

**AGENDA SEASIDE CITY COUNCIL MEETING
MARCH 9, 2015 7:00 PM**

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
3. ROLL CALL
4. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
5. RECOGNITION PLAQUE – STUBBY LYONS
6. COMMENTS – PUBLIC
7. COMMENTS FROM STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE, Taylor Barnes
8. DECLARATION OF POTENTIAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST
9. CONSENT AGENDA
 - a) PAYMENT OF THE BILLS – \$605,565.52
 - b) APPROVAL OF MINUTES – FEBRUARY 23, 2015 REGULAR MINUTES
10. UNFINISHED BUSINESS:
 - a) VACANCY – CITY TREE BOARD
11. NEW BUSINESS:
 - a) DISCUSSION – DOWNTOWN MAINTENANCE DISTRICT ASSESSMENT SEASIDE ELKS, 324 AVENUE 'A'
 - b) PRESENTATION – BE COLLEGE READY PROGRAM, John Valley
 - c) NORTH COAST LAND CONSERVANCY ALTERNATIVES, Jon Wickersham
 - d) SEASIDE LIBRARY ANNUAL REPORT, Esther Moberg
 - e) ORDINANCE 2015-01 – AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SEASIDE, OREGON, AMENDING CHAPTER 95: STREETS AND SIDEWALKS AND ADDING NEW SECTIONS 95.05 PRIVATE SIDEWALKS, AND 95.06 CITY SIDEWALKS – THIRD AND FINAL READING
 - OPEN PUBLIC COMMENTS
 - CLOSE PUBLIC COMMENTS
 - COUNCIL COMMENTS
 - MOTION FOR THIRD READING BY TITLE ONLY – ALL IN FAVOR AND OPPOSED
 - MOTION TO ADOPT – ROLL CALL VOTE

f) **ORDINANCE 2015-02 - AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SEASIDE, OREGON, REPEALING ORDINANCE 34.04, POLICIES, PROCEDURES AND FEES FOR COMMUNITY CENTER BUILDING – THIRD AND FINAL READING**

- **OPEN PUBLIC COMMENTS**
- **CLOSE PUBLIC COMMENTS**
- **COUNCIL COMMENTS**
- **MOTION FOR THIRD READING BY TITLE ONLY – ALL IN FAVOR AND OPPOSED**
- **MOTION TO ADOPT – ROLL CALL VOTE**

12. **COMMENTS FROM THE COUNCIL**

13. **COMMENTS FROM THE CITY STAFF**

14. **ADJOURNMENT**

Complete copies of the Current Council meeting Agenda Packets can be viewed at: *Seaside Public Library and Seaside City Hall. The Agendas and Minutes can be viewed on our website at www.cityofseaside.us.*

All meetings other than executive sessions are open to the public. When appropriate, any public member desiring to address the Council may be recognized by the presiding officer. Remarks are limited to the question under discussion except during public comment. This meeting is handicapped accessible. Please let us know at 503-738-5511 if you will need any special accommodation to participate in this meeting.

SEASIDE CITY TREE BOARD

The purpose of the City Tree Board is to study, investigate, and develop and/or update annually, a written plan for the care, preservation, pruning, planting, replanting, removal or disposition of trees in parks, along streets, and in other public areas. The Tree Board, when requested by the City Council, shall consider, investigate, make findings, report and recommend upon any special matter or question coming within the scope of its duties and responsibilities,

- (1) Develop criteria for city staff and/or contractors to apply in making decisions entrusted to staff and/or contractor discretion,
- (2) Designate Heritage Trees on public and private lands within the city,
- (3) Promote the planting and proper maintenance of trees through special events including an annual local celebration of Arbor Day, and
- (4) Obtain the annual Tree City USA designation by the National Arbor Day Foundation.

The Board consists of five members, appointed by the City Council for a three-year term, and who are residents, or owners or employees of businesses within the city limit.

The City Tree Board shall schedule meetings as needed and elect a chairperson and a vice-chairperson. No more than 3 unexcused absences allowed in a calendar year.

Tree Board members serve without salary or compensation of any nature.

COMMITTEE/COMMISSION APPOINTMENT

1. **Date Council Notified:** July 28, 2014

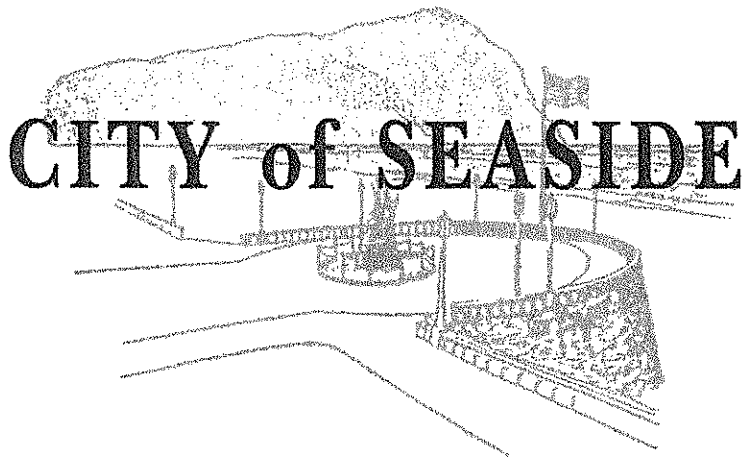
Name: Jason Smith
Richard Bailey
Jon Wickersham

