargement or enclosure of windows on principal façades, addition of upper stories or the removal of original upper stories, covering the exterior walls with non-historic materials, moving the resource from its original location to one that is dissimilar to the original, additions which significantly detract from or obscure the form and appearance of the historic resource when viewed from the public right-of-way.
- D. The building or structure has historic significance as demonstrated by meeting at least one of the following criteria:
 - 1. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; and/or
 - 2. Association with the lives or persons significant in our past; and/or

3. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

(Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)

17.48.030 - Incentives for Designation.

- A. The City shall consider granting zoning variances and/or conditional use permits in order to encourage the productive use and preservation of Landmarks.
- B. The City Building Official shall have the authority to waive certain building code requirements for contributing structures pursuant to the Oregon Structural Specialty Code Section 3409, Historic Buildings, as amended.
- C. Property owners of Landmarks may seek technical or financial assistance from the City when applying for grants or tax incentives for rehabilitating their properties as resources and funds are available.
- D. Property owners of Landmarks are eligible to receive City-funded grants and loans to assist with the preservation of their buildings as resources and funds are available. (Ord. 473, § 3, 2013)