Commission/Committee: City Tree Board Committee

Resignation Date: N/A

Term Expiration Date: June 30, 2015

Wants to be considered again: N/A
2. **Applicants:**
3. **Nominations:**
4. **Appointment:**



CITY of SEASIDE

OREGON'S
FAMOUS
ALL-YEAR
RESORT

989 BROADWAY
SEASIDE, OREGON 97138
(503) 738-5511

CITY TREE BOARD

Term of Office: 3 years

Number of Members: 5

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>TERM EXPIRES</u>
VACANCY			6/30/2015
VACANCY			6/30/2015
CRAIG SORTER	840 5 TH AVENUE	440-7201	6/30/2016
DALE MCDOWELL	3760 SUNSET BLVD.	717-8084	6/30/2017
PAM FLEMING	1255 AVENUE 'B'	738-5637	6/30/2017
NEAL WALLACE	989 BROADWAY	738-5112	STAFF REPRESENTATIVE

Memo

To: Mayor and City Council
From: City Manager's Office
CC: Kim Jordan
Date: March 5, 2015
Re: Downtown Maintenance Assessment

There will be two representatives from the Elks attending the Council meeting regarding the Downtown Maintenance District Assessment and the Elks assessment in particular.

The Elks Assessment from 2014:

2100	Seaside Lodge #1748 BPOE 324 Avenue A Seaside, OR 97138	324 Avenue A Acct. 11761	162.4	1,436.12
2200	Seaside Lodge #1748 BPOE 324 Avenue A Seaside, OR 97138	Acct. 11762	117.4	1,038.19

Council has the authority to allow the Elks to be exempt from the Downtown Maintenance District Assessment. If Council chooses to exempt the Elks there will be an increase of 2.69% that would be distributed between all other properties already assessed in the Downtown Maintenance District Assessment.



Be College Ready

With Oregon's 40-40-20 education plan, the state has the goal that by 2025 40 percent of adult Oregonians will have bachelor's degrees or higher, another 40 percent will have associate's degrees or other certificates and the remaining 20 percent will have high school diplomas. With the state aspiring to have 80 percent of the adult population holding some type of post-secondary degree or designation, The Oregon College Savings Plan will play a vital role in helping Oregon families meet those goals.

To help parents and families better understand the long-term benefits of higher education and how to reach their college planning goals, the Oregon College Savings Plan is launching a new program called ***Be College Ready***. This program, which will kick off in September 2015, will bring the Oregon College Savings Plan directly into elementary schools, with goals of educating parents about how to plan for future college expenses, motivating kids with fun classroom materials and partnering with local business and civic organizations to provide program resources that meet the needs of each local community.

Initially, ***Be College Ready*** will be piloted in the elementary schools of five school districts, with the goal of expanding the program every year, and ultimately offering it to every school district statewide. The program was specifically designed so that school districts, individual elementary schools and parent/teacher groups can take full advantage of the program's resources with very little time and effort.

Be College Ready will allow each participating school to become certified as a 529 College Savings School. This special designation will serve as a continuous reminder to the school population, the parents and the local community about the importance of college savings and what it means to be college ready. To become 529 certified, the school agrees to:

- Put information about the Oregon College Savings Plan on its website
- Share the Oregon College Savings Plan monthly updates with the school population and parents
- Make Oregon College Savings Plan materials available in the main office
- Host an informational session about college funding and work to promote the session to parents and the local community

In return for participating in the program each year, schools will receive the following from the Oregon College Savings Plan:

- Homework folders
- Pencils and pens
- Motivational bookmarks
- Motivational posters

In the first year, a participating school will also receive a \$529 cash donation to the school's classroom grant fund or other predetermined fund that benefits the classroom, a 529 School Certificate, and a window sticker designating it as an official 529 school.

In order to *be college ready* today, schools and families not only need to help prepare students for the academic challenges of the 21st Century, but also be knowledgeable about and prepared for the financial realities of achieving a higher education. The Oregon College Savings Plan is committed to helping families, and ***Be College Ready*** can be a great partnership between elementary schools and the communities and families they serve. For additional information, please contact John Valley at 503-378-3150 or john.valley@ost.state.or.us.



Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Oregon College Savings Plan?

- The Oregon College Savings Plan is a 529 plan, which is an investment vehicle specifically designed for college savings.
- 529 refers to Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code. According to federal law all 529 college savings plans must be sponsored by a state. Oregon has had a 529 Plan since 2001.

Why would I be interested in the Oregon College Savings Plan?

- You have a child or young person in your life that you would like to assist in attending college or some type of post-secondary education.
- You can receive an annual Oregon state tax deduction on contributions of up to \$4,530 for joint tax filers, or \$2,265 for individual tax filers, for tax year 2014.
- When you open an Oregon College Savings Plan account you control the account and how often you contribute to it.
- Tax free growth. All earnings on withdrawals used to pay for qualified higher education expenses will be free from federal and Oregon income tax.

How do I open an Oregon College Savings Plan account? Are there certain criteria I need to meet before opening an account?

- It is easy and quick to open an account. It takes about 10 or 15 minutes. You can go to www.OregonCollegeSavings.com and open an account online at our secure website or download the account application and send it to us by U.S. mail.
- Any individual with a Social Security Number or federal taxpayer identification number who is a U.S. citizen or resident alien can open an account on behalf of any beneficiary.
- With the Oregon College Savings Plan, there are no sales charges, start-up or maintenance fees. A low, annual asset-based management fee is paid to the Plan to cover the cost of investment management and administrative services.
- Accounts can be opened for as little as \$15 per month. Please visit <https://www.oregoncollegesavings.com/open/index.shtml> to open your account.

I do not have experience with investing money. How difficult is it to manage an Oregon College Savings Plan account?

- It is not difficult to manage an Oregon College Savings Plan account. The Plan offers 15 professionally managed investment portfolios to choose from. You may select one or a combination of investment portfolios to best achieve your college savings goals.
- If you are unsure how the investment objectives of the portfolios might meet your needs, take advantage of our two minute risk tolerance quiz to help guide your decision at: <http://www.archimedes.com/tiaa-cref/riskq-state.phtml?st=or>

Will there be penalties if I do not contribute to my Oregon College Savings Plan every month or year?

- No, there are never penalties based on contributions to your account. Once you open an account, it is up to you how often you would like to contribute.
- 529 account funds can be used nationwide at any eligible school of higher education, including technical, vocational and graduate school. Also beneficiaries can be changed without penalty or tax consequences.

For additional information please visit OregonCollegeSavings.com or call us toll free at 866-772-8464.

Necanicum Watershed

QUICK FACTS

- 49,000 acres
- Flowing from its headwaters 2,800 feet about sea level
- Fall chinook, Oregon coast coho, chum, and winter steelhead

South Fork Sub Watershed

- 5,192 acres
- 51 miles of streams
- South fork is 2.5 miles

Ownership

City of Seaside

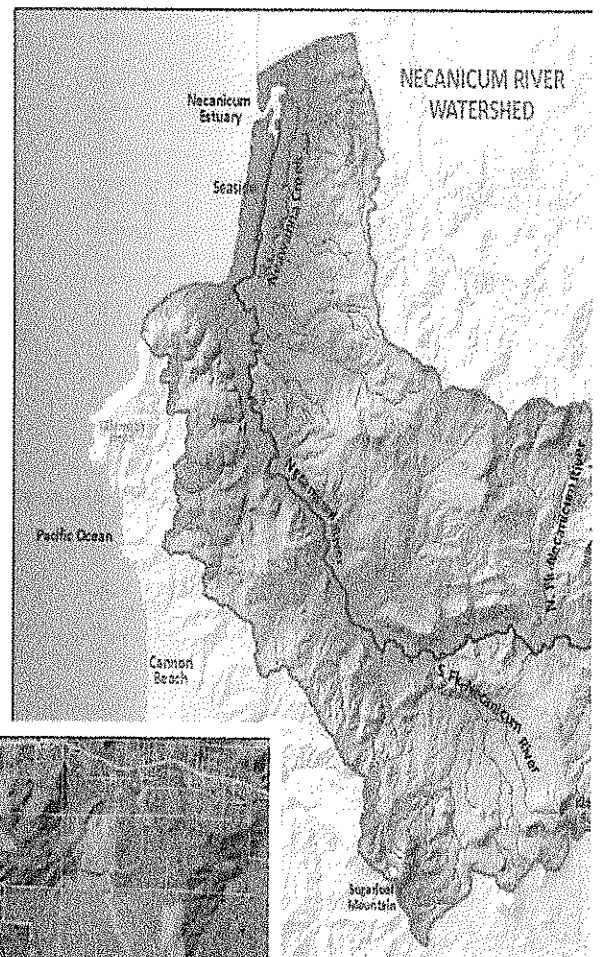
- 1,100 acres
- 1.2 miles of South Fork
- Acquired 1983

Campbell Global

- 2,080 acres

Weyerhaeuser

- 2,020 acres



Best Practices—

Guiding Implementation in the Field

The following five best practices provide a framework for developing and implementing a source protection plan for city planners, government officials, and water suppliers.

1. *Understand your watershed:* An effective source protection plan is built upon an understanding of your watershed and aquifer recharge areas. Scientific data and watershed analyses are essential to define an effective source protection plan and build public support for its implementation.
2. *Use maps and models to prioritize protection:* Municipal water supply managers and conservation agencies routinely face questions and problems when choosing where to invest in conservation and restoration strategies. Using maps and models to identify high-priority land for protection and restoration is critical, as funding is always limited and multiple demands are often made upon a valuable piece of land.
3. *Build strong partnerships and work watershed-wide:* The support and cooperation of a variety of public and private partners will be required to effectively implement a source protection plan, as most communities' source areas lie partially, if not entirely, outside of their jurisdiction. Effective source water protection can be achieved by influencing others to act on your behalf, utilizing existing initiatives and frameworks, and finding common goals with others.³
4. *Create a comprehensive source protection plan:* Creating a comprehensive source water protection plan is an opportunity to pull together everything learned from analyzing a watershed, assessing the threats to drinking water, mapping high-priority land for protection and restoration, and developing partnerships. Such a plan should incorporate:
 - Strategies for both managing threats and protecting natural resources
 - A combination of voluntary and regulatory strategies

- A long-term vision, short-term action strategies, and measurable goals

- A strategy to fund the plan

5. *Develop and implement a "funding quilt":*

Implementing a comprehensive source water protection plan requires a significant and steady stream of funds. Successful communities secure funds from a variety of sources—federal, state, local, and private—creating a "funding quilt." By tapping into a range of sources, communities can raise and leverage significant amounts of money and avoid reliance on a single revenue stream.

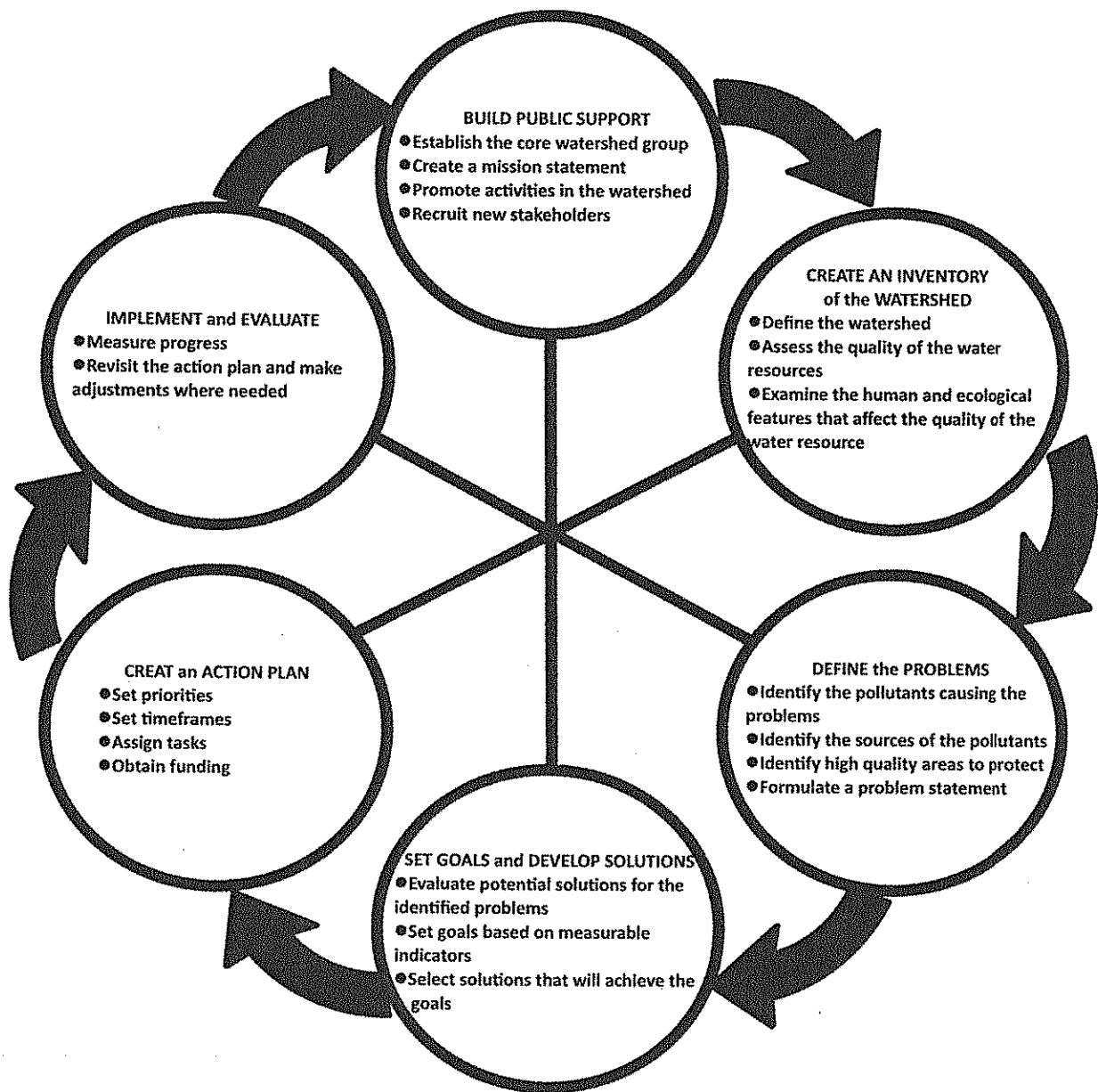
Moving Forward

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act reflected a renewed national focus on source protection as a tool to prevent the contamination of drinking water supplies. Instead of focusing on water treatment, emphasis is placed on contamination prevention and on the integrated management of source areas by requiring all states to develop Source Water Assessment Plans (SWAPs), which identify threats to every public water supply in the state. These forward-thinking amendments mark a return to a set of historic best practices in watershed protection and management.

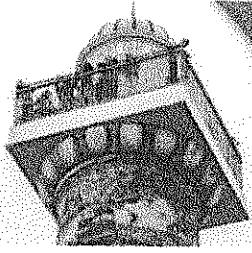
Local water suppliers support the notion that watershed planning and protection activities are key to a multiple-barrier approach. Voters support it too, with poll after poll showing support for new taxes for land conservation that protects water quality. States are also creating programs and using federal Clean Water Act dollars more creatively to support more comprehensive approaches to addressing threats from nonpoint source pollution. State and federal support, through increased and more flexible funding options, new tools and technologies, and incentives to promote the creative use of existing programs, will be key in ensuring their success.

With the completion of the Source Water Assessment Plans, local communities are poised to move forward on implementing source protection strategies. The best practices outlined here offer a guide to success for local communities.

Implementing the Watershed Approach



Watershed groups often start at the top of the wheel by building public support and then move clockwise. A group is likely to travel the wheel several times, with each cycle building upon the information and experience gained previously. The “spokes” connecting each step to the center illustrate that the process does not always proceed in one direction, and that the steps are interrelated. Information gained at one step may lead the group to move to another step in the process. For example, information gained during the inventory step may lead the group back to seeking new stakeholders.



Carbon credits: Astoria sees forest through trees

By Derrick DePledge
The Daily Astorian

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January 29, 2015 10:38AM



Trees are shown in a forest near Bear Creek in the Nicolai-Wickiup watershed. Hemlock is the dominant species of tree in the watershed. Trees act as carbon sequesters, take carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere and storing the carbon as they grow.

JOSHUA BESSEX — THE DAILY ASTORIAN

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◀ 1 of 3 ▶

nine years. The first year has the most significant potential value because it is based on the city's existing inventory of timber, while the value for the following years is tied to growth.

"We commit to harvest less than what we could and we then can monetize that," said Michael Barnes, the city's consulting forester.

Carbon-dioxide emissions are the most prevalent greenhouse gas from human activity and are tied to global warming. The ocean, soil, atmosphere and forests act as carbon "sinks" that absorb more carbon than is released, so preserving forests can help store carbon and reduce the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere.

Astoria stands to receive new revenue, help combat climate change, through carbon credit project

In an innovative trade-off, Astoria has agreed not to aggressively harvest timber in the Bear Creek watershed over the next decade in return for carbon credits that could help industrial polluters offset carbon-dioxide emissions that contribute to climate change.

The city is partnering with The Climate Trust, a Portland nonprofit that would purchase the carbon credits. Utilities with fossil-fuel driven power plants pay the trust to find projects that offset pollution and meet the requirements of Oregon's landmark emission standards law.

By committing to a less aggressive timber harvest at Bear Creek, Astoria could receive about \$358,750 in carbon credits after expenses this year and about \$130,000 annually for the next

The Climate Trust was created to help achieve Oregon's landmark 1997 law that set standards for carbon-dioxide emissions at power plants. The trust's projects have led to an estimated 2 million tons of emission reductions, the equivalent of the annual greenhouse gas emissions from 421,000 passenger vehicles.

"One of the things that's appealing about this project is it's providing a financial incentive to decrease the harvest in an area that's really providing clean drinking water to the city of Astoria," said Mik McKee, The Climate Trust's senior project analyst for forestry.

McKee said there would be "greater attention paid toward conservation, and clean water, and forest health. And that's a really appealing thing on a local scale, because that's going to translate for the citizens of Astoria and the people in the community.

"On a larger scale, this is a harder concept to explain ... but trees sequester carbon. So these trees that aren't being cut are going to pull carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere that, theoretically — at the most simple level — (is) being emitted by the Oregon utilities that are essentially paying through The Climate Trust to have these carbon offsets retired."

The Astoria City Council approved the project with The Climate Trust in December.

The city already harvests less timber than it could from the 3,700-acre Bear Creek watershed to help protect the drinking water supply.

Based on a 3 percent annual growth rate, Barnes said the city could harvest about 3 million board feet a year and not deplete an inventory of about 100 million board feet of standing mature timber.

But the city harvests about 750,000 board feet of timber a year. Last year, the harvest was larger — just under 850,000 board feet — and the city netted about \$350,000 for the capital improvement fund.

Revenue from the carbon credits would also go into the capital improvement fund.

"The harvest level that we're able to do annually under this program is no different than what we've been doing," said Ken Cook, Astoria Public Works director. "So this is not crimping our style necessarily. The level we've been harvesting ensures that the water quality is not harmed."

Forest* A *Syst

Tools to Protect, Enhance and
Manage Private Woodlands

HOME

ABOUT FOREST* A *SYST

CONTACT FOREST* A *SYST

SEARCH

Introduction

Timber Management

Wildlife Management

Recreation

Forest Health

Soil & Water Quality

Agroforestry

Invasive Species

Fire Wise

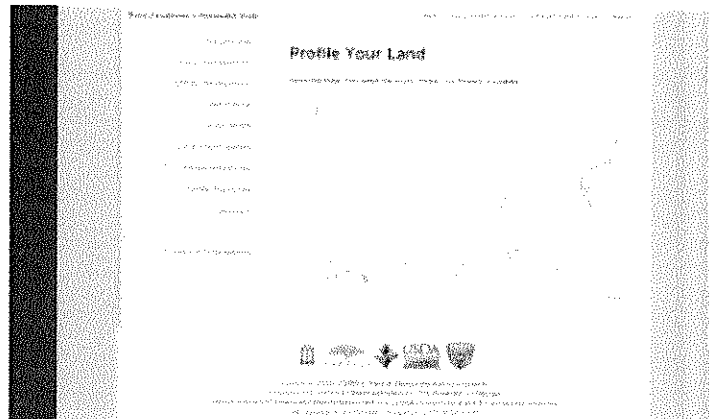
Management Plan

Profile Your Land

Glossary

Contact a Professional

Elements of a Management Plan



Planning is not a single event, but a series of continuous steps leading to a desired goal. Forest Management Plans are, by necessity, long-term. The plan guides activities for decades, providing continuity through successive generations of owners. The plan can be as detailed (short-term recommendations) or as general (long-term recommendations) as you desire. The first step is to determine your priorities, set goals and identify the management activities to reach those goals.

Forest resource management plans traditionally follow a common format. They should be written and revisited periodically to update or change according to your wishes. The assistance of professional foresters, wildlife biologists, soil and water specialists, recreation specialists and others are recommended as you develop your plan.

Statement of landowner goals and objectives

A well-written plan should begin with a statement of the landowner's goals for ownership. Long-term (more than 10-year) goals are usually general. Short-term goals are more targeted, with specific practices and timetables. These include: timber stand improvement activities, stand thinning schedules, timber harvests, site preparation timetables and re-growth or re-planting (regeneration) methods and timings.

Location

Your plan should have a large enough map and/or aerial photograph showing the location of the property and how the property can be accessed. Boundaries should be clearly marked and described.

Protection and maintenance

Include a description of your activities (or planned activities) relative to the following key protection and maintenance requirements:

- Marking and maintaining property lines and corners
- Road, trail and access control
- Fire protection practices
- Insect and disease inspection, protection and salvage
- Timetable for review and update of the management plan

Stand descriptions and inventory data

Each stand should be described and correctly marked on the property map and/ or the aerial photograph. Soil types, number of acres, tree species, stand age, stocking (trees per acre), range of tree diameters, average tree height, standing timber volume, tree condition and health, and unique water quality or drainage Contact your natural resources professional for more specific assistance 11 information are

essential. For owners with wildlife, recreation, aesthetic or other objectives, a description of the stand's importance to other plant species and to wildlife should also be included.

Forest management prescribed activities

The "real meat" of a forest management plan is applying your objectives and goals to the actual forest stands you own and then creating a timetable of planned activities. These scheduled/prescribed activities can be included in the previous, "Stand Description and Inventory Data," section, or can be in a separate section linked to each timber stand. Prescribed activities include:

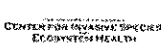
- Timber harvests
- Re-growth or re-planting (regeneration) practices: site preparation, tree planting, natural regeneration recommendations
- Forest fertilization
- Commercial timber thinning
- Pre-commercial thinning
- Weeding and/or timber stand improvement practices
- Establishing and maintaining wildlife management practices
- Installing and maintaining water quality protection practices (BMPs)
- Enhancing the stand's aesthetics, recreational use, diversity of plants and wildlife species and appeal to wildlife.
- Other: requirements to comply with federal/state regulations such as the Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act, state water quality laws, etc.

You may wish to develop your own plan or seek the assistance of a professional forester. Regardless of who prepares the plan, several key points apply to all plans:

- No plan is set in stone and can be modified at any time. The plan you develop is an operating plan which, based on current conditions and facts will help you in meeting your objectives.
- Plans are unique to each owner and forest.
- Plans should be reviewed and updated at least every 5 years or as conditions change or the objectives of the owner(s) change. All owners and heirs, if possible, should be included in developing and modifying a long- or short-term plan to insure continuity of forest resource management activities.

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[Next →](#)



Funded by USDA Forest Service & Natural Resource Conservation Service
Developed by the Center for Invasive Species & Ecosystem Health at the The University of Georgia
Warnell School of Forestry & Natural Resources & College of Agricultural & Environmental Sciences

ORDINANCE NO. 2015-01

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SEASIDE, OREGON, AMENDING CHAPTER 95: STREETS AND SIDEWALKS AND ADDING NEW SECTIONS 95.05 PRIVATE SIDEWALKS, AND 95.06 CITY SIDEWALKS.

WHEREAS, the City of Seaside is interested in amending the streets and sidewalk Ordinance by recommendation of the Transportation Advisory Commission;

WHEREAS, the City of Seaside has not updated sections of the ordinance since 1923.

WHEREAS, THE CITY OF SEASIDE ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1: Chapter 95 of the Seaside Code of Ordinance is amended to read:

95.02 CONSTRUCTION OF CITY SIDEWALKS REQUIRED.

- (A) No building permit with a construction value of over \$5,000 shall be granted for the construction, addition, or remodeling of any building unless the required building plans provide for the construction of cement sidewalks on all sides of the property that abut city streets.
- (B) In residential areas, the sidewalk shall be from the right-of-way line to the curb or a minimum width of four feet, whichever is greater. The grade shall be that approved by the City Engineer.
- (C) Deferment of sidewalk construction as required in division (A) can be deferred by the Building Official if all of the following conditions are met:
 - (1) Less than one-half of the required sidewalk on the same side of the block is already constructed.
 - (2) Deferral of the sidewalk construction does not pose a threat to the welfare and safety of the public based upon a review of the pedestrian/vehicular traffic, the width, and condition of the street, and the on-street parking.
 - (3) The area designated for sidewalk is graded and sloped for future sidewalk construction.
 - (4) The property owner agrees to avoid planting trees or building fences, retaining walls, steps, or other impediments to the future sidewalk. The area may be planted and maintained as a lawn.
 - (5) The plans note that a deferment has been requested and granted but that construction may be ordered by the ~~Common~~ City Council at any time.
- (D) Sidewalk construction, which has been deferred according to division (C) may be initiated by resolution of the City Council.
- (E) The City Council may grant an exclusion from sidewalk construction in the case where the topography of the site will make the construction of sidewalks impractical.

95.03 PERMIT REQUIRED FOR CUTTING SIDEWALKS AND STREET PAVEMENT.

- (A) It shall be unlawful for any person to cut any sidewalk or pavement of any street for any purpose without having first obtained a permit from the ~~Superintendent of~~ Streets Public Works Director of the city so to do.
- (B) Any person desiring to cut any sidewalk or street pavement within the corporate limits of the city for any purpose whatever shall first procure from the ~~Superintendent of Streets~~ Public Works Director a written permit for such purpose; and no such permit shall be granted except upon the written application of the owner or owners of the property affected, conditioned upon the making of the necessary repairs to replace such sidewalk or street in as good condition as same was in when cut was made.

95.04 PERMIT REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING DRIVEWAYS.

- (A) It shall be unlawful to construct and maintain any sidewalk, curb, and/or driveway in or upon any street and intended for use and used by the public, without first securing a permit therefor and paying the permit fee as required by division (D) of this section.
- (B) Any property owner desiring to obtain a permit for the construction or maintenance of a sidewalk and/or curb or driveway to serve his property shall file an application therefor with the ~~City Engineer~~ **Public Works Director**. The application shall be in writing upon a form provided by the city and shall contain information showing type of construction, location, and any other information which may be required by the ~~City Engineer~~ **Public Works Director**. If the ~~City Engineer~~ **Public Works Director** finds that the construction of the sidewalk, curb, and/or driveway will not be a menace to the safety of the city, the ~~City Engineer~~ **Public Works Director** shall approve the application and set forth the fee required. Thereupon, the City Auditor shall collect said fee and issue the permit. When issued, a copy of the permit is to be delivered to the ~~City Engineer~~ **Public Works Director**, who will thereupon cause line and grade stakes to be set and inspect the work during its progress. All construction to be in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the ~~City Engineer's~~ **Public Works Director's** office.
- (C) The sidewalk and curb shall conform to specifications and shall be located as established for various streets. The driveway approaches, measured between the transition areas, shall have the following maximum lengths with due regard for interest and convenience of the public as well as use of the property served by such a driveway approach.

Lot Frontage	Maximum Driveway Approach Length
Up to 50 feet	20 feet
50 to 100 feet	25 feet
75 to 100 feet	35 feet

- (1) Minimum driveway approach length. The minimum length of a driveway approach shall be 12 feet.
- (2) Driveway transition areas.
 - (a) The minimum length of driveway transition areas shall be 30 inches.
 - (b) The maximum length of driveway transition areas shall be 54 inches.
- (3) Distance from curb returns.
 - (a) Intersecting streets. The driveway transition shall normally be permitted no closer than ten feet from the tangent of the curb return.
 - (b) Alley. The driveway transition shall be no closer than six feet from the projected intersecting alley curb face or driving lane.
- (4) Distance from utility or safety devices. Driveway approaches shall clear all public facilities such as lighting standards, traffic signal standards, utility poles, fire hydrants, and street trees, by a minimum of three feet. Any relocation of public facilities required to maintain such clearance shall be at the expense of the property owner who is installing the driveway approach.
- (5) Distance between driveways.
 - (a) A full height of curb shall be maintained for a minimum distance of six feet between the transitions of adjoining driveways. No driveway shall be constructed which results in a curb length between driveways in excess of 12 feet unless the curb length is at least the length of one standard parking space of 22 feet.
 - (b) If more than one industrial or commercial service driveway approach is required for frontage up to 100 feet, the maximum length of the driveway approach shall be 20 feet and not more than two such driveway approaches shall be permitted; provided, however, that not less than 12 feet of straight curb must separate industrial or commercial service driveways under one ownership.

- (6) Common use driveways. Joint use of driveways may be permitted in special cases.
- (7) Abandoned driveways. Any abandoned driveway shall be completely removed and replaced with standard curbs and sidewalks.
- (8) Grade. Driveway approach grades shall be designed to preclude any part of an automobile frame from dragging or "hanging up" on the street or driveway.
- (9) Modification. The above standards may be modified by the ~~City Engineer~~ **Public Works Director** for unusual conditions, or where necessary to promote a smooth and safe flow of traffic.

(D) Permit Fee. The permit fee for the construction and maintenance of a sidewalk, curb, and/or a driveway approach shall be established by the ~~City Engineer~~ **Public Works Director**, and in no case shall be less than \$2.50.

SECTION 2: Chapter 95 of the Seaside Code of Ordinances is hereby amended by adding section 95.05 to read:

95.05 PRIVATE SIDEWALKS

- (A) It is hereby made the duty of all owners of land adjoining any street or road in the City of Seaside to reconstruct, repair, and maintain in good order, the sidewalks in front of their land, except as noted in Section 95.06. The Seaside City Council shall have the authority to require the owner of any property, at the expense of the property owner, to reconstruct, or to repair the sidewalk in front of the property of such owner. The Council shall have the power and authority to determine the grade and width of all sidewalks, the material to be used and the specifications for their construction.
- (B) The property owner shall be liable for any injuries resulting from improper or poorly maintained sidewalks.

SECTION 3: Chapter 95 of the Seaside Code of Ordinances is hereby amended by adding section 95.06 to read:

95.06 CITY SIDEWALKS

- (A) It will be the responsibility of the City of Seaside to maintain the following sidewalks:
 - a. Broadway Street from the Turn-a-round to Wahanna Road
 - b. The Prom from 12th Avenue to Avenue U
 - c. The sidewalk East of US101 [Roosevelt Dr.] from Avenue H to Avenue M
 - d. The sidewalk East of US101 {Roosevelt Dr.] from 1st Avenue to 9th Avenue
 - e. The sidewalk East of Necanicum Drive. From 1st Avenue to 12th Avenue
 - f. All sidewalk adjacent to City owned property

ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Seaside on this ____ day of _____, 2015, by the following roll call vote:

YEAS:
 NAYS:
 ABSTAIN:
 ABSENT:

SUBMITTED to and **APPROVED** by the Mayor on this ____ day of _____, 2015.

 DON LARSON, MAYOR

ATTEST:

 Mark J. Winstanley, City Manager

ORDINANCE NO. 2015-02

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SEASIDE, OREGON,
REPEALING ORDINANCE NO. 34.04, POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND FEES
FOR COMMUNITY CENTER BUILDING**

WHEREAS, fees for the Community Center were established by ordinance for Policies, Procedures, and Rental Fees. These fees would now be established by resolution. The fees would be for the Community Center Building.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY OF SEASIDE ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Ordinance No. 34.04 is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. EFFECTIVE DATE – The effective date of this Ordinance is April 9, 2015, in accordance with ORS 222.040 and 222.180.

ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Seaside on this ____ day of _____, 2015, by the following roll call vote:

YEAS:
NAYS:
ABSTAIN:
ABSENT:

SUBMITTED to and **APPROVED** by the Mayor on this ____ day of _____, 2015.

DON LARSON, MAYOR

ATTEST:

Mark J. Winstanley, City Manager